



Spain under the Roman Empire by E. S. Bouchier

Review by: G. H. S.

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out from them how far this little corner of the empire was ever Romanised ; it appears to have possessed a fair number of country-houses and farms, but these naturally lie outside the catalogue's scope.

S.

MANES ; THE DEAD, AND HUMAN LIFE. By J. P. JACOBSEN. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6$, 217 pp. Copenhagen and Christiania : Gyldendalske Boghandel, 1914.

This is a study, written in Danish, of the Roman beliefs relating to the dead, mainly on the basis of the material afforded by epitaphs down to the fifth and sixth centuries A.D. The chief point which the author seeks to establish is the persistence of primitive ideas as to the nature of the *manes*, in spite of apparent progress towards more abstract and philosophical views. He also indicates, as the subject of future works, the permanence of the same ideas in the mediaeval church. The line of argument is not always made perfectly clear, and the style in which the work is written makes it somewhat heavy reading, but students of the subject may profit by the copious material from the inscriptions which is cited both in the body of the work (160 pp.) and in the notes (50 pp.), where exact references are given for everything of importance.

T.

THE MAKING OF THE ROMAN PEOPLE. By T. LLOYD. 9×6 , viii + 136 pp. London : Longmans, Green & Co. 1914. 4s. 6d. n.

In this astonishing work Mr. Lloyd shows that the language of the Romans is derived from modern Irish. The book is of no value or interest, except as indicating what preposterous absurdities can be achieved by quite harmless people who take to writing on subjects of which they know nothing.

V.

SPAIN UNDER THE ROMAN EMPIRE. By E. S. BOUCHIER. 7×5 , vii + 200 pp. map. Oxford : B. H. Blackwell, 1914. 5s. n.

This book has the same merits and defects as the author's study of Roman Africa, recently reviewed in this *Journal*. Mr. Bouchier attempts to give in 200 pages an account of the history, antiquities, and literature of Spain from the days of Arganthonius to those of Justinian II, with the result that his treatment of almost all the subjects with which he is called upon to deal is brief and, from the nature of the case, inadequate. This is perhaps especially true of chapter ii, in which he devotes 20 pages to the period from Augustus to Hadrian. No doubt the history of Spain during these years was not full of exciting incidents, but the organisation of the province, the extension of Roman and Latin rights, and the municipal system seem to call for a more detailed treatment than Mr. Bouchier gives to them. He would have made his book more interesting if he had developed these subjects at greater length, even if he had had to omit, for example, the sections on the literary qualities of Seneca and Lucan. At the same time it is only fair to remember that he works within self-imposed limits, and that he is quite aware of the vastness of the subject. At the end of each chapter is a valuable bibliography, and it is clear that the author has consulted not only works familiar to most English students but comparatively inaccessible Spanish and Portuguese authorities. He gives a good account of the Roman remains in Spain, of the chief Roman cities, and of the natural products of the country. In these days, when so much stress is laid on epigraphical evidence, it is good to be reminded how much valuable information can be derived from a careful study of passing references in literature. The chief merit of Mr. Bouchier's book, as it stands, is to suggest lines of research, and it is to be hoped that he himself will see his way to publish a more detailed discussion of some of the interesting points on which he touches.

G. H. S.