THE MACEDONIAN ARMY

M. B. HATZOPOULOS: *L'organisation de l'armée macédonienne sous les Antigonides. Problèmes anciennes et documents nouveaux*. (*Μελετήματα*, 30.) Pp. 196, pls. Athens: Research Centre for Greek and Roman Antiquity (KERA), National Hellenic Research Foundation/ Paris: Diffusion de Boccard, 2001. Paper. ISBN: 960-7905-07-5.

This is a long-awaited and needed book. Apart from H.'s earlier treatment, one previously had to turn to the outline treatments of the army in Appendix II of F. W. Walbank's *Philip V of Macedon* (1940), or more recently to pp. 289–320 of Sylvie Le Bohec, *Antigone Dôsôn roi de Macédoine* (1993). H's new treatment will form the basis for future work on the Macedonian army, and constitutes an admirable addition to the *Μελετήματα* series. There are few of H.'s conclusions elaborated in this book with which one could disagree. H. (pp. 34, 38) interprets the appearance of the term *hetairoi* in scattered epigraphic sources as evidence that the Royal Cavalry of the Antigonid army retained the title of 'Companions'. It is normally held that only the Seleucid Royal Cavalry retained this title.

H. has already dealt with the Macedonian army in his *Macedonian Institutions Under the Kings* (Athens, 1996), pp. 443–60. This earlier treatment concentrated on Alexander's reform of the Macedonian phalanx at Sittakene in 331/0, and dealt with the introduction of the *chiliarchia* (reflected in the organization of the phalanx under the Antigonids) and the territorial basis on which the units of the phalanx were recruited. For the second theme H. also made use of a Hellenistic inscription from Beroia honouring the officers of the city. He postponed a fuller discussion of the later Antigonid army for this volume, as a number of important epigraphic documents remained unpublished. These are now largely available for discussion.

H. (p. 19) tells us that the book is not to be seen as an archaeological work, but rather as one limiting its aims to achieving a better comprehension of the organization of the Macedonian army during the last century of independence of the kingdom. He (p. 7 n. 1) informs us that he has not been able to make use of practically all the information supplied by the recently discovered painted frescoes found in Macedonian tombs. The latter, though well known from repeated reproduction in various publications, are considered unpublished. Much work remains to be done in the future to integrate this archaeological evidence with the literary and epigraphic evidence. Another desideratum is to gather the disparate evidence for continuity in the institutions of the Macedonian army after Alexander and before the last century of the Antigonid kingdom—dealt with in this book. For example, the character of the feather-crested *chiliarchos* from the Corinthian garrison featured in Menander's *Perikeiromene* might be taken as evidence for the continuous organization of the Macedonian army in *chiliarchiai*.

The book is divided into three parts. The first, which is by far the largest, concerns the different components of the army and their organization; the second, the way in which the army was recruited; and the third, training and discipline. At the end is an epigraphic appendix containing the edited texts (without translation) of the principal inscriptions used.

In the first section H. also makes use of seven relief sculptures relevant to his discussion of the equipment of the different components of the army. Of particular interest is the grave relief from Idomene, now in Skopje Museum (pl. VI). The deceased is equipped with a cuirass and helmet, a long spear, and a small shield, perhaps only

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about 0.5 m in diameter, of embossed 'Macedonian' type. H. (p. 71) identifies him as a peltast, and suggests that the peltasts were a regiment of the main body of the phalanx. He is undoubtedly correct. It follows that this type of 'Macedonian' shield is the shield 'of eight palms width' recommended by Asclepiodotus (*Tactics* 5.1) for his ideal phalanx, in contrast to the much bigger examples which have been actually found (e.g. p. 42) or which are shown in other representations. It follows that the size of the Macedonian shield was variable (pp. 65–6). The peltasts numbered 5,000, of whom 2,000 constituted the *agema* (pp. 66–9). The rest of the phalanx consisted of two regiments, the *chalkaspides* and *leukaspides*, which could be mobilized up to a total strength of 12,000 each in the times of Perseus (p. 75). H. was unable to make use of the representational information. Otherwise he might have cited the painting of the heavy infantryman in the Hagios Athanasios tomb carrying a shield of the 'Macedonian' type painted white (p. 64) as evidence to support his contention that the *leukaspides* were heavily armed members of the phalanx.

The second part of the book contains important conclusions on recruitment. H. elaborates Livy 33.3.1–5, informing us that Philip carried out a levy throughout all the towns of the kingdom from recruits aged 16 to those of veteran age. From the newly published epigraphic material H. establishes that military service began at 15 and lasted up to a maximum age of 55. Recruitment was normally carried out on the basis that each family group supplied one soldier, while the remaining males remained in the reserve (p. 114). The different regiments of the line army were then formed according to the mobilized contingents of different cities and regions. In the final part of the book H. (pp. 132–5) suggests that the *ephebeia* lasted from 18 to 20, and that the *neoi* were aged from 20 to 30. The latter remained members of the *gymnasion* up to at least the age of 22. Previously the workings of the Macedonian army required elaboration through comparative information from better-known ancient armies. Its secrets are progressively being revealed through cumulative epigraphic discoveries.

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THE LYCIAN LEAGUE

R. BEHRWALD: *Der Lykische Bund. Untersuchungen zu Geschichte und Verfassung*. Pp. ix + 269. Bonn: Dr Rudolf Habelt GmbH, 2000. Cased, DM 120. ISBN: 3-7749-3035-X.

Behrwald's doctoral thesis, the first monograph concerning the Lycian League for more than 100 years, is divided into two parts, the first of which (pp. 9–159) deals with its history, while the second (pp. 161–228) examines its federal constitution. He begins with the classical period to show that the Lycians were late in developing political institutions which followed the Greek model; it was first Carian dominance and later the rule of the Ptolemies that prevented the Lycians from adopting Greek constitutional concepts. Only when they were subjected to and tried to liberate themselves from the Rhodians were they able to institute a common organization.

From the sixth to the fourth centuries, Lycia was divided between several at first independent dynasts, although Xanthos seems soon to have played a leading rôle, which shifted to Limyra in the early fourth century. Persian rule changed matters as little in this respect as did Lycia's consequent membership of the Athenian League and

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