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Review

Author(s): Lisa Nevett

Review by: Lisa Nevett

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The 10 boreholes sunk at Naukratis produced no material for radiocarbon dating, but did produce some geomorphological evidence for a series of channels that, until the Roman period, bisected the site roughly on a southwest-northeast axis. This, if correct, is a major discovery, which would mean that the temple area to the north and the Great Temenos to the south were in physically distinct settlements. But these channels would cut through the dense central housing area (not shown on the maps in this volume) around the Temple of Aphrodite, which raises considerable doubts, at least about the proposed chronology.

The last chapter, a sad relic of a projected history of Naukratis, argues that it was founded as a mercenary camp around 650 B.C. by Psammetichos I, rather than around 620 as the conventional dating of the imported pottery would suggest. The attempt to understand the foundation from the Egyptian point of view is valuable; the redating is possible but not compelling (a suggestion since this chapter was written is that the pottery should be down-dated to the time of Amasis). Speedy publication of volumes I and II.2 is now to be hoped for, followed by a thorough synthesis and reinterpretation of the old and new archaeological evidence.

DOMINIC RATHBONE

DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS  
KING'S COLLEGE LONDON  
STRAND  
LONDON WC2R 2LS  
UNITED KINGDOM  
DOMINIC.RATHBONE@KCL.AC.UK

**RICERCHE SULLA CASA IN MAGNA GRECIA E IN SICILIA**, edited by *Francesco D'Andria* and *Katia Mannino*. (Università di Lecce Scuola di specializzazione in archeologia classica e medioevale; *Archeologia e storia* 5.) Pp. 451, color figs. 3, figs. 123, plans 111, maps 23. Congedo, Galatina 1996. ISBN 88-80861-506.

This volume presents a collection of 19 papers from a colloquium held at the University of Lecce in 1992 and includes contributions on both Greek colonial housing and the houses of indigenous groups in Sicily and southern Italy. A brief introduction by D'Andria locates the book within the broader context of research on Greek houses, signaling an interest in work that has attempted to move beyond the physical remains of ancient houses to look at the nature of the societies that produced them. He links the approach followed by many of the contributors with recent developments in archaeological methodology and with an emphasis on internal social transformation, which he associates with a postprocessual perspective.

The book falls into three main sections, beginning with a group of four summary papers, three of which together provide an overview of Greek and indigenous housing in the area. Among these, M. Barra Bagnasco's contribution on Greek housing in southern Italy moves beyond the data convincingly to address underlying social questions, despite the relatively narrow range of data currently avail-

able. In particular, she draws parallels between the increasing economic stratification suggested by her own material and similar developments taking place in Greece itself, although she emphasizes the comparatively greater range of variability in the houses of Magna Graecia. A. Russo, who brings together housing from indigenous settlements, also emphasizes the comparative diversity of her material and shows the rapidity with which houses increased in size and became more complex in plan between the eighth and fourth centuries B.C. Again, some of the social factors that may have been involved are explored, including the influence of the Greek communities of the region, which is emphasized by the use of Greek terms (such as *andron*) in describing structures at some sites. The final paper of this opening section, a discussion by Maria D'Arrigo of the evidence for the *katagogion* in Magna Graecia, is useful in bringing together textual and archaeological evidence for such structures from throughout the Greek world, although it sits somewhat oddly with the other papers here, given the scarcity of the evidence for such buildings in Italy and the functional differences between these and private houses.

The major part of the book falls into two sections: the first relates to Greek colonies and consists of discussions of individual sites, while the second (larger) section brings together papers on indigenous housing in the area, some authors focusing on an individual settlement, while others assess patterns at a regional level. It is not possible to discuss each paper individually, but some general comments can be made.

Among the contributions touching on themes highlighted in D'Andria's introduction, L. Giardino's discussion of types of houses with different plans at Herakleia and G. Greco's discussion of the structures at the indigenous settlement at Serra di Vaglio are particularly stimulating in their use of the architectural material to reconstruct patterns of social relations and transformation. Aside from the topics D'Andria brings out, further issues touched on in some of the contributions are the influence of Greek models on the development of indigenous housing in the area and the origin of the atrium-type house. For example, L. Campagna uses a newly discovered house in the Greek colony of Herakleia Minoa as a starting point for a general discussion of the differences between atrium and peristyle and of how to distinguish between Greek and Italic influences in domestic architecture. E. Greco's treatment of housing at the Greek colony of Laos also draws conclusions about the development of, and relationship between, *pastas*- and atrium-type houses in the area. In contrast, A. Ciancio explores the emergence of courtyard- and peristyle-type houses among the indigenous population from Monte Sannace and the surrounding area.

The volume as a whole is supported by a generous number of helpful illustrations; two regional maps allow the reader to locate the sites discussed in the text, and three foldout site plans are also included. In addition, each paper incorporates black-and-white photographs and/or plans within the text that amplify the author's discussion of particular buildings and sites, although the scale of reproduction occasionally makes it difficult to pick out individual features mentioned, and there are also a few structures that are frustratingly not illustrated.

Taken together, the contributions offer a stimulating

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.

LISA NEVETT

DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICAL STUDIES  
THE OPEN UNIVERSITY  
WALTON HALL  
MILTON KEYNES MK7 6AA  
UNITED KINGDOM  
L.C.NEVETT@OPEN.AC.UK

**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*. (*ActaArchLouv* 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' re-

ports. 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