

materiali sparsi in varie pubblicazioni. Tuttavia si deve avvertire il lettore di grossolani difetti del catalogo. È sufficiente un esempio. A pp. 55sg. 58 si discute un nome tramandato nel gen. Φιλοσφάτεος. Si tratterebbe di un nuovo tipo di composti, rappresentato da un mostruoso secondo membro — σφατ — (< σφάζω). Stranamente non si accenna alle difficoltà presentate da questo strano secondo membro. Ma l'iscrizione stessa offre in realtà il buon nome Φιλοκράτης, e non ci sono assolutamente dubbi di lettura! È quindi solo una cattiva copia dell'Autrice che ha fatto nascere questo monstrum. Già questo esempio dimostra il livello del lavoro, ma aggiungo ancora che la presentazione è molto incompleta; mancano ad es. tutti i nomi che occorrono nelle Verrine, ma anche le pubblicazioni epigrafiche non sono state utilizzate che in maniera molto incompleta; addirittura il volume della Manni Piraino sulle iscrizioni greche di Palermo, uscito nella stessa collana e menzionato nella bibliografia, non è stato considerato che in maniera insufficiente. In SGDI 3046 l'autrice (p. 76), sopprimendo la Σ di Φιλίας crea un nome Φιλία e lo fa derivare da φίλια. E così via.

Il libro è stampato nitidamente su buona carta in una serie rinomata che ha ospitato lavori di grandi studiosi quali Gaetano de Sanctis ed altri. È veramente deplorabile che un contributo del genere sia stato ammesso a far parte di una collana come *Sikelika*, che sotto la benemerita guida di Eugenio Manni tiene in alto la bandiera degli studi sulla Sicilia antica.

*Heikki Solin*

*Heikki Solin: Die griechischen Personennamen in Rom. Ein Namenbuch. Bd. I—III. Auctarium zum Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin/New York 1982. XXVIII,648 & IV,649—1146 & IV,1147—1584 S. DM 480.—.*

The publishing of a new Namenbuch for the ancient world is always a remarkable event, especially as the author is as reliable an expert of both the sources and the onomastics as Heikki Solin is. The material of all approx. 7000 Greek personal names attested in Rome was originally collected for Solin's thesis *Beiträge zur Kenntnis der griechischen Personennamen in Rom I* (1971). It was doubtless worth a separate publication, and the publishers of CIL deserve the thanks of scholars for doing this. But above all the name collection itself must be praised. It gives an impression of completeness and trustworthiness hardly seen before in the handling of this material. The fact that all appearances are dated, although they mainly come from epitaphs; that the social status of the persons are defined; that the complete name form of the person is always cited; that the work includes a reverse index as well as a frequency index, all greatly add to the value of the book.

My sole criticism concerns the practical arrangement of the material. There is a principal division into full names and other names, which are further divided

according to their origin or etymology. This principle of division occurs in other onomastica, too. From a purely onomastical point of view, it is well motivated. But if we consider the typical case in which the work will be consulted, a different solution would probably have been preferable. I am sure that 90 % of the users of the work are interested either in the occurrences of a special name in Rome or in the etymological explanation given for a special name, not in all names connected with e.g. "Himmelsrichtungen und Winde". Now, the typical user must first refer to the third volume with the index. He must remember that the general index follows the Latin alphabetical order, while the presentation itself (unnecessarily, I think) follows the Greek alphabetical order. Then he must guess, in which of the three volumes a certain page occurs, as the index does not include the volume numbers. He must observe that in the discussion the alphabetical order is rejected when a name has both a male and a female form, *Xanthippus* precedes *Xanthippe*. When he has found his name, he must guess or try to find under which section the name is presented; the headline for each page gives 1200 times only "II. Hauptabschnitt: Die übrigen Namen", instead of the etymological category of each section. Finally, he must remember the complicated (and wrong?) chronological sequence of the occurrences: on what grounds is '2./4. Jh. n.Chr.' considered earlier than '2./3. Jh.', this again earlier than '2. Jh.', and this earlier than '1. Hälfte des 2. Jh.'?

*Jorma Kaimio*

*Iiro Kajanto: The Latin Cognomina.* Reprint dell'edizione Helsinki 1965 (Societas Scientiarum Fennica. Commentationes Humanarum Litterarum XXXVI.2). Giorgio Bretschneider, Roma 1982. 418 p. Lit. 90.000.

Kajanto's *Latin Cognomina* was first published in 1965. The book was sold out within a few years, and has also been offered by the antiquarians extremely rarely. As a fundamental reference work it has been, however, much in demand. So it is with great pleasure that we announce the publication of a reprint of this first systematic and comprehensive survey of the Latin cognomen, which has already become a classic. Unlike many unnecessary reprints which are nowadays in vogue in the classical field, this is indeed most useful. It is also a great personal relief that I need no longer give a negative answer to the numerous colleagues who for years have asked me to try to find a copy of Kajanto for them. Now, every scholar who can and is willing to pay some 90.000 lire may provide his own library with this indispensable tool. But, in spite of the reprint, we all hope that some day Kajanto will present us with a renewed edition of his *Latin Cognomina*.

*Heikki Solin*