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The Tutorial History of Rome to 14 A.D. (A. H. Allcroft and W. F. Mason. Univ. Corr. Coll. Tutorial Series).

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line 'Catus in obscuris cepit pro sorice picam,' quoted under *SORICE*, is also used by the glossarist, whose compilation R. Ellis describes as among Sir Thomas Phillipps' MSS. at Cheltenham (*Journal of Philol.* viii. p. 122). This has not escaped the observation of the editor (p. 273, *n.*). The compiler's address to schoolboys at the end will show his own style of Latinity:—

Hunc, pueri parvi, nostrum craxate libellum,

Imbuat et mentes discentes iura metrorum.
(*craxate* = *charaxate*, 'write out.')

It would be impossible, in the short space at our disposal, to give more than a very slight sample of the book. The editor's work is extremely well done, and will prove of service not merely to patriotic Germans, but to all students of medieval Latin.

J. H. LÜPTON.

The Tutorial History of Rome to 14 A.D.
(A. H. ALLCROFT and W. F. MASON. Univ. Corr. Coll. Tutorial Series).

WE have had till lately no good short history of Rome. Every one was tired of little Smith: on the other hand it was hardly safe to let the schoolboy gather his first impressions of Cicero from the abridged Mommsen, which seemed the only substitute. Mr. Pelham's recently published history has filled the vacant place very efficiently; and the volume under review ought also to be found useful. Of course it cannot claim to be based on so thorough a knowledge of the subject as Mr. Pelham's book: but it is quite good enough to deserve serious criticism. The authors have studied the most important recent historians, and know what it is really important to tell: we are spared the well-worn anecdotes about Fabricius and the mother of the Gracchi, and thus space is left for some account of social developments. The book is well packed with facts, but the details seldom become oppressive. The criticism of the legends is excellent: the vexed question of the comitia is treated with admirable clearness, which is all that we can demand where certainty is not to be had: and there is a good chapter on the changes at Rome in the third and second centuries. The most serious fault of the book is its want of proportion. Nearly three quarters of the whole are taken up with the period before the Gracchi: thus the authors waste time over the history of the kings, and have to crowd events when they get to the fall of the Republic. Pelham's history is far better arranged in this aspect. Some minor points also require criticism. In dealing on a small scale with the early history of Rome it is often necessary to state hypotheses as facts, otherwise the reader would get no definite impression at all. But the authors have now and then carried this principle too far. They have no right to state that the Umbrians ruled north Italy for 300 years before they were expelled by the Etruscans (p. 7), nor that 'Porsena was probably one of the Etruscan dynasty which bore away over Rome' (p. 55): still less ought they to insert Ihne's wild hypothesis that Regillus was a battle won by allied Latins and Romans in revolt against Etruscan rule. Melpum is wrongly identified with Mediolanum (p. 10). It is not correct to say (p. 58) that 'the curia unlike the familia or gens was a topographical division': in theory at any rate the curia was merely an extension of the gens just as the gens was an extension of the family. P. 109 we are told that the praetor 'possessed the imperium in a less degree than did the consul, and his powers were in theory judicial only.' This is a misunderstanding of the

expressions *majus* and *minus imperium*: the imperium was in theory indivisible, and it was simply as a matter of convenience that the praetor was usually confined to judicial duties. P. 204 it is stated that 'modern historians are practically unanimous in deciding for the Little St. Bernard' as the pass by which Hannibal crossed the Alps. The little St. Bernard was no doubt the favourite till lately, but the most recent writers have gone decidedly against it. There is not sufficient evidence for the view adopted on p. 273 that the quaestores classici enrolled crews for the fleet. On p. 320 the number of new citizens enrolled after the Social War is stated at 80,000: this is obviously wrong, but cannot be defended even as a misprint for 800,000. The real number was about 500,000.

The want of an index is a serious drawback to the book, and some account of the ancient authorities ought to have been given.

R. J. G. MAYOR.

Selected Orations and Letters of Cicero, with Introduction, Notes, etc., by HAROLD W. JOHNSTON, Ph. D. Chicago: Albert, Scott & Co. 1892.

THE orations are Catiline i.—ii., Murena, Catiline iii.—iv., Sulla, Sestius, Milo, arranged in chronological order. Between Cat. iii. and Cat. iv. is an extract from Sallust (ch. 51), giving Caesar's speech in the debate on the punishment of the conspirators, and after the Sulla are some twenty letters from the period of the exile, 58—57. The edition differs therefore from its predecessors in the omission of the Manilian Law, the Archias and one or two of the Philippics and the substitution of the Murena, the Sulla and the Sestius.

Two or three advantages are secured by this selection. First, the teacher can read new matter, the Murena, Sulla and Sestius not having been hitherto accessible to American pupils. Second, the orations selected, together with the extract from Sallust and the letters, give a fairly complete account of that interesting bit of history, the conspiracy of Catiline, and one such bit of history carefully studied is worth more than much cramming of compendiums. Third, the work of explaining the setting, the historical relations of events and all the allusions which go so far to make Cicero difficult to the beginner, is lightened by the fact that it is done once for all in the introduction, leaving the note-space clear for comments upon the language. At the same time the attention of the student can be directed primarily to the facts about which he is reading, rather than to the language in which the story is told.