

visitors, especially musicians, and others with a special rôle to play at the games. S. uses his thorough knowledge of the ancient evidence to detect anachronisms in the remarks of Strabo and, particularly, the exaggerated claims made for the Council by Dionysius of Halicarnassus (pp. 37–57).

The book concludes with ten tables, five maps, a bibliography that does not include works fully cited in the footnotes, and three indexes (literary sources, epigraphical sources and proper names, and other matters).

No serious historian of antiquity can afford to ignore this book. Historians of Greece will need to own and use it at least as a reference work, but its quality repays careful reading.

*University of Victoria*

GORDON SHRIMPTON

## A FESTSCHRIFT FOR A. J. GRAHAM

V. B. GORMAN, E. W. ROBINSON (edd.): *Oikistes. Studies in Constitutions, Colonies, and Military Power in the Ancient World offered in Honor of A. J. Graham. (Mnemosyne Suppl. 234.)* Pp. xvii + 396, maps, ills. Leiden, Boston, and Cologne: Brill, 2002. Cased, €89/US\$104. ISBN: 90-04-12579-5.

A. J. Graham, after working with distinction as an undergraduate and a research student at King's College, Cambridge, and serving briefly at Bedford College, London, spent the first half of his career at the University of Manchester and the second half as a professor at the University of Pennsylvania. This volume in his honour contains an introduction by his erstwhile Pennsylvania colleague M. Ostwald and articles by eighteen of his pupils (one, G. Burton, from Manchester, the others from Pennsylvania). The articles reflect the range of Graham's academic interests: predominantly Greek, but extending both to Rome and to the near east; arranged in three thematic sections, on Law, History and Constitutions, on Colonization and Cult, and on Military Matters.

In the first section C. W. Hedrick asks what materials the classical Greek chronographers could have worked from, and focuses on monuments originally set up for purposes not of chronology but of commemoration. E. G. Millender sees in the descriptions of the Spartans' fearful obedience in the Persian War and the Peloponnesian War the Athenians' contrast between that and their own better-motivated discipline. E. W. Robinson suggests that the lead tablets found at Camarina served some civic purpose but not necessarily one connected with democratic procedures. On the Roman side, H. I. Flower sees in the *SC de Bacchanalibus* an attack on the intrusion of men into women's religious rôles and on the importing of public structures into private religious associations. G. Forsythe argues that Valerius Antias wrote between c. 70 and c. 40 B.C., not a generation earlier, and that he and Cn. Gellius wrote at far greater length than Livy on early Rome, with fictitious speeches and battle narratives. G. Burton adds the resolution of disputes between communities and the regulation of privileges for communities to the usual list of means by which the Romans maintained the stability of their empire.

In the section on Colonization and Cult G. Salapata studies the cult of Alexandra (Cassandra) at Amyclae and her increase in prominence over Agamemnon. L. Onyshkevych interprets the texts inscribed on a bone plaque from Berezan as a

hymn or prayer connected with a hebdomadic cult of Apollo. V. B. Gorman confronts the problem of the destruction of Miletus at the end of the Ionian Revolt and its reappearance from the battle of Mycale onwards, accepting a total sack and suggesting that Miletus' *isopoliteia* agreements with its colonies, attested in the fourth century, owe their origin to the return of men from the colonies to repopulate Miletus. I. Malkin reacts against the fashionable scepticism about the 'foundation' of Greek colonies by 'mother cities', using Megara Hyblaea as a test case to argue that a nuanced version of the traditional view is tenable.

In the final section, on Military Matters, P. Kaplan studies Greek mercenaries of the archaic period. We then have a series of chapters connected with the Peloponnesian War. M. Munn examines the ambiguities of 'Attica' in connection with Plataea, Oenoe, and Eleusis, and the chronological and topographical point at which the war should be deemed to have begun. K. Maurer offers a new solution to the problem of Thucydides, 7.63.3, where in the transmitted text Nicias seems to address all the sailors in the Athenian fleet as men who are considered Athenian but in fact are not. S. M. Rusch defends the historicity of the night-time attack on Athens by Agis in Diod. Sic. 13.72.3–73.2. C. Harrison argues against the view that Tissaphernes and Cyrus issued imitation Attic tetradrachms to pay their Greek mercenaries, and in particular against the identification of Tissaphernes on an owl coin with *ΒΑΣ* instead of *ΑΘΕ*. D. H. Conwell upholds the view, derived from Thucydides and Xenophon, that the Athenian walls destroyed at the end of the Peloponnesian War were the long walls and the Piraeus walls. Finally, W. M. Murray (republishing an article from a recent conference volume on naval history, not easily accessible to classicists) uses Octavian's campsite memorial after the battle of Actium to argue against the current consensus that there was a hard-fought battle, involving the destruction of many of Antony's ships by fire; and D. L. Kennedy studies the sites of Khirbet el-Qirana and Khirbet el-Khalde, north-east of the Gulf of Aqaba, suggesting that both were originally Nabataean but later used by the Romans.

We are given a wide range of subjects, then, as often happens when editors do not constrain their authors, and inevitably a range in quality also. But many of the chapters, even some ostensibly devoted to particular details, are valuable studies and raise issues of general importance, and readers will miss much if they go only to the chapter on a particular point which they expect to interest them. The *oikistes* can be proud of his *apoikoi*, and I hope he has enjoyed his celebration.

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P. J. RHODES

## BACK TO BASICS ON ALEXANDER

I. WORTHINGTON: *Alexander the Great. A Reader*. Pp. xvi + 332, map. London and New York: Routledge, 2003. Paper, £20.10. ISBN: 0-415-29187-9 (0-415-29186-0 hbk).

With Hollywood ready to provide even more 'spin' to the story of Alexander the Great, we have in *Alexander the Great: A Reader* an opportunity to get back to basics. The substance of this book is a translation of 112 fragments of primary source material (writings or inscriptions from Alexander's lifetime or soon after), followed by some of the most important excerpts from modern scholarship. Previously, unless one read German and had access to Felix Jacoby's massive *Die Fragmente der*

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