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***Dionysi Halicarnasensis Antiquitatum Romanarum quae supersunt* edidit Carolus Jacoby. Vol. IV. (Books x to end.) 1905.1 Leipzig: Teubner. Pp. xii + 336. M. 4.**

J. P. P.

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SHORT NOTICES

La Pianta di Roma dell' Anonimo Einsid-lense: dissertazione letta alla Pontificia Accademia Romana di Archeologia. Dal Prof. CHR. HUELSEN. Rome, 1906.

I ONLY purpose to note here very briefly, for the benefit of students of Roman topography, the appearance of this important monograph, which will doubtless be critically reviewed at some future time. Its importance lies both in the facsimile collotype reproduction of the precious leaves of the Codex that contain the Itinerary, and in the first-rate notes which Huelsen, who collated the leaves in 1901, modestly offers as a supplement to Lanciani's exhaustive and 'masterly' commentary. It is accompanied, moreover, by a valuable attempt at a reconstruction of the plan which we must suppose accompanied the Itinerary. Huelsen bases his reconstruction on two mediaeval plans of iconographic character and of elliptical shape—the thirteenth century plan attached to a codex of the Vatican, and the plan within the large map of the world in the Library at Hanover. Instead of the elliptical shape, however, Huelsen adopts the circular as accommodating better all the monuments mentioned in the Itinerary. For this circular shape, moreover, he can adduce both monumental and literary evidence in the effigy of Rome, seated within a circle of the *Tabula Peutingeriana*, and in the plan of Rome on a circular silver table which, according to Eginhard, belonged to Charles the Great.

E. S.

Geschichte der römischen Litteratur: von MARTIN SCHANZ. Erster Teil, erste Hälfte. Pp. vi + 362. (Third edition.) 1907. München: Oskar Beck. M. 7. Geb. M. 8. 80.

PROFESSOR SCHANZ'S *History of Latin Literature* is so generally recognized as the standard authority that a notice of it now might well be thought superfluous. But this first instalment of the new edition, which is correctly described on the title page as a

'ganz umgearbeitete und stark vermehrte Auflage,' is practically a new work, dealing with the literature of Rome from its beginnings to the end of the Social War. The period is now allotted a separate volume and the number of pages assigned to it is 362 in place of 151. It is high time for the work to be translated into English. Teuffel's History, its former rival, has at last been translated twice.

Dionysi Halicarnasensis Antiquitatum Romanarum quae supersunt edidit CAROLUS JACOBY. Vol. IV. (Books x to end.) 1905.¹ Leipzig: Teubner. Pp. xii + 336. M. 4.

THIS instalment of the new Teubner text of Dionysius has not appeared before its time. The last was published in 1891, and the preceding two in 1885 and 1888 respectively, while the Didot recension of Kiessling's Teubner edition, of which the present editor does not think too highly (p. 27. l. 14 'recepit Prout neglegenter ut solet'), saw the light in 1886. We may hope that the 'multae causae' of delay as to which the preface says 'hoc loco afferre consilium non est' will permit of the publication of the promised indices within a more reasonable period. This Teubner text improves in more than one particular upon its predecessor. It is better printed, its critical apparatus (not always as clear as it might be) is fuller and is placed at the foot of the page, and recent suggestions for the improvement of the text have been collected with German, that is to say, with laudable diligence. Dr. Jacoby's own proposals are, however, with hardly an exception, either trivial or mistaken, and they certainly provide no justification for the *stultae* or *stultissime*s of which he is so liberal to the scholars from whose corrections he happens to dissent. To take two examples.

¹ This is the date on the title page, but the book does not appear to have been published till late in 1906.

