

MARCO BUONOCORE: *L'Abruzzo e il Molise in età Romana. Tra storia ed epigrafia*. Voll. I–II. Deputazione Abruzzese di Storia Patria: Studi e testi, vol. 21, 1–2. Edizioni Libreria Colacchi, L'Aquila 2002. 1114 pp. EUR 52.

It is with extreme pleasure and satisfaction that one notes the appearance of these volumes of papers by the Italian epigraphical scholar Marco Buonocore. Buonocore is no doubt one of the most active scholars in this field, and because of the number and the importance of his publications, it is very good to have a selection (cf. below) of them collected and furnished with indexes.

The volumes start with an Introduction by Silvio Panciera (p. 5f.), who points out the interest of this publication. A Preface by the author follows on p. 7–9. One finds out here that the author's dealings with the epigraphical material of the Abruzzi area (corresponding to the Augustan *regio IV*) began in July 1979, when he started with the study of the material in the museum of Chieti (p. 7). Considering that this is not such a long time ago, the number of Buonocore's publications dealing with this area is indeed impressive (and note that the work on Chieti already produced the first article on the same city in 1980 (no. 2 in the Bibliography)). On p. 8, one reads that there are 51 papers in this collection, which, then, is clearly only a selection (cf. below). Although there is marvellous variation in the subjects and the scope of the papers, there is one feature common to all of them, namely the aim to contribute to the completion of his expected *opus magnum*, the supplement, covering *regio IV*, to vol. IX of the Berlin *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*. Buonocore being by far the most suitable scholar to cope with this task, the Berlin *Corpus* is to be congratulated for having been able to secure his collaboration.

The *Bibliografia generale* following on p. 15–27 includes 235 numbers, published between 1978 and 2002 (4 articles being "in stampa"); in the latter part of the bibliography, there are many papers dealing with manuscripts in the *Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana*, not surprising in the case of a scholar who is based there. This, however, does not mean that codicology has surpassed epigraphy in the range of interests of Buonocore, for inscriptions have often been transmitted in manuscripts which, then, become material of interest also to the epigraphical scholar. In any case, as an authority on epigraphical manuscripts Buonocore is almost without rival. I wonder how anyone could possibly be so efficient, but the facts are there.

As for the contents of these volumes, it is of interest to have a look at the bibliography, in which the papers included in the volumes are separately indicated, in order to find out what has been omitted from this collection (in addition, obviously, to papers and monographs not dealing with the Abruzzi area). First of all, monograph-type publications (nos. 88, 112) and the contributions to the *Supplementa Italica* series (which start with Histonium; note that Buonocore is also the author of the *Supplementa* to Locri and Regium Iulium, very far from the Abruzzi: nos. 60 and 75; cf. 58). But then there are also many articles which seem relevant but which have not been included here (e.g., 2, 3, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 31, etc.). Most of them seem to have been omitted here because they were more or less superseded later for instance by a *Suppl. It.* volume, some possibly because they were originally intended for readers with a non-scholarly background (perhaps, e.g., nos. 80, 83, 112).

Be that as it may, there are in any case more than 1000 pages here, a most respectable number. In addition to this, there is a map of the area (taken from *CIL IX*) and 62 illustrations of inscriptions. The papers themselves are not in a chronological but in a thematical order, papers with a more general scope coming first, those dealing with certain sites following, individual sites having been grouped together (e.g., four papers on Larinum on p. 401ff.). It is to be noted that many of the papers, if not included here, would be practically inaccessible, for some of them have been published in rather obscure publications of a more local nature (e.g., the papers on p. 29ff., 47ff., 113ff., 835ff., 857ff.). But even in the case of papers published originally in well-known journals, there is not simply the fact that it is good to have the papers collected together (which would be a sufficient reason), but also the fact that the papers (or at least most of them) have been updated, clearly by Buonocore himself. In some cases there are additional notes attached to individual papers (e.g., p. 99, 706, 856, 921). But one can recognize the updating from the fact that definitive *Année épigraphique* numbers appear in papers originally published earlier than the respective *AE* volume; for instance, in an article of 1992, there is a reference to *AE* 1997 (p. 141; cf., e.g., p. 350, 361ff., 511, 783ff., 849ff., 924).

Most of the papers included here will be familiar to those dealing with matters treated by the author. But I must point out here two recent publications of great interest, namely that on Teramo (*Interamnia Praetuttiorum*) with, e.g., inscriptions in honour of a senator and of a knight (p. 875ff.) and the other, of extraordinary length, on the *falsae* and *alienae* in *regio IV* (p. 209–287). The paper seems to surpass its scope by far, and contains a huge amount of information, e.g., on the actual collocation of inscriptions (often with observations on their formal aspects), their correct assignment to a specific city (there is much of this throughout the volume, cf. also, e.g., 201 n. 32, 202 n. 36, 556 n. 22, 716), etc. For those interested in senators, I pick out here the information that the inscription in honour of Sex. Tadius Lusius Nepos Paullinus (a senator who died just before reaching the proconsulate of Crete and Cyrene), *CIL IX* 4119, known to Mommsen only from ancient copies, in fact exists in a monastery close to Rieti (p. 271f., with notes on the reading, etc.).

