translated as 'image' in the second. Dates would have been helpful, as e.g. p. 191 (Zosimos); so too occasional clarification, e.g. on p. 161 (Dio Cassius 59.28.3–4) it would help to say that 'he' is Caligula, as is done e.g. on p. 167 (Josephus 19.8–10). The bibliography is extensive and, like the rest of the book, of use for many sculptural themes in addition to chryselephantine. Tobin (University of Pennsylvania, 1991) has been revised as *Herodes Attikos and the City of Athens* (Amsterdam, 1997). The plates are plentiful, although often disappointingly fuzzy (e.g II, 9, 13, 32–3). Surprisingly, there are about forty typographical errors, and some erratic use of the comma.

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IMPERIAL MONUMENTS

P. J. E. DAVIES: *Death and the Emperor: Roman Imperial Funerary Monuments from Augustus to Marcus Aurelius*. Pp. xiv + 265, ills, maps. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000. Cased, £50. ISBN: 0-521-63236-6.

In this book, a reworking of the author's Ph.D. thesis, D. undertakes to study the funerary monuments built for Roman emperors as a genre. After an introduction outlining her methodology and giving a general account of funerary practice, Chapter 1 gives a brief overview of the monuments which are the focus of the book: the Mausoleum of Augustus, the Arch of Titus, the Temple of the Flavian Dynasty, Trajan's Column, Hadrian's Mausoleum, and, finally, the Columns of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. They thus include both monuments commissioned by individual emperors as tombs for themselves and their families, and those set up as commemorative monuments by their successors, even when these may not have actually held the remains of the deceased (see pp. 1, 23, 30–4).

The rest of the book takes a thematic, rather than a chronological, approach. A theme which runs throughout Chapters 2, 3, and 4 is the important rôle played by these monuments in securing the smooth succession from one emperor to the next. Starting with Augustus' Mausoleum, Chapter 2 argues that many funerary monuments act as trophies recording the emperor's achievements, and thus reinforcing his claim to apotheosis and the concurrent right of his successor to the title 'divi filius'. Chapter 2 continues this theme, suggesting that the monuments also express the cosmic powers of the deceased emperor, likening him to the sun god and implicitly reinforcing the continuity of the dynasty by showing the regeneration of his powers in his successor. Regeneration and continuity are also the subject of Chapter 4, which looks at the depiction of the female members of the ruling family. Here D. argues that the divination of imperial women and their appearance on dynastic funerary monuments is motivated by the desire to suggest their fertility and the continuity of the imperial house, even, and indeed especially, in cases where the heir was not, in fact, the natural son of the current emperor.

Chapters 5 and 6 move away slightly from the theme of dynastic continuity and instead look at the monuments as buildings within their architectural and topographical settings. In Chapter 5, D. gives a convincing reading of the way in which Trajan's Column encourages its viewers to interact with it, both by walking around the column, repeating the circumambulation which also played an important rôle in funerals (pp. 125, 127–8), and by using it as a viewing platform from which to view

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https://doi.org/10.1093/cr/52.2.340 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Trajan's impact on the City of Rome. In Chapter 6, she looks at the placement of these monuments, outlining the ways in which they interact with the topography of the city and the wider building programmes of their patrons. The book ends with a brief summary and the suggestion that these monuments should be characterized 'less as funerary monuments than as magnificent accession monuments, whose messages spoke to the living about the living as well as about the dead' (p. 173).

The book as a whole is well written and throughly researched. D. gives careful summaries of the current scholarly debates surrounding the various monuments, as well as her own close readings of iconography, form, and composition. Yet as well as analysing the individual monuments in some detail, she also sets them fully into their social, political, and art-historical contexts, often touching on subjects of wider interest. Thus, as a background to her discussion of Trajan's column, D. starts Chapter 5 with a summary of the ways in which other funerary monuments sought to attract the attention of the passer-by, a subject discussed, for example, by Koortbojian in his contribution to J. Elsner (ed.), *Art and Text in Roman Culture* (Cambridge, 1996). In Chapter 6, her analysis of the monuments within their topographical contexts also makes use of recent work on urban space, such as that by Favro, *The Urban Image of Augustan Rome* (Cambridge, 1996). Through the variety of approaches which she takes to the material, D. asserts the polyvalence of these monuments, often adding new interpretations to those which have gone before. While some of her readings are somewhat tenuous (regarding the attempt to find 'cosmic allegories' in Hadrian's Mausoleum, I am tempted to side with the 'skeptic' she addresses on p. 85), this book certainly fulfils its stated aim of provoking us to look again at these well-known monuments (pp. 2, 172).

In conclusion, this book is a thorough and interesting account of Roman imperial funerary monuments. It is well-illustrated: full of useful maps, plans and reconstructions as well as good photographs of the monuments discussed. The discussion of these monuments from a variety of approaches means that it is likely to prove of interest not only to art and architectural historians, but also to others interested in the wider political and social history of the Roman Empire.

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AGRIMENSORES . . .

B. Campbell: *The Writings of the Roman Land Surveyors: Introduction, Text, Translation, and Commentary*. Pp. xviii +566, 6 pls, ills. Hertford: Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, 2000. Cased, £78. ISBN: 0-907764-28-2.

Roman land surveying had a direct and important impact on the physical landscape of the Empire. Despite this, it has been a relatively neglected subject, not least because of the lack of editions of the *corpus agrimensorum* and the technical Latin in which the texts contained within it are written. C.'s book is a facing-page translation of the main land-surveying texts found in the *corpus*, comprising those to be found in Thulin's *Corpus Agrimensorum Romanorum I.1* (Leipzig, 1913, reprinted 1971), the *Liber Coloniarum*, and various smaller pieces. A full list of the texts to be found in the *corpus* is provided in Appendix 1.

C. begins with a series of brief introductory chapters which discuss the text and illustrations of the *corpus*, the authors to be found in it, and the development and

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