

with the terse comment: *etymologie inconnue*. Wisely, no attempt is made here to evaluate the ideas listed.

One of the areas in which progress has been possible is the evaluation of the Mycenaean evidence, and here Chantraine was rightly conservative in his approach. He used extensively the list of vocabulary items which I drew up with the assistance of Lydia Baumbach (*Glotta* 41 [1963], 157–271). This was later supplemented by a further article of hers (*Glotta* 49 [1973], 151–90), and the whole subject is now under review by R. Plath. Many of the entries in this volume report suggestions based upon the interpretation of Mycenaean forms, some of which are too implausible to have been admitted to my collection. There is still a great deal to do in this field.

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I.-M. CERVENKA-ËHRENSTRASSER, J. DIETHART (edd.): *Lexikon der lateinischen Lehnwörter in den griechischsprachigen dokumentarischen Texten Ägyptens mit Berücksichtigung koptischer Quellen* (*Lex. Lat. Lehn.*: Faszikel I (Alpha)). (Mitteilungen aus der Papyrussammlung der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek (Papyrus Erzherzog Rainer), NS 27.) Pp. 132. Vienna: Hollinek/Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, 1996. Paper. ISBN: 3-85119-264-8.

This is the first fascicle (*a*) of a lexicon of the Latin loanwords (hereafter *Lexikon*) which occur in Greek documentary texts from Egypt; Coptic sources have also been reviewed—a welcome novelty. The *Lexikon* appears not long after the second edition of S. Daris, *Il lessico latino nel greco d'Egitto* (1991), which has served as the standard work of reference since its first edition in 1971, but is little more than an *index locorum*. The bulk of the evidence derives from texts of the fourth to eighth centuries. Not surprisingly, administration, law, and army are heavily represented, but everyday-life items also receive a fair share. One of the aims of the *Lexikon* is to show that these loanwords are not isolated to Egypt, but can, as they should, be viewed within the context of the continuous exchange between Latin and Greek in the Greek-speaking East.

The *Lexikon* delivers much more than its title indicates. Each lemma is followed by translation(s), the Latin equivalent, graphic variants (including the Coptic ones), abbreviations, etymologically related words, Greek synonyms, all known examples arranged chronologically and cited verbatim, bibliography, and (sometimes very detailed) discussion of individual points. All this more than fulfils two primary desiderata of any lexicon: clarity and ease of reference. The editors noted that their decision to reproduce the references in full aims to facilitate its use by non-specialists. This, coupled with the generous layout, has increased the size of the volume; but any user of the *Lexikon* would be grateful. However, one feels that a good deal of the treatment of details should preferably have appeared elsewhere (the 'Lemmata Delenda' is one such case). Apparently for the sake of comprehensiveness even the most banal shortcomings of other works are meticulously recorded; sometimes this is useful, but not in the case of Daris's lexicon, the recipient of most of the criticism, set to be replaced by the *Lexikon*.

Some suggestions on points of detail. It would have been worth considering whether *ἀγγαριεύω* is a graphic form of *ἀγγαρ{ι}εύω* (for the *anaptyxis* see F. T. Gignac, *A Grammar of the Greek Papyri of the Roman and Byzantine Periods* i.310f.), cf. e.g. *ἀβ{ι}όλλας*. It is not clear why there are separate entries for *ἀκίεκλα* and *ἀκίεκλος* (<*acisculus*>), instead of their appearing as a single lemma, a practice followed for *ἀβεργή* and *ἀβόλλης*. On loanwords stemming from Latin feminine nouns but appearing in Greek as masculine see L. R. Palmer, *A Grammar of the Post-Ptolemaic Papyri* (1945), pp. 67ff.; but we need a more systematic discussion of the phenomenon, which receives very short shrift in the *Lexikon*. It is not entirely certain whether the term \**ἀποπροτήκτωρ* ever existed: the editors of P.Abin. 55.1 print *ἐξ ἀποπροτηκτόρων*; but articulations such as *ἐξ{ι} ἀπό προτηκτόρων* (*ἐξ* is an influence from the underlying *ex protectoribus*; we possess several examples of the construction without *ἐξ*), or even *ἐξ ἀπό προτηκτόρων* (*Doppelpräposition*) are equally possible. (There may be a further occurrence of the construction in the newly published P.Oxy. LXIII 4367.2, but the context is damaged.) (*τὸ μέγα* *ἀγγοσταλιανόν*, attested in P.Princ. II 82.9 alone, probably does not refer to the 'Büro des

