

[2003] 256 ff.), costituisce una benvenuta riconsiderazione di tutto il materiale relativo alle consultazioni delfiche da parte di Atene, che si conoscano dell'età anteriore al 300 a.C. Ben leggibile, fresco e innovativo, il libro offre un interessante sguardo sull'oracolo delfico e la sua continua importanza non solo per l'Atene democratica ma anche per la sopravvivenza della stessa democrazia ad Atene. Di grande interesse anche le osservazioni di Bowden sull'interazione, inevitabile e necessaria, tra democrazia e religione, un aspetto questo troppo spesso sottovalutato nel passato. Ottima lettura per chiunque voglia approfondire e meglio capire i meccanismi costituenti della società ateniese.

Mika Kajava

Music and the Muses: The Culture of 'Mousikē' in the Classical Athenian City. Edited by PENELOPE MURRAY – PETER WILSON. Oxford University Press, Oxford 2004. ISBN 0-19-924239-9. XIV, 438 pp. GBP 68. Contributors: Andrew Barker, Claude Calame, Paola Ceccarelli, Eric Csapo, Andrew Ford, Alex Hardie, Barbara Kowalzig, Penelope Murray, Ian Rutherford, Eva Stehle, Robert Wallace, Peter Wilson, Victoria Wohl.

These distinguished scholars envisage the Muses as rocking the cradle of Greek civilisation. In four different categories (religion, drama, politics and education) and in thirteen chapters they illustrate how Greek culture is saturated by mousike and the influence of the Muses. If there is a criticism to be made of this exciting and important book, it could be that the authors become paranoid with mousike, as if there could not exist any particle or fragment of Greek literature, culture, politics or history without the Muses breathing down everybody's necks. The book grew out of a colloquium held at the University of Warwick in 1999 to which a group of scholars were invited who were identified as working in innovative ways on the subject of mousike. The final product has been unusually well edited by Penelope Murray and Peter Wilson, so that cross-references crop up throughout. In their joint introduction, entitled "*Mousikē* not music" the editors pave the way for interconnections between the chapters, and in her magisterial final chapter, "The Muses and their Arts", Murray draws together the different strands and themes of the book.

The book has been thoroughly analysed and reviewed by Massimo Raffa at www.ircps.org/publications/aestimatio/pdf/2005-10-01_Raffa.pdf and in a similar way by Matthew Wright at ccat.sas.upenn.edu/bmcr/2004/2004-07-16.html The book can now be purchased for under fifty pounds via amazon.co.uk.

The fundamental premise of this book is that ancient Greek music or mousike cannot be studied in isolation or purely focusing on the kithara. In Simon Goldhill's words, rock and roll cannot be analysed purely from the role of the bass-guitar. In the same way, mousike must be seen to be a far broader term than music, interlacing ancient Greek epic, drama, comedy, philosophy and even mathematics.

Stephen Evans

HELMUT HALFMANN: *Städtebau und Bauherren im römischen Kleinasien. Ein Vergleich zwischen Pergamon und Ephesos.* Istanbuler Mitteilungen, Beiheft 43. Ernst Wasmuth Verlag, Tübingen 2001. ISBN 3-8030-1742-4. IX, 116 S. EUR 14.50.

Es handelt sich um eine sehr lesenswerte Studie, die kürzlich auch in französischer Übersetzung erschienen ist: *Ephèse et Pergame. Urbanisme et commanditaires en Asie mineure romaine*, Bordeaux – Paris 2004. Halfmann untersucht aus der Sichtweise des Althistorikers die städtebauliche Entwicklung zweier kleinasiatischer griechischer Städte, Pergamon und Ephesos. Eine gelungene Arbeit, die uns die politischen und sozialhistorischen Bedingungen vermittelt, die dem Bauwesen der beiden Metropolen in römischer Zeit zu Grunde lagen. Besonders hervorgehoben seien manche treffende prosopographische Beobachtungen zu römischen Senatoren und zur Provinzverwaltung von Asia.

Heikki Solin

Politica e partecipazione nelle città dell'impero romano. A cura di F. AMARELLI. Saggi di Storia Antica, 25. "L'Erma" di Bretschneider, Roma 2005. ISBN 88-8265-269-6. X, 204 pp. EUR 100.

This volume consists of four interesting papers. The exact nature of this collection is not made clear, but it does not seem to be based on, e.g., a colloquium. There is a preface by A. Giardina and A. Schiavone, but in which capacity these two scholars are writing remains unclear (Giardina is, however, along with A. Fraschetti, the editor of the series of which this is vol. 25), and the formulations possibly intended to illustrate the genesis of this collection seem a bit vague; what seems to be the bottom line here is that Giardina and Schiavone (the plural used in the preface – e.g., in "il tema che abbiamo scelto", p. VII, must refer to them) have asked the contributors to supply papers for this volume, and that the authors have accepted "con entusiasmo". The preface is more specific on the aims of this volume; the work presented here "si iscrive in quell'ambito sempre più promettente degli studi romanistici che si forza da tempo di integrare al proprio interno, in un unico quadro, storia sociale, storia politica e storia del diritto e delle istituzioni". Two of the authors (on whom there might have been brief introductions), Amarelli (also the editor) and Marotta, are legal scholars, the other two, Porena and La Rocca, being (apparently) historians.

The collection starts with a shortish paper by F. Amarelli on "Il *conventus* come forma di partecipazione alle attività giudiziarie nelle città del mondo provinciale romano" (p. 1-12). The paper contains much of interest (though possibly more from the point of view of the jurist); its main aim seems to be to stress the "principio di pubblicità dei giudizi [in the *conventus*] a garanzia della trasparenza delle operazioni giudiziarie" (p. 11, cf. p. 12).

The long paper by F. Porena, "Forme di partecipazione politica cittadina e contatti con il potere imperiale" (p. 13-92) may well turn out to be the most oftenquoted paper in this volume. It is well-informed (e.g., some pretty obscure authors are cited) and covers remarkably both the West and the East with the inclusion of late antiquity. Its aim is to "cercare di esaminare le molteplici manifestazioni della partecipazione in spazi urbani" (p. 16) and it is a study of all the possible events in the cities of the Roman Empire in which the majority (or at least many) of the citizens participated in one way or another. Much has, of course, been written about all the various aspects of the subject, but it is good to have a comprehensive study of the theme. What we find here is, then, a study of the *adventus* (with the accompanying celebrations, speeches, etc.) of the emperor (here we find information, e.g., on how exactly an emperor entered a city, p. 23 n. 7) and (p. 28ff.) of that of the