

des pratiques sociales de l'élite romaine d'époque impériale, où le paraître est important, sans pour autant oublier les chevaliers et les femmes qui furent apparentées à tous ces individus, ouvrant ainsi de nombreuses perspectives de recherche. Ce recueil, malgré d'inévitables redites résultant de sa configuration, constitue donc un outil de travail indispensable et un modèle pour toute étude consacrée à l'histoire des mentalités et des modes d'expression des membres des *ordines* supérieurs romains sous le Haut-Empire.

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Stéphane BENOIST, Anne DAGUET-GAGEY, Christine HOËT-VAN CAUWENBERGHE (Éd.), *Figures d'empire, fragments de mémoire. Pouvoir et identité dans le monde romain impérial (I^{er} s. av. n. è. - VI^e s. de n. è.)*. Lille, Presses universitaires du Septentrion, 2011. 1 vol. 16 x 24 cm, 589 p., 51 fg. (ARCAIOLOGIA). Prix : 38 €. ISBN 978-2-7574-0333-4.

In the 'Avant-Propos', p. 5-8, S. Benoist explains that the volume is based on a seminar held at the Université Charles-de-Gaulle Lille 3, in three sessions between October and December 2008, intended to assess the past decades of renewed research on Roman history from the 2nd century BC to the 6th century AD. After summarising the contents he concludes that all the participants share in a longstanding European and American scholarly *koine*, 'en grande partie dans l'entourage de deux maîtres au rayonnement et à l'humanité incomparables', the late André Chastagnol (Paris) and Fergus Millar (Oxford). By mishap the list of contributors, 25 in all, p. 9 and back, cover omits P. Rosafio, Università del Salento, Lecce. S. Benoist himself sets the ball rolling with 'Figures d'empire, fragments de mémoires. Une introduction', p. 11-22, highlighting recent work of especial importance. The book has three main sections, each with three sub-sections: I. Figures d'empire et modèles d'empereurs, A. Notions d'empire et approches impériales, B. Discours et idéologie, le prince et ses figures, C. Fêtes, cérémonies impériales et commémoration, une idéologie en mouvement?; II. Pratiques du gouvernement de l'empire, expressions et réalités, A. Approches politique et militaire du gouvernement de l'Empire, B. Les provinces de la partie helléno-phonie de l'Empire, pouvoir, administration et identité provinciale, C. Prosopographie, histoire sociale et administration; III. De la norme à l'identité, A. Norme, expression et codification durant l'antiquité tardive, B. Identités sociales et religieuses, C. Mémoires, identités et histoires de Rome. I A. begins with C. Ando, 'Law and the landscape of empire', p. 25-47, adumbrating 'arguments elaborated at much greater length in a forthcoming monograph, *The Ambitions of Government*'. He moves from inscriptions and literary texts to plans of Roman cities (with 14 figures), concluding that the famous passage in Tacitus, *Agr.* 21, on 'Romanization' is far from being in 'splendid isolation'. Ando is addicted to terms like 'instantiation', 'ideation', 'construal', but his message comes across: urbanism was the key factor in Rome's rule. M. Dondin-Payre, 'Empire antique, empire contemporain: l'Afrique du Nord', p. 50-70 (with 6 figures) is fascinating on 19th and 20th century colonial attitudes –mainly French but also Italian– to the conquest of and rule over formerly Roman territories and the effect of the Roman past both on policy and on archaeological research. In I B., M. Horster, '*Princeps iuventutis*: concept, realisation, represen-

