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On the Fragments of Varro de Vita Populi Romani I Preserved in Nonius XVIII

W. M. Lindsay

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seems to give exactly the sense that is wanted. Chalinus is complaining that a *sors* bearing the number 1 has been given to Olympio, and he says it is unfair: 'why (on what principle) is that lot more appro-

priate to him than to me? *i.e.* you have given him the lot which I ought to have had.

E. A. SONNENSCHN. ●

THE DOG OF THE MOSTELLARIA.

THE mosaic found under the east portico of the temple of Zeus at Olympia belongs to the first half of the fourth century B.C., according to Sandys in Seyffert's *Dictionary of Antiquities*, p. 399. But even if mosaics were not introduced into Greece until the third century B.C., that would not exclude the possibility of their being referred to in the *Φάσμα* (and therefore in the *Mostellaria*); for the Greek original must have been produced between the years 289 and 262, if, as seems probable, it was the work of Philemon. The former date is determined by the mention of Agathocles in line 775.—However, I have long ago given up the idea that the dog in question was a mere mosaic dog. The proof lies in lines 851 f. *Nil periclist: age modo. Tam placidast quam feta quaeus: ire intro audacter licet.* The speaker

is Simo, the owner of the house, and he is not here assisting Tranio to deceive Theopopides ('the man that faces the show'); on the contrary he is himself one of the victims (cf. 780 f.). I do not see therefore how it is possible to suppose that he pretends to see an imaginary dog, whether represented in mosaic or, as Professor Knapp thinks, in a fresco. The dog was either a real dog or the nearest approximation to a real dog which the Plautine stage could produce, in other words a 'stuffed property dog,' as Mr. E. S. Thompson has suggested. Such a one was used in the performance of the play at University College, Liverpool, in 1890. With most of Part I. of Professor Knapp's article I agree, and I shall refer to his views in my forthcoming second edition.

E. A. SONNENSCHN.

ON THE FRAGMENTS OF VARRO DE VITA POPULI ROMANI I PRESERVED IN NONIUS XVIII.

NONIUS in Book XVIII De Generibus . . Potionum cites passages from Varro's text-book of Private Antiquities in illustration of early names of beverages. Dr. Wessner, the editor of Donatus' commentary on Terence, has recently shewn (in *Hermes*, vol. xli, pp. 460 sqq.) that these passages are consecutive, or nearly consecutive, portions of Varro's account of the 'dulcia,' or non-alcoholic drinks, in fashion with Roman matrons in early days; further that Varro, like Verrius Flaccus and (perhaps following him) Pliny, touched on the question that had been raised by students of Plautus regarding the nature of the drink called *murrina*. The question was whether *murrina* was a 'vinum' (as suggested by Plaut. frag. 2, 143) or a 'dulce' (as suggested by Plaut. Pseud. 740). Wessner rightly points out that some of the Varro-citations seem to be out

of their proper place; but he makes, I think, the same mistake as Lucian Mueller so often made, of charging Nonius with errors for which the Carolingian scribes or editors of Nonius were responsible. For Wessner holds that a line has dropped out of the text through Homoeoteleuton (*i.e.* in the Carolingian period or, at all events, after Nonius' death) and that this omission has facilitated the transposition of a passage from p. 551, 17 Me. to p. 551, 10. But somehow or other he seems to charge Nonius himself with the transposition.

In the preface to the small Teubner edition I have given (on p. xii) some examples of Carolingian tampering with the lemmas and the text of Nonius' Dictionary (cf. C.R. xvi. 51). Wessner's discovery seems to me to supply a new and striking example; although the facts admit of a simpler ex-

planation than Wessner's. For, I take it, Nonius wrote the concluding portion of Book XVIII in some way like this:—

MURRINA, potio confecta. Varro Anthro-
popoli: non modo vinum dare, sed etiam,
ut Plautus ait, 'murrinam, passum,
defrutum.'

PORTULACA. Varro Disciplin. lib. viii:
manducata portulaca cito tollit.

