Germanicus; p. 121: *pudicita* should read *pudicitia*; p. 133: *hetarai* should read *hetairai*.) Chapters 7 and 8 discuss the Roman view of Indians and the impact of trade with India on the empire. W. points out that the Romans tended to assume that those outside the empire who established diplomatic contact with them were in a sense under Roman control. (p. 165: there was no permanent Roman fleet on the Red Sea [M. Reddé, *Mare nostrum* (1986), p. 270]; p. 170: 'a maritime loan' was not 'given to Herod Agrippa in A.D. 36 by a freedman of the Empress Agrippina': Agrippina was not 'empress' at that date, the loan had been facilitated by a freedman of Antonia [not Agrippina], and it was not a 'maritime' one—Agrippa I used it to engage a ship for a voyage.) Chapter 9, 'Roman Frontiers and European Perceptions' (pp. 181–98), shows how the experiences of Lord Curzon and others in the nineteenth century have influenced Roman archaeologists and historians. Chapter 10, 'The Use and Abuse of Immigrants in the Later Roman Empire' (pp. 199–218), usefully points out that the Romans did not have the modern concept of an ethnically uniform state but that, in spite of abuses, they were generally receptive to immigrants in the later period.

There is a surprisingly large number of misprints, especially in foreign proper names. As noted above, there are also occasionally misleading interpretations of the Latin sources and even some historical misconceptions. There seems to be a tendency to downplay the military functions of the frontiers, and a general title to a collection of articles always seems to promise more than is given. But this is an important and useful book. Let us hope that Dr Whittaker will continue to develop his ideas, especially those on personification in ethnography and Roman relations with peoples outside the formal boundaries of the actual provinces.

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PROVINCIALS IN GOVERNMENT

N. SCHÄFER: *Die Einbeziehung der Provinzialen in den Reichsdienst in augusteischer Zeit.* Pp. 181. Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Verlag, 2000. Paper, DM 68. ISBN: 3-515-07723-5.

The aim of this book is quite narrow, to assess the extent to which provincials played a role in governing the Roman empire as equestrian officials and senators under Augustus. It does not offer to evaluate the integration of provincials as a whole into Roman society, nor even to discuss provincials who were equestrians if they did not hold some sort of official post, even if they were prominent in Rome. Schäfer also decides to exclude any freedmen or sons of freedmen, on the grounds that their integration differed in kind from that of the provincial elite. Her work thus focuses on just forty-two individuals, and this diminishes her chances of being able to answer some of the problems she poses herself. In Chapter 7, on marriage ties, for example, only five wives are known for the forty-two individuals in question. Chapter 6 sets out to investigate the role of patronage in promoting provincials, but, as she honestly admits (p. 62), virtually no traces of patronage are visible in the available evidence. Similarly, having set out to compare whether provincials of Italian origin or of local origin were more likely to be successful, and having pointed out that provincials of Italian origin were in a minority, she observes in a footnote (p. 35 n. 12) that quantitative analysis is invalid from such a small sample.

Discussion is rather limited and sometimes rather pointless. Chapter 1, on access to

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the equestrian and senatorial ranks in the Augustan era, starts with a resumé of Augustus' reforms of the equestrian and senatorial orders, without, however, tackling the issue of how one defines the *equites* at this time. Instead, she spends some time assessing Claudius' speech on the admission of the Gauls to the Senate, worrying about whether *ubique* means just Italy or includes the provinces too (p. 21). A typically fruitless discussion is opened in Chapter 2 (p. 27), where S. asks what is the significance if provincial senators or equestrians held no official posts back home, only to point out that the epigraphic evidence available does not allow us to assess this. Her conclusion in this chapter, that if someone was a member of Rome's ruling élite he was usually also of high status back home, is hardly worth stating. Another unsurprising conclusion is that Claudius allowed himself to exaggerate Augustan precedent in his speech (p. 38). In Chapter 4, on the provincials' wealth, she can only offer a general consideration of the sources of wealth in the areas producing provincial senators and equestrians (e.g. oil and wine production in Baetica).

Nevertheless, the book provides some useful tables of results, summarizing posts held by provincial equestrians and senators in their hometowns (pp. 31–2), their ethnic origins (pp. 39–40), their careers (pp. 60–1), and their family ties (pp. 77–9). The book ends with prosopographical information on the forty-two senators and equestrians, each entry starting with a handy compilation of primary and secondary sources. The accompanying commentary could perhaps have been more cautious, however: although S. discusses the identity of the Forum Iulium thought to be the birthplace of Cornelius Gallus, she does not also acknowledge doubts about a town of this name being his home (contrast *OCD* p. 395).

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THE BARCIDS

B. D. HOYOS: *Hannibal's Dynasty. Power and Politics in the Western Mediterranean, 247–183 B.C.* Pp. viii + 304, pls. London and New York: Routledge, 2003. Cased, US$80. ISBN: 0-415-29911-X.

Hannibal's great struggle against Rome continues to fascinate scholars as well as the general audience. A study such as this one, encompassing Hannibal and his Carthaginian background, with special attention paid to Hannibal's father Hamilcar—who in the 230s B.C., after the first war with Rome, established a Punic empire in Spain, thus helping redress the balance of power between the two contending states—would serve to put that second struggle into a useful context. And there are sections of good scholarship here: on the complex political structure of the Punic Republic, or the evaluation of the regime of Hannibal's brother-in-law Hasdrubal in Spain in the 220s. On the other hand, there is little discussion of Hannibal's great enemy, the Republic of Rome; the Romans are simply there as an obstacle, putting up army after army. H. handled such matters much better in *Unplanned Wars: The Origins of the First and Second Punic Wars* (Berlin, 1998).

There are other problems with this book. First, it is not clear at what audience *Hannibal's Dynasty* is aimed. It begins with a dramatic scene of Hamilcar's night-time landing at Mt Heircte in Sicily in 248 B.C., which comes mostly from H.'s own

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