

inscriptions from the capital of the Roman Empire; the team of editors deserves our thanks. A philosophically-minded reader of this book, knowing that even after the publication of these inscriptions there are still hundreds and maybe even thousands of unpublished inscriptions in Rome, may well start wondering how it is possible that so many inscriptions can stay unpublished for such a long time in the capital of modern epigraphical studies, where there is certainly no shortage of competent epigraphists. One is reminded of the old times when new finds were made known annually in the *Bullettino comunale* or in the *Notizie degli Scavi*. But it is perhaps useless to ponder on such things; it is only to be hoped that the long-awaited supplement to CIL VI, probably the most important of all the supplements to the different volumes of the Corpus, will be published soon; smaller collections of inscriptions, like this one, do not really do the same job as one corpus that includes all the material.

*Olli Salomies*

*Inscriptiones Italiae*. Vol. X, regio X, fasc. V: *Brixia*. Partes II, III. Curavit *Albinus Garzetti*. Istituto poligrafico dello Stato, Roma 1985, 1986. Pp. 205—501; 503—775.

Inscriptionum Italiae voluminis X fasciculi V pars prima, de qua pauca dixi *Arctos XIX* (1985) 289, a. 1984 edita est; nunc etiam partes alteram et tertiam in manibus habemus. Pars II titulos sepulchrales in ipsa urbe et in suburbio ad III lapidem repertos continet, pars III titulos agri Brixiani et “instrumentum praeter figlinum et latericium”, additis titulis Graecis falsis alienis incertis lapidibus miliariis. “Ager” intellegendus est ager Brixianis attributus populorum Alpinorum, ad quos in hoc opere accedunt etiam Camunni, quamquam hi quandam rem publicam suam atque etiam tribum suam a Brixianorum *Fabia* diversam habebant. — Praeterea parti III indices totius fasc. V insunt.

Fasciculus V totus continet titulos 1281, ex quo numero colligas Brixiam fuisse urbem haud parvi momenti; quod etiam ex aliis indiciis, e.g. ex numero senatorum Brixianorum (G. Alföldy, *Tituli* 5 [1982] 346sq.), efficitur. Quae cum ita sint, quaerenti, quaenam urbes imp. R. dignae sint, quarum tituli in unum corpus (ut dicimus) colligantur, facile respondeas Brixiam certe hoc loco habendam esse, cum etiam accedat, multos titulos Brixianos adhuc ineditos aut certe non bene notos in musaeis vel aliis locis iacuisse (v. p. 775). Neque hoc satis: concedendum enim est editorem huius fasciculi, A. Garzetti, munere suo functum esse ita, ut singula tantum, et haec quidem minimi momenti, in hoc libro a legentibus vituperari possint. Lectiones inscriptionum, commentarii ad singulas inscriptiones, in quibus G. admirabili brevitate usus est (brevitas enim laudanda est cum de hoc agitur, res maximas a vulgaribus discernere), indices omnia necessaria continentes, omnia haec maxima laude digna sunt. Neque omittendum est titulos, quotquot extant, imaginibus photographis depictos esse (quae tamen non omnes bonae sunt; etiam titulorum hodie perditorum imagines phot. plerumque praebentur, factae scilicet ex libris manu scriptis per quos tituli hi nobis traditi sunt). Ita fit, ut hic novus *Inscriptionum Italiae* fasciculus a rei epigraphicae studiosis inter exoptatissimos huius temporis novis libris habendus sit. — Ceterum valde placet, ut hic minima quoque attingam, *C.* et *Cn.* praenominum novus — ut mihi certe videtur — perscribendi modus hic, (*Gaius*), (*Gnaeus*), non, ut saepe fit, *C(aius)*, *Cn(aeus)*; nam “*Cai*”

et “*Cnaei*” praenomina numquam fuerunt. Neque tamen video, cur haec (et alia) praenomina non etiam per notas scribi possint (vide etiam H. Krummrey - S. Panciera, Tituli 2 [1980] 214).

