

The Classical Review

APRIL 1906.

A NEW CLASSICAL QUARTERLY.¹

THE first number of the American periodical to which reference was made in our issue of February, p. 1, has now appeared. The place of the preface in which the scope and aims of a new undertaking are commonly set forth is occupied by a tribute to the memory of President Harper, whose death at the age of 49 on the 10th of January last perhaps accounts for the delay in the publication of this first number. President Harper's early interest in Classical studies was continued to the last, and the Editors record with gratitude that 'until within a few weeks of his death he lent his influence in securing from citizens of Chicago the funds needed to guarantee their undertaking.' Pages 1-20 are occupied by the first of a valuable series of articles upon the manuscripts of Aristophanes by Prof. John William White. An introductory sketch both interesting in matter and attractive in style is followed by a very full and probably all but complete list of the extant MSS. The next paper, by Prof. W. G. Hale, is 'On an unrecognized construction of the Latin Subjunctive: the Second Person Singular in general statements of Fact.' The paper consists in part of a collection of instances, in part of criticisms on the utterances or the silence of other grammarians upon this 'indefinite' use of the second person and in

part of the development of a theory upon its origin. This Professor Hale would seek in its employment in subordinate, not in principal sentences. 'To express the generalizing idea in the dependent clause, the verb in any person or number except the second singular indefinite was in the Indicative; but if it occurred in *this* form, then the mood was, by fixed force of habit, the Subjunctive. The Subjunctive would then seem to be a natural mood to use *wherever* the generalizing force was intended, if the second singular indefinite were employed.' Again: 'The Subjunctive of the second singular indefinite had become merely the *sign of universality*. Why, then, should it remain confined to the subordinate clause?' Prof. M. Warren contributes a note on 'A New Fragment of Apollodorus of Carystus.' A MS. of Donatus' Commentary on Terence which the writer discovered in Prince Chigi's library in Rome and which he designates by the letter K presents the following comment on *Hecyra* 620 Nos iam f. s. *παρ* (crossed out) Πάν ἀρσομοδορο μύθος ἐσμεν δὴ πάμφιλε γρᾶνς γρον, which Prof. Warren would read as nos iam f. s. 'Ἀπολλόδωρος ὁ μῦθός ἐσμεν Πάμφιλ' ἤδη γρᾶνς γέρων. The fourth paper (fifth in the table of contents) is on 'Syllabification in Latin Inscriptions' by Mr. Walter Dennison. The writer has industriously collected the evidence afforded by some 80,000 inscriptions of Italian *provenance* and has arrived at the conclusion that the current rule (based on a misunderstanding of the Roman grammarians, as was shown by Prof. Hale in *Harvard Studies* vii. (1896), pp. 249-

¹ *Classical Philology*. A Quarterly Journal devoted to research in the Languages, Literatures, History and Life of Classical Antiquity. Chicago: the University of Chicago Press. London: David Nutt. Leipzig: Otto Harrassowitz. Subscription \$3 (foreign \$3.50). Single numbers \$1. Vol. I. No. 1. Jan. 1906. 10" x 7". Pp. 96.

71), that in dividing the syllables of a word the Romans placed with a following vowel as many consonants as might stand at the beginning of a word in Latin or Greek, stands in need of revision. At the end of the paper it is pointed out that the stone-cutters followed as a rule the phonetic and not the orthographic or formal division of words. The fifth paper on 'The Septimontium and the Seven Hills' is an examination of the topographical and other difficulties raised by Wissowa's theory of the Septimontium and Subura published in *Satura Viadrina* (1896 Breslau) which the writer, Prof. S. B. Platner, would accept. Three notes follow: On Themistius ap. Aristot. *Phys.* vi. 9 where for ἀλλ' ἴσον δήποτε λόγον read ἀλλ' εἰς ὃν δήποτε λόγον (Paul Shorey), in Tac. *Dial.* 20. 10 for 'inuitatus et corruptus est' read 'i. e. correptus est' (G. L. Hendrickson), and a brief criticism of 'Schlicher on the Moods of Indirect Quotation,' *Am. Journ. Phil.* xxvi. pp. 60 ff. (Tenney Frank). The last fourteen pages are devoted to

book reviews, which with one exception are favourable: L. Whibley's *Companion to Greek Studies* (C. B. Gulick), Kornemann's *Kaiser Hadrian* (Henry A. Sanders), Mahaffy's *Progress of Hellenism* (W. S. Milner), University of California Publications, Classical Philology, vol. i. including Clapp's *Hiatus in Greek Melic Poetry* (John A. Scott), Nutting's *Studies in Siclauses* (Tenney Frank), Wheeler's *Whence and Whither of the Modern Science of Language* (C. D. Buck), Merrill's *Influence of Lucretius on Horace* (G. L. Hendrickson), Hauvette's *Archiloque* (H. W. Smyth), *Reden u. Aufsätze v. Th. Mommsen* (F. G. Moore), Cinquini's *Index Phaedrianus* (John C. Rolfe), Merguet's *Handlexicon zu Cicero A.-M.* (the same), Munro's *Criticisms and Elucidations of Catullus* (E. T. Merrill), Bonner's *Evidence in Athenian Courts* (A. Carruthers). The whole forms a first number upon which the Managing Editor, Professor Edward Capps, and his colleagues may be heartily congratulated.

THE RESTORED PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN.

THE following scheme has been approved by the Philological Societies of Oxford and Cambridge for adoption in University teaching. It has already received promises of support from a very large proportion of the most influential teachers at the two Universities.

It will be observed that the scheme confines itself to the pronunciation of native Latin sounds.

Quantity.

In pronunciation the quantities of the vowels must be strictly observed: e.g. *lābor*, not as English *labour*; *mīnor*, not as English *minor*; *nōta*, not as English *note*. This is essential for the proper appreciation in prose, of sound, rhythm, and distinctions of meanings (e.g. *lābor*, *lābor*), and in verse, of metre also.

Vowels.

The following is approximately the pronunciation of the vowels.

- ā (prātum), as *a* in *fāther*, not as *a* in *māte*.
- ă (rāpit), the same sound shortened, as *a* in *āha*.

ē (mēta), as Ger. *e* in *nehmen*, not as *ee* in *mēet*.

ĕ (frēta), as *e* in *frēt*, not as *ee* in *mēet*.

ī (fīdo), as *ee* in *fēed* (Fr. *ie* in *amie*), not as *i* in *fīne*.

ĭ (plīco), as *i* in *fīt*, not as *i* in *fīne*.

ō (nōtus), as Italian *o* in *Rōma*.

ō (nōta), as *o* in *nōt* (Fr. *o* in *botte*), not as *o* in *nōte*.

ū (tūto), as *oo* in *shoot* (Ital. *u* in *lūna*), not as *u* (*yoo*) in *acūte*.

ū (cūtis), as *u* in *full*, not as *u* in *accūrate*, nor as *u* in *shūn*.

Diphthongs.

The sounds of the diphthongs may be arrived at by running the two component vowel-sounds rapidly together, the second being pronounced lightly. The most important are:

ae (portae) = $\overline{a+e}$, nearly as *ai* in *Isaiah* (broadly pronounced), Fr. *émarl*, not as *a* in *lāte*.

au (aurum) = $\overline{a+u}$, as *ou* in *hour* (as Ital. *au* in *flauto*), not as *aw* in *awful*.