

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) = a + e, nearly as *ai* in *Isaiah* (broadly pronounced), Fr. *émarl*, not as *a* in *lāte*.

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

oe (poena) = o + e, nearly as *oi* in *boil*, not as *ee* in *feet*, nor as *a* in *late*.

In recommending these sounds for *ae* and *oe*, the Societies are guided mainly by practical considerations, since it has been found by experience that this pronunciation is of great convenience for class purposes. This was the pronunciation given them in early Latin, and they were still clearly distinct from the long *ē* in the time of Cicero, though their precise sound then is difficult to determine, and would probably be still more difficult to inculcate in an English school.

#### Consonants.

c, g, t, s are always hard.

c (*cepi*, *accepi*), as *c* in *cat*, not as *c* in *acid* or *accept*.

g, (*gero*, *agger*), as *g* in *get*, not as *g* in *gibe* or *exaggerate*.

t (*fortis*, *fortia*), both as *t* in *native*, *fortia* not as *potential*.

s (*sub*, *rosa*, *res*), as *s* in *sit*, or *ce* in *race*, not as *s* in *rose* or *raise*.

i and u consonantal.

i (j), e.g. *jacio*, as *y* in *you*, not as *j* in *Jack*.

u (v), e.g. *volo*, practically as *w* in *we* (Fr. *ou* in *oui*), not as *v* in *very*.

r is always trilled, even in the middle and at the end of words.

rarus; parma, datur (not pronounced as in English palmer, hatter).

Doubled consonants as in *vac-ca*, *Metel-lus* to be pronounced as in Italian.

### ON *κυβιστηγῆρες* AND THE RELATION OF *ILIAD* II 750 TO II 615.

II 745 'ὄ πόποι, ἦ μάλ' ελαφρὸς ἀνὴρ, ὡς ρεία κυβιστᾶ.

εἰ δὴ που καὶ πόντῳ ἐν ἰχθυόεντι γένοιτο, πολλοὺς ἂν κορέσειεν ἀνὴρ ὄδε, τήθεα διφῶν, νηὸς ἀποθρώσκων εἰ καὶ δυσπέμφελος εἴη,

ὡς νῦν ἐν πεδίῳ ἐξ ἵππων ρεία κυβιστᾶ.

750 ἦ ῥα καὶ ἐν Τρώεσσι κυβιστηγῆρες ἔασιν.'

So Patroklos speaks ironically of Kebriones whom he has just slain.

The word *κυβιστηγῆρες* is often translated *divers*, but the use of the verb *κυβιστᾶν* and its cognate noun are limited to vv. 745-749-750, in which the translation *diving* is not necessary. The idea of diving is contained rather in *ἀποθρώσκων*; Kebriones *κυβιστᾶ* (*tumbles*) from a horse, but *ἀποθρώσκει* (*leaps*) from a ship. The verb *κυβιστᾶν* as used by Homer elsewhere is not limited to the single act of *diving*, and the implication in vv. 746-7 seems to be that Kebriones has the easy motion, the *flexibility* of a fish in the water. So the verb is used Φ 353-4 :

τεῖροντ' ἐγγέλνυς τε καὶ ἰχθύες οἱ κατὰ δίνας, οἱ κατὰ καλὰ ῥέεθρα κυβιστῶν ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα.

Comparing this use with that of II 745 ff. it does not seem likely that the emphasis is on *diving*, for the motion of fishes is not so limited. It is preferable to take the

alternative translation of *κυβιστηγῆρες* as *tumblers*.

But this word as used by Homer has some further connotation. Compare Σ 604-5 :

δοῖω δὲ κυβιστηγῆρε κατ' αὐτοὺς μολπῆς ἐξάρχοντες ἐδίνεον κατὰ μέσσοις.

Of this passage Lucian says (*περὶ ὀρχήσεως*, 13) : τοὺς ὀρχηστὰς δὲ τοὺς δύο, οὓς ἐκεῖ ὁ ποιητὴς *κυβιστηγῆρας* καλεῖ, ἡγουμένους τοῦ χοροῦ. Lucian evidently regarded *κυβιστηγῆρας* as dancers merely. The Greek dance of which we know most was the pyrrhic, and it is certain that in later times the name covered not only war dancing but various milder forms of dance, and sometimes covered all dancing. So Artemidorus *oneiro*. I. 78 says : τὸ πυρρικήζειν τὸ αὐτὸ τῷ ὀρχεῖσθαι σημαίνει. This habit, however, of applying the name of a special dance to dancing in general, probably began in early times, and it is not unlikely that in Σ 604, Homer is using *κυβιστηγῆρες* in a general sense.

The Lang translation of II 750 reads : 'Verily among the Trojans too there be *diving men*.' But why too (καὶ)? We have had no *divers* among the Greeks. Admitting, however, for the technical word *κυβιστηγῆρες* the connotation of *dancers* or *professional dancers*, as Homer's use at Σ 604 warrants, we have a distinct reference to II 615 where Aeneas taunts Meriones :