Autissiodorensis' for 'Gesta pontificum Autissiodorensium' (p. 279), and 'Vetus missale Gallicanus' for 'Missale Gallicanum vetus' (p. 280). In English the slips are mostly small, but note 'begs the question' meaning 'prompts the question' (p. 161), 'staffs' consistently for 'staves' (pp. 258–9), and 'inscription evidence' for 'epigraphic evidence' (p. 280). The strangest error appears in n. 102 on p. 140 where the common words in two Latin passages are said to be printed in '*BOLD*', and they are indeed printed in majuscule italics.

These nits aside, this book provides a fascinating and long-overdue look at what G. for the first time demonstrates was an extremely important, and fascinating, aspect of the political, military, and civic history of the later Roman empire in the west.

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A POMPEII SOURCEBOOK

A. E. Cooley, M. G. L. Cooley: *Pompeii: A Sourcebook*. Pp. xiv + 254, maps, ills. London and New York: Routledge, 2004. Paper, £16.99. ISBN: 0-415-26212-7 (0-415-26211-9 hbk).

The archaeological site of Pompeii commands a central position in the presentation of the classical world to the public, whether via tourism, television, or the novel. It also occupies the central ground of the GCSE syllabus for classical civilization, and is the topic which always arouses fascination for the subject. A major weakness has been the inaccessibility of much of the material, most notably the inscriptions, graffiti, and electoral *programmata*. Cooley and Cooley have attempted to address this problem with a sourcebook of material that will be useful for both the undergraduate as well as the GCSE student. This is a very commendable undertaking and will be of great benefit to all who teach Pompeii. However, the sourcebook format utilized creates a rather strange view of the sources themselves. These are decontextualized from their original location, raising questions such as what other writing they were next to and whether the writing was later painted over, and numerous questions about the relation of these texts to the place where they were written and read in Pompeii. The recontextualization of the original sources, ably translated, in a book format in English raises a whole set of problems about the format of sourcebooks.

The most difficult decision for the composition any sourcebook is how to arrange the material. C. & C. set out a chronological division for the first three chapters: pre-Roman Pompeii, Roman colonization of Pompeii, and Destruction of Pompeii. The selections are thorough, drawing on both the discussion of matters in literature—whether Pliny on the eruption or Servius' commentary on the *Aeneid*—and inscriptions from the site itself. There is a nod in the direction of material culture in the discussion of pre-Roman Pompeii with the inclusion of the less well-known Sanctuary of Dionysius and the ever-reproduced House of the Faun with a photo of the Alexander Mosaic. Similarly, discussion of the earthquake in A.D. 62 is illustrated with photos of the Iucundus relief and repair of damage to the temple of Apollo. To raise a quibble, but an important one: the authors' division of pre-Roman Pompeii to the period before the arrival of the colonists falls back on an old fashioned invasionist theory of cultural change. However, as the texts demonstrate (A8–14), Pompeii was already in the throws of Romanization and Hellenization well before the arrival of the

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colonists. What is so remarkable about this period is that the Oscan-speaking Pompeians built a forum complex that has become the model for our scholarly idea of what a 'Roman' forum might look like. The focus on the event horizon of the arrival of the Sullan colonists obscures the nature of cultural change prior to that event.

Following on from the chronological chapters, the material is divided up into very traditional themes: Leisure, Religion, Politics and Public Life, Tombs, and Commercial Life. Leisure predictably has the amphitheatre as the first topic, followed by the intervention of Nero and Poppaea in the city as a side issue—these items have been depoliticized by the authors. It is also a pity that the evidence for the visit from the house of Julius Polybius is not included (for this see J. Franklin, *Pompeis difficile est* [Ann Arbor, 2001], pp. 124–5). Events at the theatre are categorized under the modern connotation of leisure, and the young reader may see these as merely this and miss their intrinsic and alien connotations in terms of civic ritual, religion, and politics—let alone any notion of the politics of performance under Nero. Prostitution is presented as a form of leisure rather than commerce, and is juxtaposed with such things as 'toilet humour'. The section on religion displays the wealth of material on this subject in Pompeii, but again how does religion interplay with politics—can it really be separated in this way? Commercial life has similar problems of categorization. There are other categories that could have as much meaning as the authors' choices: the household, the family, sexuality, personal identity, and others developed within modern scholarship over the last quarter century that would indicate a different Pompeii from C. & C.'s traditional Life and Leisure approach. The final chapter translates some entries on the older excavations, which will be fundamental for the teaching of the understanding of early Italian archaeology, but it is very selective. Readers need to be clear that this sourcebook is as much about an interpretation of material that the reader needs in translation.

