

the term (*ars grammatica*) was established, as is attested by Quintilian (AD 35–95). Cicero, however, tended to use such expressions as *studium litterarum* (*de part. or.* 22.80) and (*litterarum cognitionem et poetarum, de orat.* 3.32.127) instead of (*ars grammatica*) in talking about the study of the Liberal Arts.

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GIUSEPPE CAMODECA: *Puteoli Romana: Istituzioni e società. Saggi.* Università degli Studi di Napoli “L’Orientale” – Dipartimento Asia, Africa e Mediterraneo / UniorPress, Napoli 2018. ISBN 978-88-6719-135-2. 606 pp. EUR 0.

Giuseppe Camodeca is an eminent authority on Roman epigraphy and history in general, but he is perhaps best known for his work not only on documents written on wax tablets found in Pompeii and Herculaneum, but also on the epigraphy of Roman Campania in general. He has published widely especially on the great commercial port city of Puteoli (modern Pozzuoli), and to call these studies seminal and ground-breaking is certainly no exaggeration. Moreover, as Camodeca himself observes on p. 233, studies on Puteoli are often of more than local interest. It is therefore very good to have “some” contributions (“alcuni contributi”, p. 9) published by Camodeca (in what follows “C.”) between the years 1977 and 2104 republished as chapters in this volume with the necessary addenda (cf. below). Two unpublished contributions have been added, and the whole has been furnished with detailed indexes. The result is one of the most useful and important epigraphical publications of the last few years – but there is even one more attractive side to it, as the whole book can be downloaded as a PDF for free. As for the addenda, C. observes on p. 9 that they are included within square brackets. This, however, seems to mean only major additions, for example those on p. 50 and 60, with a reference to a find of 2005, and at the end of ch. 8, there is a separate section labelled Addendum. In fact, the contributions published here in general leave the impression of being thoroughly modified, with numerous references to work published *after* the original publication of a particular contribution. For example, the Introduction (p. 13–39), on the economic and social history of Puteoli between Augustus and the Severans, taken from a 1992 publication, contains no square brackets but is “ampiamente modificato e aggiornato” (p. 13 note *) and contains many references to work published after 1992. The fact that the Introduction deals with the earlier imperial period until the Severans is not to be taken to mean that only this period would be in the focus of the volume as a whole. In fact, although no contribution is devoted exclusively to Republican Puteoli (but the late

Republican period is touched upon here and there) there are also chapters on late Antiquity. The whole is amply illustrated by photos (partly in colour) and maps.

The Introduction is followed by altogether fourteen chapters. Ch. 1 (p. 41–82, originally published in *Puteoli* 1 (1977) but now “ampiamente aggiornata” (p. 9f.), is on the *regiones* and *vici* of the city (on p. 74f., Puteoli is compared with other cities with *vici* and *regiones*). On p. 50, n. 35, I am sure C. is correct in suspecting that the consular date AD 241 in *CIL* X 521 (now assigned to Puteoli) may belong to an earlier inscription on the same stone, for the text itself seems to be datable to the fourth century. Chapter 2 (p. 83–95, from *Ostraka* 2000) deals with the graffito *CIL* IV 10676 from Herculaneum mentioning a *num(m)ularius* based in the *vicus Tyanianus* (reading corrected by C.; cf. p. 342) in Puteoli, moving on to general observations on bankers in Puteoli. In chapter 3 (p. 97–128, from *Les élites municipales de l'Italie péninsulaire des Gracques à Néron*, 1996), C. studies the local elite between the late Republic and Nero, the study being based on material appearing in the well-known wax tablet archive of the Sulpicii and in more than 100 inscriptions datable to this period (p. 99). In addition to observations on the main elite *gentes* and their representatives, C. also deals with e.g. the elites' building activity and nomenclature (p. 109f.). This contribution ends with a list of family names attested in Puteoli between the late Republic and the Julio-Claudian period (p. 124–126). This should be contrasted with the much longer list of *all* nomina attested in Puteoli at the end of the book, on which see below). Furthermore, there is an *addendum* with a new inscription (now *AE* 2018, 521) illustrating the family of the Bovii.

Chapter 4 (p. 129–146, originally published in *Puteoli* 1979) is on the “political power and the commercial interests” of members of the Annii family including the freedman Annii Plocamus, who was engaged in eastern trade. As this is a subject on which there is important recent work, C. observes (p. 129 note *) that a complete updating of this contribution would have meant rewriting the whole, and this contribution has thus been left much as it was when originally published. In chapter 5 (p. 147–159, from *Donna e vita cittadina*, 2005, but leaving out the sections on Cumae and Nola in the original contribution) C. studies the inscriptions of locally prominent female members of the Sextii family. Chapter 6 (p. 161–198, from *Le ravitaillement en blé de Rome*, 1994) deals with Puteoli as a port for the importation of grain and with the grain trade in general. The first section of this chapter is based on data from the archive of the Sulpicii (quoted in the Appendix on p. 187–198), whereas the next sections deal with the infrastructure (quays, *horrea* etc.) pertaining to the port and the procurators and minor officials responsible for the *annona*. On p. 161 C. says that he has furnished the text with only bibliographical additions, but note the substantial *addendum* on p. 183 on recently published texts confirming a conjecture by C. The *annona* and the infrastructure of the port are also the subject of the first part of the following chapter 7 (p. 199–231), published here for the first time. Part 2 is essentially the publication of several Greek graffiti of visitors to Puteoli found

in a *taberna* in corso N. Terracciano. Part 3 is the final publication of a 31-line honorific inscription from AD 129 which also cites a decree of the decurions and enumerates the honorand's numerous benefactions. The first part of the text with the decree was already known (see *AE* 2008, 372); here is now the rest (now *AE* 2018, 536), containing some very interesting details. The same text has also been published by Camodeca in N. Andrade & al. eds., *Roman Imperial Cities in the East and in Central-Southern Italy* (Ancient Cities 1, 2019) p. 339–348.

