GREEK NAMES IN ROME

H. SOLIN: *Die griechischen Personennamen in Rom. Ein Namenbuch.* Zweite, völlig neu bearbeitete Auflage. In three volumes. (Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum: Auctarium, Series Nova, 2.) Pp. xlvi +1716. Berlin and New York: Walter de Gruyter, 2003. Cased, €278. ISBN: 3-11-015244-4.

The first edition of this book, which appeared in 1982, immediately became the definitive source for information on Greek names attested in Rome, and its position has not been challenged since. The work is fundamentally a listing of all the Greek personal names known to have been borne by inhabitants of Rome from earliest times to the end of the fifth century A.D.; the main but not the exclusive source is inscriptions from Rome. For each occurrence of each name are given the reference, the approximate date, and the social status of the bearer. Analysis and discussion of the information contained here is offered separately in Solin's *Beiträge zur Kenntnis der griechischen Personennamen in Rom* (first part published at Helsinki, 1971, second part to appear shortly).

The second edition is not just a reprint with a few corrections and a little appendix tacked on; it is a complete reworking that makes the first edition obsolete. Extensive corrections have been made to the data themselves, so the new edition reflects inscriptional evidence more accurately and includes material discovered since the publication of the first edition. The bibliography has been updated to include works that appeared as late as 2003, as well as expanded to almost twice its original size. In giving references to the inscriptions from which his data come, S. has continued his original practice of referring to the best edition of each inscription, so a number of entries have new references. References to fundamental corpora like *CIL*, however, are always included along with information on later editions.

The prolegomena have been rewritten and greatly expanded. They now include many more footnotes, which often explain or justify assertions that were puzzling in their original unadorned state. There are also new and expanded discussions in the main text of the prolegomena, so that they have become interesting and useful in their own right, as well as an indispensable key to the listings that follow.

Probably the most important changes are those in the arrangement and classification of entries. In the first edition, supernomina and other names not strictly part of the bearer's real name were omitted altogether, and cognomina were divided so that only names functioning as the bearer's first cognomen appeared in the main listing, with second and third cognomina listed separately at the end. Now all cognomina are treated together, and supernomina etc. are added in an appendix; the very small group of Greek gentilicia, however, continues to be listed separately. These changes answer criticisms made in a number of reviews of the first edition and should be welcome.

The categories into which the majority of names are classified have also been reworked to some extent, but the basic framework remains unchanged: *Vollnamen* (in S.'s classification *Vollnamen* are names built from two distinct lexical elements that do not also make a regular compound word, as *Stratonicus* but not *Nicia* nor *Callinicus*) are listed in alphabetical order, and the others (*übrige Namen*, by far the majority) are grouped by semantic categories (for example, a section on names from geographical names includes a subsection on names from names of rivers, which is further divided

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into subsubsections containing names derived from names of Greek rivers, Thracian rivers, etc.).

Neither the alphabetic section nor the classified one has become any easier to use than it was originally; to give only two examples of the difficulties, the alphabetic one puts names written in Latin characters into Greek alphabetical order, so that *Timotheus* precedes *Timocrates*, and the classified one has some sections where names are divided not semantically but by formation (e.g. present participles, verbal adjectives in -τος, etc.). No name is listed more than once, however well it may fit into multiple categories, and there are no cross-references. A full explanation of the classification system, which though related to that of Bechtel differs from it in important respects, is to be given in the forthcoming second part of the *Beiträge*. Meanwhile the author rather charmingly acknowledges the contradictions and subjectivity involved, makes it clear exactly what principles have guided his decisions in grey areas, and defends his system on the grounds that it is as much interpretation as listing. Certainly the groupings are revealing in the way they highlight extensive use of some semantic categories and the relatively rare appearance of others. And fortunately for readers who want to find specific names, there is a comprehensive index (as well as a helpful listing in reverse alphabetical order and one in order of frequency).

Other changes in this edition include the incorporation and consequent disappearance of the errata sheets and of the addendum at the end of the third volume. In addition, the numerical totals originally given at the end of the entry on each name, which offered potential confusion and certain redundancy in entries consisting of only one attestation, have been rationalized so that they are given only for names occurring at least three times.

In general this new edition is a thorough revision that offers many significant improvements over the first version of this reference work.

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THE PERFECT SYSTEM IN LATIN

G. MEISER: *Veni Vidi Vici. Die Vorgeschichte des lateinischen Perfektsystems*. (Zetemata 113.) Pp. xxii + 278. Munich: Verlag C. H. Beck, 2003. Paper, €59.90. ISBN: 3-406-49628-8.

Gerhard Meiser's *Habilitationsschrift*, written in 1991, appeared for a while set to become one of the great lost works of comparative philology, frequently referred to by a small group of scholars, but inaccessible to the wider public. The publication of an extensively updated and rewritten version of the habilitation is as welcome (and unexpected) as the publication of the Dead Sea Scrolls, and it is likely to have a significant impact on research into the history of Latin. This book is not just concerned with the formation of the Latin perfect, although it does provide the fullest contemporary attempt to answer questions such as why the structurally similar verbs *mordeo*, *moneo*, and *maneo* have radically different perfect stems (*momordi*, *monui*, and *mansi*, respectively). It also provides a thoroughgoing revision of the pre-history of the entire Latin verbal system and the strongest case yet put forward

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