

graphy on Greek colonisation from the XVIII century to the present time, with a fairly updated bibliography in the footnotes (pp. 4–28). Then follows a new (and extremely useful) survey of Russian and Soviet historiography on the subject (pp. 29–46), with special emphasis on recent studies of Greek colonisation on the northern and eastern shores of the Black Sea, and a section (pp. 47–60) on the epigraphical documents (with bibliography) studied in the book (cp. by the same author in *VDI* 1973, 2, pp. 43–68). In two Appendices the author deals (I) with problems of Greek colonisation in Colchis (for which he is rightly much indebted to the recent historical and archaeological studies by O. Lordkipanidze), and (II) with various aspects (mainly religion and culture) of the colony on Berezan, basing himself particularly on the archaic Mastor's epitaph (see tables between pp. 216 and 218), on the already famous lead-letter of Achillodorus (first published by Y.G. Vinogradov in *VDI* 1971, 4, pp. 86–99, and already studied by Yaïlenko himself, *ibid.* 1974, 1, pp. 133–155 and 1975, 3, pp. 133–150) and on the well-known graffiti (see the sketches on pp. 218–233, and the recent paper by Yaïlenko, *VDI* 1980, 2, pp. 89–99), which offer rich material especially for the study of local onomastics and cultural life.

The only deplorable fault in this otherwise praiseworthy book is the lack of an index.

David Asheri

Symposion 1977. Vorträge zur griechischen und hellenistischen Rechtsgeschichte (Chantilly, 1–4 Juni 1977), hsg. von Joseph Modrzejewski und Detlef Liebs. Böhlau Vlg., Köln–Wien 1982. xxviii, 446 pp.

With five *Colloques* on the history of Greek and Hellenistic law in twelve years and four thick volumes of *Symposia*, it's time to congratulate the whole *Association* and the members of its *Comité scientifique*, A. Biscardi and J. Modrzejewski, for this achievement, and to honour the memory of the late Hans Julius Wolff. *Symposion 1977* is chronologically the last to be published. It is also a *Festschrift* presented to H.J. Wolff, founder and past president of the *Association*, with a full bibliography of the then *Jubilar* (pp. xvii–xxviii) and a substantial number of papers offered in his honour though not delivered at the Chantilly *Colloque*. It reflects quite faithfully the main fields of interest in contemporary studies of Greek law: Homeric 'prédroit'; the international, public and private law of classical and Hellenistic *poleis* in general, and of Athens in particular; the law of the papyri; Graeco-Roman and proto-Byzantine law. It is the result of a cross-fertilizing collaboration of jurists — all versed in Roman Law as well and interested mainly in private, penal and procedural law; of historians, who are naturally inclined to the study of political institutions and socio-economic

structures: and, of course, of papyrologists. Quite surprisingly, the impact of the French socio-anthropological school is practically nil.

At least three of the most lucid and stimulating papers deserve special mention: E. Ruschenbusch, 'Der Ursprung des gerichtlichen Rechtsstreits bei den Griechen' (pp. 1–8); B. Bravo, 'Androlepsiai. La "prise d'hommes" comme vengeance d'un meurtre commis dans un cité étrangère' (pp. 131–156); and J. Modrzejewski, 'Ménandre de Laodicée et l'Édit de Caracalla' (pp. 335–363). But I would like to report briefly on some new documents — inscriptions and papyri — published and dealt with in this *Symposion*. Archaic law is represented by eight boustrophedon lead tablets from Corcyra, in Corinthian characters, reedited by J. Velissaropoulos, 'Les *symbola* d'affaires. Remarques sur les tablettes archaïques de l'île de Corfou' (pp. 71–83), dated around 500 B.C. and convincingly interpreted as unilateral declarations of debts ('To A owes B [the sum of] C; testify [= *dual* ἐπάκο] D, E', is the fullest formula). But whether archaic Greeks referred or not to such tablets as *symbola* is a problem which, I feel, must remain open. P. Cabanes, 'La loi des *ateknoi* dans les affranchissements d'Épire' (pp. 197–213), publishes a new inscription from the theatre of Buthrotos as an appendix (p. 211) to his excellent study of an unusual 'law of the childless', cited in 67 manumission documents from northern Epirus (mostly from Buthrotos), all datable between 232 and 146 B.C.; see also by P. Cabanes, 'Les inscriptions du théâtre de Buthrôtos', *Actes du Colloque 1972 sur l'esclavage* (Annales de Besançon, 163), 1974, p. 105 ff., and *L'Épire de la mort de Pyrrhus à la conquête romaine* (272–167), 1976, p. 402 ff. In the new document a woman, Erato, possibly the mother of the emancipator, 'joins in approving' (συνευδοκούσας) the act of manumission 'κατὰ τὸν τῶν ἀτέκνων νόμον' (l. 6–7). Apparently, in the absence of children, the ascendants' consensus was required for the alienation of undivided family-property. If so, the rule in northern Epirus differed from that of Athens, where such a consensus was not required.

