

Zu 1742,47ff. *gravis luctus* CIL X 5665. XI 315. Zu 1742,39ff. *in luctu liquit* AE 1930, 59. Zu 1743,20 *luctus solacia* AE 1968, 236. - *lucus*: zu 1754,1 *lucus sanctus* InscrIt. IV 1,72. *lucorum sacrorum quae sunt Alexandreae* AE 1924, 78 (Ephesos). 1754,27 wird *ab luco Libitina(e)* geschrieben, es liegt hier aber wahrscheinlich ein erstarrter Nominativ vor, vgl. *domus Lupercus* CIL IV 4853 u.dgl. Löfstedt, *Syntactica* I² 78.

Der Verweis *v. Onom.* (oder *cf. Onom.*; welcher Unterschied besteht zwischen den zwei Verweisformen?) fehlt in diesem Faszikel des öfteren; er ist unter folgenden Wörtern hinzuzufügen: *lorica, loripes, lotus, lubricus, lucens, lucrosus, luctuosus*. All die betreffenden Personennamen finden sich bei Kajanto, *The Latin Cognomina*. - Druckfehler sind äusserst selten; ich habe nur einen notiert: 1619,84.

Heikki Solin

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Jean Andreau: Les affaires de monsieur Jucundus. Collection de l'École Française de Rome 19. "L'Erma" di Bretschneider, Roma 1974. 390 p. Fr. 157.-.

In July 1875 a coffer containing 153 wax tablets with writing on them were found in a house in Pompeii. As it turned out, the tablets were part (presumably a very small part) of the archives of the master of the house, a banker named L. Caecilius Jucundus. Two types of Jucundus' business affairs are documented in the tablets: 1) the organizing and financing of auctions: 137 of the tablets are receipts by the sellers acknowledging that Jucundus has paid the sum due to them; 2) the leasing of public property and taxes (of the colonia of Pompeii): 16 of the tablets are receipts by a representative of the colonia acknowledging that Jucundus has paid the lease. Apart from the text of the acknowledgement, and the date and the name of the payee, each document contains a varying number (in most cases seven) of signatures by witnesses. - With a detailed study of this material as his point of departure, Jean Andreau sets out to construct as complete a picture of L. Caecilius Jucundus, his activities and position in the Pompeian milieu as possible. In two introductory chapters the documents and the central person are presented; the second part is a study of the financial operations documented by the tablets and of the position of Jucundus in the business world of Pompeii. More than half of the space is devoted to a detailed study, from various viewpoints, of the composition of Jucundus' clientele, i.e. the sellers (some 50 persons) and witnesses (350 persons) whose names appear on the tablets; many of the persons belonging to this group are also met with elsewhere in the inscriptions of Pompeii, some being magistrates or candidates to magistratures. *Tapio Helen*

Giovanni Gera: L'imposizione progressiva nell'antica Atene. Giorgio Bretschneider, Roma 1975. 212 p. Lit. 10000.

Was the decadence of Athens during the 4th century B.C. caused