

With no room for an appreciation of every chapter of the book, particularly good pieces of research on their own Byzantine subjects and authors, the index should be highlighted: from ancient, Byzantine and modern authors to their works and the manuscripts that transmit them, it is a useful resource for the academic use of this book.

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OSGOOD (J.) (trans.) *Sallust: How to Stop a Conspiracy. An Ancient Guide to Saving a Republic*. Pp. xxxviii + 195. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press, 2022. Cased, £12.99, US\$16.95. ISBN: 978-0-691-21236-4.

doi:10.1017/S0009840X23001087

Sallust has been well served with English translations over the last two decades: by A.J. Woodman in the *Penguin Classics* series (2007), by W. Batstone for *Oxford World's Classics* (2010) and most recently by J. Ramsey's extensive revision of J.C. Rolfe's Loeb (2013). Among such august company, what is the rationale for a new translation of the *Bellum Catilinae*?

The distinctive focus of O.'s translation befits its place in the Princeton *Ancient Wisdom for Modern Readers* series and is expressed in its title: O. draws out the wider resonances of Sallust's narrative, framing the monograph as an influential and transferable meditation on conspiracy. Indeed, the introduction begins not with Rome (although the context is subsequently well covered, with useful background information for those new to the period as well as discussion of Sallust and his project), but with the persistent fear of conspiracy among the eighteenth-century founders of the United States. Taking Sallust's monograph as a practical handbook flattens out some of its most intriguing features (Does Sallust really offer a guide to saving a Republic? The monograph's famously ambiguous ending, together with the political upheaval within which Sallust was writing – only 20 years after the events described –, would seem to complicate this.), but at the same time succeeds in making the text accessible and appealing to a broad readership.

In keeping with the aims of the series, the translation aims primarily at a readable and flowing narrative, rather than at capturing the distinctiveness of Sallust's style: there are occasional gestures towards Sallust's characteristic *brevitas* and the sometimes elliptical qualities of his Latin, but the English is above all clear and compelling, with some memorable formulations (e.g. 'unspeakable sex crimes' for *nefanda stupra* at *Cat.* 15.1). O. also includes helpful notes, explicating elements of the historical context (e.g. *senatus consultum ultimum*), but also more literary qualities, such as Sallust's practice of including direct speeches. All of this is well judged to the volume's target audience. Also admirable is O.'s reference to recent scholarship on the text, highlighting some of the interpretative questions behind the narrative (e.g. on the so-called 'first conspiracy'): the focus here is primarily historical rather than literary.

The translation is accompanied by a facing Latin text. This differs from the Loeb and L.D. Reynolds's OCT mostly in punctuation and orthography: O. regularises

some of the older forms suggested by the manuscripts, and so prints for example *cuius* for Reynolds's and Ramsey's *quoius* and *commotus* for *comnotus* (although he does retain e.g. *maxumum*). There is no apparatus or (unlike Ramsey) indication of deviations from other editions; this does impede the usefulness of the text, and those intending to make more than casual reference to the Latin would be better served by the Loeb.

Nevertheless, the volume as a whole does an effective job of making accessible Sallust's work to a wider audience; the book's attractive presentation will encourage readers who might not otherwise have picked it up, and O.'s translation and notes will amply reward their interest.

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RATHMANN (M.) *Tabula Peutingeriana. Die bedeutendste Weltkarte der Antike*. Fourth edition. Pp. 112, colour ills, b/w & colour pls. Darmstadt: Philipp von Zabern, 2022 (first edition 2016). Cased, €100. ISBN: 978-3-8053-5350-2.

doi:10.1017/S0009840X23000860

The *Tabula Peutingeriana* is a fascinating artefact. A map of the world as known to the ancients (i.e. Europe, Africa and Asia) compressed onto a parchment roll 6.94 metres in length (east to west) but only 0.33 metres in height (north to south). According to the majority view among scholars, the *TP* as we now have it was copied from a late Roman original at some time around the year 1200. At one time, the scroll was in the possession of a wealthy Augsburg notable, Konrad Peutinger (1465–1547) before eventually ending up in the Austrian State Library as *Codex Vindobonensis* 326.

The publication in 2016 of a new facsimile edition with commentary by R. to replace the outdated editions of K. Miller (1916, reprinted 1962) and E. Weber (1976) was warmly welcomed by historians of cartography and of the later Roman Empire. The review in the present journal (*CR* 67 [2017], 534–6) was also laudatory, but highlighted two problems: the high price (€250) and the lack of a comprehensive index. Happily, in the new fourth edition, both issues have been addressed.

Other changes have also taken place. The format is slightly smaller (30 x 32 cm) than that of the original edition (34 x 36 cm), and the subtitle has been modified from *Die einzige Weltkarte aus der Antike* to *Die bedeutendste Weltkarte der Antike*.

The technical quality of the colour reproductions remains high, and the slightly reduced size of the text does not affect its legibility. The introduction has been complemented by additional footnote references to recent scholarship and a brief section (pp. 34–5) on the potential contribution of hyperspectral photography and the Moretus edition of the *Tabula* by Marcus Welser (1598).

The most important addition is the index (pp. 112–25) of all ancient toponyms on the *Tabula*, with grid references enabling readers to locate them easily. Names are given as spelled on the *Tabula* (e.g. *Duroaverus* for *Durovernum*, *Cortina* for *Gortyna*, *Yconio* for *Iconium*). The index of ancient and modern placenames ('Antike und moderne Orte', pp. 126–7) is limited, as in the original edition, to the selection of places highlighted