

valuable restored virtual model of the building, the work of E. Thorkildsen, to whom we owe most of the architectural drawings in this volume.

This book offers many other points worthy of attention. Not being able to list them all, we point out the discussion of the demographic aspects (in paragraph III. 3), treated by Bell with precision and with convincing results, despite the uncertainty that these calculations generally arouse.

Five appendices complete the book. We have already mentioned Appendix 3 (Wall construction). Appendix 4 (Geology and geography of Morgantina) is by Sheldon Judson, whose fundamental study on fluvial terraces published in *AJA* 1963 we all remember. It is a comprehensive and illuminating study on the geomorphology of Serra Orlando and the relationship between topography of the city, human community and territory. The other appendices are: The draped female sculpture from the East Stoa (Appendix 1, the statue is attributed to a Syracusan workshop of the early Hellenistic period), the architecture of wood and stone (Appendix 2) and the human skeletal remains from the North stoa (Appendix 5).

Eight plans and drawings accompany the volume. The general plan of Morgantina is published at a scale of 1:4000; a plan on a larger scale would have been difficult to manage. Plans of individual buildings are published at a scale of 1:200 (optimum) or at a reduced scale. Overall, the documentation appears sufficient; however, the plan of the Bouleuterion within the text has an anomalous scale, while sections of the valley at selected points would have been useful for understanding elevation relationships among the buildings. Indexes (of Ancient Authors and General Index) and an extensive bibliography complete the work.

From an editorial point of view, the volume appears to be a high-quality product. Even the oldest excavation photographs have excellent resolution. However, the text is printed in a font size that is too small, whereas the optimal size would have been 11 or 12 pt. The footnotes, even smaller, are difficult to read. The elegant light grey print does not make reading easier. I understand the publishing house's reasons to limit the size of a volume which actually reaches 440 pages, but the needs of its readers should also be taken into account. Perhaps, this is just the needs of an elderly reviewer.

We all must be grateful to Malcolm Bell for the immense effort he has made in publishing the results of excavations that have been going on for decades and in part not directed by him. We will not be able to do without this book, whenever we talk about the

town planning, the Hellenistic architecture and the history of ancient Sicily.

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Angelika Kellner, *Die griechische Archaik. Konstruktion einer Chronologie im Wechselspiel schriftlicher und archäologischer Quellen*. pp. 466, 7 plates, 7 maps, 2 drawings, 36 tables. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag, 2022. ISBN: 978-3-447-11780-7 (hard cover) 978-3-447-39265-5 (pdf) €12.

In this publication, Angelika Kellner presents her dissertation on a reassessment of the chronology

of the Archaic era, submitted in Innsbruck in 2019 and defended in 2020. The work begins with an overview of the historiography (chapter 2) before turning to ancient chronography and chronology (chapter 3). Kellner then deals with the sources of the chronology of the Archaic period (chapter 4), before going on to deal first with the foundation dates of the Greek colonies in Sicily and the dating of Corinthian pottery (chapter 5), the relationship of the Levant and the cuneiform inscriptions to the dating of the Archaic period (chapter 6), the foundation dates of the Phoenician settlements in the western Mediterranean and the dating of Geometric pottery (chapter 7) as well as the fixed points for the dating of Attic black-figure pottery (chapter 8). Finally, there is a short excursus on scientific dating methods (chapter 9).

In her introduction (1-10), Kellner defines the question or objective of the work as the constructive questioning of the modern chronology of the Archaic era. The focus is on the question of connecting the dating of ancient authors with the absolute chronology of material remains, especially pottery.

In her second chapter (11-29), Kellner deals with the concept of the Archaic and the emergence of an Archaic chronology. In doing so, she points out that there are no contemporary written Greek sources, but that the chronology was created based on later historiographers. An important approach was the connection of the Olympiads with the reigning years of the Roman emperors. For the historiographical approach, she goes back to the origins of the term and then focuses on the period from the 19th century onwards. During this period, finds of Archaic buildings and sculptures became more frequent, so that the question of exact dating became more important. As examples, Kellner mentions, among others, the pediment figures of the Temple of Aphaia on Aegina and the Persian rubble on the Acropolis. At the same time, the study of Geometric Greek vases also increased. Kellner mentions various attempts to date the early Greek period, of which only Petrie will be mentioned here as an example, who dated Greek pottery with the help of Egyptian chronology and thus defined the Dark Ages.

In the subsequent third chapter, Kellner discusses ancient chronography and its significance for the chronology of the Archaic period (31-100). She sees the Attic lists of archons and the lists of Olympians as important sources for the ancient chronographers. However, she points out that some of the lists were compiled later and not all authors counted them

in the same way. The ancient chronographers used a mixture of interval generational data, although it is neither clear how long a generation was nor whether all authors assumed the same length. The data does not get any better in Roman times with the *Fasti capitolini*, which also gives the Roman consuls in addition to the archons and Olympians. The known version, however, dates only to the Augustan period and is therefore, as Kellner aptly points out, no less unproblematic than the lists of archons and Olympians.

