

schon vor dem Abschluss des Supplements von *CIL* III bekannt geworden (und vielleicht deswegen dort weggelassen); auch fehlen anepigraphische Stücke nicht. Inedita gibt es dagegen nur ganz wenige (ich habe deren drei notiert: 426. 427. 562a), ein angenehmes Zeichen für die aktiven Bestrebungen provinzialrömischer Archäologen, Neufunde möglichst schnell öffentlich zu machen.

Die Texte werden auf hervorragende Weise vorgelegt, mit sowohl Fotos als auch Zeichnungen desselben Steines, soweit beide vorliegen; so ergänzen beide einander und erleichtern die Erfassung der Textform durch den Leser. Von verlorengegangenen Stücken wird bei Bedarf wenn möglich die im *CIL* III publizierte Fassung als solche wiedergegeben. Der kritische Apparat und der Kommentarteil geben Auskunft über schwierige Stellen und dienen so als Interpretationsansätze. Das Latein der Editoren ist klar und deutlich; Sprachfehler, denen man gelegentlich begegnet, erschweren das Verständnis nicht (S. 130, erster Absatz, Zeile 6 von unten muss es *cippus* sein, nicht *cippum*; S. 131, im kritischen Apparat von Tab. II, drittletzte Zeile schreibe *positum* statt *positam*; Nr. 572b im Lemma würde ich *posset* statt *potuisset* schreiben).

So steht uns eine Edition zur Verfügung, die einen bedeutenden Fortschritt markiert, sowohl was die Lesungen einzelner Texte (man sieht sofort an der ersten Inschrift, der sog. Tabula Dolabellae, wie die Editoren stellenweise über den von Mommsen gegebenen Text hinausgekommen sind) als auch ihre historische Interpretation angeht. Der Band bietet auch Gelegenheit zum Vergleich der Terminologie und Phraseologie von Meilensteintexten. Sie mögen auf den ersten Blick langweilig anmuten, doch ist es von Interesse, ihren Inhalt mit etwa dem der Meilensteine Italiens zu vergleichen, wobei sich sowohl Ähnlichkeiten als auch Unterschiede herausstellen (im Vorübergehen sei notiert, dass in Italien Meilensteine auch im Bereich ein und derselben Straße Verschiedenheiten des Wortlauts aufweisen können; so können Meilensteintexte der via Appia in Latium und Samnium unterschiedliche Wendungen enthalten, was von unterschiedlichen Wortlautrepertorien abhängt. – Der Band ist weitgehend frei von Druckfehlern; ich habe einen notiert: auf S. 131, zweitletzte Zeile des kritischen Apparats, steht "titlulis" statt "titulis" (in demselben Apparat wird auf eine Ergänzung für Z. 13f. von Schmidt hingewiesen, diese Ergänzung findet sich aber nicht im Text, wohin sie doch gehört).

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*Supplementa Italica. Nuova Serie 25 (Supplementa: Litternum, Aquae Statiellae. Supplementarum Supplementa: Brixia – Benacenses – Valles Supra Benacum – Sabini – Trumplini – Camunni. Italia, Sicilia, Sardinia epigraphicae). A cura di GIUSEPPE CAMODECA – VALENTINA E. PISTARINO – ALFREDO VALVO – GIAN LUCA GREGORI. Edizioni Quasar, Roma 2010. ISBN 978-88-7140-399-1. 325 pp. EUR 46.48.*

These two recent *Supplementa Italica* volumes bring the number of published volumes of the series to 26 (vol. 27 is said to be "in preparazione" in the list of the published volumes in vol. 26). If the plan was originally to try to publish about one volume a year, the publishers must be regarded as having succeeded, for vol. 1 came out in 1981, and 26 volumes in 31 years is a most respectable achievement, especially if one considers that the conditions for publishing books of this nature may not have been ideal in Italy in recent years.

In a manner now well established, both volumes begin with a "presentazione" by S. Panciera, with interesting and instructive observations on the contents of the volumes. As the introductions to the individual *supplementa* are often pretty detailed, those interested in just having a quick look at what a new volume of *supplementa* has to offer, are best advised to read Panciera's 'presentation'; for instance, having a look at his section on the *pagus* of the *Arusnates* (vol. 26, p. 6) is, I think, the fastest way to find out what the dominant scholarly opinion is concerning the administrative status of this *pagus*.

In these two volumes, we only have contributions regarding cities or other areas in the Augustan regions I, II, IX and X; central Italy north of Campania and Apulia are thus not represented. In region I there is Liternum by G. Camodeca (vol. 25), in region II there is the Ager inter Gnathiam et Barium and Caelia, both by A. Mangiatordi (and both in vol. 26), from region IX we have Aquae Statiellae by V. E. Pistarino (vol. 25) and Iulia Dertona by V. Pettirossi (vol. 26); from region X there is the *supplementorum supplementum* on Brixia, the *Benacenses*, etc. by A. Valvo (vol. 25), showing once again that Brixia and its territory, the object of three fascicles of *Inscriptiones Italicae* in the 1980s and an earlier *supplementum* of 1991, is indeed, as far as inscriptions go, "inesauribile" (A. Garzetti as quoted on p. 180); and finally we have, from the same region X, Arusnatium pagus (i.e., Valpolicella just north of Verona) by R. Bertolazzi (vol. 26).