tation', p. 73-103 (with 4 figures), offers a useful survey from Augustus to Severus. She claims, perhaps rightly, that Marcus Aurelius as Caesar 'obviously did not carry the title', taking Dio 71, 35, 5, 'on being appointed leader of the knights he entered the Forum with the rest, although he was a Caesar', just to mean that Marcus was one of the *seviri equitum*, as is specifically stated in the *HA, M. Ant. Phil.* 6, 3. She goes astray in calling Marcus' adoptive brother '[t]he younger Caesar Lucius Verus': after adoption by Antoninus, Lucius simply became L. Aurelius Commodus, was not made Caesar and did not acquire the name Verus until made co-emperor in 161. A. Gangloff, 'Le *princeps* et le bon roi selon Homère', p. 105-122, gives an up to date account of the debate on Philodemus' treatise, then, under the sub-heading 'L'idéologie homérique sous le principat', discusses mainly Dio Chrysostom's *Or.* II on kingship. M. Galinier, 'Trajan l'Égyptien: portrait croisé d'un empereur dans le monnayage romain et alexandrin', p. 123-152 (with 11 figures), had his starting-point in the numismatic collection of the Musée Puig at Perpignan. He explains the appearance of Hercules on coins from AD 100 to 111 and in the *Acta Arvalium* of 101 as the only deity promised multiple animal sacrifice: he was the god 'choisi par Trajan pour être son protecteur divin'. The Alexandrian issues being dated year by year, unlike those of the Rome mint, help to pin down the latter more closely; Alexandria also copied the Rome reverses, with no Egyptian themes (in contrast to the next reign). He concludes with a table setting out the titulature on the issues of the two mints from the entire reign. In the brief final paper in I B., E. Manders and O. Hekster, 'Identities of Emperor and Empire in the third century AD: some considerations', p. 153-162 (with two charts), begin by contrasting two inscriptions from AD 238, a dedication near Aachen, *pro salute imperi* (*CIL* XIII 7844), and the famous appeal to Gordian III by the villagers of Scaptopara (*CIL* III 12336 and later editions); they go on to analyse third-century coin types. The first of two papers in I C. is by S. Benoist, 'La Fête impériale et ses métamorphoses', p. 165-180; an 'annexe' listing 17 of his earlier studies, as an 'itinéraire personnel', shows that this has been a longstanding theme of his, usefully summarised here, with copious references to other key publications, going down to the late empire. It is followed appropriately by J.A. Jiménez-Sánchez, 'La liturgie impériale et les jeux durant l'Antiquité tardive: entre paganisme et christianisme', p. 181-193 (with 4 figures), who takes the enquiry as far as Salvian. The two papers in II A. are very different from one another. P. Sánchez, 'De l'*auctoritas senatus* à l'*Imperator auctor*: le Sénat, les généraux vainqueurs et les amis et alliés du peuple romain aux deux derniers siècles de la République', p. 197-222, shows how ambitious commanders, from Flamininus down to Octavian, presented themselves, rather than the Senate, to the allies as the guarantors (*auctores*) of the measures taken to protect them. This is a survey of long period, with valuable bibliographical detail, although the author modestly stresses that it is 'nécessairement partiel et partial', and that Sulla, Pompeius and Antonius had to be left aside. By contrast, P. Cosme, 'L'authentification des diplômes militaires au début du principat de Vespasien: un éclairage sur une fin de guerre civile', p. 223-240, examines the origin of the witnesses on the military diplomas from a period of less than three years, AD 68-71, convincingly concluding that the presence as witnesses of men from the provinces and from Paestum in Italy –quite a different set of men from the 'professional' witnesses found in other periods– can be explained in

part by them having been sent by their communities to verify the texts of treaties and other documents destroyed in the burning of the Capitol in December 69. II B. is one of the highlights of the volume, a splendid group of papers on the Greek east: M. Kantiréa, 'Pouvoir, patronage et évergétisme à Chypre', p. 243-256; X. Lorient, 'La province de Pont-Bithynie sous le Haut-Empire: assise territoriale et administration', p. 257-286; C. Hoët-van Cauwenberghe, 'Rome et la liberté des Grecs sous les Antonins et les Sévères en Achaïe romaine, ou l'art d'administrer les Grecs avec délicatesse', p. 287-319 (with one figure and a list of Antonine and Severan *curatores*; one small correction, at p. 307, n. 91: A. Claudius Charax, *cos.* 147, was from Pergamum not Ephesus). All three have up to date and detailed annotation and Lorient provides three informative tables, cities in Pontus-Bithynia, governors from Augustus to Claudius II and *correctores* and *curatores*, as well as a list of equestrian administrators and a map of the provinces in Asia Minor. The three papers in II C. provide a rich and varied diet. S. Demougin, 'Heurs et malheurs de la prosopographie', p. 323-339, offers a concise history of Roman imperial prosopography, notes some important recently discovered documents and discusses some prefects of the Italian fleets and a few families attested over several generations. A. Daguet-Gagey, 'Auguste et la naissance des services publics à Rome', p. 341-360, makes a good case for Suetonius, *D. Aug.* 37, 1, having listed in chronological order of their creation the *noua officia* in Rome and Italy which Augustus devised, in spite of the apparent conflict of evidence, particularly over the *cura alvei Tiberis* and the *cura frumenti populo dividundi*, which she convincingly solves. M.-L. Bonsangue, 'Administrer et exploiter les mines en Gaule méridionale: le rôle de Narbonne (I^{er} s. av. J.-C. – II^e s. ap. J.-C.)', p. 361-384, makes more widely available a great deal of new evidence on the silver and iron mines in southern Gaul. The four papers in III A. are all concerned with the late legal sources and the reviewer is hardly competent to judge them: P. Jaillette, '*Theodosiani liber quintus* dans l'édition de Théodore Mommsen: quelques observations', p. 387-398; F. Reduzzi Merola, 'Le vol de l'esclave fugitif et la « corruptio servi »: entre élaboration jurisprudentielle et définition des délits', p. 399-406; P. Rosafio, 'La *constitutio de Scyris* et l'insediamento dei barbari nell'impero', p. 407-423; S. Corcoran, 'The *novus codex* and the *codex repetitae praelectionis*: Justinian and his codes', p. 425-444. One brief remark may be allowed: in spite of his disclaimer, p. 415 n. 21, Rosafio's citation of the *HA Claudius* and *Probus* in long quotations might have caused A. Chastagnol to raise his eyebrows. In III B., the first paper, M.-Th. Raepsaet-Charlier, 'Onomastique et société dans le monde romain', p. 447-465 (with 6 figures), could equally well have been placed in II C., on prosopography, for she begins with an illuminating section on 'Onomastique et prosopographie', looking at three prominent families attested over several generations, before showing the value of onomastics in determining degrees of Romanisation, comparing names in Gallia Belgica and Germania inferior, in Augusta Treverorum and Vienna Vocontiorum and those of worshippers of Mars and of Mercury in Germania superior. The other paper in this section, Fr. Van Haepere, 'Les acteurs du culte de *Magna mater* à Rome et dans les provinces occidentales de l'Empire', p. 467-484, is a fascinating discussion of this famous cult, in which she corrects several misconceptions. In III C., E. Dench, 'Roman imperial pasts', p. 487-

