counted for or against the kings fall into the Weberian categories of charisma, tradition, and law, and to the familiar material (each case here firmly contextualized) B. adds interesting points about the relationship of territory to kingship (Demetrius at one point needing territory because he was a king: p. 264) and the imperative of reciprocity (pp. 258–9, again with reference to Demetrius).

An appendix on the chronology of events between 323 and 311 B.C., a full bibliography and a comprehensive index all add to the value of this informative and challenging book.

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POLITICS IN EARLY HELLENISTIC ATHENS

B. DREYER: *Untersuchungen zur Geschichte des spätklassischen Athen: 322–ca. 230 v. Chr.* (*Historia* Einzelschriften 137.) Pp. 487. Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1999. Paper, €89. ISBN: 3-515-07531-3.

This lengthy Göttingen dissertation offers a reinterpretation of the political history of Athens between the Lamian war (323–322 B.C.) and final liberation from Macedonian rule in 229 or 228 B.C. (I am grateful to Dr A. Bayliss and Dr I. Kralli for help with certain points of Athenian history. Responsibility for the opinions expressed in this review, however, is entirely mine.) Actually, the main sections, each comprising up to four chapters, deal almost entirely with the middle of that period. The title embodies D.'s unusual conception of the classical period as extending—in Athens—into the third century. Although we all recognize period divisions as arbitrary, this seems an unnecessary over-complication. In any case, since D. believes that effective democracy did not outlast Alexander there is every justification for starting a new period in the late fourth century, as is conventionally done.

The introduction (pp. 13–17) distinguishes between the democratic ideal to which Athenians continued to subscribe after Chaironeia, and the practical restrictions that led to a fundamental diminution (as D. sees it) in 'real' democracy. This runs counter to Habicht's view, now widely accepted, that democratic participation remained high and that 'Even if Athens . . . often had to follow the dictates of Macedonia, and later Rome, in foreign policy, the Athenians never relinquished control of their own internal affairs' (*Athens from Alexander to Antony* [Cambridge, MA and London, 1997], p. 2). D. argues that the term 'democracy' was elastic or extendable (*dehnbar*, p. 15). Maybe so, but the evidence seems to show that though the Athenians' external freedom of action was restricted, their commitment to both the ideals and the practice of democracy remained strong. While internal political freedoms were repeatedly infringed, the Athenians restored their democracy on each occasion and continually tried to free themselves from Macedonia.

The first main section (pp. 17–110) deals with the tyranny of Lachares in the early 290s. The so-called coup that turned him from the notionally democratic *prostates* of a conservative but pragmatic regime into a full-blown tyrant is redated to April 295. D. argues that the regime was only 'perverted' after Cassander's death. (A chronological table, on pp. 75–6, helpfully draws together the details.)

Though entitled 'Athens under the rule of Cassander and the Antigonids', the second section (pp. 111–95) deals mainly with the second period of rule by Demetrios I (294–287 B.C.) and the character of different periods of Antigonid rule. Though the title of Chapter 2 of this section (p. 149) promises a comparison of the various

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'restrictive' regimes between 322 and 229, it treats principally the Macedonian regimes down to 260 and only briefly discusses Antigonos Gonatas. Notably, the Antigonid regime of 307–301 receives short shrift; if this is to be classed as 'restrictive', some discussion of the implications is needed. D. argues for a change in the relationship between the Athenians and their democracy. The contrast between periods of foreign rule and 'freedom' becomes less sharp with time, the treatment of collaborators milder, and Athens presents itself less strongly as the champion of freedom after the defeat of 260, which (for D.) marks the beginning of the 'Hellenistic' period in Athens. These things may or may not be true, but they do not seem to damage the notion that democracy remained real.

The third section (pp. 197–281) jumps back in time to the period of independence between 286 B.C. and the start of the Chremonidean war in *c*. 270. D. believes Kallias and Phaidros were on the same side (as does M. Osborne, *ZPE* 35 [1979], 181–94) but sometimes acted independently. The chronology of Demetrios's capture by Seleukos is re-examined. *Contra* Habicht, Athens in the early 270s was (for D.) less a stabilizing influence upon Greece than a power seeking change. The Piraeus, usually thought to have remained Macedonian from 295 to 229, was recaptured for a number of years in 280, though D. does not explain how it was lost again in the 270s.

In Section 4, the archonship of Peithidemos is redated to 265/4, the middle of the Chremonidean war rather than its beginning, which entails a reinterpretation of the Chremonides decree itself. The war is seen as one episode in a long Ptolemaic war-game against Macedonia. (Useful chronological tables follow on pp. 374–5.) The main text ends with a sketch of the consequences of Athens' defeat, leaving the reader to make connections back to the main theses of the book.

Detailed chronological studies are central to D.'s argument, and only time will tell whether his specific claims stand up to scrutiny. For the present, it is not clear that major revisions are required to Habicht's reconstruction of Athenian history. In reading the book, one gets a sense of not seeing the wood for the trees. The syntax is often complex and many sentences extremely long. Neither does the order in which topics are treated make it easy to follow the arguments. There are few signposts, and readers may find it most helpful to start with the introduction and the chapter summaries.

The work is tightly focused on documentary analyses, with no exploration of the wider historical and cultural context. (The only illustration, McCredie's map of Attic rural forts, reproduced in an appendix, is upside down.) D. assimilates detailed evidence and a huge bulk of scholarship, but obscures his central argument with excessive detail. The book is a valuable reference tool, but illustrates the risk of inadequately modifying a thesis for publication and the need for firm editing. The book we have is definitely for specialists only.

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OUT AMONG WOMEN

N. RABINOWITZ, L. AVANGER (edd.): *Among Women. From the Homosocial to the Homoerotic in the Ancient World.* Pp. xv + 389, pls. Austin: University of Texas Press, 2002. Cased, US$50. ISBN: 0-292-77113-4.

A *rapprochement* has been long overdue on the battlefield of female sexuality studies in classics, an area of inquiry which lost many classicists' interest when bitter

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