are looking at Etruscan representations of death, on the next pages we are dealing with the imagery of the Vergilian Elysium. Even the way a painter of the sixteenth century, Antoine Caron, looked upon the massacres of the Roman triumvirs, is discussed in the paper presented by Marie-Domitile Prcheron.

Although the individual papers are generally interesting enough the collection as a whole makes it clear that there is essentially something wrong in calling together people and giving them just one catchword, in this case death. The few pages at the end in which Françoise Lecocq summarizes the discussions do not suggest a very lively exchange of views on ancient death.

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*Greek and Latin Papyrology* is the English translation of *Avviamento alla papirologia greco-latina* (Napoli 1983), a concise survey of Greek and Latin papyrology. The work was originally intended for the students of Prof. Gallo’s courses in papyrology at the University of Salerno, later rewritten and enlarged so as to be accessible to a larger public of classicists and historians. The information provided in Gallo’s book is based primarily on E.G. Turner, *Greek Papyri* (Oxford 1980) and on the indispensable handbook of O. Montecucci, *La papirologia* (Milano 1988), which is still only available in Italian. Unlike most papyrologists, Gallo approaches papyrology mainly from the literary point of view.

Thus in setting the limits of papyrology in Chapter One, the author only includes Greek and Latin texts, ignoring the fact that contemporary documents in such languages as Demotic, Coptic and Arabic are no longer excluded from papyrological studies. In the second chapter, which covers writing material and books in antiquity, there is ample discussion of the manufacture of papyrus sheets and rolls, which is mainly known to us from Pliny’s *Naturalis Historia* XIII 68-89. Somewhat more attention might have been given to the new explanation of this passage by I.H.M. Hendriks1).

according to which the papyrus stem is not cut into narrow vertical strips, but stripped from the outside to the middle of the stem so as to form sheets.

Chapter Three recounts the story of the beginning of papyrology, from the first discoveries in the mid-eighteenth century and the first publication of a papyrus text in 1778, up to the present state of the discipline. This is followed by a historical survey by country, which focuses on the most important collections, scholars and publications. Understandably, ample space is given to Italian papyrology, which reappears in the next chapter on the Herculaneum papyri. It is the extensive discussion of the Herculaneum material which distinguishes Gallo’s *Greek and Latin Papyrology* from other introductions to papyrology. The study of the Herculaneum papyri has often been considered as only peripherally part of papyrology, since they all come from the specialized library of the Epicurean philosopher Philodemus. In the last twenty years the study of the Herculaneum papyri has been given a new incentive by the work of M. Gigante and others.

Classicists will be especially pleased with the fifth chapter, on Greek and Latin literature in papyri. The literary papyri are divided into two categories²). First, there are the new texts, whose authors are known to us only or mainly through the papyri; our knowledge of Greek authors (especially the minor ones) has increased enormously through the papyrus finds. Second, we have the papyrus versions of texts already transmitted to us, some of which are worthwhile for our textual criticism. Here, however, one must bear in mind that most papyri are found in the Egyptian *chora*, as the climate of the cultural capital Alexandria was too wet to conserve the organic material. Thus we seldom find a critical text edited for scholarly purposes. The Latin literary papyri are of little importance; only about 116 (fragments of) texts were published up to 1981.

A rather meagre discussion of documentary papyri is found in Chapter Six. After a brief sketch of the historical background of Egypt, the various types of documents are listed, on the basis of “the grouping criteria and order in Montecucchi’s *La papirologia*.” What concerns Gallo most in documentary papyrology is the lack of a complete inventory of documentary texts, such as exist for literary papyri and for Herculaneum papyri. However, the number of 40,000 odd documentary papyri published may already be prohibitive. Moreover, new documents are still being published, while
the number of unpublished documents is even greater. But things are not as bad as Gallo would have us believe. Most documentary papyri are published in regular and accessible papyrus editions, and when papyri are published in journals, congress proceedings and the like, they are republished with full references and indices in the *Sammelbuch*4). The corrections and the main bibliography may be found in the *Berichtigungsliste*4), the eighth volume of which is in preparation, while the *Konkordanz und Supplement zu Berichtigungsliste I-VII* has recently been published5). The only practical way to organize such masses of documents is with the aid of computers, and hopefully the *Duke Data Bank of Documentary Papyri*, which is part of the *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae* on CD-Rom, will soon be more widely available in Europe.

