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Graux's Facsimiles of Greek Manuscripts in Spain *Fac-Similés de Manuscrits Grecs d'Espagne*, gravés d'après les photographies de Charles Graux, avec transcriptions et notices par M. Albert Martin. Paris: Hachette. 1891. 25 frcs.

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and he follows them up with specimens of the second and third centuries from Arsinoë. As in all times, the official hand of the papyri is quite distinctive, as seen in a contract for the sale of a camel in A.D. 289 (No. xiv.), and in a curious document of the year 359, written at Askalon and relating to the purchase of a slave (No. xvi.), a certain Argutis, apparently a Gaul, who passed from one Flavius Agemundus, a Roman officer, to

Flavius Vitalianus, who held a command in the garrison of Arsinoë, where the papyrus was found. The series closes with specimens of the seventh and eighth century, the last being two of the diminutive receipts on vellum, of which a fair number have been recovered, and the writing of which is to be compared with the early minuscule literary hand.

E. MAUNDE THOMPSON.

GRAUX'S FACSIMILES OF GREEK MANUSCRIPTS IN SPAIN.

Fac-Similés de Manuscrits Grecs d'Espagne, gravés d'après les photographies de CHARLES GRAUX, avec transcriptions et notices par M. ALBERT MARTIN. Paris: Hachette. 1891. 25 frcs.

THIS work consists of a series of plates from Greek MSS. in Spain, originally prepared by Charles Graux, whose untimely death cut short this as well as other tasks which he would have completed to the advantage of Greek Palaeography. The series has been supplemented and described by Monsieur Albert Martin. M. Graux's design was to place in the hands of students a set of facsimiles which he considered would be of the greatest practical utility; and he accordingly confined his field within the limits of the ninth century on the one side and the date of the fall of Constantinople on the other.

Of the fifty-four specimens contained in the fifteen plates which are due to M. Graux's selection, twenty-five are taken from fifteen dated MSS. ranging between the years 1100 and 1436. The undated examples are mostly from MSS. of the ninth and tenth centuries. They present among them examples of the later styles of uncial writing, as found in the MS. of the Gospels in the Camarino (nos. 1, 2) or chamber of relics in the Escorial, of the ninth or tenth century, written in a large character; a volume of Homilies (nos. 3, 4), in smaller sloping letters, of the ninth century; an especially interesting MS. of glosses on the *Iliad* (nos. 5, 6) in very neat writing, both sloping uncial and minuscule, attributed to the ninth or tenth century; and a copy of the Gospels with Catena (nos. 10-14) of the same period. An attempt to reproduce a palimpsest page (no. 7) is not altogether successful; but a better effect is produced in

nos. 9, 10. The most beautiful specimens of the undated series come from an exquisite minuscule MS. of the Gospels (nos. 16, 17) assigned to the tenth century.

Of the dated MSS. the examples naturally fall into two groups of minuscule writing: the set formal hand carrying on the traditions of the ecclesiastical style of older periods; and the more cursive and untrammelled writing of natural development. The former adds to our stock of facsimiles of their kind, the most noteworthy specimens being taken from a MS. of ascetic writings (nos. 28, 29) of the year 1035, the writing of which imitates the upright characters of the two preceding centuries. The other group contains examples of the more or less intricate writing of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, taken from three paper MSS.: a lexicon of Zonaras (nos. 44, 45), of the year 1256; an Aristotle of 1286; and an *Iliad* of 1309. The text of the last is arranged in a peculiar manner, in two columns of verses, to be read across the page, the first column having the even numbers of the lines, and the second column the odd numbers (xxiv. 738-804).

To illustrate the decoration of MSS. M. Graux has included some reproductions of miniatures; but they are quite insufficient for the purpose. Had the photographs been taken recently, no doubt we should have had really good representations of the paintings, the art of photographing colours being now better understood. As they stand, the plates only serve to register the existence of the illuminated pages. One of them (no. 42), from a book of Hymns of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, is of interest as it contains Italian accessories in the ornamentation.

