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***Petronius*: with an English translation by Michael Heseltine. *Seneca, Apocolocyntosis*: with an English translation by W. H. D. Rouse. Heinemann and the Macmillan Co.**

H. W. Garrod

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the camp: the camp, as we know, often became the mediaeval city in England and other provinces, which makes an interesting point for us moderns. The remarks on the principles of decoration (p. 62) are worth reading; and the curious may then examine the new Town Halls of our artistic age, and ask what principles are followed there: to the critical eye, modern ornaments seem to be stuck on anywhere with gum, whether they be Tudor beams an inch thick, or Renaissance still life. There is very little original in Roman architecture, but the fornix seems to be a Roman invention. The system of land-surveying and measurement, described by the *gromatici*, is also highly instructive, and may be new to many; but this, like all such technical subjects, illuminates the literature here and there. So with amphitheatres, *circi*, roads, drains, in all these topics the reader finds not only a clear and full account of the how and the why, but sidelights on ancient life.

In the sketch of Roman religion, if we have not the sympathetic touch that Mr. Warde Fowler gives, we have as before a thoroughly trustworthy account of the significant facts, illustrated from the remains of ancient art. For example, the account of marriage gives just what we want to know, and what we usually miss in the voluminous notes of commentators. So also in the rites of Mithras and other religious associations.

It is impossible to describe or to criticize such a mass of details in our space; but wherever I have examined the book with the inquiring mind of the learner, I have found what I wanted; everywhere, that is, except sometimes in the Index, which, full as it is, does not contain everything. It might have been worth while, for the sake of babes, to say what exactly were the names of the silver and copper coins most often found in collections: the names may be inferred, but they are not so clearly indicated as they might be. The prohibition of using anything but wood in the *pons sublicius* is hardly likely to be due to the reason stated (p. 76). A bridge could be quite easily destroyed, even if it were put together with tenpenny nails.

W. H. D. R.

Morphologie Historique du Latin (Nouvelle Collection à l'Usage des Classes, XXXII.), par A. ERNOUT. Vol. I. Small 8vo. pp. xiii., 367. Paris: Librairie C. Klincksieck. Price 3 fr. 50 c.

FOR this Manual, a neighbouring volume of Niedermann's delightful little '*Phonétique Historique du Latin*,' a brief notice will suffice. M. Ernout tells anew the oft-told tale of Latin Linguistics, without, so far as we can see, adding much of his own. But he writes in an interesting style with all a Frenchman's *clarté*, and is free from the common fault of writers on this subject. They know Latin words only from the dictionary, not from the Latin authors. They find in their dictionary, let us say, '*bat*, *Interject.*' and proceed to search in other languages for affinities of this Latin Interjection, while, all the time, the word is a mere creation of Plautus' fancy (*Epid.* 95): '*At enim—bat enim! nihil est istuc.*' M. Ernout is not of the Bat-tribe; words do not, for him, exist only in dictionaries; he knows, and loves, Latin literature. But if he has leisure and opportunity for something more ambitious than this little manual, why does he spend his time in doing what has so often been done before?

W. M. LINDSAY.

Petronius: with an English translation by MICHAEL HESELTINE. Seneca, *Apocolocyntosis*: with an English translation by W. H. D. ROUSE. Heinemann and the Macmillan Co.

THIS Translation is one of the now familiar Loeb series. It may, I think, safely be said, without any disparagement of the series as a whole, that this is far and away the best volume in Mr. Loeb's collection. I should myself be inclined to say that it is the best translation that I know of an ancient author. Every page is full of clever and telling phrases, and the whole is so wonderfully natural and spirited that one marvels how so much vitality can go hand in hand with such close and excellent scholarship.

I have noted, however, one bad

mistake and one bad habit: and, lest I should seem wholly uncritical in my admiration of Mr. Heseltine's book, I will mention both. At 132 Mr. Heseltine renders *perfricata fronte* by 'after rubbing my forehead'—which is meaningless in the context: the Latin means, here as elsewhere, 'behaving in a brazen fashion,' 'bluffing.' At 71 *sestertium trecentiens* is rendered by 'thirty millions.' This, as Mr. Heseltine of course knows, is something like 120 times too much; and an English reader will be hopelessly misled. This bad habit Mr. Heseltine carries with him to a good many other places where he has to deal with sums of money.

At 46 *si resiliert* means, surely, 'if he shews a reaction from this taste': cf. *resiluit* in Seneca, *N.Q.* IV. a, l. 10. At 131 does not *peracto* go with *carmine*? At 41 could not Mr. Heseltine re-write the only clumsy sentence in his book—*dum haec loquimur e.q.s?* and might he not strike out an occasional 'damn my soul'—such phrases are mostly more striking than the Latin.

These are small blemishes in a translation which I could wish to see widely known (though I would not have all the world read Petronius). Mr. Heseltine's text is that of Buecheler, which combines immense merits with some obvious defects. I am tempted to make one critical suggestion. At 54 fin. Mr. Heseltine prints Scheffer's *vulneratum* for the *liberatum* of the MS.—a conjecture palaeographically little plausible. Is not the true correction *tuberatum*?

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Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum. Vol. lx. S. Aureli Augustini Opera. Sect. viii., pars. i. Ed. C. F. VRBA ET J. ZYCHA. 8vo. Pp. xx+742. Vienna: Tempsky, 1913. M. 22.

PROFESSORS VRBA and Zycha have now published the first of the two sections of St. Augustine which they undertook. The second was published some

years ago, and they now give an index to both. This is Vrba's only contribution to the present edition; Zycha has been engaged upon it from the first. We are not told how the work has been divided between the editors. This volume contains five treatises, four dealing with the Pelagian controversy and the fifth, 'De Natura et Origine Animae,' with psychology, but with a view to the same debate. All were written between 412 and 420, and are businesslike arguments, the interest of which is chiefly technical. The MSS., as usual with Augustine, are many and good. In one case the editors do not venture to distribute them into families, and in all cases the cross-connections between the groups are numerous. The Index verborum et locutionum is long, but not so full on the grammatical side as in other volumes of the Corpus. It is not likely, however, that any locutions of interest are peculiar to these treatises. Some difficulty in the use of this edition will be caused by the fact that these volumes, containing only part of the anti-Pelagian treatises, are indexed by themselves, the remaining writings on this subject having been undertaken by other editors. But this concerns the subject-matter rather than the language of St. Augustine.

Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum. Vol. lxii. S. Ambrosii opera, pars v., recensuit M. PETSCHENIG. 8vo. Pp. xii+539. Vienna: Tempsky, 1913. M. 16.

THE veteran Professor Petschenig, after many other labours for the Vienna Corpus, is now taking a share in the edition of St. Ambrose. His *Expositio Psalmi cxviii.* (119, according to the English notation) was written between 386 and 388, and is an eloquent, if verbose, application of its teaching to practice, combined with a great deal of allegorical interpretation. It was an edifying work and was popular with the monks, so that MSS. are numerous. Dr. Petschenig uses eight ranging between the ninth and eleventh centuries as the basis of his text; seven more have been collated and eleven inspected. But he frankly confesses that he has not been able to classify them in families. This