

949, the name should be P. Sulpicius Quirinius), but their number is negligible, and the overall impression is that of very solid quality. This is without doubt one of the most important epigraphical books published in recent years.

*Olli Salomies*

*Historia Numorum: Italy.* General Editor K.N. RUTTER. British Museum, London 2001. ISBN 0-7141-1801-X. XVI, 223 pp., 43 plates. GBP 80.

In 1887 (new ed. 1911), Barclay V. Head published his famous *Historia Numorum*, a handbook that provided a general survey of the whole of Greek coinage. The present volume begins a completely new survey aiming to revise and complement Head's volume. The first part has now appeared under the general editorship of K.N. Rutter, in collaboration with several leading numismatists and historians. Its purpose is to "provide a clear account of the Greek and local coinages of peninsular Italy down to the Second Punic War", including also some later non-Roman issues in Italy, as those of Paestum. This volume will be of utmost utility for classical scholars, and it is to be hoped that other, similar volumes of equally high quality will continue the courageous enterprise of replacing the old and venerable Head.

*Heikki Solin*

FRITZ GSCHNITZER: *Kleine Schriften zum griechischen und römischen Altertum* I-II. Herausgegeben von CATHERINE TRÜMPY und TASSILO SCHMITT. *Historia Einzelschriften* 149, 167. Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart 2001, 2003. ISBN 3-515-07805-3; 3-515-08037-6. XXXI, 366 und XXIX, 519 S. EUR 76, EUR 98.

Fritz Gschnitzer ist ein führender Vertreter der griechischen Geschichtsforschung. Die Herausgeber haben der Gelehrtenwelt einen großen Dienst erwiesen, indem sie teilweise an versteckten Stellen publizierte Studien des Heidelberger Althistorikers in zwei handlichen Bänden mit einer thematischen Gliederung leicht zugänglich gemacht haben. Wie bei kaum einem anderen lebenden Althistoriker verbindet sich bei Fritz Gschnitzer ein tief empfundenes historisches Verständnis mit feinsinniger philologischer Interpretationskunst. Besonders im ersten Band, *Frühes Griechenland. Historische und sprachwissenschaftliche Beiträge*, tritt Gschnitzers Doppelkompetenz als Historiker und Philologe vorzüglich in Erscheinung. So etwa in den Studien zu 'Stammes- und Ortsgemeinden im alten Griechenland', oder in den 'Neuen Beiträgen zu den griechischen Ethnika'.

Der zweite Band, *Historische und epigraphische Studien zur Alten Geschichte seit den Perserkriegen*, umfasst Beiträge zur Geschichtsschreibung, zur griechischen und römischen Geschichte und zu griechischen Inschriften sowohl der klassischen, hellenistischen wie römischen Zeit. Ein kurzes Verzeichnis von Nachträgen und die Indices runden den Band ab. Die Beiträge sind in der ursprünglichen Form, sowie sie in der Erstpublikation veröffentlicht wurden, wiedergegeben, was gelegentlich die Lesung erschwert (z. B. die Artikel aus dem Neuen Pauly 491-494). Das betrifft nur das Äußere, und

wir freuen uns, G.s zentrale wissenschaftliche Produktion in einem Werk zusammengefaßt zu besitzen.

Heikki Solin

NEVILLE MORLEY: *Theories, Models and Concepts in Ancient History*. Routledge, London and New York, 2004. ISBN 0-415-24876-0 (hb), 0-415-24877-9 (pb). 162 pp. GBP 55 (hb), 15.99 (pb).

This book purports to be an introduction to the wonderful world of historical theory, aimed specifically at a theory-ignorant student of ancient history. The book arises from Morley's (hereafter M.) own experiences with "theory," starting from his first meetings with theoretical thinking "marked by incomprehension, boredom and [. . .] catastrophic performance . . ." His later involvement with theoretical thinking has led him to write this book as a repayment of "the intellectual debt".

M. starts his repayment in the first chapter ("Approaches: the problem of theory") by presenting the position of "theory" in current classical scholarship (obstructive and complicated) and then his own view of what theory should be (constructive and clarifying). Then he investigates the uses of generalisations and models from his position, trying to show how well-defined, systemically constructed models and the use of modern concepts can open new perspectives on old problems without necessarily falling into the trap of anachronism. He stresses the point that whatever we do, we still belong to our own time, and writing history by "letting the sources speak for themselves" is impossible, as the sources do not speak, but are read and interpreted by us and therefore, it is better for the historian to recognise the present-boundedness of his own concepts.

As a solution, M. argues for well-defined concepts and against the indiscriminate use of classical words; additionally, he spends some pages strongly defending Hopkins' model-based approaches to the study of taxation in the Roman empire and Finley's theoretical concept of the "consumer city." More than the results and contents of these studies, he emphasised their methodology, with models and defined theoretical concepts, and ends his final defence in stating that the final test for a theory "is not just whether it is persuasive but whether it is productive", i.e. it opens new discussions and novel ways of seeing the subject.

In the second chapter ("Ancient and Modern. The invention of the ancient economy") M. examines the way in which ancient economies have been studied during the last decades. This is perhaps the strongest chapter of the book, reflecting M's own interest in the study of ancient economy, presenting well the primitivist - substantivist -arguments and the ongoing effect of Finleyan concepts even in recent research.

The following three chapters are more or less a description of the important research subjects in the historiography of the late 20th century. In the chapter "The limits of the possible," in sections "materialism," "*la longue durée*," "demography, diet and disease" and "ecology" M. nominally presents an argument between the "idealistic" and "materialistic" approaches, where he (in favour of the materialist approach) presents the kinds of things that have been studied from the materialistic view that the physical environment is the controlling power over culture, ideas and thinking. He follows this theme through the work of Ferdinand Braudel up to modern ecology and studies on Roman demography.