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***Xenophon's Anabasis, Books I.—IV., with an Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary, by F. W. Kelsey, Ph.D. and A. C. Zenos, M.A. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1889. [12mo. Map, plates iv. plans vi. pp. 404 + 160.]***

S. R. Winans

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pagus. In general Mr. Haigh is rather for the simplicity of Greek scenery, and perhaps he is somewhat too parsimonious for the highest period of Athenian splendour. The *Peace* of Aristophanes, for example, suggests considerable elaboration; and I should be interested to learn how Mr. Haigh would suppose it to have been set.

From what I have said about the stage it may be inferred what line I should take respecting many other parts of the subject. May we not modestly venture to doubt whether one half of the 'rules' about this

and that, which we find in the Hellenistic tradition, were really known as rules to the great creators of tragedy in the fifth century? I agree with Mr. Haigh in thinking that some of the modern attempts to illustrate these rules from the dramatists have been sterile, if not mischievous. If Mr. Haigh should have, as is to be hoped, an opportunity of revising and republishing his useful work, I only hope that he will be still bolder, and his book even less 'Alexandrian' than it now is.

A. W. VERRALL.

**Xenophon's Anabasis**, Books I.—IV., with an Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary, by F. W. KELSEY, Ph.D. and A. C. ZENOS, M.A. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1889. [12mo. Map, plates iv. plans vi. pp. 404+160.]

THE most noteworthy feature of this school-edition of the *Anabasis* is an introduction, extending to fifty pages, which deals in a comprehensive and interesting manner with those general subjects that have a bearing upon the 'intelligent study of the *Anabasis*.' Thus we have a geographical sketch of the Persian empire; a historical sketch, extended to the time of Alexander's conquest and more briefly to the present day; civilization of the Persians, and the Persian army; the expedition of Cyrus; the organization of the Greek army and methods of fighting; life and writings of Xenophon. While parts of this may seem too far away from the main theme and too long drawn for an elementary book, nevertheless it marks a wholesome contrast to a barren grammatical treatment of the *Anabasis*. With so many excellent first-books available boys should be able on taking up the *Anabasis* to read it with some facility and so to enjoy its narrative and have some appreciation as well of its significance as history; for such this introduction cannot fail to be helpful and stimulating. There are also four pages of plates illustrating costumes and implements of war, coloured conventionally to show the different materials in them, a cut of a Greek war galley, a map, and six pages of battle and marching plans. The account of Xenophon is in the main fair and discriminating. The charges of lack of earnestness of moral purpose, of lack of patriotism, of selfishness, are not new, but are not to be admitted without qualification. The editors accept the improbable Delium story, and with it 444 B.C. as the date of Xenophon's birth and ninety years for his life against the weight of scholarly opinion and with no discussion of the matter. In the list of Xenophon's writings the *Rep. Ath.* is given as a genuine work of Xenophon's. The statement that Xenophon 'speaks of himself as writer in the first person, but as doer in the third' rests on the slight basis of a single first person plural in the final summarizing section, VII. viii. 25, generally admitted to be not genuine. We miss some reference to Themistogenes (*Hell.* III. i. 2), and the interesting question whether Xenophon simply issued his work anonymously or whether he did not assume a pseudonym.

That Cobet's text is 'clear and consistent' will scarcely be thought good reason for passing by Arnold Hug's recension, based on the Paris MS. 1640, the

pre-eminent excellence of which is generally recognized, though Cobet in his late editions made but superficial use of it.

In the notes grammatical annotation, with the hints on construction, references to grammars, and queries propounded to the pupil, is overdone even for beginners. Something should be left to the intelligence of the pupil and to the guidance of the teacher. A note on the first line of the *Anabasis* gives a reference to the grammars 'for the principal parts of γίγνομαι.' On II. i. 2 a reference is given to the paradigm for an ordinary periphrastic tense-form, while a series of eight abnormal indicatives for optatives passes unnoticed. The exegetical and illustrative notes are uniformly clear and interesting, if sometimes a trifle exuberant, as when at I. i. 9 the mention of Abydos gives occasion to introduce the story of Leander, with Lord Byron's hackneyed feat as a sequel. Of a piece with this is the allusion to a popular 'religious novel' at I. viii. 20.

A short list of helps is furnished: Dakyns' admirable essay on Xenophon in the volume *Hellenica* is noted, but we miss Roquette's life. Editions both of Rehdantz and Vollbrecht later than those noted were issued between 1886 and 1888.

Eight pages of idioms and phrases constitute an excellent feature. The vocabulary covers all seven books. The words are analyzed and the meanings are carefully developed, so that in a measure it avoids the common objection to special vocabularies, that of being a school-boy's 'crib.' The book as a whole hits its mark as the most attractive and the best equipped edition for school use.

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**The Student's Cicero**, by the Rev. W. Y. FAUSER, M. A. London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co. 1889. pp. xiii, 237. 5s.

THIS little book is by no means without its merits. It is a handy little volume giving a life of Cicero and analysis of his works which offer—if that be a merit—very little to dissent from; it is almost entirely free from serious blunders; it is fairly readable; and it has a really good frontispiece portrait, reproduced by the typo-etching process from the famous bust in the Uffizi Gallery. But it is difficult to say what place the book is intended to fill, and it is quite certain that it has no sort of claim to such a title as *The Student's Cicero*. It is simply a translation of the chapter, or section, on Cicero in the first volume of Dr. Munk's *Geschichte der Römischen Literatur*, with