

*Mustafa Sayar – Peter Siewert – Hans Taeuber: Inschriften aus Hierapolis-Kastabala.* Bericht über eine Reise nach Ost-Kilikien. Mit einem Beitrag von *James Russell*. Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Philosophisch-historische Klasse. Sitzungsberichte, Bd 547. Verlag der österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien 1989. 40 S., 20 Taf. mit 39 Abb. ATS 210.

This small collection sets out to be a report of an Austrian epigraphic expedition to eastern Cilicia in October 1988. The enterprise was a sequel to earlier epigraphic Forschungsreisen to Cilicia, which were undertaken in 1891-92, and in 1914 (R. Heberdey, J. Keil, A.D. Wilhelm; cf. *ÖJh.* 18 [1915] Beibl. 1-60). The results of the project are planned to be included in an epigraphic Corpus which will contain about 90 inscriptions from the Hierapolis-Castabala district (modern Bodrum Kalesi in the province of Adana). The present catalogue presents only 31 Neufunde from 1988. Eight inscriptions were found among the ruins of Hierapolis, the rest from the surrounding villages. On p. 34 the authors also report that they have been able to locate an aqueduct crossing the Pyramus some 5 kms north of Hierapolis.

The list begins with a fragmentary dedication to Faustina, Nea Hera. The editor (M.S.) is evidently right in that she was Faustina the Younger. It is also entirely possible that she was honoured either because she stayed in the region, or because she died at Halala in Cappadocia (subsequently called Faustino polis) on her way back from Antioch in A.D. 176. The editor proposes a date "wohl nach 176 n.Chr.". One cannot, however, exclude either that the Hierapolitans had paid honours to Faustina at some earlier event; in fact, any date following her official elevation as *Augusta* in A.D. 147 could be considered. The epithet "New Hera" is here for the first time epigraphically attested for Faustina (see p. 10 n. 14: on l. 5 write "Tranquillina", not "Tranquilla". Some further instances of "New Hera" may be found in E. Kettenhofen, *Die syrischen Augustae in der historischen Überlieferung* [1979] 118f., 155). – Inscr. 2 is a statue base for Caracalla which the editors (J.R. & M.S.) rightly assign to about A.D. 215. Is there a trace of a letter on l. 8 after the last sigma? – Inscr. 3 is a dedication to Gordian III. – In inscr. 4 Siewert restores the father's name as  $\Lambda[\alpha\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu]$  on the basis of prosopographical evidence. This is indeed plausible. Moreover, the photograph (fig. 5) may give further support to his idea: it seems to me that the shape of the letters IOY is still discernible.

Inscriptions 5-7 were dedicated to various deities: Asclepius and Hygieia (5), Helios (6), and Theos Pyretos (7). The last one is of particular interest as it shows the first epigraphic record of that deity.

Nos. 8-19 are "Rundaltäre", inscribed either  $\Theta\epsilon\omicron\iota\varsigma$  or  $\Sigma\epsilon\beta\alpha\sigma\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$  (once  $\Sigma\epsilon\beta\alpha\sigma\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$   $\alpha\acute{\iota}\omega\nu\acute{\iota}\omicron\iota\varsigma$ ; this expression was hitherto known only from the 4th cent. A.D.). The date is probably between the late 2nd and the middle of the 3rd century A.D. One would imagine that such stones were not always used as altars in the proper sense of the word, but were rather boundary marks of a Sebasteion or of some other building serving for the Imperial

cult. In the Catalogue of Imperial temples and shrines in Asia Minor compiled by S.R.F. Price (The Roman Imperial Cult in Asia Minor [1984] 249ff.), Hierapolis was still without an entry of her own.

From the remaining twelve funerary inscriptions nos. 20 and 21 deserve to be mentioned here. The first refers to a large sepulchral monument (heroon) erected by a certain Pompeianus in the 2nd or 3rd century A.D., and the other gives a new fragment of a metric funerary epigram of which the right side has been published in 1987 (G. Dagron - D. Feissel, *Inscriptions de Cilicie*, no. 122).

Summing up, what we have here is an accurate and professionally composed piece of work. The booklet concludes with useful indices. The photographs, however, leave a great deal to be desired. Often blurred, and taken without supplementary light, they are clearly not of a quality that one would expect in a first-class epigraphic publication. In some cases, parts of the text are not visible at all (see esp. the circular monuments, *passim*). – It would be a pleasure to see the epigraphic Corpus of Hierapolis-Castabala published in the near future.

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*Supplementa Italica*. Nuova serie 4, 5. Unione Accademica Nazionale. Edizioni Quasar, Roma 1988, 1989. 343 + 261 p.

It is a great pleasure indeed to find that there are now two excellent new volumes of the now well-established series *Supplementa Italica*, published under the competent guidance of Professor Silvio Panciera. Vol. 3 was published as recently as 1987, and lately a new volume has been appearing each year. Nor, apparently, is the pace slowing down: vol. 6 has in fact already been published at the time of writing (late 1990). There is still a great deal of work to be done before the series is complete (cf. the interesting calculations of M. Guarducci and S. Panciera in vol. 5, p. 7f.), and as a result we are promised two new volumes a year in the future (vol. 5, p. 8). The prospects for the *Supplementa Italica* – and, accordingly, for those interested in Italian epigraphy – certainly look good.

Volumes 4 and 5 contain material from seven Italian cities as follows: from regio II there is Rubi (in vol. 5), dealt with by M. Chelotti; from regio III Regium Iulium (vol. 5) by M. Buonocore; from regio IV Sulmo (vol. 4) and Superaequum (vol. 5) by M. Buonocore, Trebula Suffenas (vol. 4) by M.G. Granino Cecere; and Forum Novum (vol. 5) by G. Filippi; from regio IX there is Albingaunum (vol. 4) by G. Mennella; and finally there are, from regio X, the two cities Bellunum (vol. 4) and Feltria (vol. 5), dealt with by L. Lazzaro. Trebula Suffenas offers the largest number of new inscriptions, no less than 134 (of these more than 50 are, however, insignificant fragments); next come Sulmo (100) and Forum Novum (95); at the other end there is Rubi with only 7 new texts to