

in 1914, his last in 1954); Colin Kraay with two papers in 1949 and 1952, respectively, is almost the only other figure of note. Mr. Martin now tackles the question of these coinages afresh, and does so comprehensively.

Many problems have been connected with these coinages, the origin and range of which have posed questions so far not satisfactorily answered. Mr. Martin has collected a substantial body of material, vastly superior to the lists of RIC and BMCRE.

The coins he has brought together and studied were previously generally divided into three groups:

- (1) a Spanish group connected with Galba,
- (2) a Gallic group originating in the camp of Vindex and
- (3) a group of disputed date and origin, normally, however, connected with Vitellius.

The analysis of the coins and the coin groups shows that they are all part of the same population as can be shown by frequent die linkage (see diagrams, pp. 19-23, 28-32, 37). A grand chart (p. 87) maps die links, correspondence of rev. types and other similarities, thus providing us with a visual illustration of the coherence of this group. The origin of the group is identified as Galba's entourage in Spain, and this finding would seem to terminate a controversy of long standing.

Whereas the identification of the group can scarcely be challenged after Mr. Martin's searching inquiry, the historical evaluation of the numismatic conclusions is a different matter. Nevertheless, Mr. Martin's book with its conscientious coin catalogue and excellent plates offers the historian a new body of source material on a troubled period in Roman history, very unsatisfactorily covered by the literary sources. We owe Mr. Martin a debt of gratitude for his achievement.

*Patrick Bruun*

**The McGill University Collection of Greek and Roman Coins.** Edited by *Michael Woloch*. B.R. Grüner, Amsterdam 1975. Vol. I: **Roman Coins**, by *D.H.E. Whitehead*. 239 p., XXV plates. Hfl. 60.-. Vol. II: **Greek Gold and Silver Coins**, by *Franziska E. Shlosser*. 72 p., XXV plates. Hfl. 30.-.

Publications of source material are always welcome. A decade ago the McGill University of Montreal suddenly found itself the possessor of a collection of, mainly, ancient coins, the origin of the collection and the provenance of the coins being unknown. The editor, Prof. Woloch, however, assumes that the lot constitutes a private collection which was passed on to the university around the turn of the century.

The Classics department conscientiously identified and listed the coins, and as a consequence two neat volumes are now available to international scholars. The Roman coins of vol. I number about 800. They represent nearly all time periods and mints. The Greek coins, mostly silver, number 324, 213 of which are Tarentine. All specimens are illustrated (the Greek imperials will be published in the third vol. of the series). The 25 plates of both volumes are uneven in quality.

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**Aspetti e problemi dell'Etruria interna.** Atti dell'VIII Convegno Nazionale di Studi Etruschi ed Italici, Orvieto 27-30 giugno 1972. Leo S. Olschki Editore, Firenze 1974. 346 p., LXXI plates.

The importance of a congress report may depend on (1) the point in time of the congress, with regard to the general progress of the branch of learning in question, (2) the representative character of the participants of the congress,