exciting, and perhaps controversial life. To have brought them all together, and to have brought together their authors in the first place, is a great achievement. Every ancient historian should be grateful to H. &. P. for this interesting and engaging book.

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THEBES

P. A. Bernardini (ed.): *Presenza e funzione della città di Tebe nella cultura greca. Atti del Convegno Internazionale* (*Urbino 7–9 luglio 1997*). Pp. 378, figs. Pisa and Rome: Istituti Editoriali e Poligrafici Internazionali, 2000. Cased, €63 (Paper, €40). ISBN: 88-8147-199-X.

This book derives from a conference which examined the city of Thebes from various points of view: archaeology, myth, literature, iconography, and history. There are seventeen chapters altogether, eleven in Italian, three in French, and three in English. There is an impressive range of expertise on display, and the volume as a whole makes a substantial contribution to our understanding both of the real and of the imaginary Thebes.

V. L. Aravantinos summarizes the results of his excavations on the Cadmea (1993–7), with particular emphasis on some important Linear B tablets which illuminate among other things the political and commercial links between Boeotia and the rest of the Mycenaean world. These texts are examined in more detail by L. Godart and A. Sacconi, discussing offerings to a triad of deities *ma-ka* (= *Mâ Γâ*, Demeter), *o-po-re-i* (= *'Οπωρεῖ*, an epithet of Zeus as protector of the fruits of the earth), and *ko-wa* (= *Κόρη*). They argue that many elements of this chthonic cult foreshadow the Eleusinian Mysteries.

In the first of the papers on myth and ritual, A. Hurst surveys ancient evidence for the building of the walls of Thebes by Amphion and Zethus. M. Rocchi discusses the rôle of Galinthias in the birth of Heracles, and the significance of the weasel (*γαλῆ*) into which, in some versions, she was transformed. A. Schachter offers a detailed and authoritative account of the Daphnephoria, with particular emphasis on how the ritual evolved over time. E. Cingano discusses Theban myths in epic and lyric poetry, with special reference to the Boeotian catalogue in the *Iliad* (2.494–510). P. Giannini assembles references to ten Theban myths in Pindar. R. Sevieri analyses Pindar's *Isthmian* 7, relating the myths mentioned in the ode to the relevant locations in Thebes, and showing how mythical events are fused with the urban space in which the victory was celebrated.

The most interesting of the four papers on tragedy is P. A. Bernardini's discussion of Euripides' *Heracles*, which demonstrates that although Thebes may temporarily be suffering from the tyranny of Lycus, an interloper from Euboea, it is otherwise favourably portrayed in the play. This is an important corrective to Zeitlin's influential view of Thebes as an 'anti-city'. In a similar vein, G. Cerri concludes a somewhat leisurely survey of the play by stressing that the very richness of Theban myths made it the city *par excellence* through which the tensions of the fifth-century city could be explored. In the other two papers in this section, C. Catenacci explores links between Herodotus and Sophocles, and L. Pepe discusses the agon between Theseus and the Theban herald in Euripides' *Supplices*.

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C. Calame offers a subtle analysis of Callimachus' fifth hymn (*Bath of Pallas*), with its account of Athena's blinding of Tiresias. He comments on the significance of the Alexandrian poet's choice of this particular Theban myth, and finds a poetic manifesto in the contrast with Hesiod's encounter with the Muses, also on Mt Helicon. I. Krauskopf examines artistic representations of Theban myths, noting the lack of visual evidence from Thebes itself. She finds no systematic anti-Theban bias, and comments on the absence from art of the Theban disaster stories popular in tragedy, until they eventually appear on fourth-century South Italian vases influenced by drama.

This useful volume concludes with three papers on fourth-century Theban history. J. Buckler surveys Thebes' relations with Athens from 403 to 371, blaming Athens for the disintegration of the alliance. H. Beck examines the nature of the Boeotian League after 379/8, arguing that the rise of federalism in Greece was a by-product of Theban power rather than a calculated strategy. D. Knoepfler revisits his conjecture 'Daitondas' (Cic., *De Leg.* 2.15.37), defends his identification of this individual with a boeotarch contemporary with Epaminondas, and discusses various aspects of the boeotarchy.

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NAUCRATIS

A. MÖLLER: *Naukratis, Trade in Archaic Greece*. Pp. xvii + 290, figs, pls. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000. Cased, £55. ISBN: 0-19-815284-1.

How and Wells compared Naukratis with the treaty ports of Canton and Nagasaki. Since Polanyi's exposition of 'Ports of Trade in Early Societies' in *The Journal of Economic History* 23 (1963), 30–45, ancient historians, led by S. C. Humphreys, have frequently applied that model to Naukratis. This book concludes that they were right: 'This *empórion* where two different economic systems and cultures met, we may confidently take as most closely resembling the ideal-type of the "port of trade" ' (p. 215).

Möller's monograph confesses to being in substance a Berlin doctoral thesis of 1990. After an Introduction, which fails to explain what the scope of the book is, there are five chapters. The first sets out Polanyi's 'Anthropological Theory of Economy', the second explains what we know about Saïte Egypt, the third, entitled 'The Greek Economy and Its Market Elements', looks at archaic evidence for trade, the fourth describes at length the excavations of Naukratis and the archaic material from them (selected finds are listed in a long Appendix), and the fifth goes through the literary evidence for Naukratis and explores issues relevant to its status and its rôle in trade that arise from that status.

All interested in the archaeology of Naukratis have reason to be grateful to M. The Naukratis excavations were carried out in difficult conditions and published inadequately. Many types of material were not found by the excavation methods or not retained from the excavations. The finds were distributed to museums all over the western world without adequate records being kept. Much potential information has been lost permanently, but M.'s painstaking listing of material and careful description provide a firm basis for future study.

It is less clear to me whether the volume is of the same importance for the study of the economy. For M., 'the "port of trade" model, if it is to be used sensibly, requires the simultaneous acceptance of Polanyi's other concepts, and especially those of the economy's embeddedness within the society in question, the absence of markets, and

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