such cases), any earlier testimonies, and official details such as province (*nomós*) and district (*eparchía*). Very recent changes of status (such as from *koinótita* to *dímos*) are also noted. P. acknowledges that elements of the work are provisional: 552 settlements still await the gathering of oral testimony or other checks, while 157 earlier names remain unlocated. The usefulness of the volume is enhanced by full concordances of old versus new names and lists of names by *nomós* and *eparchía*. It is now a simple matter to establish that Messenian Avía (which preserves Polybios's Abia) is the place earlier travellers called Palióchora, or that modern Aípeia (a Homeric place whose real location was debated in ancient times) is the village formerly known as Pharmí. This new inventory of current and recent settlement names will be invaluable to historians and archaeologists undertaking research on the Peloponnese.

University of Leicester GRAHAM SHIPLEY

MILETUS (i)

V. B. GORMAN: *Miletos: The Ornament of Ionia. A History of the City to 400 B.C.E.* Pp. viii + 304, maps. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2001. Cased. ISBN: 0-472-11199-X.

After we have waited 86 years for an English language history of one of the most important *poleis* of classical Greece, two come at once—just like buses! But this is no bad thing for a city that has been so long overlooked by the English-speaking academic community. The two books in question (this one and one by the author of this review) are also sufficiently different in their scope and methodology to allow the reader to appreciate both and thereby broaden published scholarship on the subject as a whole.

This book is very much a historical work drawing together the scant historical sources on Miletos and providing translations and discussions of the most important inscriptions from the city. These epigraphic sections are one of the book's outstanding features, and will ensure its wide usage for teaching and research. Having arisen out of a Ph.D. dissertation supervised by A. J. Graham, it is no surprise to see that some important observations on Miletos as a colonizer in the archaic period are also included. The author has a very clear written style and includes in the footnotes many relevant observations that serve to further the points being made in the main body of the text. The publication is of a very high standard, with few noticeable errors. Unfortunately, despite the close attention to detail in the extracts of Greek inscriptions and historical passages, the Turkish place names cited are not spelt using Turkish script and the general lack of reference to Turkish archaeology throughout the book is disappointing. An Anatolian perspective on the history of the city and its distinctive regional character would have been welcome.

Chapter 1 (pp. 13–46) discusses the origins of the city and its foundation myths. These latter are a particularly thorny subject, but Gorman discusses them clearly. Here she does not restrict herself to Greek historical sources and goes on to discuss the rôle that Miletos (Millawanda) holds in Hittite historical records. However, this chapter also covers the archaeology of the early city and here her touch is less sure. Examples of this would include her acceptance of unstratified finds as firm evidence (p. 24) and consideration of pottery (pp. 40–1). There are also occasional jarring statements such as the 'clear cultural superiority' of the Minoans over the native cultures of South-West Anatolia (p. 19) that again reflect a general lack of engagement with Anatolia in

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general and its archaeology in particular. She also argues that there was no Carian population at Miletos (pp. 41–3), and we are left with the impression of Miletos as being a Greek city with no local identity that just happened to be in Asia Minor.

Chapter 2 (pp. 47–85) deals with archaic Miletos' trade and colonization. G. provides a very brief description of the Milesian *khora* at the start of this chapter as a prelude to discussing its trade (pp. 47–59). The discussion of trade focuses mostly on Naukratis and emphasizes the importance of trade as the basis of Miletos' legendary wealth over that of agricultural production, a view with which the author of this review would disagree. This emphasis on trade is also seen as underpinning archaic Miletos' foreign relations and the basis for its extensive colonization (pp. 59–71). Seemingly out of place in a chapter on trade and colonization, there is also a section on those most famous sons of Miletos, the pre-Socratic philosophers. This is an extremely clear and succinct discussion of the subject, which will be of interest to many readers and will certainly widen interest in the book.

The archaic city is covered in Chapter 3 (pp. 87–128), in which G. discusses its early archaic political institutions (pp. 88–101), its tyrannies, and its oligarchies (pp. 101–21) by bringing together many complex epigraphic sources into a coherent discussion. This is very useful, providing as it does an insight into political institutions of a Greek city other than Athens, and is one of the book's strengths. The chapter does not just concern itself with the internal organization of Miletos but also considers the rôle that external powers such as Lydia played in the development of political institutions in Ionia (pp. 121–8). Again there is a heavy (perhaps too heavy) emphasis on the rôle of trade, as evidenced by the widening distribution of Milesian pottery, as a factor behind colonization.

