Athenians'. Finally, a new translation of Thucydides, which proves to be accurate, readable, useful, and packed with up-to-date information and explanatory notes.[18] Martin Hammond (translation) and P. J. Rhodes (introduction and notes) have done an excellent job in creating a translation that should satisfy everyone's needs, from the student with no Greek to the academic staff in need of a critical approach to this extremely important text. The introduction serves its purpose wonderfully, providing useful background knowledge (on the events of the Peloponnesian War and Thucydides' life), as well as a sober approach to some of the trickiest methodological problems in Thucydides' work, such as the speeches or his omissions, or modern methods of interpretation, such as narratology. Similarly, the translation is an exemplum of readable English, while also staying close to Thucydidean language. The notes provide up-to-date bibliographical references (with a preference for scholarship written in English). The index is extremely useful and expanded to include many subcategories. This book deserves to be the standard translation of Thucydides that everyone will use and enjoy, and should replace Rex Warner's translation in every student's and teacher's shelves.

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Roman History

No question what must head this review: Alison Cooley's *Res Gestae Divi Augusti.*[19] Few Roman historians at any level fail to have contact with this document, of which there have been useful editions, translations, commentaries, and studies. The present volume offers all these and is up-to-date, scholarly, and attractively presented, making it suitable for students. The substantial Introduction presents the document at Rome and in its provincial contexts. It examines the language, messages, and date of composition, and ends with the transmission of the three versions and reinterpretations (notably Tacitus and the *Apocolocyntosis* on the one hand and Mussolini on the other). It is a boon to have versions of the text on facing pages, for a great merit of this production is to present Greek and Latin versions above, English of each below, bringing out the differences, a topic of the Introduction. On dating Cooley is crisp (June–July AD 14). Textual variants between Cooley's composite text (no *apparatus criticus*) and that of J. Scheid (*Les Belles Lettres*, 2007) are listed in an appendix. The bulk lies in the 176-page commentary: brisk, clear, authoritative, and illustrated with coins. The maps, too, are helpful (but make Anatolian routes look like the Circle

[18] *Thucydides. The Peloponnesian War*. A new translation by Martin Hammond. With an introduction and notes by P. J. Rhodes. Oxford World's Classics. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2009. Pp. lxiv + 720. 10 maps. Paperback £10.99, ISBN: 978-0-19-282191-1.

[19] Res Gestae Divi Augusti. *Text, Translation, and Commentary.* By Alison E. Cooley. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2009. Pp. xviii + 317. 5 maps, 2 tables, 38 figures. Hardback £45, ISBN: 978-0-521-84152-8; paperback £16.99, ISBN: 978-0-521-60128-3.

