

von Couilloud ausgezeichnet publiziert worden (darunter stehen auch Stücke, die nie nach Aigina gelangt sind). – In einer Einzelheit würde ich dem Editor nicht folgen: In Texten römischer Zeit, in denen nach lateinischer Sitte Trennpunkte zwischen den Wörtern gebraucht werden, gibt der Editor diese Punkte in seinem Minuskeltext wieder, z. B. 760. 952. Ich würde diese Verfahrensweise auf keinen Fall empfehlen.

Ein paar Beobachtungen zu einzelnen Texten. 773: Die Weihung gehört dem C. Norbanus Flaccus, nicht Balbus. Und was heißt im Kommentar "P. Norbanus Flaccus"? Keiner der bekannten Norbani Flacci war ein Publius. – 806: Kein Wort zur merkwürdigen Bildung Πόσιττος. Stimmt die Lesung? – 889: Κέρδων ist nicht thrakisch, sondern ein gut griechischer Name (Bechtel *HPN* 235), der sogar in Rom ein Modename geworden ist. – 939: Ich würde Πρεῖμα statt Πρείμα akzentuieren. Vor allem aber interessiert an der Namensform, dass Πρεῖμα in der Stellung eines Vornamens gebraucht worden ist. Die Inschrift ist alt, möglicherweise noch vorchristlich, aus einer Zeit also, da in Italien Frauenpraenomina noch gelegentlich in Gebrauch waren. Und *Prima* ist des öfteren als Vorname bezeugt (Nachweise bei M. Kajava, *Roman Female Praenomina* 60–62). An sich könnte man in unserer Inschrift auch an zwei Cognomina denken, von denen das erste dem Gentilnamen vorangestellt wurde (vgl. *CIL* I² 1219 aus Rom *Prima Pompeia*, wo möglicherweise eine solche Inversion der Namen stattgefunden hat). – 949: Statt [M]ἄρκος Ἰκάρο[ς] besser [M]ἄρκος Ἰκάρο[υ]. *Marcus* wird hier in der Funktion eines Rufnamens gebraucht, wie so oft im griechischen Osten (und schon in Rom) und kann nicht einen Gentilnamen vertreten. – 962: Die Inschrift gehört in der Tat dem ausgehenden Altertum, wie die progressive Datierung der Tage des Monats des römischen Kalenders in der modernen Art zeigt, die vor dem 6. Jh. nur sporadisch auftaucht. – 964: 2 könnte ein Name auf Φανο- oder Φαντο- vorliegen? Namen mit diesem Vorderglied sind nicht sehr üblich, aber Namen auf Φημο- sind noch seltener. – 1011: Apographon von G. W. Elderkin, *Hesperia* 2 (1933) 477. Die Bleitafel ist kaum, wie auch Hallof ansprechend vermutet, jüdisch, jedenfalls ist sie sehr spät. Es ist zu notieren, dass im Band nacheinander zwei magische Texte stehen, von denen der erstere byzantinisch ist, der zweite vom 5. Jh. v. Chr. Wäre eine umgekehrte Ordnung nicht angebracht gewesen? – 1185: Λίκκνος kann eine nachlässige Schreibung für lat. *Licinus* vertreten, das schon früh in der Namengebung der römischen Aristokratie in Gebrauch kam.

Das Latein ist im allgemeinen flüssig und verständlich. Im Vorwort, erster Absatz, viertletzte Zeile, schreibe "conferrem"; letzter Absatz, erste Zeile, schreibe "Corpore"; in den Fasti unter Nr. 3 verstehe ich nicht "Aeginetae"; Nr. 779 und sonst: "quoque" soll nach dem Hauptwort stehen.

Heikki Solin

J.-M. LASSERE: *Manuel d'épigraphie romaine*. Vols. I–II. *Antiquité*. Synthèses 8. Éditions A. et J. Picard, Paris 2005. ISBN 2-7084-0732-5. 1167 p. EUR 70.

This is a most welcome addition to the already existing range of introductions to Latin epigraphy. It is modestly described as an "ouvrage d'initiation" (p. VII; cf. "scolaire" p. VIII, "débutants" p. (IX)), and is clearly aimed mainly at French students, but no doubt this book will be of use both to students and scholars also outside France. The explanation for the use

of the term "Roman" rather than "Latin" in the title lies in the fact that Greek inscriptions of the Roman period are also taken into consideration (even Oscan inscriptions are adduced, cf. the "tabula Bantina", no. 208). I hardly need to stress the usefulness of this, and the success of this book in any case seems to emerge from the fact that according to some sources, a second edition, "revue et mise à jour" (not yet seen by me), appeared in 2007. As is normal in modern introductions to epigraphy, the point of view is historical rather than philological (cf. the reference to "historiens" p. VIII).

The book is divided into three parts (each with many subsections), "L'individu", "La cité" (these two in vol. I) and "L'état" (vol. II). All this is preceded by an Introduction (pp. 3–75) consisting of a definition of epigraphy, a history of the discipline, and of a description of the methods of epigraphy (with notes on palaeography, etc.). All this is well illustrated by photos and also by a number of inscriptions all furnished with translations and commentaries, used to illustrate certain points (e.g., *AE* 1977, 816 from Isaura is adduced on p. 25 to illustrate the fact that literary and epigraphical sources complement each other; by the way, I think that the reading should be [P.] *Serveilius C. f.* rather than *Serveilius C. f.*; and that this inscription is also in *CIL* I², as no. 2954, might also have been mentioned).

