

ing 358 being only described. The high number of texts allows the editor to draw conclusions regarding the contents of individual fragments, while being of use also for the editorial work (for instance, by offering solutions for sometimes cryptic abbreviations, as different writers did not always abbreviate the same words in the same way). A key element in the texts is the *phora* (φορά), usually appearing in the expression *onikai phorai* (ὄνικαὶ φοραί). The term *phora* has many different uses, but Litinas argues that in the Abu Mina texts it means 'load'. And since some texts show fractions of *phora*, but never more than four, a 'donkey's load' probably consists of four containers (of grapes). One load totals ca. 90 kg, and the less frequently appearing 'camel's load' was twice as heavy. Another unit of transport was something that was abbreviated as κ<sup>θ</sup>, which Litinas interprets as *kollathon*, a jar of about 25 *sextarii* (13.5 liters).

Litinas has classified different hands and scribal habits grouping them from A to Z (most groups have two or more subvariants, as it was frequently impossible to distinguish between various hands). Scribal habits may include specific abbreviation methods, as in the case of *onikai*: while some writers rendered it as an *omicron* with a small *nu* inside it, this practice was not known or followed by others. Some scribal hands seem more experienced, others appear less educated. A number of the more rudimentary hands might have belonged to the farmers themselves. The photographs in this edition show only a selection of the ostraca, but they do present all hand groups.

The receipts give us an idea about the size of the grape harvests, though only a limited one, since the archive has not been preserved in its entirety. Nor do they specify the owners of the vineyards. There are some 300 personal names, some of which are accompanied by professional and monastic titles (a monk seemed to be called *monazon*, not *monachos*). The nomenclature is mainly Christian (saints' names and also Old Testament names), Egyptian or pagan names being in a clear minority. Litinas lists all the names and titles as well as the texts in which they appear and the hands who wrote them. He also presents separate tables of people attested in texts written by certain hands, together with the size of their loads. It appears that the biggest providers were also in high positions. For example, while a deacon with the abbreviated name Io( ) provided 120 loads, and Appa Menas 85 loads, many other people are attested with only one load. Some of the receipts have dates, though only giving the indiction year and the day. All come from the grape harvesting season extending from the end of the month Mesore to the beginning of Thoth. There is no certainty about the indiction cycle they come from, but the date suggested by handwriting and other contextual information approximately coincides with the beginning of the 7th century.

In all, this beautifully produced edition of difficult texts succeeds in obtaining as much information from them as may be reasonably expected.

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*Studia epigraphica in memoriam Géza Alföldy*. Herausgegeben von WERNER ECK – BENCE FEHÉR – PÉTER KOVÁCS. Antiquitas I, 61. Habelt, Bonn 2013. ISBN 978-3-7749-3866-3. 401 pp. EUR 79.

This collection of epigraphical studies in memory of Géza Alföldy, the eminent ancient historian and epigraphist based in Heidelberg who died unexpectedly in 2011 while visiting the

Acropolis in Athens, is not the result of a colloquium or of a similar event but consists, as we learn from the preface by Werner Eck, of articles by scholars whom the editors had asked for contributions. As we learn from the same preface, scholars who had been approached in view of producing something for this collection were on the one hand colleagues and friends who had been working for decades with Alföldy, and on the other hand, or rather above all, young and old colleagues from Hungary, Alföldy's country of origin which he had left in 1965. In the last years, Alföldy's interests had very much been focused on Hungary and the neighbouring countries, and (as we again learn from the preface) he had been instrumental in promoting a reedition of the part of volume III of the *Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum* (*CIL*) which covers the two Roman provinces of Pannonia Superior and Inferior. This surely explains the presence of an impressive number of Hungarian scholars among the contributors; and the fact that one focus of Alföldy's interests was, since the 1960s, on Spain, obviously illustrates the number of Spanish scholars who contributed to this volume. However, Alföldy also dealt with other areas of the Roman Empire; one thinks for instance of his contributions on Northern Italy and, of course, on the city of Rome, of the inscriptions of which he edited, with a number of collaborators, two volumes of the *CIL*, one dealing with the inscriptions of emperors and the other covering the inscriptions of senatorial and equestrian officials. In view of this, the absence, with the exception of L. Zerbini, who deals with a 'Danubian' subject, of Italian contributors seems striking; on the other hand, it is true that there is in fact already an Italian volume dedicated to the memory of Alföldy, also published in 2013 (*Eredità di un maestro – Géza Alföldy, storico del mondo romano*, published by Quasar in the series *Opuscula Epigraphica*). And speaking of the absence (almost) of Italian contributors, one could say pretty much the same thing about German contributors, for there seem to be only two articles by scholars based in Germany, both closely connected to the *CIL*, namely W. Eck and M. G. Schmidt. However, seeing that the list of collaborators and friends of Alföldy in Italy and in Germany must be very long, it is of course understandable that the editors had to draw a line somewhere, especially as scholars from some other countries also had to be accommodated. As a result, this is a volume with a strong focus on Pannonia and Spain, but also with a number of articles dealing with other topics; thus, there are for instance also papers on inscriptions from Africa (Mitthof, Mrozewicz), Dalmatia (Šašel-Kos) and Crete (Chaniotis). Some of the papers concentrate on individual inscriptions, whereas other contributions are of a more historical nature; inscriptions seem to play a minor role only A. R. Birley's contribution; and only one inscription, namely Augustus' *Res gestae*, is cited in the paper of M. Peachin, of which it is in fact the subject.

