

# CLASSICS AND THE ANCIENT WORLD

FALL 2009

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### The Chora of Metaponto 2 *Archaeozoology at Pantanello and Five Other Sites*

Studies by Sándor Bökönyi and Erika Gál  
Edited by László Bartosiewicz

From 1974 to the present, the Institute of Classical Archaeology at the University of Texas at Austin has carried out archaeological excavations in the ancient territory (chora) of Metaponto, now located in the modern province of Basilicata on the southern coast of Italy. This wide-ranging investigation, which covers a number of sites and a time period ranging from prehistory to the Roman Empire, has unearthed a wealth of new information about the ancient rural economy in southern Italy. These discoveries will be published in a multi-volume series titled *The Chora of Metaponto*. This volume on archaeozoology—the study of animal remains from archaeological sites—is the second in the series, following *The Chora of Metaponto: The Necropoleis* (1998).

*Archaeozoology at Pantanello and Five Other Sites* describes the animal remains found throughout Metaponto and discusses what they reveal about ancient practices of hunting and herding, domestication and importation of new breeds, people's attitudes toward animals, and what animal remains indicate about past environments. A chapter devoted to bird bones, which are a relatively rare find because of their fragility, provides high quality information on the environment and methods of fowling, as well as on the beliefs and symbolism associated with birds. The final chapter covers tools—some simple, others sophisticated and richly decorated—made from animal bones.

SÁNDOR BÖKÖNYI (1926–1994), an internationally renowned scholar, was one of the founders of modern archaeozoology after World War II. He worked especially in central and southeastern Europe and the Near East. He established the Archaeozoological Collections of the Hungarian National Museum and was employed subsequently by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, serving as president of the Institute of Archaeology.

ERIKA GÁL received her Ph.D. in palaeontology in 2002. In addition to tertiary and quaternary palaeornithology, she has subsequently specialized in the study of avian and mammalian bones, as well as bone artifacts from archaeological contexts. Currently she is based at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

LÁSZLÓ BARTOSIEWICZ is senior lecturer in zooarchaeology at the Institute of Archaeological Sciences of the Loránd Eötvös University in Budapest. He has been teaching the same subject area as reader in the School of History, Classics, and Archaeology at the University of Edinburgh since 2004. He was elected President of the International Council for Archaeozoology in 2006.

*Distributed for Copublished with the Institute of Classical Archaeology, University of Texas at Austin*  
2010, 128 pp., illus.

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February 2010

### Diodorus Siculus, The Persian Wars to the Fall of Athens

*Books 11–14.34 (480–401 BCE)*

Translated with Introduction and Notes by  
Peter Green

Only one surviving source provides a continuous narrative of Greek history from Xerxes' invasion to the Wars of the Successors following the death of Alexander the Great—the Bibliothekē, or "Library," produced by Sicilian historian Diodorus Siculus (ca. 90–30 BCE). Yet generations of scholars have disdained Diodorus as a spectacularly unintelligent copyist who only reproduced, and often mangled, the works of earlier historians. Arguing for a thorough critical reappraisal of Diodorus as a minor but far from idiotic historian himself, Peter Green published *Diodorus Siculus, Books 11–12.37.1*, a fresh translation, with extensive commentary, of the portion of Diodorus's history dealing with the period 480–431 BCE, the so-called "Golden Age" of Athens.

This is the only recent modern English translation of the Bibliothekē in existence. In the present volume—the first of two covering Diodorus's text up to the death of Alexander—Green expands his translation of Diodorus up to Athens' defeat after the Peloponnesian War. In contrast to the full scholarly apparatus in his earlier volume (the translation of which is incorporated) the present volume's purpose is to give students, teachers, and general readers an accessible version of Diodorus's history. Its introduction and notes are especially designed for this audience and provide an up-to-date overview of fifth-century Greece during the years that saw the unparalleled flowering of drama, architecture, philosophy, historiography, and the visual arts for which Greece still remains famous.

PETER GREEN is James R. Dougherty, Jr., Centennial Professor of Classics Emeritus at the University of Texas at Austin. Currently he serves as Adjunct Professor of Classics at the University of Iowa. He has authored, edited, and translated over thirty books, including *Diodorus Siculus, Books 11–12.37.1: Greek History, 480–431 BC—the Alternative Version; From Ikaría to the Stars: Classical Mythification, Ancient and Modern; Alexander to Actium: The Historical Evolution of the Hellenistic Age; The Greco-Persian Wars; and Apollonios Rhodios: The Argonautika*.

2010, 336 pp.

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### Masterpieces of Classical Art

By Dyfri Williams

The British Museum has one of the finest collections of antiquities from ancient Greece and Rome outside of those countries. *Masterpieces of Classical Art* presents the highlights of the British Museum's collection for the first time in print. This beautiful volume displays 180 of the most important objects, including the most famous (such as the Parthenon sculptures), as well as a selection of lesser-known but equally significant pieces. Together, these works offer an overview of the whole of ancient Classical art.

Each object is illustrated with a large color photograph, many of which were taken especially for this publication. The accompanying text unfolds the unique story and features of each object. The introduction offers a brief history of the vast collections of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum. Additional section introductions give a brief background for each period of Classical art.

DYFRI WILLIAMS is Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum.

2009, 360 pp., 235 color plates

ISBN 978-0-292-72147-0, \$45.00

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New

### Mystic Cults in Magna Graecia

Edited by Giovanni Casadio and Patricia A. Johnston

*"This book represents the most current state of knowledge about cults in Magna Graecia and will set standards for subsequent discussions of the topic."*

—Larry J. Alderink, Professor Emeritus of Comparative Religion, Concordia College, Moorhead, Minnesota

In Vergil's *Aeneid*, the poet implies that those who have been initiated into mystery cults enjoy a blessed situation both in life and after death. This collection of essays brings new insight to the study of mystic cults in the ancient world, particularly those that flourished in Magna Graecia (essentially the area of present-day Southern Italy and Sicily).

Implementing a variety of methodologies, the contributors to *Mystic Cults in Magna Graecia* examine an array of features associated with such "mystery religions" that were concerned with individual salvation through initiation and hidden knowledge rather than civic cults directed toward Olympian deities usually associated with Greek religion. Contributors present contemporary theories of ancient religion, field reports from recent archaeological work, and other frameworks for exploring mystic cults in general and individual deities specifically, with observations about cultural interactions throughout. Topics include Dionysos and Orpheus, the Goddess Cults, Isis in Italy, and Roman Mithras, explored by an international array of scholars including Giulia Sfameni Gasparro ("Aspects of the Cult of Demeter in Magna Graecia") and Alberto Bernabé ("Imago Inferorum Orphica"). The resulting volume illuminates this often misunderstood range of religious phenomena.

2009, 382 pp.

ISBN 978-0-292-71902-6, \$60.00

[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/casmys.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/casmys.html)

## Greek Sport and Social Status

By Mark Golden

From the ancient Olympic games to the World Series and the World Cup, athletic achievement has always conferred social status. In this collection of essays, a noted authority on ancient sport discusses how Greek sport has been used to claim and enhance social status, both in antiquity and in modern times.

Mark Golden explores a variety of ways in which sport provided a route to social status. In the first essay, he explains how elite horsemen and athletes tried to ignore the important roles that jockeys, drivers, and trainers played in their victories, as well as how female owners tried to rank their equestrian achievements above those of men and other women. In the next essay, Golden looks at the varied contributions that slaves made to sport, despite its use as a marker of free, Greek status. In the third essay, he evaluates the claims made by gladiators in the Greek east that they be regarded as high-status athletes and asserts that gladiatorial spectacle is much more like Greek sport than scholars today usually admit. In the final essay, Golden critiques the accepted accounts of ancient and modern Olympic history, arguing that attempts to raise the status of the modern games by stressing their links to the ancient ones are misleading. He concludes that the contemporary movement to call a truce in world conflicts during the Olympics is likewise based on misunderstandings of ancient Greek traditions.

*Fordyce W. Mitchel Memorial Lecture Series*  
2008, 208 pp.

ISBN 978-0-292-71869-2, \$50.00

[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/golgre.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/golgre.html)

## The Ancient Olympic Games

*Second Edition, Revised and Updated*

By Judith Swaddling

In this revised and enlarged edition of her indispensable guide to the ancient Games, Judith Swaddling traces their mythological and religious origins, and describes the events, the sacred ceremony, and the celebrations that were an essential part of the Olympic festival. A large, detailed model based on modern research and excavation reconstructs the site of ancient Olympia, where alongside religious and civic buildings there grew an elaborate sports complex with a stadium for 40,000 spectators, indoor and outdoor training facilities, hot and cold baths, a swimming pool, and a race course. Later chapters cover the diet and medical treatment of athletes, sponsorship, patronage, propaganda, and revivals of the Games. The last additional chapter on the modern Games is written in collaboration with Stewart Binns, an expert in this field who has worked closely with the International Olympic Committee over many years. Eleven additional archival photographs chart the major landmarks in the Olympics over the last hundred years.

2008, 120 pp., 54 color and 61 b&w illus.

ISBN 978-0-292-71893-7, \$19.95, paperback

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## Bodily Arts

*Rhetoric and Athletics in Ancient Greece*

By Debra Hawhee

The role of athletics in ancient Greece extended well beyond the realms of kinesiology, competition, and entertainment. In teaching and philosophy, athletic practices overlapped with rhetorical ones and formed a shared mode of knowledge production. *Bodily Arts* examines this intriguing intersection, offering an important context for understanding the attitudes of ancient Greeks toward themselves and their environment.