The papers are all characterized by a very full command of all the information pertaining to the monuments of the area, this command embracing local publications (cf. e.g. the note on Interpromium, p. 564) and ms. sources for inscriptions. Thus we have references to spectacularly obscure articles and monographs (e.g., 249 [the paper of N. Colella of 1931], 843). The useful tables listing material illustrating a certain point (e.g., 80ff. on (*seviri*) *Augustales*, 140f. on praetorians, 744ff. on all the published inscriptions of Carsoli; note also 143ff., 173ff., 292f., 580f., 718ff., 869ff., 910ff.) are typical of the method of Buonocore. It should also be observed that material from outside the Abruzzi area is constantly taken into consideration if needed as illustrative material (note two Ninnii in Ephesus, referred to as *Marsi*, illustrating Ninnii in *regio IV*, p. 255).

This seems to be the point where I may be allowed to add an observation or two on details. P. 49f.: The mention of a junior senatorial Mussidius (from Sulmo) takes one's thoughts to the Mussidii of the earlier Empire, who have gained much by the publication of the recent senatorial supplement to *CIL VI*; these men are in the tribe *Arn*. (see *PIR*² M 754–6 with *CIL VI* 41072–3), and I would be surprised if they are not also to be assigned

to this area. – 52: The *praenomen* of Asinius Pollio cos. 81 seems to have been *Marcus* rather than *Lucius* (*AE* 1998, 419). – 63: *Statilius* (not *Stab-*). – 430: I think the reading *vives* (future equivalent to an imperative) *et affectus*, etc. would be even better than *vive, set* (cf. fig. 35). – 873: Could it be that no. 51 is in fact identical with no. 70?

To conclude: this is clearly a publication of great merit and utility which will renders services to a very great number of epigraphists and historians dealing with the epigraphical material of this area. The fact that the papers have been updated by the author himself and that he has added most detailed indices of almost 150 pages contribute to the value of this collection.

Olli Salomies

GÉZA ALFÖLDY: *Städte, Eliten und Gesellschaft in der Gallia Cisalpina. Epigraphisch-historische Untersuchungen*. Heidelberger Althistorische Beiträge und Epigraphische Studien (HABES), Band 30. Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart 1999. ISBN 3-515-07633-6. 380 S., 6 Taf. EUR 75.

Es war eine sehr gute Idee, die wichtigen Arbeiten Géza Alföldys zur Sozialgeschichte Norditaliens in einem mit hervorragenden Indizes versehenen Band zusammen zu publizieren. Enthalten sind hier alle einschlägigen Aufsätze, auch der lange Beitrag zu den norditalienischen Senatoren im zweiten Band von *Epigrafia e ordine senatorio* (dagegen ist natürlich die selbstständige Monographie *Römische Statuen in Venetia et Histria* [1984] nicht aufgenommen worden).

Aus dem Vorwort (S. 3) erfährt man, daß die hier wiedergegebenen Beiträge mit den norditalienischen Forschungsreisen zu verknüpfen sind, die Alföldy in den Jahren 1977–83 vor allem mit dem Ziel unternahm, Material zu der soeben genannten Monographie zu sammeln. Die hier abgedruckten Studien sind, so Alföldy (ebd.), "Abfallprodukte" dieser Reisen; ich würde sagen, daß sich diese Reisen sehr wohl gelohnt haben. Die Aufsätze in diesem Band wurden ursprünglich in den Jahren 1978–86 publiziert; dazu kommt der viel spätere Beitrag (hier noch als "im Druck" bezeichnet, S. 342) zu den Inschriften des jüngeren Plinius, der dann in *Acta Ant. Hung.* 39 (1999) 21–44 publiziert wurde.

Wie man weiterhin im Vorwort liest (S. 4), entspricht keiner der Beiträge ganz der Originalversion; vielmehr sind alle von Alföldy selbst bearbeitet und somit auf den aktuellen Stand der Forschung gebracht worden (nur auf S. 300 vermisste ich einen Hinweis darauf, daß nach W. Eck, *ZPE* 118 [1997] 178ff. Abonius Mauricus überhaupt nicht Senator war). Daß diese Aktualisierung der Beiträge (neben Verweisen auf neuere Literatur findet man auch z.B. Neubearbeitungen von Namenlisten: S. 25) den Wert der Sammlung noch erhöht, braucht von mir gar nicht unterstrichen zu werden. In Anbetracht dessen, daß es sich hier um bekannte Aufsätze eines anerkannten Spezialisten des Materials handelt, von denen mehrere viel zitierte Klassiker sind (so z.B. der Aufsatz 'Gallicanus noster', S. 159ff.), scheint eine nähere Würdigung der einzelnen Beiträge nicht angebracht (nur auf das außerordentliche Interesse des Beitrags zu den Inschriften Plinius [S. 221ff.], wo z.B. gezeigt wird, daß Plinius in Bithynia nicht *consulari*, sondern *proconsulari potestate* gewesen ist, soll hier hingewiesen werden). Dagegen soll es mir