
Greek and Roman Aesthetics continues the Cambridge series of Texts in the History of Philosophy. The series aims to provide (mainly) undergraduates with central philosophical texts in English, ranging from Aristotle to Nietzsche. Consequently, Greek and Roman Aesthetics is a collection of passages from the greats – Plato, Aristotle, Cicero and Augustine – supplemented by shorter passages from other authors. There is a brief introduction including a useful list of some, although by no means all, terms which are difficult to translate. All texts are presented in English only, with some footnotes on how a particular phrase is expressed in the original.

The texts themselves have been translated by Anne Sheppard (Greek) and Oleg V. Bychkov (Latin) into pleasant, easy-flowing English. Doubtless due to the target audience of the monograph, there are few notes on the language, and anyone with more than a passing interest in the topic but limited Greek and Latin is better off looking at the numerous translations and commentaries published on most of the passages. The footnotes explain both the background of each text as well as proper names and other references in the texts at a level useful for the student or those who are rusty on their Classics. Major issues with reconstructing the texts are similarly pointed out in the footnotes, although no specifics are delved into.

As a textbook, or perhaps rather a sourcebook, Greek and Roman Aesthetics is handy for building a lecture series around as well as providing students with up-to-date translations of the texts. Even the undergraduate would do well to remember, however, that the texts lack context – only select passages are included (although some, like Aristotle's Poetics, are quoted at greater length), and in rare cases passages are abridged – as well as the fact the selection is by no means a comprehensive one.

Elina M. Salminen


There is an immense amount of written material on education, if taken in the wide sense, from the Greco-Roman world. The editors of Greek and Roman Education: A Sourcebook have thus undertaken a task of considerable difficulty.

The volume consists of ten chapters, the first six of which cover the Greek world from Homer to the Hellenistic period. Whereas chapters 7 through 9 focus on Republican and early Imperial Rome, the last chapter covers the period from the second century AD to the end of Antiquity. In all, the volume contains passages from almost one hundred different authors and thirty inscriptions or papyri. A small number of images illustrate the texts. Moreover, a useful short introduction (pp. XV–XX) guides the lay reader in how to read the different kinds of sources present in the volume. The texts are printed exclusively in English, but some Greek and Latin terms are included in transliteration.

The quality of the work is high: the sources are well chosen and the translations are accurate and fluent. All the translations are by the editors themselves, which is a decision that
deserves praise: having all these passages in contemporary English is an aid to teachers and scholars alike.

One could criticize the imbalance between the "Greek chapters" (1–6) and the "Roman chapters" (7–9) of the work, apparently due to the responsibility having been divided between different editors. In the Greek chapters, the scope is more comprehensive than in the discussion of the Roman education, as moral education is also included. In the latter part, the focus is on literate education. The editors could have considered including, for example, a passage from Seneca (not just on the *studia liberalia*, as on p. 207) or the first book of Marcus Aurelius' *Meditations*. It is of course easy to point out omissions, but the fact that Marcus Aurelius is missing illustrates a second point of criticism that could be made of the sourcebook: its chronological scope follows the traditional orientation of Classical studies, in which the abundant material from Late Antiquity receives little attention. Of the authors that most scholars consider Late Roman, an important omission comes to mind immediately, namely Martianus Capella, who had an immense but not immediate impact on literary education.

The volume concludes with a bibliography (which contains almost exclusively research written in English), a general index and an index of passages.

Kalle Korhonen


Il lavoro di Giannisi, una versione rivista della sua tesi di dottorato (Lione II, 1994), esplora i rapporti reciproci tra cammino e canto, ossia tra la via costruita e la voce dei poeti, nella Grecia arcaica. Nella prima parte vengono illustrate in maniera suggestiva le memorie concrete e visuali provocate dai numerosi monumenti (*anathēmata*, *agalmata*, *sēmata*, ecc.) esposti lungo le vie d'accesso ai santuari quali quelli famosi di Samo, Didima, Delo e Ptoion. Nella seconda e terza parte, l'autrice mette in evidenza l'interazione, anche metaforica, tra la via e il canto nella letteratura greca, anticamente osservabile nell'uso ambiguo dei termini *oimos* e *oimē*, ma rintracciabile anche nelle memotecniche (cfr. "le vie della memoria") nonché nelle nozioni di passo, metro e ritmo, o ancora nelle genealogie, nei cataloghi e negli itinerari poetico-letterari. Il cammino umano, infatti, come bene si sottolinea, va considerato decisivo per la formazione della memoria e della lingua stessa. Insomma, un libro stimolante, scritto con stile e originalità. Deplorevole, però, l'assenza di un qualsiasi indice.

Mika Kajava


In this multidisciplinary study with highly ambitious aims, Gabriel Herman (H) is in search of an Athenian collective way of reacting during the period of democracy (508–322 BC). In