The Classical Review

<http://journals.cambridge.org/CAR>

Additional services for *The Classical Review*:

Email alerts: [Click here](#)

Subscriptions: [Click here](#)

Commercial reprints: [Click here](#)

Terms of use : [Click here](#)

Ἀγρῦματοι: *in Aegypto qui litteras sciverint qui nesciverint ex papyris graecis quantum fieri potest exploratur*. E. Majer-Leonhard. Frankfort-on-Main: Diekmann. M. 6.

W. H. D. R.

The Classical Review / Volume 28 / Issue 03 / May 1914, pp 105 - 105
DOI: 10.1017/S0009840X00007058, Published online: 27 October 2009

Link to this article: http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract_S0009840X00007058

How to cite this article:

W. H. D. R. (1914). The Classical Review, 28, pp 105-105 doi:10.1017/S0009840X00007058

Request Permissions : [Click here](#)

of almost equal antiquity. He thinks that Greek art accepted the centaur form from the Hittites, to whom horses had long been familiar. At first they appear as merely decorative figures; their connection with myth comes later, and may in most cases arise out of the mere art form. In archaic Greek art the story of Nessus and Heracles is commonest: the woman-stealing raids of the Centaurs which brought them into collision with Theseus and Peirithous are fully illustrated at a later time.

P. GARDNER.

Ἀγράμματοι: *in Aegypto qui litteras sciverint qui nesciverint ex papyris graecis quantum fieri potest exploratur.* E. MAJER-LEONHARD. Frankfort-on-Main: Diekmann. M. 6.

THE author of this book has conceived a very simple idea and carried it out with infinite labour, to the advantage of all those who come after him. It consists of three indices, showing where it is said that another has written for one who cannot write, or where one hand writes, and another signs, or where a person says that he writes with his own hand or can write, or that he writes with difficulty. Finally, these are summed up in lists of the different classes of men who can or cannot write, with all the references. Thirty-six women knew how to write, and 1,940 men; 172 women could not write and 676 men; more classes of men can write than cannot; the number of illiterates increases after the Christian era. Other sidelights on history may be found in this pamphlet that looks so dull and is not dull at all.

W. H. D. R.

L'armée romaine d'Afrique et l'occupation militaire de l'Afrique sous les empereurs. Par RENÉ CAGNAT, Professeur au Collège de France. 2 vols. 4to. Pp. xxviii+423; second vol, 380. with 14 plates, 11 maps and plans. Paris: Imprimerie nationale Ernest Leroux, 1912-13. Fr. 32.

It is unnecessary now to point out to scholars the value of Professor Cagnat's

monograph on the Roman army in Africa, which has ranked as the standard work on this subject, and as one of the most valuable treatises on the military system of the Empire as a whole, ever since its appearance in 1892. The publication of this new edition, enriched by the results of the discoveries and research of the last twenty years, will be equally welcome. The accumulation of new inscriptions, the survey of frontier lines, scientific excavations carried out at the legionary fortress of Lambaesis and elsewhere, the work of scholars on other frontiers, have all combined to widen the field of knowledge and to throw light on points previously obscure. The first part of the new edition contains an account of the wars in Africa under the Empire and of the organisation of the ante-Diocletianic army, the second being devoted to a description of the frontier lines and works and a sketch of the military system prevailing in the fourth century.

The first subject is not perhaps of absorbing interest. The somewhat vain-glorious custom followed by officers of the African army of decorating the streets of their native towns with inscribed stone tablets commemorating their achievements, has resulted in the accumulation of a fair amount of information respecting the endless guerilla wars which harassed the Mauretanian provinces during the third and fourth centuries, but it cannot be said that these documents excite the interest which would attach to similar records from the Rhine or Danube. It was after all not the Berbers or even the Vandals who did the most damage to Roman civilisation in Africa, but Justinian's 'liberating' army, as even Procopius admits: οὕτω τε Λιβύων τοῖς περιγενομένοις, ὀλίγοις τε καὶ λίαν πτωχοῖς οὖσιν, ὅφρ' ἐκάλ' ἡσυχίαν τινα ξυνηνέχθη γενέσθαι. The remaining parts of the book are not only more interesting in themselves, but have gained more from the results of recent archaeological and epigraphical research during the past twenty years. The history of Legio III. Augusta is not only told us in ever-increasing detail by inscriptions, but it has also been possible to recover part of the plan of the fortress of Lam-