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## ***Des Hadoardus Cicero-Ezcerpte. Mitgetheilt und bearbeitet von Paul Schwenke. (Philologus: Supplementband v. 3.)***

J. S. Reid

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holding a view in his time, and long since, highly unfashionable: (*B*) in which he discusses the well-worn question of the pass by which Hannibal crossed the Alps, and sums up tellingly in favour of Mr. Freshfield's contention that it was the Col d'Argentière: (*C*) a discussion of the site of the battle of the Trebia, which proves that Mommsen's characteristic 'indisputable' is out of place: (*D*) an entirely new discussion of the route by which Hannibal crossed the Apennines: (*E*) a comparison of the accounts by Polybius and by Livy of the battle of Thrasymenus, in which no definite conclusion is arrived at:

and (*F*) a discussion of Hannibal's march on Rome in B.C. 211. But in almost all the others some interesting point is raised and discussed with thoroughness.

This new edition may fairly be said to be indispensable to any tolerable school library. It is a pity that it could not be published at half the price now set upon it. Then it might have been added that a wrong is done to every schoolboy who is reading any book of the favourite third decade of Livy, and who does not possess it as his own.

A. S. WILKINS.

*Des Hadoardus Cicero-Excerpte. Mitgetheilt und bearbeitet von PAUL SCHWENKE. (Philologus: Supplementband v. 3.)*

ALL those who busy themselves with Ciceronian studies owe gratitude to the editor for having performed this laborious and to a great extent thankless task. So long as it was known that a manuscript in the Vatican, reputed to be of the ninth century, and containing extracts from a number of Cicero's works, remained uncollated, scholars would have continued to spend time in partial inspections of it. It was thus well that a complete collation should be printed once for all. But after making a careful examination of a considerable portion of the readings now published, it seems to me unlikely that they will prove to be of any considerable importance for the constitution of the text of Cicero.

Dr. Schwenke opens his work with a description of the MS. which might well have been more detailed. For a fuller account of it he refers to an article in Italian by Narducci, which will be difficult of access to many readers. It is unfortunate that this full and careful collation of the MS. should not be accompanied by a statement of the particulars which have led to the determination of its age. Assuming it to be of the ninth century (after Narducci) Dr. Schwenke discusses in an interesting way the problem of its origin, and points out what light it throws on the constitution of the library to which the presbyter Hadoardus had access. Much information is also collected to show what books other libraries of the same age contained. Indeed the real interest of these excerpts lies not so much in their bearing upon Ciceronian criticism, as in the hints they afford concerning the state of culture in the age when they were compiled.

The compiler's name, Hadoardus, is given in a prefatory set of verses explaining the origin of the work. The lines are in respect of their Latinity and prosody very odious, even for the time at which they were written. At many points it is well nigh impossible to extract any sense from them. That the compiler can have understood the extracts which he made is an impossibility; for that very reason, therefore, he copied them from the MSS. at hand with remarkable fidelity on the whole. Besides the excerpts from Cicero, there are passages from Sallust, Macrobius, and Martianus Capella, not given by Schwenke (except in a few instances where they are

