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](#)

Numerus Quadratus Solidus, a 'Cube Number.'

John E. B. Mayor

The Classical Review / Volume 24 / Issue 08 / December 1910, pp 238 - 239

DOI: 10.1017/S0009840X00045698, Published online: 27 October 2009

Link to this article: http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract_S0009840X00045698

How to cite this article:

John E. B. Mayor (1910). Numerus Quadratus Solidus, a 'Cube Number.'. The Classical Review, 24, pp 238-239 doi:10.1017/S0009840X00045698

Request Permissions : [Click here](#)

lay between the Lydians and the Cabalians.

Turning back to III. 90, we find grouped in *νομὸς* II. the Mysians, Lydians, *Λασονίοι*, *Καβαλίοι*, and "Υγενναί or "Υτεννεῖς. This comparison makes it more than likely that the Hytenneis or Hygennae are the unknown quantity in VII. 76.

But this in its turn must confirm the reading 'Υγεννέων in the former passage as against 'Υτεννέων. For of the two it is only Hygennai who could possibly answer to the description of VII. 76. The Hytenneis were Pisidians, and of all Anatolians the Pisidians were just those who maintained longest their aboriginal freedom, and opposed the most stubborn resistance to the waves of migration and conquest, both from the south-east and north-west.

And not only is there proof negative, but in VII. 77, Herodotus positively distinguishes the equipment of the *Καβηλῆες*-

Λασονίοι from that of the people now identified with the Hygennai-Hytenneis of III. 90, and equates it with that of the Cilicians.

Now a style of equipment common to Cabalians and Cilicians must surely have been shared by the Pisidians, who lay between them. So that Herodotus in effect distinguishes between the equipment of the Hygennai-Hytenneis and any which the men of Hytenna could have worn.

In fine, there seem very strong reasons, considering the inevitable shadowiness of our knowledge on the question, for expelling once and for all Stein's plausible conjecture, and for retaining thus the name preserved by our best MSS. as a link on the direct road between the Sigynnai of the Middle Danube and the Sigyna of Cyprus.

ARNOLD J. TOYNBEE.

Balliol College, Oxford.

NUMERUS QUADRATUS SOLIDUS, A 'CUBE NUMBER.'

STUDY OF THE FATHERS.

READERS of Augustine are often rewarded rather by his incidental illustrations than by his serious arguments. That man must have been familiar with arithmetic, to whom the draught of fishes at once suggested the sum of the numbers one to seventeen. Seventeen, of course, as their sum, lends itself to reflexions on the mystic import of seven and ten (*tract. in Io. euang.* 122 8).

Aug. *ciu. Dei* xviii. 23 (ii. 286 30 Dombart): Et sunt uersus uiginti et septem, qui numerus quadratum ternarium solidum reddit. tria enim ter ducta fiunt nouem; et ipsa nouem si ter ducantur, ut ex lato in altum figura consurgat, ad uiginti septem perueniunt, *ibid.* xx. 7 (ii. 421 4): millenarius quippe numerus denarii numeri quadratum solidum reddit. decem quippe deciens ducta fiunt centum, quae iam figura quadrata, sed plana est, ut autem in altitudinem surgat et solida fiat, rursus centum deciens multiplicantur, et mille sunt. porro si centum ipsa pro uniuersitate aliquando ponuntur, . . . quanto magis

mille pro uniuersitate ponuntur, ubi est soliditas denariae quadraturae? *id. enarr. in Ps. civ. 7*: mille ergo generationes, propter numeri perfectionem, pro omnibus intellegendae sunt; . . . quod millenario numero significatum est, quia denarii numeri solidum quadratum decem deciens, et hoc deciens, ad mille peruenit. *id. contra Faustum* xii. 19: tria enim ter, et hoc ter, fiunt uiginti septem, qui est numeri ternarii quadratus.

We catch a glimpse of *quadrantal* in the sense of a cube; but the Greeks lend *cubus*, with the bulk of scientific terms, to the Roman, as to the modern world (see the *Thesaurus* under 'cubus' and 'cubicus,' and Friedlein's index to Boethius under 'cybus').

