

[1993] 368). – Man muss zwischen alten und neuen Siedlungen unterscheiden, wenn die alte von den Römern zerstört wurde. So gehören die unter Fregellae stehenden 1548 und 3108 in Wirklichkeit unter Fabrateria nova, denn Fregellae wurde 125 v.Chr. zerstört, und an seiner Stelle entstand Fabrateria (übrigens ist im Eintrag "Fregellae" der Hinweis auf "Falvaterra" entbehrlich, denn der so benannte Ort hat nur den Namen von Fabrateria, liegt aber nicht wo die antike Stadt). Ähnlich soll die ins Ende des 2. Jh. v. Chr. zu datierende 1552 nicht unter Satricum stehen, das längst dem Gebiet Antiums einverleibt worden war (in ihr wird ein Duovir von Antium erwähnt).

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*Supplementa Italica*. Nuova Serie 28: *Patavium*. A cura di MARIA SILVIA BASSIGNANO. Edizioni Quasar, Roma 2016. ISBN 978-88-7140-723-4. 466 pp. EUR 46.

This new volume is the third in the series that covers just one city; earlier volumes dealing with only one city (obviously including its territory) were vol. 15 (1997) on Ateste and vol. 20 (2003) on Venusia. As this volume, the most substantial in the series after vol. 23 (526 pages), consists of no less than 466 pages, one can see the point of the whole volume having been reserved for the city of Livy (there is a Livia in inscription no. 99), and as the author is an eminent authority on the epigraphy of Patavium (Padova), the result is that this is one of the most important publications of 2016 in the field of Latin epigraphy.

The book begins with a bibliography of almost 50 pages; the use of these *Supplementa* is well illustrated by the fact that many of the items in the bibliography are publications of a local or regional, rather than of an international, nature, and thus likely to be overlooked by scholars not based in the region, and so it is good to have their contents integrated into the commentaries of both of the "old" and the "new" inscriptions.

Speaking of "old" inscriptions, I am of course referring to the familiar section "Aggiunte e correzioni" to inscriptions published in earlier corpora (in this case, *CIL* and the supplement of E. Pais). This must be by far the most substantial section of "Aggiunte" in the history of this series, as it contains almost 200 pages (p. 94-287); but it is, of course, true that many of the numerous inscriptions from Patavium are of an interest and importance that surpasses the ordinary and are thus in need of annotation.

This section is, of course, not the first chapter in the book, for this *Supplementum* begins in the normal way with the "Aggiunte e correzioni alle notizie storiche fornite nelle raccolte che si aggiornano" (p. 58-94). It is important to observe that this chapter (and of course the corresponding chapters in the other volumes of this series) does not define itself as a new exposition of the history of the city but, modestly, only as a supplement of sorts to what was said by Mommsen and Pais. I think, however, that the account offered here can be used with profit by all those who wish to be informed of whatever is known of the vicissitudes of the city. This chapter, which somewhat surprisingly ends with elements normally assigned to prefaces (p. 93f.) also includes a description of the territory of the city (with a map on p. 72); it appears that the territory included the coast between Venice and Chioggia, and extended as far as Bassano del Grappa in the north.

The section with the new inscriptions contains 162 numbered items, although not as many

texts, for numbers 145–154 only contain references to finds, some of them of older date, by local archaeologists of inscriptions in which the text has not been reproduced. There are, of course, also fragments of little interest, and nos. 158–162 are Christian inscriptions. As for the "new" inscriptions, there are several unpublished or practically unpublished texts (at least nos. 48, 49, 51, 53, 65, 71, 75, 91, 100, 102, 103 – cf. below on this inscription). But it is most remarkable that there is an even larger number of inscriptions which *have* been published, say in the *Notizie degli Scavi*, in other journals and in archaeological monographs. Often these inscriptions have been published decades ago, but many of them have not been reproduced in the *Année épigraphique* and have thus remained largely unknown. The fact that so many inscriptions have in the past been ignored by the *Année épigraphique* is a useful reminder to those epigraphists who assume that this annual collects most, if not all, of the texts not covered by the large epigraphical corpora. At least the following texts have not been reproduced in the *Année épigraphique*: 3, 5, 13, 15, 16, 19, 32, 34, 36, 39, 47, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 69, 70 (the monument, found in 1883, of C. Dellius Phoebus who says *sine ullo aere alieno hic iacio* [sic; cf. below]), 73, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99 (not to mention fragments).

The inscriptions, some of which offer various novelties (e.g., the cognomen *Pudica*, no. 88; the praenomen *Manius* abbreviated with the fifth stroke starting in the middle, not at the bottom, of the fourth stroke, no. 104) are presented in a competent manner and are accompanied by adequate commentaries. There are, however, some details I am wonder about. One of these is the habit of the editor not to indicate the *l longae* in the transcriptions (e.g., no. 87 with *Firmi*, this not being the first time that the *i* is indicated as having been long; nos. 96, 97, 104). Another is the habit of referring in linguistic matters (e.g., in the commentaries to *CIL* V 3039, 3047, 3072) only to the 1960s articles of A. Zamboni, which restricted themselves to the inscriptions of the *regio X* and which were published in the *Atti* of various local academies, rather than referring to publications of a more general scope, interest and dissemination.

