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The Death of Virgil *The Death of Virgil: a dramatic narrative.* By T. H. Warren, M.A., Hon. D.C.L., President of Magdalen College, Oxford, Vice-Chancellor of the University. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell; London: John Murray, 1907, 3s. net.

H. Rackham

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the common archetype of this last and of the Escorial MS. ascending very nearly to the days of Augustine. Petschenig says nothing as to the scriptorium in which the Escorial MS. may have been written. In fact his critical preface, though not inadequate, is much slighter than is usual in the *Vienna Corpus*. In these two treatises St. Augustine is in his most business-like mood, neither eloquent nor conversational, and therefore the language does not offer much that is striking, though the excellent evidence for orthography makes the *De Baptismo* very instructive. But we shall not know Augustine as a writer till this edition is crowned by an adequate grammatical index.

E. W. WATSON.

Christ Church, Oxford.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA STUDIES.

University of Nevada Studies. Vol. I. No. 2.
1908.

THIS publication contains four studies by J. E. Church, Jr., of which the first is a sympathetic account of the writer's teacher, the lamented Prof. Furtwängler, with a characteristic photograph of the professor as he sat resting without his coat in the monastery of Aegina. The second and longest is on the identity of the child in Virgil's fourth *Eclogue*, in opposition to Prof. E. K. Rand, who is an ardent supporter of the claims of a son of Pollio. The main argument here is the devotion of the poet to the family of the Caesars, and the impossibility that 'the royal son in the Pollio' can be other than a Caesar. With this a part author of the volume entitled Virgil's *Messianic Eclogue* must naturally agree, and it is pleasant to find that Mr. Church had formulated his argument before he had seen that volume, which was generously sent him by his opponent 'in order that I might not be lonesome in my obstinacy.' The third paper is a fully satisfactory disposal of the view that in *Aeneid* I. 249, 'placida compostus pace quievit,' Virgil is representing Antenor as resting in the tomb, and not in peaceful re-

tirement after a strenuous life. It contains interesting examples of the use of *pax* and *componere*, in literature and sepulchral inscriptions, in both these senses; but with the result that *pax* cannot be proved to have been used of rest in death till after Virgil's time. The fourth paper is a discussion of the puzzling couplet in Propertius IV. 3. 47-48:

Nec me tardarent Scythiae iuga, cum pater altas
Africus in glaciem frigore nectit aquas,

where Mr. Church defends the MS. reading Africus, on the ground that south winds may be violent and even cold (as *auster* is *frigidus* in Propertius II. 26-36). So far so good. It is perhaps better to let *Africus* stand, as no emendation is convincing; but the word *pater* is still a difficulty, and the ingenious attempt here made to improve on it will hardly recommend itself to editors.

W. W. F.

THE DEATH OF VIRGIL.

The Death of Virgil: a dramatic narrative.

By T. H. WARREN, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.,
President of Magdalen College, Oxford,
Vice-Chancellor of the University.
Oxford: B. H. Blackwell; London:
John Murray, 1907, 3s. net.

WE are told that Virgil dying at Brindisi desired to commit his imperfect epic to the flames, but was overruled by those about him. This scene has given Mr. Warren the groundwork of a 'dramatic narrative' in verse, in which the scraps of tradition, scanty but sufficiently definite, about Virgil's life and personality are skilfully interwoven with such indications of his mind and purpose as his own work reveals. The writer is soaked in Virgil and Virgilian lore. The result is a presentation of the poet and his art more real and more pleasing than formal literary history can create. The method is that of Browning, and so in places is the manner: *e.g.* (a translation from Donatus):

How will they deal with all I left uncertain . . .
Mere stop-gap stuff, provisional scaffolding,
Where the pure Parian pillars were to come?

Surely here the ghost of Browning moved

the pen. But it would be untrue to imply that Mr. Warren's work is imitative. His blank verse is never tame, and has much variety of movement. Virgil is still a magician, as he was in the Middle Ages, and all under his enchantment will be grateful for this tribute to its power.

H. RACKHAM.

Christ's College, Cambridge.

