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Verner's Law in Italy. By R. Setmour Conway. Trübner. 1887. 120 pp., with Map. 5s.

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Councils, works of the Fathers, Homilies, and miscellaneous Theology. The 46 MSS. of various portions of the Old Testament include the famous palimpsest Codex Ephraemi of the 5th century, and the fragments of the Pentateuch of the 7th century. Among the 80 MSS. of the New Testament the best known is the Codex Claromontanus of the Pauline Epistles, which, we note, is assigned by M. Omont to the 7th century; and next to it are the fragments, connected with it, of the Phaethon of Euripides of the 5th century. But it is more particularly in the great collection of the Fathers that the Ancien Fonds shows its strength in the solid array of early codices. If other proof were wanting, a single glance at the list of the MSS. of Chrysostom is enough to carry conviction of the high esteem in which that writer has always been held. Of some 250 MSS. of his works, which are described in this catalogue, about half-a-dozen are of the 9th, some thirty are of the 10th, and upwards of one hundred are of the 11th century.

The Second Part extends over a wider field, including the three departments of Law, History, and Science. To the share of Canon and Civil Law fall 74 MSS.; to Geography 24; Ecclesiastical History is well represented by 216 MSS.; Profane History by 171; Philosophy has 335; Medicine 199; and Mathematics 204. Among the Geographers we may note the MS. of Strabo of the 11th century; under Ecclesiastical History, some copies of Eusebius of the 10th and 11th centuries, and of Josephus of the 11th century, besides a solid phalanx of Lives of Saints, among which are two early dated MSS. of the year 890. In Profane History, Herodotus is weakly represented by two copies of the 14th and one of the 15th century; Thucydides by several, but not earlier than the 15th century; of Xenophon also there are a fair number of MSS., but none early. There are, however, a Plutarch and a Diodorus Siculus of the 11th century; a Nicephorus of the same period; a Theophanes of the 10th; and a Dionysius of Halicarnassus of the 10th or 11th century, in which is included the Rhetoric of Aristotle. There is more strength among the Philosophers, where we find Plato of the 9th century, and two MSS. of Aristotle, one of Hermogenes, and one of Maximus Tyrius, of the 10th century. Among the Medical MSS., pre-eminent is Dioscorides, in uncials, with paintings, of the 9th century; and lastly, in the Mathematical division is a Ptolemy of the same date.

To examine between two and three thousand volumes, and to record the various articles contained therein and to assign dates, is no light task. Catalogue-making indeed is not always as tedious a work as it might appear; there are pleasant by-paths down which one may sometimes turn from off the hard-beaten track; but the rigid plan of M. Omont's task keeps him well between the hedges. Our thanks are due to him for what he has so conscientiously and ably accomplished, and we hope soon to congratulate him on the completion of his work.

E. M. T.

SOME GREEK GRAMMARS.

Georg Curtius' Griechische Schulgrammatik, achtzehnte wesentlich veränderte Auflage bearbeitet von DR. WILHELM VON HARTEL. Leipzig. 1888. Mk. 2.40.

Methodik des Grammatischen Unterrichtes im Griechischen im Anschlusse an W. v. HARTEL'S Neubearbeitung der Griechischen Schulgrammatik von GEORG CURTIUS, verfasst von DR. AUGUST SCHEINDLER. Leipzig. 1888.

Abriss der Grammatik des homerischen und herodotischen Dialekts, im Anschlusse an die 18 Auflage, von DR. CURTIUS' Griechischen Schulgrammatik bearbeitet von DR. WILHELM VON HARTEL. 60 pf.

Kurzgefasste griechische Schulgrammatik bearbeitet von DR. BERNHARDT GERTH. Zweite verbesserte Auflage. Leipzig. C. F. Winter. 1 Mk. 60.

THE first two books are excellent. The Greek Grammar of Curtius has been carefully revised by Dr. Hartel and in many places rewritten. Many of the erroneous traditional forms are banished but perhaps more might have been spared. It is difficult, for instance, to believe that forms like *πόλεε* were known to any but debased Greek, and surely *λύσειαι*, *λύσειε*, *λύσειαν* should be preferred to *λύσαις*, *λύσαι* and *λύσαιεν* and *δτον*, *δτορ* to *οδτινος* and *δτινι*. Indeed the fault of giving the place of honour to the less classical of two alternative forms occurs too often and should receive attention in a new edition. It might be well also to make it more plain that the verb has no peculiarly passive inflexions except those of the aorists and the futures derived therefrom. The so-called middle future belongs to both middle and passive and occurs in a passive sense as frequently as we have any right to expect when there are special future passives to share its work.

