

(As opposed to many, he believes a mix-and-match approach to be misleading.) The following paper discusses what Millar perceives as the three stages of colonization of the Near East, focusing on some examples of each: Berytus as representing the Augustan veteran colonies; Ptolemais, Caesarea and Aelia Capitolina as Judaean colonies of the mid-first to mid-second centuries; and Palmyra and Edessa as examples of the Severan period and the mid-third century. One paper looks at the multilingualism prevalent in the Roman Near East, while another provides examples of how Greek continued to be used by local populations in Parthia and Bactria, in some places until the eighth century AD. Other themes explored are long-distance trade in the Roman Near East and Aurelian and Zenobia in Syria.

Finally, the last part of the book is concerned with Jews, followed by an author's epilogue putting forth a suggestion for a more eastern focus to replace the traditional historical narrative (mostly) limited to Greece and Rome. Millar questions Porphyry's identity as an "Oriental" by pointing out his sense of remoteness when discussing the East as well as his exclusive usage of Greek-language sources. Similarly, he argues that Josephus is writing within the Graeco-Roman tradition by looking at his genealogies. The other articles explore identity, language and the relationship between Jewish communities and others, the broad outline being that Greek was prevalent among all groups but this by no means guaranteed a happy coexistence, particularly by the time of the Christianization of the Roman Empire.

To summarize the rather drably-presented list above, Millar is interested in interaction between different groups and peoples. He explores this dauntingly broad topic with an admirable breadth of knowledge. He exhausts written sources from inscriptions to the Bible, backing his arguments well while often admitting the limits of our knowledge. Due to the shortness of the articles, the range of topics explored, or just the limitations of the sources available, some articles are less conclusive and more like springboards for future research. As is often the case with "anthologies" like *The Greek World, the Jews, and the East*, some themes have been since explored at greater length, by Millar himself or others. Even so, the collection allows a glimpse into what great academic careers are made of: seemingly insatiable intellectual curiosity and the courage to explore new avenues.

Elina M. Salminen

Giovanni Forni: *Le tribù romane IV. Scripta minora*. A cura di Giovanna Maria Forni. Historica 6. Giorgio Bretschneider Editore, Roma 2006. ISBN 88-7689-227-3. VII, 657, 18 tavv. EUR 230.

Giovanni Forni's opus magnum *Le tribù romane* is intended to replace Wilhelm Kubitschek's *Imperium Romanum tributim discriptum* (Vindobonae 1889). Forni accomplished only part III,1: *Le pseudo-tribù* (1985) before his untimely death in 1991. The task of publishing his lifework has been thereafter taken on by his daughter Giovanna Maria Forni, who has by now edited three volumes of the first part containing the *tribules* (A–B published in 1996, C–I in 1999, and L–S in 2007), and the fourth part containing this collection of Forni's minor studies on the tribes. The most valuable part of the work would apparently be part II, which should collect the tribes under different regions and cities, as revealed in the article "La tribù Velina degli Aquileiesi" (1989), which is an excerpt of the work going on. Hopefully that second part will be published one day.

Forni himself had already planned to publish a collection of his papers on the tribes, but did not have time to finish it. As G. M. Forni intended to realise her father's plans and to publish the book under review quickly, the articles dealing with the tribes were left out of the collection of Forni's papers *Scritti vari di storia, epigrafia e antichità romane* collected and edited in 1994 by Maria Gabriella Angeli Bertinelli. However, more than ten years passed before this collection on the tribes appeared by which time also Prof. Hubert Devijver, who had pointed out the importance of such a collection, had died, a fact apparently not noticed by G. M. Forni, who apologises to Devijver for the delay in the foreword of the collection.

But this collection of articles is, in any case, highly valuable for all those interested in the tribes of ancient Rome: it makes easily accessible the articles dealing with tribes written by the most eminent *tribus* researcher of the 20th century. The articles arranged in chronological order cover the years from 1956 to 1990, thus omitting the first paper Forni ever wrote on this subject ("Il tramonto di un'istituzione. Pseudo-tribù romane derivate da soprannomi imperiali", in *Studi giuridici in memoria di Alfredo Passerini* [Studia Ghisleriana], Pavia 1954, 89–124) – omitted probably because the theme was later elaborated on by Forni in the volume on the *pseudo-tribù*, where he also explains that his views had changed over the years.

In the 40 articles of this collection, Forni approaches the tribes from a wide variety of angles: he considers the tribe as a part of the name formula and in poetical contexts, he writes about the morphology of the tribe names and about the double tribes and changing of the tribe, and he also discusses the research history of the tribes from the 16th to the 19th century, to name but a few of the themes present. His detailed accounts – in the style of Kubitschek – of the tribes in different regions (Pannonia, Dacia, Sicilia, Achaia, Umbria) and in some colonies (Augusta Emerita, Aquileia) are important predecessors for the expected final volume II. The importance of epigraphy for scholarship on the tribes is evident throughout the book but especially in the shorter articles, which re-examine individual inscriptions mentioning the tribe.

Several of the most recent articles in the collection lay emphasis on the fact that the tribe was always bound to a citizen, never to a city. That Forni's ideas in this respect were clarified only in his later years can be seen by comparing the titles of the articles: in 1976 "La tribù Papiria di Augusta Emerita", but in 1989 "La tribù Velina degli Aquileies".

This collection is well-edited; I noticed only a few misprints. All the articles are newly typeset, but the original page numbers are presented in the page margins. The text is mostly unaltered, although some corrections and additions have been made according to the notes left by the author himself. A hundred pages of indices contain ancient sources, inscriptions, personal names, tribes, and geographical names, and make the use of this collection easy. This is an extremely useful book not only for anyone working on tribes, but also for epigraphers in general.

Laura Buchholz

FRANCISCO PINA POLO: *The Consul at Rome: the civil functions of the consuls in the Roman Republic*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge – New York 2011. ISBN 978-0-521-19083-1. X, 379 pp. GBP 65, USD 110.

A few years ago, in a study of consular legislation in the pre-Sullan republic, I noted that the consulship of republican Rome would merit "a thorough treatment comparable to that which Corey Brennan has recently bestowed to the praetorship" (*Arctos* 38 [2004], 133). The book