

car, que ce soit en estampilles de potiers ou en graffiti de propriété, le potier ou le possesseur utilise couramment un seul nom qui ne permet pas de savoir s'il est un esclave, un pèlerin, un affranchi ou un citoyen romain faisant usage de son seul *cognomen*. Ce n'est toutefois pas à cet aspect, pourtant déterminant dans la recherche, que s'intéresse particulièrement l'auteur. Celui-ci se penche surtout sur la connotation linguistique des noms, qu'ils soient latins ou indigènes, avec une attention – bienvenue – portée aux noms d'assonance ou de traduction, ces notions capitales dans l'étude onomastique et qui sont parfois (je craindrais d'écrire : souvent) rejetées ou minorisées dans le commentaire de l'épigraphie lapidaire. Une dernière communication porte sur les ostraca ibériques dont I. Simón Cornago propose un inventaire mais dont l'interprétation reste incomplète pour des raisons de méconnaissance de la langue ibérique. L'épigraphie dite souvent « mineure » constitue un volet important de l'épigraphie tout court. Ce petit volume montre une fois encore, aux côtés des publications du groupe de recherches « Ductus », combien les chercheurs ont à gagner à s'intéresser à cette part encore peu développée de l'étude des inscriptions antiques, quel que soit le domaine que l'on explore, linguistique, onomastique, économique ou social.

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Alfredo SANSONE, *Lucania romana. Ricerche di prosopografia e storia sociale*. Rome, Edizioni Quasar, 2021. 1 vol. broché, 390 p. Prix : 47 €. ISBN 978-88-5491-201-6.

This is the reworked version of a PhD defended at the University of Pavia in April 2019. The whole work testifies to tremendous zeal and accuracy, in which the author's striving for completeness does not interfere at all with clarity and sound methodology. Sansone has been in touch with all specialists in the field, which means that he could even include the results of the new edition by C. Laes, A. Buonopane, *Grumentum. The Epigraphical Landscape of a Roman Town in Lucania* (Turnhout, 2020) or an article by S. Sisani on the duumvirate in municipalities of Central and South Italy, published in *Gerion* 39.1 (2021), p. 41-93. For the city of Velia, Sansone apparently was allowed to consult the preparatory work by U. Soldovieri for the *Supplementa Italica* [p. 10]. While it is modestly acknowledged that he does not offer a *corpus criticum* of the inscriptions he studied [p. 10], his prosopographical lists are in fact full of interesting suggestions concerning onomastical readings – a detailed discussion of which would take up several pages. Be this as it may, any further epigraphical study should at least engage with Sansone's proposals. In an opening section, the readers are introduced to the study of Lucanian epigraphy since the publication of *CIL X* in 1883 [p. 29-41]. Then follows a survey on the borders and the territory of Lucania from the Augustan era on: both ancient authors and modern scholars are aptly cited in a discussion which tends to be quite complicated by its very nature [p. 43-52, with a helpful map on p. 52]. A short but clear catalogue includes an explanation of various reasons (fake, too late in date, belonging to other locations) why some inscriptions have been excluded from it [p. 53-55]. The prosopographical list constitutes the main section of the first part [p. 57-257]. For each city, we get an apt overview of topography, territory, institutional status and attested *tribus*. Lists of various items are then presented: terms for the organisation of municipal life, priesthoods, *collegia*, professions, and links with the *domus Augusta*.

