

note on funerary inscriptions, I miss a reference to the fact that abbreviations such as *v(ivus) f(ecit)* or *t(estamento) f(ieri) i(ussit)* are much more usual in Northern Italy than elsewhere.

Another problem with this book is that at places the information given on some detail is somewhat vague, making one suspect that the author is not totally in command of his material. I should think that the first thing which comes into one's mind from the heading "Angabe von *patria*, *natio*, und *domicilium*" would be inscriptions of soldiers, and perhaps also inscriptions from Spain. But under this heading (p. 107f.) there is no talk of soldiers or Spain, and the mention of the *patria*, which is said to occur occasionally, is illustrated by two inscriptions belonging to a rather marginal group, that of inscriptions of gladiators. And there are many other places where one could have told the whole story instead of giving just a vague hint (e.g. on p. 217 it is said that inscriptions of emperors occasionally mention not only the "father", but also further predecessors).

There are also quite a few clear mistakes. Some examples: P. 22: *Ambracia* (in CIL I² 615) is said to stand for *Ambracia(m)*, but it is in fact an ablative (cf. R. Wachter, *Altlateinische Inschriften* [1987] 288f.), i.e. the statue or something presented by the consul Fulvius had been taken *from* that city. - P. 86: A Greek name like *Eupor* has nothing to do with Latin names ending in *-por*. - P. 165: *Vet(ere)* (not *Vet(o)*) *cos.*; and the date is 6 BC, not AD 7. - P. 251: The statement "während *patricii* sich nur um die *aedilitas* bewarben" is incorrect. - P. 253: The statement that since 13 BC there were always six pairs of consuls each year is incorrect. - P. 255: The formulation *q(uaestor) pro pr.* does not mean that someone acted as quaestor, "als Stellvertreter des prätorischen Statthalters". - P. 363: The nominative of *Nigro* is *Niger* (not *Nigrus*).

But to conclude, the fact that there are some parts in the book by Almar which are in some way or other less impressive should not obscure the fact that the book does have many merits. So much is being offered, and that by a single author, that occasional flaws would in any case have been practically unavoidable. Most of the book is both solid and useful (e.g. the long section on names is, except for the section on adoptive nomenclature, which concentrates too much on emperors, clearly better than what is usually offered), and it has the extra merit of being systematic and sober, avoiding altogether the temptation to plant over-ingenious abstract definitions and designations on a subject which requires careful reflection rather than learned abstraction (I did not notice the text of any inscription being defined as a "message" here). And so, comparing this book to others of recent date on the same subject, it would appear to be the best new book on its subject, at least as long as one wishes to have as much as possible of the subject covered within a single volume. Another question is whether the time has come to dispose of Cagnat's classic erudite manual. Not yet, I would say.

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Supplementa Italica. Nuova serie. 6, 7, 8. Casa Editrice Quasar, Roma 1990-1991. ITL 70. 000, 70. 000, 70. 000.

It is a great pleasure indeed to find out that, after the publication of vol. 5 in 1989, three further volumes of the important series *Supplementa Italica* had appeared by the end of 1991. What is more, the pace of publication is apparently not getting slower: at the epigraphic congress in Nîmes in October (1992) participants had the occasion to study a camera-ready manuscript of vol. 10. (No-one, so I was told, had remembered to bring along from Rome the manuscript of vol. 9, although this, too, does exist.)

Volume 7 is of a special kind, since it only contains indexes (see below). The other two represent the by now familiar type: several cities with their territories are treated in each volume, a separate chapter being assigned to each city. Each chapter includes, as always, a bibliography; a useful introduction on historical and other matters; notes, often of great importance, on inscriptions published previously in the *Corpus* or in some other major collection of inscriptions (EE, IG, Pais, *Inscr. It.*); and, finally, the publication of new material. As always, everything seems to be of high or at least of solid quality. The only reproach that one could make when looking at these volumes in general, is that the maps are not always very good; e.g. those in the chapters on Tridentum and the Anauni are rather disappointing. On the other hand, e.g. the maps of Carreum Potentia (an obscure locality in regio IX) and Cingulum are useful and even give a tentative reconstruction of the boundaries of the respective *territoria*. (No scale is given for the map of Cingulum, however.)

