

The Classical Review

<http://journals.cambridge.org/CAR>

Additional services for *The Classical Review*:

Email alerts: [Click here](#)

Subscriptions: [Click here](#)

Commercial reprints: [Click here](#)

Terms of use : [Click here](#)



Le Futur Grec. Par Victor Magnien. Cm. 25×16. 2 vols.
Pp. xii + 448 andix + 337. Paris: Honoré Champion,
1912. Fr. 20.

R. L. Turner

The Classical Review / Volume 27 / Issue 08 / December 2013, pp 280 - 281

DOI: 10.1017/S0009840X00006235, Published online: 27 October 2009

Link to this article: http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract_S0009840X00006235

How to cite this article:

R. L. Turner (1913). The Classical Review, 27, pp 280-281 doi:10.1017/S0009840X00006235

Request Permissions : [Click here](#)

contains much that is new and valuable, including a complete conspectus of the MSS., among them five minor ones not mentioned by Stich or Leopold. A reasonable doubt is here thrown on the received opinion that the Codex P. of Xylander was from the Palatine Library, but much more disputable is the view that all our existing MSS. are derived from the one copy mentioned by Bishop Arethas about 900 A.D. The Scholia to Lucian, as generally admitted, and perhaps to Dio Chrysostom, are by the same Arethas, but Professor Schenkl would credit him also with scholia on Epictetus and Marcus. On this point he is not very convincing. The reference (on Dio XXXII. 15) to πάντα ἐκείθεν ῥεῖ (II. 13), long ago pointed out by Tristan (*Comm. Hist.* I. 619), is now duly recorded, but it has escaped the editor that Tzetzes *twice* (*Chil.* VII. 803, VIII. 222) alludes to the ἀναθυμίασις of Marcus (V. 33, VI. 15). Stich's plausible theory, that the Anthology, transcribed in our MSS. of excerpts from Marcus, was the work of Planudes, is rather summarily set aside. As to the epigram on Marcus' book found at the end of Codex A, the editor does not seem to be aware that its inclusion in the Anthologia Palatina was noted as long ago as 1826 by N. Bach. The *apparatus criticus* and synopsis of emendations deals thoroughly with all sources of information. Among contributions to the latter the two new names of Radermacher and Lemerrier appear. Care is taken to give the credit of emendations to the first proposer of them. In this way Wyse comes to his own again for his brilliant suggestion of Δέντρος (IV. 33). But a suggestion in X. 37, credited to Jackson, properly belongs to Kronenberg (*Classical Review*, XIX. 301 f.).

The text has been conservatively dealt with, but the editor is perhaps too fond of his doctrine of lacunae, and his theory of the occurrence of these at regular intervals owing to the fraying of the one original MS. (if the present writer has understood his meaning) cannot be said to be proved, or even probable. Some valuable emendations are suggested by the editor, such as ἐξίς ἀντρε, following Xylander's *ei sunt habitus*, for ἐξείς

ἀντρε (VII. 16), but the *loci desperati* are mostly *desperati* still. In XI. 26 Ἐφεσίων (wrongly indexed as X. 31) is retained against Gataker's drastic remedy Ἐπικουρέων. Could the word be referred to Heracleitus, or his followers? This admirable edition, 'complete in all its numbers,' leaves but little in the present state of our knowledge for succeeding editors to glean in respect to the collation or past history of our MSS. or the elucidation of the text.

C. R. HAINES.

Godalming.

Le Futur Grec. Par VICTOR MAGNIEN. Cm. 25 x 16. 2 vols. Pp. xii + 448 and ix + 337. Paris: Honoré Champion, 1912. Fr. 20.

