

Before the discussion of the northwestern provinces, the focus returns briefly to Pompeii, where Alison E. Cooley discusses the survival of Oscan (pp. 77–86). Oscan epigraphy played a part in the city in the period preceding the colony of Sulla, and was "clearly a sophisticated practice". Even though, in the colony, Oscan epigraphy was almost entirely superseded by Latin, there are some instances of Oscan even from the last period of Pompeii. Cooley rightly points out that there is no reason to suppose that all Oscan inscriptions would have been destroyed at a certain point, as has been suggested. Using Joshua Fishman's classic terminology, she suggests a transition from "diglossia without bilingualism" immediately after colonization to "diglossia with bilingualism ... during the Augustan period, or at least by the time of the eruption". Not being a specialist in the history of Pompeii, I still think that the "diglossia without bilingualism" situation, if it ever was there, must have been a short-lived one.

Ton Derks and Nico Roymans' paper (pp. 87–134) presents a type of support which not too many epigraphists may be familiar with, namely seal-boxes from the Rhine delta, especially from the *civitas Batavorum*. These seal-boxes are now "generally accepted as having been containers for wax imprints used to seal a range of items, and written documents in particular". The context here is mostly military, but not exclusively so. The seal-boxes are certainly thought-provoking material in the context of literacy. The catalogue of them, however, is longish – maybe a form of web-based publication could have been used?

The last three papers, by Jonathan H. C. Williams (135–149), William S. Hanson and Richard Conolly (151–164), and Roger S. O. Tomlin (165–179) deal with the less monumental, but the more interesting, epigraphy of Roman Britain. Hanson and Conolly's research on the distribution of *stili* in British rural sites continues to explore the prerequisites for literacy, and forms a noteworthy parallel to Derks and Roymans' paper. The same theme continues in Tomlin's excellent discussion on curse tablets or 'judicial prayers', as the author calls them.

Greg Woolf's afterword, "How the Latin West was won" (pp. 181–188), sums up the discussion. He makes some remarks worthy of consideration, such as "Latin was never as administratively or culturally central to Rome as Greek was to Hellenistic Empires" (p. 181). However, though some situations discussed in the volume support this statement, some may point in the opposite direction. Woolf stresses the need to analyze literacy more accurately, with the aid of concepts such as "military literacy", "monumental literacy", "commercial literacy", etc. The key to the emergence of the Latin West were the numerous innovations and transformations in writing practices.

*Kalle Korhonen*

*Supplementa Italica. Imagines. Supplementi fotografici ai volumi italiani del CIL. Latium Vetus I (CIL, XIV; Eph. Epigr., VII e IX). Latium Vetus praeter Ostiam.* Di MARIA GRAZIA GRANINO CECERE. Presentazione di ANNA MARIA REGGIANI. Edizioni Quasar, Roma 2005. ISBN 88-7140-283-9. 860 pp., ca. 2000 ill. USD 555.

This is a grand work on a grand scale which will be of inestimable service to students of Latium vetus, that is the area to the east and south of Rome and including places such as Lanuvium, Tusculum, Praeneste and Tibur, and its epigraphical monuments. It is also very

good that this volume was produced by the most eminent authority on the area, M. G. Granino Cecere, who has been working, and publishing, on Latium vetus for years (cf. the reference to "continue perlustrazioni del territorio" in the Introduction). From the same introduction, one learns that about 90% of the photos were taken by the author herself, not by professional photographers; the result is, in any case (as far as I can see), impeccable. (There are also some instances where photos are furnished for monuments which no longer exist; e.g., no. 64.)

As Latium vetus consists of quite a few cities with an important epigraphical heritage, one will find here photos (and further most useful information, cf. below) of many important and well-known inscriptions (e.g., no. 48, the actor M. Aurelius Agilius Septentrio; no. 66, the lex collegii Dianae et Antinoi; no. 271, the senator C. Iavolenus Calvinus, etc.; no. 430, the senator L. Antistius Vetus [now in Palma de Mallorca; another L. Vetus in no. 626]). The number of texts presented here is 1,090, whereas *CIL* XIV seems to contain about 2,200 inscriptions from places other than Ostia. Taking into account that the total number of inscriptions in this collection (i.e., 1,090) also includes some 200 inscriptions published in the *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, the conclusion seems to be that around 40 per cent of the inscriptions in *CIL* XIV appear in this book.

