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***Xenophon, Memorabilia*, edited for the use of Schools with Introduction, Notes, etc., by J. Marshall, LL.D. Edin., M.A. Oxon. Clarendon Press.**

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xi. 135, xxiii. 282). On 526 κ' is rightly explained as καί, but in the text is printed as an enclitic. The translations are not very happy always; 'his counsel is thin' smacks of slang, and what shall we say to: 'whichever of them *twain* is the first to reach the other's fair flesh and to touch the *inwards* through the armour and dark blood'? The explanation of ἀλλὰ in 892 seems right and an improvement on Leaf.

Despite these blemishes the edition will be very useful for schools, as it contains a great amount of information in a very short space, and the notes must enable any one to master the difficult passages.

ARTHUR PLATT.

Herodotos, erklärt von HEINRICH STEIN. Vierter Band. Buch vii. Mit drei Kärtchen von H. KIEPERT. Fünfte verbesserte Auflage. Berlin. Weidmannsche Buchhandlung. 1889.

It is unnecessary to dilate on the merits of Stein's well-known edition of Herodotus; it will be more useful to point out the extent to which the last edition of the seventh book, here under review, shows an advance on its predecessors. Taking the third edition (1874) as the object for comparison, it will be seen that the fifth edition is a considerable contrast and improvement. Both the text and the notes show the results of careful and constant revision. An Appendix gives upwards of a hundred references in which the readings of this edition differ from the editor's text of 1884. A collation of the notes in this edition with those of the third edition (1874) reveals upwards of three hundred changes of one kind or another in the Commentary. Some of the changes are slight; e.g. words are spelt with a *k* now which fifteen years ago were spelt with a *c*. Others, and in particular sundry omissions, are consequential on altered readings in the text (e.g. c. 7, 3 the reading *στρατηγὴν* has got rid of a note: so too c. 8, γ. 1 *τοῦτων μὲν τολῶν, et al. sim.*). Some textual alterations have led to the modification of the notes; an interesting example may be found in the bracketing of 'Ἀμφικτυόνων' c. 213, 8. The later notes contain also many additional references, in illustration of the Herodotean idioms. Specially interesting readings may be found in 123, 12 *Ἀῖσα* for *Ἀισα* on the authority of the 'Tribute lists' (against the MSS.); and 134, 14 *τίσαι*, where the earlier editions above mentioned have *τίσαι*. Where the notes touch on the *Realien* they have undergone equally careful revision: of which the notes on Xerxes' pedigree, c. 11, and on the bridges over the Hellespont, c. 36, 10, may be taken as examples. The latter case is the more notable, as it appears that Stein now completes *τῆς ἐτέρης* by understanding *γεφύρας*—an interpretation which he once rejected. The former case is due to recent additions to our sources. Another instance in which Stein has changed his view of the right interpretation of a passage is supplied by the note on *τὸ πολιτικὸν* c. 103, 6. Naturally Stein has made use of Busolt's work, as may be seen in the revised note on the eclipses, 37, 8 ff. and in other chronological references. A long note on 89, 7 ff. concerning the 'Phœnician' tradition of the original seat of the race, based on Movers, has disappeared; and the same authority has been abandoned elsewhere. These are but a few illustrations of the thorough revision to which the edition has been subject: they are made silently, and without adding to the bulk of the work, and might escape a casual comparison. Even such a comparison would show that in externals this edition is an improvement on the former. The text is better paragraphed (e.g. the break between cc. 14, 15).

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Still more obvious is the improvement effected by printing the notes in double column: the type is also clearer. Enough has been said to show that possessors of the earlier editions cannot dispense with the latest; fortunately the price is moderate (2 Mark, 10 Pf.). It is not in a German edition that one would expect to find the great Boeckh robbed of his due (122, 3 Boekh. [sic]), but this printer's error is reproved by the note 186, 5f. where the name is literally correct. On the whole such slips are conspicuous by their absence: and *sinnstörende Druckfehler* there are not any.

R. W. MACAN.

Xenophon's Memorabilia, erklärt von L. BREITENBACH. Sechste Auflage bearbeitet von DR. RUDOLF MÜCKE. Berlin: Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1889.