I also observed some details which seem to deserve further comment. For a selection, note the following: P. 228 on no. 2982, it is said that the name *Quadratilla* "è di uso raro e, nelle province europee, è documentato solo nella Gallia Belgica"; this may be true, as Italy was not a province until Late Antiquity, but I cannot see the point of this observation, seeing that, if one also considers Italy – and Patavium is of course part of Italy – there are, in addition to the famous Ummidia Quadratilla of Casinum, many instances of this name, in Rome, Tibur, Beneventum etc., as revealed by the Clauss-Slaby database (which gives 142 results for "quadratilla"). – On p. 233 on no. 2995, it is said that *Moenius* is not otherwise attested in Cisalpine Gaul, but this seems inconsistent with the fact that a certain C. Moenius Cilo is mentioned in no. 96 (perhaps this oversight is due to the fact that the book was long in the making). – P. 251 on no. 3034: the phrase *illi deos iratos quos omis colunt, si quis deo sepulcro violarit* is indeed problematic, and has clearly been added "ab imperito homine" (as put by Mommsen). However, instead of declaring *deo iratos* a nominative I would prefer to see *illi deos iratos* (note that a verb is missing) as a contamination of sorts of *ille deos iratos habeat* and *illi dei irati sint*; as for *omis*, having studied the photo I think it could be possible to read *omnis* (perhaps to be understood as *omnes*) with the ligature *M+N+I*. At the end, understanding *deo* as *de eo* does not seem to take us very far, but *sepulcro* is clearly meant to be the object of *violarit*. – P. 256 on no. 3042: "Amaryllidi" in "Cavaria Amaryllidi" should be *Amaryllis*. – P. 267 on no. 3070: *litteris informibus* (non "informis"). – No. 62: since we have *Coelii* with different praenomina in lines 1, 3

and 4, surely we have here a father and his two sons, which means that the person mentioned in line 2 occupies the place normally reserved for the mother; it follows that *Pett[ia --- ]*, rather than *P. E[tt]f[ia --- ]*, would seem to be the preferable reading (there is a Pettia in no. 86). – No. 70: in the commentary it is said that "la formula hic iacio risulta rara" and that there is only one parallel ("confronto"), *CIL* III 14406a (from Heraclea Lyncestis, a fourth-century text). But since *hic iacio* means "in this place I throw", whereas "I lie here" would be *hic iaceo*, it would in my view be more to the point to say simply that *iacio* is a "vulgar" orthography of *iaceo* (according to the *TLL* VII 1, p. 4 l. 7f. s.v. *iaceo* "*temporibus posterioribus formae iaceo et iacio, iacet et iacit saepe confunduntur*"). – No. 75: since the son L. Laelius has the filiation *L. f.*, I think we can safely read the father's name as [*L. Laelio P. f.* – No. 93: *Sēxtianus* cannot be seen as a variant of *Sēstianus*.

There are also some misprints ("Romertums", p. 276; "Suolathi" for Suolahti, p. 297), but these are of course minor matters; I can thus conclude by stressing once more the importance of this marvellous publication not only for studies on Patavium, but for Roman studies in general.

Olli Salomies

*Supplementa Italica. Imagines: Supplementi fotografici ai volumi italiani del CIL. Roma (CIL, VI) 5: Collezioni urbane dei palazzi storici*, a cura di MARINA BERTINETTI. Introduzioni alle collezioni e schede di FRANCESCA CERRONE – GIORGIO CRIMI – CHIARA DE MARCHIS – CLAUDIA FERRO – IDA FRANCO. Unione Accademica Nazionale. Edizioni Quasar, Roma 2016. ISBN 978-88-7140-741-8. 365 pp. EUR 185.

La serie dei supplementi fotografici ai volumi italiani del Corpus berlinese viene arricchita di un volume di grande importanza. Di grande importanza soprattutto perché copre collezioni urbane in circostanze normali difficilmente accessibili agli studiosi, per non parlare della paucità delle fotografie, finora disponibili al mondo degli studiosi, delle epigrafi contenute nelle collezioni di questi palazzi. Di grande importanza anche perché nel volume sono contenuti testi molto interessanti, corredati di succinti commenti degli autori delle schede di singole iscrizioni.

La collana dei supplementi fotografici esce, a partire dal volume precedente, quello dedicato alle collezioni napoletane e veronesi, in una nuova veste tipografica, in quanto ha cambiato formato e impaginazione, come anche i volumi del *CIL* hanno cambiato formato. Le innovazioni hanno dotato i volumi di una maggiore maneggevolezza e hanno anche reso possibile il contenimento dei costi. Il rigore scientifico invece è restato lo stesso. Un dettaglio salutare va ricordato a parte: avevo lamentato in questa rivista 42 (2008) 300 la troppa abbondanza dei riferimenti bibliografici che non contribuiscono alla comprensione del monumento epigrafico. Con grande soddisfazione vedo che nel presente volume (come già in quello precedente) i riferimenti bibliografici si sono ridotti notevolmente, anche se occasionalmente vi è rimasta ancora zavorra superflua. Un'ulteriore novità è che gli indici si sono ridotti ai conguagli, con il punto di partenza nei numeri del *CIL* (indici più completi sono ora consultabili on line). – Le fotografie sono nel complesso di buona qualità; solo occasionalmente si trovano meno nitide scattate senza luce radente richiesta o a fuoco meno esatto.

In sostanza abbiamo a che fare con un'opera di grande valore, realizzata in modo eccellente. Non contiene le collezioni di tutti i palazzi di Roma; sono state escluse le iscrizioni presenti negli