

The volumes have been produced with great care, and I have been able to observe only very few misprints (e.g., p. 178 n. 19: *C.* instead of *L. Mitreius*; p. 815: *ILS* 1469 instead of 1496; p. 995 n. 48: perhaps p. 46 rather than 4446; p. 996: *Virius Lupus* seems to have been the ordinary, not a suffect consul of AD 278; p. 1040, no. 13: *Lollia* instead of *Pollia*; p. 1116: *Gau[de]ns lib.* rather than *l.*; p. 1539, last line: 1863 instead of 1853; p. 1621: my colleague Heikki Solin seems to have lost an *i*). As for details one could argue about, I am not sure the two *Aspri*, consuls in 212, should be adduced as parallels for the two *Herennii*, consuls in 85 (p. 1050 n. 21), as *Asper the Elder* was consul for the second time. These are, of course, only matters of minimal importance.

To conclude, this is a work of great importance which should be constantly consulted by all scholars and students of things Roman. Professor Panciera's elegant style (for a memorable formulation note, e.g., the observation on the importance of Professor Giuseppe Camodeca's work on p. 760, in the 'Nota complementare') will make the consultation a pleasure.

Olli Salomies

Army and Power in the Ancient World. Edited by ANGELOS CHANIOTIS and PIERRE DUCREY. HABES – Heidelberger Althistorische Beiträge und Epigraphische Studien 37. Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart 2002. ISBN 3-515-08197-6. VIII, 204 pp. EUR 44.

This collection of articles has its origins in the Nineteenth International Congress of Historical Sciences held in Oslo, August 2000. The collection contains twelve articles which vary greatly in their geographical and chronological subject matter, although all examine the relationship between the army and political power in the ancient world. Six of these articles are individual presentations, while the other six form three pairs, in which the second article of a pair provides a critique of the presentation preceding it.

In the first article Walter Mayer (pp. 3–23) examines the highly militarised society of ancient Assyria, where the king was responsible for leading all military campaigns in person. His survey begins with the analysis of the available sources and continues to discuss the recruiting, logistics and structure of the Assyrian army including its use of specialised troops such as archers and sappers. In the end Mayer argues that it was the over-militarising of the society that overstressed the available resources which led to Assyria's eventual downfall. The second article (pp. 25–37), written by Romila Thapar, is concerned with the relationship between the complexity of the state and the organisation of a regular army in India during the fifth and fourth centuries BCE. After examining the size and administration of the different divisions of the army (elephants, chariots, cavalry and infantry) within the limitations of the traditional caste system, Thapar argues that the army had a very limited role in the politics of the state.

The role of the military prowess in the succession of the Achaemenid dynasty is the subject of the next article by Pierre Briant (pp. 39–49). In his analysis of the difference between the theoretical process and the violent reality, Briant considers the value of royal lineage over the victories of rival claimants in the Achaemenid propaganda and expresses criticism of the interpretation of the Persian customs and laws described by later Greek sources. Pierre Ducrey

(pp. 51–60) discusses the relationship between political power and military command in Greece from the Bronze Age to Alexander the Great. In this general survey he examines how military success could be turned into political power and stresses the counterweight provided by the army against the political ambitions of their commanders and kings.

In the first article pair, Hans van Wees (pp. 61–82) discusses the relationship between the ownership of specific types of weaponry, compulsory military service and political rights in the Classical Greece. Theories expressed already by Aristotle that there was a connection between different types of government (tyranny, oligarchy, and democracy) and different types of armed forces (cavalry, hoplites, and navy) and adopted as such by modern scholars, raise objections from van Wees, who prefers to see the alterations in the form of government as a work of small independent groups who were attached to each other through political preferences or personal friendship. In response to this Vincent Gabrielsen (pp. 83–98) agrees to the main points expressed by van Wees, but disagrees on certain details. He also provides more specific examinations of the hoplite *katalogos* and the Solonian property classes which were mentioned by van Wees in his argumentation, but not elaborated on.

In the second article pair Angelos Chaniotis (pp. 99–13) examines the boundaries between foreign garrisons and local citizens in Greek cities during the Hellenistic period. In this he does not concentrate only on the fears caused by these garrisons, but also on the events of civic life in which the members of the garrison participated and the monarchical ideology that was spread through their actions. In his response, John Ma (pp. 115–122) wholeheartedly agrees with the argumentation presented by Chaniotis and further emphasizes the economical factors caused by foreign garrisons. He also takes a closer look at the cases where the soldiers of the garrisons were billeted amongst the town people thus creating closer contacts and exchange of customs between the two groups.

