

In the case of *alae* and cohorts, the number of known commanders per unit seems to be generally somewhere between 5 and 10 (but often only one or two commanders are known); legionary tribunes per legion are normally known in larger numbers, this obviously coming from the fact that there were several tribunes in a legion at the same time. It is important to note that these *laterculi* mention only people already registered in *PME*, officers who have become known after 1992 (the last year to have been considered in the second supplement) thus not appearing here. In the case of tribunes, this probably does not mean very much; but in the case of prefects of *alae* and cohorts, things have changed considerably since the early nineties, for there has been a proliferation of new military diplomas, very often coming from the Balkan countries, (this clearly having something to do with the events of 1989). In any case, auxiliary diplomas mention auxiliary commanders, and the great numbers of new diplomas have resulted in great numbers of new prefects (although mainly prefects of units the veterans of which tended to settle in the Balkans), a fact someone working with these *laterculi* will have to face. For instance, here we have only one prefect of the *coh. III Brittonum veteranorum* (p. 60), but new diplomas have produced two new prefects, one of them called M. Blossius Vestalis and originating (not surprisingly) from Capua (see B. Pferdehirt, *Römische Militärdiplome und Entlassungsurkunden* [2004] 31, 37). More than one new prefect has become known by diplomas also in the case of (e.g.) the *ala I praetoria* (p. 33) or the *coh. II Augusta Nerviana Pacensis* (p. 60). But of course inscriptions of interest have also been published; note, e.g., the gain of the *ala I Thracum veterana* (p. 36) by the publication of Bölske. *Inschriften und Funde* (2003) where many prefects are mentioned, one of them interestingly called M. Gongius Paternus Nestorianus and another also appearing in a diploma of AD 192 (*AKB* 33 [2003] 259ff.).

The truth is, then, that although this is a most useful book which, in a way, sums up the work of Professor Devijver, a supplement (not necessarily in the form of a book) is sorely needed. The editors of this book, S. Demougin and M.-Th. Raepsaet-Charlier, would be most suited to do the job.

Olli Salomies

ANTONIO GIULIANO: *Scritti minori*. Xenia Antiqua. Monografie 9. "L'Erma" di Bretschneider, Roma 2001. ISBN 88-8265-123-1. 270 pp. EUR 114.

Si saluta con piacere la pubblicazione di questi scritti scelti di Antonio Giuliano, uscita in occasione del suo settantesimo anniversario (è nato nel 1930). Eccone il contenuto (tranne una Premessa e Nota biografica e bibliografica):

*Fuit apud Segestanos ex aere Dianae simulacrum*; La Afrodite Callipige di Siracusa; Iscrizioni romane di pittori; L'origine di un tipo di Gorgone; Uno scultore a Roma nell'età di Gallieno; Aristide di Smirne; L'epitafio di Annio in casa Leopardi, II. Giacomo Leopardi e l'iscrizione CIL IX 5813; Osservazioni sulle pitture della "Tomba dei Tori" a Tarquinia; Kleantes di Assos; Il sarcofago di Marco Aufidio Frontone; La famiglia dei centauri. Ricerca su un tema iconografico; Una oinochoe greco-orientale nel Museo di Villa Giulia; Ideologia e forza-lavoro nella costruzione di edifici pubblici in

Atene nella seconda metà del V secolo a.C.; I grandi bronzi di Riace, Fidia e la sua officina; Un quarto rilievo della serie Grimani; *Germania capta*; L'identificazione del discobolo di Mirone; *Augustus-Constantinus*; Ritratti di Onorio; Bernini e Policleto; *Signum Cereris*; Un palinsesto su marmo; Vitruvio e l'acanto; Assimilazione a Dionysos ed Herakles su gemme e monete dall'età tardo ellenistica al IV secolo d.C.; Porticello; Un eroe per una villa.

Si tratta di una selezione di alcuni scritti minori di Giuliano; altri ugualmente interessanti non hanno trovato posto. Ma anche così l'opera costituisce uno strumento utile agli studiosi della cultura greco-romana; e l'utilità del volume viene accresciuta dal fatto che non tutti i contributi in esso contenuti sono usciti in pubblicazioni facilmente accessibili, almeno alle nostre latitudini. – Una sola quisquilia: a p. 33 n. 6: non *D.*, bensì *d(ecurio)*; e nella stessa pagina, sotto n. 3: in *CIL VI 4009* da leggere *Synor[is]*.

*Heikki Solin*

CHRISTINA HÄUBER – FRANZ XAVER SCHÜTZ: *Einführung in archäologische Informationssysteme (AIS)*. Ein Methodenspektrum für Schule, Studium und Beruf mit Beispielen auf CD-rom. Philipp von Zabern, Mainz am Rhein 2004. ISBN 3-8053-3002-2. 160 pp., 88 fig., CD-rom, EUR 37,50.

Modern archaeology involves working with vast amounts of different kinds of data. There are maps, plans, sections, detailed drawings, old and new photographs, artifacts of all kinds, paleoenvironmental data, survey data, etc. The list is endless. Managing all this data is a difficult task and requires plenty of thought and effort to be efficient and successful. Digital systems for data storage and management have been embraced by many archaeologists and have become more and more common in recent years. This book by two German archaeologists, Christina Häuber and Franz Xaver Schütz, is a brief introduction to the world of archaeological data bases or, as they wish to call them, archaeological information systems. It boasts being the first in German language and is aimed mostly at beginners and students.

The book is divided into two parts: the first is a general introduction to the development and current state of computing and data bases and the second offers examples of using data bases created by the authors. The examples come from the field of classical archaeology, mostly questions concerning the topography of ancient Rome, which is the specialty of the authors. The field was also chosen because, in their (and also in my) minds, classical archaeology is lagging behind in the adoption of digital data management.

Despite the target audience of beginners, the first part of the book by Schütz could be considered useful even for a fairly knowledgeable reader as it offers an interesting historical viewpoint on the subject going through the current state of affairs fairly briefly. What the section emphasizes is that the current stage of affairs is only one stage of a rapid technological development – what is new today is old tomorrow. The section also offers advice on how to create and develop a database, but unfortunately not with very concrete examples. Considering the content of the second part of the book, it