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Oman on the Byzantine Empire *The Story of the Nations.—The Byzantine Empire*, by C. W. C. Oman, M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. London, Fisher Unwin. 1892. 5s.

H. M. Gwatkin

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omits the really pertinent examples Men. 146 (MSS.), Poen. 925, where I do not think we need accept Luchs' *istic'st* (Studemund's *Studien*, i. 2, p. 363), and Cas. 184. And why does Klotz omit *iste* which is unassailable in Pers. 520?

I defer the consideration of Klotz's treatment of Hiatus, 'Metrik' and 'Rhythmik' to a subsequent article.

E. A. SONNENSCHN. EIN.

OMAN ON THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE.

The Story of the Nations.—The Byzantine Empire, by C. W. C. OMAN, M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. London, Fisher Unwin. 1892. 5s.

MR. OMAN'S work is one of the best in the whole series. He sketches first the earlier history of Byzantium, then tells its later history, from the first to the last Constantine, 'in the spirit of Finlay and Bury, not in that of Gibbon,' and compresses the whole into a clear outline of 350 pages, with the right points (except the Council of Chalcedon)

almost always fairly emphasized. In other respects the general accuracy and scrupulous fairness of the work leave little room for criticism—yet surely it is a serious error to trace back the legislation of the emperors against immorality to Theodosius instead of Constantine. Amongst the best parts of the work may be mentioned the accounts of Nicephorus Phocas and Alexius Comnenus (which bring out the writer's special study of military affairs), and of the buildings round the Augustaeum at Constantinople.

H. M. GWATKIN.

PRINCIPAL PETERSON'S INDEBTEDNESS TO PROFESSOR FRIEZE: A REPLY.

FROM the February number of the *Classical Review* it appears that Mr. Edwin Post, of the De Pauw University, has been giving my notes on the text of Quintilian x. what he calls a 'somewhat hasty perusal.' It might occur to me to ask why Mr. Post hurried: my commentary contains enough, in all conscience, to keep an ordinary reader from tripping nimbly along. And I am not sure whether my critic really intends to make it a grievance that my mention of the late Professor Frieze's edition comes in 'at the end of' my list of editions, tractates, and books of reference: or that I assign the book to the year 1889 whereas, according to Mr. Post, it appeared in 1890. As regards the first point, the stern laws of chronology allowed me no alternative. There were editors of Quintilian's Tenth Book before Professor Frieze: in my list he appears as the last of a noble band of twelve, to which (for reasons which Mr. Post ingenuously contrives to ignore) I have had the temerity to add myself. As to the second point, I have to state that the edition now before me is entitled a 'New Edition, Revised and Improved,' and was

published at New York in 1889. If the American people called for another new edition in 1890, I can only say that Quintilian must be more popular with them than he is with us.

Mr. Post is of opinion that 'fairness demands some mention of the fact that, though Principal Peterson has seen fit to draw upon Professor Frieze's book, he has for some reason not seen fit except in rare cases to acknowledge his obligation.'

The answer is really contained in the statement which I have made above, viz., that there were editors of Quintilian's Tenth Book before Professor Frieze. His edition, like the handy little German editions *on which it is admittedly based*,¹ is a

¹ The following sentences are quoted from Professor Frieze's Prefaces. 'Whatever merit the present edition may possess, either in the text or the notes, is chiefly due to the labors of those German scholars, who have for so many years devoted themselves to the clearing up of doubtful points, both in the text and in the interpretation of this author..... These eminent scholars, gathering up and by their own researches greatly enriching all that had been previously accomplished, have left little further to be desired in the elucidation of Quintilian' (1865). In the interval between 1865 and 1888 Professor Frieze