

governor (on p. 30, though, I was wondering whether Porena is right in referring to Apamea in Bithynia as a free city, as this does not seem to be compatible with the fact that it was a colony). The chapter on "Notizie e comunicazioni" (p. 51ff.) studies the ways in which information was spread (note that the theatre was often used for various meetings, p. 51), with observations, e.g., on how the populace dealt with unpleasant news being affixed on some wall (p. 58f.); it is also very probable that edicts, etc. were also communicated to the populace by being read out (p. 60). This is followed by a chapter on "la partecipazione ai processi e alle esecuzioni" (p. 65ff.; p. 77ff. on Apul. *Met.* 3,1ff., p. 83 on Dio Chrys. *Or.* 7, 23ff., p. 87ff. on the "Martyrs of Lyons"). The exposition is finished off with a nicely put conclusion on p. 92.

The paper of A. La Rocca deals competently with the subject "Diritto di iniziativa e potere popolare nelle assemblee cittadine greche" (p. 93-118). Much of the space is devoted to the examination of the fact that literary sources seem to assign more importance to the popular assemblies than what one would deduce on the basis of inscriptions; the author concludes that the Greek city of the Roman period is "più oligarchica sotto il profilo sociale sin dalla prima età ellenistica, più democratica sotto il profilo giuridico ancora in età imperiale". A subject not completely unrelated is dealt with by V. Marotta in the erudite 80-page paper "Conflitti politici cittadini e governo provinciale" (p. 121-201), with chapters on "Procedure e competenze delle *ekklesiai*" (p. 129ff.), on "Città libere e città sottoposte al regolamento provinciale" (p. 133ff.), on "Autonomie cittadine, conflitti civici e assemblee popolari nella riflessione politica delle aristocrazie municipali greche" (p. 135ff.), on "Luoghi di riunione, gerarchie sociali e acclamazioni popolari" (p. 139ff., with notes, e.g., on some privileges of city magistrates and others, p. 143). The discussion becomes more theoretical, with the citation of legal sources largely superseding the citation of inscriptions and non-legal authors, in the latter part of the paper, "Conflitti politici cittadini e amministrazione romana" (p. 148ff.), with chapters, e.g., on "La democrazia greca nel giudizio dei ceti dirigenti dell'impero" (p. 148ff.). From about the section "Decreti civici e ratifica del governatore" (p. 183ff.) onwards, inscriptions and non-legal literary sources seem to reenter the discussion. There is much of interest here; note the examination of Plut., *Praecepta* 19 (814F-815B), p. 187ff. One of the conclusions is that it was not normally a good idea for a Roman governor to favour a certain party in a certain city (p. 201). This is a learned paper, quoting a very large number of sources and secondary authorities; however, as this is a long paper of which the subdivisions are not enumerated in the table of contents, the reader needs to be pretty focussed.

To conclude, this is a collection of interesting papers. As so much material is quoted in the notes, one wonders why no one seems to have thought about adding indices which would have made this volume much more valuable.

*Olli Salomies*

*Travel and Geography in the Roman Empire.* Edited by COLIN ADAMS and RAY LAURENCE. Routledge, London and New York 2001. ISBN 0-415-23034-9. X, 202 pp. GBP 45.

This collective work does not replace Lionel Casson's classic *Travel in the Ancient World*, but it has put together stimulating contributions which confirm the value and appeal of

enquiry into Roman travel and geography. The contents are multi-faceted. After the Introduction by C. Adams, the contributions which follow are K. Brodersen, The presentation of geographical knowledge for travel and transport in the Roman world: *itineraria non tantum adnotata sed etiam picta*; B. Salway, Travel, *itineraria* and *tabellaria*; R. Laurence, The creation of geography: an interpretation of Roman Britain; A. Kolb, Transport and communication in the Roman state: the *cursus publicus*; J. Coulston, Transport and travel on the column of Trajan; C. Adams, 'There and back again': getting around in Roman Egypt. The volume ends with an Afterword by R. Laurence, Travel and empire.

It is not possible to evaluate here all the contributions in an appropriate way. Five of them are based upon papers delivered at the 1999 Roman Archaeology Conference in Durham (England). The sixth and longest, by B. Salway, was added afterwards. There are several black and white photos, not always excellent. At the end, there is a consolidated bibliography and an index. Instead of discussing individual articles (all of which contain useful data), I would like to point out of the importance of the Tabula Peutingeriana, treated by more than one of the authors of the volume (Brodersen very interestingly, but with some exaggeration represents it as a mere route diagram, on which "there is certainly no concept of scale" (18)). What we need would be a new, annotated edition of the Tab. Peut., as the last editor, Konrad Miller focused almost exclusively on checking the routes marked against known conditions on the ground without attempting an evaluation of the map as a piece of complex, creative cartography. As for the interesting and informative contribution by Salway, he deals thoroughly with the so-called elogium of Polla, but it would have been useful to hear something about the man behind the inscription: who was he? P. Popillius Laenas, consul 132 BC, an Annius, or somebody else? Salway then seeks – in the footsteps of Susini – an explanation of the term *tabelarios* (acc. pl.) in the elogium; one remains a bit sceptical. But on the whole, a good piece of work (I did not understand very well what Salway means in the transcription of the Latin text with the symbols {{ and }}).

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O. STOLL: *Römisches Heer und Gesellschaft. Gesammelte Beiträge 1991-1999*. *Mavors*. Roman Army Researches 13. Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart 2001. ISBN 3-515-07817-7. 522 S. EUR 101.

Militärische Studien zur römischen Kaiserzeit blühen wie nie zuvor. Ein Zeugnis davon ist die von Michael P. Speidel herausgegebene Reihe *Mavors*, in dem wichtige Werke erschienen sind. Das hier anzuzeigende Buch von Stoll enthält meistens schon publizierte Beiträge, die in der ursprünglichen Form dargeboten werden; von den insgesamt 18 Aufsätzen sind vier bisher unveröffentlicht. Es ist mir nicht möglich, im Rahmen einer kurzen Anzeige und innerhalb des von der Redaktion dieser Zeitschrift gegebenen knappen Raumes die Beiträge einzeln zu würdigen. Sehr wichtig ist die von Stoll immer wieder unterstrichene Symbiose zwischen römischen Soldaten und der Gesellschaft, was die Lektüre des Buches auch für einen normalen Altertumswissenschaftler anregend macht.

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