

alquanto fuorvianti, come pure resta parzialmente discutibile il presunto ruolo della letteratura antiquaria nella strategia augustea); W. Spickermann (le opere, retoriche, di Luciano sarebbero poco utili per illustrare gli attuali mezzi di comunicazione religiosa; in più casi, invece, come quello della figura di Heracles Ogmios offerta nella nota *prolalia*, si tratterebbe di costruzioni di carattere allegorico indirizzate al grande pubblico).

Nella seconda parte vengono studiati alcuni materiali archeologici come mezzi comunicativi nel mondo della religione: G. F. Chiai (ricca discussione su stele votive provenienti dalla Frigia e dalla Lidia; tipologia degli oggetti; iscrizioni e rilievi decorativi; interrelazione tra testo e immagine); G. Schörner (dimensioni culturali e ritualistiche delle immagini sui rilievi delle stele nordafricane relative al culto di Saturno); U. Mania (funzione e ruolo comunicativo delle rappresentazioni egizianizzanti nei santuari fuori Egitto); D. Steuernagel (il santuario oracolare di Didima come luogo di comunicazione religiosa in età imperiale; particolare attenzione viene data alla creazione di un nuovo spazio chiuso da un muro, che, invece di una costruzione difensiva sorta nel III sec. d.C., potrebbe essere messo in connessione con eventuali cambiamenti nello svolgimento delle attività, ritualistiche e altre, all'interno della sede oracolare).

*Mika Kajava*

ALTAY COŞKUN: *Bürgerrechtsentzug oder Fremdenausweisung? Studien zu den Rechten von Latinern und weiteren Fremden sowie zum Bürgerrechtswechsel in der Römischen Republik (5. bis frühes 1. Jh. v.Chr.)*. Hermes Einzelschriften 101. Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart 2009. ISBN 978-3-515-09303-3. 236 pp. EUR 50.

A full appreciation of the nature and essence of Roman citizenship is often essential in our attempts at understanding social and political phenomena in Roman society as well as the ever-changing relationships, through war and peace, between the Romans and other Italic peoples. The legal status, rights and obligations of the *cives Romani* and those of immigrants from allied communities have been studied for a long time by a succession of scholars, among which Adrian N. Sherwin-White stands out with particular distinction. His monograph on the subject, *The Roman Citizenship* (Oxford 1939; 2nd ed., Oxford 1973), remains unsurpassed in many respects. However, the study under review here demonstrates that there is more to do in this field of research, not the least of which is the careful consideration of Roman policies with regard to non-citizens residing on Roman soil.

The inclusive and generous nature of Roman citizenship policies is a commonplace in modern discussions, and is cited not only by scholars of the ancient world but also by social and political actors addressing current integration issues. Yet, as is demonstrated by the author of this study, in the republican period grants of *civitas Romana* were actually quite rare. Moreover, there are several instances documented where individuals from allied Latin and other Italic states who had taken up residence at Rome were collectively expelled from the city. The implications of these instances, with regard to the legal rights of *Latini* and other categories of foreigners, are at the centre of the present study. As stated in the subtitle, the period chosen for the inquiry extends from the Early Republic to the beginning of the first century BCE, but there is a particular focus on a series of expulsions of immigrants in the late third and early second centuries BCE (in the years 206, 187, 177 and 173).

The approach of the current study is twofold. The author deals, on the one hand, more generally with the requisites for *Latini* to receive full Roman citizenship and, on the other, more specifically with the legality of the banishment of *peregrini* residing at Rome. In discussing these problems the author reviews the evidence for a set of legal dispositions and principles which, since the days of Mommsen, have spurred a great deal of scholarly interest.

After a short prefatory note ("Vorwort", pp. 10–12) the book is organized in four sections. Section A ("Einführung. Migration und Bürgerrechtswechsel in Italien zur Zeit der Römischen Republik", pp. 13–30), provides an account of the aims of the study along with a series of introductions to the themes dealt with: migration and change of citizenship in the broader context of the Roman expansion, demographic and economic developments in the late third and early second centuries BCE and, lastly, the four mass expulsions of foreigners in the period 206–173 BCE.

Section B ("Bestandsaufnahme der tatsächlichen und vermeintlichen Vorrechte der Latiner und ein neuer Vorschlag zum Verständnis des *ius XII coloniarum*"), constituting the bulk of the book (pp. 31–155), provides a thorough analysis of the evidence for the various *Sonderrechte* that the *Latini* enjoyed as immigrants in Rome. The author demonstrates, to my mind very convincingly, that the applicability of many of the *iura* associated with the terms of the *foedus Cassianum* to a lesser or larger extent has been misconstrued by modern scholarship. I will not go into the many intricate details, since it suffices to note that the author takes a fresh look at the *ius conubii*, the *ius commercii*, the *ius suffragii*, the *ius migrandi* and the *ius exilii* along with such themes as the legal provisions concerning *recuperatio/reciperatio*, purchase of landed property as well as will-making and inheritance in view of the *ius XII coloniarum* (*ius Ariminensium*). The focus is on the changes of citizenship and other legal consequences, on the individual level, of migration on the part of non-citizens. A great deal of attention is dedicated to the *ius postliminii* and the *ius civitatis per stirpem adipiscendae* and their relationship to the *ius migrandi*. After a close examination of all the evidence, the author concludes that there was no *ius migrandi* universally available to all *Latini*. Immigrants of this legal category did not automatically become Roman citizens on taking up residence at Rome after all.

Section C ("Die kollektiven Ausweisungen latinischer [und italischer] Bündner aus Rom in den Jahren 206, 187, 177 und 173 v.Chr.", pp. 156–200) provides a thorough analysis of the evidence for the four recorded mass expulsions of foreigners from Rome in the late third and early second centuries. The legal aspects along with the citizenship rights discussed in section B are at the centre of the discussion. After a meticulous consideration of the evidence the author rejects the prevailing scholarly opinion, according to which the expelled groups of people consisted of individuals who had received Roman citizenship and that their expulsion, consequently, was unlawful. Contending that the *Latini* in question lacked the *ius migrandi* and had not yet qualified to become *cives Romani*, he concludes that the Roman state possessed the right to expel *peregrini* whenever, and for whatever reason, *Notmaßnahmen* of this kind were called for.

Section D ("Technischer Anhang", pp. 201–36), consists of a bibliography and indices. This concludes the book, an important contribution to the scholarship on the Roman Republic.

Kaj Sandberg