

(as the only instance of ὀρᾶν or ἰδεῖν in the Index to vol. i.) i. 248 (5) ὡς ὀρᾶς (2nd cent.); vol. ii. 417 (10) has ὄρα (2nd or 3rd cent.), 660 (16) ὀράται (2nd cent.) (and only one queried form of ἰδεῖν); vol. iii. 840 has ὀρώντων (Byzant.). Let me add *Acts of John* § 2 διὰ τὴν πολλὴν ἡμῶν ἀγρυνίαν . . . οὐ σὺ ὀρᾶς, ἀδελφέ μου Ἰάκωβε· οὐχ ὀρᾶς δὲ τὸν ἐστῶτα . . . Τοῦτον οὐχ ὀρᾶ, ἀδελφέ . . . § 4 ὀρᾶμεν αὐτόν . . . ὡς μὴ ὀρώντος αὐτοῦ . . . § 13

ὄν νῦν οὐχ ὀρᾶς . . . § 14 οὐς ὀρᾶς ἐν τῷ σταυρῷ.

I think I understand why John never uses ὀρᾶω and frequently uses ἐώρακα, but that is not a point of grammar and I abstain from it. The point is the alleged 'death' of ὀρᾶω about 100 A.D. I believe that Mr. Nicklin, reviewing all the facts, will agree with me that it was *not* 'dead.'

EDWIN A. ABBOTT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN *AE*.

IN the scheme for the pronunciation of Latin approved by the Philological Societies of Oxford and Cambridge, I see that it is stated that the pronunciation of the Latin diphthong 'ae' as the English 'ai' (in 'Isaiah' broadly pronounced) is of great convenience for class purposes.

I admit the gain of being able to distinguish clearly between 'cedo' and 'caedo,' but I think a greater gain would result from the adoption of the following equations:

French è = German ä = Latin ae = Greek η.

French é = German e = Latin ē = Greek ει.

It is difficult in any case to induce an English boy to appreciate the distinction between a close and an open vowel and unless teachers of modern languages and teachers of classics can co-operate they will obtain small results from their teaching of phonetics.

Moreover, if the English boy makes his open 'e' slightly diphthongal, as he probably will, he will produce what in my opinion is a tolerable approximation to the Latin *ae* of the first century A.D.

W. F. WITTON.

REPORT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE OXFORD PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—HILARY TERM, 1906.

ON February 16th Mr. G. C. RICHARDS, of Oriol College, read a paper on 'The Ionian Islands in the *Odyssey*.'

ON February 23rd Mr. G. B. GRUNDY, D.Litt., of Corpus Christi College, read a paper on 'The Transliteration and Pronunciation of the Latin Language.' He first proceeded to produce evidence of the original character of the transliterations in the received texts of certain authors in the centuries preceding and succeeding the Christian era. He then applied the evidence of transliteration in authors and inscriptions to the question of the pronunciation of the Latin *v*, and after comparing this with the evidence obtainable from the grammarians, from languages contemporary with the Latin, and from languages descended from it, drew conclusions at variance with the prevailing view that this letter was pronounced in the Augustan age like the English *w* of the present day.

ON March 2nd, at Beam Hall, the PRESIDENT OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE read a paper on 'The Genesis of the Philosophy of Aristotle.'

ON March 9th Mr. A. H. J. GREENIDGE, D.Litt., read a paper on 'The Earliest Roman Knowledge of the Germans.'

The Society has suffered a great loss by the death of Abel Henty Jones Greenidge, Fellow of St.

John's and formerly Fellow of Hertford College. He had been an active member for the last ten years, serving on the Committee in 1903 and holding the office of Secretary from 1904 to 1905. During the whole of this period his interest in the Society was unflinching, and it was with the greatest regret that he resigned the office of Secretary owing to a failure in health which was not thought to be grave either by himself or his friends. His death on March 11th, after an illness which lasted for a few hours, was wholly unexpected. His main interest and all his published work lay in the field of Roman History and Roman Law, two cognate studies which are somewhat rarely combined in England. In both he had done work which won high commendation from the best authorities. He was only forty years of age at the time of his death, and the extent of his industry can be seen from the list of his works. Besides a large number of articles in Dictionaries and Encyclopaedias he published '*Infamia*' in *Roman Law* in 1894, followed by *A Handbook of Greek Constitutional History* in 1896, and *Roman Public Life and Legal Procedure in Cicero's Time* in 1901. For some time before his death he had been engaged upon a *History of Rome during the Republic and Early Principate*. The first volume of this work, which was planned upon a considerable scale, appeared in 1904.

F. W. HALL.