promises. For that, one should turn to P. Carlier's *Démosthène* (Paris, 1990), a scholarly and accessible book that goes unmentioned in the present volume.

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DEMADES RE-EXAMINED

P. BRUN: *L'orateur Démade. Essai d'histoire et d'historiographie*. Pp. 199. Bordeaux: Diffusion de Boccard, 2000. Paper, frs. 184. ISBN: 2-910023-22-2.

Demades the orator usually receives a bad press for his venality and extravagance in our ancient sources (from his contemporaries such as Dinarchus and Hyperides to much later ones, including Plutarch, Pausanias, Athenaeus, and the *Suda*). Demades served on several important diplomatic missions in the later fourth century, including those to Philip II after Chaeronea in 338 and to Alexander after the razing of Thebes in 335. He persuaded Alexander to cancel his demand for the surrender of Athenian politicians at that time, for which he received a statue and *sitesis*. Implicated in the Harpalus affair of 324/3, Demades fled Athens, but returned in probably 322 and was arguably the most powerful politician in the oligarchy imposed by Antipater after Crannon. It was during this time, apparently, that much of his activities were to earn his condemnation by the sources. Some modern scholars, influenced by the later sources in particular (Schaefer and Blass, for example), saw Demades as a power-hungry, corrupt politician; more recently, there has been an attempt to divorce Demades from the criticism of the sources and to view him as a politician who did work for Athens' best interests. Here may be singled out works by Fordyce Mitchel ('Lykourgan Athens: 338–322', *Semple Lectures* 2 [Cincinnati, 1970]) and J. M. Williams ('Demades' Last Years, 323/2–319/8 B.C.: A "Revisionist" Interpretation', *Ancient World* 19 [1989], 19–30).

B. goes further than any scholar to date in critically appraising the life and career of Demades on the basis of a close analysis of the literary and epigraphical sources. While the core of the book is a biography of Demades, its subtitle prepares us for the lesson in historiography that runs through this study. B. discusses not only the veracity of the literary sources about Demades but also why they painted the picture of him that they do, and the conclusion is that Demades deserves a much better press.

The book has ten chapters and a Conclusion. The first chapter sets the scene in terms of the problems associated with studying Demades given our literary sources. In the second chapter, B. cites all the ancient sources on Demades, and what we can piece together about his life and actions from them. There is also a survey of modern scholars' opinions of Demades, much of which is devoted (given B.'s thesis) to those who have followed anecdotal evidence and the like, and thus denigrated Demades for their own reasons (pp. 34–40). Chapters III–VIII are a biography of Demades. Chapter III deals with Demades' family, youth, and career to 338, in which B. argues in favour of such things as the family's wealth and against any family connection with Demosthenes. Demades' rise to political influence is traced in Chapter IV, the period from the battle of Chaeronea (B. queries the veracity of the story of his famous rebuke to Philip after Chaeronea) to Philip's assassination, and in Chapter V, the revolt of Thebes and Demades' successful mission to Alexander in its aftermath. In Chapter VI, B. treats the war of Agis III and Demades' opposition to it (the accusation pointed against him that he bribed voters not to go to war is disputed). Chapter VII deals with

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https://doi.org/10.1093/cr/52.1.41 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Demades' proposal to deify Alexander, his rôle in the Harpalus affair, and activities during the Lamian War, and Chapter VIII details his activities in post-Crannon Athens until his execution on Cassander's orders in 319.

Chapters IX and X are thematic. In Chapter IX, Demades' political ideology throughout his career, linked to his political and official religious activities, is discussed and evaluated. Chapter X is an exhaustive treatment of Demades' alleged venality during his career. B. focuses on the later Greek and Roman sources, which all portray Demades as corrupt and, in doing so, have affected opinions of modern scholars. The arguments are not especially novel; for example, later authors wrongly applied the standards of political honesty and moral worth of their own times to a much earlier period (in this case, Greek history and Athenian statesmen, particularly Phocion, from Chaeronea); Plutarch downplayed Demades' influence during the oligarchy because he was intent on promoting Phocion ('homme d'État idéal et idéalisé, victime des complots de la populace', p. 169), and so Demades becomes Phocion's foil; and Demades should not be seen as politically dishonest because he did not take bribes *per se* but gifts, an essential part of Greek diplomacy. However, B.'s treatment does make us question the source tradition on Demades, and he emerges as a patriotic politician who did not feather his nest at Athens' expense. A brief Conclusion summarizes and rounds off the book nicely.

The biographical chapters have the right emphasis on discussion rather than mere description, and are based not only on a close reading of the literary (and inscriptional) evidence but also a constant and tough questioning of it. They raise important questions, even if not always satisfactorily answering them, and they will be useful for anyone seriously studying this period in Greek history. The careful analysis of the source material leads to the legitimate conclusion that the later authors principally were biased in their narratives and presentations of Demades. B.'s book is not meant to be a 'rehabilitation' of Demades (cf. p. 16), but it does positively re-evaluate his political activities and relations with Macedon, and by extension his loyalty to his city.

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STRABO IN ROME

D. DUECK: *Strabo of Amasia. A Greek Man of Letters in Augustan Rome*. Pp. ix + 227, map. London and New York: Routledge, 2000. Cased, £47.50. ISBN: 0-415-21672-9.

Strabonian studies are currently enjoying something of a renaissance to which Dueck's book provides a valuable and distinctive contribution. Her title neatly encapsulates her approach. The sub-text is the interface between Greek intellectual life under the early principate and the magnetism of Rome and its power. This is a cultural and political phenomenon which has been studied before and which D. herself treats directly at some length in Chapter V. However, the primary driving force behind this book is biographical, concentrating on the author, his background, his experiences, and his methods of composition. Strabo of Amasia is kept at the fore, and this focus gives the book both its distinctive flavour and its greatest strength. D.'s careful and delicate reading of the text enables her to build up an extraordinarily rich and vivid sense of a literary personality about whom we know little from direct evidence. D. breathes new life into sometimes rather sterile debates about, for example, Strabo's travels, by deducing from his descriptions the likelihood of his

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