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Some Books on Xenophon (1) *Xenophon Cyropaedia*. Books III.—V. with Notes by the Rev. H. A. Holden M.A. LL.D. (Pitt Press Series). Text, pp. 128. Notes, pp. 182. Indices, pp. 44. 5s.

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p. 22). There certainly are many difficulties, and opinion will probably be divided, but to most people we think the difficulties of retaining the passage in its place will be less than those of rejecting or transposing it.

Lastly there is much to be said for the view adopted in this edition that the system of refrains which appears in the MSS. of the choruses, *Eum.* 342, 811, 870, should be extended to other places. Our editor, following G. C. W. Schneider, restores them with great probability in *Choeph.* 796, 813, 837,

953, 970; and also in *Eumen.* 368, 383; in the first of which places however there is a real difficulty connected with the word ἀνατροπός (that in the refrain has to lose its construction); a difficulty on which Prof. Wecklein's explanation is hardly satisfactory.

It should be added that in the Introduction there is an excellent and instructive account given of the history of the Myth of the Pelopidae, and of Aeschylus's handling of it, including some interesting notes on works of art that illustrate the story.

A. S.

SOME BOOKS ON XENOPHON.

- (1) *Xenophon Cyropaedia.* Books III.—V. with Notes by the Rev. H. A. HOLDEN M.A. LL.D. (Pitt Press Series). Text, pp. 128. Notes, pp. 182. Indices, pp. 44. 5s.

The second instalment of Dr. Holden's excellent edition of Xenophon's biographical romance is extremely welcome. It is full of those admirable features which have made Dr. Holden's editions of classical authors not only useful and popular in England, but the subject of eulogy to foreign scholars. The text has been carefully revised with constant reference to the best MSS. and to the critical work of his predecessors: but Dr. Holden seems wisely conservative in the matter of emendation; and, while giving full weight to all suggestions of the great critics, is not to be frightened even by Cobet's *scioli emblemata*. The notes are many rather than long, and leave nothing to be desired in the way of scholarly interpretation, grammatical explanation, or suggestive reference. In one or two places we have noted that Dr. Holden has perhaps been so concise as to be in danger of misleading a young scholar. For instance IV. iii. l. 98 'ἐξ ἴσου = *ex eadem statione*;' III. iii. l. 165 'ἐπεὶ ἐκαλλιέρησε *cum litavisset*.' In V. l. 64 the middle is used in the same sense.' But is not the middle used of the person consulting the victims, the active always with τὰ ἑρᾶ expressed or understood? Again at III. iii. l. 419 the extract from Rich's Dictionary as to the Roman *tessera militaris* gives an inadequate account of it, as may be seen by a reference to the best authority, Polybius, 6, 36. A good feature in the notes is the attention paid to the particles, than which scarcely anything is more helpful

towards catching the finer shades of meaning of Greek writers. There are admirable indices to the volume, so constructed as to give a clear indication of Xenophon's use of poetical, Ionic, Doric or rare words, on the plan of Gustav Sauppe. It is an honourable addition to the Pitt Press series, and a real boon to all students of Xenophon and of Greek generally.

- (2) *Xenophon's Hellenica.* Books I. II. with Introduction and Notes by G. E. UNDERHILL, M.A. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1888. Introduction, pp. 1—51. Text with English Analysis, pp. 53—135. Notes, pp. 39. Index, pp. 9.

The text is well printed and follows that of Dindorf (1885) with a few changes. Dates are given in the margin, and a helpful analysis let into the text. The aim of the notes is stated in the preface to be 'not only to explain the critical and grammatical difficulties in the text...but also to supply a commentary upon the history of the times, and to point out, even at the risk of repetition, the numerous gaps and points of obscurity in Xenophon's narrative.' The first of these two departments is not very fully treated, the notes being chiefly historical, and those on construction or meaning being few and far between. The second is much more satisfactorily dealt with; and there are some really good and exhaustive dissertations on special points, such, for instance, as the Spartan *ναπαρχία*. The introduction contains a clear and fairly complete sketch of Greek History between 411 and 403, with an excellent chronological table, and a sensible