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Line). The editor has done us a consummate service. Now for the beginning of the grand, brave, and valuable enterprise that is Alan Bowman and Andrew Wilson's volume *Quantifying the Roman Economy*,[20] the first in a series with a strong comparative element and promising a finale of summary and synthesis. Grand in subject; brave because of the lacunose and exquisitely difficult evidence and contentious methodology; as to value, we have high authorities expounding their most recent views – and others confronting them. Apart from methodological discussions (e.g. Wilson and William Harris on the evidence of shipwrecks), we have nuggets of recent data (note Matthew Ponting on Roman silver coinage). Candid openendedness inevitably leaves the reader unsatisfied, but this is a book to have on the shelf for permanent reference, and the introduction, with its stripping down of well-used ideas, should be read by anyone interested in the field (unified bibliographies would have been economical). The book is intended to frame the key concepts of four 'diagnostic' areas (population, agriculture, trade, and mining and coinage). Seventeen contributions fall unevenly into the sections 'Urbanization', 'Field Survey and Demography', 'Agriculture', 'Trade', 'Coinage', and 'Prices, Earnings and Standards of Living'. Some sections are specialized core-probes: Elizabeth Fentress writes of Roman demography in the Albegna Valley and Jerba (a paper that reveals the prodigious efforts and patience that such work requires); Bowman himself writes on Egyptian agriculture, but perhaps Egypt was not such a special case after all. 'Standards of Living', with three drills going, brings in the welcome individual (though not his demands) and the comparative element. Succeeding volumes will be looked for with eagerness. A particular study of the economy comes next: Benedict Lowe's *Roman Iberia. Economy, Society and Culture*.[21] That is the all-embracing and comfortable title – though the author says that his aim is to explore the economic consequences of Rome's conquest of the peninsula (1) – and the chapter headings are equally comfortable: 'Romanization and the Ancient Economy', 'Expanding Horizons' (the author starts with Phoenician colonization), 'The Roman Republic', 'Augustan Expansion', 'The Roman Economy' (at fifty pages, the longest), and Conclusion. This looks like a work of synthesis, helped by relevant illustrations and clear, if small-scale, maps, a glossary, and a large bibliography. Instead, the book abounds in raw facts, the three paragraphs of p. 133 (for example) succeeding each other with the openings 'QIM and QIFM have been found…', 'Stamps of…Rufinus have been found…', and 'MANNISATVRNI has been found…'. This is hard to read, even to those familiar, for instance, with 'Almagro 1a/b,…Dr 23 and Keay XXV' (145; the list of abbreviations is exiguous). Some of these virtual catalogues, the text thick with references, should have been relegated to appendices and more space given to analysis. That would make the author's views clearer (and his grasp tighter). He retains the term 'Romanization' (though for a two-way process), asserts that archaeological discovery has undermined Finleyesque views of the ancient economy, and stresses factors in exchange other than profit. He hopes to demonstrate a greater degree of continuity with pre-Roman Iberia than has been allowed, but finds decline, notably in the viticulture that culminated under Augustus,

[20] *Quantifying the Roman Economy. Methods and Problems.* Edited by Alan Bowman and Andrew Wilson. Oxford Studies in the Roman Economy. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2009. Pp. xviii + 356. 15 tables, 44 figures. Hardback £65, ISBN: 978-0-19-956259-6.

[21] *Roman Iberia. Economy, Society and Culture.* By Benedict Lowe. London, Duckworth, 2009. Pp. viii + 230. 6 maps, 28 figures. Paperback £18, ISBN: 978-0-7156-3499-8.

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and in mining, setting in earlier than one might have guessed; whether the reason was a snobbish taste for landed property is doubtful. This book is a useful quarry. From the other end of the Empire (in time as in space) we have Joonas Sipilä's *The Reorganization of Provincial Territories in Light of the Imperial Decision-making Process.*[22] The author begins with an introduction and chapters on general issues: structure and constraints, dominant factors affecting imperial decision-making, patterns of decision-making. He passes to the environment of his provinces, successively to Diocletian's reform, the provinces in the fourth century, then from Arcadius to Phocas. The work is methodical and scholarly, and it is equipped with a bibliography, nine thoughtful appendices (some tabulating earlier results), eight workmanlike maps, and an *index locorum*. Sipilä's chapters on the specific provinces will be a resource of interest to specialists, his introductory section to all potential students of the Empire. He is fully aware of theoretical controversies, and laudably concludes that the historian should strive for the elusive truth, calling himself a 'social constructivist' (6 f.). However, to my mind he is too much of a theorist. He invokes 'qualitative comparative analysis' (108 f.) of the factors that played a part in decision-making and counts them absent or present (0 or 1) on a truth-table. This removes subtlety and reduces analysis to the operations of a bludgeon. The prudent reader will bypass this misguided attempt to make history more 'scientific'. The text will enable him or her to judge Sipilä's conclusion in the 'Reflections' that the decision-making elite was more proactive than allowed for in previous research. A handbook takes us to the centre: M. G. L. Cooley's *Cicero's Consulship Campaign*[23] is labelled 'Lactor 3' because it incorporates *A Short Guide to Electioneering* (second edition 1994); and material from Lactor 7, *Roman Politics* (1971). Time passing justifies the rethinking of the material (slight changes are made); grouping under the present title throws a well-focused light on a famous political canvass, and therefore on other specimens. The *Commentariolum petitionis* by itself was a fragile tool for digging into the subject. The editor prudently describes it as 'an…informative document for studying the politics of the late Roman Republic' (4), pointing out that Q. Cicero had needed advice from his brother on governing a province long after he had been in possession of it. Cooley offers lucid comments and includes two Ciceronian letters and Asconius' commentary on the *In toga candida*, and passages from the *De Lege agraria* and the *Pro Murena*. With its excellent glossary, bibliography, index of names, and timeline, it will be useful to teachers and, under their guidance, pupils (including undergraduates) alike. They should not be told, though, that Sallust says that 'plebeians reached other magistracies' (*Jug.* 63, on p. 14, n. 6) or that Cicero was an *eques* in 64 BC (16). We pass on to deviations. First, Craig Williams' *Roman Homosexuality*[24] is published in a second

