



Review

Reviewed Work(s): *Das Westtor, Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen, 1964-1968* by Clemens Krause

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similar to that of the Protocorinthian Chigi vase. This is one of Prof. Broneer's most interesting and unusual discoveries. A very beautiful marble perirrhanterion and a tripod of bronze flanked the entrance to the temple. The heap of ashes and of ritual pebbles on the site of the "sacrificial area," along with the imposing dimensions of the building and the number of offerings recovered, attest to the importance and prosperity of the sanctuary at the height of the archaic period.

The temple erected about 480-470, after the fire which destroyed its predecessor, was literally annihilated by the Byzantines, when they built their wall across the Isthmus as a defense against the barbarian invasions, and later by repeated cultivation which continually disturbed the thin layer of soil covering the area. Broneer has truly extracted all the information possible from traces left on the site and from the very *disiecta membra* recovered in the excavation and in the walls of Justinian's fortress. The temple, Doric and peripteral, had very classical proportions (55.65 m. x 25.05 m.; 6 x 13 columns), but exhibited a peculiarity unparalleled in its period, a single row of columns in the cella, inherited from the archaic temple and preserved perhaps for religious reasons: the cult of Poseidon on one side, that of Amphitrite on the other. But before the end of the fifth century, a double row of columns conforming to contemporary taste was substituted. Beginning from the remains of the facade and reasoning by analogy with the temple of Zeus at Olympia, the author reconstructs the facade of poros, discretely enriched with color, and the roof entirely covered in marble. After the fire of 390, mentioned by Xenophon, the damaged temple was partially reconstructed. The new parts are distinguishable from the earlier by the different manner in which the stone is worked. The roof, surrounded by a fine sima of marble, the prototype of the sculptured simas which crowned the buildings of Epidauros and Delphi in the fourth century, was restored for economy's sake with tiles of terracotta. One embarrassing problem is posed by the remains of a screen wall of poros carved in lattice work (of the type found in the *abaton* of Epidauros, in the sanctuary of Apollo Pythaeus at Argos, and the theater at Segesta, etc.), but worked to be seen from one side only. To place it as a facing for the wall of the pronaos, as the author proposes, seems to me a truly hopeless solution.

The book concludes with two appendices, one on metrology, full of useful and reasonable remarks on a subject which has too often occasioned misleading comments, the other on the sculptured metope in Rome formerly attributed to the temple but probably from Neapolis (Kavalla). This brief résumé will indicate the importance of the publication not only for the history of architecture (the temple of Poseidon is now the best known of Greek temples of the great period), but also for the history of Greek religion. One cannot now read Pindar and Pausanias without a knowledge of what Broneer's study of the sanctuary

has revealed to us. Let us hope that the volumes to follow may be as richly informative as this inaugural publication.*

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DAS WESTTOR, ERGEBNISSE DER AUSGRABUNGEN, 1964-1968, by *Clemens Krause*. (Eretria Ausgrabungen und Forschungen IV.) Pp. 87, figs. 14, pls. 127. Seven plans and ten profiles provided in a separate folder. Francke Verlag, Bern, 1972. Sfr. 95.

The exemplary publication of the Swiss excavations at Eretria continues with this volume which deals in detail with the west gate of the city as revealed in the campaigns of 1964-1968. It is a companion volume to the third of the series which considered the heroon adjoining the gate (C. Bérard, *L'Heröon à la Porte de l'Ouest*, Bern 1970). The work is precisely organized chronologically, each chapter dealing with one of the four distinct periods represented in the extant remains with detailed discussion of the topography, remains, chronology, and historical framework of each period.

A historical summary of the excavations and a topographical sketch (pp. 7-12) serve as an introduction to the evidence for the first period (pp. 13-21) which is made up of three phases all within the seventh century B.C. This period, as would be expected, is the least well documented, but evidence does indicate a terracing of the banks of a stream which at this period ran to the east through the area of the later city. Whether or not the remains are part of an early defensive system, which the author thinks is at least possible, and their relationship to the problem of the Lelantine War are two of the problems treated in the discussion of this first period. A thorough rebuilding of the area and the first certain establishment of a gate defines the second period (pp. 22-29) dated to the sixth century B.C. The stream is diverted to run north-south in front of the walls, which are now pierced by a gate entered from the southwest and perhaps approached by a bridge over the stream. Excavation evidence indicates a date in the middle of the century for the construction of this somewhat sophisticated complex, and the author suggests one possible motive in the strained international situation after the defeat of Kroisos in 546 B.C. The third period (pp. 30-49) is divided into three phases and characterized by two large towers flanking the entrance and the definite existence of a bridge which crossed the stream immediately in front of the gate. The Persian destruction of the city in 490 B.C. would appear to have been the cause of the initial rebuilding of the gate designated as phase IIIa according to the author, who suggests that the incomplete nature of this first phase indicates an interruption in the rebuilding at the reappearance of the enemy ten years later. Subsequent to this, the gate area assumed its most advanced

* Translated from the French by P.N. Boulter.

form which is retained for some three hundred years. The fourth period of the west gate (pp. 50-58) is characterized by the removal of the stream some thirty-five meters to the west and the erection of a massive bastion constructed of reused material which projected out from the line of the walls and straddled the previous stream bed. Exits from the bastion to north and south provided sally ports for the defenders. The construction itself strikes the reader as a base for artillery, although the author believes it was not structurally suited for such a use. The catapult balls found in the excavation (K. Schefold, "The Architecture of Eretria" *Archaeology* 21 [1968] 281) must then have come from attackers? The archaeological evidence gives a *terminus post quem* of 200 B.C. for the construction of the bastion, which the author connects with the aftermath of the destruction of the city by the Romans in 198 B.C.

