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But these matters are trifles, and are here presented merely to enable the user of the book to make his own corrections readily. No serious or semi-serious student of Latin or of Greek can afford not to avail himself of the interesting and helpful material here presented in readily digestible form. Much less should any teacher neglect it.

ROLAND G. KENT.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Virgilian Studies. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1920. The Growth of the Aeneid. By M. M. CRUMP. 124 pp. 6s. The Sixth Book of the Aeneid. By H. E. BUTLER. 288 pp. 12s.

These are the latest volumes to appear in Blackwell's series of "Virgilian Studies" to which Warde Fowler contributed his three brilliant essays on the Aeneid.

Miss CRUMP argues a thesis which has been argued before, though not so persuasively, and which probably can be neither proved nor disproved. As all students of Vergil know, the poet left his epic incomplete at his death. By an examination of the portions that are or appear to be unfinished, by studying the inconsistencies due to the lack of the final hand, and by using certain obscure statements of the Scholiasts, scholars like Conrads, Sabbadini, Heinze and Gercke have attempted to ferret out the poet's method of work and the original order of the books of the Aeneid. In reading the ingenious and often extravagant combinations of Gercke, one often feels that one is being worried with an intricate but insoluble puzzle, which leads through much useless literary gossip to no results of aesthetic or historical value. Miss CRUMP's book does not give that impression, for while it adds little that is new to the argument, it is characterized by good sense, revealing keen and sound literary judgment which provides the reader with valuable points of interpretation.

Miss CRUMP is chiefly concerned with developing a suggestion of Sabbadini that the present third book was originally written in the third person to stand at the opening of the epic. This was then followed by a second book which contained the games (now in the fifth book) played at Sicily immediately after Anchises' death, and a third book which described the arrival at Carthage. The argument, which is very enticing, cannot be reviewed here. Probably those who have recently read the second chapter of Heinze's "Epische Technik" will still feel that

an even stronger case can be made for the present order of the books, and that a new discussion of the subject should have provided a more adequate consideration of the arguments pro and con which other studies of the subject have offered.

Professor BUTLER'S "The Sixth Book of the Aeneid" should be in the hands of every American teacher of Vergil. It makes little pretence to originality; indeed there is not much erudition pertaining to any apposite subject that has not found a place somewhere in Norden's ponderous commentary. In a judicious introduction Professor BUTLER discusses "The Sources of Vergil's Eschatology," questioning as not proven Norden's theories of Vergil's close dependence upon Posidonius and upon a supposed "Descent of Hercules." This is followed by an edition of the text of the Sixth Book.

The commentary of two hundred pages gives not only a happy selection of essentials sifted out of many bulky editions, but every comment is evidently written with a conviction that is the product of a clear insight into Vergil's psychology, a sure sense of poetic values and a wise and penetrating scholarship.

Readers will of course miss notes of personal interest. The comment on the Sibyl's cave and Apollo's temple does not reveal first-hand knowledge of the picturesque place now being excavated. The manuscripts might have been reported more fully (cf. on line 495) without much loss of space—and "capitals" are usually not now called "uncials." Grossrau's view of line 586 (Salmoneus' punishment is made appropriate to his crime) is adopted as against Cerda's, which Norden has supported with new parallels in his second edition (not accessible to Dr. BUTLER). Varius' poem is not cited in any authority as "de morte Caesaris" (cf. on 621). At line 789 nothing is said of the widely accepted view that Julius Caesar is here referred to. At line 841 a reference might have been made to Hirschfeld, *Kleine Schriften*, p. 398. The identity of Cossus was apparently a question that interested the court about 27 B. C. But one has to search Dr. BUTLER'S volume for such minor inadequacies. The book is a most welcome addition to the many sympathetic studies of Vergil that the sound classical scholarship of England has been foremost in providing.

TENNEY FRANK.

Aeneas at the Site of Rome: Observations on the Eighth Book of the Aeneid. By W. WARDE FOWLER. Oxford: B. B. Blackwell, 1917. Reprint, May 1919, pp. viii, 1-130.

No young man should attempt to interpret the Aeneid. The value of this little book lies in the author's long experience of