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## Notices of Archaeological Publications

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## Notices of Archaeological Publications.

ITINERARIUM ANTONINI AUGUSTI ET HIEROSOLYMITANUM EX  
LIBRIS MANUSCRIPTIS Ediderunt G. Parthey et M. Pinder. Berolini,  
1848, 8vo. ; with a general Map, and plate of facsimiles of the various MSS.

WE owe a new edition of the so-called Itinerary of Antoninus to the labours of two learned scholars at Berlin, Dr. Parthey and Dr. Pinder, whose merits have hitherto been known very little beyond the city in which they reside. The first is, perhaps, the most distinguished example of what the Germans call a *Privatgelehrter*. There is scarcely a branch of classical and oriental antiquity with which he is not perfectly conversant: he combines the soundest knowledge of languages, of geography and history, with good taste and a sincere love for everything that is great and beautiful. Free from ambition, he has never held any public appointment, nor is he even a member of any academy or other public learned body; but Parthey had travelled up the Nile at a time, when neither Rosellini, Wilkinson, nor Lepsius had visited Egypt, and when the study of hieroglyphics was still in its infancy. His dissertation upon the once famous Museum of Alexandria was crowned with the highest prize the Royal Academy of Berlin can bestow.<sup>1</sup> His works and maps illustrative of the Geography of ancient Sicily have acquired a standard reputation, and in order to show the variety of his studies, it may be mentioned, that he has recently published a voluminous catalogue of Hollar's prints, the first complete list, probably, of the works of that celebrated artist.

Dr. Pinder is, perhaps, a little more known. Besides being a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, he is one of the editors of that important collection of Byzantine historians, the publication of which was begun and superintended by Niebuhr, at Bonn. He is at present at the head of the numismatical branch of the Royal Museum, and one of the Librarians of the Royal Library, at Berlin. Under his care an excellent catalogue has recently been completed, systematically arranged according to subjects, which in every great national collection of books is indispensable for the furtherance of scientific researches.

These two distinguished scholars, being great friends, and intimately connected by the same ardent curiosity for whatever is left to us of the sciences and arts of the ancients, resolved to republish the Roman Itinerary. Three or four years were employed in collating the MSS. in France, England, and Germany, in collecting information about MSS. in other countries, revising the text and arranging the critical apparatus, till at last a volume has been prepared, which at once superseded the laborious and bulky publication of Wesseling, and the far inferior editions that have appeared before and after his time.

It is scarcely necessary to offer any observation regarding the nature or the value of the Itinerary of Antoninus. Yet, before describing the

<sup>1</sup> G. Parthey, das Alexandrinische Museum. Berlin, 1837.

merits of the new edition, it is of consequence to know the present state of inquiry about the supposed origin of the work.<sup>2</sup> The period at which it was composed is still uncertain; but internal evidence will enable us to form a conjecture.

For a long time it was almost generally received that a statement of Aethicus<sup>3</sup> referred to this work. The preface to the remarkable book on ancient geography which bears this author's name says, that in the consulship of Julius Cæsar and Mark Antony, four persons began to measure the whole of the known world; Nicodoxus, the East; Didymus, the West; Theodotus, the North; and Polycleetus, the South; a work which they finished in thirty-two years. That something of the kind was done at that time is evident from the extracts from M. Vipsanius Agrippa's Commentaries, which Pliny has preserved in his Natural History, III. 2. They refer, however, merely to measurements of the length and extent of the various provinces of the Roman Empire.

The object and the origin of our Itinerary was very different, and no Greek surveyors were required to compile it.

Wherever the Romans went and conquered, they never omitted to erect castles at measured distances, and set mile-stones between the various places. Lines of these milliaries ran along the principal roads from the far north-west to the south-eastern extremity of the Empire. It can scarcely be doubted, that a guide of this systematic network of postal communication was kept in the capital at an early time. Our document must have sprung from such an official source. There being, however, no evidence of its existence in the days of Agrippa or Augustus, it is only fair to conjecture, from the title it bears in all the MSS., that it was written under the Emperor Antoninus Pius, who, if we may believe his historian Julius Capitolinus,<sup>4</sup> took a very praiseworthy care for the roads of his vast Empire.

There is, however, another Antoninus, whose title seems better—Caracalla, whose father Septimius Severus, as it has been supposed, erected that wall, which we trace across the North of England, from the Solway Frith to the shore of the German Ocean; and from which in the Itinerary all the great roads and highways through Britain start. A Roman inscription, now preserved at Vienna, states that both Severus and Caracalla had given orders to erect new mile-stones, where they had been broken or decayed.<sup>5</sup>

At the time of these Emperors therefore something like the Itinerary must have existed. Yet our most ancient MSS. contain indications of a period, as recent as that of Diocletian: for instance, the town of Diocletianopolis and the substitution of Hieraclea, for Perinthus. On the other hand we find only in the more recent MSS., the name of Constantinopolis added to Byzantium; and here the proofs increase in number, that the Itinerary was completed before the reign of Constantine the Great.

