

to include them in the regions where they are attested. This decision might be worth reconsidering, and I have in previous volumes noted some inconsistency in admitting and omitting slave names.

On the whole, we have here a volume of utmost importance. To emphasize my admiration of, and my interest in, this book, I would like to conclude with a few comments on the entries of individual names. But first some introductory remarks. On p. IX, the authors announce an important innovation in fascicle V.A and in the fascicle under review: the inclusion of individuals bearing the Roman *tria nomina* in which the cognomen is Latin. This is a most important practice and should have been introduced long before; only in the Attic volume have the Latin cognomina, when preceded by a gentilicium, been included. The accentuation of Greek names has been an Achilles heel for many previous volumes; in this fascicle, fortunately, the authors have succeeded in their accentuation. However, on p. 26 I would prefer Ἄνδρικός rather than Ἀνδρικός. On p. 214 Ἰουκοῦνδος rather than Ἰουκοῦνδος; the item on p. 216 Ἰούνκος (or Ἰούγκος?) rather than Ἰοῦνκος, and p. 304 Μοῦνδος rather than Μοῦνδος, as in all these cases the *u* in Latin is short. The authors have decided to omit the *spiritus* in non-Greek and non-Latin names, a welcome practice, but at p. 47f. one can add to the names beginning with Ἄμφ- without hesitation a *spiritus lenis*, as we know from the Latin *Nebenüberlieferung* where *Apphe*, *Apphin* etc. without an initial *h* was the regular spelling. On p. 36 the authors write Ἀότοκλής, Ἀότομέδων, Ἀότοφῶν, without any reference to the 'regular' spelling Ἀῶτ- (or under this heading), as they normally do in the entries of names showing such secondary spellings; this is the more aggravating, as the name Ἀῶτομέδων is otherwise lacking in the fascicle. *IDidyma* 345 is dated s. v. Βερενίκη and Ἡδεια to the first century BC, but s. v. Μυνίς to the second, and the name of the father Ἡράκλειτος is lacking altogether.

To finish with a few remarks on individual names: p. 4: Ἀγαθοῦς is described as a male name, but the name-bearer was a woman. On p. 15: Αἰτίδημος from Cic. *Flacc.* 52 is a phantom name. The MSS have *et idem*, whence Clark in OCT takes *Aetidemi*, but, as recorded in his apparatus, it can be replaced by *Archidemi*, as was noted already by R. Klotz; the man would be the same Archidemus mentioned by the orator a bit later at 53. P. 35 Ἄντωνίης: but the stone has Ἀντωνίνου Κηπουροῦ, the name was thus Ἀντωνίνος. P. 351 Πηξίδημος (Miletos) cannot be an acceptable name form. The reading is clear, the coin has ΠΗΞΙΔΗΜΟΣ, but Πηξίδημος must be lurking (this was also seen by W. Leschhorn, *Lexikon der Aufschriften auf griechischen Münzen* II, Wien 2009, 756).

We are eagerly waiting for the third fascicle dedicated to Asia Minor, now in advanced preparation. My more extensive review of the present fascicle will soon appear in the *Anzeiger für die Altertumswissenschaft*.

Heikki Solin

*Language and Linguistic Contact in Ancient Sicily*. Edited by OLGA TRIBULATO. Cambridge Classical Studies. Cambridge University Press, New York 2012. XXV, 422 pp. ISBN 978-1-107-02931-6. GBP 65, USD 110.

The volume contains eight chapters from the 2008 Cambridge Craven Seminar together with four specially commissioned articles. The seminar was called *Sikelia: Cultural and Linguistic Interac-*

*tion in Ancient Sicily*. The words "cultural interaction" have been taken away from the publication's title, and instead the volume suggests that it will focus primarily on language contacts. Having said that, language does not exist outside of human interaction, so cultural contacts are implied despite the change of title.

The volume is divided into three parts: 1) Non-classical languages with contributions by P. Poccetti, "Language relations in Sicily: Evidence for the speech of the Σικανοί, the Σικελοί and others", S. Marchesini, "The Elymian language", M.G. Amadasi Guzzo, "Phoenician and Punic in Sicily", J. Clackson, "Oscan in Sicily", G. Meiser, "Traces of language contact in Sicilian onomastics: Evidence from the Curse of Selinous" and O. Simkin, "Coins and language in ancient Sicily". 2) Greek, with two contributions from S. Mimblera, "Sicilian Greek before the fourth century BC: An overview of the dialects" and "The Sicilian Doric koina", A. Cassio, "Intimations of koine in Sicilian Doric: The information provided by the *Antiatticist*" and A. Willi, "'We speak Peloponnesian': Tradition and linguistic identity in post-classical and Sicilian literature". 3) Latin, with chapters by O. Tribulato, "*Siculi bilingues?* Latin in the inscriptions of early Roman Sicily" and K. Korhonen, "Sicily in the Roman Imperial period: Language and society".

The editor, Olga Tribulato, has provided a useful overview and dealt with many major problems and important questions in her introduction entitled "'So many Sicilies': Introducing language and linguistic contact in ancient Sicily". The chapter presents admirably the complicated nature of the available linguistic sources and their unfortunate scantiness. What emerges continuously is the nature of the linguistic contacts. There are no simple answers, but instead there is a continuous flow of various interactions, interference and contacts between different populations that at some point lived on the island (p. 9). Thus, as Poccetti (p. 55, p. 64) and Clackson (p. 136) emphasise, the names and identities of the peoples and their languages recorded in the ancient geographic traditions are confused and contradictory. It also seems that linguistic contacts moved both ways between different languages, so that the target and the source language are difficult to determine. This said, it seems that there are very few relatively certain facts concerning the linguistic situation in Sicily, and many previous views can be said to be simply wrong. The volume as a whole demonstrates this, providing detailed approaches to all kinds of evidence. Given the nature of the subject matter, some chapters (e.g. Poccetti, Clackson, Willy, Tribulato, Korhonen) have more to offer than others, but each chapter contains interesting observations. Even if one may not always agree with everything argued or suggested here, the volume is definitely a must for those who wish to study Sicily and Southern Italy in general.

*Martti Leiwo*

*Archaic and Classical Greek Epigram*. Edited by MANUEL BAUMBACH – ANDREJ PETROVIC – IVANA PETROVIC. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 2010. ISBN 978-0-521-11805-7. XIV, 439 pp. GBP 60, USD 99.

This book is a highly welcome addition to recent discussions on the epigram and the connections between the verse inscriptions and the literary epigram genre.