vice versa as, given the distance between them (16 km), it has often been the case that they are treated as two different sites researched in isolation from one another, something which G. avoids.

The sixth and final chapter of the book (pp. 215–42) covers the history of Miletos in the fifth century, with sections on the Milesian revolts from Athenian control and the Peloponnesian League. In this short chapter, G. again brings together the few disparate historical and epigraphic sources that exist to reconstruct a political history of the city in this crucial period. This will hopefully serve to see Miletos' rôle in the Peloponnesian War and the fifth century in general recognized more widely than it currently is.

An appendix detailing the known colonies of Miletos is included at the back of the book (pp. 243–58), with a very useful table of foundation dates (pp. 257–8). This represents a considerable amount of work by the author and will be a useful starting point for many readers and casual users of the book who are researching Greek colonization. Seven maps are also provided at the back of the book (pp. 280–6). Maps Six and Seven, showing the location of Miletos' many colonies, are especially useful when used in conjunction with the gazetteer of colonies. However, the other maps do leave something to be desired. On Map One, for example, Euboia is shown as a peninsula and not an island, and on Map Four the Büyük Menderes River is misnamed as the 'Modern Maiandros River'. However, the general quality of the text more than compensates for such minor errors in the illustrations, which are not an integral part of the work being presented. The bibliography is extremely full and, used in conjunction with the text, will be of great benefit to researchers wishing to find a way into the mass of publications, across many disciplines and languages, which deal with Miletos. An index of classical sources referred to in the text and a general index, both very detailed and accurate, complete the work.

Overall, this is an extremely useful and timely publication that demonstrates a very high level of scholarship yet at the same time remains readable throughout. It will be a useful addition to many libraries and a starting point for research into an often unapproachable-seeming subject. Its strengths are the translation of and useful commentary on several important inscriptions, and its discussion of the Ionian Revolt, colonization, and Milesian political history. It is to be hoped that its publication will stimulate a long-overdue reappraisal of Miletos' very significant rôle in the history of the early Greek world, and open up the scholarship and debate on this subject to a wider audience. In particular, it is to be hoped that the cities of Asia Minor will now be considered alongside those of the Greek mainland in any future consideration of the ancient Greek world.

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MILETUS (ii)

A. M. GREAVES: *Miletos: A History*. Pp. xi + 177, maps, ills. London and New York: Routledge, 2002. Cased, £45. ISBN: 0-415-23846-3.

The twentieth century saw no book-length treatment of Miletos in English. The twenty-first already has two, but this book and Vanessa Gorman's *Miletos: the Ornament of Ionia* (Ann Arbor, 2001) are largely complementary: Gorman's book is a close examination of the textual evidence for archaic and classical Miletos, Greaves's book, despite its subtitle, is 'almost exclusively archaeological' (p. 148). At last students have a chance of answering the question beloved of traditional Greats

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examiners in Oxford: account for the prominence of Miletos in the 'age of colonisation'.

Although the longest chapter of the book is indeed on 'The Archaic Period', G.'s book covers much more than that 'age of colonisation'. After an opening discussion of the territory, physical environment, and resources of Miletos, the city is traced through the Bronze Age in the second chapter, the Dark Age and archaic period in the third, and from 494 B.C. to the present in the last (though that ends glancing back to Thales).

Given that the archaeological investigations of Miletos have been conducted by Germans and largely published in German, 'an English language summary such as this' is, indeed, as G. suggests in his one-page introduction, 'a useful access point to the primary literature for many students', even though on-going archaeological work is likely quickly to outdate it. However, the book suffers from three significant failings: the summaries are often difficult to follow, handling of textual evidence and historical argument is poor, and the copy-editing and proof-reading are execrable.

G. likes to repeat information in very slightly different forms. His chapters conclude with case studies, but these case studies often go back over material already discussed. The second chapter contains a long account of the establishment of a Minoan settlement at Miletos and then, after discussions of Mycenaean Miletos, a case study on 'the Minoan colonisation of Miletos' revisits the data. We read on p. 51, for example, 'it has been calculated that 95 per cent of the pottery assemblage for this period is of Minoan type (Niemeier in Greaves and Helwing 2001)'; then in the case study on p. 66 we are told 'the pottery and other artefact assemblages are almost totally dominated by Minoan forms (95% as quoted by Niemeier in Greaves and Helwing 2001: 505)'; there is no cross-reference between these two discussions. On the same page we read that 'initial results from the analysis of faunal remains shows that goats outnumbered sheep in the livestock population of early Late Bronze Age Miletos . . . This is very unusual . . . Niemeier suggests . . .'; in the previous chapter on ancient agricultural practice we have been told that 'Preliminary analysis of the faunal remains from Minoan-period Miletos suggests that there were more goats than sheep. This is a reversal of the trend for most contemporary sites, which have more sheep than goats. This may be a result of Kretan animal husbandry and farming techniques being adopted in Miletos (Niemeier 1998b)' (p. 31); again, there is no cross-reference between these passages.