As in the original Curtius the syntax is succinct and clear, and has been enriched with many useful points of scholarship. If the use of *ὅπως ἔν* in final clauses were worth giving at all, a caution should have been added against using it except after imperatives or their equivalents.

Dr. Scheindler's book is published in conjunction with the preceding. Though it does not contain much that is new it is certainly suggestive and ought to be of use to young teachers. Of course many of the points on which it insists are not likely to be neglected in English schools, while others are unnoticed to which an English writer would direct attention. But the principal contention is most important, namely, that at first both in accident and in syntax all peculiar and rare forms and usages should be disregarded. Though on some points sounder views are desirable (it is e.g. strange to take Xenophon as a typical Attic writer) this is plainly the work of a teacher who understands and loves his profession.

The book third on the list, though by the same compiler as the first, does not call for like commendation. To begin with, the position of using Homer as a basis for teaching the dialect of Herodotus is quite untenable. Then Dr. Hartel's treatment of the tenses is old-fashioned and unscientific and his terminology most inadequate. Surely the time is past when the strong aorist of verbs like *πέθειν* may be described as formed by metathesis and the change of *ε* into *α*. This is by no means an unfair example. The whole book is most disappointing.

Of Dr. Gerth's Grammar much need not be said. It is intended for younger boys than Hartel's edition of Curtius, but though much shorter follows similar lines. The syntax is careful and clear and not overloaded with details.

W. GUNION RUTHERFORD.

Verner's Law in Italy. By R. SEYMOUR CONWAY. Trübner. 1887. 120 pp., with Map. 5s.

MR. CONWAY'S Tripos dissertation, an 'Essay in the History of the Indo-European Sibilants,' is an attempt fairly to grapple with a problem which has hitherto been strangely neglected. It is always assumed that intervocalic *s* becomes *r* in Latin and Umbrian, and

the obstinacy of *miser*, *rosa*, and many other such forms has not made even the new grammarians seriously uneasy. In requisitioning Verner's Law to explain these anomalies Mr. Conway is extending a principle which has already thrown a flood of light on the history of accent, and may have further possibilities still within it.¹ His thesis, clearly stated on pp. 5 and 6, asserts (1) that intervocalic *s* after an unaccented syllable became *z* in proethnic Italic, and in Latin also after the first change of accent (**suezōrem*); (2) that after the accent *s* was kept in all dialects. Where rhotacism prevailed this *z* passed on to *r*: moreover in Latin and Faliscan *s* became *r* even after the accent when followed by *i* or *u* and preceded by *i* or *u*, or a long vowel or diphthong. Similar principles are applied to the irregularities of Latin medial *s* before nasals. The corollaries are very important as proving by independent methods the date of the change in the Latin accent. This became bound by a long penult or antepenult before rhotacism began (450 B.C.), but when these were short it remained on the first syllable of a word until rhotacism had ceased (350 B.C.). The proof of these propositions begins with Umbrian after a discussion of the phonetics and of other preliminaries. The case here is remarkably strong, with nearly thirty words (*asa*, *sviseve*, *vāsus*, etc.) to support it, against some unimportant exceptions. The termination *-āsius* is taken as Sabine in origin, with Mommsen. The Oscan evidence, though less abundant, is yet more unanimous, as the theory only requires the assumption of Italian enclisis in *ezom* and *eizo*. In connexion with this the difficult Oscan *tt* is discussed against Bartholemae. Incidentally the Pelignian *oisa* is well compared with Skt. *eka*, *olos*: I doubt however the parallel equation between Osc. *eko* and Skt. *eka*, because of the vocalism—*aquos* suits the latter much better. In dealing with the minor dialects Mr. Conway has to make a good many bricks with but little straw, but with the aid of place-names he contrives to give Mr. Heawood fairly plausible material for his map. The most important part of the book is reached with the discussion of Latin. The special cases dealt with first include an ingenious explanation of *gerit* and *queritur* as aorist-presents for *gisit* and *quisitur*: cf. Gallic *gaesum* and Lat. *quaero*. Hysterogenous *ir*—not original *ir*, where *r* was a pure trill—became *er*, and (we must assume) affected **gistus*, **quistus* by form-association. The subsequent explanation (p. 72) of *caussa* as a participle of **caudo* (*incūdo*) is simple in itself, and removes many difficulties. The chronology of rhotacism is carefully investigated, and then shown to be supported by the accent theory. The intermediate accent system—i.e. that which requires *sororem* but keeps *caeruleus*—explains the phenomena, but neither the oldest nor the latest system is required to account for a single word. Typical proof-words will be (1) for *s* after accent, *āsinus*, *caesaries*, *agāsō*, *immāsulus* (28 examples); (2) for *r* unaccented, *Aurēlius*, *dēdērunt*, *gerēbam*, **hōnōris*, *Fālērū* (cf. modern *Falleri*), etc. etc.; (3) for *r* due to *i* or *u*, *virium*, *serit* (= **sisit*), *equāria*, *caeruleus*, *nāris*. Unfortunately there is a fourth category, containing among less serious exceptions the words *ara*, *aurum*, *cāra*, *lira*, *virus*, the difficulty of which Mr. Conway frankly admits. His explanations are confessedly forced, and one of them, involving the comparison of *virus* and *vir*, is surely impossible: it is indeed implicitly set aside in an earlier section (p. 30). On the whole, however, we may be content

