

'How did orators try to make their points if they wanted to argue against the people's opinion?' Jehne demonstrates that orators could succeed by dividing the audience, as Cicero did in *De lege agraria*, or by accusing the audience of apathy, as in some speeches reported by Sallust, or by displaying joviality and innocence, like Caesar and unlike Bibulus and Scipio Nascica; but he also shows that misplaced attempts to blame the audience could be fatal and counter-productive.

As a whole, the volume collects some useful essays, which will be required reading for scholars working on those themes or speeches they analyse; but the engagement with the 'praise and blame' of the volume's title and the contribution to the larger debate varies. Three indexes (passages, general and names) follow the bibliography and help to navigate the volume. Perhaps the biggest disappointment is the introduction. It tends to flatten rather than to enliven the conversation between essays; but especially, it fails both to tie the single contributions to the larger debate and to bring out the originality of the collected papers (the summaries at pp. 3–6 are often unhelpful and at times misleading).

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J. BRISCOE, *A COMMENTARY ON LIVY, BOOKS 41–45*. Oxford: Oxford University Press 2012. Pp. xx + 823. ISBN 9780199216642. £95.00.

This volume is the final instalment of Briscoe's series of commentaries on Books 31–45 of Livy (the first published in 1973). It is a thorough and valuable companion to the last extant pentad. Books 41–45 are a particularly difficult part of Livy to work with, not least because of the lacunose nature of the text. Compared to the first and second decades of Livy's history, they have received relatively little scholarly attention, though hopefully the appearance of this commentary will go some way towards rectifying that. The commentary, along with its previous volumes, is aimed at a scholarly audience, and assumes familiarity (at the very least) with the Teubner edition of Books 41–45 produced by B. in 1986. In order to get the most out of this volume, readers are also expected to be acquainted with the 1909 edition of Books 41–45 by Weissenborn and Müller, as well as Oakley's commentaries on Livy's first decade and Walbank's commentaries on Polybius.

The introduction starts with a concise discussion of sources, which includes a useful table of correspondences between passages in Livy and Polybius. It continues by setting out the problems of establishing the text of Books 41–45, which B. had already tackled in his Teubner edition. The text derives entirely from a single, fragmentary manuscript of the fifth century, the Vienna codex (V), and there are frequent and lengthy lacunae, with a very problematic text in the surviving parts. The introduction is also valuable for its guide to the outbreak of the Third Macedonian War, troubled by issues of dating, as well as apparent contradictions and misunderstandings in Livy's account (and that of Polybius). B. also offers, as he has in his previous volumes, a chronology, setting out how he has worked through the intercalations of the Roman calendar and arrived at a comprehensible dating of the events from 178 to 167 B.C. The last section of the introduction deals with the levy and distribution of the Roman legions in service, continuing the discussion started in the previous volume. In a departure from the usual arrangement of his commentary introductions, B. has chosen to omit a section on 'Language and Style', now viewing his earlier analyses in that area as potentially 'over-schematic' (1, n. 1).

The appendices continue the work started in the commentary on Livy 38–40, providing more information on the tenses of the subjunctive in *oratio obliqua* and the use of the terms *proconsul* and *propraetor*. There is also an appendix on the functions of the peregrine praetor. Addenda and corrigenda to this commentary and the previous one are also included. A substantial amount of the commentary is devoted to notes on the text of Livy, and it functions in this way as a companion to B.'s Teubner edition. B. has chosen to acknowledge and correct the errors of this edition in his individual notes throughout the commentary — which can make it rather a difficult read. Nonetheless, B.'s discussion of the textual problems is absolutely necessary for any serious study of Livy. His insights into the syntax are also helpful, as well as the frequent comments on technical vocabulary and Latin usage.

B. is also very good on legal and constitutional issues, and his consistent attention to prosopographical detail will also be valuable for students of Roman history. His discussions of the

censorship, which is a recurring concern in this pentad, are excellent and offer some fascinating archaeological detail. Since the wars of this pentad largely take place in Istria, Illyria and Macedonia, the thorough geographical notes are also helpful. Some notes of particular interest include those on the complaints of the Latins about depopulation and migration of their citizens to Rome (61–3) and on the problems surrounding the leasing of Macedonian mines and the rôle of the *publicani* (658–60).