IN this book the author has made a very thorough investigation into the history of the forms and usages of the Greek Future. The first volume, dealing with the forms, contains an exhaustive list of the passages in literature in which they occur, set side by side with the forms of the sigmatic aorist. This material is contained in six chapters dealing in order with the regular sigmatic future (subdivided according to the nature of the root ending), the future in -έω and -άω, the reduplicated sigmatic future, the two futures passive, and the Doric future. The general conclusions to be drawn from this material are summed up in a few pages at the end of the volume. This arrangement may not be scientifically accurate, but it is a very practical method of treating the subject. In the second volume Dr. Magnien deals firstly with the use of the future, again with a very full list of the passages, and secondly with its origin. This volume undoubtedly provides more interesting reading than the first, which is little more than a list of forms, and the conclusions to which the author comes as to the origin of the future are highly interesting. It is only in these last few pages that the other Indo-germanic languages are brought into the discussion. In this Dr. Magnien shows a laudable restraint, as otherwise the issue might perhaps have been confused, and the book

would certainly have become unwieldy. The opinion of the author that the Greek future was originally a desiderative formation, receives considerable support from Dr. Charpentier's recently published book, *Die Desiderativbildungen des Arischen. Le Futur Grec* forms a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the forms and syntax of the Greek verb; and its use as a book of reference is very greatly increased by full and well-arranged indexes.

R. L. TURNER.

CÄSAR'S FELDZÜGE IN GALLIEN UND BRITANNIEN.

Cäsar's Feldzüge in Gallien und Britannien von T. RICE HOLMES, Übersetzung und Bearbeitung von W. SCHOTT zu ende geführt von F. ROSENBERG 8vo. xiv + 299, with 3 maps. Leipzig und Berlin: B. G. Teubner, 1913. M. 9.

It is a high but well-deserved compliment to Dr. Rice Holmes that his monumental works on Caesar should appear in German. Almost the whole text of the Conquest of Gaul, and of the three chapters in Ancient Britain which deal with the invasions of Caesar, has been faithfully translated from the original. But the long discussions, which form the second parts of Dr. Holmes' works, have been omitted or curtailed, only such portions being retained as are strictly necessary for the understanding of the narrative. The result is that the German translation is less than a quarter of the size of the original works, forming but a single slim book instead of two bulky volumes.

The translation seems admirable to an English reader, at once accurate and clear. Only two small errors need be noticed. The number of the Belgic levies (p. 51) should be *nearly* 300,000, not *over* 300,000, and on p. 62 'nach Westen' is a slip for 'eastward.' The task of selection and compression has also been carried out with care and judgment. We cannot expect German readers of Caesar to toil through lengthy refutations of obscure English and French antiquaries, who have mistaken

the place in Gaul from which Caesar sailed or that at which he landed in England, nor yet learned disquisitions on the ethnology of Gaul and Britain, on the geography of Gaul, or on prehistoric ages in Britain. For their purpose the general description given of Celtic culture and religion is amply sufficient. It may, however, be suggested that some estimate of the trustworthiness of Caesar's Gallic Commentaries might have been compiled from Dr. Holmes' excursus on the subject, as well as a fuller description of that matchless instrument of conquest, Caesar's army. Further, we hold that plans should have been given at least of Gergovia and Alesia, where Dr. Holmes is barely intelligible without such assistance.

The three maps at the end of the volume—one of Gaul and two of South-East Britain—are reproduced from the English originals, but curiously enough the map of East Kent is styled 'Ost-England,' while on that of Südost England, though not on that of Gallien, Portus Itius is doubtfully identified with Wissant. This must be a mere oversight, as the identification has been withdrawn ten years ago by Dr. Holmes, and is elaborately disproved in his volume on Britain, and denied on p. 87 of the present work. Yet a few errors and omissions do not affect the great value of the translators' work. It is indeed to be hoped that if ever Dr. Holmes reissues the shorter edition of his *Caesar's Conquest of Gaul* (Macmillan, 1903), he will include the additional matter to be found in this German translation.

W. W. HOW.

Merton College, Oxford.

LAURAND ON PROSA NUMEROSA.

L. Laurand: *Ce qu'on sait et ce qu'on ignore du Coursus* (Publications du Musée Belge, Revue de Philologie classique, No. 39). Pp. 20. Louvain and Paris, 1913.

M. LAURAND's writings on the rhythmic cadence of Cicero's prose have always seemed to me to offer the most