

consider this area as having belonged to the territory of Verona. This contribution begins on p. 309, but it is only on p. 320 that we find out that Arilica, not a very familiar place (but with some interesting inscriptions especially because of the presence of *nautae* operating on the lake), is identical with modern Peschiera. In the section of additions to the inscriptions already in the *Corpus*, I wondered about no. 4017 (p. 336), where it is said that *Virucate* (in *P. Virucate P. f. Maximi*) has been inscribed instead of “*Virucatae*”, this being due to “monophthongization”, but I’m pretty sure that this nomen is indeclinable and that, even if it were declinable, the genitive would not be “*Virucatae*”. As for no. 4029 (p. 345), I would not say that the cognomen of Quintia Horestilla is without “*altri riscontri*”, for surely we are dealing with a “vulgar” orthography of the name *Orestilla*.

As mentioned above, the volume is finished off by two “*Supplementorum supplementa*”, by E. Fiodi, on the two Ligurian cities Vada Sabatia and Albingaunum. Although I observed some details I was not altogether happy with (and it is of course these details one focuses upon in a review), I must conclude by observing that this is a splendid volume which will be of great service to all those who are interested in ancient Italy and its epigraphy.

Olli Salomies

HANS-ALBERT RUPPRECHT: *Beiträge zur juristischen Papyrologie. Kleine Schriften*. Herausgegeben von ANDREA JÖRDENS. Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart 2017. ISBN 978-3-515-11684-8. XIII, 408 S. EUR 68.

The name of Hans-Albert Rupprecht does not need an introduction to anyone who has ever dealt with the relatively specialized field of legal papyrology. However, as should be well known, the often groundbreaking work of this “grand old man” of his field is also significant for many related disciplines, not only papyrology and the study of Graeco-Roman Egypt more generally, but also fields such as ancient legal and social history at large.

The book discussed here is a collection of Rupprecht’s most important articles, selected and arranged by himself and edited by Andrea Jördens. They all deal with the contribution of the papyri to various aspects of ancient legal history and originally appeared between 1981 and 2016, thus reflecting 35 years of scholarship. While the book includes, laudably, some later additions and updates (e.g., p. 197–8, “*Nachtrag 2012*”), even the older writings can still be counted, without hesitation, among the most authoritative contributions to the topics in question. There are 32 articles in all, one of them in Italian and the rest in German. They cover an impressive array of sub-topics and have been arranged into nine thematic sections: general papyrology (3 articles), law of obligations (7), property law (5), family and inheritance law (6), contract law (2), documentary practices (2), delict law (2), trials (2), and public law (3).

A serious discussion of the actual contents of the articles within the limits of a book review is impossible. I will also not give a synopsis of the articles’ contents, as this can already be found in R.A. Kugler’s review published in *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* (2018.08.32). The present review focuses more on the merits of the collection itself, vis-à-vis the original, dispersed articles.

It goes without saying that it is convenient to have all these articles in one place. But that is not all. In addition to the articles themselves, the book contains a foreword by Andrea Jördens,

a complete bibliography of Rupprecht's works, a combined bibliography of the works cited in the present collection, a combined index of the primary sources used, and a combined general index covering Greek, Latin, and German terms. These all, and especially the indexes, provide some real "added value", enabling the reader to use the collection as a kind of reference work and to easily locate passages in different articles in which Rupprecht discusses a certain topic or a certain source.

The foreword by Andrea Jördens succeeds in highlighting Rupprecht's significance to the field of legal papyrology and the increasingly difficult circumstances the field is currently facing. However, what I miss a bit is some sort of general introduction, tying together the threads of Rupprecht's – admittedly wide-ranging – work and providing a summary of his central results. This might have rendered the book more accessible to non-specialists. Alternatively, providing abstracts for the individual articles might have been a good idea. It is true that, even so, some parts of the book are relatively easy to digest. For instance, the first article ("Zu Entwicklung, Stand und Aufgaben der juristischen Papyrologie") can be read as an introduction to the field. Anyone needing additional information may also consult Rupprecht's own monographs (e.g., the well-known *Kleine Einführung in die Papyruskunde*) alongside the article collection. Still, many of the articles have a relatively specialized topic, making the book often somewhat demanding for the non-expert reader.

The technical production of the book is good. The original layout of the individual articles as well as their various styles of referencing were replaced by a new, uniform formatting, a more or less uniform style for the references and one combined bibliography. This results in an optically agreeable, easy-to-use volume. At the same time, the original page numbers are indicated in the running text, at each original page break, which allows the reader to easily locate passages using references to the original page numbers. Small typos in the original articles have often been corrected. While the present book is still not entirely free of typos (e.g., p. 261, five lines from bottom: "Qittung" should be "Quittung"), this is by no means distracting. Somewhat more peculiar is Rupprecht's habit of omitting the usual "P." in references to papyri, e.g., "Oxy." instead of the usual "P.Oxy." (but not consistently, cf. p. 217). Of course, this is a minor quibble, too.

All in all, while the book is by no means easy reading, the collected articles are a treasure-trove not only for legal papyrologists, but for scholars from many related disciplines as well. The convenience of having all these articles together and especially the additional materials such as the occasional updates and the indexes means that this collection provides a real bonus as compared to the individual articles, and will remain valuable for many years to come.

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DANIELA VELESTINO: *La Galleria Lapidaria dei Musei Capitolini*. Incipit. Collana di approfondimenti. De Luca Editori d'Arte, Roma 2015. ISBN 978-88-6557-248-1. 155 pp. EUR 24.

Il nuovo allestimento della Galleria Lapidaria dei Musei Capitolini, situata sotto la piazza del Campidoglio, è stato inaugurato nel 2005. Questo attuale allestimento occupa lo stesso ambiente sotterraneo in cui si trovava il precedente, la cosiddetta "Galleria di Congiunzione", realizzata alla fine degli anni '30 del secolo scorso per congiungere il Palazzo dei Conservatori e il Palazzo Nuovo con