useable size. Thus one can only prophesy that this new edition will enable an abundance of new research on the individual entries. And with that in mind, one remains in excited anticipation of the following volumes which are to be published (hopefully) in the near future.

Kai Juntunen


The Annals (to use the title which dates only from the 16th century) originally consisted of eighteen (or sixteen) books. Of these, most of 5, all of 7–10, and much of the rest are lost. Here we are given a Swedish translation of the first four books and of what remains of the fifth. If I am allowed, as a non-native speaker, to pass judgement on the translation, it seems to be good and fluent. It is not the first Swedish translation of the Annals; the immediate predecessor by B. Cavallin from 1966 was a good piece of work, too. But Tacitus is the despair of the translator, to quote a famous verse by Michael Grant, and it is a very difficult task indeed to emulate the highly personal style of the great historian; we see it from various other translations, e.g., from those into Finnish. However, be that as it may, the general readers in Sweden should be grateful for this new translation into their language. Let us hope that the rest of the translation of the Annals will appear soon.

Heikki Solin


According to the editor, the aim of her commentary is "to reintegrate *Histories* I into the corpus of teachable Latin texts". To reach this goal, the author had to overcome many challenges which she has thought carefully about. The result is an enjoyable commentary, rewarding both for students and scholars. A valuable contribution to the Cambridge Classics series which makes the understanding of Tacitus' in many senses difficult work easier for the younger generation.

Heikki Solin


St. Swithun of Winchester was initially an obscure ninth-century bishop who, after his canonisation in the late tenth century, became the centre of a massively popular cult that