financial gain as an inducement to delation under the Republic (pp. 37–9), and consigns all further discussion of Republican history to Appendices 3 and 4. R. furthermore restricts himself to the analysis of those 'criminal trials . . . depicted as *delationes* or in which *delatores* or *accusatores* took part' (p. 7). How can one contextualize delation in the early Empire by studying only delation in the early Empire?

The peculiarly rigid chronological parameters of this study, so obviously dependent upon the capricious survival of source materials, stand uneasily beside a source-critical stance that often belittles that historicity of such information as Tacitus and his peers provide. 'We are frequently dealing with a rhetorical construct as much as a historical phenomenon' (pp. 5, 11). That said, R. undertakes to define delation, and to analyze particular trials, in part by asking whether the charges in any given case were true (p. 12), or whether prosecutions *de repetundis* were 'genuine' (pp. 65–6); it seems important that Julius Silanus, Caesius Cordus, and Vibius Serenus the elder were 'clearly' guilty (pp. 68, 161). How R. reaches his verdicts is not clear; he devotes little space to the hermeneutics of reading Roman texts. We must content ourselves with his methodological digression on the use of New Testament texts: 'We therefore have two ways—for our purposes—to read the account: either the gospels are genuinely historical or they are anachronistic. Either way, the gospels no doubt contain hefty doses of historical fiction; nonetheless, they at least reflect (relatively) contemporary realities such as appear in Roman historical sources' (p. 73).

Delation as a category of social action does seem to have achieved a new importance under the Principate. R. has assembled and conveyed much of the data one would need in order to ask why this was so. But he has confused the possibility of presenting this data prosopographically with the necessity of analyzing it so. In its unwillingness to credit structural aspects of the Augustan settlement with social-historical importance and its denial of factional opposition before Claudius (p. 136), this book stands tacitly in opposition to another prosopographical study, Syme's *Augustan Aristocracy*. Start there.

University of Southern California CLIFFORD ANDO

ROMAN MUNICIPAL FINANCES

Il capitolo delle entrate nelle finanze municipali in Occidente ed in Oriente. Actes de la Xe Rencontre franco-italienne sur l'epigraphie du monde romain. Rome, 27–20 May 1996. Pp. ix + 330, ills. Rome: École Française, 1999. Paper. ISBN: 2-7283-0540-4.

This volume discusses municipal finances in the Roman world, focusing on sources of income other than euergetism, and concentrating upon epigraphic evidence. It is not for the faint-hearted: few of the inscriptions discussed are translated, sometimes the reader has to wait for enlightenment about how the author is interpreting a text, and some inscriptions are not even quoted verbatim. These are only minor irritations in a fine volume, however, which presents four new inscriptions, casts fresh light on previously known ones, and provides overviews of several aspects of municipal finances. As its title suggests, the book discusses both East and West, but the greater part of it deals with Italy and North Africa. It also concentrates upon the imperial period, with two chapters focusing on inscriptions from the republic, and one on late antiquity.

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Four important new inscriptions are presented. Camodeca discusses a new decree from Puteoli, in which the town council allows the *Augustales* to build upon public land. Camodeca focuses on the town's income from *solarium* (ground-rent) within the context of the management of public space as a source of revenue, but the decree also casts light upon the relationship between the *Augustales* and *ordo decurionum*, and the mechanisms by which such decrees came to be inscribed, and attests the largest number of decurions so far known at Puteoli (p. 114). In n. 2, he usefully updates Sherk's list of municipal decrees in the Roman West.

Gregori shows how a new inscription from Trebula Suffenatium (whose toponym now first appears in an inscription) complements another known inscription, *CIL* XIV 3471, and may relate to the same incident concerning debts owed by an individual to the town. His argument that these two inscriptions relate to the same episode is persuasive, but his reading of the name [C. Caesi]us Bassus in l. 4 of the new inscription is not supported by the photograph of the stone, which shows only the final *-us* of the *cognomen*, removing one of the alleged links between the two inscriptions.

France provides an overview of *portoria* (including a table of epigraphic and literary evidence), with the aim of challenging conventional wisdom that towns' tax systems relied chiefly on indirect taxation. Having discussed the inscribed customs regulations from Caunos (Caria) and the Palmyra tax law, his analysis of two wax tablets found in Marseilles harbour (one published in 1995, the other here) reveals a picture of a dual system for exacting imperial and municipal harbour dues.

Lastly, Ritti shows how local circumstances (such as natural resources and geographical position) influence a town's economy. The special relationship between Phrygian Hierapolis and Rome is now further attested by the text of a new honorific equestrian monument to Antoninus Pius. This celebrates the emperor's confirmation of some privilege, which may be the existence in that town of an offshoot of the provincial treasury.

