As Day mentions, "this book has been long in the making". This shows in the book in a highly positive sense: Day's profound knowledge of the dedicatory texts and their context, together with his expertise in the field of the verse inscriptions, makes this study an enlightening, thorough and highly recommendable read.

Saara Kauppinen


Le iscrizioni rupestri discusse in questo studio sono già tutte (tranne i nn. 92–95) pubblicate da Hiller in IG XII 3 (più Suppl.), ma lo scopo principale dell’autrice è di contestualizzarle dal punto di vista dello sviluppo storico-sociale dell’insediamento insulare tra l’VIII e il V sec. a.C. L’importanza del materiale analizzato risiede non solo nel fatto che si tratta di un corpus di provenienza piuttosto coerente (l’area della cd. Agorà degli dei), ma anche nel contenuto dei testi spesso riconducibile a modi di espressione e comunicazione meno formali. Il merito dell’autrice è quello di aver documentato, aggiornato e rivisto tutto questo complesso epigrafiaco, prestando particolare attenzione ai rapporti tra i testi con loro contesti-supporti e la società terrea in cui vivevano gli autori dei graffiti e le persone in essi menzionate. In generale, però, l’esposizione risulta piuttosto verbosa, anche ripetitiva, il che ha reso il volume inutilmente corposo. Gli indici sono ben strutturati, ma la consultazione del libro sarebbe più comoda se per i rimandi intertestuali fossero usati i numeri del Catalogo (invece di riferimenti alle IG). Riguardo ai nuovi testi, interessante la proposta di leggere ΔΑΜ nel n. 92 (= Δάς per Ζάς, forma rarissima, questa, di Ζεύς). Si notino inoltre gli antroponimi ότιάς/Ϙτίας (n. 93) e Αἰθίοπ̣ς (n. 94).

Mika Kajava


This book is an important corollary to Audollent’s classic corpus of ancient defixiones of 1904. As is well-known, Audollent did not include in his edition drawings or photographs. With the publication of such materials Németh has done a great service to the study of ancient curse-tablets. But not only that. His book contains other valuable information and materials, to begin with a short biography of Audollent. But the central part of the book is taken up by a thorough analysis and description of the archival bequest of Audollent, followed by the publication of numerous drawings and photographs from the property left by Audollent. Németh has also gathered together bibliographic additions to drawings and photographs published elsewhere. In addition to these valuable materials, Németh gives some thought to various questions connected with defixiones: on charaktêres, on iconographical problems, and on "texts in boxes". But the central and most important part of the book is taken up with reproductions of drawings and photographs, originating either at Audollant's bequest or other sources.
So Németh's book has become a most important tool for the study of these peculiar documents of ancient magic. My criticisms are few. Németh refers regularly to Kropp's recent edition of Latin defixiones (in the Bibliography, p. 10 Németh refers to Kropp's Magische Sprachverwendung in vulgärlateinischen Fluchtafeln of 2008, but the reference should be to Defixiones. Ein aktuelles Corpus lateinischer Fluchtafeln, also from 2008), but it would have been useful to have a look at other sources recorded by Kropp; to take just one example, of the famous and important defixio (edited as a Sethian testimony by Wünsch in his classic Sethianische Fluchtafeln) Aud. 140, Németh has included the drawing published by Wünsch. But this drawing is not completely reliable, as N. would have learned from my comments in Analecta epigraphica (1998) 77f (to which Kropp refers) that there is a more accurate drawing, given by F. Bartoloni in his Esempi di scrittura latina (1934) no. 6. Let me add that col. III 15, where the lectio vulgata has been for a long time the senseless reading *cupede frange Pr[aesetici]o (not even Bartoloni succeeded in removing it), should be read et pede(m) frange Pr[aesetici]o, "break the foot of Praesenticius" (Praeseticio is dativus sympatheticus) (the reading of the name as Praesenticus is certain, as it has been written many times elsewhere in the tablet; the name itself was probably Praesenticius written without -n-). – The English expression would have needed a better revision.

Heikki Solin


Together these books form the first two volumes of a multilingual corpus of inscriptions which originate in Judea/Palestine and belong to the Graeco-Roman period. Eventually the corpus