In the next article Géza Alföldy (pp. 123–150) examines the possibilities of social mobility provided by the Roman army. Not content to merely present the general patterns of social advancement in the Roman army, Alföldy also examines the ways in which Roman emperors were able to manipulate the channels of advancement to their own advantage by promoting ambitious men and thus earning their loyalty. Yann Le Bohec (pp. 151–165) in his turn examines the maintenance of order in Gaul during the civil war of 69 CE. In his analysis he attempts to clarify whether the Gallo-Germanic uprising had some nationalistic aspirations as suggested by Tacitus or whether it was merely another military uprising occasioned by the turbulent period of civil wars.

In the final article pair Brian Campbell (pp. 167–180) provides an examination of the Roman army as a force of occupation. Although he does discuss the role of the army as protector of frontiers and internal security, he concentrates more on the negative phenomena in the conduct and behaviour of the Roman soldiers. In his response, Benjamin Isaac (pp. 181–191) does not provide much criticism of the arguments expressed by Campbell, but instead focuses on the known instances when the Roman army or its personnel individually resorted to personal aggrandizement and terrorisation of the civilian population. Although undoubtedly the Roman army occasionally behaved in a rather oppressive and high-handed manner towards the civilians, the description as a brutal occupying force keeping the provincial population under control provided by Isaac seems a rather one-sided image of the Roman army.

Although all these articles are quite valuable on their own specific subject it is the three pairs of articles that provide the most interesting aspect in the publication. The sense of real debate evolving between the authors provides a deep and occasionally multifaceted image of the subject at hand.

Kai Juntunen

NEVILLE MORLEY: *Trade in Classical Antiquity. Key Themes in Ancient History*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 2007. ISBN 978-0-521-63416-8. XIV, 118 pp. GBP 40.

In this book, Neville Morley (hereafter M.) continues with the themes familiar from his previous work. The book is an introduction to the central themes and questions in research on the ancient economy, concentrating on various aspects of trade in the classical world. The first chapter ("Trade and the ancient economy") begins appropriately with a description of a shipwreck found off the coast of Italy. This introduces the reader to M.'s theme in the chapter: the new approaches to the study of the ancient economy. Most new questions seem to arise from archaeological contexts, and these have led to redefinitions of old problems. M. questions the ahistorical nature of certain basic assumptions in modern discussions of the ancient economy, especially the assumed universality of economic rationality, and proposes alternative approaches, which he proceeds to explore in the subsequent chapters.

The second chapter ("Ecology and economics") analyses trade in the context of geographical diversity in the Mediterranean region. M. begins with the main problem of resource acquisition, which ranges from forceful acquisition by conquest to trade, and shows how the ancient sources already show an understanding of the necessities of resource distribution: everything was not available everywhere, and even though it might have been available, it might be less expensive or of higher quality elsewhere. Uncertainty and costs were the downside of the prolonged routes of resource acquisition, and M. nicely demonstrates how the need for security combined with a need for money could result in strategies that might seem primitive for us, but were still perfectly valid responses to the demands of the environment.

In the third chapter ("Commodities and consumption") M. takes this model beyond pure ecological determinism by introducing the cultural practices of consumption. This is a long chapter, as it deals with many themes, such as a) consumption as a social practice of display and competition for social status and power; b) the position of luxury items in long-distance trade in the economic theories of the 18th century and Egyptian papyri; c) the amount of resources that could be allocated to conspicuous consumption by peasant farmers; and d) the role of cities and armies as sources of demand. The chapter is by necessity quite superficial, but achieves its aim in showing the heterogeneous nature of consumption in Roman culture. M. convincingly demonstrates that consumption does not equal simply meeting basic material needs, but is a practice used to position oneself in one's culture.

In the fourth chapter ("Institutions and Infrastructure"), M. switches the focus to traders and commerce. He concentrates on the policies of states regarding commerce and the institutions needed for a functional trade system. At first, he briefly analyses ancient Athens and its commercial policy and then turns to the institutions of concern to the individual traders – the standardised and state-guaranteed weights and measures and procedures for enforcing agreements and resolving disputes. In the end, he analyses the role of institutions, both public