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## ***T. Livii Ab Urbe Condita*, Libri I. II. XXI. XXII. Adjunctae sunt partes selectae ex libris III. IV. VI. Scholarum in usum edidit Ant. Zingerle. 1 M. 40 Pf.**

H. M. Stephenson

The Classical Review / Volume 1 / Issue 09 / November 1887, pp 277 - 277

DOI: 10.1017/S0009840X00182186, Published online: 27 October 2009

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### **How to cite this article:**

H. M. Stephenson (1887). The Classical Review, 1, pp 277-277 doi:10.1017/S0009840X00182186

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to xxv. inclusive. All the experiments in emendation which have appeared since the third edition was published in 1880 have been carefully examined and weighed, and the result (for which sober-minded scholars will be thankful) is a text varying practically very little from that of the last edition. Perhaps the main use, one might almost say, comfort, of such a recension guaranteed by such an authority is indicated in the last sentence of the preface to this edition, where, after mentioning one or two emendations, admitted or approved, the editor continues, *In aliis locis nunc quoque unum id relinquebatur ut prava commenta arcerem.*

*T. Livii Ab Urbe Condita, Libri I. II. XXI. XXII.*  
Adjunctae sunt partes selectae ex libris III. IV.  
VI. Scholarum in usum edidit ANT. ZINGERLE.  
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THIS is a book intended especially to meet the requirements of Austrian Gymnasias. In the 'Instructions' issued in 1884, the portions of Livy recommended to be read in such schools are Books I. and XXI., with either Book XXII. or portions of the first decade illustrating the struggle between the Orders. Prof. Zingerle has accordingly here edited Books I. II. XXI. and XXII. in full, and three selections from Books III. IV. and VI.: (1) III. 33-55, the Decemviral legislation, and the downfall of the Decemvirs; (2) IV. 1-9, the Canuleian Rogations, the appointment of military tribunes with Consular power, and of Censors; (3) VI. 34-42, the Licinian Rogations, and the first election of a Plebeian consul.

Besides the text, the book contains two maps, one of Italy, the other in three divisions, Central Italy, the Ager Romanus, and the City, a brief account in Latin of the life and writings of Livy, and a geographical index.

There are no explanatory notes. The text adopted seems to be that of Weissenborn as last edited, but with a good many variations from it catalogued in an appendix, Prof. Zingerle adopting some conjectural emendations not admitted by Weissenborn or Madvig, as for example in I. 14, 11, *densis abditi virgultis* for *densa obsita virgultis*, XXI. 31, 11, *novosque gignit gurgites*. *Ob haec*, for *novosque gurgites* (*ob haec . . .*), &c.

The book is scarcely calculated to be suitable for general use in English schools, but the selected portions supplemented from Book II. and carefully edited might form a very useful school book.

H. M. STEPHENSON.

*Die Kriegszüge des Germanicus in Deutschland*, von Dr. FRIEDRICH KNOKE, Oberlehrer am Herzogl. Karls-Gymnasium zu Bernburg. Berlin, 1887. 15 Mk.

THE author has devoted a book of no less than 566 pages to the elucidation of a subject, the interest of which to his countrymen is shown by the prefixed list of works consulted, containing the names of no less than sixty-eight predecessors who have treated the whole question or some part of it. The whole subject is here fully discussed from all its data, and illustrated by five maps showing the general field of operations and various parts on an enlarged scale.

It is hardly possible here to do more than indicate briefly some of the principal conclusions arrived at respecting the geography of the events related by Tacitus.

The locality of the attack on the Marsi in the autumn of A.D. 14, after the mutiny (I. 50, 51), has always been somewhat difficult to define, as that people, and some others mentioned with them, had

soon afterwards so far disappeared as to have no district assigned to them in the 'Germania.' Dr. Knoke thinks that the Marsi lived west of the Chatti and south of the Lippe, and that Germanicus, after marching eastward alongside that river, turned upon them unexpectedly by a flank march on the right through the forests southwards.

Passing over the expedition in the spring of A.D. 15 against the Chatti, and the movement (which Dr. Knoke thinks took place along the line of the Lippe) to rescue Segestes (I. 57, 4), we come to the great campaign of that year. It is argued in this work that the various divisions of the army, taking different routes to the Ems, formed a junction at or near Rheine; Caecina, having reached that place by a direct north-easterly route from Vetera, the main body having marched up to it from their landing-place at the mouth of the river.

The chief point of geographical interest in this campaign is the locality of the defeat of Varus, on which so much has been written at various times. It may be remembered that, while most authorities had placed the site at or near Detmold, others (as Nipperdey) had placed it as far westward as Stromberg or Beckum, and that Mommsen, in a separate treatise on the subject, and a short summary in his last great work (*R.G.* v. p. 43; Engl. Transl. i. p. 47), has placed it at or near Barenau, between the sources of the Hunte and the Dümmer See.

It is impossible here to give even an abstract of an investigation occupying some 100 pages of the work before us, and illustrated by a map which cannot here be reproduced. As to the author's reasons for placing the scene of the catastrophe at or near Iburg, south of Osnabrück, his criticism of the grounds on which Mommsen had placed it at Barenau, and the inferences to be drawn from the large discovery of Roman coins of the period in the latter locality, those who desire information must be referred to the book itself.

Another much-vexed question, to which considerable space is given, is that of the retreat of Caecina and his force (I. 63-69), and especially the situation of the 'pontes longi' (I. 63, 6). In the discussion of some six or seven different opinions on this point, and the reasons given for fixing the locality northward of the Dümmer See, it is to be feared that we have only attempts to solve an insoluble question; inasmuch as, though it may be assumed that Caecina had to make his way to Vetera, the point at which he was detached from the rest of the army to take a separate route is one on which Tacitus leaves us wholly in the dark.

In the expedition of the spring of A.D. 16, the chief geographical point is the situation of Aliso (2, 7, 5). Dr. Knoke agrees with those who place it at or near Hamm, rather than, with Mommsen (p. 31; Eng. Tr. i. p. 34), further eastward, at Elsen, near Paderborn. The other fort on the Lippe (2, 7, 1) must have been, he thinks, a little further on, at or near Dolberg.

In the account of the great campaign of that summer, much space is given to the discussion of another question on which Tacitus gives us no help, that of the point on the Ems at which the army disembarked from its sea voyage, and the route taken from that river to the Weser. It may perhaps be fairly safe to conclude that the Ems was left at some point not higher than Lathen, and the Weser reached somewhere near Minden. Dr. Knoke thinks that the left bank of that river was followed for some distance round the great bend which it there makes, and that the Romans crossed in some place or places south of the 'Porta Westphalica.' He further argues that the