The Classical Review

<http://journals.cambridge.org/CAR>

Additional services for *The Classical Review*:

Email alerts: [Click here](#)

Subscriptions: [Click here](#)

Commercial reprints: [Click here](#)

Terms of use : [Click here](#)

Wattenbach's *Anleitung Zur Griechischen Palaeographie* Anleitung zur griechischen Palaeographie, von W. Wattenbach. Dritte Auflage. Leipzig: S. Hirzel. 1895. 3 M. 60.

F. G. Kenyon

The Classical Review / Volume 9 / Issue 09 / December 1895, pp 465 - 466

DOI: 10.1017/S0009840X00202758, Published online: 27 October 2009

Link to this article: http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract_S0009840X00202758

How to cite this article:

F. G. Kenyon (1895). The Classical Review, 9, pp 465-466 doi:10.1017/S0009840X00202758

Request Permissions : [Click here](#)

these books, any more than any other part of the *Iliad*, as a contemporaneous unity.

And thus we are led back to the conclusion that *Culturstufen* can only be a very unsafe guide to unravelling the structure of the *Iliad*. At best they will serve, when used with great caution, as a test for individual passages. It is only when considered in the broadest way that the digamma itself can be shown to have gradually died out during the Epic period: yet we can test the presence of the digamma in thousands of passages, while questions of culture arise at most in a few score. And

even in these few score the ground is not safe beneath our feet: even since Cauer's book has appeared, the inference which he draws from the mention of writing in Z has been immensely weakened by Mr. Arthur Evans' recently published discoveries in Crete. While thanking Dr. Cauer therefore for the spirit of fairness and the suggestiveness with which he writes, I cannot feel that his discussion of culture has done much to advance the question.

WALTER LEAF.

WATTENBACH'S ANLEITUNG ZUR GRIECHISCHEN PALAEOGRAPHIE.

Anleitung zur griechischen Palaeographie, von W. WATTENBACH. Dritte Auflage. Leipzig: S. Hirzel. 1895. 3 M. 60.

THE first edition of Wattenbach's well-known *Introduction to Greek Palaeography* appeared in 1867, the second in 1877. The last eighteen years have, however, seen the material and the literature of palaeography increased in so many directions, that a new edition has naturally been called for. It differs from its predecessors, not only in contents, but in arrangement. The autographed description of the palaeographical history of each letter now appears in print,—a great gain in clearness, especially to the English reader,—and is followed by a useful section on the abbreviation-marks common in late Greek manuscripts. The lithographed facsimiles of MSS. which accompanied the former editions disappear, being unsatisfactory in themselves, and no longer necessary now that good photographic reproductions are easily accessible; and with them go also the descriptions of them. Finally, the form of the volume is changed from a quarto to a more convenient octavo. In its new shape, and with its considerably altered contents, the work seems to call for a few words of notice.

The most obvious criticism to pass upon Prof. Wattenbach's work is that it is not so much an introduction to Greek palaeography as to the literature of Greek palaeography. Not only the section on 'Geschichte und Litteratur der griechischen Palaeographie,' but also that which is entitled 'Die Hauptgattungen griechischer Schrift,' tells the reader far less about the

history of Greek writing than about the works in which he may find that history. The principal manuscripts of each century are mentioned, but in place of any full description of them we have a list of the editions and facsimiles in which they are reproduced. For the English student, at least, this is a great advantage. Instead of going over the ground already adequately occupied by Sir E. Maunde Thompson's recent *Handbook of Greek and Latin Palaeography* (here described as 'die bedeutendste Erscheinung' and 'ein Meisterwerk, mit vollster Kenntniss des Gegenstandes und aller neuesten Entdeckungen geschrieben'), Prof. Wattenbach supplements it by the fullest bibliography of the subject to be found anywhere. This is the most valuable part of the book, supplying as it does not merely a very complete list of publications, but also a brief description of the character of the most important of them. On the other hand, the section dealing with palaeography itself ('Die wesentlichsten Veränderungen der griechischen Buchstaben') is rendered far less useful than it would otherwise have been by the absence of any indication, in very many cases, of the dates at which the successive forms of each letter are to be found. A table with dated columns, such as those given by Gardthausen and Thompson, would be infinitely more useful than these descriptions. Moreover, several of the commonest and most notable forms found in the papyri are omitted; e.g. the very characteristic forms of η and σ in the Roman period, and of μ and ν in the Ptolemaic. The tables of abbreviations, however, which follow, will be found useful.