[22] *The Reorganization of Provincial Territories in Light of the Imperial Decision-making Process. Later Roman Arabia and Tres Palaestinae as Case Studies*. By Joonas Sipilä. Commentationes Humanarum Litterarum 126. Helsinki, Societas Scientiarum Fennica, 2009. Pp. vi + 328. Paperback 30, ISBN: 978-951-653-374-5.

[23] *Cicero's Consulship Campaign. A Selection of Sources Relating to Cicero's Election as Consul for 63 BC, Including 'A Short Guide to Electioneering'*. Edited by M. G. L. Cooley and with translations by others. Lactor 3. London, London Association of Classical Teachers, 2009. Pp. 53. Paperback £5.50, ISBN: 978-0-903-62533-3.

[24] *Roman Homosexuality*. By Craig A. Williams. Second edition. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2010 (first edition 1999). Pp. xx + 471. 12 plates. Paperback £19.99, ISBN: 978-19-538874-9.

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edition. It is male 'homosexuality' (women get fifteen scattered pages), for the author's aim is to investigate the disparity between ancient and modern conceptions of masculinity. The cover is festooned with praise, from K. J. Dover, M. Gleason, and W. V. Harris, among others. The pioneering earlier edition also received favourable notice in the *Classical Review*,[25] though the reviewer found Williams lacking the courage to follow through the points he raised, while the work exposed once again just how troublesome we still find discussing sex. That was ten years ago, of course. Williams, besides eliciting an foreword from Martha Nussbaum, who looks forward to more work on sexuality in the Roman moral universe, has a revised introduction and a new afterword (for new discoveries; the author hopes that his book will continue to contribute to decoding the Latin of gender and sexuality), and an appendix on Pompeian graffiti (interesting in itself, especially on the differentiation of public and private space in the Roman house), new translations, and updated notes and bibliography. The illustrations are dim. Scholars, and university and school libraries, will want to keep up with Williams' investigations. The title of Ellen Oliensis' *Freud's Rome*[26] is split, the first part promising study of a specific person (not Lacan!) and his interest in Roman antiquities, the second transforming this into the relation of a therapeutic technique and philosophy to a literary genre: Where does art end and the unconscious take hold? First in the four sections come 'Two Mourning Poets', Catullus and Orpheus. Then, alluringly for Freudians, 'Murdering Mothers' asks how the distant Roman mother can fill the role that Freud, not to say Klein, envisaged for her. Venus shields Aeneas from her own allure and offers Dido, and proves as maternal in hating as in love; and Virgil scatters his mother-text (Homer) to avoid being swallowed by her; then Ovid offers Philomela's tongue, Lucretia, and free speech; and Virgil's Magna Mater, 'embracing' a hundred descendants, lets in Lesbia and Roman imperialism. The third theme is phallic and central to Freud and Lacan. Despite the failings of psychoanalysis here, Oliensis finds Ovid's Scylla suffering phallus envy (Iphis does better); Attis becomes a real fake girl; and the author negotiates 'loss' and castration. Finally comes a confrontation of the *Aeneid* and *Civilization and its Discontents*. These are engaging and illuminating dips, but amounting to mere samples of what a book might be. A return to decorum comes with Jacqueline Carlon's *Pliny's Women*,[27] which is correspondingly elegant and restrained in its production. This is a literary work, but deals strenuously with prosopographical problems as well, so her stemmata might be more prominently displayed than in an appendix. The author aims to consider all the (select) women who appear in the *Letters*, also listed in an appendix. She divides them into groups: those who are associated with what she persists, not without well-justified doubts (21), in calling 'the Stoic opposition'; members of the Corellius family; Pliny's family; women involved in testamentary disputes; ideal wives; and (even Pliny cannot avoid them) women of unseemly character. After a probing introduction on Pliny's career (the essay of Adalberto

[25] A. Blanshard, *CR* 53 (2003), 468–70.

