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Franklin's *Traces of Epic Influence in the Tragedies of Aeschylus*. A Dissertation presented to the Faculty of Bryn Mawr College for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy by S. B. Franklin. Baltimore, 1895.

H. W. Hayley

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preserved as late as the time of schol. T on Ω 323. Something too might be done by one well acquainted with the scholia. For example, on working through the scholia cited by Ludwich AHT i. pp. 46-7 as examples of the terms αἱ εἰκαυότεραι, χαριέστεραι and the like, it will be found that GFP tend to agree with one another and with the 'inferior' editions or copies: viz: γ 349, ϵ 232, ξ 428, τ 83 GFP have the

reading of the 'inferior' versions, but α 117 P and β 182 GF diverge. Again GFP differ from the 'more exquisite' versions β 170, ζ 291, η 74, \omicron 268, but γ 151 FP and λ 196 G agree with them. All this seems to show that our MS. tradition has preserved a text little influenced by Alexandrian criticism.

C. M. MULVANY.

FRANKLIN'S TRACES OF EPIC INFLUENCE IN THE TRAGEDIES OF AESCHYLUS.

Traces of Epic Influence in the Tragedies of Aeschylus. A Dissertation presented to the Faculty of Bryn Mawr College for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy by S. B. FRANKLIN. Baltimore, 1895.

DR. Franklin takes as the text of her thesis the well-known saying attributed to Aeschylus, τὰς αὐτοῦ τραγῳδίας τεμάχη εἶναι τῶν Ὁμήρου μεγάλων δειπνων, and examines the Aeschylean plays for traces of Homeric influence in epic forms, in epic vocabulary, and in syntax, subject-matter and style. She finds, as was to be expected, that Homer exercised a strong influence upon the tragedian, both in style and diction and in subject-matter. Her work is, on the whole, carefully done, although her lists of parallel passages and word-forms might have been considerably enlarged. The subject of the

thesis was evidently too broad, and might have been divided with profit. I have noted, also, a few misstatements: e.g. it is hardly true that μῶνος is 'quite frequent in the other tragedians' (p. 11), for in Euripides it is decidedly rare, and in *I. T.* 157 and *Alc.* 122 it rests upon conjecture. The author seems, also, to attribute a somewhat disproportionate importance to Paley's Aeschylus, excellent as that edition is in many respects. On p. 25, note 4 the rule for position before *muta cum liquida* is not clearly stated and needs qualification. Still, the work is in the main meritorious, and might with advantage be expanded into a larger and more comprehensive treatise. The English in which it is written is occasionally somewhat slipshod.

H. W. HAYLEY.

Middletown, Connecticut.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

HEAD'S CATALOGUE OF GREEK COINS.

Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum. Caria, Cos, Rhodes, &c. By BARCLAY V. HEAD, D.C.L. 28s.

A FRESH volume of the British Museum Catalogue of Coins is always welcome, and is sure to contain valuable information. But Caria is scarcely one of the more interesting parts of the Greek world. The islands and a few towns of the coast began to issue money early, but most Carian cities begin to mint only in the Hellenistic age or even later. Thus the light derived from the coins falls mostly on unhistoric days and local cults, rather than on the high-

ways of history. The local cults of Caria have considerable attraction; but the present is scarcely a fitting place for their discussion; therefore we do not propose to examine the volume at length, but only to note a few points.

The coins issued by the Carian Dynasts, Hecatomnus and Mausolus with Milesian types, were attributed by Mr. Head in the Catalogue of Ionia to Miletus: in the present volume he assigns them to Mylasa, but without giving detailed reasons for the change of attribution. The question however has some historic interest, and perhaps required discussion.

Mr. Head well points out that the so-called Rhodian standard of weight (drachm