

conservation of individual pieces. As Frederik Poulsen already noted in his *Greek and Roman Portraits in English Country Houses* (1923, p. 13), Holkham undoubtedly ranks first among English private collections of ancient sculpture. The nucleus of the collection was acquired by Coke himself during a youthful grand tour of Italy, especially Rome, between 1712 and 1718. Over subsequent decades, during and after the erection, and the redesigning of, the Holkham complex, a considerable number of sculptures were collected through a special agent travelling in Italy. The display of the marbles and their integration into a superb 18th-century private house is a chapter in itself. "At Holkham the visitor can experience ancient art as part of a living whole, which has preserved Thomas Coke's unique vision" (p. 78).

The catalogue includes 78 numbers, all but two of Roman date: copies of Classical, Hellenistic and Graeco-Roman statuary, Roman imperial statuary, portraits and heads of divinities, funerary sculptures and architectural decoration, mosaics, Post-Classical portraits of celebrated personalities of antiquity, casts of statues. Some of the monuments are inscribed: in No. 51 (*CIL* VI 18091), note that the cognomen of the deceased is *Hermes* (dat. *Hermeti*), not 'Hermetes'. A similar slip is in footnote 3 of the same number: the husband's cognomen is *Adiutor*, not 'Adiutoris'. In No. 54, the Piranesi fake (fig. 39; *CIL* VI 3508*) is not quite correctly cited in footnote 2.

The book concludes with concordances, a glossary, and various indices. The photographs are of excellent quality.

Mika Kajava

WINFRIED HELD: *Das Heiligtum der Athena in Milet*. Milesische Forschungen 2. Philipp von Zabern, Mainz am Rhein 2000. ISBN 3-8053-2594-0. x, 194 pp., 81 figs. and 40 pls. EUR 51.

Although German scholars have been working in Miletus for more than 100 years, the last decades have seen a strong increase in their activities in this important Ionian colony. As a result the German Archaeological Institute in Berlin has decided to found a new publication series, *Milesische Forschungen* (as a parallel to the series *Olympische Forschungen*), where monographs and collections of papers on different Miletian aspects may be published. The present volume, written by Winfried Held about the sanctuary of Athena, is the second monograph in this new series.

The history of the excavation at the sanctuary of Athena in Miletus stretches over most of the 20th century. The main periods of work took place 1903-1908 and in the 1950s and 1960s with a shorter excavation campaign in 1938. Architectural reconstructions of the two subsequent temple buildings have been published (by Armin von Gerkan and Alfred Mallwitz), but a summarizing discussion of the finds from all the excavation campaigns taken together with a complete outline of the history of the sanctuary and the temple has so far been lacking. H.'s work thus clearly fills a desideratum in Miletian research. It is indeed good to have the stratigraphical results of the different excavation campaigns collected and compared in one publication as well as to have a full description of the remains from the sanctuary. Even though a great deal of the small finds and pottery found during the earlier campaigns were lost during the wars,

the remainder published by H. gives a good picture of the sanctuary and makes it possible to compare, e. g., the votive practices of this sanctuary with that of other Aegean sanctuaries.

The first building to be established in the sanctuary is a small shrine ('Kultmal') from the first half of the 8th century B.C., possibly the shelter for the cult statue and some of the more expensive votive offerings. The first temple building was constructed next to this 'Kultmal' during the first quarter of the 6th century B.C. As the 'Kultmal' continued to exist next to the new temple, H. assumes that the cult statue remained in situ and that the new temple building functioned as a treasury. Following von Gerkan and Mallwitz, H. dates the second, or later, Athena temple to the period after 479 B.C., when the Ionians regained Miletus from the Persians who had sacked it in 494 B.C. H. considers it unlikely that the later temple would have been constructed at the end of the 6th century because the number of votive offerings found in the sanctuary clearly declined during the second half of the 6th century. Furthermore, H. believes that most of the resources of Miletus at this time were spent on Didyma and that Apollo for some time took over as the main deity of Miletus.

H.'s arguments for dating the later temple to the Early Classical period are surprisingly weak. It is true that the number of votive offerings found in the sanctuary declines during the second half of the 6th century, but this does not have to mean that the building activity came to an end. It is, as a matter of fact, quite common in Greek sanctuaries that the number of small votive offerings diminishes in connection with or shortly after the construction of monumental temple buildings. And, if one turns it the other way, there is a total lack of votive offerings from the sanctuary dating to the 5th century B.C.! The only evidence of a post-479 B.C. date are the three remaining architectural blocks, possibly belonging to the later temple (although they, according to H., also theoretically could date to the late 6th century) and some single sherds that were dated by the excavators to the early and mid-5th century.