[26] *Freud's Rome. Psychoanalysis and Latin Poetry.* By Ellen Oliensis. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2009. Pp. xii + 148. Hardback £50, ISBN: 978-0-521-84661-5; paperback £16.99, ISBN: 978-0-521-60910-4.

[27] *Pliny's Women. Constructing Virtue and Creating Identity in the Roman World.* By Jacqueline M. Carlon. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2009. Pp. x + 270. Hardback £45, ISBN: 978-0-521-76132-1.

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Giovannini[28] might have been helpful here), the *Letters*, his self-representation, and Carlon's methodology, she offers in each chapter an analytic essay on the women involved, followed by letter-by-letter discussion (naturally this involves a good deal of exposition). The author displays, on the one hand, all Pliny's art in the construction of his work (she is sceptical of the notion of 'real' letters) and on the other his steady manipulation of the material to produce an ideal portrait of himself. Both enterprises are valuable. In the 'opposition' chapter the question arises of how far women in particular are necessary for this latter purpose. To attach himself to the younger Helvidius, Pliny was simply using Helvidius' relicts, who happened to be women. Carlon concludes by asking for a reassessment of the prominence of women in the age of Trajan; I end with a plea for writers to stop spelling 'enemy' as 'nemesis' (126).

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Art and Archaeology

Publication of finds from the Athenian Agora has arrived at volume 34: a catalogue of material that perhaps more than any other – excepting coins – encapsulates the history of the site. *Vessel Glass from the Athenian Agora*,[29] by the late Gladys Weinberg, and Marianne Stern, begins with a few fragments from the Classical period, when glass was an exotic substance, an accoutrement of Persian royalty, or else reserved for precious statuary. Quantity increased during the Hellenistic period, and multiplied with the advent of blowing techniques in the Roman empire. Yet it remained an eminently recyclable treasure: thus households that used glass would not normally discard it, unless by accident or upheaval. So it is that some of the finest vessels in this publication come from a property (the so-called 'South House', on the north-east slopes of the Hill of the Nymphs) evidently caught up in the 'brief but savage' Herulian raid of AD 267. Athens may broadly be said to have sunk into protracted decline thereafter – but the nuances of historical flux may still be registered in the record of glass fragments: such as a distinct vogue for Syrian-made lamps with built-in wick-holders, dated to the early fifth century AD, and attractively linked to the last phase of the (Neo-)Platonic Academy, with its eastern connections (and propensity, one may imagine, for 'burning the midnight oil'); and, of course, the different ideological uses of glass containers in Byzantine, Crusader, or Muslim service. *Another corpus of material placed at the disposal of historians is the third volume of *The Roman Inscriptions of Britain*.[30] Compiling a first volume of inscriptions on stone (plus

[28] A. Giovannini, 'Pline et les délateurs de Domitien', in *idem* (ed.), *Opposition et résistances à l'Empire d'Auguste à Trajan*, Entretiens sur l'Antiquité classique 33 (Geneva, 1987), 219–48.

[29] *The Athenian Agora, Vol. XXXIV. Vessel Glass*. By Gladys D. Weinberg and E. Marianne Stern. Princeton, NJ, American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 2009. Pp. xxxiii + 214. 36 plates, 25 illustrations (14 in colour), 23 figures. Hardback £100, ISBN: 978-0-87661-234-7.

[30] *The Roman Inscriptions of Britain, Vol. III. Inscriptions on Stone*. By R. S. O. Tomlin, the late R. P. Wright, and M. W. C. Hassall. Oxford, Oxbow Books, 2009. Pp. 505. Hardback £70, ISBN: 978-1-84217-368-8.

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