In classical society, rhetoric was an activity, one that was in essence “performed.” Detailing how athletics came to be rhetoric’s “twin art” in the bodily aspects of learning and performance, *Bodily Arts* draws on diverse orators and philosophers such as Isocrates, Demosthenes, and Plato, as well as medical treatises and a wealth of artifacts from the time, including statues and vases.

Debra Hawhee’s insightful study spotlights the notion of a classical gymnasium as the location for a habitual “mingling” of athletic and rhetorical performances, and the use of ancient athletic instruction to create rhetorical training based on rhythm, repetition, and response. Presenting her data against the backdrop of a broad cultural perspective rather than a narrow disciplinary one, Hawhee presents a pioneering interpretation of Greek civilization from the sixth, fifth, and fourth centuries BCE by observing its citizens in action.

2004, 240 pp., 24 b&w illus.

ISBN 978-0-292-72140-1, \$25.00, paperback

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## Isocrates and Civic Education

Edited by Takis Poulakos and David Depew

Civic virtue and the type of education that produces publicly minded citizens became a topic of debate in American political discourse of the 1980s, as it once was among the intelligentsia of Classical Athens. Conservatives such as former National Endowment for the Humanities chairman William Bennett and his successor Lynn Cheney held up the Greek philosopher Aristotle as the model of a public-spirited, virtue-centered civic educator. But according to the contributors in this volume, a truer model, both in his own time and for ours, is Isocrates, one of the preeminent intellectual figures in Greece during the fourth century B.C.

In this volume, ten leading scholars of Classics, rhetoric, and philosophy offer a pathfinding interdisciplinary study of Isocrates as a civic educator. Their essays are grouped into sections that investigate Isocrates’ program in civic education in general (J. Ober, T. Poulakos) and in comparison to the Sophists (J. Poulakos, E. Haskins), Plato (D. Konstan, K. Morgan), Aristotle (D. Depew, E. Garver), and contemporary views about civic education (R. Hariman, M. Leff). The contributors show that Isocrates’ rhetorical innovations carved out a deliberative process that attached moral choices to political questions and addressed ethical concerns as they could be realized concretely. His notions of civic education thus created perspectives that, unlike the elitism of Aristotle, could be used to strengthen democracy.

2004, 287 pp.

ISBN 978-0-292-72234-7, \$30.00, paperback

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## The Poetics of Appearance in the Attic Korai

By Mary Stieber

Some of the loveliest works of Archaic art were the Athenian korai—sculptures of beautiful young women presenting offerings to the goddess Athena that stood on the Acropolis. Sculpted in the sixth and early fifth centuries B.C., they served as votives until Persians sacked the citadel in 480/79 B.C. Subsequently, they were buried as a group and forgotten for nearly twenty-four centuries, until archaeologists excavated them in the 1880s. Today, they are among the treasures of the Acropolis Museum.

Mary Stieber takes a fresh look at the Attic korai in this book. Challenging the longstanding view that the sculptures are generic female images, she persuasively argues that they are instead highly individualized, mimetically realistic representations of Archaic young women, perhaps even portraits of real people. Marshalling a wide array of visual and literary evidence to support her claims, she shows that while the korai lack the naturalism that characterizes later Classical art, they display a wealth and realism of detail that makes it impossible to view them as generic, idealized images. This iconoclastic interpretation of the Attic korai adds a new dimension to our understanding of Archaic art and to the distinction between realism and naturalism in the art of all periods.

2004, 278 pp., 48 b&w illus.

ISBN 978-0-292-70180-9, \$45.00

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## Tragedy Offstage

*Suffering and Sympathy in Ancient Athens*

By Rachel Hall Sternberg

Humane ideals were central to the image Athenians had of themselves and their city during the classical period. Tragic plays, which formed a part of civic education, often promoted pity and compassion. But it is less clear to what extent Athenians embraced such ideals in daily life. How were they expected to respond, emotionally and pragmatically, to the suffering of other people? Under what circumstances? At what risk to themselves?

In this book, Rachel Hall Sternberg draws on evidence from Greek oratory and historiography of the fifth and fourth centuries BCE to study the moral universe of the ancient Athenians: how citizens may have treated one another in times of adversity, when and how they were expected to help. She develops case studies in five spheres of everyday life: home nursing, the ransom of captives, intervention in street crimes, the long-distance transport of sick and wounded soldiers, and slave torture. Her close reading of selected narratives suggests that Athenians embraced high standards for helping behavior—at least toward relatives, friends, and some fellow citizens. Meanwhile, a subtle discourse of moral obligation strengthened the bonds that held Athenian society together, encouraging individuals to bring their personal behavior into line with the ideals of the city-state.

2006, 250 pp., 5 tables

ISBN 978-0-292-72238-5, \$25.00, paperback

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## The Cast of Character

*Style in Greek Literature*

By Nancy Worman

Well before Aristotle's *Rhetoric* elucidated the elements of verbal style that give writing its persuasive power, Greek poets and prose authors understood the importance of style in creating compelling characters to engage an audience. And because their works were composed in predominantly oral settings, their sense of style included not only the characters' manner of speaking, but also their appearance and deportment. From Homeric epic to classical tragedy and oratory, verbal and visual cues work hand-in-hand to create distinctive styles for literary characters.

In this book, Nancy Worman investigates the development and evolution of ideas about style in archaic and classical literature through a study of representations of Odysseus and Helen. She demonstrates that, as liars and imitators, pleasing storytellers, and adept users of costume, these two figures are especially skillful manipulators of style. In tracing the way literary representations of them changed through time—from Homer's positive portrayal of their subtle self-presentations to the sharply polarized portrayals of these same subtleties in classical tragedy and oratory—Worman also uncovers a nascent awareness among the Greek writers that style may be used not only to persuade but also to distract and deceive.

2003, 288 pp.  
ISBN 978-0-292-71952-1, \$30.00, paperback  
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## The Captive Woman's Lament in Greek Tragedy

By Casey Dué

The laments of captive women found in extant Athenian tragedy constitute a fundamentally subversive aspect of Greek drama. In performances supported by and intended for the male citizens of Athens, the songs of the captive women at the Dionysia gave a voice to classes who otherwise would have been marginalized and silenced in Athenian society: women, foreigners, and the enslaved. *The Captive Woman's Lament in Greek Tragedy* addresses the possible meanings ancient audiences might have attached to these songs. Casey Dué challenges long-held assumptions about the opposition between Greeks and barbarians in Greek thought by suggesting that, in viewing the plight of the captive women, Athenian audiences extended pity to those least like themselves. Dué asserts that tragic playwrights often used the lament to create an empathetic link that blurred the line between Greek and barbarian.

After a brief overview of the role of lamentation in both modern and classical traditions, Dué focuses on the dramatic portrayal of women captured in the Trojan War, tracing their portrayal through time from the Homeric epics to Euripides' Athenian stage. The author shows how these laments evolved in their significance with the growth of the Athenian Empire. She concludes that while the Athenian polis may have created a merciless empire outside the theater, inside the theater they found themselves confronted by the essential similarities between themselves and those they sought to conquer.

2006, 199 pp.  
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## Diodorus Siculus, Books 11-12.37.1

*Greek History, 480-431 BC—the Alternative Version*

Translated with introduction and commentary by Peter Green

Sicilian historian Diodorus Siculus (ca. 100-30 BCE) is our only surviving source for a continuous narrative of Greek history from Xerxes' invasion to the Wars of the Successors following the death of Alexander the Great. Yet this important historian has been consistently denigrated as a mere copyist who slavishly reproduced the works of earlier historians without understanding what he was writing. By contrast, in this iconoclastic work Peter Green builds a convincing case for Diodorus' merits as a historian. Through a fresh English translation of a key portion of his multi-volume history (the so-called Bibliothekē, or "Library") and a commentary and notes that refute earlier assessments of Diodorus, Green offers a fairer, better balanced estimate of this much-maligned historian.

The portion of Diodorus' history translated here covers the period 480-431 BCE, from the Persian invasion of Greece to the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War. This half-century, known as the Pentekontaetia, was the Golden Age of Periclean Athens, a time of unprecedented achievement in drama, architecture, philosophy, historiography, and the visual arts. Green's accompanying notes and commentary revisit long-standing debates about historical inconsistencies in Diodorus' work and offer thought-provoking new interpretations and conclusions. In his masterful introductory essay, Green demolishes the traditional view of Diodorus and argues for a thorough critical reappraisal of this synthesizing historian, who attempted nothing less than a "universal history" that begins with the gods of mythology and continues down to the eve of Julius Caesar's Gallic campaigns.

2006, 336 pp., 8 maps, 1 table  
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## From Ikaría to the Stars

*Classical Mythification, Ancient and Modern*

By Peter Green

"I hadn't, till I really started digging, gauged the fierce intensity of the need for myth in the human psyche, of any age, or sensed the variety of motives dictating that need," writes Peter Green in the introduction to this wide-ranging collection of essays on classical mythology and the mythic experience. Using the need for myth as the starting point for exploring a number of topics in Greek mythology and history, Green advances new ideas about why the human urge to make myths persists across the millennia and why the borderland between mythology and history can sometimes be hard to map.

Green looks at both specific problems in classical mythology and larger theoretical issues. His explorations underscore how mythic expression opens a door into non-rational and quasi-rational modes of thought in which it becomes possible to rewrite painful truths and unacceptable history—which is, Green argues, a dangerous enterprise. His study of the intersections between classical mythology and Greek history ultimately drives home a larger point, "the degree of mythification and deception (of oneself no less than of others) of which the human mind is capable."

