

be studied in relation to previous publications on the same and similar topics. This is the only way to appreciate fully the research contribution of this volume to modern Greek studies.

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SHAPLAND (A.) and STEFANI (E.) (eds)
Archaeology Behind the Battle Lines: The Macedonian Campaign (1915–19) and its Legacy (British School at Athens, Modern Greek and Byzantine Studies 4). London and New York: Routledge, 2017. Pp. xxviii + 370. £115. 9781138285255.

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Archaeology Behind the Battle Lines is one of the fruits of a multidimensional initiative marking the centenary of the incorporation of Macedonia into the Greek state and the passing of its antiquities to the jurisdiction of the Greek Archaeological Service. An exhibition that opened in the Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki (AMTh) in 2012 was followed, in 2013, by a one-day colloquium organized by the British Museum (BM) and AMTh, in association with the British School at Athens (BSA). The volume publishes nearly all of the papers presented at the colloquium, with additional contributions. After a foreword by Sir Michael Llewellyn-Smith KCVO and an introduction by the editors, the volume consists of 14 chapters. It is well illustrated and includes three helpful lists (figures, tables, contributors) and a general index.

Macedonia had been incorporated only recently into the Greek state, as a result of the Balkan Wars (1912–1913), when the First World War broke out, which Greece would eventually enter on the side of the Entente. The Allied Army of the Orient landed in Thessaloniki in October 1915 and formed the Macedonian Front. Representing one of the rare occurrences of modern history and archaeology cohabiting the pages of a single book, the volume explores four main facets of human history in this part of the Balkan peninsula: (1) the history of the Macedonian Front, focusing on practised antiquarianism and archaeological exploration as part of the collateral engagements of its men; (2) the emergence of Macedonian archaeology as a disciplinary field; (3) Macedonian antiquity *per se*; (4.) the way in which the past and its material remains were

viewed and the role that these played in wartime international politics and in the painful process of the consolidation of the Greek nation state (Stefani, chapter 2), and the ideological, political and diplomatic struggles and negotiations that this process brought along with military operations.

Either as the central theme of their contributions (Alan Wakefield, chapter 1) or interwoven within chiefly archaeological narratives (*passim*), the authors sketch the main parameters of the Macedonian Campaign, its geographical extent and main encampment sites, its primary objectives and the conditions in which it operated, as well as the composition of its manpower. One of the most fascinating emerging aspects, and one that is often forgotten by the modern, ethno-centrally trained mind, is the extremely diverse population of Macedonia in the early 20th century, which the multi-ethnic and multicultural Entente forces came to enrich even further. History in the *longue durée* tends to suppress individual stories, but contributions such as Diana Wardle's (chapter 10), stemming from an extensive collection of wartime Salonica postcards, illustrate the unbroken historiographical link between the personal and the general.

The core of the book tells the story of Macedonian archaeology as it came to be in the midst of war, undertaken by professionals and amateurs alike. The contributors revisit the acts of the main protagonists and the sites that were excavated or surveyed, with war acting as a major instigator. They repeatedly stress the different responses of the French and the British to the Macedonian archaeological challenge. While the French set up the Service archéologique de l'armée d'Orient early on (1916), the British mostly made do with the human resources at hand, as trained archaeologists served at the Front and were recruited as British Intelligence officers (Richard Clogg, chapter 3). 'With the possible exception of Peet ... all of the archaeologists closely involved with the [British Salonica Force] Museum were working in Intelligence' (Shapland, 87). The authors explore the formation of the collections of antiquities of the British and, to a lesser extent, the French expeditionary forces, the relations of foreign archaeologists with the Greek Archaeological Service, which was eager to enforce Greek archaeological law in the newly acquired lands, and the conditions under which antiquities from these two collections were eventually expatriated. Of the Greek Ephors of Antiquities, Eftsratios Pelekidis, during whose

term of office the antiquities were shipped abroad, emerges as a key figure in the articles of the volume, and his actions and motives are more than once questioned, sometimes in contradictory narratives. The loopholes and manipulations allowed for in Greek archaeological law – or imposed on it by political will – that permitted the expatriation of antiquities are discussed, and the final decision of the Greek state is explained in light of the international alliances sought in support of the Greek *Μεγάλη Ιδέα*, which led to the *Μικρασιατική Καταστροφή* of 1922, another date which inevitably figures in the volume as one of the turning points of Greek history and archaeology (Clogg, chapter 3; Yannis Galanakis, chapter 8).

Curators and experts from the Louvre (Sophie Descamps-Lequime, chapter 5), the BM, the BSA and Cambridge University (Shapland, with an appendix by Amelia Dowler, chapter 6; Catherine Morgan et al., chapter 7), the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford (Galanakis, chapter 8), the National Museums Scotland (Margaret Maitland, chapter 9) and, of course, the AMTh (Angeliki Koukouvou, chapter 11) set out the makings of their respective collections of Macedonian antiquities. The contributors describe recent efforts to recover and establish inventories, provenances and assemblages (as authors note, however, contexts are in many cases irrecoverable and piles of potsherds are deemed unstratified), they (re)identify items that in the meantime have gone astray and (re)publish or comment on select pieces or groups from these early digs and surveys. Morgan (chapter 7) also discusses the British Salonica Force's archaeological endeavours in connection with pre-war BSA activity in northern Greece and post-war research prompted by its observations and finds, primarily regarding Archaic to Hellenistic central Macedonia. Anastasia Dimoula's contribution (chapter 12) focuses on research into the Early Neolithic of Macedonia, from the finds made by the Don brothers in modern-day Lete (1916) to the breakthroughs of the 21st century.

Ken Wardle (chapter 13) makes the history of the site of Assiros (Guvesne) the focus of his narrative, and the lens through which the shifting relations between locals and foreigners over time can be related. Polyxeni Adam-Veleni's contribution (chapter 14) serves to end the volume with a concise and selective panorama of Macedonian archaeology and sets out the principal desiderata that lie ahead.

One of the most challenging issues addressed in the volume is that of the interpretative models adopted for the understanding of (Macedonian/Greek) antiquity, which were shaped by the historical conditions of the time, be they particular to Greek interests and the need to lay claim to the past and present of Macedonia or more broadly related to the period of the genesis of the nation states and the Great War. In the words of Kostas Kotsakis (chapter 4): 'Archaeological cultures are perfect metaphors for the nation states, emergent during the nineteenth century ... Migrations and invasions are perfect simulations of war, which that generation of archaeologists was directly experiencing. The analogy is total. Culture history, imagining invasions and migrations of peoples seems to come out of the agonies of the nation state to preserve its integrity against hostile nations' (62–63).

All in all, this is a most informative publication on Macedonian archaeology and modern Greek and European history, as well as the historiography of archaeology. One of its most significant contributions is that it raises self-awareness, a precious prerequisite for the fair conduct of our discipline. And, in that, it is a welcome reminder of our own constraints – even if it is for future generations to pinpoint them dispassionately. We are, inescapably, all products of our own times.

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RECEPTION AND HISTORY OF SCHOLARSHIP

HUNTER (R.) **The Measure of Homer: The Ancient Reception of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.** Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2018. Pp. x + 254. £34.99. 9781108428316.

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As Hunter explains in his preface, he avoids making his book a mere 'survey' of Homer's reception in antiquity in any and every genre, omitting more frequently studied subjects such as Greek drama, Imperial epic and Hellenistic poetry. Hunter selects four main themes to be addressed in five chapters: how the Homeric poems were used in expressions of Greek identity and culture