combination of studies of individual sites and structures, together with broader assessments of regional patterns and chronological development in house construction. The more detailed analyses are made more accessible by the inclusion of the regional overviews presented in the first section. A welcome aspect of many of the papers is the interpretation of the physical organization of the domestic setting in social terms. This is facilitated by the fact that many authors view the domestic architecture within a broader cultural context, taking account of settlement organization and mortuary evidence, and drawing parallels between contemporary sites. Furthermore, the juxtaposition of indigenous and Greek housing within a single volume serves to highlight similarities and differences between cultural traditions, and the interaction between them. This combination offers numerous insights into the cultural context of the material as well as details of the architecture itself.

In sum, although it appears to have been in press for some four years, this volume, in focusing on domestic architecture, addresses a topic that is currently of increasing interest in classical archaeology. It contributes to our understanding of housing in the area both by providing a clear and accessible summary of data from a wide range of sites, and by exploring ways in which this material can be interpreted in social terms. The inclusion of an index of sites and authors helps to make it a useful reference work, and the full footnotes point to a good range of further reading.

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CREMNA IN PISIDIA: AN ANCIENT CITY IN PEACE AND IN WAR, by *Stephen Mitchell*, with *Sarah Cormack*, *Robin Fursdon*, *Eddie Owens*, and *Jean Öztürk*. Pp. xv + 239, color pls. 10, pls. 114, figs. 59. Duckworth; Classical Press of Wales, London 1995. $48. ISBN 0-7156-2696-5.

SAGALASSOS III: REPORT ON THE FOURTH EXCAVATION CAMPAIGN OF 1993, edited by *M. Waelkens* and *J. Poblome*. (*ActaArchLov* 7.) Pp. 377, figs. 364, tables 67. Leuven University Press, Leuven 1995. ISBN 90-6186-664-2.

These volumes demonstrate distinct approaches to investigating and publishing the urban, and to a lesser extent the rural, topography of Hellenistic–Roman cities in Pisidia. *Cremna in Pisidia* follows an essentially historical tack; it links surface architectural and epigraphic evidence to historical events and rulers, toward writing a first account of the city's life. *Sagalassos* III continues a series of preliminary publications for a massive multidisciplinary project, with an annual fieldwork summary heading specialists' reports. While the results of both projects are incomplete and sometimes uneven, they mark significant advancements in our understanding of these Pisidian cities, and ought to dispel any lingering stereotypes about the backwardness and irrelevance of that region.

Cremna is meant to serve both the scholar and layperson. This approach, whether courageous or convenient, is modestly successful. Bright, flowing prose, annotated bibliographies, ample illustrations, frequent explanations of terminology, and interludes of historical or cultural background will appeal to the general reader. The scholar may be frustrated by the lack of footnotes, the poor photographs, and some serious simplifications and generalizations (e.g., characterization of the Hellenistic–Roman economy as a "free-market," pp. 33, 41). On the whole, however, this is a comprehensive and comprehensible account of an "average" Roman provincial city.

From 1985 to 1987, Mitchell's team surveyed this precipitous site, updating and amplifying K.G. Lanckoroński-Brzezie's pioneering examination (*Städte Pamphyliens und Pisidiens* II: *Pisidiens*, Vienna 1892). The fact that, after a century, the present survey made no significant methodological advances attests equally to the quality of the 19th-century expedition, and to the limited nature of this project. On a modest budget of time and resources, Mitchell has still made much of the evidence offered by an urban topographical survey. The way is ready for the sort of varied and detailed research being practiced at Sagalassos, itself the result of Mitchell's ongoing Pisidian survey.

Cremna spans the life of the town in seven chapters: the history of its rediscovery (ch. 1), its foundation and Hellenistic-period existence (ch. 2), the Early Imperial period (ch. 3), its public face in the second century (ch. 4), the water supply and private housing (ch. 5), the Roman siege of A.D. 278 (ch. 6), and a survey of the eight Christian churches of the fourth and fifth centuries (ch. 7).

The introduction includes the methods and motives of Mitchell's crew, complete with lively anecdotes and (refreshing) admissions of oversights, and how they were corrected. Lack of subsurface investigation makes the second chapter on Hellenistic Cremna a preliminary essay that focuses upon the Doric agora and the western fortifications. This agora then underwent an unexplained design change in the early second century A.D., adding arched entries into walled-up porticoes, along with imperial statues (bases for Sabina and perhaps Trajan). The agora was soon surrounded by temples dedicated to Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius and Commodus, and perhaps Hadrian; one might suggest that the agora was adapted for the imperial cult.

The central chapters concern the Augustan colony and its imperial history. The earliest secure structures date to the Hadrianic period, particularly a forum and basilica in the town center. This complex is something of a paradox: Mitchell claims outdated and poor craftsmanship for the architectural decoration, but implies that the forum and lateral basilica, integrated into a square ground plan, were at the forefront of design. Unfortunately, the epigraphic texts supporting his dating are absent—they are forthcoming in a separate volume, but a strong argument cannot be made here without them. Cormack's analysis of the one large decorated tomb at the end of chapter 3 differs in tone and detail, providing in-text references

and parallels that are missing from the rest of the book. Her discussion also demonstrates how difficult it is to date stylistically the often-eclectic monuments in southern Anatolia between ca. 100 B.C. and A.D. 120 (L. Vandeput's article on this question in *Sagalassos* III, 129–36, is more optimistic).

