which can provide insight into different social strata and ancient attitudes to sexuality and gender. A particularly engaging study is offered by Faraone's 'Agents and Victims: Constructions of Gender and Desire in Ancient Greek Love Magic' from *The Sleep of Reason*. Another article utilizing archaeological evidence sheds important light on the changes experienced in women's daily lives by the encroachment of Rome onto the Greek world, 'Continuity and Change in Greek Households under Roman Rule: the role of women in the domestic context' by L. Nevett in *Greek Romans and Roman Greeks*.[9] In the same volume, Castellani's 'Plutarch's Roman Women' highlights that author's habit of belittling female protagonists in Roman history, helping no doubt to 'silence' those women that Finley remembers. The second Roman article, Joshel's 'The Body Female and the Body Politic: Livy's Lucretia and Verginia', is the only article from the volume in which the author makes explicit her own cultural context. By making reference to contemporary events in the US in the late eighties, Joshel gives the reader a framework for understanding her own perspective. More than a decade later her classical scholarship remains insightful, but the allusions may not be within every reader's immediate frame of reference. A slightly more traditional approach to the same material is offered by Arieti in his 'Rape and Livy's view of Roman history' from *Rape in Antiquity*. And, there is scope for historiographical comparison with Harrison's article in the same volume, 'Herodotus and the Ancient Greek Idea of Rape'. The third Roman article in McClure's volume, Wyke's 'Mistress and Metaphor in Augustan Elegy', tries to establish the relationship between poetic characterization and cultural reality. Most interesting is the comparative use of Cicero's speech in defense of Marcus Caelius, from which McClure draws her complementary ancient text. The same themes are not treated elsewhere in the present offering of recent scholarship, but there are two noteworthy investigations of the poets for insights on sexuality and gender. Konstan's 'Enacting Eros' from *The Sleep of Reason* looks at activity and passivity, lover and beloved, in a range of authors, but perhaps most stimulatingly in his analysis of Catullus. 'Ovid's Iphis and Ianthe: When Girls won't be Girls' by Pintabone in *Among Women* looks at that poet's retelling of the myth for its reflections of feminine homosexuality and ancient sexuality in general. All this recent scholarship shows an increasing trend to joining literary studies with social history and even archaeology, if not always in the same article, then at least in the same volumes. There is still greater focus on the Greek world, and Athens in particular, than on Rome, but it has been pleasing to read a number of works which are conscious of the interactions between Greek and Roman culture, especially surrounding issues of sex and gender.

LIV MARIAH YARROW

[9] *Greek Romans and Roman Greeks*. Studies in Cultural Interaction. Edited by Erik Nis Ostenfeld. Aarhus U.P., 2002. Pp. 287.

General

This issue's selection is strongly slanted towards science, knowledge, and scholarship in various manifestations. Tuplin and Rihll's edited collection on *Science and Mathematics in Ancient Greek Culture*[1] brings into published form a fascinating set of conference

[1] *Science and Mathematics in Ancient Greek Culture*. Edited by C. J. Tuplin and T. E. Rihll, with

