

Familie der Volusii Saturnini (a splendid piece from Hermes 1972), Senatoren und ihre Heimatprovinz – das Beispiel der Baetica (unpublished), Inschriften und Grabbauten in der Nekropole unter St. Peter (from *Klassische Sprachen und Literaturen XXV*, perhaps not very accessible in the original edition), Senatorial Self-Representation (a truly magnificent exposition from F. Millar & E. Segal (eds.), *Caesar Augustus* (1984)).

I think there exist collections of papers of this type not accompanied by indexes, but of course it is hard to see the use of such collections. No trace of this kind of negligence here: we have an index of sources (pp. 363–87), persons (pp. 388–400), geographical names and cose notevoli (pp. 401–14). Combining the existence of detailed indexes with the quality of the papers one cannot help arriving at the conclusion that what we have here, a true monument of learning, is one of the most useful and most desirable books published in the last years and a must for all serious libraries. There is also the fact that the book has apparently been produced with great care. (On p. 86, one might, however, ask whether instead of the German Prag either the local or the Italian name of the city should not have been used; and on p. 223, n. 40, something seems to be wrong with A.U. Stylow's name).

In addition to the fact that the notes are presented somewhat annoyingly at the end of each paper, the only thing which makes me wonder is the fact that the papers are presented not in the original lucid German (English in the case of Self-Representation) but translated (by A. Marcone, mentioned only on p. 10) into Italian. Of course I know that we are dealing here with an Italian publisher, but Italian publishers are known to have published books in German. I suspect that this has something to do with the fact that knowledge of German is most deplorably on the wane even among classical scholars. However, it is hard to see how a classical scholar without some basic knowledge of both written and spoken German can exist.

Olli Salomies

Opuscula epigraphica dell'Università degli Studi di Roma – La Sapienza. Dipartimento di Scienze Storiche Archeologiche Antropologiche dell'Antichità. 5: *Cecilia Ricci: Soldati delle milizie urbane fuori di Roma. La documentazione epigrafica*. ISBN 88–7140–078–X. 64 p. ITL 30.000. – 6: *Maryline Parca: The Franchetti Collection in Rome. Inscriptions and Sculptural Fragments*. ISBN 88–7140–085–2. 152 p., 58 illus. ITL 45.000. – 7: *Laura Chioffi: Gli elogia augustei del Foro Romano. Aspetti epigrafici e topografici*. ISBN 88–7140–091–7. 112 p., 29 illus. ITL 50.000. Edizioni Quasar di Severino Tognon Srl, Roma 1994, 1995, 1996.

The *Opuscula epigraphica* published by the epigraphists of the University of Rome "La Sapienza" are an ideal forum for studies which are not properly monographs but still important contributions in their own right. Geographically and materially limited themes are particularly suited to this series (e.g. the presentation of individual epigraphic collections or codices). The publication of the series now goes on with three solid contributions.

Cecilia Ricci studies the world and destiny of various groups of soldiers stationed in Rome during and after their stay in the capital. With a material of some 540 extra-urban inscriptions of pretorians, urbaniciani and equites singulares, she discusses the mobility of soldiers during their tenure as well as the question of where and by whom they were

buried. In the second section, similar questions are asked about veterans and their future after military service. The third main chapter deals with the relations between soldiers/veterans and civilians. Ricci plausibly argues that soldiers were a largely isolated group with little contact with the civil society in Rome and that their heart often belonged to their place of origin, whether elsewhere in Italy or in provincial territory. Not surprisingly, the impression is that the world of the soldier was not particularly rosy in ancient Rome. The study concludes with a small collection of epigraphic "microstorie" of soldiers, which make it possible to follow a short way in their footsteps.