The chapter on dating and handwriting of mainly literary papyri follows broadly Turner’s *Greek Manuscripts of the Ancient World* (19872). It is a pity that, especially in this chapter, no use at all has been made of the photographs at the end of the book. After a short discussion of lectional signs and ancient and modern editorial technique, the author concludes with his somewhat gloomy “Prospects for Papyrology”. The “Bibliographical Appendix” is a satisfactory annotated and classified bibliography. The useful list of abbreviations used for papyrological publications which figured at the beginning of the Italian version has unfortunately been omitted.

Admittedly, certain mistakes which appeared in the first edition have been corrected in this English version. On the other hand, in some places the translation is inaccurate, while a number of sentences are so long that they are almost incomprehensible. The clear and perspicuous style of the original has been lost. What is worse, the original *Avviamento* was a well got-up little book, while this is a poor photocopy of a camera-ready typed manuscript. The Greek words of the original have all been replaced by roman italics (except for one!, p. 91), many of the rather blurred plates have been much reduced, three of them are completely illegible. The outward appearance of this book is unworthy of the beginning of the new series *Classical Handbook*, which was inaugurated to mark the Sesquicentenary of the University of London.

As regards content, however, it must be said that, notwithstanding its lack of originality, *Greek and Latin Papyrology* is an informative and useful introduction for both students and teachers of classical languages and ancient history. Hopefully it will indeed help to propagate papyrology, since, as Gallo says in his Preface: “No one
who is interested in the study of Classical Antiquity can afford to
disregard the importance of papyri."

2313 SV Leiden, Zeemanlaan 31            F.A.J. Hoogendijk

1) See ZPE 37 (1979), 121-136 and Atti del XVII Congresso Internazionale di
Papirologia (Napoli 1984), 31-37
2) A discussion of the Christian literary texts is missing
3) F. Preisigke et al., Sammelbuch griechischer Urkunden aus Aegypten, I (Strassburg
1915)-XVI (Wiesbaden 1985-1988)
4) F. Preisigke et al., Berichtigungsliste der griechischen Papyrusurkunden aus Aegypten,
I (Berlin-Leipzig 1922)-VII (Leiden 1986)
5) A remarkable error was made in the bibliography on p. 129: the original "a
queste ultime (i.e. the seven volumes of the Berichtigungsliste) si affiancherà
presto un necessario complemento" was translated as "a necessary supplement
will soon complete these"—as if the Berichtigungsliste could ever be finished as
long as the publication and study of papyrological documents continues!

H. Kyrieleis (Hrsg.), Akten des Internationalen
Kolloquiums vom 22-25 April 1985, Band 1, Archaische
Griechische Plastik; Band 2, Klassische Griechische Plastik.
Mainz. Von Zabern, 1986. XII, 228 p., 81 Pls; 254 p.,
Pls 82-156. Pr. DM 240,—.

Greek sculpture was one of the main interests from the very
beginning of Classical Archaeology some 250 years ago. The
increase in our knowledge of this sculpture during the last two cen-
turies is, unfortunately, very slight if compared with the astounding
progress in science and technique: we still do not seem to have any
well-preserved, important work by one of the greatly admired
Greek masters, at least we are not aware of it (the Motya Youth or
the Riace warriors?). Yet, there was a considerable leap forward
when for the first time the Elgin marbles were exhibited in London
at the time when Greece was under Turkish rule, and later when
the sculptures of Aegina, Olympia and the Acropolis were
discovered. By now we possess a number of first-class, though
anonymous, originals, and the two volumes here under review
make exciting reading in the discussion of some important pieces
and reconstructions. These volumes contain the proceedings of an
international colloquium organized by the German Archaeological
Institute in Athens in April 1985 (a congress made possible by a
generous grant of Volkswagen, Hannover!).