The world of ancient Greece witnessed some of the most sophisticated and varied experiments with federalism in the pre-modern era. In the volatile interstate environment of Greece, federalism was a creative response to the challenge of establishing regional unity, while at the same time preserving a degree of local autonomy. To reconcile the forces of integration and independence, Greek federal states introduced, for example, the notion of proportional representation, the stratification of legal practice, and a federal grammar of festivals and cults. *Federalism in Greek Antiquity* provides the first comprehensive reassessment of the topic. It comprises detailed contributions on all federal states in Aegean Greece and its periphery. With every chapter written by a leading expert in the field, the book also incorporates thematic sections that place the topic in a broader historical and social-scientific context.

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FEDERALISM IN GREEK ANTIQUITY

EDITORS

HANS BECK AND PETER FUNKE
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Preface

For many decades, the study of federalism in the ancient Greek world has been associated with Jakob Larsen, who dedicated his scholarly life to the exploration of the topic. Starting in the 1920s, Larsen produced a high volume of studies that appeared in all possible formats, ranging from more minute contributions to substantial scholarly articles and an award-winning series of public lectures. Moreover, and perhaps even more profoundly, it is fair to assert that Larsen was actually the one who put the topic on the radar of ancient historians and classicists. In this sense, the rise of a more multi-faceted perception of Greek history, one that extends beyond Athens and Sparta, as witnessed gradually since the 1980s, was also made possible through Larsen’s work. In the later stages of his career, Larsen’s lifelong commitment to the topic merged into the magisterial monograph *Greek Federal States. Their Institutions and History* (Oxford University Press 1968), which became one of the most frequently cited books in Greek history.

Ancient History and Classical Studies research has experienced a knowledge increase since Larsen’s day that is nothing short of breathtaking. A very significant amount of new evidence has surfaced in the form of inscriptions, coinages, and archaeological material, the latter by means of, at times, spectacular discoveries and also by way of complex data sets assembled by survey archaeologists. At the same time, new conceptual approaches and methodologies have been crafted that allow for a meaningful integration of diverse bodies of evidence. The ‘ethnic turn’ was clearly the most impactful development along the way, as it initiated a true paradigm shift. Yet the richness of the results accumulated from research on ethnicity and identity issues owed much to the circumstances of the day with which it coincided; in part, it was also fueled by a new sense of vibrant regional diversification of Greek history. Finally, it is obvious but nonetheless important to acknowledge that in neighboring disciplines in the Humanities and Social Sciences,
federalism, its cognate concepts and proxies – for instance the conceptual understanding of political institutions and integration – have been re-negotiated, with important consequences for the understanding of federalism in its ancient Greek variant.

We have both endeavored to disclose the many forms and features of federalism in Greek antiquity from the early days of our respective academic journeys. Over the last decade or so, it gradually became apparent to us that the time was ripe for a new synthesis. The response to the idea was extremely encouraging. The announcement of the ‘New Larsen’, as the project was soon and maybe somewhat presumptively called, was met with much enthusiasm. In June 2010, we held a symposium at Münster University to strategize with contributors and oblige them to, as much as this was tolerable, common themes and approaches (agreed, some might say that at times we extended our authority as editors for which we would make the same excuse as always, i.e., we did so “for the greater good of coherence”).

In the aftermath of the Münster meeting, everyone returned to their desks to draft their chapters. The manuscript central at McGill held consultations with contributors and steered the editorial process. All the while, our research collaboration quickly grew into a tight network of organization and knowledge exchange between McGill and Münster, a lively exchange that included established scholars, junior colleagues, graduate students, and staff.

The project received much help and generous support from many. The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the MacNaughton Chair of Classics at McGill University, and the Cluster of Excellence “Religion and Politics in Premodern and Modern Cultures” at Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster all offered their generous financial support, for which we are genuinely grateful. At the Press, Michael Sharp and Elizabeth Hanlon saw to a seamless development of the book from commission to publication; as ever, their precision, efficiency, and professionalism is much appreciated. They also initiated and steered the meaningful scholarly exchange with Readers A and B, whose comments no doubt helped to improve the manuscript in its very final stages and iron out some errors. Michael Tieke compiled the maps in Münster, while Marie Drauschke provided the English translation of Chapter 5. At McGill, the editorial work was, at various stages of the project, assisted by Ruben Post, François Gauthier, Erin Crochetièrè, and Katrina Van Amsterdam. Alex McAuley was once again the strong right (and sometimes also left) arm who supported all
areas of editing and critical review. He also translated Chapters 8 and 11 from French into English. To all of these, we offer our gratitude and heartfelt thanks.