In terms of reinterpreting known inscriptions, pride of place goes to Christol's study of the cadastral inscriptions from Orange. He reassesses the relationship between Vespasian's monumental inscription and the cadastral plans (proposing a new reading of the former), arguing that the three plans were all set up simultaneously. He suggests new identifications for the areas represented, and ends by exploring the possible rôle of the granting of new status to the *colonia Flavia Tricastinorum* in prompting the plans to be inscribed at Orange. Mennella re-examines another celebrated inscription—the Veleia alimentary tablet—concluding that the phrase 'lands *qui sunt in Lucensi*' refers to lands owned by Luca near Veleia. This explanation is supported by the chapter by Paci, who discusses how lands of one community could be reassigned to another, especially during the upheaval of colonization under Caesar and Augustus, and their contribution to a town's income.

Other chapters provide surveys of major topics. Nonnis and Ricci consider municipal *vectigalia* in the West (including an appendix of the epigraphic evidence), and Le Roux studies the significance of *vectigalia* in Spain in the wake of Flavian municipalization. Marengo examines fines in the West, other than burial fines, including a catalogue of the epigraphic evidence. Grelle discusses definitions of *munera.* Magioncalda considers how funds set up by individuals to benefit a town may have been managed, focusing upon second-century Spain and Italy. Briand-Ponsart assesses the significance of *summae honorariae* as a source of regular municipal income in North Africa, stressing that such sums should be distinguished from acts of euergetism *ob honorem.* Lepelley argues that silence in some late antique inscriptions about sources of funding may reflect the provincial governor's rôle in releasing a greater

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proportion of a town's income for its own use during the fourth century. Two chapters explore the relationship of civic and sanctuary finances in Asia Minor (D'Hautcourt), and distributions in Cretan Lyttos (Guizzi).

Finally, Corbier summarizes the main points raised by the papers and provides tantalizing glimpses of other papers delivered at the conference, but not published here. She challenges us to grapple with two methodological problems: firstly, whether or not we can generalize from epigraphic evidence, given that inscriptions are always inscribed for particular reasons; secondly, how to avoid anachronistic assumptions in discussing Roman municipal finances, notably that income and expenditure would be rationally balanced, and she ends by reminding us that, despite the volume's chosen emphasis, euergetism played an important rôle in achieving such a balance.

University of Warwick ALISON E. COOLEY

MILITARY MARRIAGE

S. E. PHANG: *The Marriage of Roman Soldiers (13 BC–AD 235). Law and Family in the Imperial Army*. Pp. vi + 470. Leiden, Boston, and Cologne: Brill, 2001. Cased, $112. ISBN: 90-04-12155-2.

This substantial book, a revision of a Columbia Ph.D., is a major contribution to the increasingly popular study of the relations between Roman military and civilian communities. Although there have been a number of substantial articles on the particular issues here addressed, Phang's treatment is the first to bring together such a range of approaches and material. She commences (Part One) with a treatment of the legal texts, both those preserved in the various late legal collections and the rulings recorded in the papyri. Part Two is rather more mixed, with a treatment of the epigraphic evidence for 'marriage', including an extended discussion of the age at marriage of the soldiers, a further consideration of the law in relation to marriage, and discussions of non-marital sexual relations between soldiers and men and women, concluding with an assessment of the evidence concerning the results of at least some of these liaisons: children. Part Three assesses the rationale for the ban on soldiers marrying. There are ten appendices, providing translations and brief commentaries on key texts, bibliographic material on specific discussions, and a consideration of the epigraphic material.

All future discussions of military marriage and the family will start from this point, which, given the number of attempts to shed some light on this issue over the last decade, is in itself no mean achievement. P. summarizes previous scholarship clearly and at justifiable length, exposing the complexities of the various arguments. She comes to her own conclusions in a clear, careful, and rational manner, and is nearly always convincing. Her control of the primary material and the secondary literature is exemplary. Moreover, she deploys a variety of approaches to the problem. In the first section, her use of the legal texts elucidates problems clearly. In Part Two, she employs the methodologies pioneered in the area of Roman family studies by Richard Saller and Brent D. Shaw to reconstruct patterns from the epigraphic data. Towards the end of the book, she turns to the literary sources and the methodologies of the cultural historian to expose attitudes towards sexuality and family values, concluding with considerations of the political and institutional aspects of Roman military life which led to the imposition of the ban on marriage in the Roman military and then maintained that ban for more than two centuries. The variety of approaches adopted

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