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Chroust's *Monumenta Palaeographica Monumenta Palaeographica: Denkmäler der Schreibkunst des Mittelalters*. Erste Abtheilung: Schrifttafeln in Lateinischer und Deutscher Sprache. In Verbindung mit Fachgenossen herausgegeben Dr von Anton Chroust, Professor der Geschichte an der Universität Würzburg. Lieferungen I–IV. (München, Verlagsanstalt F. Bruckmann A.-G., 1900–1901).

F. G. Kenyon

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GREGORIO'S GLOTTOLOGICAL STUDIES.

Studi glottologici italiani. Diretti da GIACOMO DE GREGORIO. Vol II.¹ Turin, Loescher. 1901.

THE publication of this volume gives us the opportunity of drawing the attention of English philological scholars to the excellent work that is being done at Palermo by Prof. de Gregorio and his pupils. He has founded there a school of linguistic science which bids fair to rival that of northern Italy. The contents of the second volume of its 'Studi' which has just appeared are worthy of the type and paper lavished upon them. They are distinguished by sound learning and scientific research, and though primarily confined to the Indo-European field include Papers on languages belonging to other families of speech.

The first article is an exhaustive examination by E. La Terza of the radical vowel in the theme of the Greek perfect, the results of which throw light on the general subject of primitive Indo-European vocalism. Other articles are upon the modern dialects or languages of Italy and the adjacent islands;

¹ The contents of the first volume were the following:—(1) G. de Gregorio, Contributi alla Etimologia e Lessicografia romanza con ispeciale considerazione ai vernacoli siciliani; (2) R. Sabbadini, Saggio di toponomastica dell' isola dell' Elba; (3) M. La Via, Il vocalismo del dialetto gallo-italico di Nicosia in Sicilia; (4) M. Niedermann, Recensioni; (5) G. de Gregorio, Sopra un problema di sintassi comparata dialettale.

thus T. Zanardelli writes on Sardinian etymologies, M. La Via on the Gallo-italic dialect of Nicosia in Sicily, and the editor himself, Prof. de Gregorio, on various peculiarities of the Sicilian dialects. He also contributes an interesting article on words of Arabic origin in the dialect of the little island of Pantellaria, as well as an elaborate essay on the structure of the African language generally known as the Ewe. This he has studied from the lips of native speakers, the result being a monograph of the first importance to the students of African philology. He makes it clear that while Ewe is not a Bantu language, there nevertheless exist between it and the Bantu family certain similarities of structure which indicate contact or relationship of some sort in the past.

We must not forget to notice also a very interesting reference to the Basque which has been brought to light by R. Sabbadini. It is contained in a work, *De Rebus Hispaniae*, published by a Sicilian, Lucio Marineo, in 1535. Marineo passed the latter part of his life in Spain, and in his account of the Basques, gives us the earliest specimens of their vocabulary that have yet been discovered. It is noticeable that the forms of the words are practically the same as they are to-day, and among them is a list of the numerals.

A. H. SAYCE.

CHROUST'S MONUMENTA PALAEOGRAPHICA.

Monumenta Palaeographica: Denkmäler der Schreibkunst des Mittelalters. Erste Abtheilung: Schrifttafeln in Lateinischer und Deutscher Sprache. In Verbindung mit Fachgenossen herausgegeben von Dr. Anton Chroust, Professor der Geschichte an der Universität Würzburg. Lieferungen I–IV. (München, Verlagsanstalt F. Bruckmann A.–G., 1900–1901).

