



Review

Author(s): Dominic Rathbone

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reproduced were cult statues, but reflections of the non-cultic Erechtheion korai and the Athena Parthenos indicate that this was not exclusively the case. The reason for the use of a statue type was apparently above all practical; the sculptors used types that were appropriate for the deity or hero in question and did not hesitate to use a single type for more than one deity.

Baumer further concludes that in most cases the origin of the reproduction says nothing about the location of the original. The few types that can perhaps be localized are the Kore of Eleusis, which is possibly part of the original cult group created shortly before the Peloponnesian War for the Temple of Triptolemos at Eleusis, the original of the Kyparissi-Knidos type, which was perhaps the cult statue in the temple of the Eleusinian goddesses at Knidos, and the original of the Artemis-Bendis type, which may have been her late fourth-century cult statue in Piraeus.

Baumer's book is beautifully produced, with excellent photographs of virtually every work discussed in any detail, and with multiple views of many of the large-scale works. The text is well organized, with brief and useful summaries following each section of detailed analysis. The documentation of the book is exemplary. Baumer autopsied most of the works he discusses and he provides a detailed catalogue for each original, copy, relief, or statuette discussed, with exhaustive bibliography for each entry. For this reason the book will stand as an important reference work for the sculpture it treats, as well as essential reading for anyone interested in the problems of *Kopienkritik*.

CAROL L. LAWTON

ART DEPARTMENT
LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY
APPLETON, WISCONSIN 54912-0599
CAROL.L.LAWTON@LAWRENCE.EDU

ANCIENT NAUKRATIS II, Pt. 1: THE SURVEY AT NAUKRATIS, by *William D.E. Coulson*. Oxbow Monograph 60. Pp. xvi + 202, pls. 21, figs. 57, plans 6, maps 3, tables 4. Oxbow Books, Oxford 1996. \$48. ISBN 1-900188-22-8.

The site of Naukratis, some 85 km southeast of Alexandria in the Delta of Egypt, is of special interest to classical historians as the only Archaic Greek settlement in Egypt, but it is of equal, if not greater, importance for its potential contribution to the complex history of Egypt from the Late Dynastic into the Ptolemaic era. Indeed, the general area, which includes the Middle to New Kingdom site of Kom el-Hisn, the Late Dynastic capital of Sais, and other *koms* dating through to the Coptic period, could make a very valuable regional case study of long-term settlement history in the northwestern Delta. Between 1884 and 1903 Petrie and others carried out four seasons of excavations at Naukratis intended to reveal the Greek settlement described by Herodotos, with interesting but disputed results. The center of the site, already then dug out by locals and waterlogged, now is a small lake, leaving only the margins for the investigations in 1980 to 1983 of the Naukratis Project, directed by Coulson and Leonard.

This volume, long delayed in publication (but nicely produced at a reasonable price), presents the results of a surface survey in 1980 and 1981 of the fields around the lake. Most of it deals with the pottery, the main class of find, but there are separately authored chapters on the geological bores and some stamped amphora handles, and a historical chapter on the foundation of Naukratis. The forthcoming volume I will present the 1982 excavation of two small mounds at the site, and volume II.2 the survey, including some trial trenching, of sites in the area up to 30 km west of Naukratis. Meanwhile, several preliminary reports of work have already been published, as well as other related pieces of research (vols. III and VI). While some sympathy is due for problems of publication, this degree of fragmentation interferes with the presentation and interpretation of results.

The discussion and catalogue of the pottery, which takes up most of the volume, is full and well illustrated, and potentially valuable for the interpretation of the site. But surely, since the sherds are unstratified and mostly of local production, it would have been worth waiting for, or referring to, the stratigraphic evidence for dating pottery, which the trial trenching at three sites in the regional survey was designed to produce? In dating the Roman wares, a different problem is the frequent reliance on comparanda from Karanis, because the simple "stratigraphy" of its excavators and their assumption of a fifth-century A.D. terminus are now not trusted, and much pottery that their scheme assigned to the fourth or fifth century would now be dated through to the seventh century. Two further curiosities of the survey finds at Naukratis are the lack of faience (one rim) and glass (none), and the apparent lack of imported wares in the Roman period, despite local production of imitations, as compared, for example, with the commonness of late North African wares on Fayum village sites. These problems make one wary of drawing too precise historical inferences from the surviving surface pottery, which may reflect the modern process of destruction more than the ancient pattern of settlement. The survey areas to the immediate northeast, east and south of the lake (where the new excavations took place), produced pottery predominantly of the Ptolemaic period, with some of earlier date, while the west side was dominated by Roman-period wares. But some Ptolemaic and earlier sherds were found to the west, and the outer areas on the east produced Roman material through to the sixth century. The evidence allows Coulson's suggestion of a westward shift or expansion of settlement in the Roman period; it says nothing against, or indeed for, a southern "native quarter," or the location of the Hellenion (here, as elsewhere, old hypotheses are too trustingly followed); it could support the idea that the "Great Temenos" was a Ptolemaic construction. We may note that Greek fine wares were imported from the Archaic through the Hellenistic periods, though amphoras were the main imports of the latter period. The publication of 42 stamps, incidentally, from the survey and new and old excavations is useful, except that over 700 examples in the British Museum remain unpublished. Yes, Naukratis seems to have "flourished" in the Ptolemaic period, but as what? And whether the apparent lack of Roman-period imported wares indicates a subsequent decline is an open question.

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