The second century saw the most profound changes. A monumental colonnaded street, with arches at either end and accented with statues of civic benefactors, led east past regular blocks of courtyard houses to the forum, overlooked by the theater. A propylon framed the north approach, with a grand staircase passing to a paved area that covered a suite of 16 underground cisterns. The water may have fed a bath house south of the forum, the interior of which was stocked in the mid-third century with statues of gods and local elites in the guise of goddesses. Because of a lack of evidence for heating arrangements in the main hall, Mitchell suggests (156) that it was converted into a "sculpture gallery" for more restricted elite display. This argument ignores the bath as the quintessential public building and art gallery of the Middle Empire. The main hall was probably the frigidarium, the place for cold-water basins and fine decor. The heated room was attached on the southwest corner, with impressions for the steam *tubuli* still visible in its walls. A picture thus emerges of architectural and sculptural display progressing into the heart of the city according to a rising level of prestige: from the elite images and dedications along the colonnaded street, to buildings for public business, socializing, and entertainment, decorated with the images of gods and citizens as gods, and finally up another dramatic street to the old agora, hemmed in by shrines to the preeminent deities, the emperors.

The sixth chapter best exhibits the volume's marriage of archaeological evidence and historical questions. Siege mounds and walls, artillery platforms, and an inscription by the provincial governor to the emperor Probus confirm the Roman defeat of a local revolt in A.D. 278, known only from dubious sources such as Zosimus and the *Historia Augusta*. This action sheds new light on Roman military motives in southern Anatolia in the late third century, especially as a case study of the tense interplay between endemic banditry, local independence movements, the internal maintenance of Roman hegemony, and the preservation of external imperial borders (see D. Kennedy ed., *The Roman Army in the East*, Ann Arbor 1996). Late fourth-century inscriptions from Sagalassos (*Sagalassos* III, 115–25) suggest that Pisidia's military role was often reprised.

Cremna prefers the big picture, partly to appeal to a wider audience, partly to fill out sketchy details. This is a perspective often missing from larger projects. For Cremna's larger neighbor to the north, *Sagalassos* III presents a more traditional format: reports on survey and excavation undertaken in 1993 (part I), followed by specialist studies of architectural investigations and restorations (part II), ceramics (part III), archaeometallurgy (part IV), small finds (part V), and palaeoecology (part VI). With copious (sometimes superfluous) illustrations and tables, these studies update articles in *Sagalassos* I–II, but are not integrated into a larger vision of the project or a summary of progress. Emblematic is the absence of an overall site plan, available only in the first volume.

A significant oversight (at both Cremna and Sagalassos) is the lack of any intensive field survey. The opening article in *Sagalassos* III does discuss the findings of a one-week survey in the city's hinterland, but no methodology is presented, and coverage seems limited to existing communication routes. The final section of the volume presents palynological, geomorphological, and palaeofaunal studies, but no indication is given of how these data will be linked to other fieldwork. If the Pisidians are to be understood beyond the splash of their Hellenized urban centers, the full spectrum of city and countryside will require systematic investigation.

The most important contributions of the Sagalassos project lie in its architectural and scientific analyses. The clearing of the upper and lower agoras and their dependencies continues to reveal a complex pattern of public spaces that manage the topography of the site to spectacular effect. In more practical and efficient fashion, we can now see how aqueducts negotiated the terrain into Sagalassos (E.J. Owens, pp. 91–113; see also *Cremna*, ch. 5). Instructive engineering details are provided by the graphical and physical restoration of the fountain house below the library.

The potters' quarter above Sagalassos preserves kilns and a complete range of products that are invaluable for understanding regional ceramic technique, chronology, and distribution. Papers concerning methodology, the dating of fine and coarse wares, pottery firing temperatures, and geochemical trace elements in the clay are providing the groundwork. Proximate to the potters' quarter there is evidence for iron and steel production; the mineralogical and technological analysis of slag (273–91) promises important contributions to our knowledge of Roman metalworking, especially in Anatolia; one awaits the location and excavation of the furnaces.

A crucial problem of archaeological publication, posed explicitly by *Cremna* and inadvertently by *Sagalassos* III, is how to reconcile scholarly thoroughness and a broad comprehensive story that can be digested by nonspecialists, even the general public. Given the widespread availability of the Internet, a dual approach may be endorsed, whereby specialist reports continue to be published (and archived) on paper, while inexpensive, accessible, and revisable summaries appear on line. As these two volumes demonstrate, we need both perspectives in order to maintain a balanced view of antiquity.

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PISCINAE: ARTIFICIAL FISHPONDS IN ROMAN ITALY, by *James Higginbotham*. (Studies in the History of Greece and Rome.) Pp. xix + 284, figs. 109. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1997. $49.95. ISBN 0-8078-2329-5.

This long-awaited study vividly illustrates how the function and popularity of artificial fishponds (*piscinae*) mir-