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***Methods of Historical Study, and Chief Periods of European History.* by Edward A. Freeman, M.A., Hon. D.C.L. and LL.D., Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford. 1886. 10s. 6d.**

G. Hardy

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[Since the above was in type, part III of the lexicon of Menge and Preuss (to *eruptio*) and part VIII (to *Hyrrus*, completing vol. I) of that of Meusel, have appeared.]

Livy. Books V, VI, and VII, with introduction and notes by A. R. CLUER; second edition, revised by P. E. MATHESON (Clarendon Press Series) 1887. 5s.

THIS is an enlarged and revised edition of Mr. Cluer's book published in 1881. The additions consist of (1) An excursus on the style of Livy. In this, under the three heads of 'general arrangement,' 'ornaments of style,' and 'use of particular forms,' Mr. Matheson has given a sound and full account of the main peculiarities of Livy's language, as exemplified in these books. A valuable portion of the excursus is an excellent classified list of metaphors. (2) A note on the Roman army at this period, after Marquardt. (3) A useful map of Central Italy. (4) An analysis prefixed to each chapter of the text. (5) Additions to the notes, e.g., in l. 1, on *Comitia*, in vi. 41, 10, on *Patres auctores fiunt*, in vi. 41, 10 on *At hercule*. The character of these additions, which are chiefly historical, makes one regret that they are not more extensive. (6) A good index, to some extent supplementing the notes.

In revision proper Mr. Matheson has confined himself to correcting some errors in Mr. Cluer's book, as in the notes on *At enim*, which Mr. Cluer apparently mistook for *sed enim*, on *Antesignani*, wrongly explained by Mr. Cluer, and in others. One or two errors appear to have been passed over, as *signa convertit*, 'leads his troops,' which seems a loose translation. It is a pity that Mr. Matheson has not revised or remodelled the notes more extensively. There are a number of fragments of translation, of which it is difficult to see the utility, such as, *tantum abest ut . . . ut*, 'so far from . . . that' (this occurs three times), *ratio haberebatur*, 'regard should be had,' *ducibus captivis*, 'guided by the prisoners,' &c., &c. These might well have been excised (stereotyping permitting), and the room so gained advantageously occupied by additional notes, as, for example, on the origin of the Roman Drama (vii. 2), and on *jus gentium* (v. 36, 6). Notes on these and other similar points from Mr. Matheson would clearly have been very useful, while references to Teuffel's *Rom. Lit.* and Maine's *Ancient Law*, are not practically of much use to schoolboys, or even to most undergraduates. On the other hand some pieces of translation might well have been supplemented or superseded by explanations. *Utique*, 'decidedly,' *ultra offerrent* (which by the way should be *se ultra offerrent*) 'openly faced,' may enable a boy to translate the phrases, but will not instruct him much.

Looking at the book as a whole, however, Mr. Matheson may certainly be said to have improved Mr. Cluer's book into a sound and very useful school and college edition.

H. M. STEPHENSON.

Methods of Historical Study, and Chief Periods of European History. By EDWARD A. FREEMAN, M.A., Hon. D.C.L. and LL.D., Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford. 1886. 10s. 6d.

THESE volumes form two introductory courses of lectures delivered by Professor Freeman at Oxford, and forming, together with a minute study of Gregory of Tours and Paulus Diaconus, his first year's work in the Chair of Modern History.

The earlier course sets forth the propaedeutic of Historical Study, its relations to cognate or sub-

sidary sciences, and its methods and instruments of investigation. Amid much in these lectures which is of only secondary importance, that which deals with 'original authorities' is especially worthy of study. Compared with the critical thoroughness with which original authorities are treated, the lecture on subsidiary authorities is a little disappointing. Professor Freeman indeed recognises the importance of inscriptions and coins, but in insisting that their province is merely to illustrate, explain, and correct, he seems hardly to appreciate as highly as it deserves the very large amount of positive and original information which epigraphy has furnished for the Roman empire of the first three centuries. At least the examples which are given are not the most striking which might have been selected, and one would gladly exchange the whole of the lecture on Modern Historians for a fuller treatment of the uses and methods of epigraphical evidence.

In the second course of lectures Professor Freeman is at his best. He is using his instruments instead of explaining their construction, and the perhaps too sustained rhetoric of the earlier volume is less noticeable amid the wonderful fertility and aptness of illustration which is nowhere more marked than here. The abiding influence of Rome on European History is illustrated in its rise, its headship, its material but not moral decline, and its ultimate disappearance. Of course, as Professor Freeman observes, the division of European History into periods is partly arbitrary, but surely, if it is to centre round the power of Rome, the first three centuries of the empire deserve somewhat greater prominence than is here assigned to them. While the lecture on the Headship of Rome practically ends with Julius Caesar, the next passes on at once to the universal citizenship granted by Caracalla. And yet in the interval thus left two of the most important factors of the succeeding age were evolved—the Romanisation of the west, and the successive steps towards the administrative unity of the whole. Neither of them had really commenced at the accession of Augustus; both were well on their way towards completion when 'Rome became merged in Romania.' Briefly as the periods selected are necessarily sketched, and concentrated as the point of view is on Rome's oecumenical position, a few felicitous phrases often light up a whole epoch. That 'the mission of the Greek race was to be the teachers, the lights, the beacons of mankind, but not their rulers,' is no less true than epigrammatic; while the description of the zones within zones of Hellenic culture ranging from the old Hellas to the Greek court varnish of the Parthian kings sums up the intellectual characteristics of five centuries. The two lectures on 'Rome the Head of Europe' and 'Rome and the New Nations' will well repay the most careful study. Especially striking is the comparison between the gradual building up of the Roman power and its gradual falling away. The same stages of alliance, heriotship and dependence are seen in both, 'but in the one case alliance is a decent name for subjection which the time has not yet come to press to an extreme point, while in the other it is a decent name for independence which the time has not yet come formally to acknowledge.' The essay on Greek Cities under Roman Rule which is added to the volume is perhaps deprived of some of its importance by Mommsen's brilliant chapter on 'Greek Europe' in his new volume, where the same subject is treated in a more exhaustive and systematic way.

G. HARDY.