

The fundamental question posed in the book is why some Italic communities decided to side with the Carthaginian intruder, while others preferred to stay loyal to Rome. This problem is addressed in a series of chapters (nos. 2–5) dedicated to particular regions: "Apulia" (pp. 53–99), "Campania" (pp. 100–47), "Bruttium and western Magna Graecia" (pp. 148–87) as well as "Southern Lucania and eastern Magna Graecia" (pp. 188–233). Throughout these inquiries the author considers the particular political, diplomatic, military and economic factors that influenced the decisions of the individual communities he examines. In doing so he also employs the methods of modern political science as well as current models of interstate relations. Examining the motivations of the various communities the author makes several intriguing observations, not just about the warfare of the two last decades of the third century BCE, but also about the Romans' relations with their allies during the preceding two centuries of military expansion.

In chapter 6, entitled "The Roman reconquest of southern Italy", the author analyzes the developments which brought the peninsula back under the dominion of Rome. In chapter 7, "Conclusion", there are many interesting discussions; the author summarizes the observations he has made about local conditions and the Roman genius, discusses interstate rivalry in the light of realist (and neorealist) theory and also considers – in three hypothetical scenarios – whether Hannibal could have won. The formal conclusion is followed by four appendices (A–D) on "The war in Samnium, 217–209" (pp. 331–3), on the "Chronology of events in Bruttium, 215" (pp. 334–6), on the "Chronology of events from the defection of Taras through the defection of Thurii, 213–212" (pp. 337–9) and on the "Defection of the Southern Lucanians, 212" (pp. 340–1). The volume concludes with an extensive "Bibliography" (pp. 342–64) and a general "Index" (pp. 365–74).

Well-written and carefully researched, the volume offers many novel and interesting insights into the nature of Roman imperialism and hegemony in Italy as well as into local conditions in the southern parts of the peninsula, along with ample documentation of relevant research. It provides a valuable synthesis of recent archaeological explorations and makes a wide range of regional and site-specific material more accessible. Fifteen maps provide up-to-date information on the locations and geographic features (such as civic boundaries, hydration systems, roads and navigable rivers) of the cities which were involved in the Second Punic War.

*Kaj Sandberg*

MATTHIAS GELZER: *Pompeius. Lebensbild eines Römers*. Neudruck der Ausgabe von 1984. Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart 2005. ISBN 3-515-08474-6. 247 S., 3 Karten. EUR 29.

Es handelt sich um einen Neudruck des ersten Nachdruckes der zweiten überarbeiteten Auflage der Pompeius-Biographie des großen Althistorikers. Gelzers Buch ist ein Klassiker geworden, und der Verlag hat einen großen Dienst dadurch erwiesen, dass er das Werk wieder für den Buchmarkt erhältlich stellt.

Die Betreuerin des Neudruckes Elisabeth Herrmann-Otto liefert zuerst einen Forschungsbericht zu diesem Buch für den Zeitraum 1984–2004 und dann eine kurze Vorbemerkung.

kung zum Nachdruck. Man muss dem Verlag und der Bearbeiterin dafür dankbar sein, dass Gelzers Klassiker wieder auf vorzügliche Weise dem Publikum bereitgestellt worden ist.

*Heikki Solin*

GIOVANNI FORNI: *Le tribù romane. I. Tribules*. Volume terzo, L-S. Historica 7. Giorgio Bretschneider Editore, Roma 2007. ISBN 978-88-7689-223-0. 400 pp. EUR 180.

This is the third volume of *tribules* which together form Part I of Forni's monograph series on Roman tribes, a series the first volume of which, on "pseudo-tribes", was published back in 1985. The first two *tribules* volumes were published in 1996 and 1999. These volumes are intended to collect all persons for whom a tribe is attested. To be honest, the scale of the presentation of the information strikes me as rather grand, but it must be admitted that we are dealing with extremely useful information. It is, however, also true that the information might have been presented in a more economical way; for instance, I wonder whether it was really useful to cite the whole text of long inscriptions such as those pertaining to L. Minicius Natalis (M 565), sometimes accompanied by long footnotes (15 lines in n. 257 meant to furnish a bibliography for the same Natalis, useful in itself but not really needed to illustrate the fact that this is a man from Barcino in the Galeria; instead, the year of the man's consulate could have been added). Quite a lot of space could also have been saved by giving references only to standard publications, omitting the earlier, rather obscure ones (thus, e.g., in P 77, where one wonders whether a reference to the fact that the inscription can also be found in the monograph of J. Ocaña Torrejon, "*Hist. de la villa de Pedroche y de su comarca*" of 1962 is really needed).

As in the earlier *tribules* volumes, the persons appearing here are listed in alphabetical order and have all a number of their own (e.g., "P 77", above); there are also numbers without persons (e.g., L 21, M 596, S 556) which may indicate that in the case of certain persons Forni had second thoughts about whether a tribe is really attested for them (the centurion in S 386 should, I think, have been added to persons of this category). As for the alphabetical order, I am not sure this is the ideal solution, for at least in the case of more common nomina I feel that the persons should have been listed in the order of their tribes (e.g., Pompeii in Aem., Pompeii in Ani., etc.), for most users of this book will probably want to find out whether a particular tribe is found among persons with a particular *nomen* (as it stands, someone looking for a Pompeius of the tribe Poblilia will have to start studying the Pompeii at P 421, and will find a suitable Pompeius only more than one hundred Pompeii later at P 523).

This is of course only a minor complaint, as it is obvious that this is an important work which will be of great service to scholars interested in these matters. It must, however, be observed that the author died already in 1991 (this book has thus been prepared for publication by the author's daughter Giovanna Maria Forni), from which it follows that publications later than the late 1980s do not appear here (thus, no trace, e.g., of the two Ninnii in the Sergia calling themselves *Marsi* attested in Ephesus, *AE* 1999, 1575, or of the additions registered as *CIL* VI 41108 to the inscription cited in L 9). But it seems a bit worrying that there are also sources which were available to Forni that he seems to have ignored; for instance, I do not seem to be able to locate the Mucius in the Galeria mentioned by Pliny (*nat.* 7, 163) or the Safinius in the Velina in *IGR* IV 961 (now *IG* XII 6, 2, 709). But it is of course understandable that no-one can