

of Dionysius of Halicarnassus, written for his degree at Bonn in 1863, was the germ of his earliest substantial work, that on the history of Greek oratory from the age of Alexander to that of Augustus (1865). This was followed by the greatest of his works, the four volumes of *Die Attische Beredsamkeit* (1868–80), which attained a second edition in 1887–98. For the Teubner series he edited the texts of all the Attic Orators except Lysias and Isaeus; repeatedly revised Rehdantz' *Philippics*, and produced a school edition of the *De Corona*, and of eight of Plutarch's *Lives*. His critical texts of the *Ἀθηναίων πολιτεία* (1892) and of Bacchylides (1898) have passed through several editions. His treatise on Greek pronunciation and his Grammar of New Testament Greek were translated into English; he also produced a thoroughly revised edition of the first half of Kühner's *Greek Grammar*, besides writing on the 'Philology of the Gospels,' and the 'Criticism of the New Testament,' and dealing with the texts of St. Luke and St. John, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistle to the Hebrews. In the interval between his two works on the *Rhythm of Greek Prose* (1901 and 1905), he produced his treatise on Interpolations in the *Odyssey* (1904). His latest work was a commentary on the *Choëphoroe* (1906).

His published works frequently brought him into friendly relations with scholars in this country. In 1879 he was the guest of

the editor of the *editio princeps* of Hyperides, Churchill Babington, and in the same year he stayed in Cambridge with the present writer. In 1892 he received an honorary degree at Dublin, and delivered a brief Latin address, which is published in the *Tercentenary Records* (p. 257). At the Bicentenary of Halle he entertained Prof. Mahaffy and myself, as delegates from our respective Universities. On his last visit to Cambridge he for the first time made the personal acquaintance of Sir Richard Jebb. In London, Oxford, and Dublin, he repeatedly gave proof of his remarkable skill in deciphering and identifying the fragments of Greek *papyri* and in restoring the *lacunae* in the *Ἀθηναίων πολιτεία*, and in Bacchylides. His summer vacations were usually spent in the Harz and the Riesengebirge, and he also visited Greece and Italy and Sicily. Those who knew him best recognised in him 'a character of rare simplicity and goodness,' and of unaffected piety. He was a man of a large heart and of a calm and sober temper; and he was ever ready, with an absolute unselfishness, to place the results of his learning and of his acumen at the service of others. The expression of his face may perhaps be described as earnest and resolute, but not unkindly; while the beauty of his character will prompt his friends in this country to remember him as ἀνὴρ καλὸς τε κάγαθός καὶ τοῖς φίλοις ποθεινός.

J. E. SANDYS.

## NEWS AND COMMENTS

As a specimen of the buffoonery in which reviewers (or editors) think fit to indulge, when attacking the reformed pronunciation of Latin, we quote the following morsel of humour from a notice of a recent pamphlet in *Education* (March 15, 1907):—

'We confess to an "inwinkible" objection to the proposed change, which adds new terrors to the study of the classics. Our main objection is that it would render it almost impossible to the average Englishman to trace the connexion of the multitude of words in our language which are derived from the Latin. Again, the efforts of the reformers seem to

be directed to getting rid of the British "I" sound. The sound of "I" as in "bite," is the mark of a dominant and powerful race like our own and the mighty men of ancient Rome. We are convinced that the Roman, at his best, pronounced his *I* as *I*, and not as a soft E. We have very vivid recollections of an attempt of our classical form master—(alas! some thirty years ago)—to introduce the new or reformed pronunciation into the class. It came to an abrupt conclusion when the boys were required to apply the new pronunciation to the word—*causas!*'

*Education* circulates amongst the members of County Councils and Town Councils, and elementary schoolmasters.

The pamphlet of Prof. E. V. Arnold and Prof. R. S. Conway on *The Restored Pronunciation of Greek and Latin* (Cambridge University Press, 1s.) has just been republished in a revised edition. It contains a good deal of new matter, especially in the Appendix on the Greek Aspirates; but we regret that it gives no help in the matter of accents. The compilers seem to acquiesce in the current neglect of the accents, without discussing the question whether they can to any degree be kept. The final acute can easily be spoken, and it adds quite a new character to the intonation. Other acute accents can also be spoken, with care, by giving a higher musical note: precisely the same thing is heard in French. Thus *c'est trôp fort* is pronounced with a musical rise on *trop*, and a long final, and this effect can easily be imitated in (say) *καὶ λέγειν*. So also certain English intonations, such as the modern undergraduate cry from court to window, '*Jō-ōnes!*' The circumflex alone presents any real difficulty. J. S. Blackie

was a strong upholder of the spoken accent, and we think that a sustained attempt ought to be made to reproduce it, before finally giving it up, if given up it must be. For schoolboys, all these systematic attempts to give control over the voice are of great value; and the more varied they are, the easier they become. This pamphlet was the first of its kind, and bore the brunt of the battle: it is the only one, we believe, which includes Greek. Latin pronunciation has actually been made the subject for a leading article in the *Times*, which gives the reform a qualified blessing.

PROFESSOR RONALD BURROWS has in the press a volume entitled *Cretan Excavations and their Bearing on Early History*. The work gives a detailed description of the systematic investigations which have been carried on in Crete, and have already yielded such treasures of value and interest to archaeologists and historians.

## REVIEWS

### PRICKARD'S TEXT AND TRANSLATION OF LONGINUS ON THE SUBLIME.

*Libellus de Sublimitate Dionysio Longino fere adscriptus. Accedunt excerpta quaedam e Cassii Longini operibus.* Recognovit brevique adnotatione critica instruxit ARTURUS OCTAVIUS PRICKARD. Oxonii: Typographeo Clarendoniano. Pp. xvi + 74. 1906. (*Scriptorum Classicorum Bibliotheca Oxoniensis.*) Paper 2s., cloth 2s. 6d.

*Longinus on the Sublime.* Translated by A. O. PRICKARD, with introduction, appendix, and index. Oxford: Clarendon Press. Pp. xxviii + 128. 1906. (*Oxford Library of Translations.*) 3s. 6d. net.

Two editions of the *De Sublimitate* appeared at Oxford in the eighteenth century (Hudson's in 1710, Toup's in 1778); none in the nineteenth. The issue last year of a new Oxford text and translation is a welcome proof of renewed interest in the treatise.

Mr. Prickard's text follows the guiding principle with which his *Praefatio* opens,

'unicum esse fontem textus libelli de Sublimitate antiquissimum illum codicem Parisinum 2036.' This conclusion has not been adopted by him without full consideration and investigation. He has procured a report on selected readings of the cod. Marcianus (which he shows to have been used by Paulus Manutius in the preparation of his edition), and has personally examined the Ambrosianus, the Laurentianus, and the four Paris manuscripts. If the result has been largely negative, it has been none the less valuable. An editor's critical apparatus can be greatly simplified when it is recognized that P 2036 stands virtually alone. With regard to the light which the first part (containing Aristotle's *Problems*) of this manuscript may be supposed to throw on the second part (containing the *De Sublimitate*) some interesting remarks are made: 'Opportune autem accidit ut librarius, aut idem aut certe ad eandem scribendi normam institutus, Problemata quoque