A new papyrus, dated September 14th, 262 B.C., is published by L.M. Zingale, 'Richiamo ad un *prostagma* tolemaico nel papiro genovese PUG II Nr. 54' (pp. 189–195). It contains the end of a letter sent by a high official of Ptolemy II (the *dioiketes* himself?) to his subordinates in order to enforce an unknown royal *prostagma* (l. 6), preventing the abduction by force of persons under arrest (for fiscal debts?). A. Biscardi, 'Proix e pherne alla luce di un nuovo papiro fiorentino' (pp. 215–221) examines the meaning of three dotal terms in a new document (PSI XV, n. 1515): *φερνή*, i.e. the patrimonial contribution of the bride; *κόσμος*, or nuptial paraphernalia; and *προίξ*, a term still in use at the time of this papyrus (late II–early I century B.C.), probably to designate a substantial bestowal of dowry (in this case, the respectable sum of 65 bronze talents, i.e. ca. 780 drachms) as hereditary anticipation for the bride. The *vexata quaestio* of the relationship between *φερνή* and *προίξ* remains still to be settled, but new evidence like this on the common usage of dotal terms can always be useful. H. Maehler, 'Neues vom Prozess der Drusilla gegen Agrippinus' (pp. 325–333), finally, by combining new fragments with documents and letters known long ago, tries to reconstruct the whole *dossier* of a long trial which took

place in the II century A.D. between C. Julius Agrippianus, a veteran, and his debtor, Valerius Apollinarius, and renewed after their death by the son of the creditor, C. Julius Agrippinus, and the widow of the debtor, Tertia Drusilla; see also H. Maehler, in *Amer. Stud. in Pap.* 7 (1970), p. 263 ff. The issue was an unpaid loan and a subsequent seizure of a mortgaged piece of land. An edition of the whole *dossier* with a good commentary would be much rewarding.

Quick publication and analysis of recently discovered documents, especially of unedited ones, is the most welcomed contribution to the study of Greek law. This could have been done on a much larger scale in this *Symposion*. The situation, from this point of view, is not better in the other volumes of this otherwise highly commendable series.

D. Asheri

Inscripțiile antice din Dacia și Scythia Minor, colecție îngrijită de D.M. Pippidi și I.I. Russu. Seria a doua, *Inscripțiile din Scythia Minor grecești și latine: Volumul I, Histria și împrejurimile*. Culese, traduse, însoțite de comentarii și indici de Dionisie M. Pippidi. Ed. Academiei Republicii Socialiste România, București, 1983, 544 pp., Plates 1+1 — 427.

It is numerically the first, but chronologically the second volume to appear in this important series of inscriptions of Scythia Minor (Dobrudja), the other one being *Capidava-Troesmis-Noviodunum* (ed. by E. Doruțiu-Boila, 1980); a third volume which will include the inscriptions of Callatis, by A. Ștefan and D.M. Pippidi, is in preparation. Other volumes for the remaining Greek or Hellenized settlements on the Black Sea shore and the lower Danube would be much welcome. The whole series has been designed as a separate publication beside the *Inscripțiile Daciei romane* (three volumes in four have already appeared); both series are edited by D.M. Pippidi and I.I. Russu on behalf of the Romanian Academy of Social and Political Sciences.

Istros (*Histria* is the Latin form), a Milesian colony founded ca. 657 B.C. (Eusebian date), is the oldest and northernmost of the Greek coastal settlements. A useful collection of Greek and Latin literary sources on Istros, from Herodotus to Festius Rufius and the *SHA*, is included in the introductory section to this volume (pp. 39–43; see a plan of the city on p. 34, and an aerial view, facing p. 544). 430 texts, 88 of them unedited (see list on p. 517), all from Istros and vicinity, are published here accompanied by a Romanian translation, a comprehensive commentary, an almost complete series of corresponding plates at the end of the volume (n. 1–427) and exhaustive indexes (pp. 518–544). Most texts were originally published in *Dacia*, in the seven volumes of *Histria*, in *Studii clasice* and *SCIV(A)*. Here they are arranged quite traditionally in sections of public decrees, letters and dedications; private dedications;