thought out and does seem valid, though diligent consultation of catalogue entries and the plates is needed to follow some of the intricacies of the argument, and as she points out, some types of figure can be included in more than one group. Numerically, figurines of the first, most Greek-seeming type, predominate, but many standard Hellenistic Greek types, from ‘Tanagras’ to ‘hierodouloi’, ‘grotesques’, dancers, theatrical figures or children are not found, and the presence of the other two, non-standard groups is surely significant in assessing the individual character of Jebel Khalid culture.

J.’s careful visual analysis of the clays, most readily appreciated in the well-chosen examples shown in colour, and her comparison with terracottas from other local sites, suggests that the great majority of the terracottas are made locally. There are imports too, however: among the most striking and skilfully made pieces, for example, is a group of three bird-wing fragments with finely modelled detail (nos 346–9, two illustrated in colour on pl. 7); the fabric of these ‘resembles that of the fine tableware imported from Antioch, and the semi-lustrous red/orange slip also recalls Eastern Sigillata A (p. 179).

J. offers a useful discussion of context, form and function. She points out that the form of some terracottas could both determine and reflect the ways in which they were deployed: for example, Astarte plaques would need to be propped up in some way, while the various types of horsemen lend themselves to being moved around. As regards context, while there does not appear to be sufficient evidence to associate specific types with male or female usage; the majority were found in the domestic areas, apparently in the more public parts of the houses, namely the ‘entry rooms’ and courtyards. That some were located in wall niches is probable but not provable. The overall function and meaning of the Jebel Khalid terracottas is extremely difficult to assess; surely J. is right to suggest (p. 240) that it is most probably ‘multi-layered, with religion, superstition, personal ambitions, community practices, and loyalties all playing their part’.

In short, both for its factual and objective presentation of a new body of material and for the searching and far-reaching issues that it addresses, this volume should be useful both to students of terracottas and to anyone with a wider interest in the lives and day-to-day concerns of the inhabitants of one of the remoter areas of the Hellenistic world.

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge

LUCILLA BURN
lmb50@cam.ac.uk

GREEKS ON THE BLACK SEA

doi:10.1017/S0009840X08002738

This handsome book, edited by the Head of the Department of Classical Antiquities in the State Hermitage Museum, St Petersburg, has been published to accompany an exhibition held at the J. Paul Getty Museum from 14 June to
7 September 2007. It is a remarkable achievement and is certainly no mere catalogue: it is, in addition, a collection of articles, written by T. and her departmental colleagues (A.M. Butyagin, D.E. Chistov, L.I. Davydova, Y.I. Ilyina, N.C. Jijina, Y.P. Kalashnik, N.Z. Kunina, L.A. Nekrasova, O.Y. Neverov, A.P. Petrakova, O.Y. Sokolova, S.L. Solovyov, L.M. Utkina and E.V. Vlasova), and it provides much general background information about the Greeks in the northern Pontus. The title is quite misleading: only the northern Black Sea is covered, and only objects housed in the Hermitage are described (as noted on the title page). It is true that the Hermitage houses the foremost collection of North Pontic antiquities to be found anywhere in Russia or elsewhere; but other institutions, such as the State Historical Museum and the Pushkin Museum, both in Moscow, the museum in Kiev, and many local museums elsewhere in the Ukraine and South Russia hold collections of antiquities from excavations in the region (although all major and spectacular finds were sent to the Hermitage from its establishment until recent times).

After forewords by the Directors of the Getty and the Hermitage, M. Brand and M. Piotrovsky, there are acknowledgments which demonstrate the huge amount of work put in by both sides to create the exhibition and to compile this volume.

The book falls into two parts: a series of introductory articles and the catalogue. The former covers the history and history of exploration of the northern Black Sea and the ancient monuments at the Hermitage, and the art of the region's ancient cities in general, with individual contributions on the Kerch Vases, sculpture and sculpted portraits, gold from ancient monuments, Dexamenos of Chios and his workshops in the region, barbarian art in the region's cities, and decoration of Bosphoran sarcophagi in the first–second centuries A.D. These combine to provide a sound background to the antiquities held in the Hermitage and their importance for the study of Greeks in the northern Pontus. The Hermitage has been and continues to be the initiator of, or major participant in, excavations at many sites in the Crimea and South Russia.

The catalogue contains descriptions of the 176 objects displayed in the exhibition. These represent all varieties of material excavated – pottery, plastic vessels, metal objects, inscriptions, gems, jewellery, personal ornaments, coins, sculpture, funeral stelae, glass-ware and metal-ware, terracottas, etc. – and illustrate all aspects of the material culture of the Greeks and local peoples in Graeco-Roman times. Some objects are here published for the first time, such as an assos of Olbia (p. 114; cat. no. 32). The catalogue is clearly organised by major site – not only Greek colonies such as Berezan, Olbia, Chersonesus and the Bosphoran cities, but also such famous tumuli as Kul Oba, Yuz Oba, Pavlovsky, Great Bliznitsa, Vasiurinskaia Gora and Artiukhovsky; and each site is provided with a location map and a short description in which its significance is described. There can be no doubt of the catalogue's utility, and the illustrations are superb. A useful glossary and a bibliography conclude the work.

There are few inconsistencies and errors. The bibliography contains mainly Russian and Ukrainian material, and the few Western works cited do not adequately reflect the great interest in the region shown by Western scholars in the last ten to fifteen years.

University of Melbourne

GOCHA R. TSETSKHLADZE
g.tsetskhladze@unimelb.edu.au
Author/s:  
Tsetskhladze, Gocha R.

Title:  
[Review of the book Greeks on the Black Sea: ancient art from the hermitage]

Date:  
2009

Citation:  

Publication Status:  
Published

Persistent Link:  
http://hdl.handle.net/11343/33002

File Description:  
[Review of the book Greeks on the Black Sea: ancient art from the hermitage]

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