SOME SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Syntax of High-School Latin, by L. Byrne (Chicago University Press, 83 cents, post free). *Latin Prose Composition*, by W. R. Hardie (Arnold, 4s. 6d. net). *Select Epigrams from the Greek Anthology*, by J. W. Mackail (Longmans, 2s. net). *Hellenica Oxyrhynchica cum Theopompi et Cratippi fragmentis*, by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt (Clarendon Press). *C. Plini Secundi Epistolarum*, Libri IX., Epp. ad Traianum, et Panegyricus; recensuit R. C. Kukulä (Teubner, M. 3; cloth, M. 3.60). *C. Plini Epistolae Selectae* (Vienna, Graeser, k. 2.40; text only, k. .80). *Griechischer Lyriker im Auswahl*, von A. Biese (Leipzig, Freytag, and Vienna, Tempsky, two parts, M. 1.20). *Plutarch: Aristides*, by J. Simon (Teubner, two parts, text and notes, M. 1.80). *Virgil's Aeneis nebst ausgewählten Stücken des Bucolica und Georgica*, W. Klonček (Freytag, Tempsky, M. 2.50). *Sophocles, Oedipus Tyrannus*, by A. Lange (Berlin, Weidmann, M. 1.80). *Colloquia Latina from Erasmus and Altera Colloquia Latina*, by G. M. Edwards (Cambridge University Press, boards, 9d. each). *Caesar Imperator*, by J. W. E. Pearce (Dent, 1s. 4d.). *The Famulus of Terence*, edited by J. Sergeant and A. G. S. Raynor (Clarendon Press, 2s.). *The Agricola of Tacitus*, by A. R. Stuart (Macmillan Company, 40 cents). *Livy IX.*, by W. B. Anderson (Cambridge Press, 3s. 6d.). *Thucydides III.*, by E. C. Marchant (Macmillan, 3s. 6d.).

MISS BYRNE has made an attempt to do for syntax what Mr. Lodge did for vocabulary: she has analysed the syntax of the books which appear to dominate American schools, Caesar *B.G.* 1-5, Virgil *Aen.* 1-6, and six speeches of Cicero. About 50,000 facts are tabulated, and a glance at the tables of statistics must certainly surprise anyone. Thus the impersonals *miseret* etc. only occur fourteen times, *interest* three times, the abl. of comparison twenty-two, *ne* and *2nd pers. subjunc.* never; by far the commonest subordinate construction is the dependent question. The tables are very instructive for deciding what constructions to use early in teaching Latin; but we really need something more, since these books are not everything. For the teacher, however, who wants to work in the right way, this book is indispensable.

Mr. Hardie's book will be highly useful in more

advanced work, both to the learner and the teacher; for it contains a number of hints on style and idiom which have not been given before, or at least have not been so well put. An instance is the distinction between *habeo* and *est mihi*. There is also a good selection of passages for translation.

A few welcome texts may next be mentioned. Mr. Mackail has published the Greek text of his charming selections from the Anthology. The schoolboy will have at last a collection of the best epigrams, which will open to him a new field of pleasure and profit; and the scholar will carry it about in his pocket. The more advanced student and the historian will be grateful for a reprint of the Oxyrhynchus historical fragments, over which there has been so much controversy, together with the remains of the authors to whom one or other scholar has assigned them. A handy text of Pliny has long been wanted, and Messrs. Teubner have published one; while the same editor (R. C. Kukulä) has edited for Graeser of Vienna a selection from the epistles, chosen for their bearing on life and letters under the Empire, in two forms, the plain text, and text with German introduction and commentary. We recommend this edition. The notes are scholarly and useful for those who can read German, and the text is admirably printed, with good margins. A handy practical edition of select Greek lyrics comes from Professor Biese. The authors include all those of importance, amongst whom we may name Tyrtaeus, Simonides, Solon, Theognis, Alcman, Alcaeus, Sappho, Stesichorus, Anacreon, Bacchylides, and the tragedians, with a number of epigrammatists. Plutarch's *Aristides* is also published by Teubner. The print is as clear as German Greek type can be, but it is not so good as the Pliny by a long way. The Virgil text may be useful to those who prefer a selection, but the Oxford complete text is superior in every way, and not much dearer; this contains, however, a dictionary of proper names. The *Oedipus Tyrannus* is not well printed, but it contains a pamphlet of notes in a pocket which some may be glad to have.

Amongst English books, four deserve special mention. The *Famulus* is Terence's Eunuch, purged and shortened, and provided with brief practical notes. The play is easy to understand, and it is a good school book. Another good book for beginners is Mr. Pearce's *Caesar Imperator*, which is written in simple Latin on the lines of Arnold's *Basis Latina*. The other two are Mr. Edwards's *Colloquia Latina* and *Altera Colloquia* from Erasmus: these are bright, easy, and interesting to the schoolboy.

Mr. Stuart's *Agricola* has a number of improvements in the text from the Jesi MS. The book is otherwise useful, although the notes are not altogether such as would be required in English schools.

Mr. Anderson's *Livy IX.* is a more ambitious piece of work, and shows originality of treatment, besides a very thorough examination of all diffi-