

BRIAN CAMPBELL: *Warfare and Society in Imperial Rome 31 BC – AD 280*. Warfare and History. Routledge, London 2002. ISBN 0-415-27881-3 (hb), 0-415-27882-2 (pb). XIV, 208 pp. GBP 60 (hb), GBP 18.99 (pb).

In the preface, the author defines his book as being aimed primarily at students of the ancient world and at the general reader. To write yet another book about war, society and the Roman army for an English-speaking audience, so laudably provided with them, is an endeavour that has to justify itself.

Professor Campbell aims to explain the nature of warfare and its impact on Roman society. Campbell divides his work into six parts to cover the different aspects of his topic. First, in a chapter entitled 'the origins of war', he seeks to find answers to the question why wars were fought during the Principate. He continues by painting a picture of recruiting patterns, the individual recruit and his motivation. In the chapter 'nature of war', he discusses Roman battle tactics and the battle experience of an individual soldier. Then he proceeds to examine the interplay of war and community and the various ways military presence influenced the, especially provincial, society. The last two chapters consider first how the emperors employed the making of war and the army in (internal) politics, which translates into a discussion of the precarious relationship between the army and the emperor. The last chapter then examines the way the emperors strove to influence public opinion through their military exploits and the way their military roles were presented to the public.

The work of Campbell is balanced and his writing both fluent and persuasive. True to the intention and scope of the work, he refrains from being carried away by the complexities of the topic. That being said, the chapter on the nature of war would have benefited from a bolder utilisation of the recent scholarship concerning the individual's experience of battle and the character of Roman battle.

All the parts blend into a coherent description of the nature of warfare during the Principate, of its causes and effects. It also does justice to the central role of the emperor while not forgetting those who fought in the wars of the emperor. The book provides an up-to-date introduction to this complicated and much discussed subject.

Joonas Sipilä

ANNALISA TORTORIELLO: *I Fasti consolari degli anni di Claudio*. *Atti della Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei*. Anno CDI [= 151] (2004). Classe di Scienze Morali, storiche e filologiche. Memorie, Serie IX, volume XVII, fascicolo 3. 297 pp. (391–691). EUR 13.

This book has two aims. On the one hand, the author, a pupil of Giuseppe Camodeca, has collected the material pertaining to consuls, especially suffect consuls, of the said period and presents an analysis of the structure of the consular years under Claudius. On the other hand, the author studies the consuls themselves, their background, career, etc. These two subjects, the organization of the consular years and the consuls themselves, are closely interrelated since the background of a senator expecting to be promoted to the consulship has an influence on the nature and the date of his consulate. It is thus very

good to find these two aspects studied in a single volume, especially as this has been done with remarkable competence.

The book mainly consists of two parts, one dealing with more general issues (Parte I, p. 413–450), and of a much longer one containing prosopographical notes on all the consuls, enumerated in alphabetical order; there are 80 consuls, to which some uncertain cases are added (Parte II, p. 453–625). To begin with this second part, each prosopographical "scheda" begins with an enumeration of the sources, including still unpublished ones (e.g., pp. 492, 520), pertaining to the consulate (but not including those otherwise illustrating the senator in question), which is followed by an analysis of the senator's career, origin (useful onomastic material also being referred to, e.g., 555 n. 530 on Salvid(i)eni), social position, etc. All this seems well informed, and the references to modern literature extend to quite recent items. The general impression is that of solid scholarship. As there have been, in recent years, very many publications of wax tablets mentioning Claudian consuls, we are introduced to quite a number of men with unfamiliar names; observe, e.g., Camerinus Antistius Vetus (no. 6), M. Furnius Augurinus (no. 28), Q. Futius Lusius Saturninus (no. 30), Sp. Oppius (no. 44; no doubt to be connected with a praetor of 44 BC of the same name).

As for the first part of the book, this begins with a chapter on the consular years themselves, from 41 to 54. If one compares the results with what one finds in Degrassi's *Fasti consolari* of 1952, one observes that there has been considerable progress (much of it due to the work of Professor Camodeca); for instance, in AD 47 Degrassi has only the two names, those of the two ordinarii, Claudius III and Vitellius III; this number has now grown (p. 421) to six. (Of course there remain consuls and consular pairs who cannot be attributed with certainty to a specific year; in the tables on p. 415ff. their names normally appear in italics.) Throughout, stress is laid on the establishment of the exact periods of the consulates within each year; much of interest is said on the general structure of the years (note AD 48 – on which see also 594 n. 737 – having a structure typical of the time of Tiberius, p. 421). This chapter is followed by others dealing, e.g., with the question of who became ordinary, and who only suffect consul, the consuls' social and geographical origins (note the three consuls whose origin cannot be determined on p. 434 n. 71; as for Cornelius Lupus, his name makes one think of Cisalpine Gaul or some such area), their careers (possibly a stay in Cilicia should be attributed to P. Anteius Rufus because of the existence of a P. Anteius Antiochus from Aigeai, see *PIR*² A 730). However, the ordinary consulate in 49 of C. Pompeius Gallus still remains a mystery (p. 430f.)