In the following sections, Kellner attempts to show how the ancient chronographers worked with the available sources to give dates for the events of the Archaic period. In doing so, however, she disregards the fact that there may have been other sources that are no longer accessible to us today. However, it becomes very clear that even in the 3rd century BC there was an interest in dating these earlier events, but there was no uniform approach and different chronologies stood side by side.

In Chapter 4 (101-156), Kellner then deals specifically with the corpus of evidence for the chronology of the Archaic period. Due to the structure of the work, the sources listed are duplicated, as some of them already formed an important basis in Chapter 3. In Chapter 4.4 (144-156) she deals explicitly with the foundation dates of the Greek colonies in Sicily and finds that an absolute dating of the individual cities is not possible, only a relative one. The result is not particularly surprising, since written records from this period are lacking and the archaeological finds can only be dated relatively without a dated fixed point or scientific analyses.

In the 5th chapter (157-252) Kellner puts the dating of the Greek cities in Sicily and the dating of the Corinthian pottery into context. She first discusses the dating of the Greek cities once more before looking at Payne's work on Corinthian pottery. The uncertain dating of the cities means that the dating of Corinthian pottery is also called into question. Thus, Kellner offers further approaches to their dating. However, as with the foundation dates, it is hardly surprising that the pottery cannot be dated to a year or even a decade. As with all archaeological chronologies, these are relative chronologies. The differences listed by Kellner (227 Tab. 19) include a maximum reduction of the chronology by 25 years. In most cases, it will not be possible to be more precise even with a secure chronology since the life-use of a vessel must still be taken into account.

After the detailed discussion of the dating of the Sicilian colonies and Corinthian pottery, in Chapter 6

(253-287) Kellner deals with the significance of the Levant and the cuneiform sources for the chronology of the Archaic period. However, even the cuneiform sources do not provide clear results for the dating, as they also do not show a definite fixed point.

This is comparable to the foundation dates of the Phoenician settlements, which are discussed in chapter 7 (289-322). Here, too, a secure chronology is lacking.

In Chapter 8 (323-347), the focus is now on Attic black-figure pottery, for which Kellner first discusses the foundation of Massalia as an indication of dating, before turning to the Panathenaic prize amphorae.

Finally, in chapter 9 (349-361), she summarises the difficulties with the results from scientific dating methods. Kellner aptly describes that even these do not provide clear results for the absolute chronology of the Archaic period, since the C14 method is generally not precise enough for such questions and, moreover, the Hallstatt plateau of indeterminate ages falls precisely into this period. Dendrochronology also offers only limited clues, because the comparative data for the Mediterranean region are insufficient so far.

In her dissertation, Kellner deals with a very comprehensive and complex topic, which, in addition to ancient history and classical philology, also includes Classical Archaeology, Near Eastern archaeology and Ancient Oriental Studies. She offers a large number of sources and literature for her question, which she also discusses specifically, whereby individual sources are quoted verbatim several times, which can lead to irritation when reading. A nice feature is the comparison of the individual chronologies in table form, which makes it easier for the reader to compare them.

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Roman

Scotton, P.D., C.D.G. Vanderpool and C. Roncaglia. *The Julian Basilica: Architecture, Sculpture, Epigraphy. (Corinth XXII)*. 520 pp, 186 b/w figures, 24 b/w plates, 16 color plates, 17 tables, 2 foldouts. Princeton: American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 2022. ISBN: 978-0-87661-023-7 (hardback) € 115.74

After the refoundation of Corinth as *Colonia Laus Julia Corinthiensis* in 46 BCE by Julius Caesar, the city over the next century underwent a dramatic transformation, especially in its center. Over time, the ancient Greek city would be outfitted with a growing number of arguably Roman-style buildings and structures that befitted the provincial capital of Achaia. One of the earliest and largest of these structures is the Julian Basilica. Situated on the east end of the forum of Corinth, this basilica has been the subject of much study since its initial excavation in 1914 and 1915 by Carl Blegen and Emerson Swift. While the initial work on our understanding of the Basilica was later published in 1960 by Saul Weinberg, by the late 1990s, Paul Scotton began studying the structure and its contents—and the present volume under review is the long-awaited and much-anticipated fruits of his and his collaborators' investigations of the available evidence of the Julian Basilica.

This recent volume on the Julian Basilica, part of the Corinth Excavations series, published by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, presents a reexamination of the structure, paying special attention to its form and function. The available evidence is presented by three different scholars: architecture by Paul Scotton; sculpture by Catherine Vanderpool; epigraphy by Carolyn Roncaglia. Through their work, we are reminded that the Julian Basilica is the “only surviving example of a Vitruvian-style basilica with a major Julio-Claudian sculptural assemblage excavated in context” (p. 283).

The remains of the Julian Basilica today are by no means complete given the complicated history of Corinth (especially after the fourth century CE), with only 10% of the building remains found in situ today. Further, sculptural remains are often fragmentary—and epigraphic remains often scattered throughout the ancient site, dispersed over time. As such, the authors faced a monumental task by revisiting the