Repetition is less problematic than near contradiction: only the closest of readings can square the statement that Miletos 'is, without doubt, the most important site of Mycenaean contact in Anatolia' (p. 57) with the statement at the end of the same section that 'the Mycenaean presence at Miletos in this period is therefore not as clearly proven as that of the Minoans . . .' (p. 59). Elsewhere we find serious discussion entertained on a point that proves to be rendered irrelevant by further considerations then brought into the discussion (e.g. p. 53 on whether Miletos was a Minoan administration centre).

Students will not be helped by what G. assumes them to know and not to know. They have 'cypress' and 'faunal' glossed for them, but 'podsolised' (p. 9), 'karavanseray' (p. 11), 'gavelkind' (p. 107), and 'ECII Keros–Syros Culture' (p. 45) are assumed to be familiar, along with 'Quint. Smyrn.', 'Orph. Arg.', and 'Tzetzes' (all p. 110). Nor does G. set them a good example in historical method: 'Tuchelt . . . maintained that Didyma under the Branchidai was fully independent . . ., but I feel that Didyma was always subordinate to Miletos' (p. 123); 'The lack of monumental inscriptions, votives and inscribed dedications from [Didyma] means that it is not possible to rule out the involvement of states and individuals from the rest of Ionia. Herodotus' statement that

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the oracle was respected and used by many Greeks in the region therefore seems an accurate statement' (p. 126).

G. is far from secure with textual evidence. He makes a meal of Aristotle *Politics* being a 'late' source for Thales (p. 26), thinks Hipponax is a historian (p. 24) and Hippocrates the author of *Airs, Waters, Places*, cites Herodotus 3.219, tries to find evidence for Hippodamian town-planning in pre-494 Miletos even though all the evidence for Hippodamian activity is fifth century (Peiraieus and Rhodes), and when it comes to fifth-century Miletos does not even allude to the epigraphic and other evidence for its relations with Athens (Miletos between 494 and 334 is covered in just over two sides).

But the chief impression the book leaves is that its copy-editor and proof-reader should be sacked. Works are cited that are not in the bibliography, we meet (e.g.) Athenaeus, Athenaios, and Athenaiaos, Histiaeus, Histiaios, and Histiaeos, Hekateus, Theosphrastus, Hippodamos and Hippodamus (on the same page), the Stephano Hills and the Stephania Hills (on the same page), 'live cultivation' (= olive cultivation), the *cheiromachei*, phyles, Kyzicus, Thurri, and the Back Sea, Miletos appears as 'they', 'she', and 'it' (cf. 'Miletos' control over these were to be vital for her economy' p. 4), and we are told that 'The majority of our evidence for the sub-Mycenaean period comes from Attika, since typological comparisons are difficult to make because of lack of evidence'.

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THE CITIES OF WESTERN ASIA

A. Bresson, R. Descat: *Les cités d'Asie Mineure occidentale au IIe siècle a.C.* Pp. 294, pls. Bordeaux: Diffusion de Boccard, 2001. Cased, frs. 295.18. ISBN: 2-910023-13-3.

This volume, as made clear by the final, unrevised, closing speech (and the back of the dust jacket), gathers papers (eighteen in French, one in German) mostly given at a *séminaire* in Bordeaux (December 1997) devoted to the second century B.C. So the usual quibbles can be made. The collection does not cover all the cities of Western Asia Minor. Theoretical assumptions are not made explicit (e.g. on the 'ancient economy', a concept which A. Bresson has done much to refine). Cross-referencing between papers is poor (several papers on Miletos do not refer to each other). One of the editors is spelled Breson on the spine of the dust jacket.

None of this matters; what remains is the admirable energy and enthusiasm of the collection. In this respect, it reflects the work of a research seminar (rather than the epideixis of an international conference). Many of the contributors make a point of providing a sum of knowledge in a particular area: numismatics (G. Le Rider, A. Bresson); Attalid administrative history, illuminated by new documents (I. Savalli-Lestrade); the Roman presence (J.-L. Ferrary; a very balanced and judicious essay); recent archaeological research on Rhodes (I. Papachristodoulou); Rhodian amphora stamps (G. Finkielsztejn, summarizing his findings); the archaeological record of Xanthos and the Letoon (J. des Courtils, summarizing much unpublished material).

As O. Picard notes in the final paper, the collection gathers diverse viewpoints which mesh and cross the three divisions imposed on the papers ('Dynamiques et structures', 'Les cités', 'Nouveaux documents'). This is one reason why the absence of

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