

Es handelt sich um eine sehr lesenswerte Studie, die kürzlich auch in französischer Übersetzung erschienen ist: *Ephèse et Pergame. Urbanisme et commanditaires en Asie mineure romaine*, Bordeaux – Paris 2004. Halfmann untersucht aus der Sichtweise des Althistorikers die städtebauliche Entwicklung zweier kleinasiatischer griechischer Städte, Pergamon und Ephesos. Eine gelungene Arbeit, die uns die politischen und sozialhistorischen Bedingungen vermittelt, die dem Bauwesen der beiden Metropolen in römischer Zeit zu Grunde lagen. Besonders hervorgehoben seien manche treffende prosopographische Beobachtungen zu römischen Senatoren und zur Provinzverwaltung von Asia.

Heikki Solin

*Politica e partecipazione nelle città dell'impero romano*. A cura di F. AMARELLI. Saggi di Storia Antica, 25. "L'Erma" di Bretschneider, Roma 2005. ISBN 88-8265-269-6. X, 204 pp. EUR 100.

This volume consists of four interesting papers. The exact nature of this collection is not made clear, but it does not seem to be based on, e.g., a colloquium. There is a preface by A. Giardina and A. Schiavone, but in which capacity these two scholars are writing remains unclear (Giardina is, however, along with A. Fraschetti, the editor of the series of which this is vol. 25), and the formulations possibly intended to illustrate the genesis of this collection seem a bit vague; what seems to be the bottom line here is that Giardina and Schiavone (the plural used in the preface – e.g., in "il tema che abbiamo scelto", p. VII, must refer to them) have asked the contributors to supply papers for this volume, and that the authors have accepted "con entusiasmo". The preface is more specific on the aims of this volume; the work presented here "si iscrive in quell'ambito sempre più promettente degli studi romanistici che si forza da tempo di integrare al proprio interno, in un unico quadro, storia sociale, storia politica e storia del diritto e delle istituzioni". Two of the authors (on whom there might have been brief introductions), Amarelli (also the editor) and Marotta, are legal scholars, the other two, Porena and La Rocca, being (apparently) historians.

The collection starts with a shortish paper by F. Amarelli on "Il *conventus* come forma di partecipazione alle attività giudiziarie nelle città del mondo provinciale romano" (p. 1-12). The paper contains much of interest (though possibly more from the point of view of the jurist); its main aim seems to be to stress the "principio di pubblicità dei giudizi [in the *conventus*] a garanzia della trasparenza delle operazioni giudiziarie" (p. 11, cf. p. 12).

The long paper by F. Porena, "Forme di partecipazione politica cittadina e contatti con il potere imperiale" (p. 13-92) may well turn out to be the most oftenquoted paper in this volume. It is well-informed (e.g., some pretty obscure authors are cited) and covers remarkably both the West and the East with the inclusion of late antiquity. Its aim is to "cercare di esaminare le molteplici manifestazioni della partecipazione in spazi urbani" (p. 16) and it is a study of all the possible events in the cities of the Roman Empire in which the majority (or at least many) of the citizens participated in one way or another. Much has, of course, been written about all the various aspects of the subject, but it is good to have a comprehensive study of the theme. What we find here is, then, a study of the *adventus* (with the accompanying celebrations, speeches, etc.) of the emperor (here we find information, e.g., on how exactly an emperor entered a city, p. 23 n. 7) and (p. 28ff.) of that of the

governor (on p. 30, though, I was wondering whether Porena is right in referring to Apamea in Bithynia as a free city, as this does not seem to be compatible with the fact that it was a colony). The chapter on "Notizie e comunicazioni" (p. 51ff.) studies the ways in which information was spread (note that the theatre was often used for various meetings, p. 51), with observations, e.g., on how the populace dealt with unpleasant news being affixed on some wall (p. 58f.); it is also very probable that edicts, etc. were also communicated to the populace by being read out (p. 60). This is followed by a chapter on "la partecipazione ai processi e alle esecuzioni" (p. 65ff.; p. 77ff. on Apul. *Met.* 3,1ff., p. 83 on Dio Chrys. *Or.* 7, 23ff., p. 87ff. on the "Martyrs of Lyons"). The exposition is finished off with a nicely put conclusion on p. 92.

The paper of A. La Rocca deals competently with the subject "Diritto di iniziativa e potere popolare nelle assemblee cittadine greche" (p. 93-118). Much of the space is devoted to the examination of the fact that literary sources seem to assign more importance to the popular assemblies than what one would deduce on the basis of inscriptions; the author concludes that the Greek city of the Roman period is "più oligarchica sotto il profilo sociale sin dalla prima età ellenistica, più democratica sotto il profilo giuridico ancora in età imperiale". A subject not completely unrelated is dealt with by V. Marotta in the erudite 80-page paper "Conflitti politici cittadini e governo provinciale" (p. 121-201), with chapters on "Procedure e competenze delle *ekklesiai*" (p. 129ff.), on "Città libere e città sottoposte al regolamento provinciale" (p. 133ff.), on "Autonomie cittadine, conflitti civici e assemblee popolari nella riflessione politica delle aristocrazie municipali greche" (p. 135ff.), on "Luoghi di riunione, gerarchie sociali e acclamazioni popolari" (p. 139ff., with notes, e.g., on some privileges of city magistrates and others, p. 143). The discussion becomes more theoretical, with the citation of legal sources largely superseding the citation of inscriptions and non-legal authors, in the latter part of the paper, "Conflitti politici cittadini e amministrazione romana" (p. 148ff.), with chapters, e.g., on "La democrazia greca nel giudizio dei ceti dirigenti dell'impero" (p. 148ff.). From about the section "Decreti civici e ratifica del governatore" (p. 183ff.) onwards, inscriptions and non-legal literary sources seem to reenter the discussion. There is much of interest here; note the examination of Plut., *Praecepta* 19 (814F-815B), p. 187ff. One of the conclusions is that it was not normally a good idea for a Roman governor to favour a certain party in a certain city (p. 201). This is a learned paper, quoting a very large number of sources and secondary authorities; however, as this is a long paper of which the subdivisions are not enumerated in the table of contents, the reader needs to be pretty focussed.

To conclude, this is a collection of interesting papers. As so much material is quoted in the notes, one wonders why no one seems to have thought about adding indices which would have made this volume much more valuable.

*Olli Salomies*

*Travel and Geography in the Roman Empire.* Edited by COLIN ADAMS and RAY LAURENCE. Routledge, London and New York 2001. ISBN 0-415-23034-9. X, 202 pp. GBP 45.

This collective work does not replace Lionel Casson's classic *Travel in the Ancient World*, but it has put together stimulating contributions which confirm the value and appeal of