

Eroberung durch Rom übereinstimmen und umgekehrt. Abgesehen von den zahlreichen, historisch fundierten Gedankengängen weist Perrin sicher zu Recht auf die Notwendigkeit und die Aufgabe der historischen Geographie hin, den Raum in die historische Reflexion zu integrieren.

Insgesamt gesehen bietet die Sammlung sowohl inhaltlich als auch methodisch anregende neue Aspekte.

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RICHARD DUNCAN-JONES: *Structure and Scale in the Roman Economy*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 1990. xvi, 245 p. ISBN 0-521-35477-3. GBP 35.00.

This book is a sequel to the author's *Economy of the Roman Empire: Quantitative Studies* (1974). The thirteen essays are heterogenous and hardly constitute an integrated work; and some topics are only tangentially related to economic matters. They are organised into five parts: Time and Distance, on communication and trade (the first essay, "Communication-Speed and Contact by Sea in the Roman Empire" is a very important contribution, providing new documentation from Egypt on the passage of time between the death of emperors and the first known official references to their successors in surviving documents; another question, also worth further exploration, would be that of the speed of diffusion of new consuls' names); Demography and Manpower, on questions of age-awareness, life-expectancy, and military recruitment; Agrarian Patterns, on land-holding and the price of wheat in Egypt, The World of Cities, on public construction in Roman cities; and Tax-Payment and Tax-Assessment, on the collection of taxes during the principate and late empire. This is a most welcome addition to the literature on Roman social and economic history. Duncan-Jones has put classicists deeply in his debt by his work in collecting and analysing statistical data about Roman empire and thus bringing new insights to the study of ancient history. This debt has recently been deepened further by Duncan-Jones' fresh work *Money and Government in the Roman Empire* (1994).

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