BREITENBACH's edition of the *Memorabilia* is such a very old acquaintance that the appearance of it for the sixth time would hardly require notice save for the fact that the revision on the present occasion has been undertaken by another scholar. There is no very marked characteristic about the edition to distinguish it from others of the same series. An introduction divided into numbered paragraphs gives the information about Socrates and about Xenophon which is required to understand the work. A long Excursus in which Breitenbach collected all that was known about the *δαίμωνιον* of Socrates and in which he attempted to show that after all this monitor was only the voice of conscience is retained by the new editor, although he states in a footnote that he disagrees with the conclusions contained in it.

Of the book otherwise there is little to remark. The notes are of the usual type, but on the whole more elementary than in most books of the Weidmann Series. The note on *μή* followed by *μή* (i. 2, 7) is not so lucid as could be wished, and accents have been lost here and there as in the note on *εἴτα* (p. 113).

It need hardly be added about a German book that it fell to pieces when the leaves were cut.

P. G.

Xenophon, Memorabilia, edited for the use of Schools with Introduction, Notes, etc., by J. MARSHALL, LL.D. Edin., M.A. Oxon. Clarendon Press.

THE numerous school editions of the *Memorabilia* which have appeared in Germany present a strong contrast to the dearth of such in England. The *Memorabilia* under proper supervision and selection may be an excellent school-book, and Dr. Marshall has supplied a real want. His introduction (pp. xxi.) is thoughtful and full of useful suggestions, but I fear will be found somewhat hard by the average schoolboy, though helpful to his teacher. The notes are brief, but contain a great deal of trustworthy information admirably compressed and terse, with plentiful references to Goodwin's *Greek Grammar* on every kind of grammatical usage, regular as well as anomalous. This is a capital point in a school-book; boys need much more to have fully impressed upon them the ordinary principles of Syntax than the occasional divergences, and the very necessity of having their grammar at hand in using the notes is a good thing. There is an index of proper names—in which it seems rather useless to place Socrates with three references only after his name, and one of them a wrong one. The index to the notes is almost entirely confined to points of grammar; a more liberal one would have been acceptable. The text is clearly printed and each chapter has an English heading

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which is helpful. The editor has been generally conservative as to the text, and has only altered when it was positively necessary, following for the most part the excellent text of W. Gilbert in the Teubner series. There are no critical notes indicating what changes he has made. I may notice that the mistake made by myself in a former article in the spelling of Dr. Hartman's name, and properly corrected by Dr. Holden, is also perpetrated both by Gilbert and Dr. Marshall.

E. S. SHUCKBURGH.

The Cyropaedia of Xenophon, Books VI. VII. VIII. With Notes by the Rev. HUBERT A. HOLDEN, M.A., LL.D. Edited for the Syndics of the University Press. Cambridge: at the University Press. 1890.

HOLDEN'S edition of the *Cyropaedia*, of which Books I.—II. were published in 1887 and Books III.—V. in 1888, is completed with the volume before us. The second instalment of the work was noticed in a former number of the *Classical Review* (Vol. iii. p. 403), and was received with hearty welcome and commendation; the concluding volume shows the same excellences that distinguish the other two. The Preface of the work reminded us that no complete edition of the *Cyropaedia* with English notes had appeared for more than thirty years; indeed the excellent, though antiquated, American edition of Dr. Owen was issued so long ago as 1846. Such long-continued neglect of what has been pronounced 'the most elegant production of Xenophon's genius' seems very strange; the more so, when one considers the 'needless frequency' with which more or less completely annotated editions of the 'Anabasis' of Xenophon have appeared within the same length of time.

The noticeable features of Holden's *Cyropaedia* are:—

(1) An approved text. Though Arnold Hug (Teubner 1883) has been the editor's chief dependence in this matter, the principal readings peculiar to both Dindorf and Sauppe have also been given in the critical Appendix.¹ Great care seems to have been exercised in the redaction also, and the student will often find that difficulties which are met in reading from other texts disappear in the judicious punctuation of Holden's edition. While, of course, the work may not be absolutely free from errors² or misprints, it is characterized by remarkable typographical accuracy and beauty.

