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Griechenland, Handbuch für Reisende by Karl Baedeker  
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**Griechenland, Handbuch für Reisende.** VON KARL BAEDEKER. Mit einem Panorama von Athen, 15 Karten, 25 Plänen, 5 Grundrissen, und 2 Tafeln. Pp. cxxviii + 442. Fünfte Auflage. Leipzig, 1908. 8 m.

A new edition of Baedeker's *Griechenland* calls rather for announcement than discussion. The improvements and additions since its last appearance (*Greece*, 3rd edn., 1905) are considerable. The hotel-lists and travelling information are brought up-to-date, accounts of ancient sites revised—that of Sparta entirely re-written in view of the British excavations—while the maps and plans of Laurium district, Aegina, Thera, Leukas, Enneacrunus region, Delos, and Corinth are for the most part new, in a few cases improved out of recognition. We are surprised, however, to find no mention of the recent Mycenaean *trouvaillie* at Thebes, and the section on Chalcis strikes us as standing in need of further revision: on the one hand the beautiful walls are now almost non-existent, on the other the archaic Amazon-group calls for mention even in the shortest description of the Museum. Precision in detail, as the editor reminds his readers, depends ultimately on their own co-operation: we hope the hint will not be disregarded.

**Die Makedonen, ihre Sprache und ihr Volkstum.** By OTTO HOFFMANN. Pp. 284. Göttingen: Vandenoëck, 1906. 8 m. paper, 9 m. cloth.

This is a well arranged book, very thorough and searching in its methods; if the result is largely negative, that is due to the airy irresponsibility of some earlier scholars. The first part, for example, which deals with the ancient authorities, is mostly destructive criticism. Because Amerias of Macedon was a Macedonian, it does not follow that he wrote only on the Macedonian dialect; and Hoffmann's examination discloses the fact that only two of his glosses, *σαῦδα* and *σαυτορία*, can be safely regarded as Macedonian. In the Letters of Alexander there is no trace of local dialect; but there are Macedonian traces in the *κωή*, and a few modern words seem to be survivals of the old dialect. The second section is a subject-index, under which are classified the words that are known. One or two additions or conjectures are worth noting. Hesychius's *νίβα· χιόνα και κρήνην* combines two words, one of which, *νίβᾶ*, was Macedonian for *κρήνη*; his gloss *κυνούπες· ἄρκτος*, is emended to *κυνουπέως* and connected with \**κνώψ*. Less plausible is the identification of *ἄβαρκνα· κόμα*, as a verb *ἄβαρκνᾶ* with the adj. *ἄβαρκόμας*. *κοῖος* = *ἀριθμός* is compared with Slav. (O. Bulg.) *čislō*. There is a discussion of divine names and festivals which contains important matter. It is impossible to discuss this section in detail: but it may be added that of thirty-nine glosses regarded by G. Meyer as foreign, ten are vindicated for Greek with more or less probability. The third section is on personal names, and contains a great deal of incidental discussion that has a bearing on history and social conditions. The fourth section deals with the dialect, sounds, and accent: a meagre record, true, but that is not Hoffmann's fault. Lastly come a few pages on the political question, and excursus. There is an index of fourteen pages.

**Dictionnaire Étymologique du Latin et du Grec dans ses Rapports avec le Latin.** Par PAUL REGNAUD. [Annales de l'Université de Lyon: Nouvelle Série.] Pp. iii + 402. Lyon: A. Rey; Paris: E. Leroux, 1908.

The principle underlying this dictionary is the 'evolutionist' or 'historical' theory of language which the author has developed in various works, but which cannot be said to have met with a very favourable reception from philologists in general. It consists in a denial of fixed phonetic laws, Prof. Regnaud admitting only one general law, which, as he has stated in his *Éléments de Grammaire Comparée du Grec et du Latin* (Paris, A. Colin, 1895), p. 2, 'consiste dans le passage d'un son plus fort à un son plus faible ou