Liternum is perhaps the most interesting chapter. As observed already by Panciera (p. 7), the Corpus contained eight texts from Liternum, but all of them, except perhaps for *CIL* X 3717 (cf. Camodeca p. 32f.), are now shown to have come from other places; instead, we now have thirty-one inscriptions which indeed can be assigned to Liternum, a place which earlier was known mainly as the final home of Scipio Africanus, but which now appears to have been a place of some significance in the imperial period. Many public buildings were identified in excavations in the 1930s (but have so far not been published in a satisfactory way, see Camodeca p. 27); as for inscriptions, there are now, e.g., inscriptions honouring various emperors, an attractive fourth-century building inscription (no. 12) and above all two very interesting *alba* of Augustales (nos. 16 and 17). Regarding this latter inscription, it remains a mystery to me how one should interpret the fact that the name of one patron, M. Caecilius Calventius Quadratus, who has at least two sons (cf. *fliorum suorum nomine* at the end of the text), is followed by the two names M. Caecilius Calventius Quadratus *f(i)lius*) and M. Caecilius Calventius Quadratus *iun(i)or*); are these the sons, and if so, how can they have identical names?

The chapters on the Ager inter Gnathiam et Barium and Caelia both include only three texts, of which only Caelia 1 (*AE* 1926, 141, etc.) is of a some more general significance (in Ager etc. no. 3 = *CIL* IX 274, *Philoma* cannot be considered an acceptable female name); but the introductions to the sites and the addenda to the texts in *CIL* are of course useful. Aquae Statiellae, to move to the north, is a more substantial contribution; here I would like to point out that the inscription from Budapest of the soldier T. Magius Clemens, for which only somewhat obscure publications are cited on p. 84, is now readily available as *Tituli Aquincenses* II 666 (with photo). And as for the addendum to *CIL* V 7547 on p. 107, the suggested date of the second half of the first century, is said to be based on the "caratteri formali del monumento" (this does not seem very informative), but what about, e.g., the fact that the father P. Caninius C. f. has no cognomen (cf. Eck's paper cited in the bibliography)?

Dertona (a place which also has many Christian inscriptions) is also a substantial contribution, with a notable introduction; however, of the 100 texts, about 75 are only small frag-

ments (there is not much one can do with, e.g., no. 98: "---- / [---]+[---]"). Brixia is surely the longest chapter, with almost 40 pages of just bibliography. There are interesting inscriptions (e.g. another inscription in honour of M. Nonius Macrinus, no. 45, a *saltuar(ius) pagi Veneri* in no. 109b, and the inscription of a person who was *immunitate donatus* by Augustus, no. 118), but there are also most notable addenda not only to the inscriptions published in *CIL* and elsewhere, but also to the *Index auctorum* in the *Inscriptiones Italiae* volume.

The section on the *Pagus Arusnatium* contains some texts of more general interest, but will probably be consulted mainly because of the introduction and the addenda to inscriptions in *CIL* and the volume by Pais.

Again, we are dealing with very useful volumes characterised in the commentaries by erudition and common sense. One can only hope that further volumes of the series will materialize soon.

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MARCO TRAVERSO: *Esercito romano e società italica in età imperiale. I: I documenti epigrafici. Serta antiqua et mediaevalia 10*. Giorgio Bretschneider Editore, Roma 2006. ISBN 88-7689-212-5. VIII, 325 pp. EUR 100.

The aim of the author is to study the role of the "Roman army", or rather of the soldiers themselves, in the life of Italian cities ("Italy" being defined in the Roman way, with the exclusion of Sicily and Sardinia). This will happen in a second volume, of which, however, there is not yet a trace seven years after the publication of this first volume. The volume under review consists mainly of a prosopographical catalogue of the persons whose activities will be studied in the second volume. There is, however, a shortish introduction and at the end there are some observations, many of them quite interesting (e.g., p. 260, the men taken into consideration here served in "western" rather than "eastern" units), on the material presented in this first volume ("Note di commento", p. 255–67).

Most of the soldiers turn out to have been military tribunes (senatorial tribunes are of course excluded) and other equestrian officers (some of them reaching high procuratorships, cf. p. 311f.); in addition, there are some centurions, *primi pili* and *primipilares* (cf. p. 256f. n. 786) and soldiers or veterans of praetorian and urban cohorts; legionary soldiers seem to be attested only in Region XI (p. 249 no. 10, p. 252 no. 14). Altogether there are 406 (p. 255) or rather, if the anonymous cases are also included, 455 persons (see the useful review of M. Buora, *BMCR* 2009.02.21); their distribution around Italy corresponds to what one would expect a priori; the Italian regions I (105 men), IV, VI and, of course, X (Venetia, etc.) are well represented, whereas regions III (Lucania, Bruttium) and IX (Liguria) have only a few relevant persons to offer. There is a clear concentration on the Julio-Claudian period (48.7 percent of the cases), and almost 60 percent of the cases are assignable to the first century in general. The share of the second century is about one fourth; the cases datable to the Severan period and later amount to a little more than 5 percent (see p. 255f. n. 784; apparently about 10 percent of the cases cannot be dated); for third-century cases note, e.g., p. 43ff. no. 43, p. 48 no. 51, p. 89 no. 17.

Taking part in municipal life is here defined (see p. VIII; 261) above all as the holding of municipal offices; but men only attested as patrons of cities are also included as well as "euergetes", for instance persons who built something on their own expense or who bequeathed