

Inscriptiones Graecae Epiri, Macedoniae, Thraciae, Scythiae consilio et auctoritate Academiae scientiarum Berolinensis et Brandenburgensis editae (IG X). Pars II: Inscriptiones Macedoniae. Fasciculus II: Inscriptiones Macedoniae septentrionalis. Sectio prima: Inscriptiones Lyncestidis, Heracleae, Pelagoniae, Derriopi, Lychnidi. Ediderunt FANULA PAPAZOGLU, MILENA MILIN, MARIJANA RICL adiuvante KLAUS HALLOF. Gualterus de Gruyter et socii, Berolini – Novi Eboraci 1999. EUR 298.

It is with great pleasure and satisfaction one observes this new volume having been added to the *Inscriptiones Graecae*. This is, after the volume on Thessalonica published in 1972, the second fascicle of the series covering Macedonia (*IG X 2*). Originally, this fascicle was meant to cover all of that part of Macedonia which is included in (former) Yugoslavia, but (as one learns from the Preface, p. V) in 1995 it was decided that the eastern parts of this area (including, e.g., the important city of Stobi) would be dealt with in a later fascicle. One hopes that this will materialize as soon as possible for many reasons, but especially because the appearance of this fascicle would mean that practically all of ancient Macedonia north of modern Greece would be covered by epigraphical corpora, Macedonian Former Yugoslavia by *IG* and the smallish Macedonian sector around Sandanski in modern Bulgaria by *IGBulg* (vol. IV with addenda in V).

Covering the western parts of N. Macedonia, this volume deals with the regions of Lyncestis (with the city of Heraclea), Pelagonia and Derriopus (with Styberra) and with the city of Lychnidus and its territory. The inscriptions of Styberra are included in the section on Derriopus, whereas Heraclea, no doubt because of the large number of inscriptions, has a section of its own. As for the definition of 'Macedonia', the authors do not really explain themselves on this detail, but apparently they regard whatever was included in the Roman province of the same name as belonging to Macedonia; however, there seems to be some trouble about the Macedonian identity of Lychnidus (see p. 175; and note that on the map, it is placed not in Macedonia but in Illyricum), although it is true that the city certainly belonged to the Roman province. Well, I am certainly glad to see that Lychnidus is included here and is not being reserved for a hypothetical future volume on Illyricum, but at the same time I cannot help thinking that perhaps it would not always be a good idea to identify the Roman province with 'Macedonia', for the province included regions which one should keep apart from Macedonia 'proper' (for instance, a good case can be made for including Samothrace within the limits of the province).

As one could expect, the accent is very heavily on the Roman period. There are altogether 411 inscriptions; as far as I can see, only 10 of them – 2.4 per cent – can be dated to the Hellenistic period. (The number of Christian inscriptions also seems to be 10.) The largest section is that on Pelagonia with 142 texts, but if one combines the sections on Heraclea (107 texts) with that on the other parts of the Lyncestis (50), one arrives at the slightly larger number of 157. It is a bit surprising that the corpus of Styberra, a well-known city in epigraphical circles, consists of only 29 texts, but it must be admitted that the texts are in general of great interest.

There is a great number of inedita (e.g., the emperor Decius in no. 363, Aurelian in no. 70; of other interesting inedita note, e.g., no. 17 with the formulation ἐκ τῆς

Ἄνεικήτου τεμῆς the meaning of which still offers material for further thoughts; no. 308, an 'agonistic' inscription mentioning games in Heraclea, Beroea, Neapolis τῆς Ἰταλίας and, interestingly, ἐν Ἴσθμῳ τῆς Ἑλλάδος). But this volume is most useful because it collects, and comments upon in a language understood by the majority of *savants*, a great number of inscriptions previously published, but published in not very accessible Yugoslav journals, especially in the 1930s and 1940s volumes of the *Spomenik* of the Serbian Academy, a journal in which Serbian is used. Among these texts, I may mention an inscription in honour of Gallienus (no. 173) and one set up by Iulius Pacatianus, an equestrian in the service of Severus and Caracalla (no. 264). But also in the case of familiar texts, it is good to find them in a definitive publication of high standards; for instance, one now finds that the praenomen of the proconsul Pontius Verus in no. 71 is not *Aulus* but *Lucius*, which is useful (and already taken into consideration in *PIR*² P 829), and that his wife is a Fonteia, not a Pontia (a detail which will have to be corrected in *PIR*² M 165). Also, one is happy to be reminded of the existence of such attractive texts as no. 371 (previously available as *AE* 1971, 305), honouring Aurelius Crates, the ἐνδοξότατος ἐπὶ παιδείᾳ σχολαστικός from Lychnidus, οὗ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀνδριάντα ἀνεστάκασιν ἐν Ἀκροπόλει, this addition making a detailed assessment of the level of the man's παιδεία superfluous.

