

the course of two years. Readers who may be inspired to recreate the author's journey in an epic three- or four-day continuous hike, therefore, will need to consult other resources.

Alan Montgomery's *Walking the Antonine Wall* is an enjoyable book that should appeal to a variety of readers: aficionados of travel writing, specialised scholars of Roman history, and especially Latin teachers who would like to learn more about Caledonia in order to share information about this frequently overlooked corner of the Roman Empire with students. The Antonine Wall may never be as famous as Hadrian's Wall, but it is certainly more than 'just a ditch,' and as Montgomery eloquently and cogently argues in the book, it is a monument worthy of our attention and appreciation.

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Telling Tales in Nature. Underworld Tales

Robinson (L.) Pp. 46. Seattle, USA: Independently published, 2022. Paper, £5.99. ISBN: 979-8791380333.

Steven Hunt

University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK
sch43@cam.ac.uk



This slim volume contains four short chapters, each of which is centred around a plant which is rooted in a myth: Pomegranate, Mint, Asphodel and White Poplar. After a brief description of each plant, attractively illustrated by Lydia Hall, author Lorna Robinson (of Iris Project fame) tells a mythological story from the point of view of the spirit of the plant itself. Each chapter ends with some background information about the myth and other interesting facts related to the plant.

For the pomegranate, Robinson describes the familiar story of Demeter and Hades, with the abrupt change from joy at eating the seeds to the onset of knowledge that Persephone had unwittingly fallen into a contract to stay in the Underworld six months of the year. The story of Minthe follows, more gloomy, as she waits by the side of the river Cocytus, crushed by the absence of the love of Hades. In Asphodel, Robinson takes on the persona of the Asphodel Fields themselves as they are created to welcome the shades of the dead. Finally, Leuke reminisces of the exhaustion of age, eventual death and final rebirth as the white poplar tree.

These stories are sad, slightly gloomy little things, aching with the pain of rejection and sorrow: perhaps not for every child, but maybe some will draw solace and interest from them and follow up further mythological references for themselves.

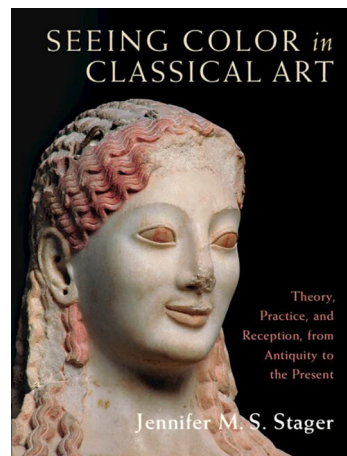
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Seeing Color in Classical Art. Theory, Practice, and Reception, from Antiquity to the Present

Stager (J.M.S.) Pp. xiv + 328, b/w & colour ills. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2022. Cased, £39.99. ISBN: 978-1-316-51645-4.

Timothy Adelani

Pimlico Academy, London, UK
TimAdelani@outlook.com



Teaching around statues and art in the Classical world has changed significantly, and while the discussion of colour and pigment in art has become increasingly important, it still lacks in-depth analysis of the effect that colour has on our interpretation of art. This book does a very effective job on this and provides a helpful overview of how colour in art changes the story that an object can tell. This book provides students

and teachers with a very different perspective on colour in Classical art because it is centred around the conclusion that art was full of colour, and the discussion stems from that point.

What is immediately noticeable about this work of scholarship is that it is written with a mixed audience in mind. There are concepts around art, trade and art theory which could be complicated for a general reader, but they are explained simply, and tied into illustrated examples which make them hugely more accessible.

This book also provides context and history around the creation and use of colour in the ancient world. By examining the pigments and dyes that were used in various pieces of Classical art, and looking at their wider context and culture, the book helps to build a much more comprehensive picture of the role that colour played in the wider society. With an examination of the sourcing and process of the pigments, and a discussion of its place within ancient economies, the book provides readers with alternative approaches to engaging with polychromy in art in the Classical world. The analysis of the importance and far-reaching nature of the trade of pigments, and how they are interlinked, is necessary for students to better understand the importance of polychromy to the ancient viewers.

Furthermore, the book is particularly engaging for students and teachers due to its use of a high number of illustrations and pictures. While the book, as expected, is based on the use of the different types of objects including sculpture, paintings, architectural sculpture and mosaics, without the inclusion of images the accessibility of the book would have been greatly reduced. In its current form, this book is an amazing teaching resource as it allows educators to effectively tie the

academic discussion of the book into concrete examples. This would be particularly useful to add more depth to classes with GCSE and A level students who are looking at free-standing and architectural sculpture as part of Classical Civilisation. Furthermore, this book is accessible enough that the content can be adapted for students studying the Classical world throughout KS3.