2004, 348 pp.  
ISBN 978-0-292-70230-1, \$55.00  
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## Antiphon the Athenian

*Oratory, Law, and Justice in the Age of the Sophists*

By Michael Gagarin

Antiphon was a fifth-century Athenian intellectual (ca. 480–411 BCE) who created the profession of speechwriting while serving as an influential and highly sought-out adviser to litigants in the Athenian courts. Three of his speeches are preserved, together with three sets of Tetralogies (four hypothetical paired speeches), whose authenticity is sometimes doubted. Fragments also survive of intellectual treatises on subjects including justice, law, and nature (*physis*), which are often attributed to a separate Antiphon the Sophist. Were these two Antiphons really one and the same individual, endowed with a wide-ranging mind ready to tackle most of the diverse intellectual interests of his day?

Through an analysis of all these writings, this book convincingly argues that they were composed by a single individual, Antiphon the Athenian. Michael Gagarin sets close readings of individual works within a wider discussion of the fifth-century Athenian intellectual climate and the philosophical ferment known as the sophistic movement. This enables him to demonstrate the overall coherence of Antiphon's interests and writings and to show how he was a pivotal figure between the sophists and the Attic orators of the fourth century. In addition, Gagarin's argument allows us to reassess the work of the sophists as a whole, so that they can now be seen as primarily interested in *logos* (speech, argument) and as precursors of fourth-century rhetoric, rather than in their usual role as foils for Plato.

2002, 236 pp.  
ISBN 978-0-292-72222-4, \$25.00, paperback  
[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/gagani.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/gagani.html)

## Popular Tyranny

*Sovereignty and Its Discontents in Ancient Greece*

Edited by Kathryn A. Morgan

The nature of authority and rulership was a central concern in ancient Greece, where the figure of the king or tyrant and the sovereignty associated with him remained a powerful focus of political and philosophical debate even as Classical Athens developed the world's first democracy. This collection of essays examines the extraordinary role that the concept of tyranny played in the cultural and political imagination of Archaic and Classical Greece through the interdisciplinary perspectives provided by internationally known archaeologists, literary critics, and historians.

The book ranges historically from the Bronze and early Iron Age to the political theorists and commentators of the middle of the fourth century B.C. and generically across tragedy, comedy, historiography, and philosophy. While offering individual and sometimes differing perspectives, the essays tackle several common themes: the construction of authority and of constitutional models, the importance of religion and ritual, the crucial role of wealth, and the autonomy of the individual. Moreover, the essays with an Athenian focus shed new light on the vexed question of whether it was possible for Athenians to think of themselves as tyrannical in any way. As a whole, the collection presents a nuanced survey of how competing ideologies and desires, operating through the complex associations of the image of tyranny, struggled for predominance in ancient cities and their citizens.

2003, 352 pp., 15 b&w illus.  
ISBN 978-0-292-72231-6, \$35.00, paperback  
[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/morpou.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/morpou.html)

## Periklean Athens and Its Legacy

### *Problems and Perspectives*

Edited by Judith M. Barringer  
and Jeffrey M. Hurwit

The late fifth century BC was the golden age of ancient Athens. Under the leadership of the renowned soldier-statesman Perikles, Athenians began rebuilding the Akropolis, where they created the still awe-inspiring Parthenon. Athenians also reached a zenith of artistic achievement in sculpture, vase painting, and architecture, which provided continuing inspiration for many succeeding generations.

The specially commissioned essays in this volume offer a fresh, innovative panorama of the art, architecture, history, culture, and influence of Periklean Athens. Written by leading experts in the field, the articles cover a wide range of topics, including:

- An evaluation of Perikles' military leadership during the early stages of the Peloponnesian War.
- Iconographical and iconological studies of vase paintings, wall paintings, and sculpture.
- Explorations of the Parthenon and other monuments of the Athenian Akropolis.
- The legacy of Periklean Athens and its influence upon later art.
- Assessments of the modern reception of the Akropolis.

As a whole, this collection of essays proves that even a well-explored field such as Periklean Athens can yield new treasures when mined by perceptive and seasoned investigators.

2005, 330 pp., 1 color and 159 b&w figures

ISBN 978-0-292-70622-4, \$55.00

[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/barper.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/barper.html)

## Homeric Responses

By Gregory Nagy

The Homeric *Iliad* and *Odyssey* are among the world's foremost epics. Yet, millennia after their composition, basic questions remain about them. Who was Homer—a real or an ideal poet? When were the poems composed—at a single point in time, or over centuries of composition and performance? And how were the poems committed to writing? These uncertainties have been known as The Homeric Question, and many scholars, including Gregory Nagy, have sought to solve it.

In *Homeric Responses*, Nagy presents a series of essays that further elaborate his theories regarding the oral composition and evolution of the Homeric epics. Building on his previous work in *Homeric Questions* and *Poetry as Performance: Homer and Beyond* and responding to some of his critics, he examines such issues as the importance of performance and the interaction between audience and poet in shaping the poetry; the role of the rhapsode (the performer of the poems) in the composition and transmission of the poetry; the “irreversible mistakes” and cross-references in the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* as evidences of artistic creativity; and the Iliadic description of the shield of Achilles as a pointer to the world outside the poem, the *polis* of the audience.

2003, 112 pp.

ISBN 978-0-292-70554-8, \$16.95, paperback

[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/nagres.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/nagres.html)

## Greek and Roman Comedy

### *Translations and Interpretations of Four Representative Plays*

Edited by Shawn O'Bryhim

Translated by George Fredric Franko,  
Timothy Moore, Shawn O'Bryhim, and  
Douglas Olson

Much of what we know of Greco-Roman comedy comes from the surviving works of just four playwrights—the Greeks Aristophanes and Menander and the Romans Plautus and Terence. To introduce these authors and their work to students and general readers, this book offers a new, accessible translation of a representative play by each playwright, accompanied by a general introduction to the author's life and times, a scholarly article on a prominent theme in the play, and a bibliography of selected readings about the play and playwright. The plays have been translated for readability and fidelity to the original text by established Classics scholars. Douglas Olson provides the translation and commentary for Aristophanes' *Acharnians*, Shawn O'Bryhim for Menander's *Dyskolos*, George Fredric Franko for Plautus' *Casina*, and Timothy J. Moore for Terence's *Phomio*.

2001, 330 pp.

ISBN 978-0-292-76055-4, \$30.00, paperback

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## Greek Myths

By Lucilla Burn

Here retold in all their dramatic power are some of the most exciting and influential of all Greek myths: the epic struggle of the Trojan War, the wanderings of Odysseus, the tragic destiny of Oedipus, and the heroic adventures of Herakles, Theseus, Perseus, and Jason.

*The Legendary Past Series*

1990, 80 pp., 40 b&w illus.

ISBN 978-0-292-72748-9, \$14.95, paperback

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## Homeric Questions

By Gregory Nagy

“... the latest in [Nagy's] series of brilliant and provocative works that open up new vistas in Homeric studies. . . . Informed and creative, wide-ranging and profound, this book stands at the cutting edge of Homeric scholarship and reminds readers why its author is one of the foremost classical scholars in the world today.” —Choice

“Nagy performs a valuable service, in the current climate of Homeric studies, simply by reminding us once again, and forcefully, that the relationship between our written texts of Greek epic and their oral origins is a problematic one.” —Southern Humanities Review

1996, 192 pp.

ISBN 978-0-292-75562-8, \$25.00, paperback

[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/naghom.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/naghom.html)

## The Theater of Plautus

### *Playing to the Audience*

By Timothy J. Moore

“This is a good book. Moore gives a careful, judicious analysis of Plautine theater. He does not dazzle with flamboyant new interpretations of the plays; rather, he provides a sound overview of Plautine theatricality and intelligent readings of individual plays. This book can be recommended to anyone engaged in the study of Plautus, from beginner to advanced scholar.”

—Bryn Mawr Classical Review

1998, 275 pp., 2 b&w illus.

ISBN 978-0-292-75217-7, \$24.95, paperback

[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/moothe.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/moothe.html)

December 2009

## Murder Was Not a Crime

### *Homicide and Power in the Roman Republic*

By Judy E. Gaughan

Embarking on a unique study of Roman criminal law, Judy Gaughan has developed a novel understanding of the nature of social and political power dynamics in republican government. Revealing the significant relationship between political power and attitudes toward homicide in the Roman republic, *Murder Was Not a Crime* describes a legal system through which families (rather than the government) were given the power to mete out punishment for murder.

With implications that could modify the most fundamental beliefs about the Roman republic, Gaughan's research maintains that Roman criminal law did not contain a specific enactment against murder, although it had done so prior to the overthrow of the monarchy. While kings felt an imperative to hold monopoly over the power to kill, Gaughan argues, the republic phase ushered in a form of decentralized government that did not see itself as vulnerable to challenge by an act of murder. And the power possessed by individual families ensured that the government would not attain the responsibility for punishing homicidal violence.

Drawing on surviving Roman laws and literary sources, *Murder Was Not a Crime* also explores the dictator Sulla's “murder law,” arguing that it lacked any government concept of murder and was instead simply a collection of earlier statutes repressing poisoning, arson, and the carrying of weapons. Reinterpreting a spectrum of scenarios, Gaughan makes new distinctions between the paternal head of household and his power over life and death, versus the power of consuls and praetors to command and kill.

JUDY E. GAUGHAN is Assistant Professor of History at Colorado State University.

*Ashley and Peter Larkin Series in Greek and Roman Culture*

2009, 200 pp.

ISBN 978-0-292-72111-1, \$50.00

[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/gaumur.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/gaumur.html)

## Exchange and the Maiden *Marriage in Sophoclean Tragedy*

By Kirk Ormand

Marriage is a central concern in five of the seven extant plays of the Greek tragedian Sophocles. In this pathfinding study, Kirk Ormand delves into the ways in which these plays represent and problematize marriage, thus offering insights into how Athenians thought about the institution of marriage.