At the beginning of xi. 58 he changes *τοιαῦτα τοῦ Κανολήου* . . . *λέγοντος* to *τ. Γαίου Κ.* because in 57. 2 we have *παρελθὼν εἰς ἐξ αὐτῶν Ράιος Κανολήιος*: which is much as if he should insist upon emending the mention of his name just above by the insertion of 'Karl' before 'Jácoby', because 'Carolus' stands in the preface to this notice. Again in x. 53. 3 *sq.* (p. 96) at a place where within four pages *stulte* is four times dealt out to Cobet Hertlein and Smit, we have the following account of the effects of a pestilence put into the mouth of Dionysius: *οἱ μὲν ἀπ' ὀλιγωρίας τοῦ καλοῦ, οἱ δὲ τὰ πειθήδεια οὐκ ἔχοντες πολλοὺς μὲν ἐν τοῖς ὑπονόμοις τῶν στενωπῶν φέροντες ἐρρίπτουν τῶν ἀπογενομένων, πολλῶ δ' ἔτι πλείους εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν ἐνέβαλλον, ἀφ' ὧν τὰ μέγιστα ἐκακοῦντο πρὸς τὰς ἀκτὰς καὶ τὰς ἡϊόνας. ἐκκυμαινομένων γὰρ τῶν σωμάτων* (of the bodies carried out by the currents) *βαρεῖα καὶ δυσώδης προσπίπτουσα καὶ τοῖς ἔτι ἐρρωμένοις ἢ τοῦ πνεύματος ἀποφορὰ ταχεῖς ἔφερε τοῖς σώμασι τὰς τροπὰς.* Previous editors had endeavoured to bring the shores and banks into connexion with the currents: our editor says 'ego post *ἡϊόνας* interpunxi.' On the title page and elsewhere the editor still deifies his author in the genitive, but in pref. p. viii 'Dionysii librum undecimum' he slips into the usage of ordinary Latinity.

J. P. P.

The Art of the Greeks. By H. B. WALTERS.

With 112 plates and 18 illustrations in the text. Methuen. 12s. 6d. net.

To write a good small book it is necessary to have written, or to be able to write, a good large one. Mr. Walters has done this for one department at least of Greek art, and those who read this book will not doubt that he could do something of the sort for others. It is written, in just the right way to instruct and to interest the uninstructed: seizing upon salient points and main principles, it does not overwhelm the reader with details, but gives him a readable introduction to the several departments of its subject. These are: the Characteristics of Greek Art, the Beginnings, Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Vases, Terra-Cottas, Gems, Coins, and Metal

Work. I may make a few suggestions in detail. The Hagia Triadha vases are of such importance that mention of them might have been expected in the Cretan section and the question, how far Attic art may have been indebted to Mycenaean would have repaid discussion. It seems to be implied that the Bronze House at Sparta was made of bronze (p. 22). Colouring is used with effect on the Sidon sarcophagi now at Constantinople, and Mr. Walters perhaps inclines too strongly to the opposite view for Athens (p. 63). The identification of the palace at Cnossos with the Labyrinth (p. 32) seems to me a hypothesis without foundation, as I have tried to show elsewhere: it is a pity to repeat it in a popular book as if it were unquestioned, and I do not think it is regarded seriously by the Italian explorers of Crete, who know as much of the facts as any one.

The accounts of technical processes are good and useful, and they are necessary to be known by any one who would form a true judgment of works of art. Lastly, the plates are all that could be desired. Every one will miss some favourite in such a book, but they are given here in so generous abundance that it would be ungrateful to ask for more none are given that we could wish away. The price is very modest for so handsome a book.

W. H. D. R.

C. Iulii Caesaris Commentarii de Bello Civili, erklärt von Fr. KRANER u. Fr. HOFMANN, elfte vollständig umgearbeitete Auflage von Dr. HEINRICH MEUSEL, Direktor des Kölnischen Gymnasiums in Berlin. Berlin: Weidmannsche Buchhandlung. 1906. 8vo. Pp. xvi + 374. Five Maps and Plates. M. 3.40.

STUDENTS of Caesar who are familiar with Kraner and Hofmann's edition of the *Bellum Civile* will welcome the careful revision of this work now published by Dr. H. Meusel the well known compiler of the great *Lexicon Caesarianum*. The tenth edition having been published as long ago as 1890 there was abundant scope for enlargement and improvement, and Dr. Meusel