interwoven with the Ciceronian passages). In the introductory verses the worthy presbyter gives expression to the uneasiness which he felt in using works by authors who had no part in the holy faith, and whom he well knew to have been assigned their place within the ramparts of Gehenna. All the philosophical works of Cicero are excerpted, with the exception of the *Academia Posteriora* and the *De Republica*; though the *Somnium Scipionis* was known to Hadoardus through Macrobius. Outside the philosophical works, only the *De Oratore* is quoted. Whenever any portion of a Ciceronian work not contained in our existing MSS. of Cicero is given, it has not been taken directly from Cicero, but is an extract from some other writer; thus a fragment of the *De Fato* comes from Servius, and one or two of the *Hortensius* from Augustine. The passages excerpted are classed roughly under heads: such as 'Incipit de divina natura collectio (*sic*) quaedam secundum Tullium Ciceronem ceterosque philosophos ab ipso commemoratos;' and 'De natura humana maximeque secundum corporalem essentiam.' Not unfrequently the same passage comes under more than one heading. Sometimes the rough edges of the extracts, so to speak, are smoothed away by Hadoardus, so as to render the transition from one to the other less jolting; but he did not understand them sufficiently well to attempt weaving them into a continuous exposition. They remain, in fact, as he indicates, a 'collectio.' Sometimes in the body of the extracts phrases appropriate enough as they stood in Cicero, but strange when the context was broken, were changed; but very often no attempt at alteration was made, and *e.g.* personal pronouns were left without any indication of the persons to whom they originally referred. Hadoardus did not like the names of Greek philosophers; where they occurred in his books he often removed them, substituting *quidam* or something of the kind; but in this matter too his usage was capricious. Changes on religious grounds are much less common than was to be expected. The plural of *deus*, however, is nearly always altered to the singular. He is not shocked by the philosophic scepticism of the *Lucullus*; possibly because that had been consecrated to sacred uses by Arnobius and other Christian writers. Not often does Hadoardus make a change in order to remove what he felt to be a difficulty. When he does so, he sometimes brings about strange readings; thus in *Lucullus*, § 38, 'qui enim quid percipit,

adsentitur statim,' he alters *quid* to  *nihil*, thinking that Cicero meant, 'the man who is without sense gives a hasty assent.'

The readings of the Hadoardus MS. have been supplied to Dr. Schwenke by others; but he has himself inspected anew the readings of Ciceronian MSS. of the first importance in passages quoted by Hadoardus. This portion of the work deserves especial praise. Indeed the labour expended upon the publication has been immense, and merits warm recognition. On some future occasion I may draw attention to some details arising out of Dr. Schwenke's collations.—J. S. REID.

*Cicero de Senectute*, edited by L. HUXLEY, B.A.  
Part I.—Introduction and Text. Part II.—Notes.  
(Clarendon Press.) 2s.

THIS edition has some merit of arrangement. The text and the notes are in separate volumes, an obvious advantage for school purposes; and there is a useful 'Index of Persons,' which will save reference to the Classical dictionary. Here our praise must end. The notes are much the sort of thing which might be expected from a cleverish school-boy in an unseen paper. They are given where they are not wanted, omitted where they are wanted, and they contain elementary blunders on points correctly explained by former editors. In p. 28, l. 29, if any note were given on the words *congmentavit*, *conglutinavit*, it should have been for the purpose of explaining the metaphor contained in them, not simply to give the equivalents 'combined,' 'compounded,' the latter of which is moreover inconsistent with the words that follow, *omnis conglutinatio recens aegre, inveterata facile divellitur*. p. 6, 20, *chiasmus* is explained as 'gaping,' Mr. Huxley evidently connecting it, not with *χι*, but with *χαίω*, *χαίω*, *χαίω*. p. 16, 15, the idiom *nunc cum maxime* is misunderstood. p. 21, 19, *jumentum* is said to be contracted from *jugumentum*. 15, 29, *dissolutos senes* is translated 'broken-down' old men. 24, 32, Cicero says there was an interval of forty-six years between the first and sixth consulship of Corvinus, *ita quantum spatium aetatis majores ad senectutis initium esse voluerunt, tantus illi cursus honorum fuit*, referring of course to the fact that after forty-six a man was classed as *senior*. Mr. Huxley says, 'his public life had lasted as many years as would bring a man to *senectus*, i.e. sixty,' and leaves it to his reader to reconcile this with the statement of Cicero. p. 23, 20, *ut in gratiam cum voluptate redeamus* (to make up our quarrel with pleasure) is rendered by the following lucid sentence 'so that we are restored at last to favour with pleasure to ourselves.' p. 29, 11, on *hoc meditatum ab adolescentia debet esse* (we must con this from our youth), we have the note 'by the persons included in *adolescencia*.' p. 27, 31, in the sentence *neque enim histrioni ut placeat peragenda fabula est* (an actor does not need to finish the play in order to secure approval), *ut placeat* is turned 'at his own pleasure.' 25, 20, *superior aetas fructus capit auctoritatis extremos* (receives the reward of influence at last), Mr. Huxley translates *extremos* 'to the full'; with which may be compared his version of *spatio supremo*, 'in the most glorious race' (p. 8, 13). It is unnecessary to give further specimens. The book is one which should never have been printed, first because the ground was already preoccupied by Mr. Reid's excellent edition, secondly because the editor has taken no pains to fit himself for the work. It is not creditable to the management of the Clarendon press that such a book should have received the stamp of its *imprimatur*.