However, before H.'s manuscript went to the printer, the remarkable finds from a Late Archaic well, excavated in 1995-1996 by Wolf-Dieter Niemeier close to the Athena sanctuary, were published by Niemeier ("Die Zierde Ioniens. Ein archaisches Brunnen, der Jüngere Athenatempel und Milet vor der Perserzerstörung", *AA* 1999, 373-413) and Berthold F. Weber ("Die Bauteile des Athenatempels in Milet", *AA* 1999, 415-438). This well, which was filled up either in connection with the Persian sack of 494 B.C., or, when the area was cleaned up after the re-conquest of Miletus by the Greeks in 479 B.C., contained a new fragment of the Ionian cyma which has been assigned to the later temple. The find context of this new fragment once and for all invalidates the possibility of a post-479 B.C. date of the later temple. On the basis of the finds in the well, Niemeier and Weber suggest a date in the last quarter of the 6th century for the later Athena temple (the time period in which Miletus, according to Herodotus 5, 28, was at the zenith of its power). Furthermore, Niemeier shows that none of the pottery found below the foundations of the later temple on the basis of modern pottery chronologies can be dated later than 500 B.C.

In short, Niemeier's and Weber's articles invalidate a large part of the historical conclusions put forward by H. Taking into account that Niemeier mentions introducing H. to the well finds in Miletus in August 1997, i.e., some months before H. gave his

manuscript to the printer in May 1998, it is indeed surprising that H. disregards these new results and that he does not even refer to them as forthcoming. As it stands now, H.'s volume on the Athena sanctuary does not fulfil the desideratum of an up-to-date analysis of the sanctuary.

Björn Forsén

Petra: Ez Zantur II. Ergebnisse der Schweizerisch-Liechtensteinischen Ausgrabungen. Teil 1: STEPHAN G. SCHMID: *Die Feinkeramik der Nabatäer. Typologie, Chronologie und kulturhistorische Hintergründe.* Pp. i-xviii, 1-200; 437 b & w illustrations on 84 pp., 4 color plates, 11 plans, 2 microfiches in a folder. Teil 2: BERNHARD KOLB: *Die spätantiken Wohnbauten von ez Zantur in Petra und der Wohnhausbau in Palästina vom 4.-6. Jh. n. Chr.* Pp. xix-xxiii, 201-311; 138 b & w illustrations on 77 pp., 18 plans in a folder. Terra Archaeologica IV. Philipp von Zabern, Mainz am Rhein 2000. ISBN 3-8053-2712-9. EUR 92.50.

Petra was the capital city of the Nabataean kingdom, subsequently the principal city of the Roman province of Arabia and later, of the Byzantine province Palaestina Salutaris/Tertia. The political-economic significance of Petra as a major emporium in the international long-distance trade in incense and aromatics during the Hellenistic and Roman periods coupled with the spectacular natural setting of this ancient city has always fascinated scholar and tourist alike. Although urban Petra existed for almost 700 years, i.e., between ca 100 B.C. and A.D. 600, it is only in the past 40 years that the city has received the substantial scholarly interest it fully deserves, exemplified by the sequence of archaeological excavations followed by series of published books and articles.

The present volume is second in the series initiated by *Ez Zantur I* (A. Bignasca et al.; Terra Archaeologica 2; Philipp von Zabern, Mainz 1996) which presented the results of the Swiss-Liechtensteiner excavations at ez Zantur hill in Petra, which began in 1988 under the direction of R. Stucky, and continued in the later 1990s, with B. Kolb in charge. During the past 14 years, the University of Basel team uncovered well-preserved remains of three urban dwelling complexes (Zantur I, III, IV), variously dated to the period between the 1st century B.C. through the early 5th century A.D. These excavations produced a plethora of information concerning the domestic architecture and the material culture related to the Nabataean, Roman, and Byzantine periods at Petra.

The present volume, based on the results of these excavations consists in fact of two separate contributions. The first, by S. G. Schmid, is the most comprehensive presentation of the Nabataean Fine Ware so far, which will largely supersede previous attempts at the classification and dating of that pottery type. The contribution includes a detailed catalog of ceramic finds recovered from discrete strata at ez Zantur. The typology of both Painted and Unpainted Fine Ware includes the relative sequence of form and design matched with datable finds (coins, Eastern Terra Sigillata Ware) from ez Zantur and other Nabataean sites. The result is an impressively detailed chronological framework of the Nabataean Fine Ware, which includes four major phases of development, further subdivided into Phases 1, 2a, 2b, 2c, 3a, 3b, 3c, 4. Phases 1-3c