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T. Livi ab urbe condita libri. Apparatu critico adiecto edidit Augustus Luchs. Vol. iv. Libros xxvi.—xxx. continens. [Berlin, 1889.] 3 Mk.

M. T. Tatham

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in trade, and too little is got through—not more than three of these speeches apparently in a term's reading, three hours a week being devoted to the pastime. The elaborate nature of most German commentaries really affords a fair excuse for a not too scrupulous recourse on the part of schoolboys 'zur gedruckten Übersetzung.' The German remedy for this 'crib' disease, then, is obviously to provide a readable commentary, giving help only where help is wanted. The English plan is usually to get the class to regard the use of 'cribs' as a mean thing, on a par with other forms of cheating—which answers well with dull boys: clever boys generally avoid them, for fear of spoiling their style.

The introduction is written in a simple manner, with short periods, and is wisely broken up into three sections. The analyses of the speeches dealt with in this book are decidedly preferable to those in Mr. Drake's school edition, because they are clearer and unencumbered with quotations. In the fourth section, on rhetoric, it would have been an improvement if one of the speeches had been employed to illustrate the various divisions of a speech. The object of the notes appears to be threefold—to supply idiomatic German equivalents, to point out simple syntactical rules, and to explain the connection of thought in the subject-matter. Long notes are rightly avoided: they are seldom read, and are best left to the master. No parallel passages are quoted: from which it would appear that schoolmasters in Austria are habitually acquainted with the classics. The text is embellished with four rather meanly-executed illustrations. On the whole however the writer has done the work well, and his book will probably fulfil its purpose satisfactorily.

E. C. MARCHANT.

T. Livii ab urbe condita libri. Apparatu critico adiecto edidit AUGUSTUS LUCHS. Vol. iv. libros xxvi.—xxx. continens. [Berlin, 1889.] 3 Mk.

IN this valuable edition of the latter half of Livy's third decade Luchs has given us a reconsidered text with the result that the book differs from his larger edition of 1879 in several points which he has tabulated in the preface.

On the whole however there are less than 120 alterations in the 231 chapters, and of these nearly half are merely changes in the order of words or others equally slight. On comparing with Madvig's second edition (1882) the passages where a change has been made, it is satisfactory to notice that the altered readings approach more nearly to the text of Madvig than was the case in the former edition.

The learned editor has himself proposed not a few new emendations; as a rule however he has confined them to his critical notes.

It would be unbecoming to praise the work of so great a scholar in a field which is so peculiarly his own. To Luchs belongs the discovery that the authority of the codex Puteanus 'qui in priore partis decadis tertiae unus instrumentum criticum efficit,' is equalled in the latter half by that of a lost codex (which he designates by Z) from which the codex Spirensis (S) and several others have been derived by different stages of descent. Before his time the testimony of these MSS. was unduly neglected.

M. T. TATHAM.

Allgemeine Geschichte der Literatur des Mittelalters im Abendlande bis zum Beginne des xi. Jahrhunderts von ADOLF EBERT. Erste Band. Zweite verbesserte und vermehrte Auflage. Leipzig: F. C. W. Vogel. 1889. 8vo. pp. xiv, 667. 12 M.

CONTAINS three periods: from Minucius Felix to Constantine, from Constantine to the death of Augustine, and from the death of Augustine to Charles the Great. The first edition, published in 1874, was less in bulk by more than two sheets and a half. New editions of the authors, especially in the Vienna *corpus scriptorum ecclesiasticorum* and the *Monumenta Germaniae historica*, and many special investigations into their lives and works which have appeared during the last fifteen years, are recorded and criticised with Ebert's known exactness and sound judgement. A French translation, by Aymeric and Condamin, appeared at Paris in 1883-89, with some corrections supplied by Ebert himself. It is to be regretted that Bp. Wordsworth's first instalment of the Vulgate appeared too late for notice, and that other translations, such as the Latin Irenaeus and Dr. Swete's edition of Theod. Mops., are excluded by the design of the work. P. 119 Ebert refuses, on the ground of the use of the 'Itala' instead of the Vulgate, to accept Peiper's ascription of the Latin Heptateuch to Cyprian bishop of Toulon. In dealing with a book of such established reputation it is enough to add that a perusal of it will convince the most sceptical that the 'Fathers' contain very much that is of interest to the general scholar and man of letters. Perhaps Dr. Ebert might have improved his notes by citing the *Archiv für lateinische Lexikographie*, which contains not a few articles bearing on his theme.

JOHN E. B. MAYOR.

Sardinia and the Sardes. By CHARLES EDWARDS. London: Bentley and Son. 1889. Pp. xii. 379. 8vo. 14s.

THIS is mainly a book of travels. Mr. Edwardes went the round of the cities and made the excursions to La Barbagia, S. Antioco, etc., as prescribed by Bäderer and Murray: and he narrates his adventures pleasantly enough. But unfortunately he follows Italian writers of the old school on the ancient history and antiquities of the island. On p. 117 a statement is quoted from 'Xenodotus, on the authority of Timaeus.' Xenodotus is an unknown author: perhaps Zenobius, v. 85, is intended. In any case, Timaeus, *Fr.* 28, is sadly mistranslated. On p. 52 there are grotesque mistranslations of a Phoenician inscription. The translation in *C. I. S.* No. 144 should have been consulted. On p. 26 the amphitheatre at Cagliari is described as 'wholly an excavation.' The sides and one end are formed on a natural valley, and the other end is built up. These few examples will probably suffice. Mr. Edwardes, it is true, hardly pretends to any greater knowledge of these matters than he actually displays: but nevertheless he spoils his book by handling them. He spoiled his book on Crete in just the same way. If he ever again makes a Mediterranean island the subject of a book, he will do well to keep to matters that are within his grasp. His description of the tunny-fishery is excellent.

CECIL TORR.