

*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.

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*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.

The contributions are divided into the two subcategories "Contextualisation" (part one) and "Literarisation: 'from stone to book'" (part two). The first part concentrates on such aspects as the dialogue between the epigram and the audience, the spatial context, the religious context, the historical and political context, and the reception of the epigrammatic subgenera.

In the beginning of part 1, the articles of T. A. Schmitz, M. A. Tueller and G. Vestrheim discuss the speakers and the addressee(s) of the epigrams. Understanding the voices of the early monumental texts, especially the sepulchral epigrams, helps us to understand the voices and the play with the voices in the later epigram tradition as well. The articles by B. E. Borg, C. M. Keesling and K. Lorenz illustrate the visual aspects and context of the epigrams from particular texts (e.g. *CEG* 256 discussed by Keesling) to *kouroi* with epigrams (Lorenz) and the epigram and archaic art (Borg).

The aspect of performance and the early history of the epigrams, discussed by W. D. Furley and C. Trümper – as well as the first three writers of the book to a certain extent – are important in illustrating the early epigrams: they were not only, or not necessarily primarily, *texts*, but part of a ritual. Hence the context, both social and spatial, is highly important in interpreting these texts.

The public context is further discussed in the articles of C. Higbie and A. Petrovic, and epigrammatic subgenera and their rise in the articles of K. Gutzwiller and R. Wachter. Especially Wachter's article also sheds light on the reception of the early epigram.

The shorter second part of the book concentrates on the literarisation process of the epigram: on intertextuality and variation, and ephrasis and narration. Articles in this second part demonstrate that many of the literary aspects known in the Hellenistic epigram began to develop in the earlier tradition. Language, variation, themes and interpretation are discussed in the articles of R. Hunter and M. Fantuzzi, narration by E. Bowie and ephrasis by J. S. Bruss.

As becomes clear already from the structure of the book, the seventeen contributions discuss both the context and the content of the pre-Hellenistic epigram, analysing it both as a social and as a literary phenomenon.

Greek passages are provided with English translations, and the photos illustrate the points the articles are making. The expertise of the authors makes this book a remarkably enjoyable read, and essential for anyone wishing to study the early epigrams and/or to further understand the later epigram tradition.

*Saara Kauppinen*

*Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum. Consilio et auctoritate Academiae Scientiarum Berolinensis et Brandenburgensis editum. Vol. II, editio altera: Inscriptiones Hispaniae Latinae. Pars XIV: Conventus Tarraconensis. Fasciculus tertius: Colonia Iulia urbs triumphalis Tarraco. Edidit G. ALFÖLDY†. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin 2012. CXXXIV-CLXXXVI, pp. 473-798. ISBN 978-3-11-026597-2. EUR 199.95.*

Editionis huius pars XIV destinata est edendis titulis repertis in conventu Hispaniae Citerioris Tarraconensi. Pars haec divisa est in fasciculos plures, quorum primus, continens titulos partis meridionalis eiusdem conventus, editus est a. 1995, secundus, continens ipsius coloniae Tarraconensis titulos imperatorum, senatorum, hominum ordinis equestris, militum, officialium minorum, item