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On Papyri ccxii. sqq

J. P. Postgate

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ON PAPYRI CCXII. *sqq.*

In the disreputable fragment CCXII. (whose meaning I take to be the same as Professor Platt) the following supplements are not impossible :—

- Col. II. line 7. ὕβρεω[ς ἐκπλέως, for ἔκγονος
rightly queried by the
editors.
„ „ 8. Accepting κατ[άγελως, add
ἀντικρυσ.
„ „ 11. συνῆ δὲ καὶ τοῦτ' ἔστιν. Com-
pare the use of σύκινος for
'worthless.'
„ „ 17. Punctuate and read B. οὐκ
ἄξιον γὰρ ἔστι; A. διὰ τοῦ-
πον [λιπεῖν. ἄξιον 'worth
its cost.' τοῦπον for τὸ
ὀπὸν.

CCXIII. These fragments are so corrupt and mutilated that it seems to be very hazardous to assign them to any one of the

numerous tragic poets of whom works are extant or lost. And it is for the same reason not even certain that the dramatic situation is correctly presented by the editors. Accordingly we must be careful not to deviate far from the letters or the norm of Attic usage. Hence I should prefer, in v. 6, χάλυβι to the 'unknown metaplasm' κάλυβι. In the 9th line θεωρουντι is metrically impossible; θαρρεῖτε (or θαρσεῖτε) imperative is a simple alteration. There should be a stop at μοι.

CCXIX. (a) 22. I think we should read Ταχυθαλάπιδος 'Quick-incubator.' For the word cf. Geopon. 14. 1. 3 ἐν πάσαις τεσσαράκοντα ἡμέραις κνίσκει καὶ τίκτει καὶ θάλπει καὶ ἐκτρέφει, *ib.* 4 θαλαπούσας τὰ ὠά. There is a humour in the name. The errant cock desires to be the father of a large family.

J. P. POSTGATE.

REVIEWS.

PERRIN AND SEYMOUR'S *ODYSSEY*.

Eight Books of Homer's Odyssey, with Introduction, Commentary, and Vocabulary for the use of Schools. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1897. Pages 351. Price \$1.65.

It is a pleasure to describe a book which has stood the only satisfactory test to which a school-book can be put, viz. use in the classroom. In the experience of the reviewer few books have come off so well as Perrin and Seymour's *Odyssey*. It contains Books α—δ, ι—μ, and the first 189 lines of ν. Besides the text, which follows Dindorf-Hentze, there is as complete an apparatus for the study of the portions of the *Odyssey* selected as the beginner requires. It is a great boon to both teacher and pupil, and it makes both more and better work possible, to find all the necessary tools in one volume unencumbered with discussions, references, quotations and statistics that are too heavy for the pupil's power of digestion. The vocabulary shows throughout the hand of an experienced workman. The introduction of 69 pages is a marvel of condensation and is, in large part, an epitome of Seymour's Introduction to Homeric Language and Verse. It treats of epic poetry in general and life in the
NO. CXIX. VOL. XIII.

Homeric age, tells the story of the Trojan war and gives a brief analysis of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, discusses Homeric style, catalogues the peculiarities of the epic dialect, supplies all necessary information about Homeric forms and syntax, and states with lucidity and conciseness the rules and difficulties of hexameter verse. The bibliographical note is as good as it could well be within so brief a compass, but an additional page or two would much increase the value of the book at this point.

The annotations are made with sound judgment of the pupil's needs. The pilot has steered with steady hand between the Scylla and Charybdis of too much and too little. There is a map of Homeric Greece, and the forty illustrations—sixteen of them full-page—add much to the attractiveness of the book, and also to its practical usefulness as a means of awakening interest in Homeric characters and scenes. Among these are views of Ithaca, Sparta, the Trojan plain, and of the walls of Hissarlik and Mycenae, and reproductions of well-known statues of Athena, Poseidon, Hermes, Penelope, &c., while the smaller pictures in the vocabulary exhibit the peculiar furniture and customs