Society and Politics in Ancient Rome by F. F. Abbott; The Common People of Ancient Rome by F. F. Abbott

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devoted solely to Christian buildings; and the segregation of all temples and other monuments of the ancient Roman religion, which now make up the opening section, is another improvement. As this will certainly not be the last edition of the work, it may be worth while to note a few omissions of minor importance. The name *Caput Tauri* (cf. *Caput Africae*), which is found in the lives of Alexander and Anastasius II, in the *Liber pontificalis* and in the *Acts* of S. Bibiana, might be included in the *Nomenclator*; also the *Horti Vettiani*, cf. Jordan-Hülse, i, 3 368. We do not quite see why *Scalae Gemoniae* and *Gemoniae* should have separate articles; under the latter heading, for "Tac. *Ann.* vi, 4, 31 (25)," read "Tac. *Ann.* vi, 4 (v. 9), 31 (25)." The *Porta Carmentalis* is mentioned by Ascon. in *Cic. Tog. Cand.* p. 81; and the *Templum Gentis Flaviae* is alluded to, under the name *Gentes Flaviae*, not only in the *Vita trig. tyr.* 33, but also in the *Vita Claudii*, 3.

H. S. J.

SOCIETY AND POLITICS IN ANCIENT ROME. By Professor F. F. ABBOTT. 8 × 5, x + 268 pp. London: Routledge & Sons, 1912. 6s.

THE COMMON PEOPLE OF ANCIENT ROME: Studies of Roman Life and Literature. By Professor F. F. ABBOTT. 8 × 5, xii + 290 pp. London: Routledge & Sons, 1912. 6s.

These are two volumes of short essays and lectures, simple in style and popular in manner, on many different subjects connected with Roman literature, society, and politics. They might be described as pleasant half hours in the highways and byways of Roman life; half hours in which the student, especially he whose experience and vision are limited by the necessities of examination, may learn much without labour. They will show him how wide the field of work in Roman studies really is, and how large a choice he has if he wishes to become a Roman student in the proper sense of that word. To take a few examples: in politics he will find an interesting comparison of the Roman senate with that of the United States as it works at the present day; in epigraphy a pleasant talk about spurious inscriptions and their psychological origins; in literature discussions of Petronius and Persius, of the poetry of the common people as it survives in epitaphs, and many other literary subjects; in economics a paper on Diocletian's edict in its bearing on the cost of living, and another on private benefactions under the Empire, and their results; in philology an essay on the evolution of the letters of our alphabet, and two charming ones on the Latin of the common people and the spread of Latin in the civilised world. As all are written by a man of real learning and wide knowledge and sympathy, they cannot fail to be useful to British as well as American students and teachers, and should be in all school and college libraries.

W. WARDE FOWLER.

COMPANION TO ROMAN HISTORY. By H. STUART JONES. 9 × 3½, xii + 472 pp. With 152 plates, maps and illustrations. Clarendon Press Oxford, 1912. 15s. n.

It would be difficult to over-praise this admirable volume of Roman archaeology. Its object is to describe subjects which lie adjacent to the direct study of Roman History but which are not always treated by historians; in particular it deals with such aspects of Roman life as can be illustrated from actual remains by plans and views and sketches. An introduction sets out the prehistory and the earliest settlements of Italy and of Rome and the Italian land-system and roads, and includes also (perhaps a little out of place) some good notes on Roman provincial towns like Timgad, and on the roads of the Empire. A long section follows on architecture and on the various forms of architectural structures, temples, arches, baths, sewers, tombs, houses and the like. Five shorter sections are concerned with war, including the "camps" and frontier defences, with religion, with trades, with money, and with public amusements. A final chapter, which is long and yet might well have been longer, discusses Roman art and makes (*inter alia*) a satisfactory defence for the view that a Roman art existed. At