Three appendices complete the study of the west gate at Eretria. Appendix I (pp. 59-62) describes fourteen examples of different styles of masonry found in the area under discussion. All of these are more or less well dated by excavation evidence. Appendix II undertakes a typological study of the gate in Greek city walls, dividing the examples into two general types based on method of approach, the "Tangentialtore" and the "Axialtore." A similar classification has been undertaken independently by F.E. Winter (*Greek Fortifications*, Toronto 1971) where his type I, an opening with projecting towers or bastions, most closely approximates Krause's "Axialtore" and his type II or overlap type, is similar to the "Tangentialtore." Such classifications are useful for the sake of typology but unfortunately yield only marginal aid in attempting chronological determinations and both scholars handle the classifications with restraint. The final appendix deals with the general character of bulwarks and bastions when used in fortifications.

This work provides one of the few documented studies of well dated fortifications, and Appendix I is particularly useful with its clear summary of the different styles of masonry. The evidence is clearly and well presented although illustrations and profiles of the crucial ceramic evidence would have been welcome. Historical connections to the archaeologically determined periods are conservatively handled, but will no doubt provide stimulation for the historian. Of particular interest is the diversion of the stream to run in front of the walls in the sixth century where it certainly took on the military significance of a moat. This would seem to be paralleled at Mantinea, but only in the fourth century B.C. The fact that before the Persian invasion Eretria had a sophisticated fortification system also provides a surprise and will probably figure in any future discussions of Pre-Persian fortifications at Athens.

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EXPLORATION ARCHÉOLOGIQUE DE DÉLOS FAITE PAR
L'ÉCOLE FRANÇAISE D'ATHÈNES. FASC. XXIX: LES

MOSAÏQUES, par *Philippe Bruneau*. Pp. ii + 332, figs. 306, pls. 3 (12 details, in color). Éditions E. de Boccard, Paris, 1972. Fr.280.

MOSAÏQUES DE DÉLOS, par *Philippe Bruneau*. Pp. 40, figs. 43 (12 in color). Éditions E. de Boccard, Paris, 1973. Fr.10.

In the first of these two publications Bruneau states that the decorated pavements of Delos "represent a large percentage of the Hellenistic mosaics known in the entire ancient world (including Italy) and the vast majority of those which have been discovered in the Greek world." This corpus will therefore be as warmly welcomed as it has been eagerly awaited. It comprises, besides the comprehensive and detailed Catalogue (pp. 123-324), a study of not only the decorated mosaics but also the plain mosaic and other pavements (pp. 13-120). There are four indexes and a pull-out map of Delos. The abundant illustrations include a number of small though clear plans and thirty-seven beautifully executed drawings by N. Nicolaou, to whom Bruneau pays just tribute; but not all the half-tones and color details attain an equally high degree of definition (contrast, e.g. Figs. 174 and 175). The text and illustrations are printed on art paper and the volume is of generous format (28 x 35 cm.) and handsomely bound.

The Catalogue follows the topographical order of the now well established *Guide de Délos*. The entries record 354 pavements in every state of preservation; 150 are decorated. As a catalogue it fulfills all desiderata.

The study comprises four chapters and an appendix on terms employed for pavements in Delian inscriptions; and it is noteworthy that at least one inscription now enables the long-disputed term "*liihostroton*" to be translated as "flagged pavement" (p. 120). Chapter I notices simpler kinds of floor and paving before describing and discussing *opus tessellatum* and *opus vermiculatum*. Chapter II studies the decorated pavements. Chapter III is devoted to the question of dating, and to the problem of the removal of eight or nine panels in antiquity: on external evidence seven mosaics are datable to the period from the late second century to the early first century B.C., and analysis of the other decorated pavements leads Bruneau to conclude that almost all can be assigned to this same period (more precisely, to ca. 130-88 B.C.). Chapter IV considers the mosaics as "sociological" evidence, i.e. for the light that they can throw on the mosaicists, their clients, and the buildings in which they lived, worked, and worshipped.

This study as well as the Catalogue will be of prime interest to students of Hellenistic art and, in particular, to specialists in the history and technique of mosaic. The following notes will indicate something of its scope:

Strips of lead were employed as outlines in several pavements of *opus tessellatum*, a survival of a practice originating at least two centuries earlier in the com-