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Livy. Book IV. Edited by H. M. Stephenson, M.A. Cambridge University Press. 1890. 2s. 6d.

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χρημάτων ἀντίσθαι is rightly rejected, and the proposed substitute, that ὅστε οὐ emphasizes a fact and not merely a result, states a view of this οὐ as old as Krüger and now, I believe, generally adopted. The only difficulty involved is that the indicative would be more natural. At § 5 the note on ἐλπίς ἐστι γενέσθαι refers without comment to the unsatisfactory note in Goodwin, to which attention has lately been drawn by Mr. Lendrum.

The book closes with an accurate and useful Index to both volumes. E. C. MARCHANT.

Livy. Book IV. Edited by H. M. STEPHENSON, M.A. Cambridge University Press. 1890. 2s. 6d.

In his preface Mr. Stephenson says 'This edition is intended, I suppose, mainly for use in schools,' and he very wisely observes 'that the notes in a school edition should be as brief as is consistent with the omission of no real difficulty' and 'that the main object of the notes should be to elucidate the meaning of the author.' These excellent maxims the editor has most carefully followed, and the result is a very good edition from which any student of Livy will be able to learn much that is valuable. No two people will perhaps ever have the same ideas as to what passages most require comment, but with a very few exceptions (to be noted subsequently) I have found all my difficulties explained, and there is hardly anything in the notes that I could regard as superfluous. The schoolmaster then—and it is for the schoolmaster chiefly, as Mr. Stephenson seems to hint, that all but the most elementary schoolbooks are edited—has been provided with a very useful edition; as for the average schoolboy or undergraduate, no note has perhaps ever yet been written or can be written which he will be certain to understand.

The notes in Mr. Stephenson's book are clearly printed, and are quite easy to find, in spite of the double system of reference by page and line as well as by chapter and section. It seems to me that the page and line reference is always useless and generally puzzling, while the chapter and section system allows the notes to be used with a different text, as is sometimes desirable.

The explanations given by the translations in the notes are admirable, but I think the English style is in one or two places a bad model for translation: e.g. liii. 8 'collared and dragged away' and from another point of view xlv. 4 'the pleasure of hand-selling a privilege.' Again on xxvii. 10 'neutiquam vulgatae laudis' is rendered by 'talent of no ordinary calibre' (the italics are mine as before), and this is a style of translation that boys should be discouraged from adopting.

The note on vii. 5, a difficult passage, is, I think, wrong. The passage runs thus: 'Ab senatu responsum est: iudicium populi rescindi ab senatu non posse, praeterquam quod nullo nec exemplo nec iure fieret, concordiae etiam ordinum causa.' Mr. Stephenson says 'praeterquam quod] quod is the conjunction: "the subject to fieret must be supplied from rescindi." "Except where it was done without precedent or warrant of law, and that for the purpose of preserving harmony between the two orders." It is impossible that the absence of precedent could give a reason for action of any kind. I would suggest (still taking quod as the conjunction but taking fieret as representing fiat and not fit of oratio recta) 'a decision of the people could not be annulled by the senate, such a course would not only be unprecedented and illegal, but would endanger the good understanding between class and class,' lit. 'besides that it would be done after no precedent or law, also for the sake of the harmony of the orders (could not a decree of the people be rescinded).'

x. 6 *senatui superesse aliquid* &c. seems to need a note.

In the note on xi. 7 the construction '*coloni adscripti remanendo*' requires comment. It is probably an instance of the figure noticed in the first paragraph of the Appendix, but noticed there as if the usage was confined to pronouns. But cf. xxii. 34, 10 '*id consules ambos ad exercitum morando quacesse*.' On xv. 8 (the reference is wrongly given as xv. 7) it should be brought out more explicitly that it is only with negatives that '*magis quam*' and *μᾶλλον ἢ* are affected by *litoles*.

Ex ante convecto xxii. 3 requires a note, and so do *propriorem locum* xxvii. 3, *ad quam publice consenserant* xxxv. 4 and *brevi reliquo vitae spatio* xli. 12.

On xxxiv. 6 it should have been observed that Livy's difficulty about the 'classis' at Fidenae arose from a misunderstanding of the archaic use of the word.

In the heading to ch. xlv. (p. 55) 'uncle' is a slip for 'cousin.' ('*patruelem*' not '*patruum*' § 6).

On xlvii. 6 there is a note on *die octavo, quam*, but there should also be a note on vii. 3 *tertio mense, quam*, where the construction is the same.

In the note on lii. 5 the last word of 'was on the point of being lost' should be omitted or altered. As to what the editor wrote '*ea libera coniectura est*.' Perhaps 'felt (more severely).'

On lvi. 13 I would suggest to Mr. Stephenson that '*per se potestatemque tribuniciam*' means '(the patrician magistrates might be as unconstitutional as they liked) for any hindrance they would get from them (the speakers) and their power as tribunes (of the plebs).' This would be giving *tribunicia potestas* its ordinary meaning as in sec. 3 of the next chapter. Mr. Stephenson makes it refer to the consular tribunes.

The only errors in printing that I have noticed, besides those mentioned, are (i.) on p. xi. (Intr.) 'first consuls' should be 'first censors' (ii.) on p. 16 line 4 *ad tribunis* (iii.) on p. 81 (notes) the note on *nec se* ch. ii. § 5 is wrongly referred to § 6, and on p. 131 in the note on ch. lx. § 2 *commoditas* there is a misleading gap after the word 'infin.'

The text—like the notes, beautifully printed—is that of Luterbacher. Each chapter or portion is preceded by a clear summary and the dates B.C. are given throughout. There is a good Introduction; and some short notes on the text, an Appendix on Livy's grammar, and an Index which is perhaps full enough in a short and clearly printed book complete this most satisfactory volume.

M. T. TATHAM.

Sprechen Sie Attisch? Moderne Conversation in altgriechischer Umgangssprache, nach den besten attischen Autoren, von E. JOANNIDES, Dr. phil. Leipzig, 1889. Mk. 1.20.

THIS little book is interesting in itself, and also as an indication of the endeavour which teachers of Greek are everywhere making to present the language more and more as a living speech. The author points out how much better one appreciates the literature of a people if one brings to it a familiarity of tongue and ear with the language of conversation; and it is this side of Greek which is here presented in a great variety of brief conversations on the model of a *Sprachführer* for travellers. Aristophanes, Plato, and other Attic authors furnish most of the material; and gaps are filled from post-classical writers and modern Greek, all words not ancient being so marked. The vivacious tone of these conversations results from their nearness to every-day life. One speaker calls for beer, complains