1999, 231 pp.

ISBN 978-0-292-76052-3, \$25.00, paperback

[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/ormexh.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/ormexh.html)

**Heraldry for the Dead***Memory, Identity, and the Engraved Stone Plaques of Neolithic Iberia*

By Katina T. Lillios

"This is a fabulous book! Beautifully written, effectively organized, and richly illustrated. Once I started reading it, I was hooked. . . . This book actually has the potential to be one of the truly seminal studies in archaeology and anthropology (this is something I do not say lightly). It is one of those original studies that only appear rarely in a generation of scholarship."

—John K. Papadopoulos, Professor of Classical Archaeology, History, and Culture, UCLA

In the late 1800s, archaeologists began discovering engraved stone plaques in Neolithic (3500-2500 BC) graves in southwestern Portugal and Spain. About the size of a palm, usually made of slate, and incised with geometric or, more rarely, zoomorphic and anthropomorphic designs, these plaques have mystified generations of researchers. What do their symbols signify?

How were the plaques produced? Were they worn during an individual's lifetime, or only made at the time of their death? Why, indeed, were the plaques made at all?

Employing an eclectic range of theoretical and methodological lenses, Katina Lillios surveys all that is currently known about the Iberian engraved stone plaques and advances her own carefully considered hypotheses about their manufacture and meanings. After analyzing data on the plaques' workmanship and distribution, she builds a convincing case that the majority of the Iberian plaques were genealogical records of the dead that served as durable markers of regional and local group identities. Such records, she argues, would have contributed toward legitimating and perpetuating an ideology of inherited social difference in the Iberian Late Neolithic.

2008, illus.

ISBN 978-0-292-71822-7, \$60.00

[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/illher.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/illher.html)**Baetica Felix***People and Prosperity in Southern Spain from Caesar to Septimius Severus*

By Evan W. Haley

Baetica, the present-day region of Andalusia in southern Spain, was the wealthiest province of the Roman Empire. Its society was dynamic and marked by upward social and economic mobility, as the imperial peace allowed the emergence of a substantial middle social and economic stratum. Indeed, so mutually beneficial was the imposition of Roman rule on the local population of Baetica that it demands a new understanding of the relationship between Imperial Rome and its provinces.

*Baetica Felix* builds a new model of Roman-provincial relations through a socio-economic history of the province from Julius Caesar to the end of the second century A.D. Describing and analyzing the impact of Roman rule on a core province, Evan Haley addresses two broad questions: what effect did Roman rule have on patterns of settlement and production in Baetica, and how did it contribute to wealth generation and social mobility? His findings conclusively demonstrate that meeting the multiple demands of the Roman state created a substantial freeborn and ex-slave "middle stratum" of the population that outnumbered both the super-rich elite and the destitute poor.

2003, 297 pp., 2 maps, 1 photo

ISBN 978-0-292-72226-2, \$30.00, paperback

[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/halbae.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/halbae.html)**Vestal Virgins, Sibyls, and Matrons***Women in Roman Religion*

By Sarolta A. Takács

Roman women were the procreators and nurturers of life, both in the domestic world of the family and in the larger sphere of the state. Although deterred from participating in most aspects of public life, women played an essential role in public religious ceremonies, taking part in rituals designed to ensure the fecundity and success of the agricultural cycle on which Roman society depended. Thus religion is a key area for understanding the contributions of women to Roman society and their importance beyond their homes and families.

In this book, Sarolta A. Takács offers a sweeping overview of Roman women's roles and functions in religion and, by extension, in Rome's history and culture from the republic through the empire. She begins with the religious calendar and the various festivals in which women played a significant role. She then examines major female deities and cults, including the Sibyl, Mater Magna, Isis, and the Vestal Virgins, to show how conservative Roman society adopted and integrated Greek culture into its mythic history, artistic expressions, and religion. Takács's discussion of the Bona Dea Festival of 62 BCE and of the Bacchantes, female worshippers of the god Bacchus or Dionysus, reveals how women could also jeopardize Rome's existence by stepping out of their assigned roles. Takács's examination of the provincial female flaminiae and the Matres/Matronae demonstrates how women served to bind imperial Rome and its provinces into a cohesive society.

2007, 222 pp., 9 b&amp;w illus., 4 maps

ISBN 978-0-292-71693-3, \$55.00

ISBN 978-0-292-71694-0, \$24.95, paperback

[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/takves.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/takves.html)**The Empress Theodora***Partner of Justinian*

By James Allan Evans

Even by modern standards, the Empress Theodora (?-548) had a remarkable rise to power. Born into the lowest class of Byzantine society, she worked as an actress in burlesque theater. Yet she attracted the love of the future emperor Justinian, who, to the astonishment of proper society, made her not only his wife but also his partner in government. Justinian's respect for and trust in Theodora gave her power in her own right unmatched by almost any other Roman or Byzantine empress.

In this book, James Allan Evans provides a scholarly, yet highly accessible account of the life and times of the Empress Theodora. He follows her from her childhood as a Hippodrome bearkeeper's daughter to her imperial roles as Justinian's most trusted counselor and as an effective and powerful advocate for the downtrodden. In particular, he focuses on the ways in which Theodora worked to improve the lives of women. He also explores the pivotal role Theodora played in the great religious controversy of her time, involving a breach between sects in the Christian church.

2002, 172 pp., 9 b&amp;w illus., 1 figure

ISBN 978-0-292-70270-7, \$19.95, paperback

[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/evaemr.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/evaemr.html)**The Gardens of Sallust***A Changing Landscape*

By Kim J. Hartswick

"I know of no study quite like Kim Hartswick's treatment of the Horti Sallustiani, although I hope that it will soon stand as a model for other scholars. . . . The wealth of factual knowledge that has gone into this study is immense. . . . This is a marvelous piece of truly new scholarship."

—Ingrid D. Rowland, Getty Research Institute, author of *The Culture of the High Renaissance: Ancients and Moderns in Sixteenth-Century Rome*

Pleasure gardens, or horti, offered elite citizens of ancient Rome a retreat from the noise and grime of the city, where they could take their leisure and even conduct business amid lovely landscaping, architecture, and sculpture. One of the most important and beautiful of these gardens was the Horti Sallustiani, originally developed by the Roman historian Sallust at the end of the first century B.C. and later possessed and perfected by a series of Roman emperors. Though now irrevocably altered by two millennia of human history, the Gardens of Sallust endure as a memory of beauty and as a significant archaeological site, where fragments of sculpture and ruins of architecture are still being discovered.

In this ambitious work, Kim Hartswick undertakes the first comprehensive history of the Gardens of Sallust from Roman times to the present, as well as its influence on generations of scholars, intellectuals, and archaeologists. He draws from an astonishing array of sources to reconstruct the original dimensions and appearance of the gardens and the changes they have undergone at specific points in history. Hartswick thoroughly discusses the architectural features of the garden and analyzes their remains. He also studies the sculptures excavated from the gardens and discusses the subjects and uses of many outstanding examples.

2003, 233 pp., 115 b&amp;w figures

ISBN 978-0-292-70547-0, \$55.00

ISBN 978-0-292-71432-8, \$30.00, paperback

[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/hargar.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/hargar.html)**I Claudia II***Women in Roman Art and Society*

Edited by Diana E. E. Kleiner and Susan B. Matheson

*I Claudia: Women in Ancient Rome*—an exhibition and catalog produced by the Yale University Art Gallery—provided the first comprehensive study of the lives of Roman women as revealed in Roman art. Responding to the popular success of the exhibit and catalog, Diana E. E. Kleiner and Susan B. Matheson here gather ten additional essays by specialists in art history, history, and papyrology to offer further reflections on women in Roman society based on the material evidence provided by art, archaeology, and ancient literary sources.

In addition to the editors, the contributors are Corneliu C. Vermeule, Rolf Winkes, Mary T. Boatwright, Susan Wood, Eve D'Ambra, Andrew Oliver, Diana Delia, and Ann Ellis Hanson. Their essays, illustrated with black-and-white photos of the art under discussion, treat such themes as mothers and sons, marriage and widowhood, aging, adomment, imperial portraiture, and patronage.

2000, 191 pp., 78 b&amp;w illus., 5 line drawings

ISBN 978-0-292-74340-3, \$27.95, paperback

[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/klei2p.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/klei2p.html)

## Caesar in Gaul and Rome

### *War in Words*

By Andrew M. Riggsby

Anyone who has even a passing acquaintance with Latin knows “*Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres*” (“All Gaul is divided into three parts”), the opening line of *De Bello Gallico*, Julius Caesar’s famous commentary on his campaigns against the Gauls in the 50s BC. But what did Caesar intend to accomplish by writing and publishing his commentaries, how did he go about it, and what potentially unforeseen consequences did his writing have? These are the questions that Andrew Riggsby pursues in this fresh interpretation of one of the masterworks of Latin prose.

Riggsby uses contemporary literary methods to examine the historical impact that the commentaries had on the Roman reading public. In the first part of his study, Riggsby considers how Caesar defined Roman identity and its relationship to non-Roman others. He shows how Caesar opens up a possible vision of the political future in which the distinction between Roman and non-Roman becomes less important because of their joint submission to a Caesar-like leader. In the second part, Riggsby analyzes Caesar’s political self-fashioning and the potential effects of his writing and publishing the *Gallie War*. He reveals how Caesar presents himself as a subtly new kind of Roman general who deserves credit not only for his own virtues, but for those of his soldiers as well. Riggsby uses case studies of key topics (spatial representation, ethnography, *virtus* and technology, genre, and the just war), augmented by more synthetic discussions that bring in evidence from other Roman and Greek texts, to offer a broad picture of the themes of national identity and Caesar’s self-presentation.

