individuals, but the challenge of her opening paragraph deserves further thought in the context of the whole volume. She suggests that the limitless potential for viewing created by digital imagery creates a 'way of seeing' that is 'so accepted in the twenty-first century that people born after the year 2000, with access to a computer and the internet, consider it "natural"'. If this cultural shift is as dramatic as Tulloch suggests (and interdisciplinary work certainly suggests that it is), then scholars of the ancient family must confront the fact that the next generation of students and scholars will bring a radically different approach both to the visual evidence from antiquity and to the very concept of 'what is seen'. This may lead to new perspectives on what is 'natural' and 'normal', which in turn may open up new avenues for research in a new global scholarly community.

Rawson notes in the introduction that scholarship has tended to prioritize Anglophone works and that the volume intends to provide some counter to this trend. Although all of the articles are written in English, there is a sustained effort to engage with material in other languages and to touch upon the different viewpoints provided by other cultures. This is a welcome trend which will continue to demonstrate the value of classical scholarship for the modern world, and Rawson's volume provides an excellent addition to this field.

The standard of production is high, with a comprehensive bibliography and a detailed index ranging from 'Animals, real and toy' to 'Zeus Herkios', 'Zeus Ktesios' and 'Zeus, children from parts of body'. The selection of images is appropriate and well-integrated with the discussions. This is an important volume which will be valuable for ancient historians and those interested in social history across all periods.

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HOLLERAN (C.) and PUDSEY (A.) *Eds*. **Demography and the Graeco-Roman World. New Insights and Approaches**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011. Pp. ix + 215. £55/$85. 9781107010826.
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The study of the structure and dynamics of ancient populations has often been treated by ancient historians as something akin to having in-laws to dinner – necessary to do at times but best avoided if possible. Archaeological survey, better comparative material, more sophisticated methods of modelling and an emphasis on population dynamics, including the causes and consequences of migration, have all contributed mightily to a more sophisticated understanding of ancient populations. All of this new work is well reflected in this volume, which contains, in the main, revised papers given at a conference held in Manchester in 2005.

N. Morley begins in chapter 1 by providing a very fine overview of the history of scholarship on ancient populations beginning with David Hume's sceptical account of the Classical literary evidence in 'On the populousness of ancient nations' (*Political Discourses*, Edinburgh 1752). Population dynamics was advanced by Thomas Malthus, and his own singular contribution to historical demography is well reviewed by Morley.

Chapter 2, 'Demography and Classical Athens' by B. Akrigg, summarizes debates about the population of Athens, which have been historically concerned with the nexus between scale and the degree of political participation. The important work of Mogens Hansen, *Demography and Democracy. The Number of Athenian Citizens in the Fourth Century BC* (Herning 1986) has been at the centre of the debate since its publication. It is here exonerated in absolute quantitative terms for the size of the citizenry of Athens in the second half of the fourth century BC but, Akrigg suggests, we ought to abandon his guesses on demographic structure and comparative models in the light of criticism of the use of model life tables for populations with heavy disease loads (52–53). What is lacking for Athens, Akrigg argues, is an understanding of age structure and an accurate assessment of change over time and for that, he concludes, one might usefully begin with K. Hopkins' study of Rome ('On the probable age structure of the Roman population', *Population Studies* 20 (1966) 245–64).

In chapter 3, 'Nuptiality and the demographic life cycle of the family in Roman Egypt', A. Pudsey develops a valuable regional case study of the nexus between fertility and 'nuptiality, i.e. marriage/divorce/remarriage patterns'. Pudsey begins with a theoretical overview of the biological and behavioural factors that influenced fertility before turning to the census returns for the first three centuries AD. Her important conclusions caution against seeking universal patterns of fertility or of family formation and stress the need for better, regional studies instead.

Chapter 4, 'Family matters: fertility and its constraints in Roman Italy', by S. Hin studies the supposed fertility decline in Italy during the Roman Republic in the light of demographic theory. Hin concludes that what best characterizes Roman Italy during the Republic was not a lack of fertility but 'excessive mortality' and a 'low level equilibrium trap' (116).

C. Taylor, in chapter 5 on 'Migration and the demes of Attica', discusses mobility and migration patterns in Attica during the fourth century BC. A good review of the evidence precedes a discussion of migration theory and the types of mobility, seasonal and circular (temporary absence from permanent residence and then return), gender differences in mobility and the role of family and community. The kinds of mobility Taylor traces allow her to conclude that high mobility in rural demes in Attica in fact strengthened the deme structure and the polis rather than undermined it in the fourth century.

In an innovative chapter 6, 'Counting the Greeks in Egypt. Immigration in the first century of Ptolemaic rule', C. Fischer-Bovet reviews a crucial aspect of early Ptolemaic history (immigration effectively stopped by *ca*. 250 BC): the extent of Greek immigration to Egypt. Greek males (we know far less of the extent of female migration) were a key source of Greek-speaking manpower and settled throughout Egypt, as soldiers and as bureaucrats. Against the normal maximum of 10% of the total population of Ptolemaic Egypt, Fischer-Bovet argues forcefully that Greeks comprised no more than 5%. This thesis has enormous consequences for virtually every aspect of Ptolemaic Egyptian society, including the size of its bureaucracy and the size of the Greek urban centres of Alexandria and Ptolemais.

The largest city of the ancient Mediterranean – Rome – is the subject of the last substantive chapter of the volume: chapter 7 on 'Migration and the urban economy of Rome' by C. Holleran. According to Holleran, migrants were trapped in 'absolute, structural poverty' (156). Free and slave migration impacts are considered, as are reasons for migration. Holleran also reviews different growth scenarios to explain the Augustan census figures.

Chapter 8, authored by T. Parkin, offers excellent concluding remarks and the personal reflections of someone who has done fundamental work on ancient demography. The need to stress even more the urban/rural dichotomies of lived historical experience is highlighted.

This excellent volume highlights regional demographic patterns, while focusing on sound demographic methodology. The papers collected here reflect the great advances in methods and approaches for understanding ancient Mediterranean population dynamics in recent years. It offers some stunning new ideas and it also signals much promising forthcoming work. All of this makes the volume required, and enjoyable, reading for all historians of the pre-modern Mediterranean.

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BEAUMONT (L.A.) **Childhood in Ancient Athens: Iconography and Social History**. London: Routledge, 2012. Pp. 303, illus. £70. 9780415248747.

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The 'history of childhood' continues to gather pace amongst scholars of antiquity. Library shelves may not yet sag under the weight of work on childhood experience and identity, but younger members of ancient communities have certainly taken their place within studies of social history, archaeology and iconography. What is more, children are beginning to emerge gradually from the shadows of the *oikos* and *familia* as a subject in their own right. In this volume they are placed firmly at the forefront. For Beaumont, the family represents merely one of many contexts in which children might have acted, and she sets out to 'uncover something, on the one hand, of the child's experience of childhood and, on the other hand, of Athenian society's construction of childhood as a life stage and a social category' (14).

She begins by situating her work within the discipline of childhood studies, before setting out her own methodology. She notes the importance of determining Athenian perceptions of the stages of childhood development, as well as their relationship with gender and socio-economic class, identifying six criteria for the assessment of the visual evidence: size and bodily forms, hair, dress, gesture, attributes and the compositional relationship of figures. Noting the necessity of combining these criteria, Beaumont applies them in subsequent chapters to a study of 'Birth and infancy' and 'The developing child', enabling her to identify three major developmental stages: