

*Die Verträge der griechisch-römischen Welt von ca. 200 v. Chr. bis zum Beginn der Kaiserzeit.* Bearbeitet von R. MALCOLM ERRINGTON unter redaktioneller Mitarbeit von ISABELLE MOSSONG. Die Staatsverträge des Altertums 4. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 2020. ISBN 978-3-406-02696-6. XXI, 663 pp. EUR 86.

This is a publication that consists of a massive collection of sources, and the approaches that it employs and the demands that it meets are many. It is relevant, accurate and consistent in its selection, presentation and edition of the material. The compilation, an addition to a series in which the previous volumes appeared in the 1960s, seeks to present a comprehensive collection of state treaties from the ancient Greek and Roman world between the third century BCE and the reign of Augustus. In total, the volume contains 217 treaties (no. 747 is divided into 747 and 747a for reasons that are not explained nor evident) organized chronologically.

From a historical perspective, the period and the material are highly interesting and important because they cover the first sustained influence of Rome on the Greek East, the diplomatic activities between Greek and Hellenistic states and between Rome and Carthage during a tumultuous period. The material mostly consists of treaties of alliance, peace treaties and contracts of various forms, often involving border disputes or other local quarrels between citizens of different polities. The issues addressed in the treaties range from minor affairs to whole states jockeying to position themselves before, during and after wars, and they reflect the struggles between the great powers that were not in short supply at the time.

The presentation is approachable but somewhat unfortunately unbalanced, mostly due to the decision to include minor references to treaties mentioned in historical works on an equal level with epigraphically attested works. While the volume is neat and easy to follow, it may be misleading due to the wildly different levels of reliability and preservation. Original sources, such as epigraphical sources, and second hand sources, such as accounts by historians, are simply in different categories. Thus, for example, treaty no. 639 between Pharnaces I of Pontus and the Galatians from ca. 185 BCE is simply a one line quotation from Polybios 25,2,4 on how all previous treaties will be revoked. The quotation is followed by two references to further literature and a small commentary about the historical context. In contrast, treaty no. 644 between Miletos and Heracleia from the following year is a text preserved on a sizable marble stele found in the Delphinion in Miletos. It, as well as the other epigraphic texts, is presented in a logical manner with details on the stone, references to editions, the text in Greek with epigraphic notes and its translation in German, and this presentation is followed by two pages of historical commentary. There are indexes of names, things, words and sources at the end of the volume.

The volume is very useful for all students of interstate relations, international law and diplomacy as well as the history of the period. For epigraphic analyses, there are references that will guide those who are interested further.

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KAIUS TUORI: *The Emperor of Law. The Emergence of Roman Imperial Adjudication*. Oxford Studies in Roman Society & Law. Oxford University Press, Oxford 2016. ISBN 978-0-19-874445-0. IX, 482 pp. GBP 90.

Although Roman emperors held both political, religious, and legislative powers, the state lacked specifically defined form of government. Further, the relations between the senate and the emperor were never distinctively specified. In his study, K. Tuori has succeeded to go behind these blurring elements of the Roman state and division of powers with his profound examination of imperial adjudication and its gradual development.

The main questions are, how the imperial jurisdiction developed and what kind of judges the emperors were? The historical narratives which reflected these developments are brought to the foreground of the study, and the changes and contributions of these narratives are at the scope of the study. Using these narratives and finding out how they developed as well as how the different actors – emperors and petitioners – benefitted from the narratives created by contemporary society, is a new approach to this source material.

Although the late republican world differed greatly from the practices of the high empire, the foundations for the imperial jurisdiction and jurisprudence were created during this era. Therefore the jurisdiction of Julius Caesar is an interesting research subject in chapter one. His activities were at the centre of the late republican discussions: what kind of ruler Caesar wishes to be and how he tries to find a balance between a prudent judge and a tyrant-king. Tuori takes Cicero's *Pro Ligario* under scrutiny and studies the many aspects of this defence speech.

In chapter two, Tuori proceeds to discuss the first emperor Augustus and his complex way of using the jurisdiction. Was he a lenient father figure or a monstrous tyrant, was a question already asked by the contemporaries. This dilemma is especially clearly exposed when considering the strange affair of Ovid's banishment. Tuori's clever insight into this case provides the reader new aspects of the Augustan culture, and the emperors' sovereignty. As Tuori points out, Augustus' adjudicative