2006, 286 pp., 8 halftones, 1 map, 2 figures, 4 tables  
ISBN 978-0-292-71303-1, \$45.00  
[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/rigcae.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/rigcae.html)

## Crime and Community in Ciceronian Rome

By Andrew Riggsby

In the late Roman Republic, acts of wrongdoing against individuals were prosecuted in private courts, while the *iudicia publica* (literally “public courts”) tried cases that involved harm to the community as a whole. In this book, Andrew M. Riggsby thoroughly investigates the types of cases heard by the public courts to offer a provocative new understanding of what has been described as “crime” in the Roman Republic and to illuminate the inherently political nature of the Roman public courts.

Through the lens of Cicero’s forensic oratory, Riggsby examines the four major public offenses: *ambitus* (bribery of the electorate), *de sicariis et veneficiis* (murder), *vis* (riot), and *repetundae* (extortion by provincial administrators). He persuasively argues that each of these offenses involves a violation of the proper relations between the state and the people, as interpreted by orators and juries. He concludes that in the late Roman Republic the only crimes were political crimes.

1999, 267 pp.  
ISBN 978-0-292-77099-7, \$25.00, paperback  
[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/rigcri.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/rigcri.html)

## Etruscan Myths

By Larissa Bonfante and Judith Swaddling

The Etruscans were a people of sophisticated culture and technology who lived in the area between Florence and Rome. Their civilization flourished for nearly a thousand years before being subsumed by the Roman Empire, but they left a substantial legacy to western civilization. In antiquity they were known as a wealthy, luxury-loving people, fond of banqueting and music and deeply religious. They were highly literate, but their literature has not survived, so we turn to Etruscan art to tell us about their mythology and beliefs. Their plentiful, spontaneous art also tells us a great deal about their lives and about the importance of women in their aristocratic society. Most informative of their own distinctive and colorful beliefs are their interpretations of scenes from Greek mythology, reflecting the importance of goddesses and demons in their religion, as well as scenes of the human sacrifice they practiced. This book serves as an excellent introduction to the world of the Etruscans and their mythology and is plentifully illustrated from the vast collection of the British Museum and other international museums.

### *Legendary Past Series*

2006, 80 pp., 40 b&w illus.

ISBN 978-0-292-70606-4, \$14.95, paperback

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## The Religion of the Etruscans

Edited by Nancy Thomson de Grummond and Erika Simon

Devotion to religion was the distinguishing characteristic of the Etruscan people, the most powerful civilization of Italy in the Archaic period. From a very early date, Etruscan religion spread its influence into Roman society, especially with the practice of divination.

The Etruscan priest Spurinna, to give a well-known example, warned Caesar to beware the Ides of March. Yet despite the importance of religion in Etruscan life, there are relatively few modern comprehensive studies of Etruscan religion, and none in English. This volume seeks to fill that deficiency by bringing together essays by leading scholars that collectively provide a state-of-the-art overview of Etruscan religion.

The eight essays in this book cover all of the most important topics in Etruscan religion, including the Etruscan pantheon and the roles of the gods, the roles of priests and divinatory practices, votive rituals, liturgical literature, sacred spaces and temples, and burial and the afterlife. In addition to the essays, the book contains valuable supporting materials, including the first English translation of an Etruscan Brontoscopic Calendar (which guided priests in making divinations), Greek and Latin sources about Etruscan religion (in the original language and English translation), a concordance to Etruscan inscriptions, and a glossary. Nearly 150 black and white photographs and drawings illustrate surviving Etruscan artifacts and inscriptions, as well as temple floor plans and reconstructions.

2006, 239 pp., 145 figures

ISBN 978-0-292-72146-3, \$35.00, paperback

[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/degrel.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/degrel.html)

## The Primacy of Vision in Virgil’s *Aeneid*

By Riggs Alden Smith

One of the masterpieces of Latin and, indeed, world literature, Virgil’s *Aeneid* was written during the Augustan “renaissance” of architecture, art, and literature that redefined the Roman world in the early years of the empire. This period was marked by a transition from the use of rhetoric as a means of public persuasion to the use of images to display imperial power. Taking a fresh approach to Virgil’s epic poem, Riggs Alden Smith argues that the *Aeneid* fundamentally participates in the Augustan shift from rhetoric to imagery because it gives primacy to vision over speech as the principal means of gathering and conveying information as it recounts the heroic adventures of Aeneas, the legendary founder of Rome.

Working from the theories of French phenomenologist Maurice Merleau-Ponty, Smith characterizes Aeneas as a voyant-visible, a person who both sees and is seen and who approaches the world through the faculty of vision. Engaging in close readings of key episodes throughout the poem, Smith shows how Aeneas repeatedly acts on what he sees rather than what he hears. Smith views Aeneas’ final act of slaying Turnus, a character associated with the power of oratory, as the victory of vision over rhetoric, a triumph that reflects the ascendancy of visual symbols within Augustan society. Smith’s new interpretation of the predominance of vision in the *Aeneid* makes it plain that Virgil’s epic contributes to a new visual culture and a new mythology of Imperial Rome.

2005, 271 pp., 6 b&w illus.

ISBN 978-0-292-70657-6, \$45.00

[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/smpri.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/smpri.html)

## Vergil, Philodemus, and the Augustans

Edited by David Armstrong, Jeffrey Fish, Patricia A. Johnston, and Marilyn B. Skinner

The Epicurean teacher and poet Philodemus of Gadara (c. 110–c. 40/35 BC) exercised significant literary and philosophical influence on Roman writers of the Augustan Age, most notably the poets Vergil and Horace. The essays in this book, derived from papers presented at the First International Symposium on Philodemus, Vergil, and the Augustans held in 2000, offer a new baseline for understanding the effect of Philodemus and Epicureanism on both the thought and poetic practices of Vergil, Horace, and other Augustan writers. The volume editors also provide a substantial introduction to Philodemus’ philosophical ideas for all classicists seeking a fuller understanding of this pivotal figure.

2003, 375 pp.

ISBN 978-0-292-72211-8, \$35.00, paperback

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## Blood in the Arena

### *The Spectacle of Roman Power*

By Alison Futrell

“... bring[s] fresh perspectives to the study of the Roman amphitheater, situating the Roman arena within a larger cross-cultural framework of human sacrifice and providing important insights into the psychological dimensions of these public spectacles for the Roman viewer.”

—*Classical World*

1997, 352 pp., 27 photos, 9 line drawings, 6 maps, 7 tables

ISBN 978-0-292-72523-2, \$26.95, paperback

[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/futblo.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/futblo.html)

## Conspiracy Narratives in Roman History

By Victoria Emma Pagán

Conspiracy is a thread that runs throughout the tapestry of Roman history. From the earliest days of the Republic to the waning of the Empire, conspiracies and intrigues created shadow worlds that undermined the openness of Rome's representational government. To expose these dark corners and restore a sense of order and safety, Roman historians frequently wrote about famous conspiracies and about how their secret plots were detected and the perpetrators punished. These accounts reassured readers that the conspiracy was a rare exception that would not happen again—if everyone remained vigilant.

In this first book-length treatment of conspiracy in Roman history, Victoria Pagán examines the narrative strategies that five prominent historians used to disclose events that had been deliberately shrouded in secrecy and silence. She compares how Sallust, Livy, and Tacitus constructed their accounts of the betrayed Catilinarian, Bacchanalian, and Pisonian conspiracies. Her analysis reveals how a historical account of a secret event depends upon the transmittal of sensitive information from a private setting to the public sphere—and why women and slaves often proved to be ideal transmitters of secrets. Pagán then turns to Josephus's and Appian's accounts of the assassinations of Caligula and Julius Caesar to explore how the two historians maintained suspense throughout their narratives, despite readers' prior knowledge of the outcomes. 2004, 207 pp.  
ISBN 978-0-292-72233-0, \$25.00, paperback  
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## Death and the Emperor Roman Imperial Funerary Monuments from Augustus to Marcus Aurelius

By Penelope J. E. Davies

"Davies sets out to ask, How did the Romans bury Caesar? And with what monuments did they sing his praises? ... The architectural elaboration of these structures, their siting in the capital, the lines of vision and approaches that exposed them to view, the paths their complex outworks formed for visitors to walk, are all picked out with skill and presented with care in *Death and the Emperor*."

—*Times Literary Supplement*

"This concise and lucidly written book is a very valuable new contribution to the studies of Roman imperial cult, political propaganda, and topography, and has the added benefit of discussing complex scholarly disputes in a manner that the non-specialist will probably follow with ease. ... There is material in this volume that will be immensely useful to researchers in many areas: archaeology, history of architecture, iconography, history of religion, and Roman political propaganda, to name just a few. I strongly recommend it to scholars interested in any or all of the above topics."

—*Bryn Mawr Classical Review*

"Even though its focus is on only seven specimens of architecture, the book touches upon a broad array of aspects of Roman imperial culture. Elegantly written and generously illustrated. ... this book should be of great interest to the general public as well as to the scholarly community."

—*American Journal of Archaeology*

2004, 281 pp., 117 b&w photos and line drawings  
ISBN 978-0-292-70275-2, \$24.95, paperback  
[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/davdep.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/davdep.html)

## Roman Tragedy Theatre to Theatricality

By Mario Erasmo

Roman tragedies were written for over three hundred years, but only fragments remain of plays that predate the works of Seneca in the mid-first century C.E., making it difficult to define the role of tragedy in ancient Roman culture. Nevertheless, in this pioneering book, Mario Erasmo draws on all the available evidence to trace the evolution of Roman tragedy from the earliest tragedians to the dramatist Seneca and to explore the role played by Roman culture in shaping the perception of theatricality on and off the stage.