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papers delivered in Liverpool in 1996. The contributors to this volume allow us glimpses into some of the intellectually stunning achievements of the ancient world in such diverse fields as cartography, seismology, astronomy, pure and applied mathematics, medicine, chemistry, and engineering, and they mercifully do so in ways which do not require expert or technical knowledge on the part of the reader, but rather encourage him or her to see that ancient science is not necessarily an exclusive or excessively rarefied world, but one in which the inhabitants of antiquity had a stake. Furthermore, this theme of broader relevance is in keeping with the editors' aim for the conference and volume as far as the modern reception of scientific themes is concerned: namely, that not only experts in the specialist fields but all students of antiquity should find interest and relevance in the papers collected here, both as insights into the intellectual and scholarly achievements of the ancient world, and as more general reflections of ancient thought, culture, and society. The result is thus both an intriguing testimony to a formative period in the history of western scientific thought, and an unusual approach to understanding ancient society at large. Still in scientific mode, we turn to Lloyd's new study of Greek medicine, *In the Grip of Disease*,[2] which joins an ever-increasing array of works on this subject, to which he himself has, of course, already made major contributions. Here Lloyd extends the range of texts brought into play from the more ostensibly scientific to include the more purely literary (epic, lyric, and tragedy), historiographical, and philosophical. In these more unexpected locations, he finds reflections of Greek thought on the subject of disease. Thus, his project is, rather like that of Rihll and Tuplin, to reduce the distance between scientific thought and other products of cultural and intellectual life, and thereby to embed the scientific enquiry more closely in social history. This book started life as a series of lectures and it is clear that the individual chapters form neatly self-standing units, dealing in a largely discrete way with different sources. However, the sole authorship and focused theme ensure that this does not lead to any lack of overall coherence; instead, even greater clarity results. Lloyd is responsible also for our next offering, another work on science and medicine, but this time in partnership with Sivin, and with the range extended to include Early Chinese thought, as well as Greek.[3] The main body of the volume is structured by chapters addressing similar broad areas in relation to each culture's scientific and medical thought in turn – the social and institutional context, and the major intellectual issues associated with each are examined in parallel, although of course the different answers are appropriately allowed different arrangement and expression. But this book is much more than a set of questions asked in turn of two very different cultures. It adds up to considerably more than the sum of its parts, and indeed it is formally framed by explicitly comparative chapters firstly on methodology and finally offering some synthesis. While the distinctive features of Chinese and Greek thought are given due attention, the close collaboration between the two authors has facilitated a truly productive comparative exercise, which feeds back into the reader's understanding of each component, while giving a sense of the intellectual dynamism which can result

a foreword by Lewis Wolpert. Oxford U.P., 2002. Pp. xvi + 379, with illustrations. Hardback £50.

[2] *In the Grip of Disease*. Studies in the Greek Imagination. By G. E. R. Lloyd. Oxford U.P., 2003. Pp. xxi + 258. Hardback £25.

[3] *The Way and the Word*. Science and Medicine in Early China and Greece. By Geoffrey Lloyd and Nathan Sivin. Yale U.P., New Haven and London, 2003. Pp. xvii + 348. Hardback £25.

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from the meeting of two fertile minds on territory of common interest. We move from the world of scientific thought to the equally rigorous world of epigraphic study. McLean's *An Introduction to the Greek Epigraphy of the Hellenistic and Roman Periods*[4] offers a welcome contribution to the current flourishing of the study of inscriptions, both in their own right as windows onto the monumentalizing habits of the inhabitants of the ancient world, which reveal, if nothing else, one of the things on which they were prepared to spend vast sums of money, and as documentary sources for almost every aspect of administrative, political, cultural, and economic life. Epigraphic experts may want more than this book provides, but it admirably performs its self-asserted function as an introductory volume, with clearly set-out sections on practical issues, such as onomastics and dating-systems, discussion of Greek inscriptions from the relevant period according to type, and some exposition of the kinds of technicality which sometimes trip up the unwary and inexperienced epigrapher, such as the Roman administrative system, currencies, and so on. These major sections are followed by appendices on electronic tools for epigraphic research and on abbreviations for epigraphic publications, and finally some helpful indices. The guiding principle throughout is to provide practical help in a palatable form for the novice, and, given the growing recognition of the vital importance of inscriptions to historians of the ancient world, we can only applaud that aim. In the context of thinking about how to do the subject, we should also note the new little German volume edited by Schwindt on *Klassische Philologie* inter disciplinas.[5] This gathers together methodological essays by a distinguished collection of scholars, who cover, as the title promises, various interfaces between Classical philology and its neighbours. The articles deal with such issues as the relationship between culture and texts – both visual and literary – the place of Classical philology vis à vis other academic disciplines and intellectual *modi operandi*, and the temporally configured interface between Classical and later literature discussed, for example, in Primavesi's piece on Lessing and Homer. The result is a scholarly and thought-provoking volume for the more experienced Classicist. Still on the subject of the subject, as it were, but written for quite a different readership, is Peter Jones' **Intelligent Person's Guide to Classics*.[6] This new paperback version of the 1999 hardback is priced to bring the book, together with its message, to an ever broader readership, and thereby, as its author always has and continues to do in so many ways, to spread the good news about the study of Classics and its ongoing relevance for and enrichment of the modern world. Every attempt is made to anticipate the needs of the intended reader (although it is not clear to *this* reader who exactly is envisaged), with an accessible, though rather random, introductory bibliography, a selection of appendices covering both technical matters, such as pronunciation and the Roman calendar, and more impassioned pleas, as for the value of teaching Classics in schools. In between stands a wide range of chapters both

[4] *An Introduction to Greek Epigraphy of the Hellenistic and Roman Periods from Alexander the Great down to the Reign of Constantine* (323 BC–AD 337). By B. H. McLean. University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, 2003. Pp. xx + 516. Hardback £46.

