

the exchange of products to the communication of norms and ideas" (p. xv) in the first millennium A.D. The author, a well-known and widely experienced archaeologist, is well aware of the exciting challenges presented by this period, what with the limited written sources and the exponentially increasing archaeological evidence to be interpreted. After sketching the main types of this evidence in the Introduction, Randsborg outlines the historical framework, the physical conditions in first millennium Europe, rural and urban settlements, production and exchange, society, culture and mentality, to conclude with a chapter on the relationship between archaeology and historiography. We have here a stimulating overview of the present state of the art, to be recommended to both beginners and more seasoned scholars.

Outi Merisalo

Looking at Greek vases, eds. Tom Rasmussen and Nigel Spivey. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 1991. 282 pp. GBP 35.00 (hb), 10.95 (pb).

I cannot praise enough this wonderful book on Greek vases, created by some of the great names in the field of Greek pottery, well known from their by now familiar monographs in their respective fields. In this book they have crystallized some specific points of their themes giving as a result a highly delightful reading experience, with up-to-date information and good bibliographic references. The different groups of Greek pottery are presented in chronological order; there is also an article on different approaches to a vase, either by attributing vases to painters or by interpreting what was painted on them. There is also a compact introduction to the potter's workshop, shedding light on the more technical side of the vases. This is, however, not a book for a complete beginner as the scant illustration takes for granted a certain amount of previous knowledge. A book providing an overview of Greek vases from the geometric period up to Hellenistic times has been very much needed. Now that we have it, looking at Greek vases has become even more pleasant for those interested in Greek art. Who would have courage enough to edit a counterpart on Roman or Italic pottery?

Leena Pietilä-Castrén

Quaderni di archeologia etrusco-italica. Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche. Istituto per l'archeologia etrusco-italica. – Vol. 20. *I Volsci. Archeologia laziale* XI,1. Undicesimo incontro di studio del Comitato per l'archeologia laziale, 1992. 193 p.

– Vol. 21. *Archeologia laziale XI. Archeologia laziale XI,2.* Undicesimo incontro di studio del Comitato per l'archeologia laziale, 1993. 345 p.

The first volume of *Archeologia laziale XI* is dedicated to studies concerning the Volscans. Four articles under the title "Il punto sui Volsci" form a very interesting and many-sided approach to the problems of the study of the Volscans. From the epigraphical point of view particularly interesting is the contribution of Helmut Rix. The interpretation of the *Tabula Veliterna* as a *lex luci* opens new and challenging perspectives on the study of the language of the Volscans. The second part of the first volume, "Satricum in età Volsca", provides us with the latest reports from the Dutch excavations in Satricum. Detailed indexes to volumes I-X of *Archeologia laziale* (pp. 95-193) are also more than welcome, considering the large number of articles published since 1978 in the series.

The second volume contains the contributions to the conference *Archeologia laziale*, held in Rome 4th – 6th February 1992. In this short space we limit ourselves to pointing out the objects of interest from the epigraphist's point of view.

P. 36-37, fig. 18. Interesting votive inscription from the end of the 3rd century B.C. *[Ma]tre Ma/g(nae) / [Ti]ta Varia T.f. / donom / de[d]et* found near the temple of Magna Mater on Palatine. Particularly interesting is the woman's praenomen *[Ti]ta*.

P. 37-38, fig. 19. Appendix by M. Cristofani on an Etruscan graffito on a "petites estampilles" cup with the name *śupluś* (gen.), which gives us the first epigraphical testimony of an Etruscan resident in Rome in the first half of the 3rd century B.C.

P. 205-206. Late 4th-early 3rd century *strigilis* with a stamp *Lulullutoi* from Palestrina. The name *Lu(cios) Lullutoi(os)* is studied in an appendix by G. Tagliamonte.

P. 241. Fragmentary inscription *Plancu[---] / [---]ensor* from Tivoli, which might bear the name of the well-known L. Munatius Plancus, censor of 22 B.C.

P. 323, fig. 10. Early 3rd century A.D. sepulchral inscription from Borgo Carso. I give here the correct text provided by Prof. H. Solin: *D(is) M(anibus) / Pinaria M.f. Valentina / sibi et liber(is) libertabusq(ue) / suis et libertorum libert(is) / et posterisq(ue) eorum / fecit.*

BRICK STAMPS: (I thank Prof. Margareta Steinby for comments on the following).

P. 74, fig. 2. Novum CIL XV 571/572 = J.A. Coste, RendPontAcc 43, 1970-71, p. 96) is now completed SVL ANIN / EPA·F by two still partially examined stamps from a *cisterna* in via Cristoforo Colombo. The second line could most probably be read *Epa() f(ecit)*. See also: A.M. Ramieri, Cisterna romana in via Cristoforo Colombo, Roma 1992, p. 92 n. 5.

Grandi Magazzini Traianei of Portus (pp. 164-165):

- P. 164 n. 3. The stamp is CIL XV S. 38, not 38
- P. 164 n. 8 CIL XV 1117a might be earlier than "120 circa", namely late Trajanic or early Hadrianic (M. Steinby, BullCom 84, 1974-75, p. 58)
- P. 164 n. 9 CIL XV 1423a is not from between 123 and 141, but from the beginning of the decade 120 (Steinby, op. cit., p. 76 n. 4)
- P. 164 n. 10 CIL XV 1037a cannot be dated exactly to 123, but to the early years of Hadrian (Steinby, op. cit. p. 53 n. 4)
- P. 164 n. 11. Line 2 in CIL XV 367 is corrected without doubt OCFANIS in LSO 346 and ActaIRF 6, 1973, 177, n. B 24, also HERMETIANI, not HERMETANI, if this is not a matter of a variant.
- P. 164-165, n. 13. Further study is needed on a new stamp, regrettably published without photograph: SEX AFRANI / MARTIALIS, which would be Novum LSO 1140 / CIL XV S. 412 corr. More probable than being new, it is a correction and completion to CIL XV S. 412 corr. = LSO 1141, SEX ALBAN[/ MARTIALIS, as the similarity of form added to the same praenomen and cognomen leads one to assume.
- P. 165 n. 14. The stamp CIL XV 1012a/b should be given an earlier date than "poco posteriore di 120". According to Herbert Bloch Domitia Cn. f. Lucilla died already some years before 123 (H. Bloch, I bolli laterizi, 1947, p. 320 n. 256, cfr. H. Dressel, CIL XV.1, p. 271f.), and the stamps of her daughter appear already in the first years of Hadrian (Steinby, op. cit., p. 48-49).
- P. 285 n. 53. The stamp CIL XV 287 (= S. 14) from the sanctuary of Diana at Nemi is not from the *figlinae Macedoniana*e but from the *figlinae Brutianae*.
- P. 321-322 n. 25. From Borgo Carso there are eight hitherto unknown stamps, which belong to the local *officinae*: rectangular]INI·DVAI; rectangular ĀĀDALVI; rectang. HORTE; rectangular]ANI (with inverted N); rectangular CAR[---]CĀI; circular POMPE; rectangular NĀM; circular C A D (with inverted D).

Pekka Tuomisto

RICHARD NEUDECKER: *Die Skulpturenausstattung römischer Villen in Italien*. Deutsches Archäologisches Institut. Beiträge zur Erschliessung hellenistischer und kaiserzeitlicher Skulptur und Architektur, Band 9. Verlag Philipp von Zabern, Mainz am Rhein 1988. ISBN 3-8053-0937-6. x, 276 S., 28 Taf. DEM 150.

Wieder ist ein ausgezeichneter Band in der von P. Zanker und K. Fittschen