

attischen Inschriften oft Σαμ- wiedergegeben (die in LGPN II 393 angeführten Belege gehören teilweise hierher, nicht unbedingt zum Namen der Insel, und ich würde erwegen, den von LGPN 5mal verbuchten Namen Σάμος wenigstens teilweise als Σᾶμος zu verstehen). Freilich war Σάμιλλος bisher nicht belegt, aber etwa neben Σαμούλος (Bechtel, HPN 398) gibt es keinerlei Schwierigkeiten, eine solche Bildung anzunehmen.

Bei den Schiffsnamen läßt sich ihre Entwicklung durch die Übersicht in der Dissertation von K. Schmidt, *Die Namen der attischen Kriegsschiffe*, Diss. Leipzig 1931 bis zum Anfang der hellenistischen Zeit beobachten. Leider ist die Zahl der aus dem 5. Jh. bekannten Schiffsnamen nicht sehr hoch. Die überlieferten sind verschiedenster Natur, benannt nach mythologischen Gestalten, Abstrakta usw. Die Ergänzung Ἄντιο[χίς] der Editoren in 498, 15 scheint mir etwas kühn, sicher stehen viele andere Ergänzungen zu Gebote.

Ein treffliches und hochwillkommenes Arbeitsinstrument. Besonders der Namenforscher begrüßt freudig die mustergültige Auslegung des onomastischen Materials. Freilich liegt das Meiste schon im zweiten Band des Lexikon der British Academy bearbeitet vor, doch ist es sehr vorteilhaft, daß der Benutzer einen Überblick über die in IG I³ vorgelegten Inschriften eigens besitzt.

Heikki Solin

Milet. Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen und Untersuchungen seit dem Jahre 1899. Band VI: *Inschriften von Milet.* Teil 1, A: *Inschriften n. 187–406* (Nachdr. aus den Bänden I 5 – II 3) von *Albert Rehm* mit einem Beitrag von *H. Dessau*; B: *Nachträge und Übersetzungen zu den Inschriften n. 1–406* von *Peter Herrmann*. Deutsches Archäologisches Institut. ISBN 3–11–014540–5. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin – New York 1997. XI, 231 p., 68 figs, 26 pls. DEM 342.

The high standard of Albert Rehm's (1871–1949) scholarly work can be appreciated in the results of two of his major enterprises, the publication of the inscriptions from Miletus and Didyma, respectively. He began with Miletus in 1914, but did not live to see the Didyma-corpus ready in 1958. That the present volume reprints a lot of Rehm's epigraphic work is in itself a mark of due respect for his basic commentaries. The inscriptions of Miletus were originally included in the German volumes dedicated to the excavations themselves, and they were also numbered right from the beginning so that those published in vol. II 3 (1935) stopped at no. 406. Later, from 1962, following an idea already advanced by Rehm himself, the Milesian epigraphic material began to be arranged and collected more systematically, taking into consideration all the new discoveries as well as those (hundreds of) inscriptions which had been registered in excavation reports but which, in practice, had remained unpublished. The primus motor of this work has been Peter Herrmann with his collaborators.

Since volumes I 2 and I 3 (the texts of the former having been published by C. Fredrich in 1908) corresponding to nos. 1–186 had already been reprinted in 1967 and they are still available, it was decided to reprint only those inscriptions which were included in the later volumes (nos. 187–406). These numbers are preceded by the publication of the inscriptions from the Nymphaeum by H. Dessau (vol. I 5; see now Alföldy's new restoration of no. 1 on p. 196). In the second part of this volume, Herrmann presents a

number of addenda and corrigenda to all the inscriptions published up to 1935. Up-to-date bibliographies have been adduced and the lengthy pieces have also been translated. This part is no less fascinating than the first one, for it testifies to the author's profound knowledge of Milesian epigraphy. The reader will find many new discoveries and interesting proposals (e.g. no. 6 [cf. 7, also 256]: all the fragments probably belong to one and the same text and no. 15 honours the father of no. 6. – no. 190: Alföldy's new interpretation of the text is reported: the man, C. Grattius, may have been an office-holder from Saguntum. – no. 195: a new fragment makes it possible to propose a new restoration. – no. 209: interesting discussion of the meaning of ἱερὸς στόλος. – no. 259: new fragments (probably) of this difficult, partly mysterious document of Antonine date, which surely has something to do with Miletus' relations with Cyzicus; 259 f: the gentile name *Vettius* may point to Cyzicus. – no. 333: the text may refer to Scipio Nasica Serapio who was in Pergamum in the late 130s B.C. and who also died there. – no. 369: Robert's proposal for identifying the honorand is revised.

The indices are compiled and organized in an exemplary fashion and the photographs are of high quality (the one with Rehm himself standing proudly by the side of two lists of stephanephoroi is especially fine: Pl. 7). One cannot but congratulate Peter Herrmann on the first-rate outcome of his (and Rehm's) work. The second volume, *Milet VI 2* (1998), has already appeared and I have consulted it, but since our journal has not yet received it for review, I cannot say a word about it, though I am well aware that it will deserve equal admiration.

Mika Kajava

WERNER ECK: *Tra epigrafia, prosopografia e archeologia*. Scritti scelti, rielaborati ed aggiornati (Vetera 10). Edizioni Quasar, Roma 1996. ISBN 88-7140-087-7. 436 p., 36 ill., ITL 150.000.

Werner Eck is no doubt one of the most eminent ancient historians today, and it is very good to find a number of his papers collected in one volume. (Another collection of Eck's papers was published in Switzerland in 1995.) This most useful collection contains 17 papers which all have something to do with either epigraphy or prosopography or archaeology, this fact emerging from the title of the book. What also emerges from the title is that the papers have been rielaborati and aggiornati. This is explained by Eck himself in the premessa on p. 9f., where he observes that most of the papers, especially the older ones, have been updated in the measure it seemed necessary and possible to the author, and that, especially since the papers were translated into Italian, it was not possible to point out the additions and corrections to the original versions. In practice this means that from now on it will not do to quote just the original versions of the papers, it now being imperative to turn to the version published here. In the case of one paper, the famous *Beförderungskriterien innerhalb der senatorischen Laufbahn* (originally in ANRW II 1, 1974), the additions and corrections are not incorporated in the text, but presented as *Nuove considerazioni* as an appendix of nine pages.

One of the papers included in the collection having been mentioned, let us have a closer look at the contents. Besides the *Beförderungskriterien* we find here (to mention only my favourites) *Sozialstruktur ... und statistische Methode* (from *Chiron* 1973), *Die*