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***Appendix Lexici Graeci Suppletorii et Dialectici.* Scripsit H. Van Herwerden. Lugduni Batavorum. Apud A. W. Sijthoff. 1904. Pp. vi+262. 10 m.**

W. H. D. R.

The Classical Review / Volume 19 / Issue 04 / May 1905, pp 228 - 229
DOI: 10.1017/S0009840X00000561, Published online: 27 October 2009

Link to this article: http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract_S0009840X00000561

How to cite this article:

W. H. D. R. (1905). The Classical Review, 19, pp 228-229 doi:10.1017/S0009840X00000561

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might have been done, for instance, by an enthusiastic anthropologist to illustrate *δεισιδαμονία*.

Having said so much in praise, we may venture to point out one or two slight blemishes. In iv. 24, if *ἄμα* is kept, which Jebb found an insuperable difficulty, it should be explained that it must be taken as corresponding to the following *καί*. The critical note on xi. 22 is not quite correct. On xvi. 21 more might have been added to justify the reading and the interpretation. It is the Munich Epitome that makes it clear that the days are both unlucky and the rites apotropaic. Is anything gained in xvi. 27 by joining *τελεσθησόμενος πρὸς τοὺς Ὀρφεοτελεστάς* to the previous clause? A monthly initiation is awkward, but not

more so than an initiation 'whenever he has a dream,' which might occur even more frequently. The passive participle may serve as a middle. We observe that Miss Harrison (*Prolegomena*, p. 517) finds no difficulty in the ordinary interpretation. The notes on xvii. 14 and xxvi. 20 would seem to imply that 500 was the invariable number of an Athenian jury; while the note on xxiii. 10 is inconsistent with that on xiii. 9. On xxx. 9, Dem. *F. L.* 158 implies, but does not mention, 1 drachma as *ἐφόδιον*; and on xxviii. 8, Byron's *Maid of Athens* does not illustrate the use of *ψυχή* as a term of endearment. The care of the editors has extended to the proofsheets, and the book is remarkably free from misprints.

J. H. VINCE.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

Beiträge zur genaueren Kenntnis der attischen Gerichtssprache, aus den zehn Rednern. Von KONRAD SCHODORF. (Beiträge zur historischen Syntax der griechischen Sprache herausgegeben von M. v. SCHANZ, Heft 17.) Würzburg, 1905. Pp. 114.

AT first sight this discussion of the most important technical words of Attic jurisprudence, being devoted chiefly to terminology—the terminology in contests for inheritance, in connexion with the acts of adoption, of marriage, etc.—seems hardly in place in the well-known series of Contributions to Historical Syntax, but the author discusses the syntactic as well as the juristic usage of these words. *E.g.* he explains the familiar 'genitive of cause with verbs of judicial action' as derived from an original *δῶκω τὴν ἱεροσυλίαν τοῦ δέινος*, or the like, which by an 'interchange of cases' became *δῶκω τῆς ἱεροσυλίας τὸν δέινος*, and from this genitive with *δῶκω* is explained that with *ἀμφισβητεῖν* and similar verbs. Analogy with *ἐπιμελεῖσθαι* is made to explain also the rare genitive with *ἐπιτροπεύω*, although this genitive is easily construed with the *ἐπίτροπος* contained in *ἐπιτροπεύω*. That the author should speak of *tnesis* in *καθ' οὗ μαρτυροῦσι*, seems rather old-fashioned.