A NEW palaeographical publication, which promises to be of considerable importance, has been undertaken by Messrs. Bruckmann of Munich, under the editorship of Dr. Chroust, Professor of History in the University of Würzburg. The four parts, comprising in all forty plates, which have already

appeared, form half of the first of three volumes, which, according to the prospectus, will be devoted to reproductions of Latin and German writing; while it is hoped in subsequent series to deal with Greek and Oriental palaeography. The form of publication is avowedly copied from that of the now dormant Palaeographical Society, which may claim to have been the pioneer in this department of study. As in that Society's volumes, the plates are accompanied by a transcript of the page reproduced and a brief description, embracing the history and palaeographical features of the manuscript from which it is taken. The plates are slightly larger than those of the Palaeographical Society, measuring $22\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$

inches, so that even MSS. of considerable size can be reproduced without reduction. On the other hand the price is decidedly higher, twenty marks being charged for each part of ten plates, whereas the Palaeographical Society gave twenty plates for its annual guinea.

The quality of the plates leaves little to be desired, so that subscribers may be satisfied that they will have a handsome volume, as well as one that will be permanently valuable and instructive. Dr. Chroust's descriptions of the plates are admirably complete and careful, the history of the several MSS. being quite sufficiently set forth, while their palaeographical characteristics are fully and minutely indicated. Any student who works steadily through these descriptions, with the plates before him, will have only himself to blame if he has not gained a sound working knowledge of mediaeval Latin palaeography, within the limits adopted (for the present, at any rate) by the editor. The only suggestion which it seems necessary to make for the improvement of the publication on its material side is that the date and title (not merely the reference number) of each manuscript should be given on the plate itself, instead of having to be searched for in the description. In the practical use of such a volume this would save much time and trouble.

The range of the publication, as set forth in the prospectus, is as wide as possible, including all developments of Latin, and eventually of Greek and Oriental writing, both within and beyond the borders of Germany; but the parts actually issued show no traces of this broad field of view. The plates are drawn exclusively from manuscripts at Munich, either in the Staatsbibliothek or the Reichsarchiv; nearly all represent manuscripts written in Germany, and within a moderate distance from Munich, at Regensburg or Salzburg; and nearly a quarter of them are actually drawn from a single manuscript, a register of donations to the monastery of St. Emmeram, at Regensburg. To the student who is accustomed to the wide range of the Palaeographical Society and of similar publications, this limitation may seem strange; but it is deliberate, and with a reasonable object. The editor's intention is to illustrate the development of Latin minuscule script in one or two local schools from a single neighbourhood, so as to establish, if possible, the peculiarities of the local style; and since the manuscripts of Bavaria are readily ac-

cessible to him, it is natural that he should begin with them. Moreover, in devoting himself primarily to MSS. written in Germany, he is filling a gap in palaeographical knowledge. The more attractive MSS. of Italy and France have been reproduced and studied in considerable numbers, while the Palaeographical Society has naturally paid special attention to MSS. produced in England; but the German handwritings, which are artistically less attractive than those of their continental neighbours, have generally been left on one side.

Until Dr. Chroust has published examples from other German localities, it is too early to say whether a definite type of hand can be associated with Regensburg, as it is with Tours or St. Albans. The donation-registers of St. Emmeram afford good material to start upon, since they provide dated examples of writing from the scriptorium of that monastery from 822 to 1231. The hands are not remarkable for grace or beauty; indeed purely German MSS. rarely are so; but they form an instructive lesson in palaeographical evolution. The most beautiful of the MSS. reproduced in the four parts now under notice, though its connection with St. Emmeram's dates back to more than 1000 years ago, was not written there and cannot be reckoned to the credit of any German school; but, as Dr. Chroust acutely notices, it probably furnished a model for the scribes of the monastery. This is the famous Gospels of St. Emmeram, which forms one of the group of 'Golden Gospels' produced in the north of France during the reigns of Charlemagne and his successors. Written, probably at Corbie, for Charles the Bald in 870, and preserved at first at St. Denis, it had probably found its way to Regensburg before the end of the century, and there, about a hundred years later, Abbot Ramvold provided it with its superb golden binding. Its writing, like that of the Harley Golden Gospels in the British Museum and several other MSS. of the same group, is in splendid uncials of gold; while its ornamentation is of that gorgeous style which the artists of north-eastern France developed on the lines of their Anglo-Celtic prototypes. Of this luxurious volume Dr. Chroust gives four representations, one showing a magnificent page of illumination, while the others illustrate different parts of the text.

