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***Cicero in his Letters*, edited with notes by R. Y. Tyrrell, M.A., Litt. D., Regius Professor of Greek, Dublin, &c. London, Macmillan & Co., School Classical Series, 4s. 6d.**

G. E. Jeans

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Mr. Lawton is conscientious and appreciative: his remarks are better than his translation: his misfortune is that he was not 'born' to English the Greek of the poet, who could

'Roll out a rhesis: wield some golden length
Stiffened by wisdom out into a line,
Or thrust and parry in bright monostich.'

W. S. HADLEY.

The Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus reprinted from the revised translation of GEORGE LONG. London: George Bell, 1890. cr. 8vo. pp. 287. 6s.

THE late General Gordon was in the habit of giving Antoninus and Epictetus as presents, no doubt in Mr. Long's version. Few men have done so much literary work as Mr. Long; but much of it, as his Penny Cyclopaedia, Commentary on Cicero's speeches, Histories of the French Revolution and of Rome, was of the nature of task work. His translations, of some of Plutarch's Lives, of Epictetus and of Antoninus, were a labour of love, and by their means his name will long be kept in grateful remembrance. To the Stoic doctrines he owed much of that cheerful fortitude with which he endured severe and long-continued pain towards the end of his life. The present reissue is beautifully printed at the Chiswick press, on fine paper, and has a neat buckram binding. It is to be hoped that the sale will be such as to encourage the publishers to issue the Epictetus and the Plutarch in companion volumes; many who would be glad to give them as presents, crave some more attractive dress than that of Bohn's Library. No ancient writer of equal merit—indeed except Lycophron and a few others who aimed at obscurity, scarcely any ancient writer of any kind—has clothed his thoughts in so repulsive a garb as the imperial Stoic. Mr. Long says of his own version: 'I could have made the language more easy and flowing, but I have preferred a ruder style as being better suited to express the character of the original.' I have compared one book with the Greek, and can bear testimony to Mr. Long's skill and fidelity. His English is pure, unaffected and robust. He has prefixed a life of Antoninus, in which he impartially discusses the emperor's treatment of the Christians; and a short sketch of his philosophy. Gataker's commentary is justly extolled: 'it is a wonderful monument of learning and labour, and certainly no Englishman has yet done anything like it.' Mr. Long compares the teaching of Antoninus with the Bible, Justin Martyr, Swedenborg, John Smith the Platonist and Bishop Butler, and no one can read his Introduction without respect and sympathy. He concludes thus: 'Epictetus and Antoninus both by precept and example laboured to improve themselves and others; and if we discover imperfections in their teaching, we must still honour these great men who attempted to show that there is in man's nature and in the constitution of things sufficient reason for living a virtuous life. It is difficult enough to live as we ought to live, difficult even for any man to live in such a way as to satisfy himself, if he exercises only in a moderate degree the power of reflecting upon and reviewing his own conduct; and if all men cannot be brought to the same opinions in morals and religion, it is at least worth while to give them good reasons for as much as they can be persuaded to accept.' [In a new edition the proofs should be carefully revised: Exen. for Xen. (Xenophon) occurs twice on p. 52; Plutarch, Antoninus (*read* Antoninus) on p. 201.]

JOHN E. B. MAYOR.

Cicero in his Letters, edited with notes by R. Y. TYRRELL, M.A., Litt. D., Regius Professor of Greek, Dublin, &c. London, Macmillan & Co., School Classical Series, 4s. 6d.

OF making many books out of Cicero's Letters there is no end, and Prof. Tyrrell will hardly expect to have the last word. One is rather inclined to begrudge the time necessarily withdrawn from his far more important task, now more than half completed, of editing the whole of Cicero's Letters for scholars in a higher sense. Where so much has already been done, and often very carefully done, in selecting and editing some of the Letters for schools, some justification is clearly needed for a new edition of the kind. Prof. Tyrrell rests his justification—not quite consistently carried out—on the purpose to present 'what will show Cicero in the character of a private gentleman, and throw light on his everyday life, his home amusements, and his domestic worries.' But as Cicero was surely at least as much a public statesman as a private gentleman, and as his Letters show him to an unequalled degree among statesmen in both characters, *Cicero in his Letters* can hardly be said to be presented to us in letters of the one class alone. Prof. Tyrrell remarks that this selection coincides with Mr. Watson's, consisting of 148, in only seven letters; but he does not mention that he also coincides in seven letters with the selection of only nineteen which I edited in the (so-called) 'Elementary Classics,' a book really intended for the higher forms of schools, and that many others would have suited either of our books equally well. I merely mention this to show that we were working on not dissimilar lines.