In vol. 6, Maryline Parca presents forty-nine inscriptions and thirteen sculptural and architectural fragments which comprise part of the Franchetti Collection in Rome. Its name commemorates Mrs. Anne Franchetti whose villa (Villa Massenzia) on the Via Appia Pignatelli housed a remarkable collection of marbles until, after 1983, all the pieces were donated to the Italian State. The majority of the stones are now stored in the Museo delle Terme. Though more extensive when it was created in the nineteenth century, the collection is still highly representative, as is shown by the sixty-two pieces included in Parca's edition. Of the inscriptions, forty-eight are in Latin, one in Greek. The majority come from Rome (including several from around the Maxentian estate), some from the vicinity, and a few are of unknown provenance. Apart from some epitaphs (nos. 39 ff., now AE 1995, 1805 ff.), the inscriptions are already included in CIL VI, XIV, and/or other corpora. The material ranges from highly interesting texts (e.g. no. 1, probably referring to a late Republican *statio* in Rome (or in the vicinity) built by a curule aedile for the people of Velitrae, or no. 4, edict of Tarracius Bassus from late Antiquity) to simple epitaphs of common people. – The editorial work is solid and irreproachable, and the comments are lucid (see e.g. no. 19, where a connection with senators is rightly rejected and the contents of the text is wisely left open. On the other hand, the possibility that there was no link with the Imperial House at all should also have been considered). However, in editions of this kind the reader is usually likely to find something that could be interpreted in some other way. So, in no. 31, one finds the nomenclature of the soldier M. Aurelius Culinus (CIL XIV 2428, still incorporated in the wall of Villa Massenzia) whose cognomen is noteworthy (and hapax in the masculine form). Many alternatives to explain it are discussed, but I wonder whether it would be easiest to read, for example, *M. Aur(elio) [Pro]/culino*, etc.? (the existing fragment with ELIO [Pl. XII, 33] in the upper right corner is, of course, a modern restoration; note also that the name *Proculus* with its derivatives was relatively common among the soldiers). The only parallel would be ICUR 3666, *Mercuria Culina*, but this inscription was copied in the seventeenth century and, moreover, a nomenclature composed of two cognomina is somewhat disturbing, though not impossible (Kajanto, *Onom. Stud.* 29 explained the latter name as referring to the woman's occupation). Perhaps two women were meant. – As for no. 15, the possibility exists that *Aur. Sta[---]* was a woman (and there are even other possible explanations, though, admittedly, I cannot see on the photograph what followed VIV on line 4).

With the material discussed by Laura Chioffi, we are not only physically in the very heart of Rome, but also in terms of history, ideology, and mentality. The elogia from the Forum Romanum, preceding those of Augustus' Forum, are an immensely important testimony to how the leading Romans, the first *princeps* in particular, looked at their past and how they utilized Rome's glorious history and illustrious genealogies for their own

purposes. Some of the existing twenty-two pieces had already been published before they were all included in Chioffi's own edition from 1996 (in: *Le iscrizioni greche e latine del Foro Romano e del Palatino*; Tituli 7 [nos. 15–17 were published by others]). However, this book is not mere repetition, for now the series of elogia are put in an historical and topographical context. Throughout her study, Chioffi interestingly follows the story of excavations and discoveries in the Forum area from the sixteenth century to modern times. At the same time, if the reader did not know it before, the (sometimes complete) uncertainty about the original collocation, or even the place of discovery, of individual fragments becomes manifest. Chioffi makes the point of underlining the topographic and the ideological relation between the Augustan fasti and the elogia (pp. 23, 25, 47, 50 ff.), and she finally comes to the conclusion that not only some Augustan elogia and a number of dedications to the princes Gaius and Lucius stood somewhere in the area between the Basilica Aemilia and the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, but also the *fornix Fabianus* and the Augustan fasti should be collocated here. These may have been fixed to the wall of a "giano" (thus called by Ligorio in the sixteenth century) which in turn could be identified as an "avancorpo" or "padiglione" in the eastern corner of the portico of the Basilica Aemilia (for the possibilities of reconstructing such an edifice, see p. 52 f.). As for details, Chioffi's attribution of CIL I² 764 to Fabius Cunctator (p. 29–32; this fragment was already connected with the *fornix Fabianus* by Gatti, followed by Coarelli) is most interesting, though it necessarily remains unprovable. Equally puzzling is the attribution and dating of some other inscriptions, but it should be noted that Chioffi's proposals have been duly considered in recent research. The volume concludes with a selective epigraphic appendix (nos. 1–21) which exhibits inscriptions relevant to the subject, including some discovered outside of the Forum Romanum.

This is not quite easy reading for the inexperienced, and so a concise introduction to all the problems dealt with would have been useful. I also think that many readers would have welcomed a clear and detailed plan of the (eastern) Forum area. Generally, it is an enormous task to define and follow the nexus of history and topography in the Roman Forum, one of the most studied places in the Roman world. On many points, I cannot say whether Chioffi is right or wrong, but her ideas are thought-provoking. Having also worked on inscriptions from the Forum, I would say that Chioffi has an exemplary knowledge of her material. What makes the reading of her book so fascinating is not only the subject itself but also the lucid discussion of it.

Mika Kajava

MAURIZIO FORA: *Epigrafia anfiteatrale dell'occidente romano IV. Regio Italiae I: Latium. (Vetera 11)*. Ed. Quasar, Roma 1996. ISBN 88–7140–090–7. 164 p., 59 ill. ITL 70.000.

This is now the fourth volume in the series *Epigrafia anfiteatrale*, the publication of which started in 1988 with volume I covering Rome, by Patrizia Sabbatini Tumolesi; this was followed in 1989 by vol. II, by G.L. Gregori, covering the Italian regions VI to XI, and in 1992 by vol. III, by M. Buonocore, covering the regions II to V and moreover Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica. It seems, then, that the series is now complete for Italy; whether there is going to be something on the rest of the occident is unclear.