When Greek or Oscan evidence is available, this is clearly indicated too. After this follow, again for each municipality, individuals alphabetically ranked according to their *nomen gentilicium*, those with uncertain or fragmentary onomastics, individuals only known by *cognomen* or one single name, anonymous ones, and *alieni* to the city. In this prosopographical catalogue, Sansone has brought together 1226 epigraphical documents (63 belonging to the *instrumentum inscriptum*) and 26 coins, belonging to the Lucanian towns of, in alphabetic order: Atina (102 documents), Blanda Iulia (13), Buxentum (9), Cosilinum (41), Eburum (8), Grumentum (158), Heraclea (33), Metapontum (8), Numistro (30), Paestum (395), Potentia (156), Tegianum (28), Velia (89), Volcei (164) and the so-called *Lucaniae incerti* (18). Yet Sansone manages to go further than a prosopography merely based on inscriptions: when individuals from these towns are mentioned in the literary records, they are listed too. The same counts for individuals who are epigraphically attested as belonging to a certain city, as [*Ur*]rsinus *civis Grumentinus* and *scholasticus*, mentioned in an inscription from Rome (*CIL* VI 32956; see C 80 p. 117). In order to keep the prosopography manageable, all epigraphical sources are referred to with a code (e.g. AT/15 for the city of Atina). An extensive list of epigraphical and numismatical references in the second part supplies the reader with the full epigraphical documentation [p. 263-330]. Again, the author has done valuable and admirable work, though there might be an issue with consultation here. If the reader wants to track down, say, AT/15 in the prosopographical catalogue (as it is indicated as “inedita”, one is curious about what is said in this inscription), he has to browse through the whole alphabetical list of the first part in order to find the names and details of this text. The indices are again of high quality, and will serve a whole generation of researchers to come [p. 333-353]: *nomina, cognomina*, individuals mentioned on the *instrumentum*, and names ranked according to the social status of the individuals. Very minor quibbles need to be raised about the excellent “riferimenti bibliografici” that conclude the work [p. 355-390]: the reference article by E. Honigmann in *RE* is not cited in the bibliography, and the book by E. Isayev on ancient Lucania oddly appears under *Hisayev*. In order to get a proper insight into the painstaking work Sansone has delivered, it is worth taking a look at his treatment of Grumentum, for which he lists 158 inscriptions. This is remarkable, since the latest edition by Laes and Buonopane (*IGrum*) contains 129 entries. Yet the difference of 29 lemmata can easily be explained: twelve (GR/138-149) are serial evidence from the *instrumentum*, not studied in *IGrum*; while another fifteen are from either Marsicovetere or Paterno – it is still disputed whether these localities belonged to the territory of ancient Grumentum (see *CIL* X, p. 25: *Ager inter Potentiam et Grumentum*). This being said, Sansone indeed managed to find one additional Grumentum inscription: GR/132, only briefly mentioned with a small photo in a publication by G. Bertelli 2013, p. 174 (Buonopane and Laes were not allowed to study this stone). There also is the intriguing GR/150, published by G. Ribezzo in *RIGI* 10 (1926) p. 276. I did not manage to find a reference to GR/150 in Sansone’s prosopographical catalogue though, and the article by Ribezzo mentions finds in Atina, Tegianum and Viggiano (which Ribezzo classifies under Potentia). On closer inspection, the Ribezzo text could be *IGrum* 92 from Viggiano, but this one is already listed as GR/123. This only leaves us with the possibility of a mosaic pavement, depicting a dog and a serpent, with the word *SALVE* on it. As an epigraphist, one is obviously struck by the rather long list, no less

than 21, “inedite” the author has at his disposal. Here, one might be tempted to reproach him for ‘playing mysterious games’, but the issue sadly relates to rights of publication and epigraphists ‘sitting’ on ‘their’ discoveries for a long time (not to mention the inevitable delays when the final publication is listed in surveys and becomes known to a wider range of epigraphists). Here, the possibility of a rapid, be it even provisional, publication on the internet would be a feasible option – with a proper edition and commentary following afterwards. For the benefit of curious fellow epigraphists, I bring together the so-far unpublished inscriptions in Sansone’s catalogue (with many thanks to Alfredo Sansone, with whom I had a most interesting exchange and correspondence about these items). AT/91 (p. 276): funerary dedication by a certain Paebe (first attestation in Latin) to Felicissimus; AT/92 (p. 276): funerary dedication by Hilaria to her husband Flavius, after thirty years of marriage; AT/93 (p. 276): funerary dedication by Luxilius Modestus to his son C. Luxilius Peto, who died at age fourteen; BX/9 (p. 83): fragment mentioning a *libertus/liberta*? HR/33: unreadable fragment; PS/91 (p. 139): dedication to the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, by decree of the *decuriones*; PS/200 (p. 160): possibly a funerary dedication to *Octavius*? PS/201 (p. 161): possibly a funerary dedication to a *doctor Crescens* by Eutyichis; PS/202: unreadable fragment; PS/203 (p. 162-163): funerary dedication to a brother; PS/391 (p. 153): scattered and fragmented inscription mentioning a M. Pomponius; PS/392 (p. 153): scattered and fragmented inscription mentioning a Pomponius; PS/393 (p. 166): possibly mentioning a *II vir.*; PS/394 (p. 140): possibly mentioning an *Augusta*. PS/395 (p. 156): fragment mentioning a Valerius? PT/156 (p. 175): fragment mentioning a Commius; TG/26 (p. 193): funerary inscription to Luxilia C. I. Voluptas; TG/27 (p. 193): funerary inscription to C. Luxilius Fortunio by his wife Sicureia Marcella, after a marriage of twenty years, five months, and twelve days; VL/89 (p. 204): funerary inscription to C. Papius C. f. Rom. Pollio, *aedilis* and *IIIvir designatus*? by his wife Gabinia Postuma, following a decree of the *decuriones*; VC/146 (p. 224): fragmentary dedication, mentioning an Egnatuleius P[---] and an Egnatuleius; VC/ 148 (p. 241): large monument from the Augustan period, consisting of various stones and containing the names of Aemilia, Antiochus, Gresia, Gresius, Insteius (three times), Insteia, and Probat[ianu]s. This truly outstanding volume is enriched by a “Presentazione” by Heikki Solin [p. 9-15]. As often, the Finnish *maestro* of epigraphy in Italy (and indeed of almost any field of Latin epigraphy and onomastics) intersperses his introductory remarks with valuable suggestions and emendations of readings of all sorts. I give only a few examples: AT/75 = *CIL* X, 361 = *InscrIt* III, 1, 167 (Atina) should rather be read as *Cleit/ia pater* instead of *Acleit/ia pater*, following the classical Greek name Κλειτία. The letter A probably was a mistake by the copyist of this inscription, which is only known from the manuscript tradition [p. 14]. *EDR*, 141825 = *AE* 2011, 218bis probably rather is about a *grammaticus* from a Greek city as Heraclea Pontica, than from Heraclea in Lucania. VC/ 148 possibly reads as Probat[us]. Solin also devotes due and kind attention to the *IGrum*, with valuable suggestions and emendations. It would do injustice to Sansone’s work and achievements to deal with them here *in extenso*. Suffice it to notice that [pa]ter *Gamus* in *IGrum* 55 is a more likely reading than the [- - -] *erbamus* (?) – *Gamus* also appearing in *IGrum* 42. On the other hand, I would stick to the possibility of the names *Aticta* for *IGrum* 28 or *Mimara* in *IGrum* 32. Both authors, Buonopane and Laes, plan an article