The three plates which are added by M. Martin contain facsimiles from the MS. of Plutarch, of the fourteenth century, which

M. Graux first brought into prominent notice for the value of its text, and specimens of the hands of certain scribes of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries not represented in M. Omont's series. One may be noticed (no. 62), as an old man's hand, the work of

Constantine Lascaris, *λυγρῶ ἐπὶ γήραος οὐδῶ*.

The descriptions of M. Martin are carefully minute. The absence, however, of a table of plates causes some inconvenience in reference. E. MAUNDE THOMPSON.

LIEBENAM ON THE HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION OF THE ROMAN COLLEGIA.

Zur Geschichte und Organisation des römischen Vereinswesens. Drei Untersuchungen von W. LIEBENAM. Leipzig. 1890. 10 Mk.

OF the monographs which were bound to follow the publication of the Berlin *Corpus*, one on the Roman *collegia*, both from the importance and extent of the subject, might have been expected to be among the first. It is now forty-eight years since Mommsen's *de Collegiis et Sodaliciis* laid the foundation of an investigation into this subject and, in spite of the comparative dearth and inaccessibility at the time of the epigraphical evidence, on which in fact nearly all depends, laid them so well that most of his principal assumptions will be found not inconsistent with the fuller evidence of which we are now in possession. The last twenty years have not been altogether without contributions of more or less value to our knowledge of the collegial system. Dr. Cohn (*zum römischen Vereinsrecht* 1873) has, along with a good deal that is injudicious and even paradoxical, done valuable work in clearing up the legal aspect of the question, while Dr. Hermann Maué (*der praefectus fabrum* 1887), though dealing mainly with a particular point, has nevertheless thrown a good deal of light on the history of the imperial policy towards *collegia*. To historical students however both these works still left many lacunae in their knowledge, which no single publication offered the means of filling up. To a great extent they are now filled by the work whose title is placed at the head of this notice. Dr. Liebenam has already performed some useful work (noticed in the 3rd vol. of this *Review*, p. 206) in connexion with the system of Roman administration, but while he has hitherto mainly shown himself to be an accurate and industrious collector of epigraphical material, his present work is of a somewhat more constructive character, and if we cannot admit that he has entirely performed the task which he set himself in the preface of doing something to clear up

the life and position of the lower classes in the Roman empire by an investigation of the *collegia* which apparently formed so important a factor in their lives, at least we get from his work a very complete idea of the extent and variety of the *collegia* in all parts of the empire and also a better grounded theory of the relations between them and the Roman government than any previous work has laid down. Dr. Liebenam has divided his subject into three parts: (1) the historical development of the collegial system in its broad outlines, showing how what were originally free associations of workmen (for it is with the *collegia opificum* that he is mainly concerned) became after the time of Alexander Severus regular state-institutions or compulsory corporations subserving not their own but the public interest, so that just as the *coloni* were bound to the soil, so the industrial population were bound to the *collegia* and their liabilities; (2) a very full list depending on epigraphical evidence of the various *collegia opificum* throughout the Roman empire, together with an appendix in which a bird's eye view is given geographically arranged; (3) the organisation of the *collegia* and their relations to the Roman government. This division of the subject, though in the main a convenient one, involves a certain amount of repetition as regards the relations between the *collegia* and the State, concerning as they do both the historical development treated in part 1, and the organisation and legal position belonging to part 3. In the historical sketch Dr. Liebenam lays stress on the following points:—The list of original *collegia* given by Plutarch (*Num.* 17) he suspects of being unhistorical because it is not in harmony with what is known of the state of culture in the earliest times, the existence of *χρυσόχοι* e.g. contradicting Pliny (*h.n.* 33, 5, 14), while other industries which must have existed in early Rome are omitted. In opposition to Cohn who argued that, as every *collegium* had a sacral basis and the senate