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**Goetz's *Thesaurus Glossarum Emendatarum*  
*Thesaurus Glossarum emendatarum* edidit Georgius  
Goetz. Pars prior, fasc. i, ii. Pars posterior, accedit  
index Graecus Guilelmi Heraei, fasc. i. Pp. x., 754, 438.  
Teubner, 1899–1901. 60 M.**

J. P. Postgate

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Celano, the *Stabat Mater* of Jacopone de Todi, the *Lauda Sion* of Thomas Aquinas and other compositions.

Nevertheless, though I cannot fall in with M. Guillaume's literary judgments, I have read his books with interest and profit. They throw light on the arts and studies of the mediaeval cloister and on the history of modern literature. His account of the origin of *proses*, or *sequences*, for instance, contains matter which I have not seen elsewhere. In the service of the Mass, the gradual (*i.e.*, the anthem following the epistle) was succeeded, except in Lent, by an Alleluia. In order to give time for the priest to go to the ambo and find the Gospel, it was customary to prolong the final vowel of the Alleluia in a series of notes which were called strictly the *sequentia*. As the

performance of these notes involved some difficulty, the practice arose of setting words to them and these words were originally called the *prosa*. The first *proses* were composed in the Abbey of Jumièges, which was destroyed by the Normans in the ninth century. A fugitive from Jumièges brought to the Monastery of St. Gall an antiphonary which contained some specimens of *proses*. These were seen by a Swiss Monk named Notker who adopted the idea but improved the diction, making the sentences rhythmical. In the course of the next two centuries *proses* gradually became versified without losing their original name. This bald outline suggests to the imagination a hundred moving pictures.

J. Gow.

#### GOETZ'S *THESAURUS GLOSSARUM EMENDATARUM*.

*Thesaurus Glossarum emendatarum* edidit GEORGIUS GOETZ. Pars prior, fasc. i, ii. Pars posterior, accedit index Graecus GUILIELMI HERAEI, fasc. i. Pp. x, 754, 438. Teubner, 1899-1901. 60 M.

PROFESSOR GOETZ has now accomplished the greater part of a very useful work. To praise the learning and the diligence of so well-known a scholar in a subject so peculiarly his own would be well-nigh an impertinence. One might almost have expected nothing to escape him. He does, however, seem to have overlooked a fragment of a Latin-German glossary discovered by Prof. G. C. M. Smith in the library of University College, Sheffield, and published in the *Journal of Philology*, vol. 24, pp. 238-242, which contains some interesting glosses. Nettleship's and Mr. Housman's contributions to earlier volumes are however used. The material is of course in the main that published in the four issued volumes of the *Corpus Glossariorum Latinorum*; and its collection into the convenient alphabetical form forms a work of interest to investigators in every period of Latin from the archaic Latin to Romance. The student of the pre-classical period will for example welcome new compounds of *endo*: *endoclosa*; *endodecarit* *μηνύσαι*; *endofestabat* *ἐσάειν ὀπρῆζερο* (where *ἐσάει* Vulc. *ἐσίει* Ribbeck; but read *ἐσίει* *ὀπρῆζεν* transposing the terminations): *endogenia* naturalitas amoena; *endo-*

*rigum*. The collector of domestic Latin will be interested in *σιςσιὰ καὶ ἡται*: *ἐνὶ βρέφους* (I have added the colon to preserve the infant from the fate celebrated in the popular song) and hardly less so in *siat*, another word of the nursery. Those who study the common Latin will note that *pectit* *pecus* are glossed by *pectinat* *pectinatus* whereas these words are glossed only by Greek equivalents. The student of Latin texts will find indications that he must not neglect; *e.g.* the textual critic of Propertius will note the glossing of *dapes* by 'cibi uel diuitiae' and again by 'cibi diuitiae' for use when he comes to deal with the reading of 4. 4. 76 'cum pagana madent fercula deliciis (*edd.*, diuitiis MSS).' Lastly those who study the mediaeval mind will rejoice in an entry like this: 'Ennius, nomen doctoris cui pauo per uisionem in ore introiuit et altera die surrexit grammaticus: fuit autem cultor idolorum.'