It is surely unnecessary for me to discuss at length all the articles, especially as some of them deal with minor – although not necessarily unimportant – matters; instead, let me point out those papers which I thought were of especial interest. A. R. Birley on "The Emperor Marcus Aurelius and the Sarmatians" (p. 39ff.) offers a lucid analysis of the sources for Marcus' Danubian wars, ending with a reinterpretation of *Meditations* 10,10 (note also p. 44 on the question of whether Marcus really planned to create new provinces). W. Eck's article on the consular *fasti* of the time of Pius (p. 69ff.) will surely be the most often quoted paper in this volume; new finds, especially new military diplomas (note the references also to unpublished diplomas), have made it necessary to review Alföldy's presentation of the same *fasti* of 1977, and it is very good that this has been done by the most competent of the scholars active in this field. P. Kovács (p. 123ff.) offers interesting details on the activities for the preparation of a second edition of the Pannonian part of *CIL* III. According to its title, F. Mitthof's paper (p.

163ff.) deals with two inscriptions from Thuburnica in Africa and with related texts, and in fact the paper does offer a reinterpretation of a passage in the two practically identical inscriptions *CIL* VIII 25703f., both mentioning *triticum*. However, in spite of its title, the paper expands to a more general study of the subject "Städtische Getreideversorgung und private Munifizienz in den lateinischen Inschriften" and finishes off with a most useful list of the relevant inscriptions (usually including key words such as *annona* or *frumentum*), of which there are 56 in all, all with their texts cited in full. M. Németh returns to the inscription from Aquincum, *Tit. Aq.* 560 (*AE* 2010, 1288), mentioning an imperial freedman who was the *praeposit(us) lecticariorum*, an inscription which no doubt refers to an imperial visit to Aquincum, Severus Alexander being suggested; the cognomen must, as observed in the *AE*, surely be understood as *Pa(v)oni* from *Pavo* (rather than as representing a Greek name). In a most interesting paper, Peachin (p. 255ff.) studies some aspects of Augustus' *Res gestae*, pointing out that the document is not simply a record of Augustus' *facta*, but even more importantly meant to instruct future leaders of Rome. Peachin also stresses the importance of the physical appearance of the original document in Rome, inscribed on bronze tablets, and of its setting "as an integral element of [Augustus'] mausoleum" (p. 268). M. G. Schmidt (p. 307ff.) publishes Latin inscriptions kept in Berlin; among them is a third-century inscribed statuette of Silvanus dedicated by two praetorians, one of whom has the nomen *Catanius* of which this is only the second instance. E. Weber (p. 377ff.) republishes, with corrections, an inscription from Carnuntum which he earlier dealt with in L. Zerbini (ed.), *Roma e le province del Danubio* (2010) 206f. (*AE* 2010, 1261); the inscription is interesting not only inasmuch as it mentions a man who had been a *magister navali(or)um* of the legion XIII Gemina, but also because the man says (suitably in a publication dedicated to the memory of Géza Alföldy) that he is *nation(e) Hispan(us) Tarraconensis*.

To conclude, this is a most interesting volume which should find its way into all libraries dealing with the Roman world.

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*Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum. Consilio et auctoritate Academiae Scientiarum Berolinensis et Brandenburgensis editum. Vol. XVII: Miliaria imperii Romani. Pars 4: Illyricum et provinciae Europae Graecae. Fasc. 2: Miliaria provinciae Dalmatiae.* Ediderunt ANNE KOLB – GEROLD WALSER. Adiuvante ULRIKE JANSEN. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin 2012. ISBN 978-3-11-017623-0. XXXI–LV, pp. 123–270. EUR 129.95.

Im Jahre 2005 erschien der erste Faszikel des vierten Bandes des Corpus der römischen Meilensteininschriften, der die Texte von Rätien und Noricum umfasste; vorher war im Jahre 1986 der erste Band dieses Corpus erschienen, in dem die Miliaria der gallischen und germanischen Provinzen zusammengestellt wurden. Weitere Bände sind in Aussicht, doch wird es sicher lange dauern, bis das Meilensteincorpus innerhalb des siebzehnten Bandes des Berliner Inschriftenwerkes fertig vorliegt.

Der vorliegende Band versammelt die Meilensteintexte der Provinz Dalmatia. Er stellt ein willkommenes Novum dar. In *CIL* III wurden, wenn ich richtig gezählt habe, 101 Stücke publiziert, in der neuen Ausgabe sind es circa 350 geworden. Der Zuwachs ist also wirklich erheblich. Freilich gibt es darunter eine ganze Anzahl unbedeutender Fragmente, teilweise