

simply that tyranny can have a certain popular appeal. Nero is portrayed in this book as a calculating, intelligent man who had a vision and who was constantly watching audience's reactions. He knew what he was doing and to convince others (in other words to stay alive after his monstrous deeds) he combined two things: his abilities on the stage as a performer and the power of myth in Roman society. Nero's longing for fame and fortune went so far that he mythologized his enormities. Talking about undying passion for the arts!

*Marianne Ojanaho*

*Prosopographia militiarum equestrium quae fuerunt ab Augusto ad Gallienum. Pars sexta. Laterculi alarum – cohortium – legionum.* Scripsit HUBERTUS DEVIJVER†. Ediderunt SEGOLENA DEMOUGIN et MARIA THERESA RAEPSAET-CHARLIER. Symbolae Facultatis Litterarum Lovaniensis. Series A/Vol. 3. Universitaire Pers Leuven, Leuven 2001. ISBN 90-5867-162-3. 231 pp. EUR 45.

These *laterculi* are meant to round off the *magnum opus* of Hubert Devijver, the *Prosopographia militiarum equestrium* of which five volumes were published during the author's lifetime, the last being *Supplementum II*, published in 1994. Devijver died, prematurely, in 1997, at which time (as one learns from the Introduction furnished by the editors Demougin and Raepsaet-Charlier) he had started to write a third supplement meant to cover the years 1993–1998. However, "nihil aliud quam suscipere potuit tertium *Supplementum*" (p. v). On the other other hand, he had had the time to finish a manuscript of the *laterculi*, published in this volume. The editors say that, in preparing the manuscript for publication, their task was "formare, indices et tabulam abbreviationum componere" (p. vii). The editors must be thanked for having done all this, for, as a result of their labours, this remarkably useful (and physically handsome) volume is now at the disposal of scholars.

Whereas the *Prosopographia militiarum equestrium* (*PME*) consists of articles on individual equestrian officers, the *laterculi* published in this volume are meant to furnish information on the commanders of the individual military formations, *alae*, *cohortes* and legions being dealt with. Thus, under *ala I Flavia Singularium* (p. 32f.), one finds all the known *praefecti* of this particular *ala*. The *alae* and *cohortes* are presented in alphabetical order (the legions according to their numbering), the key word being the main name of the unit (*Singularium* in this case, *Siliana* in the case of the *ala* which precedes, etc.). As there is often some variation in the names of units, it must be noted that these lists are useful not only for those who wish to find information on the officers of a particular unit, but also for those who simply need information on the identification of auxiliary units; for instance, those having to deal with (e.g.) a certain *ala Tauriana* will find, under the letter T on p. 35, that the full name of this unit was in fact *ala I Flavia Gallorum Tauriana c(ivium) R(omanorum) torquata victrix* (the officers of which are listed on p. 17 under G). Under each heading, the officers are listed in alphabetical order, a chronological order being excluded as many of the officers cannot be exactly dated. – The volume is rounded off by indices of persons and places.

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 *Bölcske. 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