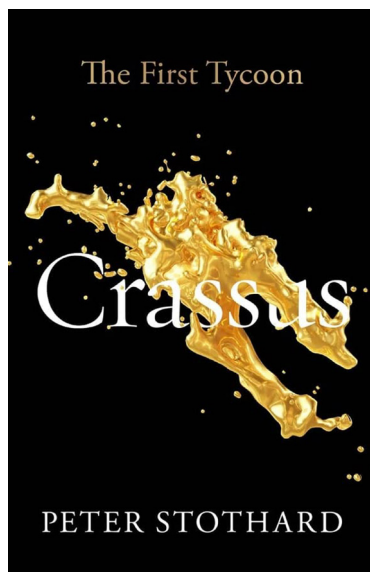
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Crassus: The First Tycoon

Stothard (P.) Pp. xii + 168, map. New Haven, CT and London: Yale University Press, 2022. Paper, £28.99 (Cased, £18.99). ISBN: 978-0-300-25660-4

Jodie Reynolds

Greenhead Sixth Form College, Huddersfield, UK
JReynolds@greenhead.ac.uk



'The first tycoon of ancient Rome was also its most famous loser.' This zippy opening line to Stothard's compact biography of Marcus Licinius Crassus had me hooked from the outset. Sometimes I find that biographies of ancient Romans can become rather ponderous, but this neat little volume avoids this by virtue of its relatively short length. It is part of Yale University Press' new 'Ancient Lives' series, which aims to tell the stories of figures from antiquity in a way that makes the problems that they faced, and actions that they took,

understandable from the reader's modern world perspective. Whilst some may dislike this attempt to relate, I think that this can be very useful for a teacher trying to encourage sixth formers to grasp what can be a very confusing time period.

Stothard begins his biography with the event that most people relate Crassus with, his disastrous defeat at Carrhae in 53 BC. He then circles back to the very beginning and considers all of the events which led Crassus to his biggest mistake: death at the hands of the Parthians and the humiliating loss of the Roman legionary standards. In doing this, Crassus becomes a rather tragic figure, a clever man who built his fortune by novel methods: taking an army of highly educated slaves and using them to build a property empire, ruthlessly exploiting Rome's vulnerability to fire and inadequate safety systems.

I always considered my knowledge of the years leading to the end of the Roman Republic to be good, but I realised when reading this that I did not know very much about Crassus at all. Pompey and Caesar tend to get the headlines when the story of the "Three

Headed Monster' (the so-called 'First Triumvirate') is told. Crassus is often relegated simply to the role of banker, a shadowy figure in the background, whose role is not always entirely clear. Stothard's Crassus, rather than simply being portrayed as greedy, a modern view which is heavily developed from Plutarch, is an outsider, someone who had to forge a different path as he did not quite fit in. To the traditional senatorial elite Crassus had the right family credentials, but he was too young and too rich. However, to the populist elements he was a loan shark, only interested in what he could gain. He also lacked the military genius of Pompey and Caesar, despite coping well, if reluctantly, with the Spartacus revolt.

This book is not a good first foray into the first century BC. Due to its length, it is assumed that the reader already knows the main events and characters. What I found interesting was Stothard's analysis of Crassus' role in the Catilinarian conspiracy and the career of Clodius. Often, he is just confusingly in the background, with little consideration of what he was hoping to achieve. Here Crassus is outlined as a man with twisting loyalties, focused entirely on how he could become number one, with no consideration of the broader consequences of the actions he was taking. Stothard's account of Crassus' Parthian campaign gallops along, a little like his dashing cavalry hero son Publius, and there is a real sense of foreboding as the omens and advice ignored by Crassus are outlined.

This book is not footnoted, but there are useful end notes which would be helpful in allowing the reader to access Stothard's source material. He clearly uses Plutarch extensively, but there are lots of other helpful suggestions for further reading, both primary and secondary. There is also a handy timeline and map, which is always appreciated.

Overall, I thoroughly enjoyed this book and found that I was eager to read more due to the short chapters and engaging writing style. This would be a good addition to a sixth form library if students are studying the Fall of the Roman Republic, but they will need some background on the period first.

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Looking at Agamemnon

Stuttard (D.) (ed.) Pp. viii + 228. London: Bloomsbury Academic, 2021. Paper, £28.99 (Cased, £85). ISBN: 978-1-350-21434-7

Danny Pucknell

Cardiff and Vale College, Cardiff, Wales, UK
Pucknell_3@hotmail.co.uk

Stuttard's edited volume *Looking at Agamemnon* looks at the cultural, historical and theatrical impact of one of Aeschylus' most well-known, enduring and popular plays. Divided into 12 distinct chapters, this volume allows the reader to examine *Agamemnon* from many different angles. Each chapter provides a fresh perspective on an aspect of the play, each written by an expert in the field. Not only do many of the chapters focus on the play itself, but they also broaden the scope of their argument to assess not just the play on its own merits, but also the *Oresteia* in context. In this way, the entire story of house of the Atridae is both told and examined in this volume.