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.

University of Warwick ZAHRA NEWBY

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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status of land-surveying in the Roman period. C. opts to deal with his authors in the order in which they are found in the *corpus*, rather than chronologically. This has both advantages and disadvantages: a chronological approach might have made the section on the development of surveying a little clearer, and at times material included in the discussion of the individual authors might have been better placed in the general discussion of the development of surveying. C. cautiously accepts the view that Julius Frontinus the *agrimensor* was one and the same as the distinguished consular Sextus Julius Frontinus. More discussion of the consequences of this for the profession of surveyor would have been useful, since, as C. himself remarks on p. xlix, surveying was not 'considered an appropriate occupation for senators or *equites*'. Despite these strictures, Frontinus' text is in parts highly technical, and appears to be the work of more than an interested dilettante. C. notes Agennius Urbicus' strong interest in legal matters, but there is no mention of Castillo Pascual's 'Agennius Urbicus. "Agrimensor o jurista" ' *Iberia* 1 (1998), 95–107; however, this may have been published too late for inclusion. The two Hygini of the *corpus* are here distinguished as Hyginus 1 and Hyginus 2. Hyginus 2 was given the epithet *Gromaticus* by Lachmann and Thulin, and while the evidence for this is slight, the epithet has been standardly retained, e.g. by Dilke, *The Roman Land Surveyors* (Newton Abbot, 1971), and by the French translation of Clavel-Lévêque, Conso, Gonzales, Guillaumin, and Robin, *Hygin l'arpenteur. L'établissement des limites* (Naples, 1996). It would therefore have been wise to have retained it for the sake of clarity.

The bulk of the volume is a set of facing-page translations, 275 pages in total. C. apologizes for the 'inelegance' of his translation, but this is in no way apparent. Elegant English is not to be expected in technical matters, and there is nothing wrong with the translation as presented. More disappointing is the lack of an apparatus criticus for the Latin text. In such texts some disagreements are bound to arise. The present reviewer is not altogether convinced by the translation of Siculus Flaccus (p. 114 l. 22); others may worry about the status of the subjunctive at Hyginus 2 (p. 154 l. 33; see the version by Dilke, op. cit., p. 113); but the great advantage of the facing translation is that the original Latin is always there as a point of reference, making the volume a much more useful research tool than a mere English version. A further quibble is that C. sometimes translates the first person plural into a first person singular in his texts, which perhaps make those passages so treated more personal than they were intended to be. These are, however, small details; the translation is both clear and sound. C. has wisely avoided translating some technical terms and provides a useful explanatory glossary. As well as the translation, there are copious notes for each text, amounting in total to 130 pages. There are also forty pages reproducing the diagrams which illustrated the texts. The notes and diagrams are collected together at the rear of the volume. Strategies for notes are a matter of taste, but it might have been more convenient to have placed these closer to the relevant texts. Apart from the appendix noted above, seven further appendices deal with the extant cadastral stones, the wider epigraphic evidence for land boundaries, boundary marking, types of land, surveyors and the law, and the Italian provinces and towns found in the *Liber Coloniarum*. A copious bibliography is provided.

C.'s book fills an important gap in the literature for Roman social history. This extremely worthwhile volume is likely to become a classic point of reference for the *agrimensores*, and could well provide the beginning of a long overdue revival of interest in their work.

University of Manchester A. T. FEAR

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