As the material has now been collected, one can make observations of a more general nature, e.g., on the language used in the inscriptions; the great majority are, of course, in Greek, but there are also quite a few Latin texts, often referring to soldiers (nos. 38, 47, 54, 67, 77, 79-82, etc.); there are also bilingual inscriptions (no. 45, 309; cf. 76 and 78, inscriptions using both Greek and Latin letters). To mention another detail, one can observe a striking stylistic phenomenon in many of the funerary texts, namely name(s) in the nominative being followed by names not in the expected dative but in the genitive (e.g., 179, 225, 240, 273, 305). Reading the whole, and concentrating on personal names, one also gets a very good picture of the level of romanization in this area; in addition to Roman names of Roman citizens (note a Philo son of Philo becoming M. Vettius Philo in the middle of the first century, no. 324 adn.), one finds a great variety of Roman names used as single names by the locals (*Appius*, *Celer*, *Gaius*, *Helvius*, *Peticus*, etc.; note also [Λ]υσίμαχος ὁ καὶ Κάτων no. 44).

The level of scholarship is generally high (note e.g., the curt, but justified, dismissal of a wrong theory in the note on no. 82, line 3), and the whole leaves an impression of quality and solidity. There is just one detail I am not altogether satisfied with, namely the accentuation of Roman nomina of the type Μηούιος Σηούιος Φλαούιος, for *Mevius* (no. 75) *Sevius* (no. 75, 355) *Flavius*. These names are accentuated as above in this volume, but this is in my opinion incorrect, as the *ou* in these cases represents a consonant (often represented by β), not a vowel, and as it does not seem a good idea to accentuate the same name in two ways (Φλαούιος ≈ Φλάβιος); the correct accentuation cannot, then, be anything but Φλάουιος.

At this point, I shall make an observation or two on some of the inscriptions. No. 7: *Receptus* is not altogether unknown in Macedonia (see *I. Beroea* 142). – No. 15: for some parallels for the abbreviation of Roman praenomina used as single names (Γ(άιος) Θάλλου, as in this text), see my *Die römischen Vornamen* (1987) 147 (where this inscription is also cited). – No. 20 (Ἄδυμος Ποντίου): "nomen gentile loco patronymici"

does not seem to be an adequate description of the simple fact that the man was a son of a man called Pontius. – No. 53: for *Paulus* ("de Παύλου nomine dubitavit Papazoglu") cf. the parallels in *Vornamen* 321. As for *Caelidius*, it is said in the commentary that the name is found in Scupi, but there is in fact another instance in this corpus (no. 101), and one could have added that the man in Scupi (*IMS* VI 62; the woman in 97 is no doubt connected) in fact comes from Stobi, this taking us back to Macedonia. – No. 71: what is said in the commentary on the origins (probably from Africa) and the distribution (later mainly in Thessalonica) of the *gens Pontia* does not quite match the facts. – No. 73: Marius Claudius Pulcher has an interesting name. – No. 75: there is no need to correct the transmitted ΜΑΡΚΟΣ to Μάσκλος (line 9), as there is nothing wrong about the praenomen *Marcus* being used as a cognomen (cf. M. Stertinius Quintus in 88). – No. 111: the natural interpretation of *Ter.* is that one is dealing with the tribe. – 124: the proposed date (2nd cent.) seems too early (this is perhaps a mistake). – No. 161: [Κ]άσσανδρος [Κ]ασσίας makes one think about the origin of the names of the Cassii and the Cassiani in Macedonia. – No. 166: for the ῥοδοφόρια cf. now R. MacMullen, *Romanization in the Time of Augustus* (2000) 26f. – No. 218: one wonders about "F. Altheim miles" who made a copy of the text in 1917. Could this be a man of the same name who later turned to Classical Studies with some success? – No. 300: I think that the conclusion that Bolanus was proconsul of Macedonia is inevitable. – No. 320: it is certainly not only W. Eck who thinks that τὸ β' preceded by the names of the consuls of 209 is an error, for it is absolutely certain from all other sources that this is the first consulate of both consuls (note that τὸ β' cannot refer to only the latter consul, but must have been meant to refer to both of them).

The indexes (also taking into account the praenomina) are of a very solid quality. The only thing I miss here is ὀψώνιον in no. 369 (in [π]ρεσβεύσαντα ... ἀκντ' ὀψωνίο[v]) in the Index verborum (p. 246). The whole is written in a fluent and readable Latin. I am only a bit unhappy about the use of *quoque* where one should use *etiam* (e.g., 67, 75, 367). Moreover, I am wondering about the use of *arridere* for *placere* or something on these lines (e.g., 112, 307), that is, in a context in which it is not at all suitable. Who or what could be behind this? Be that as it may, this is a very fine and useful book.

Olli Salomies

Steinepigramme aus dem griechischen Osten. Hrsg. von R. MERKELBACH und J. STAUBER). Band 2: *Die Nordküste Kleinasiens (Marmarameer und Pontos).* K. G. Saur Verlag, München – Leipzig 2001. ISBN 3-598-77447-8. 399 S. EUR 110.

Steinepigramme aus dem griechischen Osten. Hrsg. von R. MERKELBACH und J. STAUBER). Band 3: *Der "Ferne Osten" und das Landesinnere bis zum Tauros.* K. G. Saur Verlag, München – Leipzig 2001. ISBN 3-598-77448-6. 416 S. EUR 110.

Mit ständig steigendem Tempo wird die geographisch geordnete Herausgabe der zahlreichen Steinepigramme aus den östlichsten Teilen des Mittelmeerraums von Reinhold Merkelbach und Josef Stauber fortgesetzt: nach dem Erscheinen des ersten