The list of words examined does not aim to be complete, but perhaps no other publication is more convenient to have at hand in reading the forensic speeches of the Attic orators. In some details the author does not

adopt the ordinary view. Probably he does not derive from extant orations his statement that *διαμαρτυρία* means 'eine Einrede ... bei der beide Parteien [*italics* are his] ... Einspruch erheben, der Beklagte, dass die Einführung eines Processes nicht zulässig sei, der Kläger, dass sie es sei' (p. 81). Curiously he assigns the care of the clepsydra and the ballots to officials (*Beamte, Unterbeamter Diener*, pp. 30, 105, 107), although Aristotle clearly declares these services to be rendered by members of the court, chosen by lot. To refer to Photius, Suidas, and Pollux, instead of to Aristotle, for the *ἐφύδωρ*, seems odd, too; and to say that no definite statements can be made with regard to the time allowed for speeches, without at least a reference to Aristotle's *Constitution of Athens*, page xxxiii, and to Keil's discussion in *Anonymus Argentinensis*, 236 ff., seems to indicate unfamiliarity with the literature of the subject.

T. D. S.

Appendix Lexici Graeci Suppletorii et Dialectici. Scripsit H. VAN HERWERDEN. Lugduni Batavorum. Apud A. W. Sijthoff. 1904. Pp. vi + 262. 10 m.

THE *Lexicon Suppletorium et Dialecticum* has already been noticed in these pages. Since the date of its publication in 1902, new material has been published, and more continues to come forth, so that occasional

supplements are a necessity. We may grumble at the necessity, but can only be grateful for the supplement. The compiler has added also a large number of references which do not come under the head of new material, but had escaped his notice before. In this volume are included the word-store of Timotheos, the Tebtunis and Cairo Papyri, Nicoli's collection of Papyri, the third and fourth volumes of the Oxyrhynchus Papyri, with a few others; and use has been made of the third edition of Meisterhans, Rutherford's *New Phrynichus*, Thumb's *Hellenistic Griechischen Sprache*, and more fully of Meister's *Griechische Dialekte*. The work is indispensable.

W. H. D. R.

Cornelii Taciti Historiarum Liber III.
 Edited with Introduction, Notes, and Index, by W. C. SUMMERS, M.A. 1904.
 University Press, Cambridge. Pp. xxii + 160. Price 2s. 6d.

ANOTHER of the small, cheap, and useful instalments of the classic writers for which the Pitt Press Series is honourably noted. Mr. Summers has produced a little edition for which both boys who have to read Book III of the Histories and their masters who wish to complete their reading of that most impressive work will be thankful. The introduction is especially noticeable because of

its bright and distinct sketch of Silver Age Latinity. Short as it is, it yet finds room for clear and telling illustrations from other authors as well as Tacitus, notably from Seneca; and, if the student will take the trouble to work these out, it will be much to his advantage. The other half of the Introduction is a Historical Summary of the events which from B.C. 44 led up to what is told us in this one book by Tacitus. Some of the sequel also is given in a final note: so that the main events are not at all left isolated. The analysis of the history is brief and business-like: but it is surely an oversight to say that Nero was caught in the country-house of one his freedmen and put to death.

The text used is Halm's, with few variations.

The notes are good, but err, if anything, on the side of fewness. There is a handy special note on the army. But, after some experience in teaching the Histories, I am convinced that if more than the mere Latin is to be learned, one of the most useful appendices which could be given to students working for an examination would be a brief and probably a tabular statement of which side each legion fought for in the campaigns of 68-69, and of which emperor or pretender was served by each distinguished officer.

F. T. R.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE IMPERATIVE IN ST. JOHN XX. 17.

IN connexion with the articles in your number for February last on the Greek present imperative let me call attention to St. John xx. 17 where Jesus says to Mary Magdalene μή μου ἄπτον, οὕτω γὰρ ἀναβέβηκα πρὸς τὸν πατέρα. I have long thought that a great deal of mystical interpretation has sprung from misunderstanding the present imperative and comparing ἄπτομαι with θιγγάνω. What Jesus says is 'do not keep

clinging to me, i.e. you need not cling to me, for I have not yet ascended to my father, i.e. I am still here on earth and the time for ascension is not yet come.' I presume that Mary Magdalene had clung to his dress or feet.

H. J. ROBY.

LANCRIGG, GRASMERE.
 17 April, 1905.