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ANNAMÁRIA-IZABELLA PÁZSINT, *PROSOPOGRAPHIA PONTI EUXINI. CALLATIS ET ODESSUS*, CLUJ-NAPOCA, MEGA PUBLISHING HOUSE, 2024, 308 P. ISBN: 978-606-020-707-8. ...348

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FEDERICA GATTO, FRANÇOISE VAN HAEPEREN (EDS.), *CULTES ET DIVINITÉS DANS LES CARRIÈRES ET LES MINES DE L'EMPIRE ROMAIN*, COLLECTION FERVET OPUS 10, PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE LOUVAIN: LOUVAIN, 2023, 240P. ISBN: 978-2-39061-415-9.....350

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Reviews

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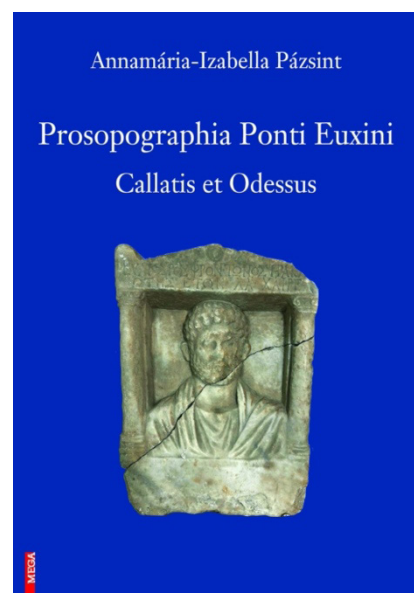
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This volume offers an excellent and accurate detailed analysis of the population from Callatis and Odessus recorded in the epigraphic sources from the first attestation up to the 3rd century AD. The book is divided into seven chapters, followed by a glossary, bibliography and a very useful index.

The first chapter, *Introduction* (pp. 10–24), focuses on the state-of-the-art on the topic, objectives, methodological aspects and sources. In the *Preamble*, the author explains the place of her research in the current scientific context. The next section, *Brief Historiographical Overview*, is dedicated to the significant contributions in the literature on the subject. Within the framework of previous research, which primarily focused on various sectoral approaches (e.g. demography, prosopography, based on archaeological, epigraphic, literary and numismatic evidences), is obviously the necessity for a systematic and comprehensive investigation of the population from Callatis and Odessus. The author provides valuable insights into the extensive bibliography on the subject, demonstrating a thorough and updated documentation. A.I. Pázsint enumerates also the main prosopographical databases, printed and online, extremely useful tools for epigraphists. The necessity and novelty of research focused on the population of the above mentioned Greek *poleis* arises clearly from the comprehensive analysis of the documentary evidences. Therefore, the scope of this book is to provide an exhaustive database of the persons from Callatis and Odessus, to complete a comprehensive analysis of their status and social networks and to highlight their role in society. In the next section, the author illustrates the main *Objectives* of the book: starting from an updated prosopographical corpus, the objectives are clearly stated: to reconstruct each person's identity, and their social network, to highlight, in comparison, the image of two mentioned populations. The methodological aspects are precisely mentioned, centered on epigraphic enquiry, prosopographical reconstructions, quantitative research and diachronic comparison.



The research relies on extensive epigraphic and numismatic evidences, as demonstrated by the comprehensive prosopographical catalog chapter. The next four chapters provide an overview of the individuals from Callatis and Odessus, with important insights on demographic, juridic, social, economic, military, and political aspects.

Chapter II, *Population at Callatis* (pp. 25–54), is divided into two sub-chapters. The first one, *Life and death at Callatis* (pp. 25–49), offers valuable information on different aspects, such as: distribution of population according to gender (from 768 persons, 92,7% is represented by the male population), attestation of age (from three to 70 years), onomastics (e.g. Greek and indigenous names), occupation (e.g. florist, fisherman), military context (six attested Roman soldiers), rural area (presence of Thracian names), gods worshipped (e.g. Zeus Polieus, Athena Polias, Dionysos, Herakles), vectors of mobility (e.g. presence of *Kallatianoi* in Greece, Asia Minor, Alexandria), honours (e.g. *proxenia*, *ateleia*, *politeia*). Sub-chapter II.2. *Networks at Callatis and beyond* (pp. 49–54) examines the family core, religious, military, and political networks.

Chapter III., *Glimpses on the society of Callatis* (pp. 55–71) focuses on the presence of different magistrates, benefactors, *cives Romani consistentes*, as part of the “political and economic elite” of Callatis in the 2 bilingual, 11 Latin and 183 Greek inscriptions.

Chapter IV. *Population at Odessus* (pp. 72–100) is structured, as the previous one, in two sub-chapters. IV.1. *Life and death at Odessus* (pp. 72–93) provides data on the following parameters: gender perspective (1401 males and 137 females), demographic aspects (records of the age, from six to 70), anthroponymy (mostly Greek names, Thracian and a few Roman ones), professional status (e.g. *sculptor*, *gladiator*, *medicus*), military milieu (as in the inscriptions from Callatis, only six records of Roman soldiers), rural territory (predominant Greek names followed by Thracian ones), geographic mobility (*Odessitai* attested in Greece, Egypt), privileges (e.g. *politeia*, *proxenia*, *ateleia*, *proedria*, *asyllia*). As expected, the second sub-chapter, entitled IV.2. *Networks at Odessus and beyond* (pp. 94–100) examines the predominating family networks. Regarding the external networks, the author focuses on membership in private associations.

Chapter V., *Glimpses on the society of Odessus*, addresses the issues of the presence of magistrates, benefactors, Roman citizens, slaves and freedmen, records of female presence, social, and economic prestige.

Chapter VI., *Conclusions. A comparative outlook on Callatis and Odessus* provides an accurate examination of the documentary evidence, drawing the most important comparative statements: the number of the inscriptions at Odessus is visibly higher than the one at Callatis. The funerary inscriptions from Callatis are predominantly of marble, while in Odessus are made of limestone and marble. Regarding the chronology, most of the inscriptions in both Greek *poleis* are from 2nd–3rd centuries AD. The female population is attested with a similar percentage in Callatis (6%), and Odessus (9%). At Callatis the elite is better represented, while the social stratification is also similar in both cities.

The final chapter, VII., *Prosopographical Catalogue*, consists in 1542 entries, each one including information about

the individual's name along with details of family members (e.g. father, mother, or brother), professional status, type and chronology of the inscription, and the relevant source. The final chapter is followed by a glossary, an impressive bibliography, and an excellent *index*.

The conclusions of this volume, structured as a comparative study between the population of two important Greek cities, are well-argued, demonstrating a meticulous and accurate documentation of the evidences, clearly written by a highly respected specialist in this field.