

writing Early Romance naturally had first learnt to write Latin and their educational and social context should be considered when making a philological analysis of the texts they wrote.

I found the parallels drawn between the Early or Medieval Romance world and modern western societies less convincing. This is due to the fact that while drawing parallels with present day English or French (for example, in his discussion on p. 90 on the passive knowledge of verbal forms that had long since disappeared from speech), Wright does not make allowance for the decisively different role of literacy in the respective time periods and societies – and this despite the fact that he elsewhere explicitly points out the necessity of appreciating the role played by writing and literacy in a given society when carrying out linguistic research solely on the basis of texts (on p. 310). There is also a slightly confusing discussion (on pp. 142–145) about the meaning of *transferre studeat in rusticam Romanam linguam aut thiotiscam* (as formulated in the Canons of the Council of Tours in 813) where the parallelism between *rusticam Romanam linguam* and *thiotiscam* (Germanic) as the objects of the same verb does not seem to leave room for Wright's interpretation that *transferre in rusticam Romanam linguam* here would only refer to the vernacular pronunciation and not to any actual act of translating (his argument at this point is in keeping with his general view that, in the 9th century, people did not think about the linguistic situation in terms of two different languages, between which 'translation' would have been possible).

That said, there can be no doubt that this is a book of great importance, for latinists, romanists, and historical linguists alike.

Hilla Halla-aho

P. M. NIGDELIS: Ἐπιγραφικὰ Θεσσαλονίκεια. Συμβολή στην πολιτική και κοινωνική ιστορία της αρχαίας Θεσσαλονίκης. University Studio Press, Thessaloniki 2006. ISBN 960-12-1550-6. 646 pp. EUR 40.

The author, of the University of Thessaloniki, is a well-known authority on Greek epigraphy, especially on that of the Roman period in Macedonia and N. Greece in general (but note also, e.g., his monograph on Πολίτευμα καὶ κοινωνία τῶν πόλεων Κυκλάδων of 1990). It was a very good idea of his to publish this collection of papers, some of them dedicated to the publication of new inscriptions (most of them, as one would expect in Thessalonica, from the second and the third centuries AD) and others to the examination of texts already published (normally not too long ago). The inscriptions of Thessalonica, almost all of the Roman period and very numerous, have already established the status of Thessalonica as one of the most important Greek-speaking cities of the Roman period; this collection of papers, admirably indexed and with very good photos, certainly does much to confirm this status. One must also note that the commentaries are of a very solid quality.

From the Preface (p. 16), one learns that the inscriptions (among which there are some Latin ones) dealt with here come, for the most part, from emergency excavations dating from after 1960, and that the same year was the 'terminus ante quem' for the texts published by C. Edson in the *IG* volume of 1972. The inscriptions are presented in six chapters, I, 'Ἀπὸ τῆ δημοσία ζωὴ τῆς πόλης', II, 'Ἰδιωτικοὶ σύλλογοι τῆς πόλης' (Thessalonica being a city with many various associations), III, 'Ἀπὸ τὸν κόσμον τῶν ἐπαγγελλμάτων', IV, 'Ἡ πόλις καὶ πληθυσμὸς τῆς', V, 'Ταφικὸ λεξιλόγιον καὶ ταφικὲς πρακτικὲς' (with many interesting formulations), VI, 'Testimonia epigraphica' (mentions of Thessalonica, etc. in inscriptions

found elsewhere). Within these chapters, the individual contributions have been furnished with separate numbers.

There is of course much of interest. Among those inscriptions which are published for the first time, note, e.g., an inscription in honour of Livia (I 1); an association of muleteers (II 10, a text also interesting because of the use of Latin terms transcribed into Greek, μουλίων and κολλήγας [the first attestation of this word in Macedonia: p. 186]), a συνήθεια ἥρωος Αἰνεΐα (II 15, Liv. 40, 4, 9 being quoted on p. 208 for illustration), the *[bes]tiari(u)s* Maximinus being killed by a leopard (III 6), an *arc(arius) XX her(editatum) pr(ovinciae) Mac(edoniae)* (III 10), the term ἐκκτράνις = *extraneus* (V 1), a sarcophagus being dedicated τῷ ἄττη καὶ τῇ νίννῃ (according to Nigdelis, to the father and the grandmother; however, I would be prepared to accept that the grandfather, rather than the father, is meant). A new instance of a person adding, after the *constitutio Antoniniana*, the nomen Αὐρήλιος to his nomenclature but also mentioning his former filiation prefixed by ὁ πρίν in V 14. There are also (as one would expect) many instances of interesting nomina, e.g., Ἀλλίδιος (V 12), *Apponius* (IV 19), Ὅστιος (II 7), Νεμετρόνιος (= *Numitronius*, IV 7), Ρούββιος (IV 6), Ρουστικείλιος (II 12 and V 2), Σαλάριος (again with the praenomen *Manius*) and Σεπτιμήνιος (IV 1). Note also *Caechilius* (sic) IV 12 and the appearance for the first time in Thessalonica of *Titonius* (IV 16), attested in Philippi; there is also a nomen appearing for the first time ever, Κιτέρειος (or perhaps rather Κιτερέιος?) in II 14. The onomastic commentaries are very well informed (e.g., that on *Rupil(l)ii* p. 126ff.).

Inscriptions already published receiving a new treatment here are the following: *IG X* 2, 1, 14 (I 4), 16 (II 16), 138 (I 6), *139 (I 9), *226 (I 8, with a new interpretation), 558 (V 5), 638 (V 10); *SEG* 24, 569 (V 11); 45, 815-7 = *AE* 1999, 1425-7 (I 10: the interesting dossier of Claudius Rufrius Meno), 827 (I 5); 47, 960 (I 7); 49, 814 = *AE* 1999, 1430 (II 1, a very thorough analysis on pp. 101–128). Altogether 66 'testimonia' are included in section VI, e.g., the military diploma *CIL* XVI 1, mentioning a man from Thessalonica among the witnesses.

There is practically nothing I might complain about (perhaps one should write *P(ublius)* rather than *P(o)plius* in Latin inscriptions; and the numbering of the photos seems awkward, as the numbers are not identical with those used elsewhere) and therefore I conclude by congratulating the author for this splendid publication.

Olli Salomies

Inschriften von Milet. Teil 3: Inschriften n. 1020-1580 von PETER HERRMANN (†), WOLFGANG GÜNTHER, NORBERT EHRHARDT, mit Beiträgen von DENIS FEISSEL und PETER WEISS. Deutsches Archäologisches Institut - *Milet*, Bd. VI, Teil 3. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin 2006. ISBN 978-3-11-018966-7. XIV, 337 S., 45 Taf. EUR 128.

Questo straordinario volume rappresenta un passo importante nel percorso verso l'edizione definitiva dei materiali epigrafici di Mileto (sono ora rese note, con l'omissione di un numero di frammenti, almeno 90% delle iscrizioni venute alla luce fin dall'inizio degli scavi tedeschi nel 1899). Anima e motore del progetto durante gli ultimi decenni è stato il compianto Peter Herrmann (1927–2002), allievo di Josef Keil, che va indubbiamente considerato uno dei più insigni epigrafisti del nostro tempo. Il suo enorme impegno per l'epigrafia dell'Asia Minore è destinato a rimanere basilare per le future generazioni.