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History of Roman Private Law. Part II : Jurisprudence.
By E. C. Clark, LL.D. 2 vols. Pp. xiv + 802. Cambridge:
University Press, 1914. Price 21s. net.

J. S. B. R.

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splendidly when his friends supposed Cato and Varro to be things to eat (30. 4. 17). The period was, as a fact, not so barren of literary knowledge as Ammianus suggests. For it was the age of the great grammarians—Nonius, Victorinus, Charisius, Diomedes, Servius, Aelius Donatus; and beside the professional scholarship of the grammarians, there flourished at the same time the gentlemanly scholarship of the Symmachi and Nicomachi.

Donatus was the teacher of St. Jerome, and in Dr. Schanz's new volume Jerome occupies a larger space than any other writer. This is, no doubt, a just proportion; for, when all is said, the most real interest of this age is not literature, but the perplexed endeavour to establish a *modus vivendi* between literature and religion. Jerome is not the only scholar of the period who has seen a vision and heard an accusing voice calling him 'a Ciceronian and no Christian.' This divided spiritual consciousness troubles the whole century. Whether Jerome composed to his own satisfaction the strife between Christian and Ciceronian, we cannot say. But it is difficult to overestimate, even for secular literature, the importance of his work. His version of the Scriptures had an immense influence in fixing the Latin diction of the Middle Ages. His *Chronicle* laid the foundation upon which Scaliger subsequently built the *Thesaurus Temporum*—that great work in which one-half of modern scholarship has its forgotten source. Above all, he had that instinct for binding together the different ages of the human spirit which is a principal character of scholarship.

Dr. Schanz's second edition adds one hundred pages of new matter. Of these about eighty deal with Christian literature. The most important additions are, naturally, to the Bibliography, which now carries us down to the year 1913. The book, as a whole, maintains the high level which Dr. Schanz has always led us to expect from him (see *Class. Rev.*, xxviii, p. 103).

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History of Roman Private Law. Part II: Jurisprudence. By E. C. CLARK, LL.D. 2 vols. Pp. xiv+802. Cambridge: University Press, 1914. Price 21s. net.

THIS work, a product of careful and exact scholarship, represents the second part of a production by Dr. Clark dealing with the study of Roman Law. The first part of the work, rather than the two volumes now under consideration, is the more applicable to review in a publication dealing with classical learning. The subject of the present work is not the substance of Roman Law strictly considered. The volumes embody Dr. Clark's carefully weighed and admirably expressed conclusions as to the general bases of human law. They constitute a commentary on the work of Austin, Ihering, and others, rather than an essay in what is called classical learning or scholarship in the narrower sense. As such, the work is more fitted for discussion and examination by jurists than by classical scholars. The proper place for its review is such a journal as the *Law Quarterly Review* rather than the *Classical Review*. To the classical scholar, popularly so described, Dr. Clark has in fact very little to say.

Nor is the work by any means limited to the field of Roman Law. How little this is the case may be judged from the fact that its author devotes chapters to the consideration not only of the English Law in its bearing on persons or things, rights or wrongs, but on the juridical aspect of such modern and utterly un-Roman devices as the Referendum, which political expedient of modern times is discussed from the point of view of its applicability to such an organism as the British Empire. Dr. Clark is a brilliant, and often daring, original thinker. He is certainly not hide-bound by tradition. He is perfectly willing to investigate the theories and ideas of those leaders of jurisprudence who have been consistently accepted as authorities on the subject, and he is prepared on occasion, after deliberation, to differ from conclusions to which modern students of jurisprudence have been tempted to profess

perhaps too mute and unprotesting an obedience. One cannot whole-heartedly accept his argument on every occasion where he differs from older authorities. But in every such case he has something illuminating to say, and his conclusions deserve to be well weighed and considered. His book is a valuable addition to a subject which perhaps more than most of its fellow branches of academic study requires the reviving influence of fresh thought and new methods of criticism.

J. S. B. R.

Lexique de Géographie Ancienne. Par M. BESNIER, Professeur à l'Université de Caen. 1 vol., 12mo. Pp. xx+893. Paris, Librairie C. Klincksieck. 10 francs.

PROF. BESNIER has taken for the limits of his lexicon the Index Nominum in the *Atlas Antiquus* of Justus Perthes. Every place is made the subject of an article giving (a) its modern name and a reference to the map in Perthes' *Atlas*, (b) a short account of its history and geography, and (c) complete references, as far as possible, to all texts, inscriptions, coins, etc., where it is mentioned. Prof. Besnier has acted on the sensible principle that the more famous a place is, the less need it has of a long historical and geographical description under heading (b); but the references under heading (c) are as complete as they can be made. A typical article will show the scope of the work:

VELITRÆ, Velletri, 15 A 2. Ville d'Italie (rég. I., Latium, aux confins des *Latini* et des *Volsci*), à l'extrémité méridionale des monts Albains, dominant les marais Pontins, à l'E. de la *via Appia*. Prise par Ancus Marcius; colonie romaine dès 494 av. J. C.; alliée aux Volsques contre Rome après l'invasion gauloise de 390; plusieurs fois vaincue au IV^e s., jusqu'à la soumission définitive du Latium en

338. Municipe florissant dans la suite; colonie de Claude. Patrie de la *Gens Octavia*; Auguste y naquit. On récoltait aux environs un vin très apprécié, le meilleur d'Italie après le Falerne.— Liv. II. 30, etc.; Dionys. III., 41, etc.; Diod. XIV., 34; Str. V., 237; Sil. VIII., 376; Pl. III., 64; XIV., 65; Suet. *Aug.* 1 sq. et 94; Dio C. XLV., 1; *Lib. Col.* 238; CIL I², p. 44 et 191; X. p. 651. 988, 1018.

Years of patient labour have been given to the making of this valuable lexicon. All students will be grateful to Prof. Besnier for what he has done, but we cannot avoid a slight regret that Murray's *Classical Atlas* was not made the companion volume. Prof. Besnier's work is too useful to be tied down to Justus Perthes' *Atlas Antiquus*.

A. J. B. GREEN.

The Legal Terms common to the Macedonian Inscriptions and the New Testament. By W. D. FERGUSON (Chicago Historical and Linguistic Studies). II. ii. 3. Cambridge University Press, for University of Chicago, 1913. 3s.

THE writer of this lexical study has brought together much serviceable material from Macedonian inscriptions, old and new: he conscientiously includes one dated A.D. 1705. Sixteen words are treated, viz.: *βουλή, βουλευτής, γερουσία, δήμος, διαθήκη, δόγμα, δοκέω, ἐκκλησία, κληρονόμος, κληρὸς, λειτουργέω* and *-ία, νόμος, πολιτάρχης, πραιτώριον, πρεσβεύω -εία -ευτής -ύτερος, στρατηγός, ταμείον*. There is also a full word-index to the Inscriptions, for which we are grateful. The discussions of the several words involved suffer somewhat from needless expansion, and the light thrown on the N.T. use of these words is hardly commensurate with the expenditure of eighty good-sized pages upon them. But the material is there, and that is the main thing.

J. H. M.