Of the observations made by the author, I must mention that, according to her, the *s. c. Vellaeana* (Ulp. *Dig.* 16, 1, 2, 1), with the consulate of M. Silanus and Vellaeus Tutor, cannot be dated to 46, but to either 50 or 54 (p. 519, cf. 583f.). The author also prefers to date the consuls Blandus and Pollio, attributed by some scholars to the time of Claudius, to AD 18 (p. 608f.); she also may be right in being skeptical about the Lucanian origin of the Statilii Tauri (p. 563; the evidence in fact seems weak).

There are some details about which I am not quite sure I can agree with the author: p. 400 (and elsewhere): I think that the consul of AD 28 was called Ap. Iunius Silanus, not "C. Appius Iunius Silanus" (see *Die römischen Vornamen* 417f.). – L. Calventius Vetus C. Carminius (p. 480 and elsewhere): this consul (of AD 51) is referred

to by this nomenclature (with the extra "C.") in a wax tablet, but the second praenomen seems extremely awkward and so I very much prefer the evidence of the Lusitanian inscription in which the man is called simply *L. Calventius Vetus Carminius* (see *Adoptive Nomenclature* 75; I think the reading of the wax tablet is based on a mistake). – 524 n. 368: it is not altogether correct to say that the praenomen M. of Lurius Varus can also be established on the basis of the existence of "suo antenato M. Lurius". – 561 n. 561: there is something wrong with the text of *CIL X 5076*. – There are also some formulations which struck me as unhappy (e.g., p. 406, senators from Latium referred to as "Latini" – a term which makes me think of the earlier books of Livy; p. 502 n. 264, *Fuufius* is a "tipico caso di geminazione"). Moreover, I think that inscriptions in *AE* should be referred to by the *AE* number, not by the original publication (as on p. 544, n. 469).

To conclude: this book is based on very sound scholarship and will be of great service to students of the Claudian period and to those dealing with senators and consuls in general.

Olli Salomies

Museo e territorio. Atti della III giornata di studi, Velletri 7–8 marzo 2003. A cura di M. ANGLE & A. GERMANO. Comune di Velletri - Museo Civico Archeologico "Oreste Nardini". "L'Erma" di Bretschneider, Roma 2004. ISBN 88-8265-281-5. XI, 220 pp. EUR 130.

Questa pubblicazione testimonia della volontà culturale di una città laziale con storia gloriosa fin dai tempi preromani. Essa ospita sia aggiornamenti sugli scavi e altre ricerche nel territorio dell'area veliterna e castellana, sia una interessante panoramica della politica museale svolta dai musei esistenti nella regione, con particolare riferimento alle più recenti problematiche sulla musealizzazione. Il contenuto è il seguente: dopo i necessari saluti (per fortuna brevi) e l'introduzione di Anna Germano, Direttrice del Museo Civico Archeologico "O. Nardini" di Velletri seguono i vari contributi che affrontano vari problemi: M. C. Mazzi, Un nuovo strumento per i musei (sulle opportunità a partire dalla recente legislazione); G. Pietrobono, La politica museale della Provincia di Roma; G. Cetorelli Schivo & M. Colcerasa, Disabilità e museo. Percorrenze culturali di emergenza (sull'attuale tema degli handicappati nei musei); AA.VV., Mostra permanente di paleontologia e preistoria dei Colli Albani. Il progetto; R. Sansone, Il Museo Diocesano di Velletri. Il nuovo allestimento; G. Cappelli, Il Museo Tuscolano a cento anni dalla nascita; A. Bedetti, Il Museo Civico di Marino. Istanze di conservazione e proposte per una migliore fruizione e valorizzazione; AA. VV., Il sito preistorico di Tenuta Federici; AA. VV., Scavi sul Monte dei Ferrari; C. Belardelli, La protostoria nella documentazione dei siti del Lazio. Velletri e il suo territorio; A. Guidi, L'importanza dei luoghi di culto nella formazione delle città medio-tirreniche; AA. VV., Ricerche nell'area dell'Artemisio; AA. VV., Il sarcofago con le imprese di Ercole; L. Attenni, Il tempio di Giunone Sospita [a Lanuvio]. Nuove considerazioni sulla fase tardoarcaica; L. Bologna, L'epigrafia come fonte storica per la storia di Velletri. Alcune epigrafi da scavi del