

XIII CONGRESSVS INTERNATIONALIS EPIGRAPHIAE GRAECAE ET LATINAE

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SUMMARY PAPERS

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SOCIETAS INTERNATIONALIS EPIGRAPHIAE GRAECAE ET LATINAE

NEW EPIGRAPHIC COMPARISONS FOR THE LAPIS SATRICANUS

The *Lapis Satricanus* was recovered in 1977 in the area of ancient Satricum during an excavation carried out by the Dutch Institute in Rome. Unfortunately, some regrettable damage was caused to the inscription during its removal, but a picture exists of the stone *in situ* before its removal in which the *Lapis* appears more extensively preserved on the upper left side. G. Colonna, through the observation of an enlargement of the affected corner, asserts that an I is readable and that another sign, maybe an asymmetrical V, appears to the left of the I. Because of the fracture, the text of the inscription is incomplete and a *lacuna* of three or four letters has been suggested at the beginning of the first line.

From the epigraphic point of view, the form of some of the letters is characteristic of archaic Latin epigraphic production. We have elaborated two tables: the first one shows the letters of some archaic Latin inscriptions, whereas the second one compares the epigraphic characteristics of these inscriptions.

Through these comparisons, it can be seen that the *Lapis Satricanus* presents some features that seem to allude to a “non-Roman” writing environment with possible interferences of writing models preceding Latin. A special term of comparison is the inscription on the altar fragments from Corcolle, which shares many epigraphic features with the *Lapis*. More interesting is the affinity, not noticed before, of the form *muliar* for *mulier* as *mamartei* for *mamertei*. This could be further evidence of the existence of a “non Roman” Latin in the *Latium adiectum*.

Giovanna Rocca

Giulia Sarullo

FROM POZZUOLI TO A SUSSEX GARDEN AND OTHER EXOTICA REDISCOVERED

Through a casual visit to the grounds of Nymans house at Handcross in Sussex in August 2007 the current location of two inscribed stones last recorded in Pozzuoli at the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries has come to light. The text of the first, currently at the corner of the croquet lawn and dedicated to Q. Antistius Domitus, was published by Walter Dennison in 1898 on the basis of a report of the priest and antiquarian Giuseppe de Criscio (*AJA* 2 [1898], 375, no. 4). There Dennison relates that it had been found in Pozzuoli in 1893 and reproduces de Criscio's faithful report of the text but he describes the object as a marble tablet and can give no measurements. Its rediscovery reveals it to be a high quality marble funerary altar. The second monument, which was seen by Paolo Orsi in de Criscio's private collection c. 1900 (*NdS* 1901, 20), having been excavated on the Via Campana ‘a few years previously’, is currently under trees outside the ‘Wall Garden’. Another marble funerary altar, it is dedicated to M. Ulpius Proculus, house-born slave (*verna*) of Domitian and later freedman *tabularius* of the *Fiscus Alexandrinus*. The text contains a number of difficulties, which its rediscovery and the opportunity to study it more closely may resolve. Exactly how and when both pieces came to ornament the garden of stockbroker Ludwig Messel have yet to be determined.

Two funerary slabs commemorating long or happy marriages (*CIL* VI 17777 and 19892) that adorned the walls of Rossie Priory in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1877, are currently to be found in the care of the Greek & Latin Department of University College London. Their recognition permits them to be more fully recorded and minor improvements to the *CIL* texts to be made.

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SOLDATENDICHTER AUS DEM LEGIONSLAGER TILURIUM

Schon längst sind einige Grabplatten mit Epigrammen aus Tilurium bekannt. Vor kurzem wurde in der Nähe des Lagers noch eine sehr gut erhaltene Grabplatte mit Epigramm entdeckt. Ziel dieser