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Greek Papyri *Grammatik der Griechischen Papyri aus der Ptolemäerzeit: Laut- und Wortlehre.* Dr. Edwin Von Mayser. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1906. 8vo. Pp. xiv + 538. M. 14. *Studien zur Palaeographie und Papyruskunde, No. VI: Kolotes und Menedemos.* Wilhelm Von Cronert. Mit einem Beitrag P. Von Jouguet und P. Perdrizet. Leipzig: Eduard Avenarius, 1906. 4to. Pp. ii+198. With photographic facsimile. M. 30. *Griechische Urkunden der Papyrussammlung zu Leipzig, iter Band.* Ludwig Von Mitteis. Mit Beiträgen Ulrich Von Wilcken. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1906., 4to. Pp. vii + 380. With two photographic facsimiles. M. 28.

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to the landowner, Mr. Whitelaw of Gartshore, whose munificence has made the excavation of Barhill possible, to Mr. Park, who has so well conducted the digging, and to Mr.

Macdonald, who has admirably described it. But our gratitude need not be entirely retrospective.

F. HAVERFIELD.

GREEK PAPYRI.

Grammatik der Griechischen Papyri aus der Ptolemäerzeit: Laut- und Wortlehre. Von Dr. EDWIN MAYSER. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1906. 8vo. Pp. xiv + 538. M. 14.
Studien zur Palaeographie und Papyruskunde, No. VI: Kolotes und Menedemos. Von WILHELM CRÖNERT. Mit einem Beitrag Von P. JOUGUET und P. PERDRIZET. Leipzig: Eduard Avenarius, 1906. 4to. Pp. ii + 198. With photographic facsimile. M. 30.
Griechische Urkunden der Papyrussammlung zu Leipzig, 1ter Band. Von LUDWIG MITTEIS. Mit Beiträgen Von ULRICH WILCKEN. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1906. 4to. Pp. vii + 380. With two photographic facsimiles. M. 28.

PROFESSOR MAYSER'S volume is founded on his earlier work of a similar title,¹ published as the *Programm* of the Heilbronn Gymnasium, and rather severely reviewed by Crönert in the *Archiv* (i. pp. 210 ff.). The appearance in the interval of several important collections of Ptolemaic papyri (though the Hibeh papyri were of course too late for inclusion) has enabled the author to amplify and improve his treatment of orthography and the relations of vowel sounds, the only subjects dealt with in the previous work; and to these is now added a full treatment of consonants and a chapter on accident; there is too an introduction on the general character of the Egyptian *κοινή* and some very useful lists of real or supposed dialectal, poetical, and foreign forms and words. The book concludes with lists of verbs and stem-formations, substantival, adjectival, and verbal.

The arrangement of the work is much

improved. A section on the 'Umstellung benachbarter Vokale,' demanded by Crönert, has been added, and a necessary distinction is now drawn between physiological and psychological influences. Another useful innovation is the insertion of an asterisk to mark words which are orthographically false, and, in certain cases, of an obelus to indicate that the text is in general carefully written. Inscriptions are used, and Mayser, rightly disregarding Crönert's advice, has cited literary papyri where they furnish good illustrations.

To the execution of the book high praise must be given. The arrangement is clear and logical, and immense industry is shown in the collection of material: indeed this is carried almost to an extreme. On p. 290, for example, under *ῥάδιος*, it seems useless to quote a Hyperides papyrus for the normal feminine form. Mayser shows exemplary caution in the use of his instances, noticing alternative explanations; but at times, perhaps naturally, he rather exaggerates the physiological or psychological influences, and allows too little for mere clerical errors.² The book will certainly be of immense service to the study of the Egyptian *κοινή*.

Under the rather misleading title, *Kolotes und Menedemos*, Crönert brings together a number of miscellaneous articles on the later Greek philosophers, especially those of the Cynic and Epicurean schools. His book is a valuable contribution to the study of the too much neglected Herculaneum papyri, considerable portions of which he edits either for the first time or in an improved

¹ *Grammatik der Griechischen Papyri aus der Ptolemäerzeit*, I. Theil, Leipzig, 1898.