Prof. Goetz calls his book a 'Thesaurus of emended glosses' and in his praefatio says 'Glossas non modo collegi aut collectas exhibui sed pro virili parte emendavi.' And he explains his practice further in regard to alternative writings or forms: 'eam omnino mihi normam esse volui, ut meras sordes erroresque librariorum abicerem, formas uero latinas sive vetustas sive recentiores sive vulgares et romanenses praeter tritissimas vilissimasque, quas ubi-

que recoquere taedium esset, ne obscurarem.' I confess I am not clear what his aim has been. Even a slight examination of this Thesaurus will show that it contains a number of copyists' errors which might, and I think should, have been removed. Amongst those that I have noticed are the following: '*Geomantia* qui de terra diuinant.' (Read *geomantici*, a form like *geometrici*). '*Palin iteratum*.' Read '*iterato*' or '*iterum*'. '*Offibebant* (uel *officiebant* ubi *offig.* Buech.) *claudabant asseris* (*seris*). Read *offibulabant*. '*Perproclius* plus procline' and '*Perproclius* plus procline (*l.-ue*)' are two glosses evidently of the same origin and should be combined. *perprocluius* would satisfy the indications, but we should probably strike out the *per* as a dittograph.

On the other hand it is not clear that in '*sic uoluere Parcae sic cogitauere fata*' '*cogitare*' should be emended. It may be a case for the note of admiration which is used for such entries as '*telluerunt*: genuerunt feruerunt (!),' the glossator having mistaken the form for a perfect. I do not know what there is wrong with '*crurarium* (!) σκελόδεσμον.' The word is just such a one as a comic dramatist might have invented. Prof. Goetz I am glad to see gives *u* only when he transcribes the glosses, though he writes *u* and *v* in his own Latin. This inconsistency is matched by his printing of words with initial *i*, *j* together, but those with initial *u*, *v* separately.

J. P. POSTGATE.

### BURY'S '*GIBBON'S DECLINE AND FALL*.'

*Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.'* Edited by J. B. BURY, MA.  
London, Methuen & Co.

MR. BURY has benefited the whole world of scholars by his new edition of Gibbon, whose history touches at some point or other the pursuits of every student of the past. The editor has set himself the task of shewing what fruit has been gathered by later explorers of the vast territory in which Gibbon laboured. If English scholars had been called on to vote for one man to address himself to this undertaking, the selection of Mr. Bury would probably have been made with unanimity. Introduction, notes and appendices are replete with information and criticisms, partly supplementing, partly amending, the text and notes of the original. As concerns all matters of the first importance, and many minor topics, the student can, by the aid of the editor's additions, at once set himself right about antiquated or incorrect opinions. Naturally, not all minutiae in respect of which Gibbon has erred or is defective, have been touched upon by Mr. Bury. To bring Gibbon face to face at all points with the learning of to-day would call for the labour of a great syndicate of scholars, and it may be questioned whether the toil would be repaid. We may safely say that the present editor has achieved more than any one else could have accomplished, single handed. The want of further help will be more felt by

the reader in those portions of the work which touch on the early history of Christianity than anywhere else. Perhaps a general survey of Mr. Bury's additions to Gibbon will deepen an impression which is common among students of the earlier part of his period, viz. that the decay of the Roman empire is still, in the main, unexplained.

The editor's Introduction is full of interest. In the days of youth and haste, it is easy and common to see in the rise and fall and change of historical judgments little more than mystifying permutations and combinations of data. Here the young scholar may read of real progress. There are of course in this able Introduction things to which exception may, and will be taken. For instance, I should dispute the judgment that in Tacitus, as opposed to Livy, 'brilliance of style and accuracy of statement' are not 'conspicuously divorced.' Perhaps, however, the word 'conspicuously' may be taken to save the statement. By Tacitus, of a surety, the divorce is more subtly veiled than by Livy. A doctrine not easy to understand is that the philosophy of history has for its function 'not to solve problems, but to transform them.' How are insoluble problems 'transformed'? Why trouble to transform them if their solution is not thereby advanced? The words to which I have taken exception occur in a passage where doubt is thrown on the possibility of attaching any definite ideas to the terms