RECONSTRUCTING THE TEMPLE AT TEGEA

J. PAKKANEN: *The Temple of Athena Alea at Tegea: A Reconstruction of the Peristyle Column* (Publications by the Department of Art History at the University of Helsinki, 18.) Helsinki: University of Helsinki Department of Art History and Finnish Institute at Athens, 1998. Pp. vi + 192, 29 ills and 8 tables in main text; 3 tables and 83 ills in catalogue. Paper, €30.27. ISBN: 951-45-8407-4.

Despite the final word of the title, this book is not all about one column. P. has re-measured the surviving fragments from the Doric peristyle of the fourth-century B.C. temple at Tegea (6 × 14 columns, each of six drums). His reconstruction has important implications for the rest of the temple and for classical architecture. The book attains the highest standards of presentation, and demonstrates how only total fidelity to the data can prove or disprove competing archaeological hypotheses.

Chapter 2 (pp. 11–30) analyses the column drums. Of 216 originals, only forty-nine preserve their full height and both upper and lower diameters. P.'s study disproves Dinsmoor's hypothesis that corner columns were larger. Nor did the columns incline: although the stylobate was convex, oblique lower surfaces of the lowest drums allowed each column to stand vertically. Nevertheless the smallest drums had oblique upper surfaces, transmitting the curve of the stylobate to the entablature.

Variations in the capitals are greater than in other temples (pp. 31–40). The data confirm Coulton's suggestions that proportional rules were used to design capitals, and that design changes took the form of discrete steps. Since the masons were precise in other areas, it follows that slight variations in, for example, the relative heights of echinus and abacus did not concern them. Coulton's thesis that we cannot date buildings by their architectural proportions is also sustained.

Further details of horizontal curvature are quickly polished off (pp. 41–7). The chief weapon in P.'s armoury turns out to be a humble sheet of hardboard of known thickness (to cancel the roughness of the stones when surveying). The long side of the foundations is 8 cm higher in the middle than at the ends. Measurements of entablature blocks (using nothing more complicated than a large set-square) confirm the curvature.

The veritable keystone of the book is the discussion of column height and shaft profile (Chapter 5, pp. 49–73). The problem is that only sixty drums survive to their full height. While it is easy to determine where each stood within its column, it is harder to establish the column shape. There is considerable variation in drum height at the upper four levels, and several thousand combinations of the surviving pieces are possible. As we do not have a random sample of a normally distributed population, classical statistics get us only so far, giving the probable column height to within 118 mm either way. P. uses advanced statistics to refine this slightly. The real leap forward comes once two identifiable pairs of adjacent drum surfaces are fed in. Sophisticated analysis now establishes the probable height, more accurately, as 8.95–8.98 m.

Further details are illuminated. The maximum entasis at 48–53 per cent of column height matches late classical norms; the builders may have had simple techniques for constructing entasis, basing it on a circle or ellipse rather than a hyperbola or parabola. The columns conform to the fourth-century trend towards slenderness. None of the several proposed lengths for the Tegeate foot, however, can be proved or disproved.

© Oxford University Press, 2002

https://doi.org/10.1093/cr/52.2.335 Published online by Cambridge University Press

The glossary and the short, well-laid-out index are helpful. Between these lie detailed and superbly illustrated catalogues of the architectural members studied.

So the Tegea temple was taller than we thought, and its colonnade differed markedly from that of the Parthenon. P. expresses the hope that his methods will be applied elsewhere, warning others to build margins of error into the calculations. His hope is bound to be fulfilled, though it will be hard to match the precision and clarity of his exposition, as well as his outstanding command of statistical method.

University of Leicester GRAHAM SHIPLEY

ATHENS IN THE FOURTH CENTURY

H. KNELL: *Athen im 4. Jahrhundert v. Chr.—eine Stadt verändert ihr Gesicht. Archäologisch-kulturgeschichtliche Betrachtungen*. Pp. 219. Darmstadt: Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, 2000. Cased, DM 128. ISBN: 3-534-14987-4.

This book is dedicated to the transformation of the urban landscape of Athens during the fourth century, and is based on the argument that no other period has been as effective and influential in shaping the image of this city as a cultural metropolis. The introduction (pp. 11–22) deals with the history of Athens from the end of the Peloponnesian War (404) to the occupation by Demetrius Poliorcetes (307), and ends with a short mention of residential housing. The main focus, however, is on public spaces and public monuments; which are presented in a geographical sequence moving from northwest to southeast.

The Cemetery of the Ceramicus (pp. 23–46) is introduced as one of the main venues for self-representation of the Athenian élite. Much discussion is consequently devoted to the expensive funerary reliefs: in relation to their architectural context and iconography.

K. links the Pompeion (pp. 47–54) to the restoration of the democracy after the regime of the Thirty Tyrants. In his view the propylon would document the first instance of copying in Greek architecture, and the peristyle court would make here its first appearance in Athens. To around the same years he dates the second phase of the Pnyx (pp. 55–62), followed by a consistent, although incomplete, restructuring attributed to Lycurgus.

Turning to the Agora (pp. 63–114), K. attributes to a first phase (end of the fifth–beginning of the fourth century) the construction of the New Bouleuterion (restituted with the auditorium facing S), the reconstruction of the Tholos, and the honorary statues of Conon. Next would be the statuary group of Eirene and Plutus, dedicated in conjunction with the institution of the cult of the goddess in Athens. To a second phase and to Lycurgus are attributed the reconstruction of the temple of Apollo Patrous (restituted as Ionic, prostyle hexastyle), the temple of Zeus Phratrios and Athena Phratria, and the monument of the Eponymous Heroes. To this same phase would belong the restructuring of the building in the SW corner (a court, but not the Heliaia), and the large peristyle in the NE area (another court).

To Lycurgus is also attributed the monumental phase of the sanctuary of Asclepius

© Oxford University Press, 2002

https://doi.org/10.1093/cr/52.2.335 Published online by Cambridge University Press