this respect, Cawkwell's eminence and intellectual longevity conspire against him. Many of the articles collected are somewhat elderly, and so most universities will already hold copies contained in the well-respected journals in which they originally appeared.

The venerable age of those articles also has another obvious consequence. The first article in the volume, 'Early colonisation', which examines the foundation of Cyrene, was originally published in the *Classical Quarterly* in 1992, and whilst that is admittedly only 20 years ago, the argument it advances has been eclipsed by the long shadow cast by R. Osborne's masterful exploration of the same subject, which appeared a mere four years later in his *Greece in the Making, 1200–479 BC* (Abingdon, 1996, 8–18). 'Orthodoxy and hoplites', which appeared in the same journal slightly earlier, in 1989, met a similar fate. Contributing to what might best be described as the *ōthismos* debate, that article famously advanced the case for phased battle (with hoplite encounters typified by open-order followed by close-order combat, or vice versa), a vision now largely bypassed by both the traditionalists, like A. Schwartz (*Reinstating the Hoplite*, Stuttgart, 2009, especially 187–94, with my review in *CR* 61, 2011, 188–90), who argue for close-order combat, and heretics like H. van Wees (*Greek Warfare*, London, 2004, 188–91), who argue for open-order combat.

Another consequence of the age of the articles collected is the style in which they were written. Decades ago, their target readership was expected to be able to read Greek, and consequently, many of the articles (for example 'The fall of Themistocles') contain untranslated Greek, which, of course, limits their accessibility now that many readers rely on texts in translation. In addition, some of the articles, in order to break new ground, also rehearse highly intricate subordinate arguments, which, on occasion, obscure the main case advanced.

This collection, then, is not without imperfections. However, those imperfections reflect more the format of collected works in general and the fashion of their period, not the calibre of the collected scholarship. That, of course, is first-rate, and first-rate scholarship on some of the most important debates in ancient Greek history, despite the passage of time, changes in scholarly style and the relentless advance of intellectual enquiry, will never go out of fashion.

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PIMOUGUET-PÉDARROS (I.) **La Cité à l'épreuve de rois. Le siege de Rhodes par Démétrios Poliorcète (305–304 av. J.-C.)**. Rennes: Presses universitaires de Rennes, 2011. Pp. 408, illus. €20. 9782753517035.
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The Antigonid siege of Rhodes (305–304 BC) was one of the most dense events of ancient history, serving up a synthesis of the crucial questions raised by the formation of the Hellenistic monarchies. In spite of its epochal significance, studies on the siege have been infrequent and generally confined to technical and strategic matters, while its wider political and social repercussions have been largely ignored: this book by Pimouguet-Pédarros, a renowned expert of fortifications and siege warfare in Asia Minor, is an attempt to fill this remarkable scholarly gap. Pimouguet-Pédarros's avowed goal is quite ambitious: to follow in the steps of Yvon Garlan and extend his sociological approach to the study of ancient warfare to the Hellenistic period (16–18).

The first part of the book combines an analysis of the geo-political situation of Rhodes in the late fourth century (53–83) with a study of the topography of the city and how it influenced the unfolding of the siege (85–136). In the years leading to the blockade, the well-governed city of Rhodes, a David between the Ptolemaic and Antigonid Goliaths, had become a success story of how to keep a *polis* wealthy and independent in an age of rampant monarchies by coming to master through a wise use of *philia* and, more generally, by mastering the art of building amicable relations with powerful neighbours. This balance was eventually broken in 306/305, when Egypt put Rhodes under pressure to take part in the war against the Antigonids, making Demetrius' military intervention inevitable.

