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Glotta Glotta: Zeitschrift für griechische und lateinische Sprache. Herausgegeben von Paul Kretschmer und Franz Skutsch. Gottingen : Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht. 12 M., 4 numbers; single parts, 3 M. 60.

W. H. D. R.

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though Swinburne in *Atalanta* does write
'As an ash in the fire.'

A few Latin pieces are translated (pp. 229-239), three from Catullus and one from Horace, the amoebean ode, of which some mediaeval scholar said he would rather have written it than be king of Spain. For its metre, borrowed from the Greek, he has aptly chosen a metre imported from the French, that of Prior's *Chloe and Euphelia*, too well known to quote, which is also employed in the less familiar ode, *To a Child of Quality aged Five*:

For, as our different ages move,
'Tis so ordain'd (would Fate but mind it !)
That I shall be past making love
When she begins to comprehend it.

There are seven versions from Heine, three from Shakspeare, two from Landor, Shelley, and Wordsworth, and not more than one

from any other English poet. The two translations from Wordsworth, *Lucy* and *A slumber did my spirit seal*, both in elegiacs, are decidedly improvements on the original, especially the latter, which avoids the tautology of 'rocks and stones' and the baldness of 'She neither hears nor sees.'

It would be pleasant to give many examples of Mr. Headlam's skill in both Greek and English verse; but if one began to quote one would not know where to stop. Open the book at random, and there will be something to fascinate. If some favourite Greek *morceau* should seem to the reader to lack a sufficiently exquisite apparel, he will be moved to try his own hand, and that will be a pleasure of another kind. But he will not find it easy to 'wipe the eye' of the present translator.

R. Y. TYRRELL.

SHORT NOTICES

Aeschyli Tragoediae. Iterum edidit revisas
HENRICUS WEIL. Leipzig: Teubner,
1907.

THE phrase upon the title-page excited curiosity; did it mean merely 'iterum edidit,' or 'iterum revisas'? M. Weil's editions of the plays appeared from 1858 to 1867, and his Teubner text so long ago as 1884: during the quarter of a century that has elapsed no text has gained so much as that of Aeschylus, and if M. Weil had kept himself acquainted with the work that has been done meanwhile, it would be interesting to see his judgment on it. But that hope is disappointed; with the exception of a few words in the preface and in the margin, this edition is practically a reprint of the former; even the conjecture in *Cho.* 288 *λύσαν τε καὶ ματαίους ἐκ νυκτῶν φόβους* still retains its place.

To complain of this would be inhuman: the *Mélanges Weil*, contributed to celebrate the veteran scholar's eightieth birthday, were published in 1898, and we read now with sympathy, 'Oculorum infirmitas legendi et scribendi facultatem mihi eripuit.' This

edition, then, represents M. Weil's critical effort up to the year 1884; but it gives me an opportunity of repeating what I have expressed before, my admiration of his clear intelligence and my most grateful sense of his services to Aeschylus and his readers in the past.

W. HEADLAM.

GLOTTA.

Glotta: Zeitschrift für griechische und lateinische Sprache. Herausgegeben von
PAUL KRETSCHMER und FRANZ SKUTSCH.
Göttingen: Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht.
12 M., 4 numbers; single parts, 3 M. 60.

THIS new periodical is intended to include all branches of classical study, both Sprachwissenschaft and Philologie: 'einen Ausgleich philologischer und linguistischer Methode sowie einen Austausch der beiderseitigen Ergebnisse herbeizuführen.' It is also to give special attention to Greek lexicology, syntax, Italic dialects, and modern Greek in its relation to ancient; and finally,

grammar from the schoolmaster's standpoint. This is wide enough: *Glotta* will have its uses.