disquisition on the composition of the book. The differences of style and method between Books I. II. and the rest of the *Hellenica* are indeed very marked; and may perhaps be accounted for, as Mr. Underhill supposes, by their composition at a widely different time, or by supposing Xenophon to be writing under the restraint of a conscious attempt to imitate the method of Thucydides; and, again, to have left the book unfinished. The theory of a different authorship of the two parts has never, I believe, been seriously maintained; but there is a passage in Plutarch, *de gloria Atheniensium* I., which it is perhaps worth while to quote, as showing that the period embraced in these two books had been treated by another contemporary, and that it would almost seem that Plutarch did not regard Xenophon as the historian of the time. He is showing that without the glorious deeds of Athens we should not have had the famous writers. After mentioning the events treated by Thucydides, he goes on:—*ἄνελε τὰ περὶ Ἑλλησποντον Ἀλκιβιάδου νεανιεύματα καὶ τὰ πρὸς Δέσβον Θρασύλλου, καὶ τὴν ὑπὸ Θεραμένους τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας κατάλυσιν καὶ Θρασύβουλον καὶ Ἀρχιππον, καὶ τοὺς ὑπὸ Φυλῆς ἐβδομήκοντα κατὰ τῆς Σπαρτιατῶν ἡγεμονίας ἀνισταμένους καὶ Κόνωνα πάλιν ἐμβιβάζοντα τὰς Ἀθήνας εἰς τὴν θάλατταν καὶ Κράτιππος ἀνήρηται. Ξενοφῶν μὲν γὰρ αὐτὸς ἑαυτοῦ γέγονεν ἱστορία, κ.τ.λ.* We know nothing of this continuator of Thucydides; but it is possible that Xenophon embodied part of his work in his two first books; or, on the other hand, that the existence of this work of Cratippus may account for some of the many omissions in Xenophon's narrative which Mr. Underhill notices.

- (3) *Ξενοφῶντος ἀπομνημονεύματα* recognovit WALTHER GILBERT. Editio major. Lips. Teubner, 1888. Praefatio, pp. iii.—lxxvii. Summaria, pp. lxxviii.—lxxx. Textus, pp. 1—143. Index nominum, pp. 146—150. Mk. 1.

An excellent text of the *Memorabilia*, with a very satisfactory critical apparatus. The readings of the two best MSS. A and B are always given, Schenkl's collation of C, and all readings of other MSS. that seem possibly admissible. Variations from the texts of Dindorf, Sauppe, Schenkl, and Breitenbach are marked; while mere conjectures of Cobet, Hirschig and others are more sparingly noticed (*tamen plures quam vellem memoravi*). The destructive criticisms of A. Krohn are also recorded as well as those of the slightly

more conservative J. T. Hartmann. The critical views of the editor seem sound and sensible, and the book is well printed and convenient in every way.

- (4) *Xenophons Memorabilien für den Schulgebrauch*. ANDREAS WEIDNER. Vienna and Leipzig. 1889. Introduction, pp. iv.—xii. Text, pp. 1—162. Index, 162—170. Pfg. 80.

A text in good clear type on good paper. It has no note or comment; but there are four short essays of about a page each on (1) Sokrates' Leben (2) Sokrates' Lehre (3) Sokrates' Verfolgung und Tod (4) Sokrates' Ankläger und Vertheidiger nach dem Tod; a short analysis of each chapter, and an index of proper names. The object is said in the preface to be to place a clear and intelligible text in the hands of school-boys, without troubling them with disputed points of criticism; and this object is attained. A few passages (*e.g.* 2, 1, § 4—6), held to be clearly spurious, are printed at the bottom of the page in a different type.

- (5) *Xenophon's Anabasis*. C. REHDANTZ, First Volume, Books I.—III. Sixth edition, revised by Dr. OTTO CARNUTH. Weidmann, Berlin, 1888. Einleitung, pp. 1—36. Text and Notes, pp. 37—217. Mk. 1.80.

This reissue of Rehdantz's well-known edition of the *Anabasis* has been enriched by reference to five recent contributions to the subject: (1) Droysen's article on Greek Warfare in Hermann's *Lehrbuch* of Greek Antiquities, (2) Hartmann's *Analecta Xenophontea*, (3) Mangeldorf's *Zu Xenophons Bericht über die Schlacht bei Kunaxa*, (4) Reuss' Critical and exegetical remarks on Xenophon's *Anabasis*, (5) Schulze's *quaestiones grammaticae ad Xenophontem pertinentes*. There is a good map of the March, a plan of the battle of Cunaxa, and some engravings of Greek and Persian armour at the end of the volume.

