M. Aelius Sabinianus, described by Habicht as a mini-Herodes Atticus, is the focus of the fourth section (pp. 111–21), which also considers how part of the local élite developed from Italian *negotiatores* in the Greek east, such as the family of M. Spedius Beryllus (pp. 119–21).

Two further points illustrate the wider importance of epigraphy in ancient history. It is worth noting the political importance of onomastics. The selective use of an individual's Greek (as opposed to Roman) name was clearly of wider public significance in one's home environment (p. 64 with n. 177). For a similar phenomenon, but over a longer period, on Rhodes, see A. Bresson, 'L'onomastique romaine à Rhodes' in A. D. Rizakis (ed.), *Roman Onomastics in the Greek East Social and Political Aspects* (Athens, 1996), pp. 225–38 at 229 and 238, where Bresson contrasts the retention of Greek names and other Hellenic traditions on Rhodes into the second century A.D. with, for example, Kos, where such changes are apparent early in the first century A.D. (see S. M. Sherwin-White, *Ancient Cos* [Göttingen, 1978], pp. 254–5). Note that in Boeotia too, in the first century A.D., there was a lack of enthusiasm for the acquisition of Roman citizenship (C. Müller, 'Nomina Romana à Thespies', in Rizakis, *Roman Onomastics*, p. 159).

The Greek version of the 'Lex Fonteia' from Kos (Crawford, *Roman Statutes*, p. 36) was erased in critical places (ll. 1–2, and l. 8). B. (after Herzog, pp. 41–4) argues that the erasures were not enforced immediately after the downfall of M. Antonius but over a period of time, even 48 years (pp. 42–3). The parallel is the more selective series of erasures authorized at third century Ilium (*OGIS* 218, ll. 119–21) and of course those at Athens in 200 B.C. (Livy 31.44.2–9 and 41.23.1). The destruction of the stone itself is more difficult to determine (p. 30 with n. 15). B.'s. view conflicts with the idea that the reference(s) to M. Antonius were removed following the general condemnation of the triumvir by a *senatus consultum* in 31 or 30 (see J.-L. Ferrary, 'Contribution à l'étude du sanctuaire de Claros à la fin du IIe au Ier s. av. J.-C.', *CRAI* [1999], 811–50, at 838–9, with n. 46 for references to the *S.C.*). The epigraphy raises the important issues of control and authority *vis-à-vis* inscribed documents in local communities and the time that inscribed monuments stood on public display (see now e.g. C. Jones, 'Memories of the Roman Republic in the Greek East', in O. Salomies [ed.], *The Greek East in the Roman Context* [Helsinki, 2001], pp. 11–18).

B.'s book illustrates how the study of Koan epigraphy can relate to themes of wider historical significance in history of relations between Greece and Rome.

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MACEDONIANS AT LARGE

A. B. Tataki: *Macedonians Abroad: A Contribution to the Prosopography of Ancient Macedonia*. (*Μελετήματα*, 26.) Pp. 584. Athens: Research Centre for Greek and Roman Antiquity (KERA), National Hellenic Research Foundation/Paris: de Boccard, 1998. Paper, €67. ISBN: 960-7905-00-8.

Ancient onomastics are prompting renewed interest. As evidence for social history they are of enormous value, but accurate and comprehensive analysis of the primary data is essential even if it produces 'books to be used, rather than books to be read' (to quote the author's preface). By those standards, this book is a model of its kind and maintains the reputation of the *Μελετήματα* series.

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https://doi.org/10.1093/cr/53.1.144 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Building on her earlier studies of Beroia (1988) and Edessa (1994), Tataki presents her researches into Macedonians attested outside their homeland. The introduction lucidly expounds the book's rationale and the methodological problems posed by Macedonian onomastics. Not only the region's toponyms but also its personal names were used widely in the Hellenistic world; neither are the ethnic *Makedôn*, and its feminine forms such as *Maketê* or *Maketis*, conclusive evidence of birth or residence. *Makedones*, for example, was a technical name for certain Ptolemaic soldiers. Rather than offer provisional solutions to hotly contested problems, T. includes all Macedonians attested outside Macedonia in whatever source. Among the principal exclusions are persons active outside Macedonia but attested only within that region, and bearers of panhellenic names who, while probably Macedonian, cannot be firmly linked with the kingdom, such as Antigonos I's general Hippostratos. The data also offer new knowledge about Macedonia itself. T. notes that non-Macedonian Greek names were commonly used by the Macedonian élite, while city-ethnics recorded elsewhere sometimes reveal hitherto unknown *poleis*. Unsurprisingly, most ethnics predate the Roman conquest.

The catalogue of nearly 3,000 individuals is set out in five sections, some divided into subsections. Entries in each section or subsection are numbered separately to facilitate comparison; those where the data are only selective are asterisked. Presentation and typography live up to the usual standards of the series, though running heads could have been used to indicate subsections and a map of Macedonia would have helped those unfamiliar with the topography.

Macedonians prominent on the historical stage are included under their home *polis* if it is known. Notable figures of Alexander's generation stand interestingly beside their fellow citizens. Asandros, satrap of Karia, is one of fifty-one Beroians active outside Macedonia, while the admiral Nearchos is one of no fewer than 140 Amphipolitans. Conversely, one wonders how Berga managed to produce a noted comic poet, Antiphanes, but no other notable individuals. Why was Orestis home to two distinguished families (those of Krateros and Perdikkas), as well as Philip II's assassin, but to no one else of note? The implications for social stratification at the local level may be important.

The most interesting section (pp. 39–192) covers 1,056 persons with city-ethnics (note two addenda on p. 584). The five cities most often attested (Amphipolis, Olynthos, Kassandreia, Pella, and Thessalonike) account for more than half the entries, while over half of the eighty-five cities yield four names or fewer. The next main list covers 103 persons attested with one of ten regional ethnics, almost half of them from just two regions (Paionia and Elimeia). The longest section (pp. 217–468) covers 1,428 Macedonians not linked to a city or region. Appendixes cover the *Makedones* of Egypt, those groups and persons who are excluded, and Macedonian names attested elsewhere that are not by themselves evidence of Macedonian identity, such as Adaios and Berenike. The volumes closes with lengthy indexes (excellent apart from some long strings of page numbers), including a reverse index of names, that make the book still more useful. Perusal of these may tempt one to make one's own statistical studies, for example of ethnic identity, gender, and chronological distribution, and the volume provides more than adequate material for such work. Spin-offs will doubtless follow, confirming the importance of onomastic studies, of which this book is a first-rate example.

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https://doi.org/10.1093/cr/53.1.144 Published online by Cambridge University Press