

As usual, "the Roman family" is not taken beyond AD 235, and although the Digest has been much used the Justinian Code, with all its third century material, has not. This does not diminish the book's value, but it means that something remains to be done.

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NIKOS KOKKINOS: *Antonia Augusta. Portrait of a great Roman lady*. Foreword by Fergus Millar with illustrations by F. Vartuca. Routledge, London and New York 1992. 254 p., ill. ISBN 0-415-08029-0.

Antonia Augusta surely ranks as one of the most remarkable among Roman women known to posterity. She was the niece of Augustus, sister-in-law of Tiberius, mother of Claudius, grandmother of Caligula, and greatgrandmother of Nero. What a subject for a magnificent biography would her life provide, were scholars to have the necessary sources for such an undertaking. But alas, the surviving material is not nearly sufficient to allow a real biography (as Fergus Millar points out in his foreword), and the present work is on purpose not attempting anything like a full-scale life of Antonia.

What is known about Antonia's life is set out on pp. 6-33 (Antonia in history), while the following chapters deal at length with the various sources that refer to Antonia (except for the literary ones): Inscriptions, Papyri, Coins, Sculpture, Minor Arts, and finally Architecture (namely her house in Rome and villas, of which only the one at Bauli is thought to have been identified with any certainty, on which see below). The evidence is conveniently listed in 14 registers at the end of the book.

No sources are listed *in extenso*; instead references to standard publications are given, and in the cases of inscriptions, the portion providing Antonia's name and/or title is cited. It is a pleasant surprise to find the book so lavishly illustrated (through the efforts of Franco Vartuca), but few of the illustrations refer directly to the sources that are discussed, and indeed no attempt has been made to fully cover all the items in the six registers labelled H - M (Sculpture, Minor Arts). More important, as Kokkinos states (p. 108f.), no securely identified portrait of Antonia Augusta has come down to us. Something can be worked out with the help of her coin portraits, but doubts remain in many cases. This also means that many attempts have been made (and are still being made) at linking various portraits to Antonia. It was probably a wise decision, if one was to keep the size of the book manageable, to abstain from attempting a complete coverage of all portraits (and minor arts objects) that at some point have been referred to as Antonia.

The treatment provides much more than a mere listing of the sources: Kokkinos also discusses and interprets his material. Since Antonia was a public figure and a wealthy woman, and traces of her activities can be found in many places, this book is highly relevant for scholars in many ways.

It is no mean feat to master such a variable collection of sources, and precisely because so many skills are involved, it would be too much to ask for impeccable analysis in every case. The following comments on some epigraphic matters are intended to further a fuller understanding of the material.

The inscriptional evidence is divided in two groups: Direct sources (19 inscriptions that expressly mention Antonia), and Indirect ones (42 inscriptions that

commemorate other people and events but mention Antonia only indirectly). Among the indirect sources are, for instance, inscriptions of her freedmen and -women, who mention Antonia in their name, as in *Dis manib. Antoniae Aug(ustae) libertae Caenidis optumae patron(ae) ...* (CIL VI 12037), the epitaph of Caenis, freedwoman of Antonia Augusta.

Among the freedmen providing indirect testimony Kokkinos lists one Diadumenus Aug. l. proc. Antonianus and his son Macrinus (p. 64f.). This passage calls for some comments. The relevant source, a graffito from Posillipo dated to A.D. 65, presents these persons thus: *Macrinus Diadumeni Aug. l. proc. Antoniani disp.* (Eph. Ep. VIII 337 = Dessau 5798). The genitive is surely not an indication of paternity but of servitude. Macrinus was a *dispensator*, presumably unfree, of the imperial freedman procurator Diadumenus.

Kokkinos interprets Diadumenus *Aug(ustae) l(ibertus)* (cf. Register B no. 41), pointing to his cognomen Antonianus, and suggests that the man was procurator of Antonias villa at ancient Bauli. But this cannot be correct. *Aug.* must refer to the emperor, not to Antonias title Augusta. To be sure, Diadumenus had presumably been in Antonias possession previously – this is what the *agnomen* Antonianus would seem to indicate. But if *she* had freed him, his name would have been Antonius Antoniae l. Diadumenus. Thus there would have been no need for the agnomen Antonianus, which at this point in Roman history normally indicated the previous owner of a slave that the emperor had acquired. Diadumenus was an imperial freedman whom the emperor had acquired from Antonia (she had died in A.D. 37).

Kokkinos further argues that his case is strengthened by the fact that among slaves and freedmen known to have belonged to Antonia, we find one freedman Macrinus (CIL VI 4609, his epitaph dated to A.D. 10/37) and one Diadumenus, who was Antonia's *a manu*-secretary (CIL VI 33774, dated to A.D. 29/37 with a question mark). But no onomastic or other connection can be established between these peoples and Diadumenus and Macrinus at Bauli in A.D. 65. Antonia apparently owned the villa at Bauli which formerly had belonged to the orator Hortenius (Plin. nat. 9,172). But the graffito of Macrinus (and Diadumenus) provides no clue to its whereabouts.

These are, however, minor faults, and all in all the book provides for interesting reading on an important topic.

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GENNARO D'ISANTO: *Capua romana. Ricerche di prosopografia e storia sociale*. Vetera 9. Edizioni Quasar, Roma 1993. 352 p. ISBN 88-7140-064-X. ITL 70.000.

Questo libro, che inizia con un profilo generale della storia di Capua, una delle città più importanti dell'Italia antica, è prevalentemente una lista dei nomi gentilizi noti da Capua (p. 53-267), complessivamente ca. 400 portati da ca. 1500 persone (perciò il sottotitolo 'Ricerche di prosopografia e storia sociale' non risulta perfettamente conforme al contenuto del volume). Il catalogo principale è seguito da alcuni gentilizi acefali, le persone anonime nonché da due elenchi di cognomina. Nella "prosopografia analitica" (p. 298-315) l'autore ha messo insieme materiale di vario tipo sulla gente e la società capuana: persone note dal periodo precedente alle guerre annibaliche, funzionari pubblici e consiglieri municipali, sacerdoti, persone di origine straniera con vari interessi a Capua