One of the highlights of this chapter and the book as a whole is the discussion of the Ionian Revolt (Chapter 4, pp. 129–63). The outbreak of the Revolt is attributed by G. to the personal aspirations of Aristagoras, who was attempting to hold on to power in Miletos following the failure of the Naxos campaign. This discussion entails lengthy and detailed consideration of the historical sources, and the author puts across her insights well. This chapter also covers the refoundation of the city following the failure of the Revolt and puts forward the idea that the city was refounded using population from its many colonies. At the end of the chapter is a section devoted to Hippodamos of Miletos, the famous city-planner and one of Miletos' best known but elusive historical personalities. Hippodamos was the subject of a previous article by G. and so she is here able to provide a very clear and insightful discussion of the subject, convincingly proving by close analysis of texts and dates that Hippodamos was not responsible for planning his own home town.

Chapter 5 (pp. 165–213) returns to the archaic period to deal with the archaeology of the city and its cults. This chapter has sections on the city wall, cults, the *molpoi* decree, Didyma the city and Kalabaktepe the necropolis, and sites in the *khora*. Here it is clear that the author has put a lot of detailed research into producing this summary of the archaeology of a large and complex archaeological site, with a long history of archaeological research (it has been over a century since the first German excavations at the site). This a very difficult subject, given the complex nature of the archaeology and publications concerned. Inevitably some of the information and interpretations presented here will be superseded by the results of the on-going excavations at the site, but this is the nature of archaeology and the inclusion of archaeological material in something which could otherwise be a purely historical study is refreshing. The oracle and sanctuary of Apollo at Didyma, Miletos' major extramural sanctuary, is covered in detail (pp. 186–96), and it is good to see it being considered alongside Miletos and

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vice versa as, given the distance between them (16 km), it has often been the case that they are treated as two different sites researched in isolation from one another, something which G. avoids.

The sixth and final chapter of the book (pp. 215–42) covers the history of Miletos in the fifth century, with sections on the Milesian revolts from Athenian control and the Peloponnesian League. In this short chapter, G. again brings together the few disparate historical and epigraphic sources that exist to reconstruct a political history of the city in this crucial period. This will hopefully serve to see Miletos' rôle in the Peloponnesian War and the fifth century in general recognized more widely than it currently is.

An appendix detailing the known colonies of Miletos is included at the back of the book (pp. 243–58), with a very useful table of foundation dates (pp. 257–8). This represents a considerable amount of work by the author and will be a useful starting point for many readers and casual users of the book who are researching Greek colonization. Seven maps are also provided at the back of the book (pp. 280–6). Maps Six and Seven, showing the location of Miletos' many colonies, are especially useful when used in conjunction with the gazetteer of colonies. However, the other maps do leave something to be desired. On Map One, for example, Euboia is shown as a peninsula and not an island, and on Map Four the Büyük Menderes River is misnamed as the 'Modern Maiandros River'. However, the general quality of the text more than compensates for such minor errors in the illustrations, which are not an integral part of the work being presented. The bibliography is extremely full and, used in conjunction with the text, will be of great benefit to researchers wishing to find a way into the mass of publications, across many disciplines and languages, which deal with Miletos. An index of classical sources referred to in the text and a general index, both very detailed and accurate, complete the work.

Overall, this is an extremely useful and timely publication that demonstrates a very high level of scholarship yet at the same time remains readable throughout. It will be a useful addition to many libraries and a starting point for research into an often unapproachable-seeming subject. Its strengths are the translation of and useful commentary on several important inscriptions, and its discussion of the Ionian Revolt, colonization, and Milesian political history. It is to be hoped that its publication will stimulate a long-overdue reappraisal of Miletos' very significant rôle in the history of the early Greek world, and open up the scholarship and debate on this subject to a wider audience. In particular, it is to be hoped that the cities of Asia Minor will now be considered alongside those of the Greek mainland in any future consideration of the ancient Greek world.

University of Liverpool ALAN M. GREAVES

MILETUS (ii)

A. M. GREAVES: *Miletos: A History*. Pp. xi + 177, maps, ills. London and New York: Routledge, 2002. Cased, £45. ISBN: 0-415-23846-3.

The twentieth century saw no book-length treatment of Miletos in English. The twenty-first already has two, but this book and Vanessa Gorman's *Miletos: the Ornament of Ionia* (Ann Arbor, 2001) are largely complementary: Gorman's book is a close examination of the textual evidence for archaic and classical Miletos, Greaves's book, despite its subtitle, is 'almost exclusively archaeological' (p. 148). At last students have a chance of answering the question beloved of traditional Greats

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