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GIOVANNI FORNI: *Scritti vari di storia, epigrafia e antichità romane*. A cura di Maria Gabriella Angeli Bertinelli. Pubblicazioni dell'istituto di Storia antica a scienze ausiliarie dell'Università degli studi di Genova XVII. Georgio Bretschneider Editore, Roma 1994. 995 pp., XVIII tavv. ITL 812.000.

Not long after the publication of *Esercito e marina di Roma antica* (Mavors vol. 5, 1992) which includes most of the papers by Forni dealing with the Roman army, and for which Forni himself (who died prematurely in 1991) had furnished addenda, this is now a second part of a series of volumes intended to collect Forni's writings. The two volumes include all kinds of papers, also some which come under the heading "esercito e marina", but the papers dealing with the Roman *tribus*, a favourite subject of Forni's, have been omitted since there is going to be a further volume on *tribus* referred to (on p. xxvii) as *Le tribù romane IV. Scritti minori* and said to be "in corso di stampa". On the same page one finds the information that volumes I and II of *Le tribù romane* are also on their way (vol. III on the "pseudo-tribes" came out in 1985). This should be the work which at last replaces Kubitschek's book of 1887; both volumes have, however, the somewhat disquieting subtitle "*I tribules*", as if they had been conceived simply as lists of people with tribes which does not seem an excellent idea. But possibly I am interpreting the title incorrectly.

Be that as it may, the volumes under inspection here certainly contain most useful papers (some of substantial length, e.g. no. 5 of almost 150 pages) on a remarkably varied field from Manius Curius Dentatus to the legacy of the ancient world, papers on subjects such as those classified under "istituzioni politiche e religiose", "ordinamento militare" and "demografia" coming in between, not to mention the many papers on inscriptions (for Forni's wide interests one should also have a look at the bibliography of his work on p. xv-xxvii). Much of the material included in these volumes is well known to those working on related subjects. There are addenda by the author here and there (e.g. on p. 382 and 683), but in general the papers have retained their original form. All have, however, been reset, which gives the volumes a unified outward appearance, but which is in other respects a procedure not beyond discussion, at least if (as is the case in this book) references to the original page numbering have been omitted. Obsolete (such as many of the epigraphical editions quoted on p. 182ff.) or otherwise useless information (e.g. the editors of the journal *Apulum* saying something in Rumanian on p. 665) also seems less awkward if the original publications are rendered as such. And of course the resetting of all the papers may have had effects on the price of the book.

There can be no doubt that all those working on a subject touched upon by Forni will find the publication of this set of volumes extremely useful; however, Forni's work can be recommended to any student or scholar especially because of Forni's tendency to present his material as clearly as possible, often with the use of tables which much clarify

difficult subjects (e.g. on p. 25. 36f. 352f. 524). Forni's bibliographical references are also in general mines of information (cf. e.g. the bibliography on the Roman army on pp. 315-34). The papers, being designed for the serious scholar rather than for the interested amateur and often of a rather austere appearance, in general stick to the essential and to the non-speculative; it is only in some papers of a more general nature that Forni drifts into saying something like "Cesare andò contro montagne, fiumi, paludi, foreste e mari come se si trattasse di muovere una guerra contro gli elementi" (p. 470; cf. e.g. p. 311 on Romans and the sea).

But whatever the uses of a work like this, without proper indices it would remain only a torso. Luckily, this is not the case with this book, for at the end of vol. II one finds an absolutely remarkable set of indices of no less than 140 pages, prepared by several authors. The advantages of this are so obvious that I need not point them out.

Olli Salomies

Gedenkschrift István Hahn. Hrsg. von György Németh. *Annales Universitatis Scientiarum Budapestinensis de Rolando Eötvös nominatae. Sectio historica tom. XXVI.* ISSN 05-24-8981. Budapest 1993. 293 S.

Zu den vielen wohlbekannten ungarischen Althistorikern dieses Jahrhunderts gehörte István Hahn (1913-1984). Ihm wurde als Gedenkschrift von Schülern, Freunden und Kollegen der vorliegende Band gewidmet. Rund die Hälfte der 18 Beiträge gehören zum Gebiet der klassischen Altertumswissenschaften (abgedruckt ist auch ein nicht vollendeter Aufsatz von Professor Hahn, "Ethnische Identität, Integration und Dissimilation im Lichte der Namengebung", mit einigen Fußnoten versehen vom Herausgeber György Németh). Unter den Beiträgen befinden sich etliche, die sich mit Ägypten, dem Orient oder Indien beschäftigen, was auch gut zu den Interessen von I. Hahn paßt. Von den rein römischen Themen sei genannt der Beitrag von B. Lörincz, "Westliche Hilfstruppen im pannonischen Heer" (S. 75-86). Den größten Umfang in diesem Teil hat der Aufsatz von B. Kozma, "Zur Problematik und Vorgeschichte des Arianismus", der leider an allzu vielen Druckfehlern leidet.

Die restlichen Aufsätze behandeln meistens Fragen der ungarischen Geschichte vom 14. Jh. bis zum vorigen Jahrhundert, woran sich noch einige Rezensionen von Werken desselben Themenbereichs anschließen. Der Band wird von einer Bibliographie von István Hahn mit Beginn im Jahre 1934 abgeschlossen (S. 271-291), aus der die rege Tätigkeit von Prof. Hahn deutlich hervorgeht, sowohl in seiner eigenen Sprache Ungarisch als auch in anderen Sprachen. Der Rez. notiert, daß Hahns "Geschichte der Juden" (mit A. Brody u. W. Fürstenberg) sowohl ins Schwedische übersetzt wurde (*Judarnas historia*, Stockholm 1950), als auch auf finnisch erschienen ist (*Juutalaisten historia*, Helsinki 1958). Es fällt auf, daß viele Arbeiten erst nach dem Verscheiden des Verfassers erschienen sind, so z. B. *Traumdeutung und gesellschaftliche Wirklichkeit. Artemidorus Doldianus als sozialgeschichtliche Quelle* (Xenia 27), Konstanz 1992, oder "Appian und Rom", *ANRW* II.34,1 (1993) 364-402, womit auch einer der Schwerpunkte dieses hervorragenden Althistorikers genannt worden ist.

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