Performing a philological analysis of texts informed by semiotic theory and audience reception, Erasmo pursues two main questions in this study: how does Roman tragedy become metatragedy, and how did off-stage theatricality come to compete with the theatre? Working chronologically, he looks at how plays began to incorporate a rhetorically realigned reality on stage, thus pointing to their own theatricality. And he shows how this theatricality, in turn, came to permeate society, so that real events such as the assassination of Julius Caesar took on theatrical overtones, while Pompey's theatre opening and the lavish spectacles of the emperor Nero deliberately blurred the lines between reality and theatre. Tragedy eventually declined as a force in Roman culture, Erasmo suggests, because off-stage reality became so theatrical that on-stage tragedy could no longer compete.

2004, 224 pp.  
ISBN 978-0-292-72220-0, \$25.00, paperback  
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## Roman Myths

By Jane F. Gardner

"Gardner, in *Roman Myths*, distills Roman mythological narratives drawn from numerous primary sources, and presents a coherent, tightly configured end product suitable for readers in high school and first-year college. ... This book is very well done, eminently useful in a nascent setting and could be an excellent spring board in a Latin class where background lectures conjoin with reading standard authors, such as Ovid, Vergil, Horace, or Cicero."

—*Classical World*

*The Legendary Past Series*  
1993, 80 pp., 40 b&w illus.  
ISBN 978-0-292-72768-7, \$14.95, paperback  
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## Among Women From the Homosocial to the Homoerotic in the Ancient World

Edited by Nancy Sorkin Rabinowitz and Lisa Auanger

Women's and men's worlds were largely separate in ancient Mediterranean societies, and, in consequence, many women's deepest personal relationships were with other women. Yet relatively little scholarly or popular attention has focused on women's relationships in antiquity, in contrast to recent interest in the relationships between men in ancient Greece and Rome. The essays in this book seek to close this gap by exploring a wide variety of textual and archaeological evidence for women's homosocial and homoerotic relationships from prehistoric Greece to fifth-century CE Egypt. 2002, 407 pp., 52 b&w photos, 16 line drawings  
ISBN 978-0-292-71946-0, \$35.00, paperback  
[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/rabamo.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/rabamo.html)

## Portraits of the Ptolemies Greek Kings as Egyptian Pharaohs

By Paul Edmund Stanwick

As archaeologists recover the lost treasures of Alexandria, the modern world is marveling at the latter-day glory of ancient Egypt and the Greeks who ruled it from the ascension of Ptolemy I in 306 B.C. to the death of Cleopatra the Great in 30 B.C. The abundance and magnificence of royal sculptures from this period testify to the power of the Ptolemaic dynasty and its influence on Egyptian artistic traditions that even then were more than two thousand years old.

In this book, Paul Edmund Stanwick undertakes the first complete study of Egyptian-style portraits of the Ptolemies. Examining one hundred and fifty sculptures from the vantage points of literary evidence, archaeology, history, religion, and stylistic development, he fully explores how they meld Egyptian and Greek cultural traditions and evoke surrounding social developments and political events. To do this, he develops a "visual vocabulary" for reading royal portraiture and discusses how the portraits helped legitimate the Ptolemies and advance their ideology. Stanwick also sheds new light on the chronology of the sculptures, giving dates to many previously undated ones and showing that others belong outside the Ptolemaic period.

2003, 256 pp., 282 b&w illus., 6 tables  
ISBN 978-0-292-77772-9, \$55.00  
[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/stapprt.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/stapprt.html)

## War, Women, and Druids Eyewitness Reports and Early Accounts of the Ancient Celts

By Philip Freeman

This book draws on the firsthand observations and early accounts of classical writers to piece together a detailed portrait of the ancient Celtic peoples of Europe and the British Isles. Philip Freeman groups the selections (ranging from short statements to longer treatises) by themes—war, feasting, poetry, religion, women, and the Western Isles. He also presents inscriptions written by the ancient Celts themselves. This wealth of material, introduced and translated by Freeman to be especially accessible to students and general readers, makes this book essential reading for everyone fascinated by the ancient Celts.

2002, 112 pp., 1 b&w illus.  
ISBN 978-0-292-71836-4, \$19.95, paperback  
[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/frewar.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/frewar.html)

## Ireland and the Classical World

By Philip Freeman

On the boundary of what the ancient Greeks and Romans considered the habitable world, Ireland was a land of myth and mystery in classical times. Classical authors frequently portrayed its people as savages—even as cannibals and devotees of incest—and evinced occasional uncertainty as to the island's shape, size, and actual location. Unlike neighboring Britain, Ireland never knew Roman occupation, yet literary and archaeological evidence prove that *Iuvema* was more than simply terra incognita in classical antiquity. In this book, Philip Freeman explores the relations between ancient Ireland and the classical world through a comprehensive survey of all Greek and Latin literary sources that mention Ireland.

2000, 166 pp., 5 b&w photos,  
22 line drawings, 6 tables  
ISBN 978-0-292-71875-3, \$24.95, paperback  
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*Classical oratory is an invaluable resource for the study of ancient Greek life and culture. The speeches offer evidence on Greek moral views, social and economic conditions, political and social ideology, law and legal procedure, and other aspects of Athenian culture that have been largely ignored: women and family life, slavery, and religion, to name just a few.*

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*The Oratory of Classical Greece, Vol. 12*

Michael Gagarin, series editor

2008, 214 pp.

ISBN 978-0-292-71783-1, \$55.00

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### Demosthenes, Speeches 60 and 61, Prologues, Letters

Translated by Ian Worthington

This is the tenth volume in the Oratory of Classical Greece.

Demosthenes is regarded as the greatest orator of classical antiquity. This volume contains his Funeral Oration (Speech 60) for those who died in the Battle of Chaeronea in 338 BC, in which Philip of Macedonia secured his dominance over Greece, as well as the so-called Erotic Essay (Speech 61), a rhetorical exercise in which the speaker eulogizes the youth Epicrates for his looks and physical prowess and encourages him to study philosophy in order to become a virtuous and morally upright citizen. The volume also includes fifty-six prologues (the openings to political speeches to the Athenian Assembly) and six letters apparently written during the orator's exile from Athens. Because so little literature survives from the 330s and 320s BC, these works provide valuable insights into Athenian culture and politics of that era.

2006, 178 pp.

ISBN 978-0-292-71331-4, \$45.00

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Translated by Harvey Yunis

*"Harvey Yunis' new translations of Demosthenes 18 and 19 stand as the most successful modern translations of these two great speeches."*

—Bryn Mawr Classical Review

Demosthenes is regarded as the greatest orator of classical antiquity. The two speeches translated in this book, the ninth volume in the Oratory of Classical Greece, grew out of his longtime rivalry with the orator Aeschines. In Speech 19 (*On the Dishonest Embassy*) delivered in 343 BC, Demosthenes attacks Aeschines for corruption centered around an ultimately disastrous embassy to Philip of Macedon that both men took part in. This speech made Demosthenes the leading politician in Athens for a time. Speech 18 (*On the Crown or De Corona*), delivered in 330 BC, is Demosthenes' most famous and influential oration. It resulted not only in Demosthenes receiving one of Athens' highest political honors but also in the defeat and disgrace of Aeschines, who retired from public life and left Athens forever.

2005, 273 pp., 1 illus.

ISBN 978-0-292-70578-4, \$22.95, paperback

www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/yundem.html

### Demosthenes, Speeches 27-38

Translated by Douglas M. MacDowell

This is the eighth volume in the Oratory of Classical Greece. This volume contains five speeches written for lawsuits in which Demosthenes sought to recover his inheritance, which he claimed was fraudulently misappropriated and squandered by the trustees of the estate. These speeches shed light on Athenian systems of inheritance, marriage, and dowry. The volume also contains seven speeches illustrating the legal procedure known as *paragraphe*, or "counter-indictment." Four of these are for lawsuits involving commercial shipping, a vital aspect of the Athenian economy that was crucial to maintaining the city's imported food supply. Another concerns the famous Athenian silver mines.

2004, 244 pp., 1 chart

ISBN 978-0-292-70254-7, \$22.95, paperback

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### Demosthenes, Speeches 50-59

Translated by Victor Bers

Demosthenes is regarded as the greatest orator of classical antiquity; indeed, his very eminence may be responsible for the inclusion under his name of a number of speeches he almost certainly did not write. The sixth volume in the series contains four speeches that are most probably the work of Apollodorus, who is often known as "the Eleventh Attic Orator." Regardless of their authorship, however, this set of ten law court speeches gives a vivid sense of public and private life in fourth-century BC Athens. They tell of the friendships and quarrels of rural neighbors, of young men joined in raucous, intentionally shocking behavior, of families enduring great poverty, and of the intricate involvement of prostitutes in the lives of citizens. They also deal with the outfitting of warships, the grain trade, challenges to citizenship, and restrictions on the civic role of men in debt to the state.

2003, 237 pp.

ISBN 978-0-292-70922-5, \$22.95, paperback

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### Isaeus

Translated with an introduction by Michael Edwards

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The orator Isaeus lived during the fourth century BC and was said to be the teacher of Demosthenes, Athens' most famous orator. Of the fifty or more speeches he is believed to have written, eleven survive in whole, one as a large fragment, and others as smaller fragments. This volume presents all the surviving works of Isaeus. The speeches mainly deal with inheritances and are a vital source of information regarding Greek law in this important area. In addition to translating the speeches, Michael Edwards provides a general introduction to Isaeus and Athenian inheritance law, as well as specific introductions and notes for each speech.

