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The Second Volume of Joanne's Guide to Greece *Guide-Joanne: Grèce, Vol. II: Grèce continentale et îles.* Paris: Hachette, 1891.

H. F. Tozer

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addition. In No. 246, line 60, I cannot help thinking the reading to be τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ποτισαμένων τῶν στρατηγῶν, not πορισαμένων. The restoration given of line 1 of No. 30 involves a bad false quantity. In the discussion of the military year on p. 14, reference should have been made to Sir Charles Newton's note on No. 343 of the *British Museum Inscriptions*, part ii. (which is not a Rhodian, but a Coan decree). The editor has twice to refer to the remarkable documents from Pessinus (pp. 109, 167), which are discussed by Mommsen in his *Röm. Gesch.*⁷

ii. 52. They are well edited in the *Arch. Epigr. Mittheilungen aus dem Oesterr.* 1884, pp. 95 foll.; but their historical importance and curious interest are such, that one wishes they had been printed by way of an appendix to this volume. Two plans, one of the town of Pergamon and the other of the Acropolis, assist the reader, who should not fail to refer also to the delightful essay of Ernst Curtius in his *Beiträge zur Geschichte und Topographie Kleinasiens* (p. 45, Pergamon).

E. L. HICKS.

THE SECOND VOLUME OF JOANNE'S GUIDE TO GREECE.

Guide-Joanne: Grèce, Vol. II.: Grèce continentale et îles. Paris: Hachette, 1891.

WITH the publication of the second volume of this Guide—the former part, which treats of Athens and its environs, was noticed in the *Classical Review* in 1889—the cycle of Handbooks of Greece, English, German, and French, is completed. All of these are excellent, and, if we were required to decide between them, we should find it difficult to say which is the best; but each has a peculiar merit of its own. Murray from its fulness of detail and its readable style is the most genial companion; Baedeker is distinguished by its compactness of arrangement and the clearness of its maps, as well as its scientific accuracy; while Joanne contains the latest information, which has been carefully verified on the spot. As regards the extent of country which they include in their survey, the French handbook occupies an intermediate position between the other two; for while Baedeker confines itself strictly to the existing kingdom of Greece, and in treating of this ignores the Cyclades with the exception of Syra, Delos, and Myconos, Joanne introduces Crete and Epirus, as being countries closely allied with Greece in their history, language and nationality, and Murray extends its limits still more widely, and gives an account of southern and central Albania, of western Macedonia, and of the monasteries of Mount Athos. These districts, we may hope, will be included in a new *Guide-Joanne* of European Turkey, which will thus, in conjunction with the present work, cover the same ground as was

represented in the previous edition, which was superintended by Dr. Émile Isambert. The present volume, like the first part in which Athens was described, is edited by M. Haussoullier; but, in order to ensure completeness in his work, the editor has obtained for special sections the assistance of other members of the *École française*, who have been engaged in excavation or other forms of research in various parts of the country. Of these, M. Monceaux has undertaken Thessaly, M. Lechat the Ionian Islands, and M. Fougères the Peloponnese, Delos, and the Pindus range; while the routes in Epirus are contributed by the Abbé Batiffol, who is well known for his studies in the Greek MSS. of South Italy, and whose ardour in the pursuit of these has carried him to the further side of the Adriatic. As an instance of the advantage which this Guide possesses in consequence of its being the most recently published, we may mention the account given on p. 471 of the cave of Zeus, the centre of so many ancient legends, which was discovered in the higher regions of the Cretan Ida in 1884, while excavations in its neighbourhood, which were undertaken in the year following, brought to light numerous votive offerings and other objects of interest.

In so meritorious a handbook it is difficult to select any one portion as deserving especial commendation, but perhaps the parts which attract us most are those which describe the outlying districts of northern Greece—Acarnania, Epirus and Thessaly. The account of the last-named country comprises a careful notice of the monasteries of Meteora, with a plan of the extraordinary group of rocky pinnacles on which those buildings are perched; and also—what is

not to be found in other handbooks—a map of the battle-field of Pharsalia, which, like the one just mentioned, is derived from Heuzey's *Mission de Macédoine*. It may be worth mentioning in this connexion, for the benefit of the adventurous traveller, that Mount Ossa has not yet, like its neighbours Olympus and Pelion, been ascended, though it does not seem to present any difficulty, and ought from its position to command an exceptionally fine panorama. It is also consoling to think, in these days of advancing roads and railways, that there are still parts of Greece in which it is possible to rough it for several days together. From this point of view M. Fougères particularly recommends the route from Arta to Trikkala—in other words, from the Ambracian gulf to the north-west of Thessaly—through the upland valleys of the Pindus range. In order to accomplish this, the tourist should secure the services of a Wallach carrier—one of that race, in whose hands is most of the transport of these parts, and whose

villages are met with at frequent intervals along that chain of mountains—and he should be prepared to bivouac in the open air by night, in the neighbourhood of a wood fire, for which the forests supply ample materials. He will be sufficiently repaid by the beauty of the scenery, and, as he will traverse the pass of Gomphi, he will have the opportunity of tracing the route followed by the Roman consul Flamininus, by Quintus Marcius Philippus, and by other commanders on other occasions. To the majority of scholars, no doubt, especially on a first visit, the most famous sites, and the scenes of archaeological discovery, will prove more attractive; but Greece is a country which has a charm to offer to every class of visitors, and no better advice can be given to one who travels there than that which is suggested in the preface to this book—that he should follow his own tastes, and form his own plan. 'Plus un voyage est personnel, plus il laisse de souvenirs.'

H. F. TOZER.

HOFFMANN ON THE GREEK DIALECTS.

Die Griechischen Dialekte in ihrem historischen Zusammenhange, mit den wichtigsten ihrer Quellen dargestellt, von DR. OTTO HOFFMANN. Erster Band. *Der süd-achäische Dialekt*. Mit einer Tafel. Göttingen, Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht's Verlag. 1891. 8 Mk.

THE appearance of the initial volume of another exhaustive work on the Greek dialects, before Meister's revision of Ahrens is half completed, will doubtless occasion surprise to many scholars, especially to those who have not closely followed the recent symptoms of rivalry in this department of classical studies. The reasons which have impelled the author to inaugurate the present undertaking are clearly stated by him in his preface. He criticises Meister's work as defective in both plan and execution, repeating in this connexion the substance of his elaborate review of Meister's second volume, which appeared in the *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen* for 1889, p. 873 ff.

The fundamental defect of Meister's method is held by Hoffmann to be his failure to observe the historical connexion of the different dialects. Each is treated separately, as an independent unit, no

attempt being made to reconstruct the larger units of dialect groups, and so to determine what was original to the group, and what has been the result of special development within the individual dialect. It is to meet this need that Hoffmann aims in the work now begun, the first volume of which lies before us. This volume is entitled *The South Achæan Dialect*, by which is meant South Aeolic in the wider and looser sense of Aeolic—the sense in which it was employed by Ahrens. Practically the Arcadian and Cyprian are the only representatives of this group. The name Achæan is chosen in preference to Aeolic, partly in order to reserve the latter designation for the dialect of Lesbos (whence the literary Aeolic), partly because of the evidence—amounting to strong probability—that the dialect group in question was, before the Dorian invasion, the speech of the southern or Peloponnesian division of the Ἀχαιοί. Corresponding to the South Achæan group Hoffmann sets up a North Achæan group, including the Boeotian, Thessalian and Aeolic (Lesbian), which are to form the subject of his second volume. Similarly he hints at his future treatment of the Doric dialects. He will make the