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W. E. P. Pantin

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the Preface the *prénom* Franciscus is given to Poggio.¹ Walser has recently shown that there is no evidence for this name. At the beginning of the Argument to the *pro Milone* the MSS. give *hanc dixit*, to which various editors have added *orationem* before or after *hanc*. Giarratano inverts this, making *hanc* the addition. The use of italics in the case of words wanting in the MSS. and supplied from Cicero is capricious (*cf.*

e.g. 18. 14 and 58. 13-14). Some notes on minute points of orthography seem superfluous, *e.g.* 30. 17 *presertim P.* On the other hand, there is no note on 76. 14, where *ius* is bracketed (after Manutius). On p. 89. 15 *n. Verr.* 1. 30 appears to be a slip for *Actio Prima* 1. 30.

The work, which is beautifully printed, appears in the *Collezione di testi e monumenti Romani*, edited by Ettore Pais and F. Stella Maranca.

¹ *Cf. Class. Rev.* 1915, p. 249.

ALBERT C. CLARK.

MANUEL DES ÉTUDES GRECQUES ET LATINES.

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'Ce livre renferme l'ensemble des faits et des idées indispensables à la connaissance de l'antiquité classique, à la lecture des auteurs grecs et latins.' 'Le Manuel est composé d'après les sources, c'est-à-dire d'après les textes des auteurs anciens, interprétés d'accord avec les travaux de la philologie moderne. L'auteur y a réuni des renseignements dispersés dans un grand nombre de recueils très divers, dont beaucoup sont peu répandus et difficiles à consulter.'

These quotations give a good idea of the nature of this work. It is a concise reference book covering the whole field of classical studies in 880 pages. It will be useful to many, but especially to isolated scholars who have not access to a large library and do not often meet people who share their interests. That is the position of many teachers of the classics.

Professor Laurand is well qualified for his task. That he is an explorer capable of pointing the way into new paths he has shown in his *Études sur le style des discours de Cicéron*. But in this book his object is to make known 'moins les résultats de mes propres recherches que l'état actuel de la science,' and that he has done with great success. He has a remarkably wide knowledge of the literature of scholarship. He is very skilful in the arrangement of his material and in the exposition of facts and theories. He shows good judgment in distinguishing what has been definitely proved from what has been merely shown to be probable. Where opposite views are taken by competent scholars he gives a clear account of both and the reasons on either side. (The eight pages on the Homeric question are a notable example.)

It would, of course, be possible in a work treating of such a large number of subjects to point out small errors and omissions here and there. In certain chapters compression has, in my opinion, been carried too far. But in general I have been surprised to find how much valuable and accurate information is given in a few pages. In some cases this information has not yet been included in the larger books in common use.

Perhaps the most valuable feature to an English scholar is the bibliography; for we have not any equally comprehensive and recent guide to the choice of books. The author has a very extensive knowledge of English, French

and German works, and he has made his selection with great care and judgment. The short notes which he has added in some cases will often prove useful. For instance, in the chapter on Plato among the ten English books mentioned are Burnet's text ('la seule édition complète établie d'après les plus anciens manuscrits') and Phaedo ('importante introduction'); among the works by foreign scholars are C. Ritter's *Platon, sein Leben, seine Schriften, seine Lehre* ('le plus au courant comme ouvrage d'ensemble'), and his *Neue Untersuchungen über Pl.* ('recherches de détail complétant le précédent.')

One feels throughout the author's enthusiasm for his subject. It is expressed most fully in some of the chapters of Fasc. VII.—e.g. 'Si les grands humanistes du XVI^e siècle revenaient de nos jours, ils admireraient certainement les progrès qu'a fait la science de l'antiquité, ils se plaindraient à

lire tant de nouveaux textes découverts depuis leur temps, à relire les anciens dans des éditions plus correctes, à saisir par des méthodes plus précises certaines fines nuances de la pensée qui leur avaient échappé. Mais si on venait leur dire que les beaux instruments perfectionnés au XX^e siècle sont des instruments de dissection, qu'il suffit de comprendre les auteurs classiques et qu'on ne cherchera plus à les goûter, à les sentir, à les aimer, alors, sans doute, ils penseraient que leurs descendants sont tombés dans une étrange et profonde barbarie.'

Each Fascicule is provided with an excellent Table of Contents and Index, so that it is easy to find what one wants. Print and paper are good.

Some Fascicules have been noticed in earlier volumes of *Class. Rev.* (XXIX. 61; XXXIII. 164).

W. E. P. PANTIN.

LINGUISTIQUE HISTORIQUE ET LINGUISTIQUE GÉNÉRALE.

Linguistique historique et linguistique générale. Par A. MEILLET. One volume. 8vo. Pp. viii + 335. Paris: Champion, 1921.

In this volume, given to the world under the auspices of the Société de linguistique de Paris, Professor Meillet has collected various essays and addresses on philological subjects published by him during the last sixteen years. They are none of them intended principally for specialists, but are in their treatment either popular or philosophic; they deal with their subjects chiefly in broad outlines, and, by the nature of the case, tend to reproduce the same theses, and the same arguments and often the same examples to support them. The essay which gives its title to the book first appeared in *Scientia* three years ago; but the first place is given to the writer's inaugural lecture, delivered in 1906, when he succeeded M. Bréal at the Collège de France; in it he lays down the main principles which his teaching has followed.

One is struck throughout by the clear-

ness with which M. Meillet enunciates his propositions, his courtesy to opponents, his sound commonsense, and the extreme rigour of his method. Nothing could be more crushing than his exposure of the muddled etymological pronouncements of an unnamed French dictionary (pp. 291 ff.). Nothing again could be more neatly put than his summary of the relation of dialects to the standard language in French, English, and German respectively, and the discussion of Greek dialect phenomena which follows (pp. 122 ff.), though we doubt if Professor Meillet appreciates the anti-London feeling entertained by the inhabitants of the Midlands and North—a feeling as pronounced in linguistic matters as in social and economic; the present writer often feels 'choqué' (to use the author's own word) to hear what he regards as gross Cockneyisms proclaimed by the new school as 'standard English.'

Phonetic change, operating by fixed law; false analogy; borrowings: these are the three principles in accordance with which languages develop; and the author stresses the third in particular,