

inscriptions. It would have been very useful to include a concordance of the ICUR texts utilized for this work, and note which of them are bilingual and metric.

Nowadays everything is allegedly done more efficiently than before, but diligence and patience are still useful, so that the work published would be more trustworthy.

The concordance has, however, a merit besides serving as a first starting point for the compilation of an index: the introduction on pages vii–xxxiv, which by far excels the work itself.

Erkki Sironen

E. BADIAN: *From Plataea to Potidaea*. Studies in the History and Historiography of the Pentecontaetia. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore and London 1993. ISBN 0–8018–4431–2. 264 p. USD 39.

It is always a great pleasure to read E. Badian's writings, and this book is no exception. *From Plataea to Potidaea* consists of five previously published essays and one which is new. The essays are as follows: "The Peace of Callias" (1987), "Toward a Chronology of the Pentecontaetia down to the renewal of the Peace of Callias" (1989), "Plataea between Athens and Sparta" (1989), "Thucydides and the Outbreak of the Peloponnesian War" (1990), and "Athens, the Locrians, and Naupactus" (1990). The previously unpublished essay is "Thucydides and the *Arche* of Philip". The essays have been revised by the author and thus the earlier published versions are now obsolete.

All the essays concentrate more or less on problems which are related to each other, and it is good to have them all together in the form of a book. The importance of the book lies in the new results and suggestions based on careful reading and interpretation of Thucydides (T.) especially. Badian has, naturally, a profound knowledge of the difficult period of the Pentecontaetia, and especially of Thucydides. To put it in Badian's own words: 'Practically throughout the history of the Pentecontaetia T. was writing as an impassioned Athenian patriot and ... his interpretation of that history must be read as critically as we read ancient forensic speeches' (p. X–XI).

Badian is at his best in the contextual analysis of different historical events. Of this a good example is his treatment of the King's Peace (41 ff.) and the chronology provided by Diodorus (48). The discussion is always very rewarding to a conscientious reader, either regarding minor details, or in respect to the chronology of the Pentecontaetia in general (73–107). Badian emphasizes that T. did not consider monuments or inscriptions as sources for historical information, and that interviewing older men and politicians, or this kind of 'oral tradition', was all that T. and others had to go on when they tried to write the history of this period. Therefore, it is understandable that T. could not supply precise dates for the actions he knew had taken place.

Another major problem is technical: How to write down facts and reasoning from the available material? For T. this was a fundamental problem as he tried to put events in strict chronological order. He did not, however, succeed in doing that, and Badian provides a clear example of that (79–80). He is also able to point out several other misinterpretations connected with T. both in his sequential narrative and in his linguistic output. It is once again demonstrated how extremely important for an ancient historian a good knowledge of Greek (and Latin, of course) is.

The new volume V (1992) of the Cambridge Ancient History (CAH²) has given Badian a reason to add an appendix to the present book (103–107). It is important that the appendix is read together with the long treatment of D.M. Lewis of the peace of Callias (CAH² V 121–127), since it gives more information and substance for this subject due to Badian's well argued disagreement with Lewis.

The new essay offers a fresh and convincing interpretation of the Athenian military activity in Macedonia, and especially of Thuc. 1.61.4. Badian shows that the emendation for ἐπιστρέψαντες as ἐπὶ Στρέψων long ago suggested by Pluygens is not necessary, although it has been accepted unanimously in new editions. By dismissing the following καί the whole phrase becomes comprehensible: the Athenians arrived at Beroea, and turning away from there (having first tried to take the place and failed), marched by land to Gigonus, in the direction of Potidaea. After this ingenious dismissal of the emendation, Badian shows that the Athenians could have marched all the way to Gigonus in three days, and in this way, reach Potidaea more quickly than by boat.

Martti Leiwo

A Literary Companion to Travel in Greece. Edited by Richard Stoneman. The J. Paul Getty Museum, 2nd edition 1994. ISBN 0–89236–298–7. 247 p. USD 16.95 (paperback).

"We follow further the Achaean Coast, still the Morea, though Laconia's past, and come upon the island of Cervi whose name seems quite unsuitable to me, since not one deer has there its habitat, but only a great quantity of rats." This is how Bertrand de la Borderie describes in the year 1542 his arrival to the Greek island of Elaphonisos. From there he proceeds to Malvaysie (Monemvasia) and continues: "There was discovered, most authors concede, the first vine to produce that splendid mead called Malmsey from its place of origin, and brought from here to Candy (which was then called Crete), the island of a hundred towns..."

This and many other literary excerpts, ancient and more recent, can be found in the charming new and partly updated edition of R. Stoneman's *Literary Companion to Travel in Greece*. The selected literary passages are arranged geographically according to the places to which they refer. Istanbul, the Troad and Izmir are among the places also included from outside the modern Hellenic republic. On the whole, the selection of literary passages has been made subjectively, but it is interesting as well as amusing, and the book is a nice addition to the genre. It is handy and easy to use especially as it has an updated bibliography, and an Index of Places together with an Index of Names.

Martti Leiwo

HELGA BOTERMANN: *Das Judenedikt des Kaisers Claudius.* Römischer Staat und Christiani im 1. Jahrhundert. Hermes Einzelschriften Band 71. Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart 1996. ISBN 3–515–06863–5, ISSN 0341–0064. 200 p. DEM 88.

This monograph by Helga Botermann explores the much-discussed problem of Emperor Claudius' policies against the Jews of Rome. Three sources (Cass. Dio 60,6,6; Acta Apostol. 18,2; Suet. Claud. 25,4) discuss Claudius' measures but there has been