- (6) *Xenophons Agesilaos für den Schulgebrauch erklärt*, von OTTO GÜTHLING, Leipzig. Teubner, 1888. Einleitung, pp. 1—5. Text and Notes (German), pp. 6—66. Critical Appendix, p. 67. Index, pp. 67—68. Mk. 1.50.

The editor maintains the Xenophontean authorship of this treatise, and explains the

difference of style and vocabulary from the other writings of Xenophon by the fact that the tract is avowedly a panegyric, and that to such a composition poetical words and expressions are suitable, as well as a selection of facts (on which subject see Polybius' remarks on his own panegyric on Philopomen, 10, 21). The eleventh chapter, he admits, was most likely added by the editor of the work after Xenophon's death. The notes are terse and suitable to the writer's object. Illustrative passages are mostly taken from Xenophon himself, and the student is frequently referred to Krüger's Grammar.

(7) *Analecta Xenophontea*. J. T. HARTMANN, Lit. Hum. Dr. Lugdun.-Batav. 1887.

Dr. Hartmann is of the school of Cobet, for whom he professes unbounded reverence, and would emend his author on general principles of probability, and from considering what the grammatical construction and the general sense of the passage in question demand, or the known usage of the Attic writers suggests, with scant regard to the authority of the *libri meliores vel deteriores*: for, *deterriorum enim meliores isti libri sunt . . . nostro hac in re standum est iudicio et audendum est aliquid*. It is hardly necessary, therefore, to say that he is in sympathy with the most advanced methods of destructive criticism; and that in no inconsiderable number of cases his reader will find himself differing from the critic, and inclined to regard the alterations proposed as unnecessary or even wanton. Indeed it has seemed to the present writer that the work, valuable as it is, has suffered from the very devotion to this particular author on which Dr. Hartmann rather prides himself, and that a wider reference to other Greek writers than appears in this volume might have often modified the writer's views, and made a certain proportion of the criticism unnecessary.

But when this has been said, it still remains an undoubted fact that these four hundred pages contain a most valuable body of criticism on Xenophon, supported with great ingenuity and acuteness, and which no future student or editor of Xenophon will be able to neglect. They are, besides, most amusing and almost delightful reading. It is pleasant to find a scholar in these days still capable of writing a long book in Latin in a style so clear, attractive and elegant. Possibly here and there some exception might be taken to the Latinity; but if it is not wholly classical

it is something even better,—a really individual style, never wearisome, and always perspicuous and able to awaken and hold attention.

The treatise is divided into twelve chapters. In chapter I the writer discusses the question of the year of Xenophon's birth, and maintains with great ingenuity that it was as late as B.C. 426. The second chapter is devoted to a discussion *de Anabasis consilio tempore scriptore*. Here he maintains that the first four books were published shortly after the end of the expedition, under the pseudonym of Themistogenes, the last three much later, and with the express object of defending his character against the attacks of his enemies. Chapter III. contains an investigation of the uses of *μήν* in Xenophon, in which he shows that it is frequently and naturally employed in a work like the *Memorabilia* where a proposition is to be proved by numerous examples, and less frequently in continuous narratives and addresses. The object is to show that its use or non-use cannot help to decide for or against the genuineness of a particular treatise without regard to its nature. There follow a number of emendations on the books of the *Anabasis* which every reader will perhaps view differently. They do not appear to the present writer always convincing or always necessary. To take the very first, for instance. In the sentence (1, 1 § 5) *πάντας οὕτω διατιθείς ἀπεπέμπετο ὥστε αὐτῷ μᾶλλον φίλους εἶναι ἢ βασιλεῖ*, Dr. Hartmann objects to the present participle, to the neglect, as it seems to us, of the Attic idiom which employs a present participle in reference to past time to indicate a series of actions. Again in 1, 4, 18 his objection to *σαφῶς* appears hypercritical if not absurd. In 6, 5, 16 *ὄρατε δὴ πότερον κρείττον ἰεῖναι ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀνδρας προβαλομένους τὰ ὄπλα ἢ μεταβαλομένους ὄπισθεν ἡμῶν ἐπιόντας τοὺς πολεμίους θεᾶσθαι*, Hartmann's comment is—*quomodo aliquis spectare posset hostes a tergo se insequentes non video. Paratam tamen medicinam non habeo*. Surely the *medicina* is to take *μεταβαλομένους* to mean 'having faced about' [cp. Aelian *Tact.* 21, 24 *εἰ δὲ διπλῆ (κλίσις) γίγνεται ἀποστρέφει τὴν ὄψιν εἰς τὸ κάτωπιον. τοῦτ' ἔστι ἡδη μεταβολὴ καλεῖται*]. So in 7, 2, 28 his objection to *διαβαίνειν* disappears if the Greek usage of the present for an intention in the immediate future is taken into consideration. There are other objections which might be urged to some of his criticisms (he is generally more fertile in pointing out difficulties than in suggesting their remedy), but it is enough to suggest a caution in accepting all

