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Some School-books

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SHORT NOTICES

ZANDER'S EURYTHMIA
DEMOSTHENIS.

*Eurythmia vel Compositio Rhythmica
Prosae Antiquae*: exposuit CAROLUS
ZANDER. I. Eurythmia Demosthenis.
Pp. xx + 494. Leipzig: Otto Har-
rassowitz, 1910. M. 8.

THIS treatise is divided into seven chapters, headed as follows: I. De initio membri. II. Clausulae. III. De systemate. IV. Ad membra orationis rhythmica compositio refertur. V. De articulatione. VI. De distinctione. VII. De rhythmica recitatione. In the course of the work rhythmical analyses are given of the *Three Olynthiacs*, the *First Philippic* (parts), the *De Corona* (opening), and the *Leptines* (opening). Selected passages of Isocrates, and fragments of Thrasymachus and Gorgias, are submitted to the same anatomical process.

The author has discharged his task with great thoroughness, and has given full references to such primary authorities as Aristotle, Aristoxenus, Cicero, Demetrius, Dionysius, Longinus, and Quintilian. He maintains that he follows these authorities more faithfully than did Friedrich Blass. Certainly he does not carry system so far as to deny full play to those *μεταβολαὶ ἐναρμόνιοι* of which Dionysius speaks. But occasionally he is tempted, as most writers on this subject are, to slur syllables, and to divide sentences, in what seems an arbitrary way. The mechanical notation of longs and shorts is apt to bring with it too rigid a uniformity. The time-waves, the ebb and flow, of language refuse to be dominated thus by 'feet.' This is true even of verse, and still more true of prose. Demosthenes probably was more concerned, if he was governed by a conscious rule, to keep out metre than to bring in rhythm. Verse had for so long preceded artistic prose in Greece, and had passed on to it so large a store of well-shaped words and forms which fitted naturally into one or other of the many various metrical schemes, that the orator had to

beware of dropping unconsciously into the vicious sing-song of metre. Nevertheless, a certain amount of definite rhythm was convenient, as well as natural, at the beginning and the end of a sentence or a phrase. It corresponded to the rise and fall in the speaker's thoughts and utterance, and (when the words came to be written down) it served as a sort of punctuation: a fact of which the terms *period* (in the sense of *full stop*), *colon*, and *comma* still remind us. The sections on punctuation are among the best in Zander's book. It has lately been shown, as continental scholars may perhaps not be aware, that in the First Folio of Shakespeare the punctuation is what may be called *rhetorical*. Its main purpose is to guide the actor, in the delivery of his lines, by suggesting pauses of various length. Rhythmical and dramatic effect is the chief thing desired; not a strict logical or grammatical analysis of the sentence.

On p. vii. of his Preface, Zander gives a rather long list of passages in which S. H. Butcher, in his text of the *Olynthiacs*, has failed to record his deviations from the Paris manuscript (S). But it may be pointed out that the object of this most useful Oxford Series of Classical Texts would be defeated if minutiae found a place in the critical notes. The instances collected by Zander are of this trifling kind. They are, however, of some interest as tending to show that Demosthenes did not avoid hiatus (especially after a pause) so punctiliously as is sometimes thought, and also that he did not invariably shun the concurrence of three or more short syllables in succession.

W. R. R.

SOME SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Plain texts. Teubner has published a *Florilegium Latinum* in two parts (60 pf. each), Drama and Narrative Prose, collected by the Philologische Vereinigung of the Königin Carola

Gymnasium in Leipzig. The Drama contains pieces from Plautus (30 pp.), Terence, and Seneca (30 pp.), with a few oddments. The Narrative contains pieces from Cicero (15 pp.), Vitruvius, Valerius Maximus (20 pp.), Seneca, Pliny (16 pp.), Gellius, Apuleius. The idea of cheap supplementary readers is excellent: but it is a pity to include texts which the pupils ought to have anyhow, like Plautus, Terence, Cicero, and Pliny. We may also recommend Teubner's *Carmina Anacreontea* (M. 1.40 cloth), well printed; and a new enlarged edition of the useful *Epistulae Privatae Graecae* (M. 3.40 cloth). Mr. J. D. Duff's *Silva Latina* (Pitt Press, 2s.) is a Reader of an ordinary type, but it has all the long vowels marked (excepting long vowels in position). It may be useful to mention two Greek reading books from Tempsky (Vienna) and Freytag (Leipzig), *Lesebuch aus Platon und Aristoteles* (M. 3 cloth) and published separately, *Lesebuch aus Aristoteles* (M. 1.20 cloth). These extracts are arranged under subject headings.

