(pp. 115–25), marked by the large Doric stoa. The restructuring of the theater of Dionysus (pp. 126–47), initiated by Eubulus and completed by Lycurgus, is presented as the main public enterprise of the period. This restructuring would have primarily consisted of the expansion of the auditorium and the introduction of the stage building. Given its size, location, and integration with the street system, the theatre would have now become the central feature of the urban landscape. The choregic monuments (pp. 148–66) are discussed as primary means of self-representation of the élite in the public sphere.

The Panathenaic stadium (pp. 167–72), built under Lycurgus, is interpreted as a complement to the theatre, stressing the importance of sport beside spectacle. Culture and sport were strongly associated in the gymnasia (pp. 173–95), the Academy, the Cynosarges, and the Lyceum.

In the conclusions (pp. 196–203) K. notes that the building policy shows a consistent interest in the democratic system. This would be demonstrated by the attention given to structures linked to the legislative, executive, and judiciary powers. Temples and sanctuaries, instead, never attain the degree of monumentality of the past, suggesting a crisis of the traditional religion. The real mark of the period, however, is the new emphasis on the private sphere and the individual, which is reflected both in residential architecture and in private burials.

The main thesis of the book is that the metamorphosis of the urban landscape of Athens is reflective of its changed status after the collapse of the empire. Making a virtue of necessity, Athens redefines itself as a cultural metropolis. As a result, culture becomes a critical part of public life.

The book, richly illustrated, is intended for the general public. Nonetheless, its scholarly value is remarkable. The culture analysis of urban space, architecture, and sculpture is excellent, and the re-evaluation of one of the most interesting, yet misrepresented periods of Athenian history is welcome. I wonder, however, whether the picture is not too simplified. There is a tendency to attribute buildings to Lycurgus beyond necessity and evidence, leaving major figures like Eubulus and Demetrius of Phalerum unexplored. There is no discussion of the city walls or the transformations of the old Sanctuaries, such as the dedications in the Acropolis. The real problem, however, is that the new building policy of the period is not exclusive to Athens. In the fourth century, theatres, gymnasia, and stadia became prominent features of Greek centers (cities and Panhellenic sanctuaries) all over the Mediterranean. It is not just Athens that changed its face, but an entire urban culture.

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LATE EGYPTIAN TEMPLES

D. ARNOLD: *Temples of the Last Pharaohs*. Pp. viii + 373, maps, plans, ills. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999. Cased, £34. ISBN: 0-19-512633-5.

Few people are strangers to the impressive monuments and architecture of ancient Egypt. However, few also appreciate the wealth and diversity of architecture which came in the last third of Egypt's long history up to the Christian period. Temples

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and their architecture are rarely the focus in studies of the periods after the New Kingdom, and this is arguably more true of the Kushite, Assyrian, Persian, Greek, and Roman periods. But this field is a rich one. As D. shows, major developments in temple building took place in these periods; but not only that, surely such a study raises important questions about how indigenous and foreign cultures in Egypt met. Here we should note the interesting remarks of A. (p. 70) concerning Greek influence on temple building at the Ammoneium at the oasis of Siwa, and possibly the temple of Amasis at Mendes, and Egyptian influence at the palace of Darius at Persepolis (p. 69).

The volume is divided into two parts: Part One traces developments in architecture in the Late Period, placing them in context with a discussion of the last temples of the New Kingdom; Part Two identifies the main characteristics of architecture—sacred building forms. Within this structure, in Part One, the reader is taken through a comprehensive survey of the main developments in architecture relevant to each period, and a catalogue of the buildings of each, but always with a view to the wider historical context. Noticeable also is A.'s sound knowledge of literary sources from all periods, which provides yet more context for his theme. One of the main strengths of the volume is its massive synthesis of information on the temples of each period—some well known, others little known or lost. The result is an overview of temple building in which the composite nature of the monuments becomes clear. These building were not static, but were re-built, added to, and adapted throughout antiquity. One particularly striking point to arise from this volume is the intensity of building which took place during times of transition. It is common knowledge that we have little in the way of documentary evidence for the early Ptolemaic and early Roman periods, but conversely A. has outlined significant building activity in these years. Under Ptolemy I Soter and Ptolemy II Philadelphus, not only were new cities built, so too were a significant number of temples, often in the old style. Many of these were built in Alexandria and the Fayum, also Ptolemais, Coptos, and the Delta; but it is significant that the temples of Denderah, Kamak, and Philae also benefited (pp. 154–62). The same is true of the reign of Augustus, where it is noticeable that Philae received particular attention (pp. 230–48). An interesting point here is that the kiosk, normally ascribed to Trajan, can be attributed to Augustus (p. 235).

Part Two is devoted to a survey of sacred building forms of the Late period; *pronaoi*, entrance porches and kiosks, birth-houses, and columns. This leads to some interesting general conclusions—especially the connection between developments in architectural style and important historical and political events in Egyptian history—the periods of transition mentioned above. Traditional styles of architecture certainly continued to be important, but prominent new building types do develop. Egyptian architecture in all periods remains state architecture, and A. does well to link building with historical and political change.

The whole volume is copiously illustrated with colour and black & white plates of exceptional quality, and detailed figures, which include maps, plans, elevations, and reconstructions. A.'s research is rigorous and his attention to detail admirable. For anyone interested in architecture, or the connections between building projects and historical developments, this book makes an important contribution. For anyone interested in Egyptian architecture and building, it is indispensable.

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