

those interested in the bibliography on other Ciceronian speeches should consult the book (note e.g. the material on *pro Quinctio* p. 503f. n. 80).

The book begins with an exposition of the theory of *exordia* on the basis of the *de inventione* and the *retorica ad Herennium* on one hand and on the basis of *de oratore* on the other. The importance of Cicero's own contribution emerges at many places (e.g. p. 90, 91, 99, 104), and it is also interesting to observe traces of evolution between the young author of the *de inventione* and the mature Cicero of the *de oratore* (e.g. p. 76, 85, 87f.). After two useful excursuses (on *actio* and the evaluation of Cato's *pro Rhodiensibus*) the main part of the book follows, "analyses d'exordes choisies" of twenty-seven speeches (including thirteen *Philippicae*), often (as in the case of *pro Sex. Roscio*) of considerable length. The criteria used by the author in making his choice are explained on p. 6 and seem acceptable. Although there may perhaps be readers who miss a speech or two, at least the material used here covers the whole range of Cicero's oratory and chronologically most of his career (and many further speeches are in fact referred to in the third part of the book, cf. below). Besides the *Philippicae*, one finds *S. Rosc.*, *div. in Caec.*, *Verr. I*, *Manil.*, *leg. agr. II*, *Rab. perd.* (not liked by some modern scholars [p. 252 n. 41], but thought worthy of being referred to in *Orator* 102 by Cicero, and receiving an important treatment here), *Catil. I*, *Mur.*, *Cael.*, *prov. (cons.)*, *Balb.*, *Planc.*, *Lig.*, *Deiot.* The individual chapters have introductions covering also historical aspects; after this, there follow analyses of the *exordia* admirable in their clarity and *bon sens* (a notion used, not unreasonably, at least in the analysis of *S. Rosc.* on p. 142), and full of good observations (e.g. p. 340 on the intonation in *Cael.* 1). Since the *exordia* are constantly studied also as parts of whole speeches these chapters will be of immense value to the study of Cicero's rhetoric as a whole.

The main part is followed by a most useful 50-page overview of Cicero's "topique exordiale", speeches made in the senate, those spoken to the people and judicial speeches being studied separately. In this section, speeches not included in the main part are discussed, in many cases not just cursorily (cf. the index on p. 579). Followed by a bibliography of more than thirty pages, this chapter aptly rounds off an excellent book.

Olli Salomies

LIVY: *Ab urbe condita*, Book VI. Edited by Christina Shuttleworth Kraus. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 1994 (Cambridge Greek and Latin Classics). x, 356 p. ISBN 0 521 41002 9 (H/b) / 0 521 42238 8 (P/b). GBP 40.00 (H/b) / 14.95 (P/b).

Although one can hardly think of a more difficult task than writing a commentary on an ancient author, the excellent Cambridge series seems to be thriving. This is now the first volume on Livy. The fact that it is on book 6 comes as a small surprise, for Livy's second pentad presents some problems to the prospective commentator, and even within this pentad some books may seem to offer more attractions than this one, book 9 for instance containing *i.a.* Caudium, Ap. Claudius' censorship and the remarkable excursus on Alexander. (Observe that book 6 has the shortest *periocha* of the set.) But of course even book 6, centering around the personalities of M. Manlius and Camillus and taking the story from the sack of Rome to the first plebeian consul has much of interest, and in any

case that irresistible *lactea ubertas* always comes as an extra bonus in any book of Livy.

As in other volumes in this series, there is an introduction (p. 1-30) which is followed by the text (p. 33-82), the rest being occupied by the commentary (p. 83-333) and the usual concluding items. The introduction is good, has some personal touches, and says what it should say referring to the relevant literature (of as late as 1993), although, there being quite a lot to be said, it seems at places a bit dense. The text is basically that of the OCT, with some exceptions enumerated on p. 30 (add 1.2, *parvae et rariae ... litterae*, *parvae* being rightly defended in the commentary against emendation). Where the text has been altered, this happens only rarely in accordance with Bayet; only some of the alterations seem to have been commented upon in the commentary. Many of them seem good (e.g. 6.13, 9.10, 19.4, 37.8, 40.16), but *intuenda* in 14.2 (*intuenti* Kraus following Gronovius) and *etiam maiora* in 18.13 (*iam* Kraus) are perfectly acceptable (for *etiam* cf. TLL V 2, 948, 69ff.) and emendation of what the mss. say seems unnecessary. There is a select critical apparatus, but the principles of selection do not seem altogether clear.

As for the commentary which rightly concentrates on language and style, here and there one gets the impression that the editor seems to address different audiences at different occasions, at one moment feeling that she has to say that *gessere* is the same as *gesserunt* (1.1), at another feeling that she can introduce a concept such as *peripeteia* without further information (3.6). This kind of thing can, however, not be avoided, and in general one can say that this very thorough (at places perhaps almost too thorough) commentary represents a splendid achievement which both students and scholars will find extremely useful. There is a huge number of marvellously illuminating observations which make one look at Livy's exposition with a fresh look (even other authors may gain, as e.g. Caesar in the note on *ferre* in 3.5). I was very impressed for instance by the introduction to M. Manlius' speech in 18.5ff. (p. 199f.) or by the observation on the presentation of Camillus' behaviour in 38.5. All over the book one observes (and enjoys) Kraus' ability for putting things well, for instance on *odium* and *contemptus* in 2.4 ("emotions characteristically felt for a tyrant by his subjects in response to his identical feelings about them"; cf. p. 246 at the end of the note on 27.6-8 or p. 295 on *favor* in 38.5 and on a "certain linguistic libido" pervading Camillus' speech in 38.6). Perhaps there are places where one could have added a comment or two; for instance *et (erat aeris alieni magna vis)* in 11.9 might have earned a reference to Nägelsbach's *Stilistik* (9th ed., 1905) p. 768, and the same work (p. 208f.) would have provided useful illustration of *ortum initium* in 18.16. But these are of course minor details.

There are also some cases where I think Kraus cannot be followed. When Livy uses *res* in a phrase like *res ad interregnum rediit* (1.5), I have always thought that *res* means something like "situation", "circumstances" or "state of things"; but Kraus assures us that *res* stands for *res publica* (in the Loeb translation it is in fact rendered with "the state"). In spite of Kraus' assertion, I am not convinced. Neither am I convinced of her suggestion that *ibi* in 4.5 should refer to Rome, not to Veii, which seems the natural interpretation (and if Livy had really wished to mean Rome, would he not have made this clear by saying e.g. *ibidem*?). But again I am only speaking of minor details; in general I must conclude by saying that this is really a remarkable book, worthy of its series and certainly worthy of being studied with care by all those interested in Livy.

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