It is, therefore, an erroneous opinion of Mannert, in his preface to the

<sup>2</sup> Præfatio, i.—ix.

<sup>3</sup> The *Cosmographia* Aethici is found in many MSS., together with the Itinerary. A critical elucidation of this singular book has never been undertaken as yet; but we believe that Dr. Pertz, the learned editor of the *Monumenta Historiæ Germanicæ*, has collected during his travels through Europe all the

materials necessary for a perfect edition. We soon hope to see the first-fruits of a young scholar who has taken up the subject, and who has also made use of two excellent MSS. in the British Museum amongst the Cottonian and Harleian MSS.

<sup>4</sup> Vita M. Aurelii Antonini, c. 11.

<sup>5</sup> Scipio Maffei, *Museum Veronense*, p. 241.

Map of Peutinger, p. 7, that the Itinerary had not been produced before the year B. C. 364, when Mesopotamia was lost to the Persians, because that country did not occur in the document. We may suppose, that it was left out afterwards, in consequence of that loss, or by a mere accident in an early transcript, as there are other blanks in Asia Minor, Gaul, and elsewhere.

Such a work of course could not have been compiled by one man. Traces of its having been the work of various hands may be noticed throughout. Sometimes the distances are summed up, sometimes not. In certain passages the places are more minutely described, whereas in general the list is as meagre as possible.<sup>6</sup>

In the more ancient manuscript copies of this postal description of the *Orbis Romanus*, there occurs generally a maritime Itinerary, which seems to be of somewhat different plan and origin. The first part (Wessel. pp. 487—497), containing the distances of the various cities on the sea-coast, agrees very well with the Itinerary of Antoninus; the second part (pp. 497—508) has the object of giving a list of all the sea-ports and the distances between them; the third part (pp. 508—529) sums up the islands of all the branches of the Mediterranean, adding, instead of their geographical position and distance, a few short fabulous and poetical accounts, by which it is proved sufficiently that this part, at least, cannot have been derived from an official source.

One portion of the work contains the "*Itinerarium Hierosolymitanum sive Burdigalense*," which appears to have been written in the year 333, by a Christian, for the use of those who travelled as pilgrims from the South of France to Jerusalem, where Constantine the Great had just begun to build his churches (p. xxxv.)

In order to make their work as complete as possible, our editors have used collations of more than forty MSS., many more than were known to Wesseling. Each MS. is described minutely. They have also succeeded (p. xxxii. ff.) in arranging them in four classes, the distinctive differences of which may be traced up to the eighth century.

1. MS. Vindob., sæc. viii.

MS. Vatic., sæc. xiv.

MS. Remens., a. 1417.

2. MS. Scorial., sæc. viii. (Escorial.)

3. MS. Paris, sæc. x.

4. MS. Dresden, which seems to be very similar to an ancient MS. of Speyer, now lost, but of which there are left numerous copies, extending in age from the year 1427 until 1551.

The reason may justly be asked, why this document has been transcribed so frequently in early times, and even so recently as the sixteenth century. The important position of Rome during the middle ages has saved this relic of the imperial period. The monks, who were unable to appreciate Aristotle and Plato, Livy and Tacitus, in the original, and were happy to take Boethius and Orosius instead, had a notion of the practical usefulness of the Itinerary, while they could not avail themselves of Strabo and Ptolemy. The principal roads and stations had remained the same, and were destined to become once more the highways of the Legions of Papal Rome.

<sup>6</sup> For instance, in Britain, and sometimes in Gaul, the stations of the legions have been carefully marked.

Drs. Parthey and Pinder have made a very extensive, and the soundest critical use of this copious store of MSS. The restoration of the original reading was their main object, and they have reached it as far as is possible in a work which merely consists of lists of names and numbers. It has been their special care to remove all the difficulties which occur in the separate distances and their sums, in which the errors of the scribes have naturally been very frequent. The best MSS. of course have been followed throughout, but occasionally the assistance of another passage in the same Itinerary, or a statement of the ancient geographers, has been adopted.

To those who are accustomed to Wesseling's Edition,<sup>7</sup> every page in that under consideration will exhibit important variations, as it has been thought necessary to restore from the most ancient copies the reading *mpm.* (*milia plus minus*) instead of *mp.*; and *Item* instead of *Iter*, the abbreviation—*IT* having been mistaken for the latter. Besides, names and sums have undergone numberless corrections. For this reason the editors have judiciously printed in the margin the pages of Wesseling's edition.