² Thus, p. 145, *δαλφού* (= *ἀδελφού*) used as ground for a conjecture as to a vulgar form *δελφός*; p. 147, where any or all of the 'sykopierte Formen' might be slips of the pen; p. 205, 'A < σ > κληπιδδου; p. 228, *ἐ Πανῶ < ν > πόλεως*.

form, and to the history of the post-Socratic philosophy generally. Dealing with papyri so much damaged, it is natural that much of the book should be conjectural; but the positive results of Crönert's investigations are not small. Among other articles may be noted especially that on Colotes and Menedemus, the transcripts (pp. 55-67) of Papp. 339 and 155, the interesting Pap. 1780 (pp. 82-84), which contains Attic documents, unfortunately much mutilated, the list on pp. 94-97 of philosophers' names from Cyrene, the very full and valuable article on Demetrius Lacon (pp. 100-125), and that on the sources of Diogenes Laertius (pp. 133-147).

The volume includes an interesting publication by Jouguet and Perdrizet of a school-boy's exercise-book, which, besides alphabetical lists of words, some sayings of Diogenes, and gnostic monostichs, contains the first 13 verses of the prologue to the fables of Babrius in a version which seems to preserve an earlier and better text than that of the Athos MS.

Mitteis's edition of the Leipzig papyri must rank as one of the most important papyrus publications of 1906. The volume contains 123 texts, of which 37 had already been prepared for publication in autotype form, but were afterwards withdrawn: the rest are new. Only four texts of the

Ptolemaic period are included: the vast majority date from the second, third, and fourth centuries of our era, chiefly from the fourth. Their value is great, especially on the juristic side, and is increased by the full commentaries which are added to the more important texts. Besides those on juristic matters, the preface to No. 3, on the procedure in sales, should be specially mentioned. One of the most important texts is No. 33, a *denunciatio ex auctoritate*; but the whole of this section, the *Gerichtsakten*, is of unusual interest, especially 34 and 35, relating to a case of alleged embezzlement of military moneys, the proceedings in which took place partly in Syria; 38, a record in Greek and Latin of a law-suit in Hermopolis; 40, a similar record of proceedings in a criminal trial; and 43, a judgement of a bishop named Plusianus in the fourth century, sitting ἐν τῷ πύλῳ τῆς κ[αθ]ολικῆς ἐκκλησίας, in a charge against a nun of abstracting Christian books. Another interesting section of the volume (Nos. 45-56) is concerned with warranties of the fourth century, and among the accounts No. 97 is especially noteworthy, as, in addition to its general interest, it throws some light on metrological questions.

The volume contains the usual full indexes, among which one of abbreviations and symbols is very welcome.

H. I. BELL.

PAIS' *LEGENDS OF ROMAN HISTORY*.

Ancient Legends of Roman History. By ETTORE PAIS. Translated by MARIO E. COSTENZA. London: Swan Sonnenschein. 9" x 5½". Pp. xiv + 336, with 52 plates and 5 cuts.

THE name of Ettore Pais is perhaps even now not so well known in England as it deserves to be. He has done notable work in connexion with archaeology and inscriptions, and has made the early history of Italy and Sicily a subject specially his own. For some time after his '*Storia di Roma*' appeared, it met with comparative neglect at the hands of scholars; but its qualities are

now tolerably familiar. It shows a remarkable combination of learning with fantasy, and of criticism with prepossession. Many of the explanations of early legends are almost as fantastic as the legends themselves. The eager desire to reduce dates, and to cast doubt on hitherto accepted statements, leads to many twists and turns in argument. One consul must be held legendary because the name he bears is of note in later history, another because his name never appears again. Ancient writers are invoked to refute modern archaeologists, and modern archaeologists to refute ancient writers, in dazzling alternations. Tradition and criticism put