A major problem with this sourcebook is the relationship between the sources and their original context in Pompeii. To do this more illustrations are needed. Having said that, the plan of the Sanctuary of Dionysius is a welcome addition to the Pompeii repetoire. The plans of the city that are produced tend to locate things within the city and mark the gates, from these the discerning reader might be able to locate houses from the Pompeian numbering system. But many entries have no context (e.g. E24). Readers need to be aware that the reproduction in the plans of a Porta di Capua (between the Vesuvian Gate and Nolan Gate in Fig. 1.1) is a cartographic error, since it has now conclusively been shown not to have existed from recent Japanese excavations. Much greater attention to the context of the inscriptions could have been given: for example, there is no map or plan of the cemeteries, the reader is referred to less than accessible publications (e.g. D'Ambrosio & De Caro, *Un impegno per Pompei* [Milan, 1983])—how can the reader locate tomb G38 referred to by C. & C. on arrival in Pompeii? The apparatus of the book could not withstand this test of curiosity. The number of plates used is few, leading, for example, to four scenes from the Praedia Julia Felix to be referred to in H66a–d, but with only one photograph. The reader will need to have other books as well as this one to really see the Pompeii from which these sources are extracted.

Having raised problems in terms of format and interpretation, it is necessary to realize that this book will become fundamental for the teaching of the GCSE syllabus and will find its place on some undergraduate degree courses. My own feeling is that the book will be used for its translated texts, and we will have to teach our students to deconstruct the format. It is important that we all have these texts for our teaching and there is a case for more translations of inscriptions to be available to our students.

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C. & C. have made a major contribution to the teaching of Pompeii simply via the provision of translations, and this is where the value of the book lies.

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ETRUSCANS

G. BARKER, T. RASMUSSEN: *The Etruscans*. Pp. xii + 379, figs, maps. Oxford: Blackwell, 2000 (first published 1998). Paper, £15.99. ISBN: 0-631-22038-0.

This volume (there have been 'minor corrections and amendments' [p. xii] to the hardback edition) appears in Blackwell's 'The Peoples of Europe' series and presents a synthesis of our knowledge of the Etruscans, with particular emphasis on the contribution that landscape archaeology has made. This emphasis is not surprising as it grew out of the Tuscania archaeological survey, which the authors directed (p. x).

Although in Italy Etruscology constitutes a separate discipline in its own right (*Etruscologia*), in Great Britain it is much less taught. Despite this, there are however a number of recent syntheses and textbooks, and Barker and Rasmussen's text compares favourably with them. Ellen Macnamara's *The Etruscans* (London, 1990) is an excellent general introduction to the subject and the British Museum gallery, but is too brief to serve as a textbook. Another British Museum publication, Sybille Haynes's *Etruscan Civilization: A Cultural History* (London, 2000), is more substantial, and organized chronologically and thematically, but is rather traditional in its approach, whilst Nigel Spivey and Simon Stoddart (*Etruscan Italy: An Archaeological History* [London, 1990]) take a radical line, seeking 'to present archaeological history, . . . [i.e.] a history based entirely and exclusively upon the tangible results of archaeology' (op. cit., p. 17): there is, for example, nothing on language in their book.

Despite their preoccupation with landscape archaeology, B. & R. steer a middle course between the two approaches, theoretical archaeology on the one side and traditional classical archaeology on the other. The book is organized thematically, with an 'Introduction' and then chapters on 'Landscape' (B., pp. 10–42), 'Origins' (B., pp. 43–84), 'Sources and Society' (R., pp. 85–116), 'Cultural Transformations' (R., pp. 117–40), 'Settlement and Territory' (B., pp. 141–78), 'Subsistence and Economy' (B., pp. 179–215), 'Life, Cult and Afterlife' (R., pp. 216–61), and 'Romanization' (R., pp. 262–96). An appendix contains a useful guide to sites and museums (with detailed instructions for reaching the more out-of-the-way sites) (R., pp. 297–328) and the bibliography is supplemented by a brief guide to 'Selected Reading' (pp. 367–8). The index is well constructed and easy to use (pp. 369–79). The book is well written and, although the two authors each drafted different chapters, the continuity of style is relatively seamless.

Perhaps the least satisfactory aspect of the volume are the maps, so that for example the rivers Cecina and Ombrone are discussed on p. 16 but not shown on the nearest map (Fig. 4; cf. also map Fig. 19, expressly referred to) and places such as Florence, Grosseto and Massa Marittima (p. 22) are again not shown on the figure which is referred to (Fig .4). Likewise the Roman road routes described on p. 23 do not entirely correspond to those shown (incompletely) on the relevant figure (Fig. 104). The non-specialist reader would be advised to keep to hand a fairly detailed map of modern Italy, and may need to have occasional recourse to a classical Atlas.

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