To show the important alterations of the text made in the new edition, we annex a comparative list of the readings of the two editions we have mentioned, in the *Iter Britanniarum*, which forms the conclusion of the Itinerary.

WESSELING.	PARTHEY AND PINDER.
p. 466. Delgovitia.	p. 222. Delgovicia.
p. 467. Blatobulgio.	p. 223. Blato Bulgio.
p. 468. Cataractoni.	Cataractone.
p. 469. Deva Leug. XX. Victrix.	Deva leg. xx. vict.
Uroconio.	p. 224. Uriconio.
p. 470. Manduessedo.	Manduesedo.
Bennavenna.	Bannaventa.
p. 473. Iter ad portum Lemanis.	p. 225. Item a Londinio ad portum Lemanis.
p. 474. Luguvallio.	p. 226. Luguvalio.
Icianos.	Icinos.
p. 476. Cataractoni.	Cataractone.
Verteris, mp. xiii.	p. 227. Verteris, mpm. xiii.
Luguvallio.	Luguvalio.
p. 477. Isannavatia.	Isannavantia.
Vennonis.	Venonis.
Ratis.	Ratas.
Margiduno mp. xiii.	Margiduno, mpm. xii.
Crococalano.	Crococalana.
p. 478. Attrebatum.	p. 228. Atrebatum.
Crococalano.	Crococalana.
p. 479. Vennonis.	p. 229. Venonis.
Bannavanto.	Bannavento.
Icenorum.	Icinorum.
p. 480. Camuloduno.	p. 230. Camoloduno.
p. 481. Galacum.	Calacum.
p. 482. Mediolano, mp. xviii.	p. 230. Mediolano, mpm. xviii.
Segoncio.	p. 231. Segontio.

<sup>7</sup> Amsterdam, 1735. 4to.

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| Varis, mp. xviii.                             | Varis, mpm. xviii.                       |
| Iter per Muridonum Viroconium, mp. cc.lxxxvi. | Item a Muriduno Viroconium mpm. clxxxvi. |
| p. 483. Sorbioduni, mp. viii.                 | Sorvioduni, mpm. viii.                   |
| Durnovaria.                                   | Durnonovaria.                            |
| p. 484. Bravinnio.                            | p. 232. Bravonio.                        |
| p. 486. Abone, mp. viii.                      | p. 233. Abone, mpm. xiii.                |
| Sorbioduni.                                   | p. 234. Sorbiodoni.                      |

It will be observed, that in Wesseling's edition, <sup>8</sup> p. 483, and p. 486, the eight stages from Vindomi to Isea Dumnuniorum occur twice.

These eight stages ought to be removed altogether from the first place in which they occur, as the error is owing to the inadvertence of a scribe, and the number of Roman miles must be reduced from 286 to 186.

The commentary at the foot of the pages is strictly critical, in order to show the reason why the reading in the text has been adopted. Though many may regret the absence of a geographical commentary, the editors justly appeal to the inconvenience of Wesseling's cumbrous notes. Instead of a commentary, they have given at the end of their volume (p. 291), an alphabetical list of all the Iters, and (p. 297) a complete alphabetical index of all the names that occur in the book, together with their various modern equivalents. To enable the student to refer to the authorities for the latter, a list of all modern writers and works upon the geography of the *Orbis Romanus* and its ancient provinces will be found very useful (Præf. p. xxxvi.) The friends of palæography and chartography are also indebted to the editors for a table of facsimiles of the more important MSS., and for a map drawn by Dr. Parthey, showing the principal roads over the Roman Empire.

These careful corrections must essentially facilitate the use of this important Itinerary; and we are sure that English Archaeologists will appreciate the labour and research which characterise this edition.

R. PAULI.

#### SAXON ANTIQUITIES, DISCOVERED BY THE HON. R. NEVILLE.

The achievement of an undertaking, of more than ordinary importance to the Archaeologist, amongst the results of daily growing interest in National Antiquities, has claimed, whilst this *Journal* is actually in the press, a brief expression of gratification. The publication of Mr. Neville's "SAXON OBSEQUIES," the record of the most successful, perhaps, of his numerous explorations,—the display of the *Spolia Opima* of his autumn campaign at Little Wilbraham, in 1851, presents, in most attractive form, the most copious and authentic evidence regarding Anglo-Saxon times, hitherto presented to the Antiquary. We hope speedily to offer a more ample notice of this beautiful volume.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Whose text has been adopted also in extracts in the *Monumenta Hist. Brit.*, vol. 1, p. 20. 1848.

<sup>9</sup> *Saxon Obsequies*, Illustrated by Ornaments and Weapons, discovered by

the Hon. R. C. Neville, in a cemetery near Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire. With forty coloured Lithographic Plates. London. John Murray. 1852.