The only other highly decorated manuscript included in these four parts is the Gospels of Niedermünster, written between 1002 and 1025 either in the nunnery of that

name in Regensburg, or in the neighbouring monastery of St. Emmeram. The style of illumination is plainly modelled upon that of the French school above described, perhaps upon the St. Emmeram Gospel-book itself; but it is somewhat degenerate, and will not bear comparison for beauty with the work of the contemporary Winchester school in England. The writing is a rather large and heavy Caroline minuscule, with a tendency to lean forward, which also appears in other German MSS. of the same period.

The other plates are of purely palaeographical interest. They are spread fairly evenly over the minuscule period, except that the latest stages are only scantily represented. Seven of the MSS. reproduced belong to the 9th century, three to the 10th, eleven to the 11th, six to the 12th, six to the 13th, four to the 14th, and two to the 15th. Six of the plates represent charter hands, while one is a purely private hand, containing a draft letter written in the chancellery of Landshut in 1473; but the remainder consists of various kinds of book-hand, ranging from the year 818 to 1394. They do not, however, represent all the varieties of book-hand within that period.

The handsome style which we find in Bibles and chronicles of the 12th century, and the minute and compressed style of the Parisian Bibles of the 13th century, are not exemplified here. Rather we have the less formal writings of the monastic registers, with a few official documents from the courts of the Bavarian princes. Future parts will no doubt add more variety of style and place; but, considering how far the *general* field of palaeography is covered by existing publications, it is to be hoped that Dr. Chroust will, on the whole, adhere to the plan which he has so far followed, and will give us full materials for an adequate judgment on the development of writing in various parts of Germany. If, however, he wishes to go further afield, it may be worth while to suggest that the libraries of Russia have hardly been touched by the existing palaeographical repertories.

I may perhaps be allowed to comment from time to time on the future issues of this publication. For the present it must suffice to call attention to Dr. Chroust's enterprise, and to invite for it the consideration of librarians and students of mediaeval palaeography.

F. G. KENYON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PLATO, *HIPPARCHUS* 230 A.

MR. H. RICHARDS points out (*Platonica* iii, *C.R.* xv 301) that in the *Hipparchus*, 230 A, οὗτι πάν γε τουτί μοι ἀνάθου, a colon should be inserted after οὗτι πάν γε. So W. H. Thompson, *Journal of Philology* v (1874) p. 220: 'Ita edd. soloece. Distinguendum οὗτι πάν γε τουτί μοι ἀνάθου. Ad quae infra

respondet Socrates ἀνατίθεται τοίνυν σοι τοῦτο.' Thompson's notes were, he says, 'sent to Prof. Baiter of Zürich, who is preparing a new edition of his Plato': but I am not aware that Baiter's new edition has ever appeared.

H. J.

ON EURIPIDES, *HECUBA*, LL. 1214-15.

ἄλλ' ἡνίχ' ἡμεῖς οὐκέτ' ἐσμὲν ἐν φάει
καπνῷ δ' ἐσήμεν' ἄστρῳ πολεμίων ὑπο
ξένον κατέκτας.

Mr. Marchant's suggestion¹ that πολεμίων ὑπο should be taken with οὐκέτ' ἐσμὲν ἐν φάει and not with καπνῷ δ' ἐσήμεν' ἄστρῳ is

¹ *Cl. Rev.* (1901), p. 295.

surely neither necessary nor natural. I understand καπνῷ δ' ἐσήμεν' ἄστρῳ to mean just what Aeschylus otherwise expresses when he writes, Ag. 815, καπνῷ δ' ἀλοῦσα νῦν ἔρ' εὖσημος πόλις. In other words, the point of the words may or may not be to indicate 'how Polymestor knew that the Trojans were lost,' but assuredly that in-