

their senior pupils. There are not many editions of the books of *Plum Civile* for English readers to consult: start with Braund's OUP translation, then her Reader, and finally invest in this collection.

Stephen Chambers - Oundle School

LANGUAGE

GREEK ETHNIC TERMINOLOGY, by P.M. Fraser
British Academy/OUP (2009) h/b 424pp £50.00 (ISBN 9780197264287)

The reviewer declares an interest: he first came to appreciate the author's remarkable scholarship when he was his pupil for Greek history. This is the late F's final work, seen through the press by Professor Simon Hornblower; it should be understood that this 'essay'-author's word - is a supplement to the immensely important *Icon of Greek Personal Names*, of which F. was the founding editor. F. admits that 'the topic may not appear likely to be rewarding itself' - his intention was to 'provide a contribution' to the historical understanding of the term 'ethnic' and of its variations and changes - indeed much of this dense and authoritative book is devoted to a detailed study of 'ethnics' and 'ktetics' (i.e. possessives): in short, and in its most basic, usages such as Ἀθηναῖος and Ἀττικός, the former denoting ethnic and the latter ktetic; occasionally the two are used without distinction (eg. in Comedy, or because of metrical requirements). The book's three parts are first, 'Grammatical and Linguistic Aspects', secondly, 'The Use of the Ethnic', and thirdly, 'Stephanus of Byzantium and After'; there are also four Appendices. The work of the lexicographer Stephanus (significant extracts appear here) survives only in epitome, and his own sources, to which this book gives much attention, are shadowy figures—indeed, perhaps the most important, does not appear even in the *Oxford Classical Dictionary*.

Individual sections of the book handle such topics as Ethnics in Public and Private Use, their appearance as Personal Names, Servile and Metic Ethnics, Ambiguous and Variable Ethnics, and much besides. The text is accompanied by numerous, long and dense footnotes, which should on no account be skated over, since they contain many fascinating sidelights about Greek history, often in a style that is markedly less dry than the main body of the text; here, too, the reader reads about scholarly disagreements and controversy, and one recognises the contributions to the subject made by other scholars, notably Louis Robert, August Meineke, and Wilhelm Dittenberger.

This is a work of high scholarship, aimed at a specialist audience. One would hope to find it in a university library, where one sees it as being most naturally used as a work of reference: but - for example - it could also provide a helpful background to a graduate seminar on Greek History.

John Leach—London

ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

FOOD & DRINK IN ARCHAEOLOGY 2, ed. by Sera Baker et al

Prospect Books (2009) p/b 126pp £20 (ISBN 9781903018682)

This volume consists of postgraduate conference papers and three shorter contributions that present different approaches to different aspects of the subject over a vast span of human history from the Late Neolithic to the 20th century. The keynote speaker issues a plea for integration to triumph over compartmentalisation, and this volume lives up to her rallying call. This review, however, will not deal with such issues as 18th century developments in cattle breeding ('The Dun Cow and The Durham Ox'), but focus on a few aspects of direct concern to classicists.

In her keynote address, Hilary Cool looks at the social milieu of her parents' generation revealed through the family cutlery, before attempting to examine what the incidence of spoons can tell us about

social attitudes in Roman Britain: her sample of native burials may have expressed their *romanitas* in other ways but 'using spoons to convey food to the mouth was a change too far'. She also observes a north-south (barley-wheat) divide in diet, but the presence of barley in northern forts might indicate that a divide between native and military communities was not as wide as is sometimes thought.

Barley also takes centre stage when Kirsten Bedigan tries to establish *kykeon* as a ritual drink. It is attested at Eleusis, probably as a re-enactment of Demeter's drinking (see *Hymn to Demeter* 210ff.), but other cults offer little evidence apart from some suggestive hints.

This volume has much more to offer the archaeologist, especially in the variety of approaches to the evidence. It also helps to stress the importance of the history of food for our understanding of the past.

Alan Beale

THE BERKELEY PLATO: FROM NEGLECTED RELIC TO ANCIENT TREASURE, by Stephen G. Miller

University of California Press (2009) h/b 176pp £34.95 (ISBN 9780520258334)

In 1902, seven years before the export of antiquities from Italy was made illegal, Phoebe Hearst, mother of William Randolph Hearst (the inspiration behind *Citizen Kane*) and benefactress of the University of California, went on a spending spree 'for the edification of the citizens of northern California'. The booty that was acquired included the subject of this book, a squared marble section or herm, complete with Greek inscription and topped by a sculptured head, which then suffered decades of neglect: the inscription was held to be a modern fake when it was eventually published in the 60s, by which time the head had become detached and lost (though subsequently reunited with its base).

The author proposes a provenance for this Berkeley Plato in a short, easy, and generously illustrated volume. Having established that head and shaft do belong together (on the basis of spectroscopic evidence that they come from the same quarry in Paros) and that the inscription is indeed ancient (from traces of ancient pigment in the lettering), M. suggests that in fact what we have is a Hadrianic Roman copy of the statue of Plato commissioned by Mithridates I of Pontus from the sculptor Silanion, 'the only known portrait of Plato in his own time'. This predates the era when portrayals of philosophers had become standardised as heavy-browed thinkers. Instead Plato is portrayed as an aristocrat complete with the ribbons that are associated with victory in athletic competitions. M. suggests that the ribbons in this case indicate Plato's status as gymnasiarch of the Academy. It is a portrait of the headmaster set up by grateful students, a fitting present for Plato who, it turns out, was himself attracted to the ribbons motif in his dialogues: Alcibiades in the *Symposium*, transferring some of his victor's ribbons to Socrates, Socrates at the end of the Republic holding out to aspiring philosophers the prospect of a victory lap in which the winners collect their ribbons.

This is definitely worth acquiring for the school library for any age group as a way into Plato for those more interested in art than in argument.

Alan Towey - Holmewood House School

CLASSICAL SCULPTURE AND THE CULTURE OF COLLECTING IN BRITAIN SINCE 1760, by Vicky Coltman
OUP (2009) h/b 315pp £50 (ISBN 9780199551262)

The Wounded Amazon (a Roman copy of a 5thC Greek bronze now in New York) fetched a record 28,350 guineas when it was sold in 1930, although in the C18 it was difficult to find a buyer interested in it at all. C. uses the shifting value given to this sculpture to launch her study of 'competing intellectual art histories'. This is not a simple narrative of the acquisition of the physical remnants of antiquity, but an investigation into ways meaning and value are

determining
it is full
scholarly
Adolf M
style of
his surve
not only
much el
Michelis
Soane's
collection
multum,
stuffed fu
be seen;
the spect
been squ
manner'
missed th

C. exam
largely t
mechanis
pendant
perhaps t
convers
sleeping
acquired,
of the ob
voyage t
display a
chapters.

This is
but a c
contribu
has been
Alan Be

C
OCR A2
D. Elkin
OUP (20

The CD-
immediat
Architect
World; V
Iliad and
sheets fo
summary
problem
be appro
designed
Aeneid I,
to have a
are gener
and deep
questions
questions
is raped
more dis
This is
A2 stud
confesse
appreciat