

attention to authors from Apuleius to Vitruvius. Ogilvie stresses the continuous tradition of Latin literature.

In summary, Ogilvie suggests that «In the first period religion was uppermost in men's minds. The climax of the Second Punic War was the transportation of Cybele, the great mother-goddess of Anatolia, to Rome in 205 B. C. Cato had believed that a farmer's first duty was to respect the gods. In the intervening period the Romans had become much more humanist, interested in man's emotions, aspirations, dreams, sorrows, and doings, and their religion much more spiritualized. In the last period the old gods, and some new ones had reasserted their power» (p. 280). Though Ogilvie begins the story with Ennius, Cato, and their immediate predecessors and carries it down to Apuleius, Latin literature does not end there but generates a whole range of new fields used for the propagation of Christianity and in opposition to that same Christianity.

Ogilvie's *Roman Literature and Society* quotes generously from the authors whom it cites and analyzes in widely read and accepted translations and also gives the reader a selective bibliography about Roman writers and on Roman Literature and Civilization that is readily accessible to the general reader.

Roman Literature and Society is highly recommended for teachers who would like their students to deepen their knowledge of Latin literature and Roman society and for themselves to help provide a meaningful focus for the study of the Latin language and Roman literature. It is a book that will be appreciated and enjoyed by nonspecialist and specialist alike.

JOHN E. REXINE
Colgate University

Patricia A. Johnston, *Traditio: An Introduction to the Latin Language and its Influence*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1988. Pp xv + 427. Hard-bound. Illustrated. \$ 26.70.

There is no lack of textbooks available for teaching and learning the fundamentals of Latin, so that any new Latin textbook will certainly need to be scrutinized very closely for its methodology and content. *Traditio* presents us with a book that returns unashamedly to the need to master the fundamentals of grammar and at the same time introduce the student to the wide range of Latin literature from Plautus to Copernicus. Some adjustments have been made in the readings to conform with classical usage, but the student is exposed to more than 1700 years of use of the Latin language and to a limited introduction to Roman civilization, including literature, history, religion, philosophy, mythology, astronomy and astrology, education, and the Roman urban and social experience.

In the author's words, *Traditio* is intended to give college students who need an intensive introductory course or a one-semester review course «a thorough introduction to Latin grammar and some experience translating Latin authors» (p. vii). It could be used in school but it is very likely that the full academic year and more would be needed. Its eighteen chapters are very full, and even in a college or university setting, would certainly require four to five meetings a week-plus. A tutorial program keyed to each chapter of *Traditio* has been developed for the IBM

PC and compatibles with software available from the publisher for providing drills and tests of all conjugations and declensions, and vocabulary.

In each chapter, the grammatical material is followed by exercises called *Scribenda*, vocabulary that is to be memorized (*Verba [memoria] Tenenda*), and vocabulary notes referred to as *Notanda*. With the second chapter, a set of prereading exercises called *Ante Legenda*, based on the new vocabulary and grammatical structures in the chapter, prepare the student for the connected reading passages featured as *Legenda*. After every third chapter, there is a special section called *Probanda* by means of which students are enabled and expected to test themselves on the contents of the preceding three chapters. Just as there is a thematic context for the grammatical explanations and exercises, so in the case of the *Legenda*, loosely intertwined themes introduce the student to Roman comedy, education at Rome, Ovid's account of the myth of Hercules, and passages in Latin containing philosophical, religious, and scientific interpretations and extrapolations of this and other myths. Under the heading, «The Roman Experience», the student is introduced to such subjects as literary patronage, social status, and history. Six very useful appendices provide information of (A) Parts of Speech; (B) Summary of Verb Forms; (C) Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns; (D) Numerals; (E) a Chronological Table of Persons and Events in the *Legenda*; (F) Proper Names, together with a Latin-English and English-Latin vocabulary, and a general index.

Obviously, each teacher will have to work out the very substantial eighteen chapter assignments in accordance with whatever time schedule is being used in his or her institutional situation, but there is no doubt that *Traditio* will provide the basis for a very full and very intensive Latin experience. It is not usual for a basic course in Latin to expect students to do Latin from Plautus, Terence, Caesar, Sallust, Cicero, Livy, Ovid, Vergil, Horace, Catullus, Propertius, Seneca, Petronius, Pliny, Suetonius, Tacitus, Juvenal, Jerome, Ausonius, Augustine, Donatus, Servius, Macrobius, Orosius, Boethius, Priscian, Isidore of Seville, Bede, Hrotsvitha, Anselm, Thomas Aquinas, and Copernicus. The range of Latin writers drawn from is enormous, and Patricia Johnston, who teaches at Brandies University, has certainly very boldly sought to introduce the student to the whole spectrum of writing done in Latin, to provide that student with an intensive Latin experience, *and* to introduce that student to Roman civilization – all in a single semester or a single year. That is a goal that many of us have striven to achieve, and whether this book can help us succeed remains to be seen but is certainly worth the attempt. At the very least, *Traditio* is impressive evidence of the power and range of the Latin language and its influence.

JOHN E. REXINE
Colgate University

Waldo E. Sweet, **Sport and Recreation in Ancient Greece: A Sourcebook with Translations**. Foreword by Erich Segal. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1987. Pp. xiv+1+281. 2 maps, 80 plates. Cloth \$ 29.95. Paperbound \$ 8.95.

The American passion for sports and recreation is probably unmatched by any society in history, and sports as a multi-billion dollar industry is certainly a phenomenon of the twentieth century with no parallel in the ancient world. On the