Chapter 8 (p. 233–263, from *RPAA* 2000/01, but with an addendum on recent excavations) deals with the stadium of Puteoli, identified as such only in the 1970s. The interest in its very existence is stressed by C., for the only other known stadia in the West outside Rome are in the “Greek” cities Naples and Marseille. The author then connects the stadium with the passages of the *Historia Augusta* on Hadrian's death in Baiae and his (preliminary) burial in Puteoli, accompanied by the establishment by Pius of a *quinquennale certamen*. In chapter 9 (p. 265–306, a combination of two earlier contributions), C. studies two decrees of the decurions, *AE* 1999, 453 (originally in *Il capitolò delle entrate nelle finanze municipali*, 1999) and *AE* 1956, 20 (originally in *MEFRA* 2007), producing a much better text (now *AE* 2007, 373). In chapter 10 (p. 307–327; originally in *Oebalus* 2007), C. studies a number of elite persons and families from the late 2nd c. The background of P. Manlius Egnatius Laurinus, duovir in 187, and of his double nomen appear from the inscription published here (now *AE* 2008, 373), mentioning this man's parents, a Manlius, *Sp(uri) f(ilius)* and thus of illegitimate birth, and an Egnatia. C. then goes on to study the Nemonii of the same period. This is a rare nomen, and not attested in Puteoli before Pius; also elsewhere (except in Egypt) the attestations do not seem to be earlier than the second century (p. 311, with nn. 16 and 17). This, combined with the fact there are both early and later Nemonii in Egypt (cf. p. 311, n. 27 and p. 319) and that names beginning with *Num-* (with a short *u*) are often rendered as *Νεμ-* in Greek sources (cf. *Νεμέριος* for *Numerius*, *Νεμετώριος* for *Numitorius*, *Νεμέτωρ* for *Numitor* in Dionysius and Diodorus) makes me wonder whether *Nemonius* could in fact be a version of *Numonius* (attested several times especially in and around Lucania), the Nemonii in Puteoli (and perhaps elsewhere) thus perhaps having a background as Italian Numonii settled in the East, and then moving back to Italy having become Nemonii. This chapter concludes with a list of the decurions attested in the second century (but note that they all reappear in a general list of magistrates, priests and decurions on p. 538ff.).

Chapter 11 (p. 329–350; originally in *Le vie della storia*, 2006) deals with foreigners settled in Puteoli (note e.g. the correction of “lucophori” in *CIL* X 1578 in *iugophori* on the basis of a new inscription, now *AE* 2006, 312, and the emergence in *AE* 2006, 314 of a new *vicus*, called *Tyrianus*). Chapter 12 (p. 351–421, from *Puteoli* 1980/81) is a very substantial contribution on late antique Puteoli, based especially, but not exclusively, on honorific and other inscriptions (some of them fragmentary) from the late third and the fourth century. In this period, inscriptions tend to be wordy

and can thus be more informative – but at the same time more in need of interpretation – than earlier inscriptions. This chapter also includes lists of known patrons of Puteoli and of representatives of the local elite (some of the also attested as patrons). In ch. 13 (p. 423–438, from *Arctos* 2014), C. publishes an inscription in honour of one Tannonius Chrysanthius, a young man described as *togae* (apparently a genitive defining *primus*, cf. p. 431 with n. 26) *primus fori Campaniae* and as the son of an *ex-consularis provinciae Byzacena* (note the list of all known governors of this province on p. 436–438), but goes on to deal with the Tannonii of Puteoli in general.

Finally, there is ch. 14 (the other contribution that was previously unpublished) which is essentially an almost 100-page inventory of all attested inhabitants of Puteoli with a nomen (p. 441–537, with the EDR number supplied for each entry). It is important to note that this inventory will be of great use not only to students of Puteoli, but also to students of Roman emigration to the East, as many Romans attested in the East in the Republican period are thought to have arrived there from Puteoli or from Campania in general. The inventory is followed by a list of all attested local magistrates (cf. above) and by another (p. 542–545) of inscriptions published in *CIL* in the chapter on Puteoli but are now known to have come from other places. The book, a splendid document of outstanding scholarship, finishes off with a substantial bibliography and, as already pointed out above, detailed indices of names, subjects and sources.

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Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum. Consilio et auctoritate Academiae Scientiarum Berolinensis et Brandenburgensis editum. Vol. IV suppl. 4,2: Inscriptiones parietariae Pompeianae. Ediderunt HEIKKI SOLIN – ANTONIO VARONE – PETER KRUSCHWITZ adiuvantibus STEFANO ROCCHI – ILENIA GRADANTE. De Gruyter, Berlin – Boston 2020. ISBN 978-3-11-072969-6; ISBN (e-book) 978-3-11-072920-7. XXI–XLVII, 1557–1912 pp. EUR 219.

The most recent *supplementum* to volume IV of *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, numbered 4.2, brings the publication of Pompeian wall inscriptions almost up to date. The 400-page-long volume contains mostly comments or corrections to the more than 10,000 texts that have previously been published, but some painted texts are published for the first time. In fact, only the texts from the recent excavations along the alley between city blocks V 2 and V 3 remain unpublished. The editors, Peter Kruschwitz, Heikki Solin and Antonio Varone, are renowned scholars in the field of epigraphy, including that of Pompeii. Their expertise is tangible in every line of text, and little can be added to