Form and Function in Roman Oratory. Edited by D. H. Berry – Andrew Erskine. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge – New York 2010. ISBN 978-0-521-76895-5. XIV, 353 pp. GBP 60, USD 99.

This book explores the notions of 'form' and 'function' in relation to Roman oratory. It does not limit itself to 'free-standing' speeches, i.e. speeches written as complete works of literature in themselves (Cicero, Pliny, Apuleius, the panegyrics), but also discusses speeches embedded within works in other literary genres, specifically historiography (Sallust, Caesar, Livy, Tacitus) and philosophy (Cicero, Seneca). Even the physical representations of orators in Roman statues are dealt with in one of the papers. One exception notwithstanding, the eighteen papers of this book were originally read at a conference held at Edinburgh in 2007.

The volume is divided into five sections, each of them consisting of two to five contributions. Part I, "The Orator and his Setting", includes three chapters. J. G. F. Powell ("Court procedure and rhetorical strategy in Cicero") demonstrates how the structure of Roman court proceedings may have had an important influence on the way in which the defence was structured. The discussion seems to rely on the idea that written texts of Cicero's speeches are a true record of what he actually said when he delivered the speech. Catherine Steel's paper, "Tribunician sacrosanctity and oratorical performance in the late republic", studies the role that tribunes had in conducting public business. Focusing on the performance context, it illustrates how the use of various techniques in public meetings, including the veto, enabled tribunes to manipulate the oratory of others. "Togate statues and petrified orators" by Glenys Davies explores Roman orators' non-verbal communication, that is body movements, gestures and facial expressions, an aspect which both Cicero and Quintilian paid keen attention to. Furnished with several figures of Roman orators (and/or actors), the paper is a welcome addition to this volume.

Part II, "Rhetorical Strategies", draws together two papers on Cicero and two on panegyric. Christopher Craig's paper, "Means and ends of *indignatio* in Cicero's *Pro Roscio Amerino*", shows how Cicero uses *indignatio* as a defence strategy in *Pro Roscio Amerino* by comparing it to his treatment of *indignatio* as a prosecution strategy in *De inventione*. Andrew M. Riggsby ("Form as global strategy in Cicero's *Second Catilinarian*") puts forwards some fairly speculative ideas concerning the use of sound effects in the *Second Catilinarian*. Roger Rees's paper, "The form and function of narrative in panegyric", explores in an interesting way the cognitive, evidentiary and celebratory functions of narrative in panegyric and the mixed reception of prose panegyric. Bruce Gibson's paper, "Unending praise: Pliny and ending panegyric", examines in Pliny's *Panegyricus*, which was delivered before Trajan, the problem of how to bring praise to an end. It is a feature inherent in panegyric that the subject is described as one on which it is difficult to finish speaking.

Part III "Texts in Speeches" deals with the use of quotations in speeches. Anthony Corbeill's paper, "The function of a divinely inspired text in Cicero's *De haruspicum responsis*", discusses Cicero's technique in dealing with the proper interpretation of a text that was originally a wordless omen. John T. Ramsey ("Debate at a distance: a unique rhetorical strategy in Cicero's *Thirteenth Philippic*") draws attention to a long quotation from Mark Antony's letter (interpreted as a substitute for a face-to-face debate between Cicero and Antony, Antony being in Cisalpine Gaul at the time the speech was delivered) and to Cicero's meticulous refutation of Antony's statements. "The function of verse quotations in Apuleius' speeches: making the case with Plato" by Regine May

shows how Apuleius' verse quotations in the *Florida* and *Apologia* serve to define his speeches as philosophical, specifically Platonic, discourse.

Part IV, "Speeches in Philosophy", consists of two chapters. "Teaching philosophy, a form or function of Roman oratory: Velleius' speech in Cicero's *De natura deorum*" by Carl Joachim Classen demonstrates how Cicero presents a negative picture of Epicureanism by exploiting the unreliability of oratorical form. Harry Hine's paper, "The form and function of speech in the prose works of the younger Seneca", discusses the methods of quotation used by Seneca, drawing attention to the difficulty of distinguishing between Seneca's own voice and speech or text of others, and between the oral and the written, in general.

Since speeches formed an integral part of historical writing in antiquity, speeches in history present a particular and much-discussed problem of their own. These issues are dealt with in the five contributions of Part V, "Speeches in Historiography". William W. Batstone ("Catiline's speeches in Sallust's *Bellum Catilinae*") demonstrates how speech in history performs a different function with respect to Catiline and Sallust himself. "Speech and silence in Caesar's *Bellum Gallicum*" by Christina Shuttleworth Kraus interestingly shows the way in which Caesar is also able to understand and exploit the effectiveness of silence. Christopher Smith's paper, "Rhetorical history: the struggle of the orders in Livy", illustrates the way in which Livy uses the various forms of speech in the first decade of his history. "Oratory in Tacitus' Annals" by Roland Mayer explores the relationship between narrative and formal speech, showing how oratorical form can be used as a means of calling into question what is said. "*Aliena facundia*: Seneca in Tacitus'" by A.J. Woodman explores the language of Seneca's speech to Nero and Nero's reply to Seneca, showing that in a speech attributed to Seneca Tacitus deliberately avoids echoing Senecan language; Tacitus' tactic was to create a new voice that is distinct from Seneca's own voice (and evidently from Nero's voice too) and common to both Nero and Seneca.

The fact that some of the papers in this volume discuss fairly broad themes, while some others deal with quite specific details does not harm its theme but rather illustrates its multidimensional character. All the papers are interesting and well written; the reader appreciates the quotations, also translated into English, and appendices that present the original texts relevant for the discussion. The volume largely achieves the target set for it by Berry and Erskine in the introductory chapter, namely "to illustrate some of the ways in which the notion of form and function can be used as a tool for investigating the relationship between the form of the speech and the job which the speech is designed to do" (p. 17).

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Frederick Jones: *Virgil's Garden. The Nature of Bucolic Space*. Bloomsbury, London – New York 2011. ISBN 978-1-4725-0445-6. 204 pp. GBP 17.99.

L'ouvrage de Frederick Jones, *Virgil's Garden; the nature of Bucolic space*, évoque la notion de "l'espace bucolique" dans les *Églogues* de Virgile (connus également sous le nom "*les Bucoliques*"). Sont également traitées les questions concernant la complexité de ce terme, ainsi que les relations qui existent entre les *Églogues* et les œuvres d'autres poètes.