Roman Laws and Charters by E. G. Hardy

Review by: J. Wells

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not *rūrī* as well as *rūre* be given for the locative (p. 32), and IIII, etc. as well as, or in preference to IV (p. 39)? There are very few misprints: *ācer* (wrong type, p. 25), *sēstertius* (p. 104), *bōc* (p. 143), *Rōmāni* (p. 180), and 54I (for 545, p. 249).

J. THOMPSON.

ROMAN LAWS AND CHARTERS. Translated with introduction and notes by E. G. HARDY. 9×6, viii+176+159 pp. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1912. 10s. 6d.

The first part of this volume, *Six Roman Laws*, appeared two years ago, and has already taken its place as one of the books which men reading for the Literae Humaniores School at Oxford must consult, at least sometimes, if they hope to do well on their Roman history paper. Dr. Hardy has now published a second part, which can be obtained separately from the first for 5s. In this he gives translations of inscriptions bearing especially on Roman municipal life, namely, the Lex Coloniae Genetivae Juliae, the charters of Salpensa and Malaga, the edict of Claudius as to the Anauni, and the famous speech on the admission of Gauls to the senate. This Lyons inscription he ingeniously connects with the municipal question by maintaining that it was the "absence of a municipal *origo*" which "constituted the essential difference between Gallia Comata and the neighbouring provinces, and did amount to a constitutional disability" for the *ius honorum* at Rome (p. 141).

The first part of the book contains 176 pages, the second 159, in both cases including a useful index. The first part of course appears in the same form as two years ago, but the long correction as to the Lex agraria of 111 B.C. which Mr. Hardy circulated in print after the book appeared, is now printed, with another correction, at the end of the introduction to part II.

Mr. Hardy's notes and introductions are intended in the first place for students, but they ought not to escape the attention of more advanced scholars. For instance, he ventures to differ from Mommsen, with good reason, as to certain points in the Claudian edict as to the Anauni. He maintains that the ambiguity as to their position had arisen from the frontier line between Italy and Raetia being drawn across their territory; hence those of them who were not *attributi* to Tridentum were *stipendiarii* of the emperor, as part of the province of Raetia (pp. 123, 129). It is a pity that there are so many repetitions from the introductions in the notes; but these, though increasing the size of the book, make the text rather easier for students.

J. WELLS.

MÉLANGES CAGNAT. 10×6½, 451 pp. Paris: Leroux, 1912. Frs. 15.

M. René Cagnat was appointed professor at the Collège de France in February, 1887. There he has lectured continuously for twenty-five years, and as the twenty-fifth year approached his former pupils determined to honour his long and very distinguished services to classical education and to classical learning by a volume of essays contributed by themselves on subjects of Roman epigraphy and Roman antiquities, the principal theme of their master's lectures. That the honour of such a volume was well deserved need not be here emphasised. Professor Cagnat began to publish in 1880; he has worked steadily ever since; a second edition of his great book on the Roman army in Africa has appeared in the last few weeks, at the end of 1912, and the list of his publications is both long and important. The volume itself contains essays by twenty-six scholars. If we mention the names of Homo, Chapot, Besnier, Toutain, Poinssot, Audollent and de Ricci, it is only to give to English readers an idea of the general character and calibre of the whole body of contributors. The contents range over the field of