Augustalis', but rather to his court (cf. 1.13 of the same text), and the use of μέγα in conjunction with courts (see now P.Oxy. LXIII 4394.21–2, 29–30 *συνήγορος τοῦ Ἀγούσταλιανοῦ φόρου*). It is doubtful whether the Coptic **ΑΠΟΤΡΙΒΟΥΝΟΝ** provides secure evidence for the existence of the word \*ἀποτριβούνος, or whether one should understand ἀπὸ τριβούνων to be the prototype; compare **ΠΑΠΟΔΟΥΚΩΝ** in R.-G. Coquin, *BSAC* 30 (1991), 5. On the other hand, the deletion of the lemma *ἀπονουμεράριος* is rash. To the literature on *archistatores* add H.-G. Pflaum, *Scripta Varia* i.155ff. For the *dux et augustalis* see also CPR V 18 introd. No bibliography is given on the *augustalis* of the Arab period; one should consult Grohmann's works cited by F. Morelli, *ZPE* 115 (1997), 199 n. 5. P.Lond. III 1135 and 1322, said to be unpublished (p. 79), have been edited by G. M. Parássoglou, *Hellenika* 38 (1987), 31, 38.

But these are minor quibbles that in no way tarnish this splendid work. The *Lexikon* will be invaluable to papyrologists, philologists, historians, Byzantinists, and other scholars for many decades to come. C.-E. and D. deserve our warmest congratulations and thanks; and we look with anticipation to the future fascicles ('Faszikel II' [β–η] is planned to appear in 1998).

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P. JONES: *Learn Latin: The Book of the Daily Telegraph QED Series*. Pp. 176, ill. London: Duckworth, 1997. Paper, £7.95. ISBN: 0-7156-2757-0.

Peter Jones is to classics what Simon Schama is to history. A popularizer in the best sense of the word, the Senior Lecturer in Classics at Newcastle University is seldom out of the newspapers. Best known for his weekly 'Ancient and Modern' column in the *Spectator*, in 1995 he was commissioned by the editor of the *Sunday Telegraph* to write a fifteen-part series designed to teach readers the rudiments of Latin so that by Christmas Eve they would be able to read St Luke's story of Christ's birth in St Jerome's Vulgate version of the Bible. The lessons were an extraordinary success: over 700 readers wrote to the author, delighted at their new-found accomplishment. A second, expanded series appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* from October 1996 to March 1997 and it is this that forms the basis of the book under review.

*Learn Latin* aims to provide the reader with enough Latin to translate selections from the *Carmina Burana* and the poems of Catullus as well as prose selections from the Bayeux tapestry and St John's Gospel in St Jerome's version. Each chapter contains brief articles on Roman history and culture and the influence Latin has had on English. The course is, by the author's admission, constrained by its origin as a newspaper column with restricted space and a limited target. Explanation is only provided where it is essential to the understanding of the prescribed texts; for this reason neither the future simple nor the future perfect tenses are discussed. J. suggests, rather impractically, that the exercises are done with a group of friends, one of whom already knows a little Latin. More reasonably, he suggests laying in stocks of wine to stimulate the brain cells.

J.'s approach is light-hearted, though never flippant. He is a natural teacher with an enviable gift for simple explanation. Most Latin courses start with the present tense of *amo*, and this is no exception. The lessons then gently take the reader through the verb conjugations, the declension of nouns (with a brilliantly concise account of the inflection of Latin nouns and the use of the accusative), prepositions, the imperative, plural nouns, the perfect tense, the principal parts of verbs, personal pronouns, the dative case, the imperfect tense, participles, the perfect passive, the ablative and genitive cases, the declension of adjectives, the pluperfect, the passive voice, and the use of the subjunctive (notoriously difficult for beginners in Latin but here rendered simple by its use in constructions involving *cum* and *ut*).

At this point I must come clean. To my deep regret, I only studied Latin to 'O' level standard. What little I learnt thirty years ago I have largely forgotten. I have long wanted a Latin primer that would enable me to translate simple inscriptions on church monuments and take my knowledge of the language beyond rhyming lines on the gender of Latin nouns. *Learn Latin* has performed that service, covering as it does approximately two-thirds of a GCSE Latin course. Old-fashioned schoolmasters used to say that one had to be 'birched into Latin'. J.'s approach, though far from easy, is never painful. Inevitably, there is much vocabulary and grammar: as the author remarks, 'Latin is not a subject for sissies'. And I have to admit that I did supplement the book with my school edition of Kennedy's *Shorter Latin Primer*. But for those with no Latin, or