## THREE LEXICONS TO CAESAR.

*Lexikon zu den Schriften Cäsars und seiner Fortsetzer mit Angabe sämtlicher Stellen* von H. MERGUET. Jena, Gustav Fischer. 1886. 4to, pp. iv, 1138, and 4 pages of corrections and additions. 55 Mk.

THIS lexicon is a companion to the author's well-known lexicon to Cicero's speeches in four volumes. It aims at the same absolute completeness, e.g. the article *et* fills 38½ columns. In many respects it is an advantage to have the latinity of Caesar and his continuators collected in one alphabet; Merguet's lexicon alone of the three rivals can boast of this advantage. In regard to the text, Merguet follows Nipperdey throughout, not recording various readings or conjectures. The arrangement, according to syntactical construction, not according to signification, is for rapid reference convenient, but has its disadvantages. It is to be regretted that the references are to chapters, not to paragraphs.

*Lexicon Caesarianum confecit* H. MEUSEL. Berlin, H. Weber. fasc. i—vii, col. 1—1344 (A—FUGA). 1884—1886. 2 M. 40 Pf. per part.

THIS lexicon confines itself to Caesar's own writings; it contains proper names, which are treated as in Orelli's onomasticon to Cicero; it gives various readings and emendations; the editor himself has made valuable grammatical collections, e.g. on Caesar's use of *a* and *ab*; on the use of *ac* before different letters. It is generally agreed by critics that this lexicon is the lexicon to Caesar.

*Lexicon Caesarianum composuerunt* RUDOLFUS MENGE et SIEGMUNDUS PREUSS. Leipzig, Teubner. fasc. i, ii, 1885—6. 4to. col. 1—256. 1 M. 60 Pf. each part.

THIS is the cheapest and most concise of the three lexicons. In plan and appearance it resembles the *Lexicon Taciteum* of Gerber and Greef, with which it ranges in size. Brevity is secured by giving in many cases bare references, not the full context. Various readings are recorded. The type is smaller than in Merguet and Meusel, and abbreviations save space, so that fasc. 1 in 128 columns comes down to *capillus*, which stands on col. 444 in Meusel, and on p. 132 (= col. 263) in Merguet.

A necessary supplement to both Meusel and Menge-Preuss is

*Vollständiges Lexikon zu den pseudocæsarianischen Schriftwerken*. Von SIEGMUND PREUSS. I Teil: *bell. Gall.* 8 und *bell. Alex.* II Teil: *bell. Afr. und Hesp.* Erlangen, Deichert. 1884. 8vo. pp. 433. 8 Mk.

As the two parts have separate alphabets, Merguet has a very decided claim to preference on those who wish to learn briefly the whole evidence on any word contained in the *corpus Caesarianum*.

Holder also in 1882 added a complete index to his edition of Caesar's Gallic war; and Leopold Vielhaber long since spent much labour on a lexicon to Caesar. It is greatly to be regretted that so much energy has been absorbed in rival services to one author, while the greater part of Cicero, both Senecas, Quintilian's declamations, Petronius, and many other store-houses of Latinity, have had little or nothing done for them. Teubner announced a *lexicon Lucretianum* by Woltjer as preparing in 1882, and in the same year Edm. Hauler appended to his *Terentiana* (Vienna, Hoelder) a specimen of a lexicon, which is to contain parallels from Plautus and other comic poets, Latin and Greek. May they soon appear and find many imitators. —JOHN E. B. MAYOR.