

Another question of interest is the matter of the previous military experience of the centurions who, as is generally known, were the backbone of the Roman legion. The centurions listed in the present study usually started their military career as centurions, apart from those promoted from the ranks of the praetorian or urban cohorts. D., however, is clearly right in observing that the *legio X Fretensis* was usually not the first posting for those centurions whose career can be followed. Eight of these served first in other legions while only four began their career in this legion. Moreover, three of the four belong to the second half of the second century and the first half of the third, when Judaea was a less problematic province. It is thus quite possible that there was a tendency to post experienced centurions to the legion from AD 70 till the second half of the second century. So far these general comments. If I disagree with D. in some of my conclusions this merely shows that his work provides a sound and useful basis for the discussion of real issues.

A few points of detail may be mentioned here. The map on p.6 is copied from B. Isaac & I. Roll, *Roman Roads in Judaea*, i (1982), figs. 1-2. Through an oversight no reference is made to the source. I do not believe that Tiberius turned the Euphrates into a defensive line against Parthia (p.12). The evidence for unrest in Judaea under Antoninus Pius is unreliable (p. 17, n. 47, referring to *SHA*, Ant.Pius 5, 4). D. is rightly hesitant in accepting countermarked coins and stamped bricks as evidence for garrisons in cities (p. 19f.). One stamped brick in Jaffa does not prove that there was an army base there, although, of course, there may have been one, and countermarks on coins from Tyre and Sidon should not be construed as indicating that vexillations of the legion were sent to Phoenice. I am not sure why D. describes Flavius Silva as one of the most popular people during Vespasian's reign (p. 30). The identification of the legate of AE 1978.825 (n.8, p. 31) is a brilliant conjecture by Ronald Syme, but in no way an established certainty. However, these are matters of minor importance. D. has given us a useful tool which will render good service to many scholars.

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Joseph Méléze Modrzejewski, *Statut personnel et liens de famille dans les droits de l'Antiquité. Variorum Collected Studies* 411. Aldershot, Hants, 1993, pp. x + 298.

It is not often that one can express a desire in a book review and have it fulfilled almost instantly. In reviewing Joseph Méléze Modrzejewski's first volume of collected articles, *Droit impérial et traditions locales dans l'Égypte romaine* (Aldershot 1990) in *Scripta Classica Israelica* 12, 1993, 209-10, I noted that this volume omitted M.'s articles on Ptolemaic Egypt, on family law, and on Jews and Greeks in Egypt, and that collections of these important contributions would also be most welcome. This new volume, also from Variorum, collects ten articles on the Greek and Hellenistic side of M.'s work, fulfilling one of these desiderata admirably. (Another volume, *Les Juifs d'Égypte de Ramsès II à Hadrien* [Paris 1991], which I had not yet seen when I wrote the earlier review, provides an elegantly produced and illustrated synthesis of his work on Jews in Egypt, rather than just a collection of published articles. An English version is to be published shortly, and it will no doubt have wide use in university teaching.)

The formal characteristics of the new volume are like those of its predecessor. The articles are reproduced from the original publications and have the original pagination (no continuous pagination is added, but article numbers are put in the upper margin). Brief addenda give subsequent bibliographic or documentary references pertinent to the subject or documents treated, and occasionally a return to some substantive issue. These are, happily, richer than in the Roman volume. There is a substantial index of literary and documentary sources cited, but, as normal, no subject index. The introduction to the volume gives brief summaries of the individual articles and links them to the theme of the volume. The same excellent portrait of M. is given at the head of the volume. The price is as usual unaffordable for most individual scholars.

Of the original articles reproduced here, six come from major journals in ancient law or classics (*BIDR*, *ZSS*, *RIDA*, *RHD*, *REG*) and four from conference proceedings or *Festschriften*. They were thus on average somewhat less difficult of access than those in the Roman volume. On the other hand, they mainly represent a slightly earlier period of M.'s work (three are from the 1960s), which may account for the fuller bibliographic additions here. All of them are substantial pieces, most devoted to broad topics of great importance. Four are categorized under "statut personnel", four under "mariage et famille", and the remaining two concern succession and foundations.

Singling out particular articles from these must largely be a matter of individual interest. M. has stressed the continuing Hellenic character of the Greek societies implanted in Egypt and elsewhere in the conquests of Alexander, never more forcefully and importantly than in the classic article on "Le statut des Hellènes dans l'Égypte lagide" reprinted here. As the addenda point out, the conclusions of that article may need some nuancing for the later Ptolemaic period; the same is true for the discussion of mixed marriages that takes off from the case of Dryton, where recent work (especially by Willy Clarysse) has brought quite a lot of new evidence to bear. And I must confess to being as yet unpersuaded that any treatment of brother-sister marriage is entirely satisfying (see R.S. Bagnall and B.W. Frier, *The Demography of Roman Egypt* [Cambridge 1994] 127-34 for a different approach to the problem). But these articles will all the same remain fundamental for our understanding of personal status and family life in the Hellenistic world, and the addenda here will happily extend their life.

As always with M., acuteness of reasoning is married to complete documentation to offer compelling arguments, presented with vigor and grace. These articles are as pleasant as profitable to read, and despite the quirks and cost of the Variorum format the volume is most welcome.

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