*The Oratory of Classical Greece, vol. 11*

Michael Gagarin, series editor

2007, 248 pp., 11 figures

ISBN 978-0-292-71646-9, \$22.95, paperback

www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/edwisa.html

### Lysias

Translated by S. C. Todd

This second volume in the series contains all the complete works and eleven of the largest fragments attributed to Lysias, the leading speechwriter of the generation (403-380 B.C.) after the Peloponnesian War, who was also one of the finest and most deceptive storytellers of all time. As a noncitizen resident in Athens, Lysias could take no direct part in politics, but his speeches, written for clients to deliver in court, paint vivid pictures of various private and public disputes.

2000, 432 pp., 3 tables

ISBN 978-0-292-78166-5, \$37.00, paperback

www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/todlys.html

**Isocrates II**

Translated by Terry L. Papillon

This is the seventh volume in the Oratory of Classical Greece.

The Athenian rhetorician Isocrates (436–338) was one of the leading intellectual figures of the fourth century. This volume contains his orations 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, and 14, as well as all of his letters. These are Isocrates' political works. Three of the discourses — *Panathenaicus*, *On the Peace*, and the most famous, *Panegyricus* — focus on Athens, Isocrates' home. *Archidamus* is written in the voice of the Spartan prince to his assembly, and *Plataicus* is in the voice of a citizen of Plataea asking Athens for aid, while in *To Philip*, Isocrates himself calls on Philip of Macedon to lead a unified Greece against Persia.

2004, 332 pp.

ISBN 978-0-292-70246-2, \$22.95, paperback

[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/papiso.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/papiso.html)**Isocrates I**

Translated by David C. Mirhady and Yun Lee Too

The fourth volume in the Oratory of Classical Greece series contains works from the early, middle, and late career of the Athenian rhetorician Isocrates (436–338). Among the translated works are his legal speeches, pedagogical essays, and his lengthy autobiographical defense, *Antidosis*. In them, he seeks to distinguish himself and his work, which he characterizes as “philosophy,” from that of the sophists and other intellectuals such as Plato. Isocrates' identity as a teacher was an important mode of political activity, through which he sought to instruct his students, foreign rulers, and his fellow Athenians. He was a controversial figure who championed a role for the written word in fourth-century politics and thought.

2000, 311 pp.

ISBN 978-0-292-75238-2, \$30.00, paperback

[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/miriso.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/miriso.html)**Dinarchus, Hyperides, and Lycurgus**

Translated by Ian Worthington, Craig Cooper, and Edward M. Harris

This fifth volume of the series combines the surviving speeches of three orators who stand at the end of the classical period. Dinarchus was not an Athenian, but he was called on to write speeches in connection with a corruption scandal (the Harpalus affair) that put an end to the career of Demosthenes. His speeches thus raise many of the vital issues surrounding the Macedonian conquest of Athens and the final years of Athenian democracy. Hyperides was an important public figure who was involved in many of the events described by Dinarchus and Lycurgus. His speeches open a window into many interesting facets of Athenian life. Lycurgus was one of the leading politicians in Athens during the reign of Alexander the Great and put Athenian public finances on a more secure footing. He was also a deeply religious man, who tried to revive Athenian patriotism after the crushing defeat at Chaeronea.

2001, 254 pp.

ISBN 978-0-292-79143-5, \$21.95, paperback

[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/wordin.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/wordin.html)**Aeschines**

Translated by Chris Carey

The third volume contains the three surviving speeches of Aeschines (390–? B.C.). His speeches all revolve around political developments in Athens during the second half of the fourth century B.C. and reflect the internal political rivalries in an Athens overshadowed by the growing power of Macedonia in the north. The first speech was delivered when Aeschines successfully prosecuted Timarchus, a political opponent, for having allegedly prostituted himself as a young man. The other two speeches were delivered in the context of Aeschines' long-running political feud with Demosthenes. As a group, the speeches provide important information on Athenian law and politics, Demosthenes and his career, sexuality and social history, and the historical rivalry between Athens and Macedonia.

2000, 293 pp.

ISBN 978-0-292-71223-2, \$21.95, paperback

[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/caraes.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/caraes.html)**Antiphon and Andocides**

Translated by Michael Gagarin and Douglas MacDowell

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This volume contains the works of the two earliest surviving Greek orators, Antiphon and Andocides.

Antiphon (ca. 480–411) was a leading Athenian intellectual and creator of the profession of logography (“speech writing”), whose special interest was law and justice. His six surviving works all concern homicide cases. Andocides (ca. 440–390) was involved in two religious scandals — the mutilation of the Herms (busts of Hermes) and the revelation of the Eleusinian Mysteries — on the eve of the fateful Athenian expedition to Sicily in 415. His speeches are a defense against charges relating to those events.

1998, 202 pp.

ISBN 978-0-292-72808-0, \$35.00

ISBN 978-0-292-72809-7, \$19.95, paperback

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October 2009

**Assyrian Palace Sculptures**

By Paul Collins

With photographs by Lisa Baylis and Sandra Marshall

Between the ninth and seventh centuries BC, the small kingdom of Assyria in northern Iraq expanded to dominate the region from Egypt to Iran. The power of the Assyrian kings was reflected in a series of magnificent palaces in which the walls of principal rooms and courtyards were lined with huge panels of alabaster carved with images of the monarch as priest, victorious warrior, and hunter. These sculptures constitute some of the most impressive witnesses of the ancient Middle East, and this book serves as a superb visual introduction to what are undoubtedly some of the greatest carvings from the ancient world.

The book showcases a series of specially taken photographs of the British Museum's unrivaled collection of Assyrian sculptures. The images capture the majesty of the Assyrian king, as well as his magnificent court and its protecting divinities. An introduction sets the sculptures in their cultural and art historical context. A brief history of Assyria and the royal palaces is followed by an overview of the subject matter and meaning of the sculptures together with a discussion of their relationship with the artistic traditions of ancient Iraq and the wider region. There is also an exploration of the sculptures as the earliest examples of complex narrative art that developed from summary or symbolic scenes of royal achievements into images with multilayered meanings that occupied entire rooms and captured the raw emotion and energy of animals and humans with remarkable vitality.

PAUL COLLINS is curator of Later Mesopotamian antiquities at the British Museum in London. For five years, he was Assistant Curator in the Department of Near Eastern Art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. He is the author of numerous publications on ancient Mesopotamia.  
2009, 144 pp., 140 color plates  
ISBN 978-0-292-72169-2, \$45.00  
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**Princess, Priestess, Poet**  
*The Sumerian Temple Hymns of Enheduanna*

By Betty De Shong Meador

Foreword by John Maier

"Meador succeeds in presenting very unusual poetic material (translated beautifully) and in providing historical and cultural material that is still, alas, not well known to modern readers. [This work] is exceptional in succeeding at these difficult purposes."

—John Maier, Distinguished Teaching Professor Emeritus of English, SUNY College at Brockport

Living in 2300 BCE, Sumerian high priestess Enheduanna became the first author of historical record by signing her name to a collection of hymns written for forty-two temples throughout the southern half of ancient Mesopotamia, the civilization now known as Sumer.

Each of her hymns confirmed to the worshipers in each city the patron deity's unique character and significance. The collected hymns became part of the literary canon of the remarkable Sumerian culture and were copied by scribes in the temples for hundreds of years after Enheduanna's death.

Betty De Shong Meador offers here the first collection of original translations of all forty-two hymns along with a lengthy examination of the relevant deity and city, as well as an analysis of the verses themselves. She introduces the volume with discussions of Sumerian history and mythology, as well as with what is known about Enheduanna, thought to be the first high priestess to the moon god Nanna, and daughter of Sargon, founder of one of the first empires in human history.  
2009, 318 pp.  
ISBN 978-0-292-71932-3, \$60.00  
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**Inanna, Lady of Largest Heart**  
*Poems of the Sumerian High Priestess Enheduanna*

By Betty De Shong Meador

Foreword by Judy Grahn

This book provides the complete texts of Enheduanna's hymns to Inanna, skillfully and beautifully rendered by Betty De Shong Meador, who also discusses how the poems reflect Enheduanna's own spiritual and psychological liberation from being an obedient daughter in the shadow of her ruler father. Meador frames the poems with background information on the religious and cultural systems of ancient Mesopotamia and the known facts of Enheduanna's life. With this information, she explores the role of Inanna as the archetypal feminine, the first goddess who encompasses both the celestial and the earthly and shows forth the full scope of women's potential.

2001, 245 pp., 22 b&w photos, 1 map  
ISBN 978-0-292-75242-9, \$23.95, paperback  
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**When Writing Met Art**  
*From Symbol to Story*

By Denise Schmandt-Besserat

Denise Schmandt-Besserat opened a major new chapter in the history of literacy when she demonstrated that the cuneiform script invented in the ancient Near East in the late fourth millennium BC—the world's oldest known system of writing—derived from an archaic counting device. Her discovery, which she published in *Before Writing: From Counting to Cuneiform* and *How Writing Came About*, was widely reported in professional journals and the popular press. In 1999, *American Scientist* chose *How Writing Came About* as one of the "100 or so Books that shaped a Century of Science."