LORA, confectae potionis genus, grandaevis
aptum. Varro de Vita Populi Romani lib. i.:
antiquaemulieresmaioresnatu bibebantloram
aut sapam aut defretum aut passum, quam
(?quod) murrinam quidem Plautus appellare
solet (?-ri putat), tum autem muriolam. loram
dicebant in vindemia, cum expressissent
acinis mustum et folliculos in dolium con-
cieissent.

SAPA, quod nunc mellacium dicimus,
mustum ad mediam partem decoctum.
DEFRETUM. Varro de Vita Populi Romani
lib. i: sapam appellabant quod de musto ad
mediam partem decoxerant; defretum si ex
duabus partibus ad tertiam redegerant defer-
vefaciendo.

PASSUM. MURIOLA. Varro de Vita Populi
Romani lib. i: passum nominabant, si in
vindemia uvam diutius coctam legerent
eamque passi essent in sole aduri; vino
addito vel lora, passum vocare coeperunt;
muriolam nominabant quod (? quom) ex uvis
expressum erat passum et ad folliculos
reiculos et vinacia adiciebant (? adiecerant)
sapam.

TURUNDAM, ut libum, sacrum quoddam ex
farre genus panificii. Varro Cato vel de
liberis educandis: alii adferunt libum ac
turundam.

A copy of Nonius, the parent of the
archetype of our MSS., was, I take it, used
as a Latin Dictionary in some Carolingian
monastery. Amongst other corruptions
which the text of this part had suffered, the
words (under the lemma LORA) *tum autem
muriolam*¹ *loram* had become (through

¹ Buecheler's proposal to insert the mention of
muriola before *quam murrinam* is favoured by

Haplography) *tum autem mur loram*. This
'vox nihili' *mur* was corrected by the super-
scription *murrina*, and the same correction
was perhaps, by a common practice, also
inserted in the margin. This marginal entry
murrina suggested to some scribe or corrector
that this clause would find a fitting place
under the lemma MURRINA. Hence it has
come about that in all our MSS., under the
lemma MURRINA, there is this extraordinary
extra-quotation:

Varro de Vita Populi Romani lib. i:
tu <m> autem †murmurina†; loram dice-
bant . . . cum coniecissent. (*Loram*, by the
way, was made into a new lemma by the
corrector of the archetype.)

The same scribe or corrector was offended
by the double lemmas² SAPA. DEFRETUM and
PASSUM. MURIOLA. He simplified them by
omitting DEFRETUM in the first pair and by
separating the other pair. In the separation
he made a rough and ready division of the
quotation, breaking it up into two after the
word *aduri*. The result of all this was
that these paragraphs stand in our MSS.
thus:

SAPA, quod nunc mellacium dicimus,
mustum ad mediam partem decoctum, Varro
de Vita Populi Romani lib. i: sapam ap-
pellabant . . . deferrefaciendo.

PASSUM, Varro de Vita Populi Romani
lib. i: passum nominabant . . . aduri.

MURIOLAM. Varro de Vita Populi Ro-
mani lib. i: vino addito . . . sapam.

Walde in his excellent Latin Etymological
Dictionary derives *muriola* from *murra*.
Wessner rightly regards it as the Diminutive
of *muria* 'brine.' The word was possibly
a playful name given by the Roman women
to their 'partickler wanity.'

W. M. LINDSAY.

Paul. Fest. 144. 9 M. and may be right. It is not
inconsistent with my theory.

² Perhaps LAPATIUM. TISANA was another lemma
of this sort in Nonius' setting of 550, 12 sqq. But
this is uncertain.

THE PRONUNCIATION OF θ AND δ.

FROM notes taken during a visit in the
summer of 1906 to Astypalaea and other
islands, where kindred dialects are spoken,
I should like to amplify Dr. Rouse's state-
ments in *Class. Review*, xix. p. 441, about

the modern pronunciation of θ and ζ and
the *spiritus asper* in Astypalaea.

Θ is pronounced τ' not universally, but
only under certain conditions. Initially
(except before γ or when a closely preceding