In the following two sections, Pimouguet-Pédarros delivers an extensive analysis of the means and strategies by the Antigonids and the besieged (139–229), where the survey of the text of Diodorus is combined with a very detailed study of the material evidence and of the peculiar geography of the theatre of operation (117–36), a 'new strategic space' whose heart was the urban centre of Rhodes and its harbour. Here Pimouguet-Pédarros is playing on home turf and delivers the most convincing part of her work. The unfolding of the siege (233–83) comes out as the result of the unique interplay between the environment of the city and a complex series of political and social

factors, in which the people of Rhodes, an archetypal 'harbour city' (83–97), were called to a radical rethinking of their traditional defence policies, based almost exclusively on 'mobility on the sea' (99–102), and to take the necessary measures to minimize the risk of social unrest, even by passing measures in favour of the non-citizens who were contributing to the struggle against Demetrius. In her analysis, Pimouguet-Pédarros pays particular attention to the overlooked issues of logistics and supply (233–45): these, as she correctly argues, are very relevant to understand how Demetrius managed to resist for so long in enemy territory through an intelligent management of his forces, including his non-fighting personnel.

In the final part of the volume, Pimouguet-Pédarros discusses the significance of the siege of Rhodes in the history of Greek poliorcetics (287–310) and the political implications of siege warfare in shaping the image of the Hellenistic sovereign and the relationship between monarchs and cities (310–55). Here Pimouguet-Pédarros argues that Demetrius was so determined to take the city by assault because of the political advantage that he expected to gain from this operation: siege warfare was central to the new image of power channelled by the Hellenistic sovereigns. If the king was first and foremost a performer, as we learn from Plutarch, the siege was his supreme stage, and, at Rhodes, Demetreius set himself as the prototype of a new kind of leader, a 'maître des sciences et des techniques' (319–21). Although Pimouguet-Pédarros's argument lies on a thorough discussion of the relevant sources, I wonder whether it is appropriate to discuss the complex issue of the relations between *poleis* and Hellenistic sovereigns exclusively from a perspective of military dominance and show of political power. Perhaps the author should have made her analysis more complex by including in it a discussion of the recent scholarship on democracy and the *polis* in the Hellenistic age, including the works of authors such as A. Bayliss, C. Mann and P. Scholz, L. O'Sullivan. This would have probably led to the writing of another volume, but then this is a very ambitious work, and when an author is so ambitious, it is inevitable to arouse a reader's thirst. Having said that, credit is due to Pimouguet-Pédarros for delivering a very clear and exhaustive book which will surely enrich our understanding of ancient siege warfare in its various facets.

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LANE FOX (R.J.) *Ed*. **Brill's Companion to Ancient Macedon: Studies in the Archaeology and History of Macedon, 650 BC–300 AD**. Leiden and Boston: Brill, 2011. Pp. xiii + 642, illus. €184/$251. 978900-4206502.

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Over the last years many 'companions' to key themes of ancient Greek and Roman history, culture and literature have been published in different concurring series of leading publishing houses. Brill's companion to ancient Macedon, for instance, surely will rival with J. Roisman and I. Worthington (eds), *Blackwell's Companion to Ancient Macedonia* (Oxford and Malden MA, 2010). In this review, restrictions of space preclude discussing adequately all 29 contributions of this rich collection edited by Lane Fox, an expert on Macedonian history of the fourth century BC. Rather, I would like to list general positive features of this companion and also to mention some imperfections. Then I shall focus on selected contributions and views which are shared by several contributors.

In the volume under review epigraphical, numismatic and archaeological pieces of evidence, which were published during the last decades, are fully included in the argument of the authors. Another asset is the combination of about a dozen detailed local studies on different cities or places of interest to Macedonian studies (Aigai with the royal tombs and the palace, Pella, Aiani, Amphipolis, Philippi and Thessalonike) with surveys of historical periods and chapters on general issues (for example relationship of kings and cities, Macedonian cults and religion, Macedonian art).

On the other hand, one regrets the decision not to include special chapters on the reigns of the last Antigonid kings, Antigonos Doson, Philip V and Perseus. For these years became a crucial period of Macedonian history. Lane Fox defends his decision with excellent earlier studies. However, research on the period of these kings has made considerable progress in the last decade, too. The interesting brief period of transition between the end of the monarchy and the formation of the *provincia Macedonia* also deserved a special chapter as well as the province of Macedonia in Roman Imperial times. Whereas the title of the companion suggests an equally balanced treatment of the period 600 BC to AD 300, readers will note a strong focus on Archaic and Classical Macedonia to the reign of Alexander the Great.