[5] *Klassische Philologie* inter disciplinas. Aktuelle Konzepte zu Gegenstand und Methode eines Grundlagenfaches. Edited by Jürgen Paul Schwindt. C. Winter, Heidelberg, 2002. Pp. x + 211. Hardback.

[6] *An Intelligent Person's Guide to Classics*. By Peter Jones. Duckbacks, Duckworth, London, 2002. Pp. 248, with 13 plates. Paperback £7.99.

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narrative and thematic. We can all, no doubt, envisage a different possible approach to this most difficult project – to encapsulate in miniature what is most important and appealing about a subject of such extraordinary breadth for the informed (but who knows to what degree?) reader. But Jones actually put theory into practice, and the fact that the result continues on into very affordable paperback suggests that he got the formula right. An entirely different approach to the ancient world is offered by Biesty's **Rome in Spectacular Cross-Section*.[7] This visually stunning publication brings the ancient city of Rome to life in truly spectacular fashion, as the reader tours both key public areas of the early second-century AD city and private homes, shops, and so on, all in the company of Titus Cotta and his father, Marcus Cotta Maximus. This 'day-in-the-life' format provides the pretext for a tremendously broad and detailed introduction to Ancient Rome in the most enticing form. Although short, this book is packed with detail; the cross-sections, which allow the reader and viewer to 'look in' on the lives of the book's inhabitants, not only provide the most attractive images, but also facilitate depth of understanding. The accompanying texts are admirably full and clear, but also admirably discreet. It would be perfectly possible simply to enjoy the vivid reconstructions of Roman life in this volume, without being distracted by a single word, although anyone who read through every caption and label would come out considerably wiser. All in all, this book is a feast for the eyes and will surely delight its intended readership – the very young – and draw them in to the subject. What is equally certain is that older readers will find the book no less hard to put down. While we find ourselves in the Roman period, we should also applaud the welcome appearance of Barbara Levick's LACTOR volume of translated sources for **The High Tide of Empire*.[8] There could be no one better qualified to prepare this latest addition to a truly invaluable series, much used and greatly appreciated by students of Ancient History and Classical Civilization in both schools and universities. The series as a whole has the admirable aim of making readily accessible a far wider range of primary sources – both literary and documentary – than most students would ever have the time or the facility to pursue and incorporate into their view of the ancient world. This latest volume is a particularly fine example of how this aim can be achieved. A high premium is placed on providing assistance – lists of emperors, appropriate maps, and of course the very fact that the sources have been translated! However, the utilitarian mode in no way produces a dry account, but rather removes practical obstacles and thereby offers the opportunity for all the more productive and exciting an encounter with the period in question. Thus, the chronological and geographical frameworks provided by the maps and appendices facilitate the exploration of the empire on a thematic basis, with not only factual sections on expansion and administration, but also one with a more conceptual focus on the imperial image and cult, and an interesting set of reflections on the impact of empire on Rome itself. This volume is much to be recommended. From the High Empire we move on naturally to late Antiquity and beyond, with a crop of books on the world of Byzantium, heralded by the welcome arrival of *The Oxford History of Byzantium*, under

[7] *Rome in Spectacular Cross-Section*. By Stephen Biesty. Oxford U.P, 2003. Pp. 29. Cloth £12.99.

[8] *The High Tide of Empire*. Emperors and Empire AD 14–117. Translated with commentary by Barbara Levick. LACTOR 18. London Association of Classical Teachers with Cambridge U.P., 2002. Pp. 135, with 3 maps. Paperback £7.

