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Arnold and Conway on the Pronunciation of Greek and Latin *The Restored Pronunciation of Greek and Latin*, with Tables and Practical Explanations, by E. V. Arnold and R. S. Conway. Second Edition. Cambridge: at the University Press. Price 1s.

A.S.W.

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ZERETELI ON GREEK TACHYGRAPHY.

GREGORIUS ZERETELI. De Compendiis scripturae codicum graecorum praecipue Petropolitanorum et Mosquensium anni nota instructorum. Accedunt 30 tabulae. Petropoli typis academiae Caesareae scientiarum. MDCCCLXXXVI.

PATRIOTISM knows no law, but a manual of Greek contractions in Russian, must, if the book is intended for use outside Petersburg, fail in its object, and the publisher will have cause to regret that Mr. Zereteli did not array his observations in either of the classic tongues of palaeography—the native or the acquired language of Montfaucon. It is true that in a palaeographical handbook the letterpress sinks to its lowest value; the plates for the most part explain themselves, and so few general conclusions can be drawn in the subject that the reader, if annoyed, need not seriously lament his ignorance. The learning and kindness of the Rev. Ll. J. M. Bebb has unlocked for my benefit the purport and arrangement of this handbook.

Mr. Zereteli begins with an introduction of forty-three pages, in which the names of Gomperz, Gitlbauer, and Wessely, emerging more or less disguised from the paragraphs of Russian script, guarantee that the information is up to date. The origin, however, and early history of Greek tachygraphy has still to be told; Wessely's paper (*Denkschriften der k. Akad. der Wiss. in Wien*, Band XLIV. Abhandl. 4, 1895) is a notable attempt, but the material for the inquiry is still unpublished, and until the Sibyls who keep the keys of papyrus have done with tying theological squibs to the tail of the Nonconformist conscience, speculation on the prae-minuscule stage of compendia must be premature.

Mr. Zereteli follows with a collection, arranged alphabetically, of letters and syllables that are expressed by symbols.

Part of these are taken from dated MSS. at Petersburg and Moscow, but to them Mr. Zereteli has added *en bloc* all that have been gathered by previous inquirers. The necessity for such a collection is not obvious, for the time for a final conspectus of compendia is still far off; and the proportion, both in number and in value, of the Russian additions is not great. (In the plates the Petersburg forms have no numeral attached, the Moscow are distinguished by 2, the old examples by 3.) By some fatality dated MSS. are as a rule barren of graphical peculiarities, and the Russian minuscules are evidently ordinary types of Eastern ecclesiastical MSS. The editor's diligence and system are admirable, and it is not his fault if his material was not richer. His analysis of the earliest dated minuscule MS. (A.D. 835) is worth having, but the most solid contribution the book makes is the abundant list of examples from MSS. of the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries. This ungrateful labour, together with the wealth of facsimiles of these centuries provided by M. Henri Omont, should suffice to establish their usage.

Search for abbreviations within minuscule writing may still be pursued in two directions. In minuscule MSS. generally, dated and undated, of all ages but principally 900–1100, a certain, though small, harvest remains to be reaped. The process is very long, and can only be undertaken by a librarian or someone having constant access to a library. Besides this general field, the so-called Italian or Lombardic Greek minuscule MSS., written in the south of Italy and now nearly all among the *Vaticani graeci* contain a rich vein of compendia, as yet scarcely worked. The reviewer possesses some store of both, and holds them at the disposition of the enthusiastic publisher.

THOMAS W. ALLEN.

ARNOLD AND CONWAY ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK AND LATIN.

The Restored Pronunciation of Greek and Latin, with Tables and Practical Explanations, by E. V. ARNOLD and R. S. CONWAY. Second Edition. Cambridge: at the University Press. Price 1s.

