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De Romanorum Juris Publici Sacrique Vocabulis Sollemnibus in Graecum Sermonem Conversis scripsit David Magie. Teubner, 1905. Pp. 182. M. 6.

W. H. S. Jones

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ib. 312 πλεῖν ἢ for πλείονων ἢ (Weil's πλειόνων <όντων> ἢ being noted as a possible alternative): xix. 244 θεώρησον ὥς εἴσει without a comma before ὥς, cf. xxiv. 146: *ib.* 266 οὐδ' [εἶχεν] ὁ τι πρῶτον: *ib.* 279 'ἐλέγχειν S (me teste): ἐξελέγχειν codd. cett. et edd. omnes.' At xix. 257 S is vindicated from error: 'προεἶλετο (not προεἶλετε) S (me teste).'

But in the main, Mr. Butcher holds that textual criticism of Demosthenes is at a standstill, until fresh material is forthcoming 'ex Aegyptia tellure.' The papyrus finds have already given us about 18 §§ of the speeches in this volume, and show one or two unique readings. Of these the editor might perhaps have accepted xviii. 42 ἐκείνω for the troublesome τῷ Φιλίππῳ, instead of omitting both from the text; a dative is wanted (to explain μισθωσάντων ἑαυτοὺς and to balance ὑμῖν in the following phrase), though not the proper name, which has occurred just before. Perhaps also xviii. 228 μὴ τοιαύτης ὑπαρχούσης ὑπολήψεως is to be preferred to the clumsy μὴ τοιαύτης οὐσης τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ὑπολήψεως: the papyrus version resembles those terser and neater variants for which, as Mr. Butcher points out, we are often indebted to S.

On the general question of papyrus evidence Mr. Butcher makes some interesting remarks.

The Demosthenic fragments support no one MS. or family, and warn us against ascribing sacrosanctity to S; but they are on the whole in remarkable agreement with our best copies. For some thousand years the text seems to have been practically unchanged. Yet it is interesting to note that Mr. Butcher does not use the papyri as a ground for denying corruption, and particularly interpolation, altogether. Much, he admits, has been foisted into the text by misguided editors, or by careless scribes incorporating marginal notes. But we now learn that this took place not in Roman but in Alexandrian or even earlier times. We have the paradox (so Mr. Butcher concludes) that precisely when the study of Demosthenes was most flourishing in the schools of rhetoric, these misplaced attentions to his text were nearly at an end. Moreover 'interpolator ille, Byzantinus magistellus,' stands almost acquitted. And the same is proved by the papyri for other authors: 'uel infimae aetatis homines haud indiligenter tradita conseruasse.'

We are most grateful to Mr. Butcher for this instalment of his work. It is to be hoped that the claims of public life will not interfere with its completion.

H. RACKHAM.

SHORT NOTICES

De Romanorum Juris Publici Sacrique Vocabulis Sollemnibus in Graecum Sermonem Conversis scripsit DAVID MAGIE. Teubner, 1905. Pp. 182. M. 6.

THE attention of scholars is called to this book which provides an important help to more than one branch of study. Nearly all of it is taken up with classified indices to published inscriptions and texts, under the following heads: (1) Senatus Populusque Romanus, (2) Imperatores et Domus Imperatoria, (3) Ministri Domus Augustae, (4) Magistratus Ordinis Senatorii, (5) Magistratus et Officia Dignitatis Equestris, (6) Apparitores et Servi Publici, (7) Res Militares, (8) Res Sacrae, (9) Ludi et Feriae. Under each head, the Latin titles are given with the various Greek equivalents. An intro-

duction of 40 pages treats De Officiorum Comparatione, De Vocum Interpretatione, De Vocabulorum Transcriptione. The authorities include all the standard collections of inscriptions, together with the historians. Only prolonged use can decide whether the indices be complete; but in any case they will save great labour to the historical student, and incidentally they throw light on Greek and Latin pronunciation.

Die Italischen Rundbauten. Eine archäologische Studie, von WALTER ALTMANN. Berlin: Weidmann, 1906. 9¼" × 6¼". Pp. 102. With twenty cuts in text. M. 3.

DR. ALTMANN has given in this monograph a useful and instructive survey of the independent development of the circular build-