The Classical Review

<http://journals.cambridge.org/CAR>

Additional services for *The Classical Review*:

Email alerts: [Click here](#)

Subscriptions: [Click here](#)

Commercial reprints: [Click here](#)

Terms of use : [Click here](#)

Three New Fragments of Cicero

John E. B. Mayor

The Classical Review / Volume 11 / Issue 04 / May 1897, pp 206 - 206

DOI: 10.1017/S0009840X00026767, Published online: 27 October 2009

Link to this article: http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract_S0009840X00026767

How to cite this article:

John E. B. Mayor (1897). Three New Fragments of Cicero. The Classical Review, 11, pp 206-206 doi:10.1017/S0009840X00026767

Request Permissions : [Click here](#)

THREE NEW FRAGMENTS OF CICERO.

I CANNOT find that the following fragments have been incorporated in any edition of Cicero. I cite from the seventh volume of the quarto edition of Jerome, published at Venice in 1769.

comm. in ep. ad Galat. 3 1 (col. 416^a):

Graecos leves apud C. Caesarem suggillat Tullius dicens: *aut levium Graecorum aut immanium barbarorum.* et pro Flacco: *ingenita inquit levitas et erudita vanitas.*

prologus in translationem homiliarum xxxix Origenis in Lucam (col. 245 246):

petistis ut, contemptis istiusmodi nugis, saltem triginta et novem Adamantii nostri in Lucam homilias, sicut in Graeco habentur, interpreter: molestam rem et tormento similem, *alieno*, ut ait Tullius, *stomacho et non suo scribere*: quam tamen idcirco nunc faciam, quia sublimiora non poscit. This interesting example of *stomachus* is unknown

to the lexicons and to Otto (*Sprichwörter*). The meaning may be illustrated by another passage of Jerome (ep. 82 11 vol. i col. 520 d e):

sit talis, qualis ante fuit, quando nos suo arbitrio diligebat. verba ei de alieno stomacho non fluant. faciat quod vult, et non quod velle compellitur.

Further on in the prologue just cited is a reminiscence of Horace (c. iii 27 11): praetermisi paululum Hebraicarum quaestionum libros, ut ad arbitrium vestrum [he is addressing Paula and Eustochium] lucrativis operis haec, qualiacumque sunt, non mea sed aliena dictarem: praesertim cum a sinistro *oscinem corvum* audiam crocitantem, et mirum in modum de cunctarum avium ridere coloribus, cum totus ipse tenebrosus sit.

JOHN E. B. MAYOR.

NOTE ON LUCAN VIII 7.

The context of this passage, describing Pompey's flight after he had passed Larissa [vii 712-24], is as follows:

pavet ille fragorem
motorum ventis nemorum, comitumque suorum
qui post terga redit trepidum laterique
timentem
exanimat.

The word *redit* has naturally given trouble to commentators. Burman tries to explain it as = 'resounds,' carrying on *fragor* from *fragorem* above. Yet the corrections *ferit venit ruit* are not even plausible. Let me first inquire what is the detail added to the picture by the words *qui post terga redit*. Is the man who startles Pompey (a) joining the party from the direction of Pharsalus, and so catching them up, or (b) turning back to rejoin them with news from the front, having gone on as a scout to see that all was clear ahead? The former makes sense; but can *post terga redit* mean *fugientem sequitur*? If we press *redit* and suppose that the man is rejoining the party, having dropped behind for a time, the sense is to my mind forced and trivial. But, if we take the man to be a scout in advance, we get a new and graphic

detail. Every time the scout comes back to report any news from the front, Pompey is startled by the thought 'here it is at last: our flight is cut off.' This assumes that *post terga redit* means turning back from the general direction of his course. Not very different is I 230 *missa Parthi post terga sagitta*, where the Parthian rides one way and shoots the other. In short *post terga* with a verb of motion is nearly equal to *in terga*. Can this view be maintained?

Reading lately the *Johannis* of Corippus, I have been struck with the frequent use of *post tergum* and *post terga* in this very sense. Corippus is a notorious imitator of Lucan. He is unfortunately often obscure, but I think the following passages are clear so far as the particular phrase goes.

III 229 *post tergum rediere viri* [? having drunk of the stream, they rejoined the main body], 239-40 *quaerunt dum prendere cautes, post tergum redeunt* [? the climbing down the rocks has the effect of a retreat]. IV 178 *flexit equum post terga fugax* [turned his horse and fled]. 189 *sed nullus post terga redit* [once started in flight, they would not rally at his call]. V 12-3 *domitum post terga reflectens cornipedem frenis* [he turned his horse and rode back again]. 278 *impuleratque duces terror post terga redire.* VI 462-3