



Gesammelte Schriften by Theodor Mommsen

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GESAMMELTE SCHRIFTEN. Von THEODOR MOMMSEN; achter Band. Epigraphische und numismatische Schriften; erster Band. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$, 626 pp. Berlin: Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1913.

In this new volume of the late Professor Mommsen's collected papers, Professor H. Dessau, whose reputation as an authority on Roman history and epigraphy needs no word from us, edits three large sections of Mommsen's published works. Nearly 200 pages are filled with the "Epigraphische Analekten" which were first issued in the reports of the Saxon Society of Sciences between 1849 and 1852. Then follow the still longer "Observationes Epigraphicae" which appeared in the *Ephemeris Epigraphica* at intervals between 1872 and 1892. Finally we have the shorter, but still substantial, commentary on the "Acta Ludorum saecularium," dealing with the inscription describing the secular games of Augustus and of Severus (A.D. 204), which was found at Rome in 1890. Though some of these papers are more than sixty years old, they all still have a very great value for Roman historians, and this value has been greatly enhanced for the present generation by the most admirable method of editing which Professor Dessau has carried out. He has combined the greatest reverence for Mommsen with a wise desire to reproduce his work in a way which should be worthy of the dead master and at the same time useful to younger men, and he has carried this out with a self-sacrificing devotion that deserves all praise, and with a wealth of learning and minute accuracy which is his own, tacitly correcting misprints, adding references to recent literature and making other desirable little changes. The editing of Mommsen's *Gesammelte Schriften* has been throughout a model of what such editing should be; it is right to recognise that the eighth volume, now before us, offered peculiar difficulties, and that these difficulties have been most successfully surmounted. It is an incalculable gain to Latin scholarship that these papers of Mommsen's, with their unique claims to survival, should be helped to survive by this good editing, and, be it added, by the good print and paper which the publishers have provided. The present volume is indeed in one not quite negligible matter better than its immediate predecessor. That was almost too fat and heavy for easy use; this is of a convenient size.

F. HAVERFIELD.

RÖMISCHE KERAMIK IN TRIER; DIE BILDERSCHÜSSELN DER OSTGALLISCHEN SIGILLATA-MANUFAKTUREN. Von E. FÖLZER. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$, 88 pp. 33 plates. Bonn: Marcus und Weber, 1913.

This is the first part of a systematic description on a large scale of the collection of Roman pottery found in Trier, now housed under the care of Dr. E. Krüger in the admirable museum of that town. It is the work of a very competent lady-student of Roman pottery who was at one time assistant to Dr. Krüger at Trier and now works for the Romano-German Commission under Dr. Ritterling at Frankfurt. It contains a description and discussion of the pieces of figured Samian—to give the ware its short English name—found at Trier, preserved in the museum there, and manufactured at various pottery-works in what, for convenience, may be called eastern Gaul. With the description is combined a complete and minute discussion of the products of these pottery-works, and the whole is illustrated by careful drawings of over 900 actual pieces of pottery and of nearly 1,000 devices and ornaments stamped on these or similar pieces. There is also a plan of a Roman pottery actually found at Trier. The work is thus a great atlas, which may be consulted easily by students in any country and is likely to be particularly valuable to us in England because (struggle as we may with the publications—many of them admirable publications—of Knorr, Forrer, Ludowici, Reubel and others) we need some comprehensive work, such as that which Frl. Fölzer has here given us. We need it all the more because of the character of the Samian found in this country. Most of it no