

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,

and (3) the theme chosen for the discourses. In the two first respects, the congress of Orvieto leaves very little to be desired. The discourses and the discussions clearly reflect the very rewarding phase Italic studies have now reached, including the rich new evidence yielded by modern excavations and epigraphic finds. Even if the congress was called national, not many prominent names in the field of Etruscology or Italic studies, from Italy or abroad, are missing from the list of participants. But in the third respect, one cannot feel completely satisfied after reading the report. If the congress can be said to have any common theme at all, it is one which has been selected in such general terms that almost anything could have been and indeed was included. The organizers' main aim was obviously to discuss the theme of the uniformity or incoherence of Etruscan culture, the different cultural tendencies inside Etruria and between Etruria and the rest of Italy, especially in archaic times, and this is most interesting and profitable. But what we read is mainly reports or analyses of new finds, appropriate to and illustrative of the theme, but in most cases far too fragmentary. The important methodological aspects shine only dimly through some of the comments made. The comments of Torelli on p. 133-134 were in this respect nearly as profitable as the rest of the book put together (with the exception of the important paper of Gentili and Mansuelli 'Urbanistica dell'Etruria interna'), but they did not give rise to any further discussion; some of Pallottino's comments also try to point the discussion in the direction of methodological questions, but with no greater success. Thus it seems as though the opportunity afforded by a gathering of the most prominent scholars has been wasted; what they discussed among themselves and have now reported to us all, can be read elsewhere in a short time and in more elaborate studies.

*Jorma Kaimio*

*Alberto Albertini: Brixiana. Note di storia ed epigrafia.* Ateneo di Brescia 1973. 126 p., 8 ill.

*Giovanni Coradazzi: La rete stradale romana fra Brescia, Bergamo e Milano.* Vecchie e nuove prospettive. Ateneo di Brescia 1974. 107 p., 12 ill.

Ecco due importanti volumi per la ricerca del patrimonio monumentale del Brescense. Forse non tutte le considerazioni teoretiche permangono valide ad una critica attenta, ma la trattazione dei documenti nuovi o meno nuovi getta nuova luce sulla storia della regione. Specialmente utile appare la rielaborazione di alcuni documenti epigrafici.

*Heikki Solin*

*Focke Tannen Hinrichs: Die Geschichte der gromatischen Institutionen.* Untersuchungen zu Landverteilung, Landvermessung, Bodenverwaltung und Bodenrecht im römischen Reich. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1974. X, 252 p. with 5 reproductions of maps and 3 photographs. DM 60.-.

A glance at the table of contents shows that Dr. Hinrichs has attempted to tackle a great number of very fascinating problems here. After reading the book one wonders, however, why the author wanted to cram all of them into this one volume. We have been given a very general picture of a great diversity of subjects, which, though they can be grouped under the above title, have very little in common.

In fact a thorough discussion of the scannation and development of the centuriation, for example, would certainly have been sufficient to fill the whole book: here they are hastily dealt with in a couple of chapters. Why has the author ignored the archaeological evidence from Marzabotto, Spina, and Felsina, for example, which were laid out on a regular grid pattern in the 6th century B.C.? This is all the more surprising as he suggests highly hypothetical