In the sequel, the exposition proceeds thematically, but is interspersed with, and sometimes dominated by, a sequence of annotated inscriptions, all with their own number (some coins are also quoted) and meant to explain a certain phenomenon. Thus we have, in the beginning of "L'individu", a chapter on onomastics, where in the section on "gentilice" *CIL* IX 1016 (no. 13) is referred to, in the section on "prénom et filiation" (with a list of common praenomina and their abbreviations p. 84) *AE* 1980, 371, *AE* 1964, 179, *AE* 1980, 197, *ILLRP* 392c and *CIL* VIII 12300. All in all, 508 inscriptions quoted, all (as mentioned above) furnished with translations and commentaries and often with photos, in many cases with photos not to be found in other accessible publications. Those dealing with inscriptions included in this book will thus be advised to consult the individual entries here.

The number of various chapters or sections included in the book (for their enumeration, p. 1155ff., 13 pages are needed) is certainly remarkable and it seems clear that the author has been able to deal, often at some length, with all important aspects of epigraphy. For some instances of this book's sections, note, e.g., "La mention de l'origine" (128ff.), "Les voyages" (197ff., in the chapter on "les inscriptions à caractère biographique", including among others the remarkable Greek inscription *AE* 1981, 777), "Les épithaphes juives" (364ff.), "Les diverses catégories de cités" (306ff.), "Les noms de cités" (329ff.), "Les carrières des magistrats municipaux" (357ff.), "Marques sur les productions céramiques" (441ff.), "Les actes privés" (456ff.), "L'évergétisme" (513ff.), "Les titulatures impériaux" (591ff.), "La *damnatio memoriae*" (639ff.), "Les légions" (745ff.), "Les corps auxiliaires" (784ff.), "La garnison de Rome" (830ff.), "Les textes juridiques", "Les textes sacrés officiels" (876ff.), "Les calendriers locaux" (904ff., with, e.g., a list, p. 907, of the Egyptian months), "L'espace" (916ff., with milestones, etc.). There are also, e.g., very detailed chapters (642ff.) on senatorial and equestrian careers and their evolution.

All this followed by more than a hundred pages of most useful appendices with, e.g., a list of (ordinary) consuls from 509 BC to AD 541 (there is, however, new evidence not yet included here in the case of some consuls) arranged both chronologically and according to both their nomina and their cognomina (in the case of some *polyonymi*, the wrong nomen has, however, been chosen in some cases: e.g., Suetrius Sabinus cos. 214 and 240 and Salvius

Iulianus cos. 148 appear only under the Octavii); a list of all emperors with details on titulature and chronology; a list of all attested equestrian "procuratèles"; a most useful lexicon of Greek terms for Roman institutions; a list of abbreviations; etc. At the end, there are very detailed indices.

To conclude, this is an extremely useful book; well reflecting the fact that the author has been teaching epigraphy for decades (p. VII), it is the most solid exposition of Latin/Roman epigraphy and all its problems that I know to exist. The fact that the book concentrates on commenting upon individual inscriptions, as a result of which important phenomena are often introduced as parts of commentaries to individual texts, rather than as individual entries, may make the use of this book a bit difficult; on the other hand, the excellent indices can be used to locate what one needs, and reading the whole book might in fact be a good idea for any epigraphist. Here and there I observed details which seemed to me a bit dubious (e.g., p. 112, shouldn't the *signum* be *Thoracius* rather than *Thorax*, *Thoraci* in my opinion being a genitive rather than a dative?), but this is unavoidable in an *opus magnum* like this. Let me finish by pointing out that for a book of this importance and magnitude, the price is (as often happens in France) quite attractive.

Olli Salomies

Supplementa Italica. Imagines. Supplementi fotografici ai volumi italiani del CIL. Latium Vetus I (CIL, XIV; Eph. Epigr., VII e IX). Latium Vetus praeter Ostiam. A cura di MARIA GRAZIA GRANINO CECERE. Presentazione di ANNA MARIA REGGIANI. Edizioni Quasar, Roma 2005. ISBN 88-7140-283-9. 864 pp. 1090 ill. USD 555, EUR 420.

Supplementa Italica. Imagines. Supplementi fotografici ai volumi italiani del CIL. Roma (CIL, VI) 3. Collezioni Fiorentine. A cura di MARIA GRAZIA GRANINO CECERE. Presentazione di ANTONELLA ROMUALDI – HENNER VON HESBERG. Edizioni Quasar, Roma 2008. ISBN 978-88-7140-378-6. 540 pp., 702 ill. EUR 350.

La serie dei supplementi fotografici ideata da Silvio Panciera viene arricchita di due ponderosi volumi, uno dedicato alle iscrizioni del Latium vetus, l'altro alle iscrizioni urbane nelle collezioni epigrafiche fiorentine. I due tomi sono di struttura diversa: mentre il primo copre l'ambito geografico di un determinato volume del *CIL* (in questo caso quello relativo al Latium vetus cui è dedicato il volume XIV), il secondo si limita ad offrire l'album fotografico delle collezioni di una città, in questo caso la città dei Medici che eccelle di numerose grandi raccolte d'iscrizioni.

L'idea di questa nuova intrapresa si può salutare con grande soddisfazione. Come noto, tra i grandi della scienza epigrafica dell'Ottocento si era in buona parte smarrito il senso dell'inscindibilità del testo epigrafico e del monumento che fungeva da supporto. Noto è anche il verdetto che il Mommsen ha spesso espresso sugli archeologi. Oggi, la descrizione completa del monumento epigrafico, con una minuta analisi del supporto, dovrebbe essere verità lapalissiana. A questo scopo servono i volumi della nuova collana. La loro utilità si vede soprattutto nel primo. Infatti M. G. Granino Cecere, la curatrice del volume, ha potuto mettere insieme, con un lavoro paziente, una grande quantità di riproduzioni fotografiche di epigrafi provenienti dal Latium vetus e pubblicate nel XIV volume del Corpus berlinese e nei