Norma Elegiaca, by R. L. A. du Pontet (Clarendon Press, 1s. 6d.), is a book of Ovidian verse chosen for verse-writers to copy; its only fault is that it is too short. The same press publish a text of the *Pervigilium Veneris* at fourpence, and St. Jerome's New Testament in Latin (H. I. White, 2s. net), and an excellent Greek Testament at 3s. net, edited by Alexander Souter.

Texts, with notes, simplified for schools. Two more of the series *Clari Romani* have been issued: *Aemilius Paulus*, by F. R. Dale, and *Augustus*, by A. J. Spilbury (Murray, 1s. 6d.). This is a useful and sensible series. Mr. G. M. Edwards adds to his school-books *Camillus*, containing a few dramatic stories from Livy (Pitt Press, 1s. 6d., with Vocabulary). A. J. Barnett condenses Sallust's *Catiline* into 30 small pages (Methuen, 1s.). Easier still is Sleeman's *Caesar in Britain* (same description), with long vowels marked, and exercises. Easiest of all are Bell's *Simplified Latin Classics*, by S. E. Winbolt (1s. 6d.), of which we have Vergil's *Taking of Troy*, and Vergil's *Athletic Sports*, rewritten in simple prose sentences with Latin questions. These are milk for babes. Similar

Greek milk, very thin, is supplied by W. D. Lowe in his *Wars of Greece and Persia* (Clarendon Press, 2s. 6d.).

Texts Annotated. Besides Mr. Spratt's *Thucydides V.*, which will be reviewed separately, the Pitt Press send us *Livy I.*, by H. J. Edwards (3s. 6d.), an excellent edition, and well printed; and the Clarendon Press *Isocrates Cyprian Orations* by E. S. Forster (3s. 6d.), of which the same may be said: but Isocrates is not an inspiring writer. Messrs. Weidmann continue to issue revised editions of their useful school-books: Classen's *Thucydides V.* revised by J. Steup (M. 3.20) and *Philoctetes* revised by L. Radermacher (M. 1.60).

Helps. Those who teach Latin Verse to the immature may find some useful hints in *Latin Elegiac Verse-Writing* by W. J. Helmsley and J. Aston (Blackie, 2s. 6d.), which contains 20 pp. of Ovid, Rules, Aids, Exercises, and Vocabulary. W. C. Wright's *Short History of Greek Literature*, from Homer to Julian (Pitman, 6s. net), is well written and readable, and it has good bibliographies; it also takes the history further down than is usual. Teachers may get much help from D. Bassi's *Mitologia Greca e Romana* (Firenze, Sansoni; 4 plates, 97 cuts), but being written in Italian the book will hardly be useful for schools. Johnston publishes a very cheap *Atlas of Ancient History* (2s. net), with 27 maps. A book of *Greek Sculpture* in large quarto (O. Schulze, 3s. 6d. net) contains 100 plates, well chosen, with letterpress by J. Warrack. This would make a good school prize, say for Athletic Sports.

W. H. D. R.

MEILLET: INTRODUCTION.

Introduction à l'Étude comparative des Langues indo-européennes. Par A. MEILLET. 3rd Edition, revised and enlarged. 1 vol. 9" x 5½". Pp. xxvi + 502. Paris: Hachette et Cie, 79, Boulevard St. Germain. February, 1912. 10 fr.

THIS book is intended, as its title shows, for beginners. The most valuable chapter is the first, which is largely new. This gives a most lucid and