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***De Ovidio Poeta Commentatio.* Scripsit J. J. Hartman in Univ. Lugd. Bat. Prof. Ord. Lugduni Batavorum: E. J. Brill, 1905. Pp. 155. M. 3.**

H. L. Henderson

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surprising in the present congested state of our curriculum. If it is to be taught at all, a short text book is needed, which must not try to cover too much ground. Even Mr. Giles' admirable Manual is too full for a school class book. Mr. Edmonds has now attempted to fill the gap with a short introduction, in which the main principles are explained within the compass of 200 pages.

We may at once say that the book has two merits. In the art of selection Mr. Edmonds shows the tact of the practical teacher; he rejects much that may seem to others essential, and yet he retains enough detail to interest a school-boy, and quicken his memory without causing him to lose sight of the main principles. Secondly, the examples are lively and often original, especially those chosen from English. These two qualities should make the book a success in the hands of any schoolmaster who knows something more of his subject than Mr. Edmonds chooses to tell him.

The book begins with a very clear account of the classification of sounds. The account is quite full enough: indeed, it is possible in practice to carry the simplification of phonetics still further. The affinities of the Indo-European languages are then described, and a very good summary is given of the

historical development of Greek, Latin, and English. Here, in particular, much judgment is shown in selection. The chapter on change, phonetic and otherwise, is admirably illustrated by examples from English, and some prominence is given to the youngest branch of the science—Semantics, sufficient at least to set the intelligent boy thinking about the history of meanings. Vowel-gradation and Grimm's Law are next expounded, and capital examples are given from English to illustrate Verner's Law. Consonants in Greek and Latin are carefully treated, but to the vowels, perhaps wisely, only two pages are assigned, and the book concludes with a short sketch of the history of Comparative Philology.

It will be seen that the author elects to stop short of Morphology and Comparative Syntax, which for Classical Students, for whom Mr. Edmonds caters, form the *pièce de résistance* of the meal. The book, therefore, can only be regarded as an introduction in the strict sense of the term. We cannot, however, quarrel with the author for not doing what he has not professed to do. The book may be heartily recommended; it is very free from mistakes or misprints, and is provided with full indexes.

J. H. V.

SHORT NOTICES

De Ovidio Poeta Commentatio. Scripsit J. J. HARTMAN in Univ. Lugd. Bat. Prof. Ord. Lugduni Batavorum: E. J. Brill, 1905. Pp. 155. M. 3.

PROF. HARTMAN writes Latin with agreeable fluency, and this gift combined with modesty and a naive habit, no doubt induced by the use of a dead language, of taking the reader into his confidence does not dispose us to deal with him harshly; but, with the best intentions, we really cannot regard his Essays as a valuable contribution to the study of Ovid. The first two chapters treat of matters metrical, but *e.g.* the conclusion 'Poetae

Latini legem de vitanda caesura (κατὰ τέταρτον τροχαῖον) non ignorarunt, sed nosse se eam dissimularunt' is not likely to commend itself to scholars. There follows a contention that the last books of the *Metamorphoses* from xiii. 400 onwards exhibit less finish than the preceding ones. Unfortunately many of the instances quoted are entirely illusory. A single example will suffice (p. 23) (*Met.* xiii. 754) of *Acis*:

Signarat teneras molli lanugine malas.

'Restat ergo ut ipse *Acis* suas malas lanugine signasse dicatur, quod tum demum sermonis Latini naturae convenienter dictum

erit, si rem quam maxime fingemus ridiculam: barbulam falsam agglutinasse malis suis puerum.'

The note displays an astonishing ignorance of a common idiom. The same topic—the haste shown in the composition of these last books—is further developed in Ch. V, and the volume also contains a discussion of Ovid's method of composition, a lively essay on the cause of his exile with a defence of the *Ars Amatoria* and the remarkable suggestion that Livia and Tiberius were offended by two lines (*Met.* i. 147–8) in the description of the iron age, and lastly numerous annotations on passages in the *Metamorphoses*.

In conclusion it may be remarked that 'mota manus procerum' (*Met.* xiii. 382) does certainly not mean a moving of hands with a view to voting.

H. L. HENDERSON.

Euripides, The Heraclidae. Edited by A. C.

PEARSON, M.A. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1907. 7" × 4½". Pp. xl + 166.

MR. PEARSON is well qualified to edit this play. He has a good knowledge of Greek and especially of the language of tragedy. He has worked through all that has been written about the play from Barnes onwards; he has weighed it all carefully and has formed his own conclusions. Hence, though he owes much to Elmsley, Pflugk, Wecklein, Murray, and especially Wilamowitz, both the commentary and the text have an independent value. The following changes in the text may be mentioned: 592 τῆς for καί, 610 'μβεβάναι, 948–9 placed after 950–1. The notes show real insight into the language: the examples quoted as illustrations are unusually well chosen. But the ordinary student, the sixth form boy for instance or undergraduate reading for honours, will find the commentary a little hard to read because the editor has tried to include so much. Hence many notes are unduly compressed: to get the sense, one has to read them several times, omitting the parentheses. The book would be more generally useful if the editor had touched on fewer points and commented on them more fully. One example must

suffice. '533. εὖρημα could not be combined with ἡύρηκ' without an attribute, unless it had come to connote something more than the verb, and in spite of *EL.* 606 it is probable that Euripides would have shrunk from so employing it.' The substance of this note is given also on 77 and 990. In all three places the noun has an attribute, so that the notes do not make the passages any clearer. But if the note is given at all, it should be fuller; one wants an instance of a verb combined with a cognate noun which has 'come to connote something more than the verb,' and one wants to know why in *EL.* 606 the rule is broken. The editor often gives references to Goodwin and to Kuehner-Gerth, occasionally to Rutherford and to Gildersleeve. In an edition like this intended for 'students in the higher forms of schools, and at the universities' the references to the large German work are not of much value. But it would add much to the usefulness of the commentary, if references to the other three works were given far more liberally. For example, Mr. Pearson's note on l. 40 gives excellent illustrations from tragedy of the *nominativus pendens*; a reference to Gild. *S.C.G.* 10 shows how wide-spread this use of the case was in other kinds of Greek. The editor should give fuller information about the books referred to: Gildersleeve's *Syntax of Classical Greek* is not easily obtained without the name of the publisher; nor is Mueller's *Handbuch* a sufficient title.

W. E. P. PANTIN.

Paulys Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft. Neue Bearbeitung . . . herausg. von G. WISSOWA. XI^{ter} Halbband: Ephoros-Eutychos. Stuttgart: Metzler, 1907. 1536 columns. Mk. 15.

THIS half volume of the indispensable Pauly-Wissowa brings us nearly to the end of the letter E. Not to mention the many important articles which one naturally looks for and finds under proper names in this part of the alphabet, we note those on 'Epigramm,' 'Equites Romani,' and 'Equites singulares,' and 'Etymologika.' The editor has apportioned the space with his usual good judgment, except, if we may say so, in the case of the