his conclusions, and it will repay any reader to study them for himself. The fifth chapter discusses the *Memorabilia*. Here Dr. Hartmann is a thorough-going follower of Schenkl and Krohn, who used the knife with such astonishing freedom. True he controverts in nine cases the excisions or objections of Schenkl, but he makes up for that by many more of his own. He believes in an *interpolator impudentissimus*, who, editing the treatise after Xenophon's death, foisted in the parts which he condemns as foolish or ill-written or false. This was rendered all the more easy as the treatise, even as Xenophon wrote it, was not consecutive, but had been continually added to during the author's life. The sixth chapter contains emendations on the text of the *Memorabilia* left after these excisions. The seventh chapter discusses the *Oeconomicus*. He rejects the suggestion that it ever formed, or was intended to form, part of the *Memorabilia*, and defends his position at great length and with full illustration. The eighth chapter (pp. 188–213) again contains emendations on particular passages of the *Oeconomicus*. The ninth chapter discusses the old question of the connexion between the *Convivium* of Xenophon and that of Plato. He confesses that the arguments which he here uses are not new; and it will be enough to say that his position is that Plato's *Convivium* was published after that of Xenophon and was intended to refute and ridicule the presentment of Socrates contained in the latter's work. The tenth chapter follows (pp. 235–246) with emendations on the text of the *Convivium*. In the eleventh chapter—which has the motto *τίς ἀλκή τὸν θανάτῳ ἀπικρατέειν*—he restates the case against the genuineness of the *Agesilaus*. This he rests on (1) its rhe-

torical style, alien to that of Xenophon, (2) its affected and poetical diction, (3) its false statements, (4) direct borrowing from the *Hellenica* of passages which the writer has either tried to make more definite and particular, or has spoilt by failing to understand, or has deliberately changed in order to do greater honour to Agesilaus, (5) statements and observations not suited to the time at which Xenophon must have composed the piece, if he had done so. To this array of historical arguments are added certain critical difficulties, and the use of certain *verba locutionesque insolentiora aut suspecta*. The upshot of it all is to show that the *Agesilaus* is by a young declaimer of the School of Isocrates. Dr. Hartmann however feels that the very number of the arguments makes it the less certain that a reader will be convinced, for the detection of a weak point in any one shakes his confidence in all. He appeals therefore finally to the finer sense of readers... *qui enim non SENTIT Agesilaum a Xenophonte non esse scriptum, eum nullis convinces argumentis*. The twelfth and last chapter (pp. 276–405) is devoted to criticisms and emendations of the *Hellenica*. They are full both of the strength and weakness of the critic; and, while they will often carry conviction, they will also sometimes call forth opposition, and occasionally provoke a smile. It may be safely said, however, that the book as a whole contains a mass of criticism on Xenophon of first-rate value. It certainly is entertaining, and has scarcely a dull page from end to end. And whether a reader agrees or disagrees with the author, he will undoubtedly close the book with awakened interest in and a fuller knowledge of Xenophon.

E. S. SHUCKBURGH.

SELECTIONS FROM THE ATTIC ORATORS.

Selections from the Attic Orators, Antiphon, Andocides, Lysias, Isocrates, Isaeus, edited with notes by R. C. JEBB, Litt. D., Camb., [late] Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow. Second Edition. London: Macmillan, 1888.

TEACHERS of Greek have good reason for rejoicing that a book, which has been before the public for the last nine years as a companion volume ranging in size with the editor's brilliant and attractive work on the

Attic Orators from Antiphon to Isaeos, has now been reprinted in a handy form that will make it readily accessible to a still larger number of students. It is superfluous at the present date to praise the taste and judgment which have here been applied to the difficult task of selecting adequately representative specimens of the earlier Attic Orators, or to dwell on the scrupulous pains which have been bestowed on the explanatory as well as the critical notes. In the new edition the latter, instead of being placed