

tazione in 161–169 è sua sola? Tuttavia ciò è escluso: il nostro deve essere morto durante il regno di Antonino Pio. – 5310 mi sembra cristiana. – 5325: *Achil(---)* mi sembra di dubbia lettura; in base alla foto, è difficile riconoscere un nesso di CH. – 5353: il gentilizio *Titollius* è peculiare; deve essere forma secondaria di *Titullius*, qualche volta attestato nelle province galliche e germaniche. – 5387: la dedicante non era una *Iulia Callistenes*, ma *Calliste*. – 5456 è senza dubbio cristiana; in 3 forse una croce monogrammatica di forma un po' insolita, seguita da *III Ka(lendas) Se[ptembres]*. – p. 358: si legga *Licina Cypris*, non *Cypride*.

Heikki Solin

BORJA DÍAZ ARIÑO: *Miliarios romanos de época republicana*. Opuscula epigraphica 16. Edizioni Quasar, Roma 2015. ISBN 978-88-7140-693-0. 172 pp. EUR 25.

This useful book is meant to be a study, and a catalogue, of the Roman milestones that can be dated to the Republican period. It begins with an introductory chapter on the *genre* of milestones in general ("Los miliarios y la señalización de la red viaria republicana", p. 35–50). The author observes (p. 35) that milestones in the traditional sense were only used for *viae publicae*; there are also inscriptions "relacionadas con vías locales", but these do not include the normal elements of milestones and are not inscribed on cylindrical stones (*ibid.*). This chapter also includes sections on terminology (*lapis, miliarius*, etc.), on other aspects of milestones (e.g., on that of milestones as propaganda), and finishes off with an overview of milestones and similar objects attested in the Orient and in the Greek world ("Antecedentes de los miliarios romanos", p. 47–50).

The exposition moves on to Ch. II (p. 51–66), discussing the milestones themselves, with sections on milestones from Italy, from Gallia Cisalpina, from the western provinces (including the famous milestone of Aurelius *Cottas* from Sicily, here no. 24, for which cf. below), and from the east (with the milestones of Cn. Egnatius pertaining to the *via Egnatia* and those of M'. Aquillius from Asia). A special section (p. 59–62) is devoted to the famous inscription from Polla, also included in the catalogue as no. 49 (cf. below). There is also a discussion of the chronological distribution of the milestones of which only three, nos. 1, 5, 24 (= *CIL* I² 22, 21, 2877 – the *Cottas* milestone), can be assigned to the third century BC (p. 62). At the end of this chapter (p. 65f.), the author presents an overview of all the milestones appearing in the catalogue; it appears that there are, with the stone from Polla, 20 milestones from Italy, six from Cisalpine Gaul, ten from the western provinces, and thirteen from the east (two from the *via Egnatia*, the rest from Asia).

The next chapter III (p. 67–82) discusses the milestones in their relation to the existing *viae publicae*; this chapter includes maps showing the known locations of Republican milestones (in the map of Asia on p. 77, one observes an interesting concentration of Aquillius' milestones in the region between Phrygia and Pisidia south of Lake Burdur).

Ch. IV (p. 83–123) consists of the catalogue of the forty-nine milestones (this number including, as mentioned above, the Polla stone), starting with those found near Rome (no. 1 = *CIL* I² 22 coming from the *via Ostiensis*). Photos, if available, are given of all inscriptions, although these are in some cases taken from the reproductions in Ritschl's 1862 volume (thus no. 16, said to exist in a palace in Florence, for which the author says he has searched in vain). As for milestones no longer

in existence, it seems notable that no. 15 = *CIL* I² 2978, found only in 1970, has already disappeared without even leaving a photo of itself.

The catalogue is clearly of high quality and does seem to include references to all secondary literature of any relevance. In some cases in which the opinions of scholars differ on some point, one would have wished the author to have been more specific about his own position. For instance, the Sicilian milestone no. 24 (cf. above) is attributed to the third century on p. 62 and given the date "252 (?) 248 (?)" in the table on p. 66, but in the catalogue (p. 104f.), where also scholars suggesting a much later date are cited, the author appears to prefer to leave the matter of the date open. Again, the author cites quite a few suggestions for the identification of the man who set up the Polla inscription no. 49 (cf. above), but does not seem to have a definite opinion on this point himself.

However, these are minor matters, and the same goes for the rare errors I observed (e.g., the French scholar B. Haussoullier being constantly referred to as "Hauossoullier"); my conclusion is, then, that this is a fine book which will be used with profit by scholars – indeed, by many scholars, as the book has been priced in a consumer-friendly way – in the future. An inventory of early imperial milestones would, by the way, be an attractive sequel to this book.

Olli Salomies

LUCA MAURIZI: *Il cursus honorum senatorio da Augusto a Traiano. Sviluppi formali e stilistici nell'epigrafia latina e greca*. Commentationes Humanarum Litterarum 130. Societas Scientiarum Fennica, Helsinki 2013. ISBN 978-951-653-394-3. XII, 324 pp. EUR 30.

Lo studio di Luca Maurizi è dedicato all'analisi dell'evoluzione formale e stilistica delle iscrizioni epigrafiche che ci tramandano i *cursus honorum* senatori, lungo un arco temporale che parte dall'ascesa al potere di Augusto nel 27 a.C. e termina con la fine del principato di Traiano, avvenuta nel 117 d.C.¹ Oggetto del lavoro di Maurizi è pertanto lo studio della 'normalizzazione', nei *cursus* epigrafici, delle formule utilizzate al fine di indicare il conseguimento di magistrature, sacerdozi ed onoreificenze.

L'autore, nell'"Introduzione" (pp. 1–11), indica in modo chiaro gli obiettivi della ricerca da lui intrapresa (p. 4): da un lato, la descrizione delle "caratteristiche di un fenomeno della massima importanza dell'epigrafia latina", la menzione del *cursus*, in quanto "aspetto originale" della cultura epigrafica romana; dall'altro, lo studio e la comprensione del significato della "tradizione epigrafica del *cursus honorum* in età imperiale", il cui compito precipuo, come emerge costantemente dalle pagine del testo, consisteva nell'assolvere ad una funzione di "autorappresentazione" da parte dei senatori romani (p. 4 e 205).

È opportuno sin d'ora mettere in risalto il principale – e significativo – merito di questo studio, il quale rappresenta una essenziale, completa e attenta raccolta di tutta la documentazione epigrafica latina e greca esistente in tema di *cursus honorum* nel periodo temporale preso in esa-

¹ Lo studio di Maurizi è già stato oggetto delle seguenti recensioni: M. Heil, *BMCR* (2013) 11.22; H. Halfmann, *HZ* 299 (2014) 442–443; G. Rowe, *JRS* 105 (2015) 393–394; nota di lettura a c. di P. Buongiorno, in *Quaderni Lupitensi di Storia e Diritto* 4 (2014) 246.