

Preface he claims some originality for his work, and states that it is written from an Italian point of view. The originality is not obvious, and the literary judgments, though sane, are not striking. The strength of the author appears to lie in his power of compression, the skilful use which he has made of his materials, and his great industry. He has drawn chiefly from Teuffel and the 'monumental' work of Schanz, and made great use of the reviews and notices to be found in Bursian's *Jahresbericht*. He gives a selection from the monographs which have appeared in recent years upon the various authors, and claims to have studied them himself. The text is accompanied by notes arranged in three classes: (a) To elucidate and amplify the text; (b) dealing with the *fontes*; (c) giving the chief MSS., critical editions, transactions, etc. The notes are not given at the foot of the page, but succeed the text, and it is often necessary to look back several pages in order to find the re-

ference. This method has some inconveniences. Thus i. 239 we find

(28) A. *È un delle migliori opere di Cicerone, la migliore tra le filosofiche.*

The name of the treatise is not given, and it is necessary to look back to p. 229 to find that (28) = *De Fimibus*.

There are some natural omissions in the lists of authorities. Thus the Harleian MS. 2682, though mentioned for other speeches of Cicero, is not given as an authority for the text of the *Miloniana*. The subject of rhythm in Latin prose-writers, which has been so much discussed in recent years, receives only scanty reference. It will be gathered that Professor Amatucci's work is likely to be of use to students outside of his own country. No other book of its size contains so much information, and its cheapness is quite extraordinary.

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## NOTES AND NEWS

ALTHOUGH it bears only indirectly upon our work, we wish to call attention to the Classical French Theatre Association, which has just issued an attractive programme of drama, music, and lectures. These help our under-

standing of one of the chief heirs of Latin culture in Europe. Further particulars may be had from the Comte de Croze, 89, Fitzjohn's Avenue, London, N.W. 3.

## CORRESPONDENCE

*To the Editors of the CLASSICAL REVIEW.*

DR. LEAF'S second letter in your August-September number makes it unnecessary for me to repeat what I said in a reply to it which waited too long for information from Athens, and so was too late for that issue. I will only observe that it was he, not I, who was 'misinformed.' I had known for some time that nearly a dozen sites had been discovered, not one only, and that there was reason to believe that a settlement 'at Corinth' was Mycenaean, like the rest. Dr. Leaf hopes it was not. We shall soon know for certain.

Meantime, however important his particular point may be for his prophecy, it does not seem to matter to those who oppose his latest view of the *Catalogue*. For already thus much is clear, that there was in Mycenaean times effective occupation of the region of Corinth, and that there were—I quote the *Classical Journal*—

'extensive trade relations with Crete and the Aegean Islands, and with settlements in Argolis and in Central Greece.' The soil and climate, which Dr. Leaf has misdescribed in his book in terms so disparaging that one must marvel that a great city was ever founded and flourished there, did not deter the Mycenaean. They, like their predecessors and successors, appreciated the importance of the locality for trade. We always knew that there was a 'natural harbour at Cenchrae,' but we now know it was a Mycenaean port. About Lechaem also I believe Dr. Leaf is wrong. There is in the tradition a claim by the Corinthians that it was the first artificial port ever created. It may well have been created in Mycenaean times; its creation would surely have been a trifle to the builders of Mycenae. But, be that as it may, the fact is, in spite of what Dr. Leaf has written to the contrary, that the shore in the vicinity is well adapted to shipping of the

Mycenaean kind. Trade thence across the Gulf to Central Greece appears to have been active, and, personally, I do not doubt there would be some trade along the Isthmus, however *δυσόδοτος* the route may have been. The whole region was evidently dominated by the lords of Mycenae. They could either permit traffic to cross from Cenchrae to Lechaeum, or constrain it to Nauplia and the route past their great *τελώνιον* in the mountains to Corinth and the Gulf. Perhaps in this restraint of trade they only imitated their great predecessor, Sisyphus. There is a hint in the tradition about that *κέρδιστος ἀνδρῶν*, who is said to have 'promoted navigation and commerce.' He made the Isthmus impassable by rolling stones down on travellers, and that procedure may reflect some embargo on the land traffic designed to favour the direct route between the then Lechaeum and Northern Greece.

