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***Cornelii Taciti Annalium*, Libri V., VI., XI., XII. With introductions and notes, abridged from the larger work of Henry Furneaux, M.A. By H. Pitman, M.A., Lecturer in Classics at the University of Bristol. 2 maps. I vol. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1912. 3s. 6d.**

C. D. Fisher

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might be well if a future edition contained a concise summary of the controversy. It is now difficult to follow as it lies embedded in the various journals named, which are not readily accessible to most readers.

A few misprints may be noted: *Odes* 3, 6, 24; *medidatur*, *Epodes* 8, 19; *povoces*, *Sat.* 1, 2, 128 *latre*.

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The Oxford Book of Latin Verse. From the earliest fragments to the end of the fifth century, A.D. Edited by H. W. GARROD, Fellow of Merton College. Foolscape 8vo. Pp. xliii + 531. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 6s.; or on India paper, 7s. 6d.

THIS is an excellent anthology; all the old favourites are there, from the right Horace and Catullus down to Hadrian's 'Animula vagula blandula.' We confidently recommend classical scholars to put the volume in their rucksack when upon a walking tour, for then, if they are not quite like the man (whom Lamb once met on a coach) who seemed to have all the Bodleian in his pockets, they will, at any rate—and with more comfort—have most of what they love in Latin poetry. In fact a good anthology like this makes one realise more than ever within how small a space what is valuable in Latin poetry can be put.

The introduction stresses the 'Italian' element as distinguished from what is either Greek or Roman, and very rightly points out that all Roman poetry was meant to be *read aloud*—a fact to which many characteristic features are traced. There is a very disparaging remark upon Juvenal on p. 39. To talk of 'the complete unreality of his moral code' and of 'a rhetoric which for ever just misses the fine effects which it laboriously calculates' is rather challenging. Mr. Garrod says that he has been guided in his selection by the desire to include only what is true poetry. If so, why so much Cicero? And the twenty-five to thirty pages of Statius may represent that poet fairly well, but Mr. Garrod's principle would have been better represented if he had included only the little

poem to Sleep, by which we chiefly wish to remember Statius.

There is a short appendix upon the Saturnian metre advocating the 'pure-accentual' theory. The semi-quantitative theory is dismissed rather too lightly in view of the fact that, as pointed out by Professor Arnold, whereas according to the accentual theory such words as *Náevio* and *pópulo* should be equally admissible in the third section, in the extant lines words like *Náevio* occur nearly twenty times as frequently as words like *pópulo* in that position. It seems that we really have not sufficient *data* to be didactic on a point like this. It may be true, as Professor Ramsay held, that the line 'depended for its effect upon the rhythm resulting from the pronunciation of a certain number of syllables in a certain cadence,' but quantity is part of rhythm and cannot be neglected to the extent to which the accentual theory neglects it.

There is also a note upon the Hymn of the Arval Brotherhood in which some very ingenious, but rather numerous, emendations are proposed, and an appendix of translations and imitations.

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Cornelii Taciti Annalium, Libri V., VI., XI., XII. With introductions and notes, abridged from the larger work of Henry Furneaux, M.A. By H. PITMAN, M.A., Lecturer in Classics at the University of Bristol. 2 maps. 1 vol. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1912. 3s. 6d.

THIS volume 'is designed to serve the needs of students requiring a less copious and advanced commentary than that given in Mr. Furneaux's large edition,' and as such it seems to be satisfactory. The introductory chapters are carefully abridged and the surviving notes deal with the main difficulties. Still the process of compression is likely to involve a certain loss of juice, and the historical introductions make rather dry reading. Perhaps it would have been wiser to extinguish the section on syntax altogether; the book is intended for students on the brink of silver Latin, and a general account of tendencies like that

in Professor Summer's edition of the selected letters of Seneca, or, better still, a criticism of Tacitus on the lines of Norden in his *Antike Kuntsprosa*, would have been more stimulating. As it is we are told once more, as Dräger told Furneaux, that Tacitus prefers unusual forms like 'claritudo' and 'firmitudo' to the forms in 'as.' But there is no sign of the testimony of Gellius that the 'tudo' endings were accounted the more impressive. In one place there is a misleading omission on the question of Graecisms. Furneaux gives the right hint in his introduction, but Mr. Pitman has omitted the sentence in which that hint is contained. It would have been well even to strengthen the position by giving the substance of Nipperdey's note on the subject.

The notes on the text are generally well chosen, but the new versions added by Mr. Pitman are not always happy. Three instances will suffice: 'Sanctitate domus priscum ad morem' (V. 1), 'pure in her home life, in the old style'; 'virilibus curis feminarum vitia exuerat' (VI. 25), 'had put off feminine vices by assuming masculine interests,' where the idiomatic use of 'exuerat' is entirely missed; 'contumelia' (XI. 6), 'reprimand.' Sometimes the principle of selection is hard to follow. In the note on V. 4 'eoque—creditus' the reference to Suet. Tib. should surely have been given, and a reader is quite likely to be mystified in XII. 24 by the suppression of the reference to Suet. *Cl.* 41. As the note stands the correspondence between the speech of Claudius and the speech of Canuleius is left unexplained.

Some of the more difficult passages receive extra comment. VI. 16, however, is not made clearer by the doubtful interpretation of 'versura': the note on this passage at the foot of Professor Ramsay's translation is more satisfactory. In XII. 40 the commentary is rather deficient: something more should have been added about the relation of the movement there described to the events of *Histories* III. 45.

Mr. Pitman was very likely right to refrain from much textual criticism. Since, however, he includes several minor points, 'principi,' VI. 26, 'opperi,' XI. 12 (both notes are incomplete),

he might well have given some attention to the very interesting problem of 'tantum inter extrema superbiae gerebat,' XI. 37. There is the same want of scale in the note on 'praegressus' in that same chapter. There can be no doubt about its meaning, but the more difficult 'praefestinans' of V. 10 is passed over in silence.

The book is handy, and no misprints have been detected.

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Sermo Latinus: a Short Guide to Latin Prose Composition. By J. P. POSTGATE, Litt.D. New edition, revised and greatly augmented. Pp. vi+186. Macmillan and Co.

ALL teachers of Latin will welcome the reappearance of *Sermo Latinus* in a new and enlarged edition: if the present reviewer may judge at all for himself, they will more and more recognise with increasing experience its excellence as a guide for both learner and instructor. Nothing material has been changed, as nothing needed to be changed, in the introductory part. 'Read some portion of a Latin author before translating an English passage,' 'Avoid out-of-the-way words,' 'No sentence is well constructed unless it compels the reader to go on to the end before he can satisfy himself'—the rules for order, the rules for metaphors, all the old and none the less admirable maxims are still there, not supplying any 'easy road to Latin Prose,' but putting in the hands of pupils the implements whereby they may achieve the difficult but most educative and repaying task of recasting English thought in a Latin form. This part of the book is the same: the passages selected for translation have been much increased in number. There are versions of all in an accompanying Key: the names of the authors, which include those of M. T. Cicero, C. J. Caesar, and T. Livius, may be generally taken as a guarantee of scholarship. It would be difficult, and perhaps dangerous, to attempt to award the palm. A reviewer may hesitate between one or two of Dr. Verrall's, a version by Cicero of a passage about 'Mr. Sullivan' and 'Pun-