THE scheme of 'restored' pronunciation, prepared by Professors Arnold and Conway,

and officially sanctioned by their colleagues in the University of Wales, ran the gauntlet of criticism at the time of its publication some two years and a half ago, and met with a general welcome. There is therefore little to be said about the second edition, except to recognise that it has been improved by the removal of a few ambiguous or misleading

expressions. In the first instance it wisely aimed at no originality in its main features: they are to be found in all the best recent grammars; and the noteworthy part consisted in its careful adaptation to the needs of Welsh students. It is strange to find no reference, where the evil consequences of the conventional 'English' pronunciation are pointed out, to the confusion which it causes in the understanding of inflexional and other changes: e.g. *caedo* and *cecidi*, *audacter* and *audaciter*. It is open to question whether *grandfather* is a good example for *ǣ* and *ā*: surely the pronunciation of the second *a* as long is both common and legitimate. It may be doubted whether *z* was always *sd*; e.g. in *Zmyrna*, or whether there are any words borrowed from Celtic, beginning with *rh*: *rheda* is of course an illegitimate spelling; are the writers possibly thinking of *Rhenus*? Whatever date we may assign for the change

of aspirated mutes or 'plosives' into spirants—a question perhaps not yet settled, certainly not by Miss Dawes's thesis—it hardly took place first in modern Greek; and the softened or sibilated pronunciation of *c*, *g*, *t* before *i*, etc., certainly came about in late Latin, and should not have been apparently limited to English and other modern European languages. The writers show good judgment in dealing with the question of 'hidden quantities,' recognising their importance for phonetics, but remembering that they should be disregarded as a rule in practice. The scheme, as a whole, deserves to be widely adopted; it may be remarked that it is in all points virtually identical with that which has been in use for some five and twenty years in one at least of the colleges of the Victoria University.

A.S.W.

NOTES ON BACCHYLIDES.

SOME of the following notes have been anticipated in the *Athenaeum* or elsewhere; in such cases I have occasionally erased my own, but generally let it stand in the form in which it already stood when the other appeared. Hence, e.g. the crude form of the note on v. 26.

There is so much adverse criticism of Mr. Kenyon's edition in them that I should like first to add my testimony to the value of the very important work which he has done. The defect of the edition is the faulty manner in which the metre is treated.

i. 1. *βαθυδείελον* if right at all, would mean 'sunny,' I think.

3. *ἐπλε δέ!*

32. *νόσων*.¹

42. To save a monstrous piece of scansion read *χρόνον οὐδ' ἔλαχεν τιμάν*, which also improves the sense. Cf. frag. 48 and Longinus ix. 3. I keep *οὐδὲ* as nearest the MS. but *οὐκ* would be more natural.

iii. 5. [*φέρον*]το.

22. Looks like *ἀγλαΐζεθ' ᾧ πᾶρ' ἄριστος* ὀλβων.² But this will not suit if the previous

¹ A Scotch friend (they do not teach the elements of Greek verse in Scotland, I believe, nor apparently in some other places) entreats me to explain *why*? I do not wish to insult the readers of the *Review* by explaining the elements of verse to *them*; let my inquisitive friend look up some introduction to the subject.

² [See also notes by Tyrrell and Richards.]

line is right. Perhaps *ἀγλαΐζε τῷ πᾶρ' ἄριστος* ὀλβων.

26. *κρίσω*? cf. *Il. A. 5*.

27. Is [*ἐάλωσαν*] lyrical? [*ἐλήφθησαν*]?

48. *τόσ' εἶπε καὶ ἀβροβάταν κέλευσεν*
ἄπτεν ξύλινον δόμον.

A man cannot tell (as Bacon has it) whether *ἀβροβάταν* or *Ἀβροβάταν* be the more trifier. In my opinion Bacchylides wrote *ἀβροβατῶν* (or *ἀβροβατέων*). Mr. Kenyon is, I think, mistaken in saying that *ἀβροβάται* at *Persae* 1072 is practically a synonym for Persian; Aeschylus meant it, I imagine, to be predicative, and the line means, 'wail, treading softly,' as mourners do. 'And Agag came unto him delicately, saying, Surely the bitterness of death is past.' Similarly it is natural for the poet to say that Croesus, 'stepping delicately' as a mourner in a funeral procession, gave orders to light the pyre. But he was already on the pyre. Not necessarily; at 34 the word used is *ἐπέβαινε*, not *ἐπέβη*, and he would give the order while going up. Hence possibly came the *ω* erased by the writer before *-ταν*.

63. *ᾧσοι μὲν Ἑλλάδ' ἔχουσιν, οὕτως*.

There is one syllable short, and what it is that has dropped out can easily be guessed. Croesus sent more gifts to Apollo than any other mortal; Hiero, goes on the poet, has