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sites recorded during the work. Due to the huge area that the survey covered (590km²); three topographic zones (all mountainous and hilly, ranging in elevation from 1200m to more than 1500m asl) were chosen for investigation. One hundred and fifteen squares, 500 × 500m each, were randomly selected for

symbols are found. The same symbols were used to mark the bodies of domestic animals to indicate their ownership by the Bedouin tribes. Tens of rock art drawings, ancient and modern, were also recorded in the study area. They resemble, in subject and location, the rock drawings from other parts of Jordan, the Levant and Arabia. Overwhelmingly, they show animals, humans and unidentified figures.

Chapter 7 consists of one page explaining the details of a seal impression on a jar rim. The seal is dated to the Early Iron Age (twelfth to eleventh centuries BC) on the basis of stylistic characteristics of the depicted figure. Finally, the five pages of Chapter 8 summarise the previous chapters and present the outcomes of the overall project. In brief, this work is comprehensive, informative and adds to our knowledge through new data. More importantly, by bringing some of the abundance of archaeological remains in this region to publication, the volume should motivate new research questions and further fieldwork.

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Ross Burns. *Origins of the colonnaded city in the Levant*. 2017. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 978-1-9878-4548 £100.

By AD 200, many cities of the Graeco-Roman East boasted great colonnaded main streets often executed in the fashionable Corinthian order with its elaborate column capitals. At some sites not overlain by modern towns, these colonnades have in part survived or been re-erected. An iconic example at the Hellenised early Arab oasis city of Palmyra, Syria, became the target for symbolic partial destruction by Da'esh in 2017. Another, chosen by

Ross Burns for the cover of his new book on the origins of such “exercise[s] in urban stagecraft” (p. 5), is the great porticoed main street of Apamea in western Syria, which originally ran arrow-straight for almost 2km across the city. That at Antioch, buried under modern Antakya, Turkey, ran for 3km, and in Burns’s view vies with the main axes of that other great Hellenistic metropolis, Alexandria, on the Nile delta, as the probable archetype of this Roman-era architectural concept. Both of these date to the turn of the first millennium, but such majestic thoroughfares were largely a phenomenon of the later first and second centuries AD. As Burns explains, they visually opened up, unified, and made yet grander, cityscapes already replete with splendid sanctuaries and market places, public baths and theatres, to which they were usually a late addition. Creating them often involved enlargement of existing routes, but still caused major disruption, with piecemeal construction taking generations (some schemes, including at Palmyra, were never finished).