to wait for some more satisfactory interpretation of these perverse forms, meanwhile accepting the theory, at least provisionally, as supported by anterior probability and by a great preponderance of evidence. I have no space left to describe the appendices, which are indeed much less important. A few doubtful details should be noticed. The note on Ch. Sl. *ch* (p. 13) seems inconsistent with Brugmann's account of its pronunciation. It is hard to accept *mitto* as an Oscan word (p. 41), and Mr. Conway's explanation of *adgretus* is not really easier than that which he rejects. Would not an Italic *þþ* (= I.E. *þþt*) suit the phenomena better than *tt*? Neither *þ* nor *þ* will make

'Ital. *Flōvoza* = I.E. *bhl-udōs*' (p. 58). I suppose footnote 3 (*ibid.*) only means that Umbr. *onse* came from I.E. *ōmeso*, not *ōmsō*; but apart from the account of *ōmos* (p. 61 n.) one could only understand that *ōmeso* must carry the Greek, Gothic, and Sanskrit forms as well. The Syracusan *voūmos* (p. 61) seems nearer to *nummus* than to Oscan *Nuūmos*. On p. 83 the comparison of *oculus* and *ōkōs* cuts adrift *ōsse* and its family, a stroke which needs justification. So much for small points. We have more cause to complain of the lack of clearness in Mr. Conway's style, which makes his arguments *φανέρη συνετόν*, and then only by dint of the closest attention. He has an excellent case, and an array of evidence admirably collected and marshalled. If in his next venture he will take more pains to emulate the perfect lucidity of his great exemplar, Brugmann, he will deserve yet heartier congratulations than those which his first work calls forth.

J. H. MOULTON.

Studies in Classical Philology (Cornell University). No. II. Analogy and the scope of its application in language. By BENJAMIN J. WHEELER. Ithaca. New York. 1887.

THE Cornell University proposes to issue from time to time a series of papers on subjects of interest to classical students. The pamphlet before us is the second of the series, and deals with the subject of analogy and the scope of its application to language. Mr. Wheeler's name is already well known as the author of the very interesting monograph on the Greek noun-accent which was noticed last year in the *Classical Review*. In the present work there is necessarily very little that is new in the material employed, and the main feature of the book is the system of classification adopted. Mr. Wheeler maintains that the subject of analogy in language must be approached rather from the psychological than from the grammatical side. Classifications like that of Paul into analogies that are *stoffliche* and analogies that are *formale*, though necessarily exhaustive, yet fail to give any suggestion of the mental processes by which the analogy, whether formal or material, is determined. Accordingly Mr. Wheeler, starting from the point of view that the ultimate condition of the operation of analogy is the tendency of the mind to reduce to uniformity the irregularities which result from the workings of phonetic law, constructs eight categories, under one of which all, or nearly all, cases of analogy will fall. Thus likeness of signification but diversity of form in two words may result in the creation of a third by contamination of the original two, as when an American politician who is both a Prohibitionist and a Republican is dubbed a 'Prohibibican.' Mr. Wheeler gives an instance or two of syntactical contamination in English of a similar kind; a list of cases in Greek and Latin would be interesting. The second category is that in

¹ For an independent attempt to apply the Law to Greek I may refer to a paper of my own in the *American Journal of Philology* (viii. 207.)