In the multitude of details which are compressed into this manual, a few inaccuracies or omissions may be noted. The editorship of the Palaeographical Society is incorrectly stated on p. 6 : Mr. E. A. Bond, we are glad to say, is not dead, and the editorship of the Society's publications was shared at first by Mr. Bond and Mr. (now Sir) E. M. Thompson, and subsequently by Mr. Thompson and Mr. Warner. The facsimile of the Gospel of Peter published by M. Lods (*Mémoires... de la Mission Archéologique Française au Caire*, ix. 3, 1893) might be mentioned on p. 8, as well as that by von Gebhardt. Lods' facsimile, moreover, includes the Book of Enoch from the same Gizeh MS. The British Museum Odyssey papyrus (p. 14) belongs to the first half of the first century (not far from A.D. 1), not the second. The complete facsimile of the Herodas papyrus is omitted (*ib.*). There is no reason to suppose that the papyrus MS. of the Funeral Oration of Hyperides was found in the same tomb as that of the speeches against Demosthenes and for Lycophron and Euxenippus; and consequently Prof. Wattenbach's argument as to the date of the latter falls to the ground (pp. 14, 15). A complete facsimile of the Paris Hyperides MS. (which it is rather misleading to describe as simply 'ein Fragment,' seeing that the greater part of the speech is preserved) has been published by M. Revillout (1893). Schoene's attribution of the Isocrates papyrus at Marseilles to the Ptolemaic period is impossible (p. 16); it is probably of the fourth or fifth century. The papyrus of the *Ἀθηναίων Πολιτεία*, described as 'schwerlich jünger als das zweite Jahrhundert' (p. 17), would be more accurately dated if 'first' were substituted for 'second'; the immense increase of material for the palaeography of the first two centuries makes it certain that this MS. must have been written about A.D. 100. With reference to the Herculean papyri (p. 21) it might be mentioned that photographs of all the otherwise unpublished Oxford facsimiles have been issued

by the Oxford Philological Society in several volumes (1889 etc.) The attribution of all the great uncial MSS. of the Bible (Sinaiticus, Vaticanus, Sarravianus, Alexandrinus, and Ephraemi, p. 27-31) to Egyptian scribes, though possible, must be taken as doubtful, owing to our want of knowledge concerning the contemporary styles of writing in other countries. The facsimile of the Codex Marchalianus, published by Ceriani, should be added to the list of sixth century MSS. on pp. 33-35, where the Codd. Bezae and Claromontanus are (presumably by an oversight) apparently assigned to the seventh century. In connection with the Uspensky Psalter (the oldest dated uncial MS.), mentioned on p. 39, reference may now be made to a note by F. Ruhl in the last number of the *Byzantinische Zeitschrift* (vol. iv. p. 588), in which it is shown that there is some reason to suppose that the date in the MS. is stated according to the Alexandrian world-era, instead of the Constantinopolitan, which would have the effect of transferring it from A.D. 862 to 877/8. In the list of facsimiles of cursive papyri on pp. 45, 46, reference might be made (in addition to Wilcken's *Schrifttafeln*) to the atlases accompanying the Paris *Notices et Extraits*, the British Museum Catalogue, and the Flinders Petrie Papyri. Finally, it is not accurate to say (p. 118) that the division of words at the end of a line is quite irregular in Egyptian MSS. There are, no doubt, exceptions; but the rule unquestionably is that the break is made after a vowel, except in the case of double consonants, where it *may* be made between them. Even in non-literary papyri this rule is generally observed, and in literary MS. it is almost invariable.

The above corrections and additions are offered simply as a contribution towards making still more complete and accurate a most useful volume, for which students of palaeography are deeply indebted to Prof. Wattenbach.

F. G. KENYON.

WACHSMUTH'S INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF ANCIENT HISTORY.

Einleitung in das Studium der alten Geschichte von CURT WACHSMUTH. Leipzig : Hirzel. Pp. vi. + 718.

THE name of Professor Wachsmuth relieves the reviewer from the necessity of criti-

cizing this book at length : it is, of itself, adequate proof of excellence. The book is a sketch of the chief authorities for ancient history and the chief writers on it. An introduction of sixty-six pages surveys the treatment of ancient history by the