

notices the ‘archaic-military flavour’ of *certatum est* in 313, but not the senatorial tone of *sententia* in 314 (Gransden and Fratanuono *ad loc.* do not comment). Likewise, McGill neatly unpicks the emotional shifts and varying degrees of colloquialisms and more dignified language in Turnus’ speech at 376–444.

One of the features that sets McGill’s commentary apart is his willingness to point out the reception of *Aeneid* II in later poetry, especially Ovid, Lucan, and the Flavian trio Valerius Flaccus, Silius Italicus, and, above all, Statius. In doing so, he follows the commendable lead of R. Hunter’s *Theocritus: A Selection* (Cambridge, 1999), who generously provides parallels and allusions from Vergil’s *Eclogues*. But whereas this much-valued predecessor includes an *index locorum*, McGill’s book does not, which diminishes its use for intertextual inquiry (admittedly, nowadays much-facilitated by e.g. the *Tesserae*-project: <https://tesserae.caset.buffalo.edu/>).

The volume is well-edited, with a handful of insignificant typos and the occasional derailed sentence. Something strange seems to have happened to the typesetting of my review copy: the letters are unevenly spaced throughout, which sometimes rather hampers readability. Hopefully these infelicities can be ironed out, although they in no way detract from this exciting, wide-ranging, and thought-provoking volume. May such commentaries continue to appear for the rest of the epic.

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¹⁷⁰ (ad n. 9) has become garbled: ‘Once put the perm after constructed’ (?). Further: 86 (ad 72-7): ‘The point [...] is not that A[eneas] was sexually attracted to A. as he was to the queen [sc. Dido]’ > ‘attracted to Pallas’; 125 (ad 242): ‘such inf. appears’ > ‘appear’; 146 (ad 335): ‘occurs Frequently’ > ‘frequently’; 185 (*bis*: nn. 494, 496), for the references to A.R. book 6, read ‘3’; 234 (ad 705-6): ‘scoruful’ > ‘scornful’; 266 (ad 841): ‘exclamatory’ > ‘Exclamatory’.

Quare Id Faciam

Morgan (J.) Pp. cxxi. Independently published. 2020. Paper, £5.99. ISBN: 9798661251015

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Julian Morgan rightly styles himself as an *emeritus aenigmatifex* (although I would rather go along with Sidonius Apollinaris’ *aenigmatista*).

The book contains 100 puzzles with the preface, the clues and the rubrics for all the puzzles in Latin. In fact the only item in the whole book not in Latin is the ISBN number! Converting that to a Roman numeral might well be beyond the powers of even Mr Morgan!

The puzzles are nicely varied, ingenious and contain such

headings, *inter alia*, as *verba transversa*, *sagittae*, *novomnia* and *coniunctis quaerendis*. Some are suitable for that rainy Friday afternoon with Year 9 (e.g. *Quaerenda:Scriptores* – a wordsearch with the Roman authors’ names supplied) while others are more demanding in their knowledge of vocabulary and case endings. I particularly enjoyed number XXVII (*Clara Numerata*) where the answers (sorry, the *resolutions*) are all structures or parts of structures likely to be known to GCSE students (e.g. *templum*, *amphitheatrum*, *thermae*).

The solutions to all the puzzles are given and the book seems an ideal resource for those unexpectedly given more leisure time by present (and future?) occurrences.

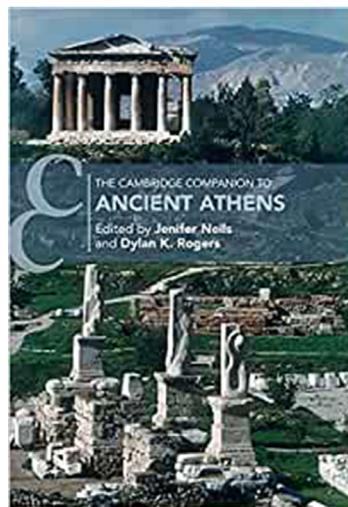
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The Cambridge Companion to Ancient Athens

Neils (J.), and Rogers (D.K.) (edd.). Pp. x+494, ills, maps. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2021. Paper, £29.99. ISBN: 978-1-108-72330-5.

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As expected of a Cambridge Companion, the scope of this volume is comprehensive and wide-ranging: it covers several hundred years, with a principal focus on the two centuries from Archaic to Hellenistic times. It comprises 34 essays by Classical scholars, and is arranged in five main sections: Urban Fabric, Inhabitants, Business and Commerce, Culture and Sport, and Politics. An additional section on Reception is concerned with Roman Athens, rediscovery and archaeology.

While it would be impossible within 500 pages to do justice to every aspect of a city of such significance as Athens, this book comes close to achieving that. Chapters include some niche titles, such as ‘Death and Disease’, ‘Sex and the City’, and ‘Armed Forces’. Many chapters take an interdisciplinary approach. For example, one on ‘Animals in Athenian Life’ draws on artefacts, vase painting, mythology and literature, offering a rich cross-section of genres which is not usually expected of an introductory volume of this nature. This makes the work an engaging and instructive read, although those seeking an introduction to Athenian civilisation, for example to guide sixth-form study, will need to take a selective approach. Many chapters cover an extensive timespan; for example, ‘Water and Waste Management’ traces