December 2014

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A note on the transliteration of ancient Greek

The transliteration of ancient Greek proper names, terms, and citations from the sources poses a notorious problem. There is no single solution to this, and our approach might appear as subjective as those adopted by others.

In general terms, we favor proximity to the Greek over Latinized English, i.e.: Boiotia (rather than Boeotia), Arkadia, Chaironeia, Kleomenes, Ephoros, etc. Akhaia and the Akhaian League, however, we found somewhat puristic; hence Achaia and the Achaian League. There are a few exceptions to our prioritization of Greek-style transliteration, mostly where English nomenclature has gained overall recognition: Corinth, Crete, Cyclades, also Thucydides, Herodotus. Greek technical terms appear in italics (koinon, polis, sympoliteia) unless they are used in Anglicized form: synoikism, dioikism, syntely. The same goes for proper names, i.e., Boiōtoi, to koinon tōn Aitolōn. To avoid unnecessary barriers, we forewent the use of source citations in Greek script. When necessary, the relevant sections were transliterated. Accents were abandoned along the way, but the distinctions of the Greek alphabet were kept in place: eta appears as ē, omega as ô, epsilon as y. Transliterated citations from the sources are accompanied by English translations throughout.

We hope that scholars in the field and in other Humanities and Social Sciences disciplines will find this an agreeable and indeed convenient way to navigate through the chapters that follow.
Abbreviations

**ATL**

**Austin**

**BE**
*Bulletin Épigraphique*

**BNJ**
*Brill’s New Jacoby*

**CEG**
*Carmina epigraphica Graeca*

**CID**
*Corpus des inscriptions de Delphes*

**CIG**
*Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum*

**DNP**
*Der Neue Pauly*

**E&R**

**FdD**
*Fouilles de Delphes*

**FdXanthos**
*Fouilles de Xanthos*

**FGrH**
*Die Fragmenten der griechischen Historiker*

**FHG**
*Fragmenta Historicorum Graecorum*

**Fornara**

**Harding**
P. Harding, 1985. *From the End of the Peloponnesian War to the Battle of Ipsus. Translated Documents of Greece and Rome* ii. Cambridge
Abbreviations

I. Alexandreia Troas  The Inscriptions of Alexandreia Troas (Inschriften griechischer Städte aus Kleinasien 53)
I. Bouthrotos  Corpus des inscriptions grecques d’Illyrie méridionale et d’Épire. 2.2. Inscriptions de Bouthrōtos
I. Cos  Iscrizioni di Cos
I. Cret  Inscriptiones Creticae
I. Délos  Inscriptions de Delos
IG  Inscriptiones Graecae
IGR  Inscriptiones Graecae ad res Romanas pertinentes
IGUR  Inscriptiones Graecae Urbis Romae
IK  Inschriften griechischer Städte aus Kleinasien
ILLRP  Inscriptiones Latinae liberae rei publicae
I. Magnesia  Die Inschriften von Magnesia am Maeander
I. Mylasa  Die Inschriften von Mylasa 1–11 (Inschriften griechischer Städte aus Kleinasien 34–35)
I. Oropos  Oi epigraphes tou Oropou [The Inscriptions of Oropos]
ISE  Iscrizioni storiche ellenistiche
IvO  Die Inschriften von Olympia
Merkelbach and West  Fragmenta Hesiodea
Milet  Inschriften von Milet
OGIS  Orientis Graeci Inscriptiones Selectae
PMG  Poetae Melici Graeci
RE  Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschafter
### Abbreviations

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<td>SGDI</td>
<td><em>Sammlung der griechischen Dialekt-Inschriften</em></td>
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<td>SIG</td>
<td><em>Sylloge inscriptionum Graecarum</em>, 3rd edition.</td>
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<td><em>Tituli Asiae Minoris</em></td>
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<td>TGF</td>
<td><em>Tragicorum Graecorum Fragmenta</em></td>
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