

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

be expected to be in command of the whole range of sources at our disposal.

This is a very well produced book – I observed misprints only at L 40 (surely *v(ir) ornatus* rather than *ortus*), L 195, M 184, P 361, and P 422 – and should be acquired by every scholarly library meant to cover the fields of epigraphy and Roman institutions.

Olli Salomies

JÖRG RÜPKE: *Fasti sacerdotum. A Prosopography of Pagan, Jewish, and Christian Religious Officials in the City of Rome, 300 BC to AD 499*. Translated by DAVID M. B. RICHARDSON. Oxford University Press, Oxford – New York 2008. ISBN 978-0-19-929113-7. VIII, 1107 pp. GBP 335.

This is the English translation of the same author's *Fasti sacerdotum. Die Mitglieder der Priesterschaften und das sakrale Funktionspersonal römischer, griechischer, orientalischer und jüdisch-christlicher Kulte in der Stadt Rom von 300 v. Chr. bis 499 n. Chr.*, published in three volumes in 2005. As the subtitle indicates, only officials "in the City of Rome" are included, but the net is cast wide to include, e.g., *Laurentes Lavinates* and a *sacerdos Caeninensis* operating in Mantua (no. 1601). The net is cast wide also in the case various Christian "religious officials"; I find it hard to imagine that there will be someone who is interested both in republican patrician *pontifices* and Christian fifth-century *fossores* (e.g., no. 1249, 1636) or *ostiarum* at the *coemeterium Marcellini et Petri* (no. 1562), but certainly it is good to have all this information collected and digested and furnished with good indexes. All persons recognized as having been "religious officials" have a number (the numbering ends, as in the original German edition, at 3590), but there are also many persons (and Caligula's horse, p. 667) without numbers, either because these persons cannot be regarded as having held a religious office, or because they held one outside the capital (e.g., Gabbesius in *ICVR* 23005 on p. 703). Many fictional? persons are also listed.

In the beginning, there are some chapters of introductory material, in part reproducing *mutatis mutandis* Rüpke's earlier articles (e.g., nos. 6, 7). There is much of interest here, e.g., chapter 6 on the *calatores* (reflecting senatorial priests) in AD 101 and 102 and the section dealing with the question "Was the *pontifex maximus* a priest?" (p. 61ff.). What is somewhat striking is that these chapters – i.e., nos. 5–8 (sections 1–4 are of another type), occupying altogether 42 pages – represent only a selection of the material that one finds in vol. 3 of the German edition, with more than 250 pages of observations of varying length dealing with a great number of questions related to priests and religion. One wonders why only a small part of all this was considered worthy of being translated.

The core of the work consists of the annual lists, beginning in 300 BC (priests and others attested before that date are listed in the beginning on p. 69, and have entries of their own, without numbers, in the biographical section) and ending in AD 499. This takes up almost 400 pages, and a further 500 pages are taken up by biographies of the individuals attested as priests (*vel sim.*), the numbering of the entries ending (as mentioned above) at 3590 (but there are in fact more entries, cf. above). This section is followed by the extremely useful "Membership tables" (with lists, e.g., of all known augurs). At the end, there is a bibliography and very detailed indexes.