specifically cited in the entire essay, both inscriptions published in 1895 (apparently missed by Frei). Marie-Christine Fayant ('The Role of Music in the Dionysiaca by Nonnos of Panopolis') catalogues and summarizes musical references in Nonnos. Murmurings of learning here (all conscientiously cited) derive from notes and introductions to the Budé volumes. Catherine Broc offers a similar, more controlled and competent, conspectus of how John Chrysostom uses music in his writings. The conclusions in both Fayant and Broc—that the use of music in these authors is of varying import, and contextually driven—are, given the strategy of inquiry, predictable.

The volume represents the proceedings of a colloquium held in May 1997 under the aegis of the *Centre de Recherches sur les Civilisations Antiques*. The best of this sort of *recueil* will give either a sampling of new approaches to a topic or a useful overview and introduction. The strong tendency towards summary treatments in the volume seems to aim at the latter, but the topics are too broadly scattered to provide a coherent picture. As to new approaches, there is little of that here. Almost no mention is made of why the study of ancient music as a topic might be productive, why the study of music in, say, Nonnos and John Chrysostom would be relevant to one another, and none of the authors aside from Annie Bélis seems aware of the revolution in the study of ancient Greek music afforded by the papyrological texts unearthed in the last generation.

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ATHLETICS

T. Aigner, B. Mauritsch-Bein, W. Petermandl: *Laufen: Texte, Übersetzungen, Kommentar*. (Quellendokumentation zur Gymnastik und Agonistik im Altertum 7.) Pp. vii + 583. Vienna, Cologne, and Weimar: Böhlau Verlag, 2002. Paper, €85. ISBN: 3-205-99116-8.

This is a most welcome work, which brings to an end the series under the heading of *agones gymnikoi.* The seven volumes on the discus, jump, javelin, boxing, pancration, wrestling, and running have been published between 1991 and 2002 by a team of young Austrian philologists and historians under the capable direction of Ingomar Weiler at Karl-Franzens University in Graz. The aim has been to assemble an accessible corpus of literary sources on different aspects of sport beyond what is readily available. They include original texts and German translations (not always their own), where the authors make a good attempt to elucidate the original terms. There is also a useful annotated index and comprehensive bibliography.

In this volume (the longest of the seven) there are over 800 literary sources on running from the eighth century B.C. to the twelfth century A.D., arranged alphabetically. These were researched through the facilities of CD-ROM and vary in length from a few lines to a few pages. For several of these sources (notably some of the scholiasts) there were previously no translations available. While there is a comprehensive selection of Greek texts, there are relatively few Latin authors; there are almost as many references to Pausanias, for example, as to the whole of Latin literature—about ten percent. At times the authors seem to select these Latin sources randomly; they list Livy 1.5.1–2 on running at the Lupercalia, but not Ovid, *Fast*.

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2.359–80. For the finish of the foot-race one may add, for instance, [Cicero] *Rhet. Her.* 4.60; for torch racing *Rhet. Her*. 4.59 and Lucretius 2.77–8, but this is mere quibbling. The reader, however, must be aware of variations in the text, for although the edition is listed, problems in readings and interpretations of the text are not.

Of some concern is the absence of epigraphical, archaeological, iconographical, and other material which relates to sport. The exclusion of such sources is acknowledged by the editor, but rejected on practical grounds. Yet since one cannot fully understand ancient running from literary sources alone, it would be useful to have a companion volume of non-literary sources. Translations of inscriptions would have been particularly useful, since they are generally not available. There are, however, some references to inscriptions and also to secondary literature on vases, mosaics, and excavations. But there is no translation, for instance, of ID 1400 or 1409 Ba II, which are important inventories of items for one researching the start of the foot-race. Sources for the hysplex especially suffer without archaeological evidence, although important works of Broneer on Isthmia and Miller on Nemea are listed in the bibliography.

In addition to texts and translations, there is a section on a diversity of topics of interest to the researcher; these include such items as different kinds of running, females, nudity, criticisms, runners, training, metaphors, prizes, rules, victories (not in some earlier volumes), and accidents. This is more a catalogue than a commentary, since the authors (perhaps wisely) do not give their own opinions. It is a lengthy (about 120 pages) and not insignificant part of the volume, although better organization of topics and a fuller index at the end (rather than the middle) of the book would have made material easier to find. The authors have gathered, for example, an impressive list of terms for the start, turn, and finish in the race. There are even references to the breathing and footwear of runners! The more time I spent reading through this catalogue, the more impressed I have been. There are, however, no caveats about mythological references to running. Achilles, Atalanta, Herakles, Odysseus, and numerous others are found in the list of runners, but this catalogue is less useful than it might have been, since it includes only those known from literary sources; several historical victors are known solely through epigraphy: see *IG* IV^2.1.618, for example, on Drymos, who ran home from Olympia to Epidaurus.

Any classicist or sport historian researching in this field is advised to consult this work and will be well rewarded. This volume is far superior to anything previously available, and is of value even for those with little or no German. One must compliment the diligence of the researchers, especially Petermandl for his thorough compilation of the catalogue and secondary literature. It is appropriate that Austrian scholars should follow in the pioneering footsteps of Jüthner.

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ATHLETIC VOCABULARY IN ARISTOPHANES

R. CAMPAGNER: *Lessico agonistico di Aristofane*. Pp. 338. Rome and Pisa: Edizione dell'Ateneo, 2001. Paper. ISBN: 88-8476-096-8.

Commenting upon his interlocutor's theses on the art of antilogy, the Platonic Theaetetus remarks: 'you seem to refer to Protagoras' doctrines about wrestling and the other arts . . .' (*Sophistes* 232e). Whether the Platonic passage can be used as evidence that the sophist ever devoted a treatise specifically to the discipline of

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