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EDITED

FOR THE SYNDICS OF THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

BY

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## PREFACE.

THE general plan of the *Companion to Latin Studies*, now published by the Syndics of the University Press, corresponds to that of the *Companion to Greek Studies*, which appeared in 1905, under the editorship of Mr Whibley, and attained a second edition in the following year. The aim of the present work is to supply in a single volume such information (apart from that contained in Histories and Grammars) as would be most useful to the student of Latin literature. It has been produced by the co-operation of twenty-seven contributors. It contains articles on the Geography and Ethnology of Italy, and on the Topography of Rome; on Fauna and Flora; on Roman Chronology, with Chronological Tables extending from the foundation of Rome to the death of Justinian in 565 A.D.; and on the religion of the Romans, Etruscans, and other Italic communities. The chapter on Private Antiquities is supplemented by an article on Roman Education. That on Public Antiquities, which fills a large part of the volume, is divided into no less than sixteen articles. These include a full description of the development of the Roman Constitution, a review of Roman Law adapted to the requirements of classical students, together with articles on Finance and Population and Orders of Society, on Colonies, on the Municipal and Provincial systems (with a survey of all the Roman Provinces), on Industry and Commerce, on Roads and Travel, on Measures, Weights, and Money, on the Army and the Navy (with a historical sketch of the rise of Roman sea-power), and, finally, on Public Games and on Theatres. Roman Art is treated under the five headings of Architecture, Sculpture, Terracottas, Gems, and Painting and Mosaic; Literature under the three divisions of (1) Poetry to the end of the Augustan age, (2) Post-Augustan Poetry, and (3) Prose, from Cato, the Censor of 184 B.C., to Cassiodorus, who ceased to be the Secretary of the Ostrogothic dynasty in 536 A.D. The same chapter includes a sketch of Roman Philosophy, and of Roman Medicine ending with Galen. The next chapter deals with the three cognate subjects of

Epigraphy, Palaeography, and Textual Criticism ; while the concluding chapter is reserved for the Languages of Italy, the Metres of the Classical Latin poets, and the History of Latin Scholarship beginning with the Roman Age and ending with the recent foundation of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies.

Each of the articles ends with a Bibliography, which, in no case, pretends to be exhaustive, being limited, in fact, to a list of such works as appear likely to be most useful to students who are more familiar with English than with any other language.

Plans, views, and reproductions of works of ancient art, have been carefully selected and inserted in those articles in which illustration seems most necessary. The thanks of the Syndics are due to the Marchese Persichetti, one of the Government Inspectors of Antiquities in Italy, for a photograph of the Roman relief representing a funeral procession, now preserved at Aquila degli Abruzzi (p. 182), and to the authorities of the British Museum for permission to copy the famous Cameo of Augustus which forms the frontispiece of Mr A. H. Smith's *Catalogue of Gems* (p. 587). Their thanks are also due to the following publishers for granting the use of blocks or for permitting the reproduction of illustrations contained in their publications:— to Karl Baedeker of Leipzig for a reprint of the maps of Ancient Rome and the Roman Forum prepared by Dr Christian Huelsen, for many years one of the able Secretaries of the German Imperial Archaeological Institute in Rome ; to Mr Batsford (publisher of Anderson and Spiers' *Architecture of Greece and Rome*) ; to Messrs Adam and Charles Black (publishers of Middleton's *Remains of Ancient Rome*) ; to Messrs Engelmann of Leipzig and the Macmillan Co., New York (publishers of various editions of Mau's *Pompeii*) ; and to R. Oldenbourg of Munich (publisher of Baumeister's *Denkmäler*). In the illustrations to the article on Epigraphy, seven of the inscriptions have been reproduced on a smaller scale from Ritschl's *Priscae Latinitatis Monumenta Epigraphica*, and eight from Hübner's *Exempla Scripturae Epigraphicae*, the two great repertories of facsimiles from the inscriptions of Republican and Imperial Rome. In the article on Palaeography the specimens, consisting of a few lines each, are almost exclusively

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taken from MSS of Classical authors; two of these are extracted from the large plates in Chatelain's admirable *Paléographie des classiques latins*. Except in the case of some of the coins, the source of each cut is added to its title.

The article on Fauna, written in German by Hofrath Otto Keller, the editor of Horace and the author of *Die antike Tierwelt* (1910), has been translated into English by the editor, whose translation had the advantage of being revised, in March, 1907, by two eminent zoologists. For valuable aid in revising the article on Roman Architecture written by the late Mr Clement Gutch, the editor is indebted to Mr A. B. Cook, University Reader in Classical Archaeology.

J. E. S.

October, 1910.

## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

A SECOND edition having been called for within two years of publication, it has not been deemed advisable to make any substantial changes, but suggestions on points of detail have been duly considered, and, so far as possible, adopted.

In the article on War, space has been found for a fuller treatment of 'siege-craft and artillery' by the use of smaller type on pages 479 to 481. The Bibliographies in general have been revised, and brought up to date, without any alteration in their aim: they are intended, as before, for the guidance of the student and not for the satisfaction of the specialist. Maps of Italy and the Roman Empire have not been added, as it is assumed that all who are likely to use this book will have at hand a good Classical Atlas.

Four of the illustrations are different from those in the first edition. The thanks of the Syndics are due to Messrs Macmillan for permission to reproduce the 'Diagram of an ancient plough', on p. 215, from one of the later issues of Mr Page's edition of Virgil's *Bucolics and Georgics*, and to Mr Batsford for leave to borrow the view of the 'Interior of the Pantheon', on p. 542, from the fifth edition of Mr Banister Fletcher's *History of Architecture*. The

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‘Catapulta’ on p. 481 is copied in outline from one of the coloured illustrations in Oberst Schramm’s pamphlet on Greek and Roman Artillery published at Metz in 1910, while the ‘Tuscan column, found at Pompeii’, on p. 525, has been drawn on a small scale from the colotype in the *Römische Mitteilungen* for 1902.

The last three sections of the article on Fauna have been revised by the Rev. A. H. Cooke, late Fellow of King’s. The article on Architecture has been once more revised by Mr A. B. Cook, with the aid of suggestions received from Mr R. Phené Spiers. The thanks of the editor are due to all who, in these and in other ways, have kindly aided him in preparing the present edition.

J. E. S.

*October, 1912.*

## PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

IN the third edition the article on the Topography of Rome records the main results of recent excavations; and that on Flora has been carefully and minutely revised. The article on Epigraphy is now furnished throughout with references to the editor’s fuller treatment of the subject in his manual of *Latin Epigraphy*, published by the Syndics in 1919. There have also been minor alterations in other articles, and new items have been added to many of the Bibliographies.

On pages 47 and 545 limits of space alone have prevented an adequate notice of the subterranean basilica of the early first century of our era, with a square vestibule and an inner hall divided into three arched naves and ending in a semicircular apse, discovered in 1917 outside the Roman *Porta Praenestina*. The editor owes to Mr A. B. Cook a reference to the paper on this important discovery contributed to the *Revue Archéologique*, 1918, ii 52 ff., by the eminent Belgian archaeologist, F. Cumont. The basilica is figured on p. 273 of *Art and Archaeology* for June, 1920.

J. E. S.

*June, 1920.*



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