The various sections of the Introduction, 'Cicero as a public man,' 'Cicero in his private life,' 'Form of the Letters,' 'Style of the Letters,' and a critical *excursus*, are, it is hardly necessary to say, both valuable and interesting to present to young scholars, being abridgements and adaptations of those which have already appeared in the greater work. But the first and longest of these is made somewhat inappropriate for the present book by the professed principle of selection. They are followed by an odd little appendix of no relevance at all, consisting of some very clever translations into colloquial Ciceronian Latin of small pieces such as 'Diners out' (*conviviorum circulares*), 'A motley crew' (*supperis*), &c., which well illustrate the Professor's facility of composition, but seem to have missed their address.

The notes, as all who know Prof. Tyrrell would expect, are very thorough and very interesting, graced with many bits of very neat translation, a little rash in conjectures (the only instance of over-caution, perhaps, being the non-adoption in the text as well as in the notes of Mr. Purser's clever conjecture of *iam diem undecimum* for the clearly corrupt *Dexius* of *Fam.* vii. 23), and a little too much given to slang renderings, such as 'to do Banting' as a rendering of *πεινητικὴν facere*. It might seem a back-handed compliment or a feline amenity to say that the most valuable parts of them, at least in the letters already treated by Prof. Tyrrell, are the notes appended by Dr. J. S. Reid, but at any rate we have in them the comments on Prof. Tyrrell's notes of the greatest living master of Ciceronian language as a whole, and Prof. Tyrrell is perfectly right in recording sometimes Dr. Reid's dissent, while still adhering to his own view. It is not only allowable, as he pleads, but is of the highest advantage, that 'where two views may be held consistently with grammar and sense, both should be put before both teachers and learners.' Instances of this may be found on pp. 131, 139, 147, 149, 155, 176, 199, 243, 247, 255, 271, &c. Perhaps

I may here take the opportunity of assenting to Prof. Tyrrell's criticism of the rendering in my translation of *Fam.* xii. 10, 2, and admitting that *ut arbitrar-entur* is expegetical of *persuasum erat*, and the second *ut* correlative to *ita*. The translation should therefore be modified accordingly.

On the whole it must be said that Prof. Tyrrell has given us an interesting and stimulating sixth-form or undergraduate book, and it is to be hoped that this divagation will not prove to have been any delay to the greater work for which he is even better fitted.

G. E. JEANS.

Cicero's Ausgewählte Reden erklärt, von KARL HALM. Vol. iii. in *Catilinae et pro Archia*. 13th edition by G. Laubmann. pp. 140. 1 Mk. 20.

ANY volume of this edition of Cicero's speeches is too well known and appreciated to need commendation. I may say however that since the later editors of the *Catilinarian* speeches, C. F. W. Müller, H. Nohl and A. Kornitzer have, after A. Eberhard and C. A. Lehmann, shown the superiority of the MSS. family α over β , a new revision of the text has been made for this edition. $\alpha = a$ (Mediceus) + A (Ambros.), $\beta = b$ (Benedictoburanus) + i (Indersdorfiensis) + s (Salisburgensis).

R. C. S.

Vergil, Aeneid X, by S. G. OWEN, M. A. Macmillan & Co. (Elementary Classics). 1s. 6d.

THE text follows Deuticke's revision of Ladewig's *Aeneid* (1889), but the editor has occasionally exercised his own judgment. There is a vocabulary at the end, pp. 71–110: and notes, pp. 33–70, including English analysis of the various divisions or paragraphs of the poem. The notes are generally short and to the point. The reader is referred, not very frequently, to Roby's *Grammar* on points of syntax and the like. Is this not too advanced a book for young boys, for whom the edition is presumably intended? In v. 188 *Crimen amor vestrum, formaeque insigne paternae*, Mr. Owen takes *Amor* as vocative; but his explanation of this obscure passage is not more satisfactory than that of his predecessors, most of whom take it as nominative. The book is thoroughly trustworthy and suited to its purpose.

