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***L'Emploi du Participe Présent Latin à l'Époque
Républicaine.* Par J. Marouzeau. I vol. 10" × 6½". Pp.
84. Paris: Champion, 1910. Fr. 3.**

W. E. P. Pantin

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find that Mr. Gardiner denounces (and I think with justice) the grotesque and artificial method which the authorities are pleased to call 'Hellenic'; and it is reasonable to suppose that if his criticism were brought to the notice of the officials, this ungraceful performance would soon vanish from the programme.

In one small point I venture to question Mr. Gardiner's judgment. Fig. 112 represents two men wrestling, and he describes it as a not very satisfactory illustration of *παράθεσις* (the manoeuvre by which a side-hold is effected). To me it seems to be an excellent picture of a 'cross-buttock,' the commonest trick-throw in Cumbrian wrestling. The figure on the right has only to fling his opponent's body across his own to hurl him off his legs; and it should be observed that in so doing he places himself in precisely the same position in relation to his opponent. It is merely a question who gets first 'heave': possibly this is the reason why

this knock-out throw is so seldom used by good wrestlers—the attacker, if detected, is so easily caught in his own trap.

But this is only a detail. The book as a whole is written in a bright and good-humoured style, and has true sportsmanship embedded in every page. It will act as an excellent tonic for boys afflicted with the athletic craze and a decadent passion for statistics and records. It ought to find a place in every school library and on every prize list, and I hope that all librarians and head-masters will carefully consider it for these purposes.

I had almost omitted to mention one of the most fascinating features of the book—its illustrations. They are of many kinds and derived from many sources—photography, gems, pottery, coins, and what not. They are uniformly excellent, and (what is more) they are truly illustrative of the text.

R. B. LATTIMER.

SHORT NOTICES

L'Emploi du Participe Présent Latin à l'Époque Républicaine. Par J. MAROUZEAU. I vol. 10" x 6½". Pp. 84. Paris: Champion, 1910. Fr. 3.

WE have here an interesting study by an experienced investigator. M. has examined Pl., Ter., Cato, Varro (r.r.), Caesar (B.G. only), and his continuers, Sall., Catullus, Lucr. He has also made 'sondages confirmatifs' in Nepos and in the following works of Cic.: *in Cat.*, *pro Marc.*, *pro Lig.*, *de Divinatione*. It is to be regretted that he has not made a fuller study of the language of Cic. One constantly feels, especially in the chapter on the 'Relation du Participe avec le Verbe Principal,' that the evidence is incomplete, that the most important witness has not been called. *E.g.* on p. 27, where the participle is compared with the gerund (*e.g.* Pl., *ut cruciari . . . currens* with Ter. *miserrimus fui fugitando*), Sall. is the only prose writer cited; it would be well to refer to Lebreton's list of Ciceronian examples (*Études sur la Langue*

et la Gram. de Cic., pp. 400-404). Again, we read on p. 33: 'Seul Salluste adjoint au participe régime un adverbe ou une conjonction: Iug. 38, 2: *veluti cedentem*.' Yet Cic. uses *ut* and *quasi* in the same way: *eum* (i.e. *animum deus*) . . . *ut dominum atque imperantem oboedienti prae-fecit corpori* (Ti. 21).

But, though M. does not give an adequate account of the use of the participle in classical prose, he gives in considerable detail the history of its gradually extending use up to Cic.'s time and among many of his contemporaries. Some of the results of his researches may be mentioned. It is often said that the present participle is rare in the nominative. M. shows, on the contrary, that from Pl. to Cic. the nom. is commoner than any other case, and that in many writers the nom. of the participle is the only case which is used with any freedom to govern an object or object clause. *E.g.* Terence has a number of examples of the nom. sing. of the types *expectans si quid . . .*; *nuntians me venisse*; *nil suspicans mali*, but his only

examples of *oblique* cases with 'régime verbal' are *dum . . . veniret expectantem; pollicitantem et nihil ferentem; eius noctem orantem*. This preference for the nom., or rather, this avoidance of the oblique cases, is shown by many of Cic.'s contemporaries. 'C'est par le nominatif que le participe présent s'implante de plus en plus dans la langue littéraire; c'est aussi par le nominatif qu'il a conquis peu à peu la faculté d'avoir un régime.'

There is an excellent chapter headed 'Expression du temps.' M.'s conclusion is: 'Le participe n'a pas pour fonction de dater l'action qu'il exprime; . . . c'est par une interprétation, fondée sur le sens de la phrase, le sens et l'aspect des deux verbes, qu'on donne au participe une valeur temporelle.' 'Dans la phrase de César, B. G. vii. 15, 6: *Datur petentibus venia, dissuadente primo Vercingetorige, post concedente* aucun des trois participes n'exprime une action littéralement contemporaine de l'action principale.'

W. E. P. PANTIN.

LIVE LATIN.

Orationes tum Crewianae tum gratulatoriae in Theatro Sheldoniano plerumque habitae auctore W. W. MERRY, D.D. Clarendon Press, 1909.

Orationes et Epistolae Cantabrigienses (1876-1909). By J. E. SANDYS, Litt.D. Macmillan, 1910.

WHAT'S in a name? Something, the reader will think, when he reads the witty pages of Dr. Merry. The subject of the Crewian orations is the same: a sketch of the notable men who have died in the late year, and reflexions on the gaieties of the summer term. But there is much variety in the treatment, many a happy quotation, many a neat jest, the play of fancy over undergraduate flirtations and their 'sisters, their cousins, and their aunts.' Afternoon tea, the Eight Hours' Bill, motor-cars, current events of history, appear in faultless Latin. I have not observed whether all the *clausulae* are Ciceronian: I should think that in the neighbourhood

of Mr. A. C. Clark it behoves a Latinist to be careful, but, for my part, Cicero was not the only man who wrote Latin. I prefer Erasmus to Marcus Antonius Muretus, and Dr. Merry to the *Perioche* of Livy. This we may call the *Perioche* of Oxford, which will be a most instructive study when Ruskin College takes the place of Balliol, and when the House of Commons has asserted the right of every man to have a degree.

Dr. Sandys has not the same opportunity for touching lightly upon the daily life of Cambridge; but his work presents a remarkable series of contemporary portraits. His index of sixteen large pages contains some hundreds of names, those who have been presented for honorary degrees, and other men of eminence; each of these has his biographical sketch, which must have tried his modesty often to hear, although fortunately many of the eminent men in question would not be able to understand their own praises. Dr. Sandys is quite as clever as Dr. Merry in his quotations, but his aim is more serious. Many of them are very happy indeed. His command of Latin is extraordinary, and he has often an allusion to the history of the outside world.

These books help us to understand how needless it was to invent Esperanto.

W. H. D. R.

Corpus Scriptorum ecclesiasticorum Latinorum. Vol. XLVI. *Tyrannii Rufini opera*. Pars I. *Orationum Gregorii Nazianzen novem interpretatio*. Edidit AUGUSTUS ENGELBRECHT.

STUDENTS of Rufinus have had access to his translations of Basil and Origen in the Benedictine editions of the *Clementine Recognitions* in Cotelier and Migne; of other works in Migne's volume of Rufinus (XXIII.). The *Ecclesiastical History*, one of Theodore Mommsen's last works, is printed with the Berlin edition of Eusebius. But these versions from Gregory Nazianzen have hitherto been read only in Muling's edition (Strassburg, 1508) and that of Leipzig (1522), in which latter Oration two is given in a modern version. John Wrobel, more than twenty years ago,