

the complex of S. Paolo (of these, 2306 have an inventory number). However, considering the now lost inscriptions that were found in the Basilica, the adjacent monastery, or in the vicinity, as well as those which have been erroneously attributed to S. Paolo or which have been transferred to other places, the total of inscriptions is ca. 3200 (note, moreover, that there are some 80 pieces which are either re-used or inscribed on both sides). All this material is indexed in this catalogue. The major part of the material falls into the category of marble slabs; also represented are altars, urns, sarcophagi, *tituli picti*, brick stamps, graffiti, and some other types. Some 1000 inscriptions are pagan, while ca. 1100 come from an (ancient) Christian context. Mediaeval or later texts are in a clear minority. There are ca. 200 Greek documents. What is remarkable is that Giorgio Filippi has been able to discover 506 unpublished pieces (Ch. 4; some of these were already known from brief mentions by de Rossi, Silvagni, and others), though, as he himself observes, it is probable that many of the inscriptions now classified as unpublished are in reality fragments of inscriptions known from manuscripts.

The history of the epigraphic collection of S. Paolo goes back to very early times, and it is known that many inscribed stones were copied by numerous visitors as early as the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. In fact, the Basilica itself was a kind of epigraphic museum long before 1823 when it was destroyed by a fire. Filippi provides a most interesting and extremely detailed picture of the vicissitudes of the complex from an ancient funerary site to the emergence of a "museum" and to the organization of the collections in more modern times, especially in the 18th and 19th centuries (pp. 14 ff.).

The second part of the work is a topographic index and an inventory of the material, which serves to locate the individual pieces within the Basilica, the monastery, and other places. This section is extremely useful, as it is linked by references to separate plates with photographs. Besides topographic and other evidence, Chapter 2 also lists the inscriptions which are now lost (pp. 67 ff.) as well as those which are preserved (sometimes as modern copies) in other places in Italy or abroad. The most important part of the index is constituted by the third section which is a bibliographical index in alphabetical order. With the aid of both this index and the preceding one, the reader is not only able to find out where in the vast complex a given text is preserved but also to have a look at a photograph of it.

With this Herculean labour, whose utility is indisputable, Giorgio Filippi has done an immense favour to the epigraphic studies of the city of Rome. Since both this and the preceding volumes of the ISS have turned out to be successes, the reader is already happily anticipating the publication of the fourth volume of the series, which will be an *index vocabulorum* of the Christian inscriptions in the Vatican Museums (by Claudia Lega).

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RICHARD NEUDECKER – MARIA GRAZIA GRANINO CECERE: *Antike Skulpturen und Inschriften im Institutum Archaeologicum Germanicum*. Palilia, Bd. 2. Dr. Ludwig Reichert Verlag, Wiesbaden 1997. ISBN 3-89500-039-6. 196 S. mit 206 Abbildungen. DEM 68.

In this volume are collected and discussed all the ancient sculptures and inscriptions which are preserved in the German Archaeological Institute in Rome. After the introduction by R. Neudecker, which interestingly illustrates the history of the collection, is the catalogue itself, which is divided into two parts: sculptures (by Neudecker and collaborators) and the epigraphic material (by Granino Cecere). The first section includes 81 pieces of various style and origin (Egyptian monuments, marble sculptures, Etrusco-Italic plastic figures, terracottas, ceramics, mosaics). Nos. 35 and 36 are inscribed and so they appear in the epigraphic catalogue as well (pp. 162 and 167 f.), whereas No. 81, which is also inscribed, does not figure among the inscriptions. Many of the 81 are here published for the first time. – Regarding the inscriptions (Nos. 82–104, including the brick stamps Nos. 105–109), besides those coming from Rome, there are pieces from Puteoli (p. 167 f. = "Skulpturen" No. 36 = CIL X 1962), Praeneste (Nos. 94–103 [Nos. 98–102 are old Republican cippi), and the ager Tiburtinus (No. 104). Six documents were previously unpublished (Nos. 85, 89, 91–3, 104), and the provenance of five remains unknown (Nos. 85, 89, 91–3). The most famous inscription is, of course, the so-called testamentum Dasumii (No. 87); cf. also No. 94 which refers to a senatorial context. – The appendices (pp. 189 ff.) show that the epigraphic collection used to be considerably larger in the past, for in the aftermath of the First World War many pieces were transferred to either the Musei Capitolini or the Museo Nazionale Romano, or elsewhere. The volume is beautifully printed and the photographs are of first-rate quality.

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GIUSEPPE CAMODECA: *Tabulae Pompeianae Sulpiciorum*. Edizione critica dell'archivio puteolano dei Sulpicii. Vetera 12 (2 tomi). Edizioni Quasar, Roma 1999. ISBN 88–7140–145–X. 688 p., ill. 468, 1 tav. I.T.L. 370 000.

En 1959, au moment de la construction de l'autoroute Naples-Salerno, à environ 600 mètres au Sud de la porte de Stabies à Pompéi, on mit au jour un bâtiment, qui, dans l'Antiquité, était voisin du port fluvial de la cité. La partie de l'édifice qu'on a alors fouillée se composait d'un fragment de péristyle et des pièces qui le bordaient: sur son côté Nord, trois *triclinia* contigus; sur son côté Est, au moins deux *triclinia*.

Quelques objets trouvés dans ces pièces montrent qu'en 79 ap. J.-C., l'édifice, très endommagé par le tremblement de terre de 62, était encore en réparation. Dans le second *triclinium* du côté Nord, il y avait des restes d'une barque, une ancre de fer et des rames, ainsi qu'une caisse en osier contenant des tablettes à écrire recouvertes de laque. On peut penser que les objets ainsi mis au jour avaient été déposés là provisoirement, pendant la durée des travaux menés dans le bâtiment.

Ces tablettes à écrire constituent le troisième lot de tablettes retrouvé dans les villes du Vésuve. Le premier de ces lots, c'étaient celles du banquier Lucius Caecilius Jucundus, trouvées en 1875 dans une maison de Pompéi, et auxquelles K. Zangemeister consacra un fascicule du Corpus des inscriptions latines (*C.I.L.* IV, Suppl. 1, 3340). Le second lot est constitué de plusieurs groupes de tablettes découvertes à Herculaneum et publiées dans la *Parola del Passato* par G. Pugliese Carratelli et V. Arangio Ruiz (voir *PP*, 1, 1946, p. 373–385; 3, 1948, p. 165–184; 8, 1953, p. 455–463; 9, 1954, p. 54–74; 10, 1955, p. 448–477;