E. S. SHUCKBURGH.

T. Livii ab Vrbe Condita Libri. WILHELM WEISSENBORN'S erklärende Ausgabe, neu bearbeitet von H. J. MÜLLER: (i.) Buch viii.–x., fünfte Auflage (2 Mk. 10 Pf. Berlin 1890); (ii.) Buch. xxii. achte Auflage (1 Mk. 50 Pf. Berlin 1891).

ALL who have worked upon Livy in the way of explanation have found great assistance from the commentary of Weissenborn and Müller. These new editions now brought out by Prof. Müller will be very welcome. In the former (fifth edition of Books ix. and x.) considerable alterations have been made in the commentary; in the latter, though the notes bear traces of a careful revision, much less has been altered. In the recension of the text great weight has been given to the authority of Madvig, and although Prof. Müller has not always been able to accept his conjectures he has generally agreed with him where he has suspected traditional readings. In Books ix. and x. the text has been emended in several places; in Book xxii. there was much less to be done and what has been done brings the text in more important points into closer correspondence with that of Madvig, just as Madvig brought his last edition of that book into closer correspondence with

the text of Weissenborn. In his preface to this book Prof. Müller expresses a hope that the text has now attained to something like finality.

M. T. TATHAM.

Livy, Books I. and II. Edited with Introduction and Notes by J. B. GREENOUGH. Ginn and Company. 6s. 6d.

THE editor tells us in his preface that 'the essential object of studying Latin is to learn to read Latin with readiness and accuracy; that the proper method of *learning to read* is to *try to read* in the form and order in which the author presents his ideas and conceptions and with as little translation into the vernacular as possible. This is especially true of Livy,' and accordingly the book 'is edited with a view to that object and that method.' Other points on which notes are often written 'have been made subordinate to the presentation of Livy's exact ideas as they lay in his mind, and the precise order in which he intended to present them.' The editor also warns us that he has avoided 'the customary method of exhaustive comment on irrelevant topics.' Here he seems a little hard on his contemporaries. But whatever may be the faults that Mr. Greenough sees in others, his own method of commenting is, for Livy at least, a very good one. I cannot find that he has left any grammatical difficulty untouched, and the historical comment, though purposely brief, is never absent when it is wanted. There is besides a useful Introduction on Livy as a historian and a writer.

The book is excellently printed, and is bound in cloth, not merely stuck into the cover. The notes are at the foot of the page.

I have noticed the following points:—

On Bk. i. ch. 1 § 2 Mr. Greenough explains *casibus...variis* by 'through various vicissitudes; they were alike spared but their later destiny was different.' Surely *variis* (or 'various' in English in such a context) does not imply this, but means only that Aeneas and Antenor each passed through varied adventures. '*Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum Tendimus in Latium*' certainly does not imply that Aeneas and his men had a different set of adventures each.

In the note on § 4 of the same chapter there is the misprint *Segeste* for *Segesta*.

On *Quirites* i. 13, 5 the editor says 'according to Livy both peoples were called so. It is more probable that the two words were independent, and had nothing to do with Cures.' All that Mr. Greenough means is that *Quirites* had nothing to do with *Cures*.

In his note on the oath made by sacrificing a pig with a flint weapon, i. 24, 9, Mr. Greenough compares *Iovem lapidem iurare*, but it seems probable (see Strachan-Davidson's *Polybius*, Prolegomena viii., where the subject is thoroughly discussed) that in this formula *lapidem* is not in apposition with *Iovem*, and that the stone in that ceremony was not symbolical of Jupiter.

On i. 26, 6 *Lex horrendi carminis* the note translates *carminis* 'purport.' Would not 'formula' be more correct: 'The law with its terrible formula'? *Carminis* is explained by 'formula' in ch. 24 § 6 (wrongly referred to in this note as 24 § 7).

'Fisticuffs' reads strangely in the note on ii. 29, 4.

On ii. 36, 1 *velut ea res nihil ad religionem pertinisset* the note is not clear as to the exact meaning of *religionem*. It is explained successively 'the religious character of the proceedings,' which is interpreted to mean 'the desecration of them,' and 'a religious