(2) Explanation and illustration have been lavishly furnished; in accordance with a belief that unless a great deal be done in the editing of Greek authors, as well as in the method of instruction in the language, to facilitate the reading of Greek, 'the unconditioned use of "cribs" must deprive the study of Greek of its long-heralded value as a means of mental discipline.' The successive portions of the Greek text have been provided with indented titles, as it were; while at appropriate intervals in the notes admirable summaries of the subject-matter of the text involved precede the commentary on the same. Dr. Holden has anticipated that there may be those who will criticize unfavourably this feature of his work; and we are ourselves of the opinion that, so far as these summaries are concerned, he too

often robs the reader of the pleasurable satisfaction of discovering the sense of the original for himself.

The notes are, however, models of their kind. Besides elucidating obscure and difficult passages in the Greek, they offer the student examples of felicitous rendering into English which are in the highest degree worthy of his appreciation and imitation. The handling of Greek particles is especially skilful and noteworthy.

(3) The value of the commentary has been greatly enhanced by 'heavy contributions' from Duncker, Rawlinson and Mure; thus both the Greek itself and the subject-matter thereof have been illuminated with side-light from historical studies.

(4) This last volume, like those which preceded it, ends with two copious and elaborate indexes, the one embracing points of grammar, proper names, etc., the other a lexical index. The grammatical references of the entire work are to the grammars of Goodwin and Hadley—those most commonly used in the Schools and Colleges of England as well as of the United States.

Though Dr. Holden has issued his edition of the *Cyropaedia* in three sections, each section may be used independently. In fact, the writer can assure his fellow-teachers, on the basis of his own experience, that they will find Books VII.—VIII. an exceedingly enjoyable and serviceable relief from the dreary intellectual barrenness of Xenophon's 'Anabasis.'

EDWARD G. COY.

Phillips Academy, Mass.

Xenophon's Anabasis, Book IV. Edited for the use of Schools, by the Rev. E. D. STONE, M.A. Macmillan & Co. (Elementary Classics.)

MR. STONE has expanded a book of extracts from the fourth book of the *Anabasis* into an edition of the whole book. There is a serviceable map, an excellent vocabulary, and an appendix on the syntax of final and consecutive clauses, indirect statement and questions, and other rules, with some information as to the use of *εἰ*, *ὅτι*, *μή*, *δέ* and the like, the use of the prepositions, and a list of irregular verbs—altogether amounting to a short but clear syntax with examples from Xenophon. The notes are brief but give the sort of help boys want, of which no one is a better or more instructed judge than Mr. Stone. 'The Fourth book,' as he says, 'contains a greater variety of interesting matter than any of the others; it has also a dramatic unity,' and this is certainly a very useful edition of it for young boys. Perhaps some analysis with the text would have been acceptable.

E. S. SHUCKBURGH.

Xenophon's Hellenica, Book I. With Analysis, and Notes. By the Rev. LAUNCELOT D. DOWDALL. Cambridge, Deighton, Bell & Co. 1890.

THIS is a companion volume to the edition of the *Hellenica* Book II. already published by the same Editor. The 'Commentary is mainly intended to meet the difficulties encountered by the junior student, though I trust the mature scholar may also find them (*sic*) helpful.' The notes are full of illustrative matter, philological, historical, and geographical, and no difficulty appears to be passed over. It is a question, however, whether the junior student, for whom these notes are mainly intended, will not find them rather too concentrated, and filled with references to authorities about whom he knows nothing. What, for instance, is the junior student to make out of this note (VI. 1); 'Πύρα (MS. Πίσιος, Steph. Πιτύου; but cf. I. 1, 29; II. 1, 10; Ages. 8, 3 Καλλία), cf. II. 3, 10; the chronological data seem interpolated; cf. 2, 1; II. 1, 10; Breit. Einl. 42 (n.); Brückner de

¹ The more correct spelling *θηήσκα*, *μυμήσκα* is adopted in books VI.—VIII. for the traditional *θηήσκα*, etc., of books I.—VI.

² In the note on VII. v. 31 the oratio recta of *οὗς λαμβάνειν* is given as *εἰ τις ληφθήσεται* instead of *οὗς ἂν λαμβάνητε*.