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Spain Under the Roman Empire *Spain under the Roman Empire*. With a map. By E. S. Bouchier, M.A. One vol., pp. 200. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell, 1914. 5s. net.

H. Stuart Jones

The Classical Review / Volume 31 / Issue 01 / February 1917, pp 29 - 29

DOI: 10.1017/S0009840X00008532, Published online: 27 October 2009

Link to this article: http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract_S0009840X00008532

How to cite this article:

H. Stuart Jones (1917). The Classical Review, 31, pp 29-29 doi:10.1017/S0009840X00008532

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little inclined to write round his subject and to spend a dozen pages in the exposition of what could have been set out in two; but his style is pleasant

and easy, and the whole book is good reading, as well as a reference book on Apuleius of no little importance.

S. GASELEE.

SPAIN UNDER THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

Spain under the Roman Empire. With a map. By E. S. BOUCHIER, M.A. One vol., pp. 200. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell, 1914. 5s. net.

MR. BOUCHIER'S studies in the life of the Roman provinces may be regarded as supplementing the chapters in Mommsen's fifth volume. Their author would be the last to challenge comparison with those brilliant sketches; he is content to perform the humbler task of filling in the outlines so boldly, yet firmly, drawn. For the purposes of the volume before us Mr. Bouchier has made a careful study of ancient and modern authorities, including the works of Spanish writers, more voluminous than critical, which he has in general appraised at their true value. The Roman conquest of the peninsula falls before the period indicated by the title, and is therefore dealt with very briefly in the prefatory chapters, where the ethnological problems relating to the Spanish population are likewise barely indicated—not all of them, in fact, are so much as mentioned, for in speaking of 'a group of Celtiberian tribes which had resulted from the fusion of a number of invaders from Gaul with the Iberians previously settled there' Mr. Bouchier reproduces the view held by Roman writers, without noticing the criticism to which it has been subjected by those who, like Hübner, explain *Κελτίβηρες* as 'Celts in Spain,' or, like Schulten, as 'Iberians in Celtic territory'—a less likely view. Schulten's work on Numantia, however, doubtless appeared too late to be used by Mr. Bouchier.

After tracing briefly the history of Spain under the Empire—a not very eventful story—Mr. Bouchier gives us a series of chapters on Spanish antiquities and literature. It is here that his book will be found of value, as the facts which he has put together are not readily accessible elsewhere. The inscriptions have been duly laid under contribution: it seems, however, as though Mr. Bouchier had failed to observe the more recently discovered portion of the regulations for the *Metallum Vipascense*, which, though less interesting for social history than the better-known fragment, are of importance in connexion with the system of management of Imperial properties.

The sections on literature naturally deal mainly either with the movement of the first century A.D., after which Africa took up the 'primacy of the West,' or with the latest period of classical Latinity. Justice is done to Prudentius, but Mr. Bouchier scarcely lays enough stress upon the fact that the classical tradition put forth its latest manifestations of vigour in the Far West. To say that 'in the early years of the seventh century . . . there lived Isidore, Bishop of Seville, historian, theologian, and grammarian,' is to treat a great scholar with scant courtesy; and other names which deserve mention, such as those of Julian and Eugenius of Toledo, are passed over in silence. It seems probable that Greek scholarship was maintained in Spain when its light was well-nigh extinguished in the northern lands.

H. STUART JONES.