

variegato, ma pur sempre all'interno dell'orizzonte degli specialisti. Non meno importante, i costanti riferimenti alle opere dello Stagirita consentono a chi legge di avere un quadro chiaro, elaborato con cognizione di causa e, soprattutto, rigoroso nei metodi. Per quanto già completo, il volume si sarebbe potuto ulteriormente arricchire con maggiori cenni all'ambito bizantino, quasi del tutto trascurato, e alla fortuna delle opere aristoteliche di argomento zoologico in ambiti collaterali rispetto a quello della filosofia (per es. letteratura, arte, pedagogia).

*Andrea Murace*

*Università degli Studi Roma Tre / Université Côte d'Azur (CEPAM – UMR 7264)*

*Corpus inscriptionum Iudaeae/Palaestinae. Vol. V: Galilaea and Northern Regions. Part 1: 5876–6924.* Edited by WALTER AMELING – HANNAH M. COTTON – WERNER ECK – AVNER ECKER – JOHANNES HEINRICH – BENJAMIN ISAAC – ALLA KUSHNIR-STEIN† – JONATHAN PRICE – PETER WEISS – OHAD ABUDRAHAM – ADA YARDENI†. De Gruyter, Berlin – Boston 2023. ISBN 978-3-11-071356-5; ISBN (e-book) 978-3-11-071577-4. L, 1041 pp. EUR 174.95.

The most recent part of the CIIP series continues the excellent work of the corpus. The need for a comprehensive corpus of the inscriptions of Judaea-Palestine from Alexander to Muhammad is unquestionable, and volume V part 1 is assembled in the same professional and well-organised way as the previous volumes. It also shares the same major problem, namely the lack of a general index, a disappointing omission. The texts are categorized by sites, with useful introductions to the major ones, and the general introduction promises a map (p. IX), which indeed would be very useful, but which, unfortunately, was only printed in the second part that came out later in 2023 (Table of Contents, p. XXIV). One wonders why adding one map to a thousand-page book should have been so difficult.

Thanks to technological developments, high-quality photographs might have been used in this volume. Another consideration is the format that might have been used to publish this series. A digital format would have allowed publishing more better quality photographs, and one day hopefully also 3D-models will be possible. The editors offer a lot of photographs and drawings, which is praiseworthy, but the photos are very small and to see the text one often needs a magnifier, and in some cases the text is too small or blurry in the photograph even for that. Moreover, giving a transliteration and a translation of the texts is very useful in a multi-lingual corpus like the CIIP. As for the translations of biblical texts, I wonder if the King James version was the best option.

The corpus is not perfectly comprehensive for reasons that are beyond the power of the editors. They mention that some inscriptions from Scythopolis and the Golan Heights are not

included (p. VII). The editors were at least honest in openly admitting this. On the other hand, the work does include previously unpublished material, a list of which would allow one to see quickly what is new, though this was not the case.

When introducing the texts, more metadata would have been useful. I would particularly have liked some indication about the religious affiliations of the people, such as their Jewishness. This would have made a significant contribution to the study of the religious situation of the area, especially if it had been well-indexed. The editors mention whether a site was a church or a synagogue, but nothing else. Statements concerning religious affiliations might well raise discussion and even criticism, which would benefit the field. Methods of defining one's Jewishness already exist (in the corpora JIWE, JIGRE, IJudO), and of the CIIP editors Walter Ameling has already used various methods of defining Jewishness in his work. Such methods could be employed in this corpus as well.

The CIIP editors are many, allowing a range of great expertise concerning different texts. One thing that caught my attention was the treatment of the term *πρεσβύτερος* in a Christian context. It would be advisable to make a common policy within the corpus on how to translate certain terms in order to make the work more coherent. In texts 6213 and 6214 *πρεσβύτερος* is translated as "priest", whereas in 6709, 6711 and 6913 it is "presbyter", which I find better, because of the range of meanings of the English term (see *The Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church*, Oxford 1997, 1325).

Overall, both the CIIP series in general and this part in particular have certain aspects that would need improving, but the work as a whole is excellent and highly important. It makes the study of the inscriptions of the area much easier, though the study would be even better if one day the long-awaited index would be produced.

*Iida Huitula*  
*University of Helsinki*

*Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum. Consilio et auctoritate Academiae Scientiarum Berolinensis et Brandenburgensis editum. Vol. IX: Inscriptiones Calabriae Apuliae Samnii Sabinorum Piceni Latinae. Suppl. 1: Regio Italiae quarta. Fasc. 3: Marsi – Aequi (CIL IX 7639–8187). Edidit MARCO BUONOCORE. De Gruyter, Berlin – Boston MMXX (2020). ISBN 978-3-11-070898-1. CLXXXI-CCXXXVIII, 1713–2116 pp. EUR 239.*

Antequam ad censuram libri suprascripti accedam, officium est meum memorare scriptorem libri, Marcum Buonocore (posthac "B."), hominem et doctrina et moribus mirandum, annorum tantum sexaginta octo praeter expectationem omnium mortem obiisse mense Decembri a. 2022, id quod