

The main excavations in the fora themselves have been published in Meneghini and Santangeli Valenzani (2007), but M. is now able to refine some details. Work in the Forum of Augustus across the northern portico and central plaza found that this area had been largely robbed out after antiquity, but confirmed that this part of the forum was much as expected, complete with the same marble decorations as the rest of the complex. Investigations in the *aula* of the *Templum Pacis* have also clarified its representation on the *Forma Urbis*, identifying a raised podium which supported the base for the cult statue. More significant is the discovery that the Forum of Caesar was initially 20 m shorter at its southern end. Here, excavations from 2006–8 identified the foundations of the original portico, cut through by an Augustan drainage channel which suggests that this phase lasted only as long as the triumviral period. This enhances the picture of the imperial fora as dynamic, evolving complexes, already signalled by evidence for the removal of two exedrae from the Forum of Augustus or an abandoned temple in the Forum of Nerva.

Meanwhile, excavations undertaken since 2005 beneath the Palazzo Valentini and in preparation for a metro station in the Piazza Venezia have cast considerable new light on the district north-west of Trajan's Forum. M. reports new finds of houses beneath the Palazzo and a Hadrianic structure consisting of a flight of at least four monumental steps delimited with marble slabs. It is here, though, that a delay in publication might have worked to M.'s advantage. Further work since publication has revealed more sets of steps built in matching pairs, now recognizable as the seating for at least three auditoria, and believed to be connected with Hadrian's Athenaeum. Indeed, this whole area continues to yield new discoveries and provoke fresh debate right up to the time of writing, including major new theories about the location of the Temple of Trajan.

M.'s discussion of the Markets of Trajan rests on firmer foundations. Recent work here has focused on consolidation and restoration, so that the pace of new discovery is more moderate. M. concentrates mainly on issues of interpretation, culminating in the interesting suggestion that the Grande Aula, now the seat of the Museo dei Fori Imperiali, may originally have served as the barracks for a cohort of *vigiles*. The idea rests on small fragments of evidence: two unusual rectangular structures on the external corners of the building, and two inscriptions out of their original context. But it is well-constructed, and if correct, would represent a valuable step forward in our understanding of Rome's imperial fire service.

As for the future, M. reports that plans to remove the Via in Miranda and Via Alessandrina have been put on hold, with conservation of the exposed areas now being treated as a higher priority. As already noted, though, new excavations around the Piazza Venezia continue, and it will be some years before anyone can write a stable and comprehensive account of this area. In the meantime, M.'s publication will be an essential reference point for any further discussion of the fora and their surroundings.

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É. GUERBER, *LES CITÉS GRECQUES DANS L'EMPIRE ROMAIN: LES PRIVILÈGES ET LES TITRES DES CITÉS DE L'ORIENT HELLÉNOPHONE D'OCTAVE AUGUSTE À DIOCLÉTIEN*. Rennes: Presses universitaires de Rennes, 2009. Pp. 514, maps. ISBN 9782753508712. €24.00.

City statuses and privileges in the Roman East have attracted much scholarly attention in recent decades, going back to the seminal work of Louis Robert and to Simon Price's epoch-making study of imperial cult in Asia Minor. More immediately, Guerber's monograph comes in the wake of Rudolf Haensch's monumental *Capita provinciarum*, the important monograph by Anna Heller on inter-city rivalries in the provinces of Asia and Bithynia, Barbara Burrell's fundamental study of the neocoria, and a great deal of detailed work on the *conventus* system, membership of the Panhellenion, and other related matters besides. Much of the necessary source material is being brought together through the ongoing *Roman Provincial Coinage* and *Lexikon der Aufschriften auf griechischen Münzen* projects. Guerber's work is, however, the first to cover both the whole of the Greek-speaking East (with the sadly inevitable exception of Egypt) from the reign of Augustus to that of Tacitus and (almost) the whole range of statuses and privileges. It will be, particularly given the amount of new evidence that has come to light in recent years, an extremely valuable reference resource, and this is the main (and undoubtedly sufficient) justification for its appearance

in book format: there is no genuinely new overarching argument, whereas numerous important observations on particular problems might have been more visible if published as articles. G.'s detailed footnotes need to be read with attention by anybody who is interested in the same subjects and much information is conveniently tabulated for the first time, e.g. on the attestations of autonomous status (59) or grants of colonial status (389–93). G. could benefit from the publication of the Roman treaty with Lycia (*SEG LV 1452*) and especially of the letters of Hadrian to Dionysiac artists (*SEG LVI 1359*), discussed in detail in ch. 3.