Much attention is given to Livy's sources, in particular, of course, to Polybius. B. is attentive to the ways in which Livy has modified and adapted Polybius' narrative; especially perceptive in this regard are his discussions of the visit of Attalus to Rome in 167 B.C. (45.19–20.3 at 662–8), and of Paullus' speech on being assigned the war in Macedonia in 168 B.C. (44.22 at 531–2). Analysis of the speeches has been an important concern in all of B.'s commentaries, and continues here, always prefacing these notes with a reference to Ullman's comments on the rhetorical divisions.

As readers familiar with the earlier commentaries will be aware, the main thing missing here is an engagement with the more literary side of Livian scholarship. This is not B.'s interest, and he is quite clear about that when he comes to passages that have attracted this kind of attention (especially the tour of Aemilius Paullus through Greece at 45.27–8). Although B. does not wish to engage with this kind of scholarship in a detailed way, he does consistently point his readers to the studies that will be of interest and sums up the thrust of their arguments (e.g. Levene on 'metahistory' in Book 45, 692–3).

In short, this commentary will be a necessary companion to Books 41–45 for any advanced student or scholar of Livy's *Ab urbe condita*, and should be used alongside B.'s Teubner by anyone who wants an authoritative guide to what Livy actually wrote. Anyone with an interest in textual criticism, along with all those working on Roman Republican history, will find much to absorb them in this volume.

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L. GRILLO, *THE ART OF CAESAR'S BELLUM CIVILE: LITERATURE, IDEOLOGY, AND COMMUNITY*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2012. Pp. xxii + 221. ISBN 9781107009493. £55.00/US\$95.00.

'Caesar's art in fact does not consist in openly falsifying the narrated events so much as in directing the reader to infer the particular ethical points that he wants to make. This process places great demands upon readers and takes its strength precisely from the fact that it relies upon their participation' (6). This is the central claim of Grillo's welcome book. It is illustrated, or, better, *demonstrated*, by a sequence of close readings of key passages in which Caesar distinguishes himself from his adversaries on the basis of their comparative virtues and practices. Again and again, Caesar's style and his arrangement of material 'lead the reader toward the very conclusions the text refuses to draw' (35; cf. 79): Caesar charms — and in so doing perhaps persuades — his readers by leaving it to them to connect the dots.

G., following J. Henderson (*Cl. Ant.* 15 (1996), 261–85 = *Fighting for Rome* (1998), 37–72), rightly reads the *B.Civ.* in the light of its predecessor. His focus is sharply on diction: how is Caesar's vocabulary dispersed throughout the *B.Civ.* and how do his word choices there reprise moments and themes in the *B.Gall.*? It is largely by way of these intratextual and intertextual connections that G. proceeds. The council of war convened by Afranius and Petreius at *B.Civ.* 1.67, for instance, is read against Curio's at *B.Civ.* 2.30–1 — and each is read against Caesar's own at *B.Gall.* 1.39–41. The military circumstances of these passages share important similarities, or at least similarities made important by Caesar's representation of them, and in each *pudor* and *timor* clash so violently in the spirits of the troops that only decisive leadership, marked by mutual confidence between general and soldier, can deliver an intelligent and honourable way forward (46–51). Unsurprisingly, Curio excels the Pompeians and everyone falls short of Caesar. But what matters here is the telling of each episode and the right appreciation of their ensemble, which lead every reader to the same inevitable conclusion. And here G.'s astute readings of specific passages offer us an excellent guide to the necessary work Caesar expects of his audience.

G. recurs often to the Ilerda campaign, which he rightly deems programmatic for the work as a whole. In that episode, and not infrequently in Caesar, we are impressed by his celebrated *celeritas*. However, as G. observes, this attribute is not, in the *B.Civ.*, a thing good-in-itself. In