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](#)

New Edition of Bruns' *Fontes Iuris Romani Fontes Iuris Romani Antiqui* ed. C. G. Bruns. Editio sexta cura Th. Mommseni et O. Gradenwitz. 1893. Mks. 7.

H. J. Roby

The Classical Review / Volume 8 / Issue 04 / April 1894, pp 162 - 162
DOI: 10.1017/S0009840X00187955, Published online: 27 October 2009

Link to this article: http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract_S0009840X00187955

How to cite this article:

H. J. Roby (1894). The Classical Review, 8, pp 162-162 doi:10.1017/S0009840X00187955

Request Permissions : [Click here](#)

other cases (e.g. the repeated use of ἐπιλείπόμενος = ἀπολείπόμενος) we have to choose between emending the text and enlarging the list of strange words or strange uses that occur in it. In xvii. 4 for ἐγγιμεν γάρ he thinks ἐπέγγιμεν γάρ required, and in xxii. 8 would apparently rather read ἐντὸς Γεραιστοῦ καὶ Σκυλλαίου <μὴ> κατοικεῖν than alter ἐντὸς to ἐκτός. In xxvi. 1 he considers ἡγεμόνα to need no epithet, because a ἡγεμών is more than a προστάτης, but he admits νεώτερον to be untenable, and reads the unsatisfactory νωθρότερον. In xlviii. 4 he is content with ταῖς ἀγοραῖς, explaining it,

as Dr. Sandys and Mr. Kenyon do, of tribal assemblies, though he quotes Blass's statement that the papyrus has something different (ταῖς ἀν....αῖς). In lxi. 1 he quarrels with πολεμεῖ, which, as I pointed out long ago, will hardly bear the meaning required, and which may be added to καθήκων and ἐπιλείπόμενος mentioned above. He boldly substitutes ἡγείται.

On many passages the last word is far from having been said in this book, but it is a useful contribution to the literature of the subject.

HERBERT RICHARDS.

NEW EDITION OF BRUNS' *FONTES IURIS ROMANI*.

Fontes Iuris Romani Antiqui ed. C. G. BRUNS. Editio sexta cura Th. MOMMSEN et O. GRADENWITZ, 1893. Mks. 7.

THE fifth edition of this admirable and most convenient work was noted in our first volume (p. 157) when it appeared about seven years ago. The new edition has retained the benefit of Mommsen's services and has gained those of a co-editor. Prof. Gradenwitz is specially known for the attention he has paid to the language of Roman law and his skill in detecting interpolations in the Pandects, or, in other words, in noting the alterations made by Justinian's digesters in the extracts from the old lawyers of the two first centuries, which they pieced together to make the manual for legal practitioners called Justinian's *Digest*.

In substance the new edition of Bruns' collection is the same as the old, but there are some additions, some changes of arrangement, and of course that general revision which is always present when Mommsen takes or retakes a work in hand. The book is now divided into two parts, separately procurable: the first containing the remains of laws and legal documents, which have

come to us, chiefly in inscriptions, outside of Justinian's works; the second containing extracts of the like general character from Festus, Varro and other writers whose works we have. The new inscriptions are welcome, but are not very numerous or important. In the second part are added the legal formulae which occur in Cato's treatise *On Husbandry* extracted from Keil's new edition. Anyone who wishes to measure the progress of the last sixty years in ascertaining the text of inscriptions and in collecting and arranging them with adequate insight and industry should compare with the present book the somewhat similar collection published by Spangenberg from Haubold's remains in 1830. The difference is due above all other things to Mommsen's marvellous energy, knowledge, and ordonant faculty. He and his band of scholars and allies have sought out everywhere the best evidence and combined it on numberless tasks and problems of the highest interest in the language law and history of the Romans. This book is only a sample of what they have done in many other fields of antiquity.

H. J. ROBY.