The first number gives good promise. Bücheler begins with a round dozen of grammatical and epigraphical notes, written in Latin that is pleasantly distinguished from the Latin of most of his countrymen by neatness of form and even a little humour. Kretschmer has a long article on the grouping of the Greek dialects, in the course of which he discusses the Pelasgi. This name he derives from πέλαγος (*Πελαγσκοί like μίσγω: *μίσκω etc.), and explains as Plain-dwellers (cp. ἀλδς ἐν πελάγεσσι: *maris aequora*). What he says about the nation would seem as though suggested by Professor Ridgeway, but he never mentions the name. A second paper deals with Apocope in Greek dialects. F. Sommer discusses ἑκτα οὔτα ἀπηύρα ἐγήρα, Bechtel the derivation of ἀβληχρός ἀκνηστis ὄρηξ τερπικέραννος, Solmsen a group of proper names beginning with Κοιρ-. A remarkable inscription on a Boeotian vase (with plate) is discussed by Kretschmer: he finds the vase to be a present from a Benedict, the two figures saying, χῆρε κῆ τύνει γάμυ and ὦ τί λέγεις; Socrates Kugéas explains the names Νικλῆαντοι and Φαμέγχοι, used in Mani (Peloponnese), from a certain Niklos who ruled the district in the middle ages, and an older form of the Italian *famiglia*. This article is based on first-hand knowledge of the Maniotes and is worth attention. Short papers by Skutsch and Vollmer complete the number.

W. H. D. R.

La Metrica di Orazio comparata con la greca con una appendice di Carmidi Catullo di ETTORE STAMPINI. Pp. xlviii+104. Torino, Loescher. 1908.

THIS little book consists of a general introduction upon metre and metres followed by an analysis of the metres of Horace and Catullus and illustration by specimen poems with notes upon peculiarities of prosody and scansion. On the score of originality it would not call for remark, but it gives a clear and intelligent exposition of current theories, and in default of an English treatise upon Latin metric, the absence of which has long been an injury and a reproach to the scholarship of our country, it is likely to be of use to teachers who can read Italian.

NO. CXCIII. VOL. XXII.

ΦΘΙΩΤΙΣ ἡ πρὸς νότον τῆς Ὀθρυος, ἡροὶ ἀπανθισμα ἱστορικῶν καὶ γεωγραφικῶν εἰδήσεων ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρχαιοτάτων χρόνων μεχρὶ τῶν καθ' ἡμᾶς. ὑπὸ Ἰωάννου Γ. Βορτσέλα. Beck and Barth, Athens. 1907.

THIS is one of those monographs so common in Greece in which the local antiquary delights. Generally uncritical, they yet often contain much that is valuable; but they suffer because the author too often depreciates the present and glorifies the past. This book contains a geographical description of the district as it is, and a history. A part of it is given to the Turkish period, and this will be its chief value to the western reader. Whilst describing fully the present state and natural resources of the district, the author has unfortunately not discussed the manners and customs of the people, or collected the local legends and poems.

W. H. D. R.

Rhegium Chalcidense (Reggio di Calabria): La Storia e la Numismatica dai Tempi Preistorici fino alla Cittadinanza Romana. By Dr. PIETRO LARIZZA. Rome: Forzani & Co., 1905. 4to. Pp. 118. 14 Plates.

DR. LARIZZA addresses himself to the citizens of Reggio, whom he urges to emulate the virtues of their ancestors, the inhabitants of ancient Rhegium. The avowedly popular character of the book furnishes some excuse for the great amount of space allotted to the discussion of general questions, such as the state of culture in paleolithic and neolithic times, the ethnography of prehistoric Italy, the origin of the name Italia, etc. It cannot, however, excuse the many errors, particularly in the quotation and interpretation of passages from the Greek historians and geographers, which occur throughout the historical portion of the book. The quotations bristle with errors in accentuation, to such an extent as to cast legitimate doubt upon the author's knowledge of the Greek language (see pp. 29, 31, 33, 44, 45, 61, 62). And in the final note (p. 80), the writer not only misinterprets Thucydides, but transfers bodily to a comparatively unimportant skirmish in the neighbourhood of Locri the famous story of the rescue of Xenophon by Socrates at the battle of Delium! The most valuable part of the book consists of the plates, with their excellent reproductions of 103 coins of Rhegium and Messene.

The Projectile-throwing Engines of the Ancients, and Turkish and other Oriental Bows of Mediaeval and Later Times. By SIR RALPH PAYNE-GALLWEY, Bart. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1907. 4to. Pp. 44, 26. Forty illustrations. 5s. net.

THE short account of ancient artillery is rather a summary of results, well displayed in drawings and diagrams of engines which the author has reconstructed from ancient records; but although the authorities are quoted in a general way, there are

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