

developments over time, nothing on the vivid scholarly debate in the matter of organization of manufacture and commerce. (One looks in vain for *instrumentum domesticum* in the Index of this volume.)

To be fair, urban brick stamps are mentioned once more, on p. 971 in the chapter on Roman art, in connection with Nero's "sensible building regulations" after the fire: "a mass of commercial and domestic structures arose, identifiable by brick stamps which, in the efficient Roman manner, often bear stamps indicating date". That loose passage does not save the day. (The proceedings from the international colloquium on "Interpretare i bolli laterizi di Roma: tra amministrazione, storia economica ed edilizia" at the Ecole Française and the Institutum Romanum Finlandiae in March 2000 will address a number of important topics.) For information on Roman manufacture I will not recommend the *CAH* to my undergraduate students.

It would however definitely be wrong to end on a negative note. It is a praiseworthy accomplishment to have brought this international project of co-operation to its conclusion (and soon the 2nd edition of the *CAH* will be complete). In a time when collective publications and proceedings from conferences and colloquia, often with important contributions, are ever more common, one more difficult to find than the other, the *CAH* has its firmly established place in the libraries, and vol. XI will provide useful guidance for many decades to come in the hands of whoever acquires it.

Christer Bruun

ATTILIO MASTROCINQUE: *Studi sulle guerre Mitridatiche*. Historia Einzelschriften 124. Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart 1999. ISBN 3-515-07418-X. 128 pp. EUR 32.

King Mithridates VI Eupator "the Great" of Pontus undoubtedly belongs to a select group of "greatest enemies of Rome", along with Hannibal, Jugurtha, Decebalus, and perhaps a few more. He reigned from ca. 113 B.C. until the eventful year 63 B.C. and fought three wars against Rome; he undoubtedly warrants attention from every student of that period.

Mastrocinque begins his investigations around the year 100 B.C. and takes the reader down to ca. 80 B.C.; his study is thus located in the era of Marius and Sulla. Much has been written on these decades, but the work here under review is by no means superfluous. Historical problems relating both to Mithridates' life and times – as well as to the interaction of Marius and of Sulla with events in Asia Minor – persist, not least because of a lack of a comprehensive source for the period, and regardless of studies such as B. C. McGing, *The Foreign Policy of Mithridates VI Eupator King of Pontus* (Leiden 1986) and works on Rome's policy in the East by Badian, Gruen, Ferrary, and Kallet-Marx.

The work consists of 21 brief chapters subsumed under six headings (here in English translation): "Mithridates and Apuleius Saturninus", "From the Asian mission of Sulla to that of Aquilius", "The victories of Mithridates", "The sources for Appian's *Mithridateios*", "Athens and Aristion", and "After Dardanus".

Mastrocinque gives the recent publication of F. De Callatay's work on Asia Minor numismatics (*L'histoire des guerres mithridatiques vue par les monnaies*, Louvain-la-Neuve 1997) as one reason for his undertaking. Many dates of rulers in the

region (which have caused problems in the past) can now be established more securely. The author himself contributes to clearing up other problems in various sources, for a considerable part of the book in fact consists of careful investigations in the tradition of "Quellenforschung". In particular, the sources used by Appian for the *Mithridateios* are analyzed. Mastrocinque concludes that, on events involving Sulla, Sulla's own *Memoirs* constituted the ultimate source (perhaps via Cornelius Sisenna) for Appian, whose crucial work he considers the most pro-Sullan account to survive. The conclusion might seem surprising when one considers several blatant pro-Sullan passages in Plutarch's *Life of Sulla*, which expressly refers to Sulla's autobiography in several places, but Mastrocinque points out that Plutarch's biography also contains criticism of its subject.

Based on the author's thorough knowledge of the sources for the period, several cases of mixed identities are addressed in the book. For instance – and of a certain importance for the historical events – Mastrocinque argues that the Cappadocian king Ariarates IX is identical to Mithridates' son Arkathias. This was suggested over a century ago by Reinach, but the idea was out of favour in the 1900s. Another confusion of names and identities concerns the pro-Mithridatic leader of Athens during the siege by Sulla. Was he called Aristion or Athenion and were there, in fact, two leaders? Mastrocinque convincingly shows that only one politician called Aristion was operating in those years.

Insights to be had from this book concerning larger issues relate to, for instance, the involvement in the East of Marius and his followers, many of them *equites*; this is considered one factor that ultimately led to war with Mithridates (p. 27) (one wonders, though, if the author perhaps puts too much weight on the existence of clearcut "Marian" and "Sullan" cliques during the 90s). Another important point considers the Second Mithridatic War, conducted by Murena in 83-81 B.C. and often maligned as a Roman robbery raid. Mastrocinque argues that Appian used a different source for his narration of these events, namely a Pontic one. This explains the bad press Murena has received for a campaign that, in some sense, was justified (Mithridates did not uphold the Dardanus treaty he had struck with Sulla) and certainly politically necessary for Sulla (even his own soldiers almost accused him of treason after letting Mithridates off nearly scot-free at Dardanus).

All in all, Mastrocinque's short but dense, learned and very useful Mithridatic study is a welcome addition to scholarship on the subject. The bibliography at the end of the book is selective; much other scholarship is mentioned only in the footnotes.

*Christer Bruun*

*Being Greek under Rome. Cultural Identity, the Second Sophistic and the Development of Empire.* Edited by SIMON GOLDHILL. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 2001. ISBN 0-521-66317-2. viii, 395 pp. GBP 45 (USD 69.95).

The title of this book approximately presents its contents. Admittedly, in his introduction the editor already questions the subtitle, though lets it stand for lack of a better one. The following contributions are included: "From Megalopolis to Cosmopolis: Polybius, or there and back again" (John Henderson); "Mutilated messengers: body language in