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the expert editorship of no less a scholar of the period than Cyril Mango.[9] The contributors successfully combine a dynamic narrative history spanning the fourth to the fifteenth centuries AD with the elucidation and analysis of a huge range of themes – many predictably concern religion(s), but there are also discussions of the intellectual and cultural world, and the relationship between urban and rural life, and sporadic special features on, for example, commerce and pilgrimage. Some of the themes sit across and define the period as a whole, and thereby at one level justify the production of the volume itself, others are more pertinent to particular phases of this enormously long 'unity' and give the reader a sense of change and development over time. The volume itself neatly reflects the world it concerns – it is an object of beauty, containing as it does large numbers of high quality illustrations, and a treasure-trove of learning. Byzantine specialists apart, this book will give pleasure to anyone interested in the ancient or medieval worlds and the transition between them, but also, importantly, it should entice even the most casual reader to explore further the wonders glimpsed on its pages. Alexiou's *After Antiquity*[10] gives special emphasis to Byzantine literary texts, but it is really a book about Greek culture, language, and ways of thinking about Hellenism across the ages, right up to the present day. This forms part of the 'Myth and Poetics' series edited by Nagy, but, as he notes in the foreword, Alexiou pushes back the boundaries of the series with her incorporation of metaphor into the picture, and the contention that this, no less than myth, ritual, and poetic construction, needs to be locally as well as universally understood. This book, then, is an attempt to take on the continuities in Greekness, particularly as articulated and reflected through language and thought, while strongly maintaining the importance of difference across time and space. While the focus, if it can be called that in a book of such wonderfully diverse range, is on the medieval and modern worlds, there is still a great deal here to interest the Classicist and Hellenophile. Adler and Tuffin provide a quite different insight into the world of Byzantium with their translation, introduction, and notes on *The Chronography of George Synkellos*.[11] This ninth-century work has a specific aim, namely to confirm the dating of the birth of Christ to the 5500th year from the creation of the universe. However, it is full of additional interest and importance, both for its citation of vast numbers of earlier texts, especially from Egypt and the Near East, and also for what it reveals about its own age, the preoccupations of Christian historiography, and its ways of thinking about and ordering the past over a vast time-scale and geographical range. Synkellos' work is itself on a massive scale, and shows a masterly organization of a huge quantity of material in the service of a single main argument. The construction of complex synchronisms bringing together different dating systems is neatly illustrated in the first chapter of the work in the statement of intent to demonstrate that 'in the beginning of the year 5534, as has previously been stated, on the 1st of the Hebrew month of Nisan, the 25th of the Roman month of March, and the 29th of the seventh Egyptian month of Phamenoth, he [sc. Christ] trampled upon death and arose from the

[9] *The Oxford History of Byzantium*. Edited by Cyril Mango. Oxford U.P., 2002. Pp. xviii + 334, with over 200 photographs and illustrations. Hardback £30.

[10] *After Antiquity*. Greek Language, Myth, and Metaphor. By Margaret Alexiou. Cornell U.P., Ithaca and London, 2002. Pp. xvii + 367. Hardback.

[11] *The Chronography of George Synkellos*. A Byzantine Chronicle of Universal History from the Creation. Translated with an Introduction and Notes by William Adler and Paul Tuffin. Oxford U.P., 2002. Pp. lxxxviii + 638. Hardback £90.

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dead'. This might promise to be a dry, if impressive, exercise. However, Synkellos incorporates large tracts of narrative along the way, as well as giving glimpses into well-known debates, such as why Rome was named after Romulus (200). All in all, this is a very welcome volume, making this important piece of intellectual history available to the Anglophone world, and further enhancing its accessibility with an excellent and extensive introduction and helpful notes. And finally, another encyclopaedic work, this time a product of modern rather than Byzantine scholarship, but no less an attempt to bring order to a mass of learning. *Brill's Neue Pauly*[12] offers English-speakers for the first time easy access to the landmark reference work, which has been appearing in German since 1996. The clear presentation and up-to-date information and ideas from acknowledged leaders in their fields will make this an indispensable research tool for Classicists at all levels. The entries are long enough to be helpful, while not exhaustive, and maps and plans are provided sparingly, but appropriately. The only regret is that readers will require both patience and money in order to acquire a complete set. The final price for later volumes has not yet been determined, since they are not forecast to appear until 2008. However, the quality of first volume, which encompasses A–ARI (!), suggests that the entirety will be worth both the wait and the expense.

CHRISTOPHER BURNAND AND KATHERINE CLARKE

[12] *Brill's Neue Pauly*. Encyclopaedia of the Ancient World. Antiquity Volume I A–ARI. In 20 volumes with Index. Edited by Hubert Cancik and Helmut Schneider (English edition by Christine Salazar and David Orton). Brill, Leiden and Boston, 2002. Pp. lxi + 1158. Hardback €160.

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