But it is not only the photos which make this book useful, for the individual lemmas also include information of great value on the inscriptions (the measurements, the present collocation, etc.), and an up-to-date bibliography is also given. In fact, about the only thing that is missing is the text of the inscriptions itself (I have been wondering whether the texts should not have been added; then this book would, in practice, have replaced large parts of *CIL* XIV.) It is also to be noted that the readings of many inscriptions have been improved; these inscriptions appear in the "Conguagli" designated with an asterisk ("testo emendato"; there are also marks for "testo accresciuto" and "testo diminuito"). For instance, *CIL* XIV 2831, the funerary inscription of a senator, C. Seius Calpurnius Quadratus "Sittianus", is equipped in the "Conguagli" with an asterisk. If one looks at the photo (or at the note by Granino Cecere) at no. 428, one sees that the second cognomen is in fact not *Sittianus* (a name used by me a long time ago to show that this fellow came from Cirta, where Sittii are attested in abundance) but *Sillianus* (the first instance of this cognomen, by the way; unfortunately, this new information does not seem to have found its way into the new fascicle of the *Prosopographia imperii Romani*). In no. 647, *postulante* in *CIL* XIV 2991 becomes *postulanti* and thus a new instance of an ablative ending in *-nti*. On the other hand, some inscriptions seem to have received an asterisk without being really entitled to this (e.g., *CIL* XIV 2319 = no. 182 has an asterisk, but I cannot see a difference between the text in *CIL* and the one to be read on the stone).

The presentation of the monuments starts from the ager Laurentinus and proceeds anti-clockwise to Fidenae and Aquae (with some milestones at the end); within each city or some other subsection, the monuments are presented in a certain order depending on the form of the monument in question. Ficulea (to choose an example) thus starts with an "ara", this being followed by a "base", several "cippi", etc. This seems reasonable, although those used to finding, e.g., all senators in one place will have to face the fact that senators appear in quite a few different types of epigraphic monuments.

I observed some minor mistakes (for instance, no. 245 is said to be identical with *ILS* 880, no. 247 with *ILS* 994, no. 936 with *ILS* 1324, but there is something wrong here; in no.

949, the name should be P. Sulpicius Quirinius), but their number is negligible, and the overall impression is that of very solid quality. This is without doubt one of the most important epigraphical books published in recent years.

*Olli Salomies*

*Historia Numorum: Italy.* General Editor K.N. RUTTER. British Museum, London 2001. ISBN 0-7141-1801-X. XVI, 223 pp., 43 plates. GBP 80.

In 1887 (new ed. 1911), Barclay V. Head published his famous *Historia Numorum*, a handbook that provided a general survey of the whole of Greek coinage. The present volume begins a completely new survey aiming to revise and complement Head's volume. The first part has now appeared under the general editorship of K.N. Rutter, in collaboration with several leading numismatists and historians. Its purpose is to "provide a clear account of the Greek and local coinages of peninsular Italy down to the Second Punic War", including also some later non-Roman issues in Italy, as those of Paestum. This volume will be of utmost utility for classical scholars, and it is to be hoped that other, similar volumes of equally high quality will continue the courageous enterprise of replacing the old and venerable Head.

*Heikki Solin*

FRITZ GSCHNITZER: *Kleine Schriften zum griechischen und römischen Altertum* I-II. Herausgegeben von CATHERINE TRÜMPY und TASSILO SCHMITT. *Historia Einzelschriften* 149, 167. Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart 2001, 2003. ISBN 3-515-07805-3; 3-515-08037-6. XXXI, 366 und XXIX, 519 S. EUR 76, EUR 98.

Fritz Gschnitzer ist ein führender Vertreter der griechischen Geschichtsforschung. Die Herausgeber haben der Gelehrtenwelt einen großen Dienst erwiesen, indem sie teilweise an versteckten Stellen publizierte Studien des Heidelberger Althistorikers in zwei handlichen Bänden mit einer thematischen Gliederung leicht zugänglich gemacht haben. Wie bei kaum einem anderen lebenden Althistoriker verbindet sich bei Fritz Gschnitzer ein tief empfundenes historisches Verständnis mit feinsinniger philologischer Interpretationskunst. Besonders im ersten Band, *Frühes Griechenland. Historische und sprachwissenschaftliche Beiträge*, tritt Gschnitzers Doppelkompetenz als Historiker und Philologe vorzüglich in Erscheinung. So etwa in den Studien zu 'Stammes- und Ortsgemeinden im alten Griechenland', oder in den 'Neuen Beiträgen zu den griechischen Ethnika'.

Der zweite Band, *Historische und epigraphische Studien zur Alten Geschichte seit den Perserkriegen*, umfasst Beiträge zur Geschichtsschreibung, zur griechischen und römischen Geschichte und zu griechischen Inschriften sowohl der klassischen, hellenistischen wie römischen Zeit. Ein kurzes Verzeichnis von Nachträgen und die Indices runden den Band ab. Die Beiträge sind in der ursprünglichen Form, sowie sie in der Erstpublikation veröffentlicht wurden, wiedergegeben, was gelegentlich die Lesung erschwert (z. B. die Artikel aus dem Neuen Pauly 491-494). Das betrifft nur das Äußere, und