502, offers wide-ranging thoughts, comparing the Romans' attitudes to their past and to their own past by subject peoples, with modern cases; this paper nicely dovetails with that by M. Dondin-Payre. M.V. Escribano, 'From norm to identity: Christians and Manichaeans in *Codex Theodosianus* XVI: separated by the law', p. 503-529, provides comprehensive coverage of an important piece of religious and intellectual history in late antiquity. S. Benoist brings up the rear with a brief 'Apologie pour une histoire romaine revisitée. Conclusions', p. 531-539 (with two figures), and there follows an admirable set of indexes, covering sources, names, geography and general, p. 541-586, and the list of contents (a list of illustrations would have been welcome). Nineteen contributions are in French, six in English and one in Italian. This is undoubtedly not least a triumph of Francophone scholarship. German scholars must look to their laurels, although plenty of works in German are cited – but, oddly enough, the great monument of German scholarship is mistakenly referred to twice, p. 167, 325, as the *Real-Encyclopädie der klassischen Welt* instead of... *der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft*. The *RE* came to an end in 1980 and perhaps is not read all that much nowadays.

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Patrick LE ROUX, *La toge et les armes. Rome entre Méditerranée et Océan. Scripta varia*. I. Rennes, Presses universitaires, 2011. 1 vol. 16,5 x 24 cm, 785 p., 37 ill. (HISTOIRE). Prix : 26 €. ISBN 978-2-7535-1427-0.

Afin de saluer une carrière incroyablement féconde, tant au niveau de la recherche qu'au niveau pédagogique, plusieurs des collègues et amis de Patrick Le Roux se sont réunis afin d'éditer ce premier volume de *Scripta varia*. Dans l'avant-propos, Sabine Armani, François Cadiou, Patrice Faure, Bertrand Goffaux, Nicolas Mathieu, Milagros Navarro Caballero, Jocelyne Nélis-Clément, Christophe Schmidt-Heidenreich expliquent ce qui a motivé le choix des articles retenus dans ce volume. Tout d'abord, n'ont été repris que les articles que Patrick Le Roux signa seul, *afin de préserver la singularité du livre*. Il a également été décidé de définir une cohérence thématique : *La toge et les armes*. Ces deux symboles majeurs dans l'histoire de Rome constituent aussi deux axes primordiaux de la réflexion historique de Patrick Le Roux et ce, depuis plus de quarante ans, que ce soit dans les différentes universités qu'il servit, ou au sein d'institutions telles que la Casa de Velázquez à Madrid. Les éditeurs ont également tenu à ce que l'attrait particulier de Patrick Le Roux pour les terres ibériques soit bien représenté. La première partie de ce volume regroupe huit chapitres et forme une réflexion méthodologique et historique sur deux aspects indissociables du travail de Patrick Le Roux : le métier d'historien et la pratique de la science épigraphique. Les deux parties suivantes sont consacrées à une institution très étudiée par Patrick Le Roux : l'armée romaine, et plus particulièrement son rôle dans l'organisation des provinces ibériques durant la période impériale. Chacune de ces deux parties est composée d'une dizaine de chapitres. La quatrième partie, composée de six chapitres, est ensuite consacrée au monde civil, en proposant une réflexion sur la cité. Enfin, une dernière partie est dédiée aux espaces et aux populations des Gaules, proposant même deux contributions inédites sur les six qui la composent. Les éditeurs annoncent un deuxième volume de *scripta varia* qui sera consacré plus