

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.

Olli Salomies

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

something to a city (e.g., *CIL X 1416* = p. 42 no. 41, a certain [---]essius – not " [---]essus" – Seneca leaving behind money for a statue of Claudius to be erected in Herculaneum and for four sesterces to be distributed to all inhabitants at the occasion of its dedication).

As for the catalogue, it is arranged by regions (starting with I and ending with XI) and cities, but within the regions, the cities are presented in an alphabetical, rather than in a geographical order, which many would probably prefer. Each person appears as a separate lemma with its own number (if two or more inscriptions refer to the same person, they are designated "a", "b", etc.). Normally, also some references to secondary literature are given, although, as observed by Buora (cf. above), perhaps not very many, and clearly mainly to monographs of an epigraphical or prosopographical nature (e.g., *PME*). It follows that some items seem to appear only in the bibliography (e.g., the book by M. Roxan on military decorations which are attested for some persons appearing here, see p. 261 n. 816).

In order to be able to be of use, the texts cited in a catalogue like this one should in my opinion be flawless, and this is in fact the case with most of the texts. However, I did observe some errors: the addition of "= *ILS 2726*" to an inscription which became first known as *AE 1977, 179*, p. 38 no. 34; *Quirin(us)* on p. 67 no. 83; *laevis armaturae* on p. 76 no. 99, and *Coelio Balbinio* on p. 129 no. 7, a. On p. 45 no. 44 (*ILS 6544*), the tribe Qui(rina) seems to have been interpreted as the relative pronoun *qui*, which is quite pointless (and if the text refers to an office held in Amiternum, should it not have been presented under Amiternum in Region IV on p. 102f. rather than under "Lunghezza" in Region I?). On p. 85 no. 11 (*ILS 6507*), the reading offered is somewhat surprisingly *Aug(ustalis), II(vir) quinq(uennalis)*, but Dessau is surely right in explaining (with references to parallels) the reading *Aug. II quinq.* as *Augustalis iterum quinquennalis*. On p. 87 no. 13 (*ILS 2117*), I would prefer the ablative in *militavit in coh(orte), ad latus* rather than *adlatus*, and *optio valetudi(narii)* without a comma; and "mai" is surely the month. On p. 92f. no. 2, we are not given an explanation for the restoration of the offices of the father (*tr(ibunus) mil(itum)*, etc.) which are clearly missing on the stone (for an explanation, see EDR100730). On p. 145 no. 10 (*CIL XI 4572*), one surely has to read *Tiro f(ilius) IIIvir* rather than *f(ecit)*. On p. 146 no. 11, b (*ILS 5679*), one must understand *Marcellinus ... quinquennalic(ius) nomine suo et* etc., not *quinquennalic(io)*. Although one could go on, this sample is surely enough. The errors sometimes seem to have arisen from the fact that the texts have been taken from the Clauss-Slaby database without having been checked; thus, the nomen *Iulio* is missing on p. 47 no. 48 (*AE 1995, 311*), something which one also finds in the said database; and on p. 149 no. 14 (*CIL XI 6117*) we now read, as in Clauss-Slaby, *earumque dedicat Rufus epulum dedit*, whereas the *EDR* correctly reads *dedicat(ione)*.

Some of the texts are rather complicated and would have gained from a more liberal use of commas and full stops, especially considering that uncomplicated texts have sometimes been furnished with unnecessary commas (e.g., *tribunus, militum* on p. 59 no. 70). For instance the letter of the duoviri and decurions of Forum Sempronii addressed to Hedius Verus (p. 147ff. no. 13 = *CIL XI 6123*; on the date see Buora) would certainly have been made more accessible with the use of commas, etc., especially as this letter does exactly what the book is supposed to do, illustrating as it does in a lucid way an equestrian officer's activities in his hometown.

These observations should, however, not obscure the merits of this book which will be of great service to scholars dealing with municipal life in Italy. I must also point out here that the indexes are very detailed and thus extremely useful.

*Olli Salomies*