Latin lexicons leave much to be desired in regard to scientific terms: we want special lexicons of each science, comprehending medieval as well as classical Latin. Thus, 'dimension' (*demensio* in Boethius), 'line,' 'plane,' 'solid,' 'surface.'

Macrob. *in somn. Sc. I.* 5 9: omne corpus longitudinis latitudinis altitudinis dimensionibus constat. ex his tribus in lineae ductu una dimensio est, longitudo est enim sine latitudine: planities uero, quam Graeci ἐπιφάνειαν uocant, longo latoque distenditur, alto caret, et haec planities quantis lineis contineatur, expressimus (§ 8, where, as in § 6, 'superficies'): soliditas autem corporum constat cum his duabus additur altitudo; fit enim tribus dimensionibus impletis corpus solidum, quod στερεὸν uocant: qualis est tessera, quae κύβος uocatur. See the remainder of the chapter and chapter 6.

Jakob Bernays long ago lamented the decay of scholarship due to the neglect of the Bible; the Scaligers and Seldens,

Gatakers and Bentleys were 'bibelfest.' A wider field than in Egypt, Asia Minor, or Herculaneum awaits the adventurer who will plunge into the 'Bibliotheca Patrum.' Many years ago I printed (in the *Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology*) a description of distillation from Augustine. For sixty years or more I have dreamt of an edition of the 'hexaemera' of Basil and Ambrose and others, with full commentary on the natural history, folk-lore, and philology of the texts. A syndicate of divines, scholars, botanists, zoologists, etc., would be required to do justice to the theme; and the work should be crowned by full lexicons of words and things.

JOHN E. B. MAYOR.

NOTES

NEW WORDS IN THE PAPYRUS FRAGMENTS OF PINDAR.

THE considerable body of Pindaric fragments revealed by the excavations at Oxyrhynchus, and published in the fourth and fifth volumes of the *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, affords no such addition to the lexicons as that which resulted from the discovery of Bacchylides. Yet these fragments do contain a certain number of new words, which it is worth while to assemble, with a word of comment where needed.

The two odes in vol. iv. (No. 659) offer each a new adjective: λιπότεκνος in v. 16 of the shorter poem, and πάνδοξος in v. 28 of the longer partheneion. The first of these calls for no comment; for the second compare πανδοξία in *Nem.* i. 11.

The paeans of vol. v., on the other hand, offer us a considerable body of new words. We find one verb, δηριάζομαι (v. 119); one noun, βοννομία (iv. 27); and the following eleven adjectives:

γλυκυμάχανος, ii. 80. The only Pindaric example of a compound in γλυκυ-, a class infrequent in choral lyric.

ἐλαχύνωτος, iv. 14. This seems a distinctively Pindaric compound, paral-

leled only by the ἐλαχυντέρινξ of *Pyth.* iv. 17.

Θεμίγονος, i. 6.

θεμίξενος, vi. 131.

ισόρουθμος, fr. 90. 2.

κνανόπλοκος, vi. 83. Quintus Smyrnaeus (v. 345) has κνανοπλόκαμος.

ναυπρύτανις, vi. 130.

νέοπολις, ii. 28. Aeschylus has νέοπολις *Eum.* 687.

ξενοκαδής, fr. 131. 14. Occurs as a proper name in Iamblichus' *Vita Pythag.* xxxvi.

οϊκόθετος, i. 4.

φερέμηλος, v. 38.

Moreover, if χαλκίεον' αὐλῶν ὁμφάν be the correct restoration in iii. 94, another new adjective would be added to this list.

Finally, something may be said of a few words new to the Pindaric vocabulary, which present noteworthy features. Such are: ἄδορπος (vi. 128), which is found in Lycophron v. 638, and is also cited in Bekker's *Anecdota*, p. 345; αὐταρχέω (iv. 37), a favourite word with Dio Cassius and other late historians; εὐαγορία (ii. 67), found elsewhere only in Callimachus, *Lav.*