The contents of these volumes are as follows. Vol. 6 includes Setia (by R. Volpe; in the introduction the author might, incidentally, have referred to the interesting fact that Setia, a minor place, may well have produced an equestrian officer in the time of Hadrian, if, as some scholars think, L. Ennius Marsus in M. Roxan, *Roman Military Diplomas* 34 is indeed defined as Setin(us)), Cingulum (G. Paci), Camerinum (S.M. Marengo), Vallis Tanari Superior (G. Cresci Marrone), Tridentum and the Anauni (by A. Buonopane). Vol. 8 offers us, along with a note on "segni diacritici" by S. Panciera (p. 9ff.), Barium (M. Chelotti), Aufidena (M. Buonocore), S. Vittore di Cingoli (G. Paci; according to Paci this may well have been the site of an unknown municipality), Caesena (F. Cenerini), Carreum Potentia (G. Cresci Marrone; in no.1, line 2, the reading should be *Claud(ialis)*), Brixia (A. Garzetti). The importance of Brixia and its epigraphic heritage in comparison to the other cities in these volumes emerges clearly from the fact that the Brixian chapter includes the largest number of new texts (i.e., 43), although only a few years ago, in 1984 - 86, the material from Brixia known up till then was published in the three handsome volumes of *Inscr. It. X* 5.

Again there is much to interest the epigraphist. There is a republican [. *Post*]umiu[s] *Albi]nus* *consol* in Setia no. 3; Camerinum no. 2 is a somewhat problematic text recording a certain T. Vetilius Sino, *praef. quinquennalis Camerini*, but apparently holding other offices in Firmum (his cognomen, by the way, reminds me not only of a man mentioned in *AE* 1958, 313, but also of a character in *Aeneid* II); Tridentum no. 19 mentions a *fistulator*; Tridentum no. 20 is a funerary inscription (probably from the fourth century) of two children, the text beginning most remarkably with *ad II innocentes fratres*; in Barium no. 3 there is an equestrian son of a *patronus et curator kal(endarii) Barinor(um)* who died at the age of 17; Barium no. 7 is a marvellous funerary altar; and finally there are many

important, or at least interesting, texts in the chapter on Brixia; no. 3, for instance, is a statue base honouring an equestrian officer and *proc. sacr(ae) annon(ae) civitat(e) Veronensium*, C. Bellicius C.f. Cl. Primus; the laudatory text, too, is interesting in that it offers some most unusual phrases: *ob insignem eius amicitiae fidem et aetern(am) concordiae laudem, ad memoriam tam boni nominis*.

Vol. 7, by I. di Stefano Manzella and C. Lega, is the first of a planned set of index volumes. This one offers us elaborate indexes to volumes 1-6, the volume leading off with a word index of the type "key word in context" and an index of the numerals (personal names being included in the word index). But this is not all: there follows the headings "tipologia dei supporti", "materiali", "technice di scrittura", "datazioni". In practice this means that one can trace, by using these indexes, e.g. all inscribed monuments included in volumes 1-6 which have the form of a *stèle*; or all monuments for which marble has been used. The uses of these indexes are, I think, obvious. The volume is rounded off by detailed "conguagli bibliografici" and a list of those inscriptions which were previously unpublished.

That these volumes represent a "contributo sostanziale" not only to the study of Italian epigraphy, but also to the study of Roman Italy in general, as hoped for in the "presentazione" by Margherita Guarducci and Silvio Panciera (vol. 8, p. 8), is certainly not in doubt.

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Marcella Chelotti & Vincenza Morizio & Marina Silvestrini (a cura di): Le epigrafi romane di Canosa II. Dipartimento di scienze dell'antichità dell'Università di Bari Sezione storica, Documenti e studi 7,2. Edipuglia, Bari 1990. XVI, 416 p. ITL 130. 000.

Il secondo, ricco volume dedicato alle epigrafi di Canosa (dopo Canosa I pubblicato nel 1980) inizia con un Addendum contenente una trentina di iscrizioni (frammenti inclusi), tra i quali alcuni inediti (altri testi seguono a p. 185). Fra i testi più interessanti si può segnalare la menzione di un *balneum publicum a Caesidio Proculum reffectum* poi restaurata da parte della *res publica (Canusinorum)* (Add. 16). Seguono commenti ad alcuni testi già pubblicati nel primo volume, e trattamenti di epigrafi false o di controversa autenticità.

Intanto una delle parti principali del volume è costituita dal capitolo "Instrumentum" di V. Morizio, che dedica oltre cento pagine alle iscrizioni su laterizi di costruzione, anfore e coperchi d'anfore, doli, lucerne, vasellame da mensa, e infine bolli su fistule acquarie di piombo. Inclusi sono anche una vasca in marmo, un peso da telaio ed un *oscillum*. In tutto sono registrate 165 iscrizioni, edite in modo esperto ed accompagnate da fotografie e spesso anche da disegni (le tavole sono a parte, pp. 133-49).

Nei bolli il lettore incontrerà gentilizi noti sia dall'onomastica senatoriale che da quella locale (per es. *P. Libuscid.* sull'anfora Instr. 29, o *C. Graec(idius) R.* sul dolio Instr. 42). Per una discussione delle implicazioni delle iscrizioni sull'*instrumentum* bisogna però rivolgersi alla sezione finale, "L'analisi dei dati". Qui si trovano trattamenti per es. di storia ("La tradizione letteraria" di M. Pani), e topografia ed istituzioni locali