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Syntaxe Latine par O. Riemann, viii. and 496 pp. Paris: Klincksieck. 4 frs.

H. J. R.

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Finales, Conrécutives, Suppositives, Concessives, Comparatives, Temporelles, Relatives). A chapter on the Infinitive (*Proposition Infinitive*) follows. In this arrangement one recognises a sound principle—that Syntax should be based on a classification of sentences: whether the scheme of analysis adopted is the best possible may be open to doubt. But in general this part of the book deserves considerable praise, as an attempt to introduce into France a rational system of Syntax-teaching.

I append a few criticisms on miscellaneous points. The Optative in Greek is declared in a note to be nothing but an historical subjunctive. This doctrine should not be asserted without noticing that the Optative corresponds in usage quite as much to the present as to the imperfect subj. of Latin. Modern science recognises two distinct moods for Greek (see Brugmann in Iwan Müller).—*Dies me deficiat* is not synonymous, as an apodosis, with *Dies me deficiet*.—The interpretation of *Aen.* IX. 288 *Inque salutatim linquo (nox et tua dextera testis) quod nequeam lacrimas perferre parentis* which is assigned to Thurot, that *quod nequeam* ('je serais incapable') depends on *linquo* is not new, (Conington after Madvig).—Is it really a good thing for French boys to learn gender rules in German? The author has adopted the verses of Zumpt entire. His readers will be inclined to think the French language capable of such lyrical flights as

*Commune heisst was einen Mann
Und eine Frau bedeuten kann.*

E. A. SONNENSCHNEIN.

Syntaxe Latine par O. RIEMANN, viii. and 496 pp. Paris: Klincksieck. 4 frs.

THERE is no doubt of the author's competence to write a Latin Syntax. His 'Studies on the language and grammar of Livy,' prove that to any one who is acquainted with them. The same excellent scholarship is seen in this little book. There is much careful discrimination of the usage of particular authors and clear and full statement (with references to the particular passages) of the facts of Latin construction. But the method of exposition is somewhat defective. It is largely built on a comparison of the French and Latin text or idiom. There is no clearly visible and firm skeleton in the treatise. Little attempt is made to arrange, for instance, the usages of the subjunctive under leading conceptions and show their descent and collateral affinities. There are of course many differences among grammarians, but two main schools may be distinguished, those which take their cue from the forms, and those which take it from some abstract classification of the meaning. The former (e.g. Madvig) look to the case and to the mood for their points of grouping: the latter to the character of the qualification or of the sentence. As regards the treatment of case the former has generally prevailed: as regards the sentence the latter school (e.g. Kühner) is perhaps yet predominant. M. Riemann belongs to the latter, and so far I differ from him; and still more when he puts, e.g. as coordinate divisions the indicative, the potential (present and perfect subjunctive) and the 'mode irréel' (imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive). I have not noticed any special novelty of an important character, but some old errors, as I regard them, continue. E.g. he classes under one general head such very different datives as those in *locum castris capere* and *uenire auxilio*; he has a vague dative of 'relation' which contains *oppidum primum est uenientibus ab Epiro* and *id remedium timori fuit*. *Dicat (dixerit) aliquis* appears as potential without question of the frequency of the former or of the mood of the latter. Again

the historical infinitive receives no further explanation than that it is used to replace in narrations the imperfect indicative: and the gerund (gérondif) and verbal adjective in *-ndus* are treated together without any attempt to account for their parallelism. In the passages of Caesar which M. Riemann as well as myself and others have converted into *orat. recto*, he has mistaken (as I once did) the meaning of *impune injurias tulisse* (B. G. i. 14, § 4) which is not 'suffered wrongs' but 'bore off' i.e. 'committed wrongs' (p. 343). I gladly add that the book is otherwise very accurate.

H. J. R.

DICTIONNAIRE DES ANTIQUITÉS GRECQUES ET ROMAINES d'après les textes et les monuments, contenant l'explication des termes qui se rapportent aux mœurs, aux institutions, à la religion, aux arts, aux sciences, au costume, au mobilier, à la guerre, à la marine, aux métiers, aux monnaies, poids et mesures, etc. etc., et en général à la vie publique et privée des anciens. Ouvrage rédigé par une société d'écrivains spéciaux, d'archéologues et de professeurs, sous la direction de MM. CH. DAREMBERG et EDM. SAGLIO, avec 3000 figures d'après l'antique, dessinées par P. Sellier et gravées par M. Rapine. Paris: Hachette. 1873-1887. Vol. I pt. 1 A. B. pp. 1-756. pt. 2 C. pp. 757-1703. large 4to (same size as Littré's French Dictionary, issued by the same firm). Each part 5 frs.

THE enterprising publishers, to whom we owe the magnificent editions of Duruy's History of the Greeks and History of the Romans, the History of Art in Antiquity by G. Perrot and Ch. Chipiez, and an excellent series of annotated editions of Greek and Latin classics, present the learned world in this stately quarto with a work worthy of the country of Saumaise, Hérault, and Montfaucon. No other nation as yet possesses anything approaching to it in beauty and completeness; it is absolutely necessary to every classical library and to every public library frequented by scholars or artists.

When the first *fascicule* (pr. 5 fr., containing 20 sheets of text and 189 engravings) appeared, it was hoped that three or four *fascicules* might appear in a year, and five or six years bring the work to completion. M. Renier, when offering to the Academy of Inscriptions, on 20 June, 1873, the first part, stated that the work had been set on foot, by Daremberg, twelve years before. Abbé Martigny's well-known Dictionary of Christian Antiquities was originally intended to form part of Daremberg's collection.

Among many criticisms, by competent judges, printed on the covers of successive parts, one, by A. Dumont, explains and excuses the slowness of publication: 'il a tout revu (he is speaking of M. Saglio), tout relu, vérifié ces milliers de notes, refondu un grand nombre d'articles pour assurer l'unité de l'ouvrage, sans compter tous ceux qui sont restés son œuvre exclusive.'

Many topics omitted in Smith's and Rich's dictionaries, find a place here, as mythology. The article *Alphabetum* by Lenormant is (as many others are) a complete treatise, occupying 30 pages, and illustrated by 11 plates. References, always at the foot of the page, are attached to each statement of the text, and a bibliography concludes each article. The writers are evidently masters of the literature of their subjects, and references are in general precise and made to the latest editions. Criticism of details would be out of place in dealing in a few lines with a work of vast labour; we would rather congratulate the editor and publishers on the acceleration of their pace (No. 6 appeared in 1879, No. 7 in 1880, No. 8 in 1882,