

care: forse il sentimento di forte ottimismo che ho voluto riconoscere come filo conduttore del volume, potrebbe essere un po' ridimensionato: non dobbiamo nutrire troppe speranze ed illusioni sull'interesse per nostri cimeli da parte della gente comune, né sull'erezione, in breve tempo, di tutti quei lapidari epigrafici che nel volume si indicano di prossima realizzazione.

*Heikki Solin*

*Inscriptiones Italiae*. Vol.X, regio X, fasc. V: Brixia. Pars I. Curavit *Albinus Garzetti*. Istituto poligrafico dello Stato, Roma 1984. LXI, 204 p. Lit. 120.000.

Pergratus erit rei epigraphicae studiosis hic novus Inscriptionum Italiae fasciculus ut propter magnum inscriptionum Brixianorum – eorumque non paucorum maioris momenti – numerum ita propter eius cui hunc fasciculum debemus Albinus Garzetti diligentiam. Totus hic Brixianus fasciculus in tres partes divisus est, quarum prima nunc edita est, secunda et tertia mox, ut spero, edentur. Haec prima pars praeter praefationem et auctorum indicem inscriptiones in ipso oppido et in suburbio ad III lapidem repertas continet, ita tamen, ut tituli sepulchrales et "varii argumenti" in posteriores operis partes relegati sint.

In opere egregio et omnino laudabili non ita facile invenies quod reprehendi possit. Haec pauca enotare mihi licebit. N. 53: fortasse legendum *C. Ingenus* (non *Cingenus*); *Ingenus* nomen notum ex titulis Mediolanensibus CIL V 5866. AE 1974, 346. – N. 55: in lapide probabiliter etiam praenomen viri fuit. – N.108: [–] *orinae (Gai) f(iliae) Aure/ [–]s vir clarissimus / (. .)* Garzetti; valde miror eum non habuisse rationem tituli n.118, ubi *Domitia Victorina c(larissima) f(emina)* quaedam eiusque maritus *Aurelianus vir clarissimus* nominantur. Mihi certe de iisdem hominibus videtur agi. – N.196: fortasse potius *C. Calventius Calvent (iae) l. Herma*.

*Olli Salomies*

*Supplementa Italica*. Nuova serie 2. Unione Accademica Nazionale. Edizioni di Storia e Letteratura, Roma 1983. 214 p. Lit. 80.000.

This is the second volume in the new series of additions to CIL. In the first volume, 1981, Margareta Guarducci and Silvio Panciera, responsible for the publication of the supplements, explained the editorial principles, whilst Panciera described the new, very detailed system of the *signi diacritici*. In the new volume, these principles and signs are consistently observed. The presentation of the new material is always preceded by corrections and additions to CIL VI and other earlier publications.

Volume 2 covers four places from three different regions of Italy. Velitrae, modern

Velletri in *regio* I, gives the largest number of new finds, 73 in all, edited by Heikki Solin and Rita Volpe. From *regio* IV, the volume covers Histonium, 21 new inscriptions, and Teate Marrucinum, 45 finds, both sections edited by Marco Buonocore. In *regio* IX the volume supplies new material from Vada Sabatia, 11 in all, edited by Giovanni Mennella.

The work done by the editors seems to have been thorough. The additions and corrections evidence commendable knowledge of modern literature. The new finds are edited with a sure mastery of modern epigraphical technique. Each section is completed with a detailed index.

The volume does not leave much for a reviewer to criticize. However, repeating what I wrote when reviewing the first volume, *Arctos* 1981, I still insist that linguistics should have been treated a little more painstakingly. True, non-classical words and forms are recorded in the index, though not always consistently. But whereas points of historical interest are usually explained by references to modern literature, non-classical words and forms are in general left unexplained. There are, however, interesting cases, e.g. Velitrae 70 *subae* (for *suae*), edited by Rita Volpe, which is left with the *segno diacritico* (!). Histonium 3, in an inscription abounding in non-classical forms, the singular word *hubus*, unknown in Th. l.L., is equated with *avus* without a word of explanation. In the same inscription, *sinuerunt* is given as a perfect of *sinere*. This is very rare and should have been commented. Moreover, the construction *ortato sibi honore*, is not explained at all.

These are, however, marginal notes which cannot detract from the value of a very serviceable publication.

*Iiro Kajanto*

*Index onomastique des inscriptions latines de la Tunisie* Par Z. Ben Abdallah et L. Ladjimi Sebai; suivi de *Index onomastique des Inscriptions latines d'Afrique*. Éditions du C.N.R.S, Paris 1983. 90 p. Fr. 110.-.

Die wichtigen Inschriftensammlungen *Inscriptions latines d'Afrique* (1923) von R. Cagnat, A. Merlin und L. Chatelain und *Inscriptions latines de la Tunisie* (1944) von A. Merlin enthalten beide an sich brauchbare Indices, die aber in der Beziehung unvollständig sind, dass in ihnen nur ein Teil der Personennamen verzeichnet sind. An sich ist dies nicht ganz unverständlich; denn das Interesse an Onomastik und an sozialgeschichtlichen Forschungen, die mit Hilfe der Onomastik getrieben werden, ist im grossen und ganzen erst ziemlich neuen Datums. Der Epigraphiker und der Historiker des 19. und des frühen 20. Jh. interessierte sich nur selten für einfache Grabinschriften, die wenig mehr als den Namen des Verstorbenen enthalten; für den bekannten französischen Epigraphiker René Cagnat etwa waren Grabinschriften "la plaie de l'épigraphie africaine" (*L'Année épigraphique* 1888 S.33). Und so ist es nicht verwunderlich, dass in den frühen Bänden der AE, zumindest bis in die dreissiger Jahre, die Namenindices unvollständig und deswegen auch ziemlich unbrauchbar sind. Auch seltene und interessante Namen haben oft nicht den