De singulis titulis dicere mihi liceat haec. 403: T. Flavius Quir. Aristocritus mihi quidem potius est novus civis quam libertinus. (Nota Quirinam fuisse tribum imperatorum Flavio-*rum*.) — 414: “ingenuam (libertam haud dubie)” dici non potest. — 441: in indicatione patris *N.f.* nihil mutandum est; nam *Numerius* praenomen apud Magios harum regionum in usu erat; cf. *N. Magium Cremona* Caes. civ. 1, 24, 4 (et alibi). — 497: non video cur cognomen *Quintia* sit emendandum in *Quinta*. — 578: in titulo altioris aetatis cognomen *Sumphoniacus* minus apte emendatur in *S<y>mph-*. — 581: pro eo quod traditur, *Viatorin[a]* non est necesse legere *Vi<c>torin[a]* (vide I. Kajanto, *The Latin Cognomina* [1965] 362). — 864: fortasse potius *Quart(us) Vigillion(ius) Terti f.*, ita ut *Vigillion(ius)* sit nomen gentile (ita nunc interpretatur A. Mócsy, *Nomenclator* [1983] 312). — 920: *Primitius* pro *Primitivus*. — 924: quod ad verborum constructionem attinet cf. CIL XI 6131; Tituli 3 (1985) 235. — 1061: [*L.*] *Aemilius Sp.f. Faustus* / [*L.*] *Aemilius L. et S[p.] li[b.] Primus* Garzetti Mommsenum secutus pro eo quod traditur *AEMILIUS L. ET. SILII PRIMUS*. Haec mihi quidem non probantur. Nam certe ab imperatorum aetate ineunte qui *Sp. filii* appellantur non patrem praenomine *Spurium* habebant, sed erant *sine patre filii* vel *spurii* (exempla veri praenominis *Spurius* his temporibus rarissima sunt, vide librum meum *Die römischen Vornamen*, Helsinki 1987, s.v. *Spurius*; unum habes in hoc fasciculo, n. 183); sequitur ut, quamquam sint noti multi *Sp.* (vel potius *sp.*) *filii*, *Sp. liberti* — si rarissima exempla veri praenominis *Spurius* excipis — esse non possint, et ideo, ut quod traditur alio quodam modo emendandum sit. Ego  $S^{\tau}t^{\tau}$ .  $li^{\tau}b^{\tau}$ . $\tau$  proposuerim, cum *Stadius* in Gallia Cisalpina fuerit praenomen usitatus (v. librum meum supra laudatum s.v. *Stadius*). Quamquam fatendum — si sumimus reapse hic de praenomine *Stadius* agi — hoc esse solum exemplum huius praenominis in regione Brixiana. — 1075: si cum Garzettio legimus *quod si aestimaverint memorati collegae nostri minus aliquit faciendum, tunc . . . et ent(h)ica(m) . . . et usura(m) heredib(us) meis repraesentent citra dilatione(m) sodales Pacatiensium. Dix(imus)* quaerendum cum ipso Garzettio utrum iidem sint *collegae* ac *sodales* an diversi. Illud si ponimus confitendum est mirum in modum eosdem homines in eadem oratione diversis appellationibus nominari, si hoc, quaerendum qua de causa *sodales* reddere debeant pecuniam acceptam a *collegis*. Quae cum ita sint, proposuerim legendum esse ita, . . . *citra dilatione(m). Sodales Pacatiensium dix(erunt): gratias agimus* e.q.s. Cum ita legimus minus offendit eorundem hominum diversa appellatio; cuius oratio primum legitur *Ravius Mallucianus* de *collegis* loquitur, hi se ipsos sollemnior sine dubio vocabulo *sodales Pacatiensium* appellant. — 1100: mihi ex imagine phot. videtur posse legi etiam *Val(erius)*, quod magis placet. Ceterum *Lucius* hic non est “praenomen perscriptum et postpositum nomini” sed cognomen (de huiusmodi cognominibus v, Kajanto, o.c., p. 172sq.).

Quod ad indices attinet, sunt eiusmodi, ut in iis paene nihil desiderari possit. (Ut hoc unum memoraverim, valde utilis est in praenominibus [p. 747] indicatio frequentiae cuiusque praenominis.) Tamen minus mihi probatur hoc, nomina gentilicia cum cognominibus commixta in unum indicem recepta esse. Nam editoris est non solum inscriptiones legere, sed etiam interpretari, et nomina a cognominibus discernere — quod interdum difficile esse potest

— ad laborem inscriptiones interpretandi pertinet. Praeterea etiam alia argumenta, cur nomina a cognominibus separentur, afferri possunt, cur in unum congerantur, — ut mihi quidem videtur — nulla.

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*Robert Göbl: System und Chronologie der Münzprägung des Kušānreiches. Veröffentlichungen der Numismatischen Kommission. Sonderband. Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien 1984. 94 S., 180 Tafeln, 40 Tabellen. ATS 2.100.*

Robert Göbl is a well-known authority in the field of classical and Irano-Indian numismatics. During some 30 years his learned contributions have shed much light on the history of the Kushans, the Iranian dynasty which founded one of the great empires of the early centuries A.D. and was the heir to Hellenism in northwestern India and Central Asia. Archaeology, epigraphy and numismatics have recently added much to our knowledge of this obscure period and shown how important its assimilated culture with its Iranian, Indian and Hellenistic elements has been for the art, culture and even religion of the vast area extending from Central India to Soviet Middle Asia in the northwest and to Chinese Central Asia in the northeast. Bactria has ceased to be a *terra incognita* with merely the short accounts of classical authors and some coins as the only evidence of its past. Excavations in India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, the Soviet Union and China have also shown how the Hellenistic elements were little by little merged into local traditions, where they often had a lasting influence. A new epigraphy, the so-called Bactrian epigraphy, has developed. But for history and chronology, the numismatic evidence still holds the key position and its quantity has greatly increased since the classical studies of the 19th and early 20th century.

Göbl's new work is a kind of summary of his studies. He deals extensively with the imperial and late Kushan coinage, constructing its evolution and sequence. Much attention is given to typological questions and the identification of individual mints. Two excursuses deal with related Iranian coinage. Questions of history, chronology and iconography are discussed. All relevant coins are fully depicted in excellent plates and forty tables deal with typology, chronology (including the individual coinings) and legends. All numismatic material on the Bactrian language is collected and published here. Although Göbl's absolute chronology — beginning with the Kushan era in exactly 232 A.D. and introduced already in his earlier publications — has not won universal approval, his arguments are always worthy of attention. The book is an important contribution to this difficult yet increasingly important field.

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*Gerhard Ries: Prolog und Epilog in Gesetzen des Altertums. Münchener Beiträge zur Papyrusforschung und antiken Rechtsgeschichte, Heft 76. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1983. 248 S. DEM 86.*