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Fowler's preface: "In the darkest year that Europe has known since the tenth century, being too old and deaf to be of any active service to the country, I have found myself invigorated by fresh reading of Homer, Virgil, Milton, Wordsworth, and some of the poets who like them are my very old friends."

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A Classical Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Biography, Geography, and Mythology, edited by H. B. WALTERS. With 580 Illustrations. Cambridge, at the University Press: New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916. 1103 pp. \$6.50.

The general quality of this useful manual may be inferred from the statement that it is based "to a certain extent" on the Companions to Greek and Latin Studies recently issued by the Cambridge University Press. It is primarily a dictionary of classical antiquities, for the use of students at the Universities and in the upper forms of Public Schools. But, in order that the student may have before him the whole field of classical literature, "the scope of the work has been extended to include also all proper names coming under the headings of geography, biography, and mythology, which are likely to come before the notice of the ordinary reader". This list of proper names is incomplete; there is no mention of Virgil's friend Varus, of the lakes Benacus and Larius, of Petronius, or Claudian, or Ausonius, of Calpurnius or Nemesianus. There is a careless statement at p. 793, that the elder Pliny was born "at Novum Comum on the lake of that name". And there are one or two doubtful statements which hardly deserve to be set forth with all the authority of a dictionary. It is by no means certain that Virgil's *fatidica Manto* was the "daughter of Heracles"; and there is surely very little ground for saying that Propertius "appears to have married the lady whom he addresses as Cynthia in his poems". After all that has been written on the question of allegory in the Eclogues, it takes some courage to say that Virgil himself "regards them as allegorical; the flocks are the Roman people, or rather mankind, united under the protection of Imperial Rome, and he himself is a principal shepherd". The treatment of the 'antiquities' proper is much more satisfactory, though there are a few slight inaccuracies even here. The Pont du Gard is "near Nismes" (p. 87), not "at Nismes" (pp. 44, 677); and its height is nearer 160 ft. than 180 ft. Domitian's celebration of the *ludi saeculares* was in 88 A. D., not 83. The

article on Aenigma might mention the riddle in Petronius, c. 58, and a whole book of riddles by Symphosius, in the Anthology. On p. 228 there is a hard saying about the *cicada*: "Though mentioned by Virgil and Ovid, it was, in ordinary life, hardly noticed by the unpoetical Romans". In the headings, some of the long vowels are left unmarked, and *Caliga* (181) is wrong. There are a few misplaced accents, *νεώκορος* (20), *παιδότριβης* (463), *φώσφορος* (493), *Ἑώσφορος* (493). 'Apoxyomeus' (955) should be 'Apoxyomenos'. 'St. Rémy' (103) should be 'St. Remy'.

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