In *When Writing Met Art*, Schmandt-Besserat expands her history of writing into the visual realm of communication. Using examples of ancient Near Eastern writing and masterpieces of art, she shows that between 3500 and 3000 BC the conventions of writing—everything from its linear organization to its semantic use of the form, size, order, and placement of signs—spread to the making of art, resulting in artworks that presented complex visual narratives in place of the repetitive motifs found on preliterate art objects. Schmandt-Besserat then demonstrates art's reciprocal impact on the development of writing. She shows how, beginning in 2700–2600 BC, the inclusion of inscriptions on funerary and votive art objects emancipated writing from its original accounting function. To fulfill its new role, writing evolved to replicate speech; this in turn made it possible to compile, organize, and synthesize unlimited amounts of information; and to preserve and disseminate information across time and space.  
2007, 144 pp., 20 b&w photos, 32 line drawings  
ISBN 978-0-292-71334-5, \$45.00  
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**How Writing Came About**

By Denise Schmandt-Besserat

"Discoveries in the history of writing are rare, but Denise Schmandt-Besserat made one in realizing that phonetic writing in the West descends not from pictography, a view repeated everywhere, but from abstract, nonphonetic, mostly noniconographic accounting tokens used in Neolithic farming communities of the Near East beginning from about 8000 B.C. A condensation of volume I of *Before Writing* . . . this book is a perfect production, utterly lucid, thoughtfully illustrated, and thoroughly convincing."

—*American Journal of Archaeology*  
1996, 207 pp., 27 b&w photos, 18 line drawings, 3 maps, 5 tables, 42 pages of charts  
ISBN 978-0-292-77704-0, \$24.95, paperback  
[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/schhop.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/schhop.html)

Eugene M. Kayden Press Book Award

**Before Writing***Volume I: From Counting to Cuneiform*  
(Note: Volume II is out of print)

By Denise Schmandt-Besserat

Foreword by William W. Hallo

"Schmandt-Besserat's discovery and its ramifications . . . are crucial to understanding the development of civilization. . . . This is a thought-provoking book, beautifully produced, and what it tells us is of great importance."

—*Times Literary Supplement*  
1992, 283 pp., 175 b&w photos, 43 line drawings  
ISBN 978-0-292-70783-2, \$75.00  
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## Dancing at the Dawn of Agriculture

By Yosef Garfinkel

As the nomadic hunters and gatherers of the ancient Near East turned to agriculture for their livelihood and settled into villages, religious ceremonies involving dancing became their primary means for bonding individuals into communities and households into villages. So important was dance that scenes of dancing are among the oldest and most persistent themes in Near Eastern prehistoric art, and these depictions of dance accompanied the spread of agriculture into surrounding regions of Europe and Africa.

In this pathfinding book, Yosef Garfinkel analyzes depictions of dancing found on archaeological objects from the Near East, southeastern Europe, and Egypt to offer the first comprehensive look at the role of dance in these Neolithic (7000–4000 BC) societies. In the first part of the book, Garfinkel examines the structure of dance, its functional roles in the community (with comparisons to dance in modern pre-state societies), and its cognitive, or symbolic, aspects. This analysis leads him to assert that scenes of dancing depict real community rituals linked to the agricultural cycle and that dance was essential for maintaining these calendrical rituals and passing them on to succeeding generations. In the concluding section of the book, Garfinkel presents and discusses the extensive archaeological data—some 400 depictions of dance—on which his study is based.

2003, 346 pp., 199 b&w illus., 7 maps, 7 tables  
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Illustrated by Tessa Rickards

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—*Religious Studies Review*

1992, 192 pp., illus.  
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*Legendary Past Series*

1993, 80 pp., 40 b&w illus.  
ISBN 978-0-292-71158-7, \$14.95, paperback  
[www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/curpep.html](http://www.utexas.edu/utpress/books/curpep.html)  
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## Masterpieces of Ancient Egypt

By Nigel Strudwick

The British Museum has the largest and finest collection of antiquities from Egypt and the Sudan outside of those countries. Masterpieces of Ancient Egypt presents the highlights of the British Museum's Egyptian collection for the first time in print. This beautiful volume displays 200 of the most important and famous objects, including the Rosetta Stone, as well as a selection of lesser-known but equally significant pieces. Together, these works offer an overview of the whole of ancient Egyptian art.

Each object is illustrated with a full-page color photograph, many of which were taken especially for this publication. The accompanying text unfolds the story and features of each object. The introduction offers a brief history of the vast collections of the Department of Ancient Egypt and Sudan and a description of how and why items are selected for display in the permanent galleries of the British Museum.

2007, 352 pp., 220 color plates  
ISBN 978-0-292-71662-9, \$35.00  
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## Ancient Egyptian Literature

*An Anthology*

Translated by John L. Foster

*"Do not be arrogant because of your knowledge;  
approach the unlettered as well as the wise.  
The summit of artistry cannot be reached,  
nor does craftsman ever attain pure mastery.  
More hidden than gems is chiseled expression  
yet found among slave girls grinding the grain."*

—from the Maxims of Ptahhotep

Poetry, stories, hymns, prayers, and wisdom texts found exquisite written expression in ancient Egypt while their literary counterparts were still being recited around hearth fires in ancient Greece and Israel. Yet, because of its very antiquity and the centuries during which the language was forgotten, ancient Egyptian literature is a newly discovered country for modern readers.

This anthology offers an extensive sampling of all the major genres of ancient Egyptian literature. It includes all the texts from John Foster's previous book *Echoes of Egyptian Voices*, along with selections from his *Love Songs of the New Kingdom* and *Hymns, Prayers, and Songs: An Anthology of Ancient Egyptian Lyric Poetry*, as well as previously unpublished translations of four longer and two short poems. Foster's translations capture the poetical beauty of the Egyptian language and the spirit that impelled each piece's composition, making these ancient masterworks sing for modern readers. An introduction to ancient Egyptian literature and its translation, as well as brief information about the authorship and date of each selection, completes the volume.

2001, 298 pp., 13 line drawings  
ISBN 978-0-292-72527-0, \$19.95, paperback  
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By George Hart

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—*Classical World*

*Legendary Past Series*

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—*Popular Archaeology*

1990, 192 pp., 60 color and 85 b&w illus.

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*The Egyptian Bookshelf*

1996, 111 pp., 8 color and 66 b&w illus.

ISBN 978-0-292-78141-2, \$18.95, paperback

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**The Black Death in Egypt and England**

*A Comparative Study*  
By Stuart J. Borsch

Throughout the fourteenth century AD/eighth century H, waves of plague swept out of Central Asia and decimated populations from China to Iceland. So devastating was the Black Death across the Old World that some historians have compared its effects to those of a nuclear holocaust. As countries began to recover from the plague during the following century, sharp contrasts arose between the East, where societies slumped into long-term economic and social decline, and the West, where technological and social innovation set the stage for Europe's dominance into the twentieth century. Why were there such opposite outcomes from the same catastrophic event?

In contrast to previous studies that have looked to differences between Islam and Christianity for the solution to the puzzle, this pioneering work proposes that a country's system of landholding primarily determined how successfully it recovered from the calamity of the Black Death. Stuart Borsch compares the specific cases of Egypt and England, countries whose economies were based in agriculture and whose pre-plague levels of total and agrarian gross domestic product were roughly equivalent. Undertaking a thorough analysis of medieval economic data, he cogently explains why Egypt's centralized and urban landholding system was unable to adapt to massive depopulation, while England's localized and rural landholding system had fully recovered by the year 1500.  
2005, 207 pp., 1 map, 43 line drawings, 34 tables  
ISBN 978-0-292-72213-2, \$25.00, paperback  
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By Howard R. Turner

Turner offers a fully illustrated, highly accessible introduction to the scientific achievements of medieval Islam. He explores medieval Islamic accomplishments in cosmology, mathematics, astronomy, astrology, geography, medicine, natural sciences, alchemy, and optics. He also indicates the ways in which Muslim scientific achievement influenced the advance of science in the Western world from the Renaissance to the modern era.  
1997, 282 pp., 98 halftones, 8 line drawings, 3 maps  
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Nikos Stabakis groups the Greek surrealists into three generations: the founders (such as Andreas Embirikos, Nikos Engonopoulos, and Nicolas Calas), the second generation, and the Pali Group, which formed around the magazine *Pali*. For each generation, he provides a very helpful introduction to the themes and concerns that animate their work, as well as concise biographies of each writer. Stabakis anthologizes translations of all the key surrealist works of each generation — poetry, prose, letters, and other document — as well as a selection of rarer texts. His introduction to the volume places Greek surrealism within the context of the international movement, showing how Greek writers and artists used surrealism to express their own cultural and political realities.

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What is “art”? Why have human societies through all time and around the globe created those objects we call works of art? Is there any way of defining art that can encompass everything from Paleolithic objects to the virtual images created by the latest computer technology? Questions such as these have preoccupied Esther Pasztory since the beginning of her scholarly career. In this authoritative volume, she distills four decades of research and reflection to propose a path-breaking new way of understanding what art is and why human beings create it that can be applied to all cultures throughout time.

At its heart, Pasztory’s thesis is simple and yet profound. She asserts that humans create things (some of which modern Western society chooses to call “art”) in order to work out our ideas — that is, we literally think with things. Pasztory draws on examples from many societies to argue that the art-making impulse is primarily cognitive and only secondarily aesthetic. She demonstrates that “art” always reflects the specific social context in which it is created, and that as societies become more complex, their art becomes more rarefied.

Pasztory presents her thesis in a two-part approach. The first section of the book is an original essay entitled “Thinking with Things” that develops Pasztory’s unified theory of what art is and why we create it. The second section is a collection of eight previously published essays that explore the art-making process in both Pre-Columbian and Western societies. Pasztory’s work combines the insights of art history and anthropology in the light of poststructuralist ideas. Her book will be indispensable reading for everyone who creates or thinks about works of art.

2005, 264 pp., 145 b&amp;w illus.

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These claims were motivated by politics as much as by scholarship, with nationalists seeking to unite citizens through pride in their ancient past as they challenged Western powers that still exercised considerable influence over local governments and economies. James Goode’s analysis of archaeological affairs in Turkey, Egypt, Iran, and Iraq during this period offers fascinating new insight into the rise of nationalism in the Middle East, as well as archaeological and diplomatic history.

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