The treatment is arranged topically and proceeds roughly in the order of first attestation of a particular institution. Seven chapters cover 'the privilege of freedom' (a phrase borrowed from the famous study of the Latin West by F. Jacques), the provincial *koina* together with neocories and the *metropolis* status, sacred festivals, the *conuentus* system, the title of 'first in the province', the title of *nauarchis*, and, finally, promotion to colonial status. *Asylia* and the status of *caput prouinciae* are left out of consideration.

Methodologically, the stress is on continuities and on viewing developments, in the *Annales* tradition, 'sur la longue durée, dans un cadre géographique étendu' (15). It is to be all the more regretted that the principate of Augustus has been taken as a starting date. This leads G. to giving a somewhat truncated account of the status of free and federate cities in ch. 1 (only 45 pages as opposed to 88 on sacred festivals in the High Empire) and of the *conuentus* system in ch. 4. It seems dangerous to discuss the 'free status' or the rôle of *foedera* (downplayed by G.) without addressing their Republican roots in more detail, though perhaps that argument has been reserved for another monograph, announced as forthcoming in the bibliography, *Liberté grecque et intégration dans l'Empire romain*. In the same way, ch. 7, dealing with promotions to the status of Roman colony, discusses purely titular promotions of the third century A.D. without the context of earlier Roman settlements in the region (sometimes within already existing Greek cities) and their status. Notably, B. Levick, *Roman Colonies in Southern Asia Minor* (1967), is absent from the bibliography.

On the status of free cities, while (rightly in my view) treating R. Bernhardt's theory of connection between free status and fiscal immunity with caution, G. still goes further than many in viewing the rights of free cities as relatively uniform and quite extensive. On a number of points his views may be doubted: the term *philanthropa* for the city privileges which he sees as replaced in the imperial period by that of *dikaia*, reflecting perhaps a perception of city liberty as a 'right' (66), does in fact appear in an important decree of Maroneia (*I.Thrak.Aig.* E180, fragm. A, l. 14) not discussed by G.; it is perhaps dangerous to assume (62) that local legislative activity was in no way restricted in autonomous cities (compare restrictions on grants of local citizenship at Termessus and Tyras: *RS* 19, col. I, ll. 1–8; *IGRR* I 598, ll. 23–8). Nonetheless, the stress on the surviving practical importance of the free status is very welcome.

Treatment of other institutions pays much attention to the new hierarchies of city privileges developing in the imperial period, without strikingly new conclusions, but often suggesting new nuances, as for example on the attractiveness of colonial status. A stress on regional peculiarities is perhaps the most interesting: while attention paid to different provinces is inevitably uneven, G.'s case for certain fundamental distinctions between Achaia and the rest of the Roman East is attractive. To what extent these distinctions reflect the cultural pride of the 'old Greece' is, of course, a more difficult question. Ch. 6 gives the best analysis of the little-discussed title *nauarchis*.

Inevitably, given the state of our evidence and the vast field covered by G., parts of this review have been dedicated to points of disagreement. This should not obscure the fact that this is a work of solid epigraphic and numismatic scholarship and that it will be useful for any student of the Roman East under the Empire.

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B. LONGFELLOW, *ROMAN IMPERIALISM AND CIVIC PATRONAGE: FORM, MEANING AND IDEOLOGY IN MONUMENTAL FOUNTAIN COMPLEXES*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011. Pp. xiv + 292, illus. ISBN 9780521194938. £55.00/US \$90.00.

Local identities in the Greek East, and micro-level interactions between Greek and Roman cultures, are a fruitful subject in current literature, and a subject that continues to give: Longfellow's