on *Supplementa Grumentina*, which will be a more appropriate place to go further into these issues. – In conclusion, I can only agree with the evaluation of my highly esteemed and good friend Heikki Solin: “l’autore ha fatto in sostanza un buon lavoro” [p. 13] and “E infatti sarà difficile trovare delle lacune” [p. 10] (when Solin writes that he cannot add anything to the prosopographical data of the individuals, this is a huge compliment indeed). In fact, this work can and should be the starting point of a plethora of studies (why not MA dissertations?) on matters as diverse as multilingualism in Lucania (witness the remarkable preference for Greek in Velia, and the rare Oscan testimonies all around); religion, priesthood and identity; women; institutions; slaves; links with the imperial house – to name only a few possibilities. As for Solin’s concluding remark: “Quest’ opera quindi segna l’inizio di un promettente percorso in cui l’autore sempre più s’impadronirà dei segreti del mestiere di antichista.” I would confirm that Sansone is indeed more than well on his way – this work is a truly outstanding example of epigraphical, historical and philological mastery in the full sense of the word. I add two suggestions, which do not relate to Sansone himself. To the publisher Edizioni Quasar: please provide an electronic version of this book too. Much as we need beautifully printed books, consultation of this work would be enhanced by a searchable digital version. And to fellow-epigraphists: please consider, even if only provisional, announcements of your new epigraphical finds. Don’t let historians wait for years to share your treasures. Again, this does not take away the everlasting need for good and proper critical editions/ commentaries in book or article form. Christian LAES

Bruce Vivash JONES, *The History of Veterinary Medicine and the Animal-Human Relationship*. Great Easton, 5m Books, 2021. 1 vol. relié, 24,5 x 17 cm, XIX-580 p., 16 pl. Prix : 85 £. ISBN 978-1-78918-118-0.

Contrairement à l’histoire de la médecine antique, celle de la médecine vétérinaire ne connaît pas encore de synthèse satisfaisante. Le vétérinaire anglais Bruce V. Jones, déjà auteur de plusieurs articles d’histoire de la médecine vétérinaire, a souhaité combler cette lacune. Son histoire mondiale de la médecine vétérinaire, de l’Antiquité à nos jours, regroupe les traditions et les pratiques de tous les continents, Amérique, Asie, Afrique, Australie, avec une place particulière pour le bassin méditerranéen, d’où viennent les textes les plus anciens, et pour l’Europe, où est née la médecine vétérinaire moderne. L’auteur suit la voie qu’ont ouverte un certain nombre de vétérinaires, comme E. Leclainche, F. Smith, D. Karasszon et R. E. Walker (bibliographie p. 5-7), dont les travaux sont maintenant dépassés. L’ouvrage se divise en deux ensembles distincts, comme le suggère le titre : une première partie historique, par région et par période (Chapitre 1. « Égypte, Mésopotamie, Levant et Perse », 2. « Culture grecque », 3. « Carthage », 4. « Empire romain », 5. « Empire romain d’Orient », 6. « Développements médicaux et vétérinaires islamiques », 7. « Asie de l’est », 8. « Asie du sud », 9. « Amériques », 10. « Australasie », 11. « Afrique »); cette partie est complétée par un ensemble sur le développement moderne de la discipline en Occident (12. « Moyen Âge et Renaissance », 13. « Bases scientifiques de l’évolution », 14. « Création des écoles vétérinaires », 15. « Arrivée de la médecine vétérinaire en Amérique du nord », 16. « Du XIX<sup>e</sup> au XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle ». La deuxième partie (chap. 17 à 26) se focalise au