The 'foundation of my arguments' has not been 'knocked away'—yet. So far as one can judge at present, it seems they have been strengthened, and that Unitarians, pitied by some reviewers of *Homer and History*, have good ground for awaiting without trepidation a full statement of the results of these excavations, and the light it is anticipated they will throw on the prehistory of the Peloponnesus. Whatever the issue of Dr. Leaf's prediction, there seems to be good reason for believing

that 'Homer' and the *Catalogue* are sound in regard to *ἀφνειὸς Κόρινθος*. His excision of the passage in 'Homer' in which it is mentioned is arbitrary and negligible.—Yours, etc.,

A. SHEWAN.

*St. Andrews.*

*To the Editors of THE CLASSICAL REVIEW.*

Professor Housman says (*Class. Rev.* XVII. 390) that only one certain emendation has ever been made in the text of Persius. May I through the medium of your columns present him with another? The Epigram that does duty for *Prologue* is, as they print it, halt and maimed, without a leg to stand on; in fine, no epigram at all. And who's to blame? Not Persius, but the monk (God rest his soul!) who expurgated the poem for the fastidious reader—the St. Jerome?—of his day. Give the poor thing its due: write in the last line 'caicare for 'cātare' (*i.e. cantare*), and it may become less prim and proper, but at least it will stand on its own legs again. And anyone who has chanced to pass through a rookery in spring will admit the force and aptness of the expression as a set-off against its coarseness and bear the precocious author no lasting ill-will.

I am, sir, etc.,

'IUS SUUM CUIQUE.'

September 11, 1918.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

All publications which have a bearing on Classical Studies will be entered in this list if they are sent for review. The price should in all cases be stated.

\*\* Excerpts or Extracts from Periodicals and Collections will not be included unless they are also published separately.

- Barker* (E.) Greek Political Theory: Plato and his Predecessors. New edition. 9" × 6". Pp. xiv + 404. London: Methuen and Co., 1918. Cloth, 14s. net.
- Begbie* (H.) Living Water: Chapters from the Romance of the Poor Student. 7½" × 5". Pp. 210. London: Headley Bros., 1918. Paper boards, 2s. 6d. net.
- Benton* (P. A.) A Book of Anniversaries. 7" × 4½". Pp. 170. Oxford: University Press, 1918. 3s. net.
- Byrne* (L.) The Syntax of High School Latin. Revised edition. 9" × 6". Pp. xii + 60. Chicago: University Press, 1918. Cloth, 75 cents net.
- Fowler* (W. W.) Virgil's Gathering of the Clans. Second edition, revised. Pp. vi + 98. Aeneas at the Site of Rome. Second edition, revised. Pp. x + 130. 8" × 5". Oxford: Blackwell, 1918. Cloth, 4s. 6d. net each.
- Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*. Vol. XXIX. 8" × 5¾". Pp. viii + 178. Harvard Press and Oxford University Press, 1918. Paper boards, 6s. 6d. net.
- Leopold* (H. M. R.) De Ontwikkeling van het Heidendom in Rome. 10" × 6½". Pp. xvi + 162. Rotterdam: W. L. and J. Brusse.
- Nachmanson* (E.) Erotiani vocum Hippocraticarum Collectio, cum Fragmentis. 9" × 5¾". Pp. xxxii + 156. Göteborg: Eranos' Förlag; London: Williams and Norgate, 1918. Kr. 10.
- Roehl* (H.) Epistula Novi Mariti. Prize Poem and others, highly commended. Also Report on the foregoing. 10" × 6½". Amsterdam: J. Muller, 1918.
- Stampini* (E.) Rivista di Filologia e di Istruzione Classica, Anno 46, Fasc. 3. 9½" × 6½". Pp. 305-384. Turin: G. Chiantore, 1918.
- Thomas* (M. A.) Notice sur le Manuscrit Latin 4788 du Vatican, contenant une traduction de la Consolatio Philosophiae de Boëce. 11½" × 9". Pp. 66. Paris: C. Klincksieck, 1917. Fr. 3.
- Translations of Christian Literature*. Series I.: St. Dionysius of Alexandria: Letters and Treatises (C. L. Feltoe). Pp. 110. 3s. 6d. net. The Lausiac History of Palladius (W. K. L. Clarke). Pp. 188. 5s. net. 7½" × 5". London: S.P.C.K., 1918. Cloth, 5s. net.
- Verrua* (P.) L'Eloquenza di Lucio Marone Siculo. 12½" × 8½". Pp. 28. Pisa: F. Mariotti, 1918.
- White* (N. J. D.) Libri Sancti Patricii. Texts for Students, No. 4. 7" × 5". Pp. 32. London: S.P.C.K., 1918. 6d. net.
- Whittaker* (T.) The Neo-Platonists. Second edition, with a supplement on the Commentaries of Proclus. 9" × 6". Pp. xvi + 320. Cambridge: University Press, 1918. Cloth, 12s. net.