Collectio Librorum Juris Antejustiniani. T. 3.

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veterem scribendi rationem in rebus quas vacant orthographicis non sequimus.'

Besides the Vita S. Martini the little work before us contains, with some omissions, the three Letters acknowledged to be genuine, and also the Dialogues. The first twenty-two chapters of Dial. i. are left out, as having no direct reference to St. Martin, and the fact that Dial. ii. is really only a continuation of i., and ought not to be numbered separately, is duly pointed out. The seven Epistulae often printed at the end of editions of Severus are properly omitted as spurious. Halm prints them, but merely for completeness sake; mentioning that a transcript of the first was sent to him by the late H. A. J. Munro, 'scientissimus Lucretii editor.'

Dübner's notes, as might be expected from the worker on Didot's great Thesaurus, are scholarlike and to the point, though necessarily brief. He is careful to point out the ways in which Severus deviates from the standard of pure latinity. Why such an educational reformer as Dübner should have thought it worth while to edit a fourth century ecclesiastical writer for school use, may to some be not very intelligible. But he does not attempt on the ground that, while only writers of pure Greek and Latin should be used for the early years of a scholar's training, he will read with profit at a later stage these works 'pleine de sève,' whose writers may have disdained the ordinary artifices of composition. Granted his subject, the method he adopts is quite in accordance with the principles he insisted on in more than one of his many pamphlets --- 'former la jeunesse des écoles secondaires à savoir le plus tôt possible lire couramment les auteurs simples et faciles' (Quelques traits sur la prochaine édition etc., 1869).

But whatever benefit students of Latin, or of ecclesiastical history, may derive from them, we doubt the wisdom of making such treatises as the Vita S. Martini into class-books for the French lycees. Apart from the speciosa miracula of that once most popular work—a subject unsuited for discussion here—the latinity of Severus does not, in our opinion, deserve the praise sometimes bestowed upon it. It contains abundance of Sallust, Cicero, and Livy, but embedded, not assimilated. The style of a young reader is not -- a convenience to the reader to print the original being, it would seem, irreparably lost.

In the remaining portion of the volume, the same editor (Krüger) gives us a most valuable re-construction of the Codices Gregorianus and Hermogenianus, including, first the Wisigoth epitome, second the fragments of the Codices themselves. These fragments are given by reference to the various authorities for them, which are mostly contained in this third volume of the Collectio. The more recently discovered and inaccessible of the authorities are set out by Krüger at the end of his Conspectus of the Fragments. In any fresh edition of this volume it might be a convenience to the reader to print the Codices, as restored (of course only fragmentarily) by Krüger, in extenso and not by reference. This would, however, necessitate considerable repetition.

A most important feature in the Collectio must not be omitted. It is completed by excellent Indices, which go far to double its value.

E. C. CLARK.

**Latin Verse.** By Rev. C. H. Bousfield, M.A., Oxford. George Bell and Sons. 6s. 6d.

One cannot but admire the zeal which has prompted the author of these Translations to enter his protest against that depreciation of Latin Verse Composition which has set in with such severity in recent years, and is not likely to stay its course so long as subjects of study are dictated and limited, instead of being merely tested, by examinations. Mr. Bousfield's protest is a strong one: although his 'time and attention,' as he says in his Preface, 'have been engrossed for many years by the multifarious duties of a parish clergyman,' he has found time to translate nearly 100 extracts of English poetry, chiefly into Elegiacs. Still it must be said, with all due recognition of the devotion which has prompted this labour of love, that the strength of the protest consists rather in the quantity than in the quality of the Translations, which, by reason (no doubt) of his paramount duties, the author 'perfectum decies non castigavit ad unguem.'

The title-page sets forth that they are 'for the use of Classical Students,' but the former would surely not allow the latter to use terrigena-radic—insole and utile (as gen. sing. fam.)—quam...