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](#)

Recent Work on Sallust 1. *Edm. Hauler: die Orléaner Palimpsestfragmente zu Sallusts Historien* (Wiener Studien. ix. 1. 1887, pp. 25–50).

A. M. Cook

The Classical Review / Volume 2 / Issue 1-2 / February 1888, pp 25 - 26
DOI: 10.1017/S0009840X00191875, Published online: 27 October 2009

Link to this article: http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract_S0009840X00191875

How to cite this article:

A. M. Cook (1888). The Classical Review, 2, pp 25-26 doi:10.1017/S0009840X00191875

Request Permissions : [Click here](#)

Chremes with A. *Te* is of course used in a general sense like 'you' in English. v. 741. *Istorsum* certainly does not mean 'from' where you are. v. 746. *porro* means simply 'further,' 'again,' 'in turn,' and so in v. 923. v. 768. could *casa* be used of 'the master's house'? The sense will in any case be the same, 'don't go further and fare worse.' v. 771. does not *recta prava facere* mean to do right or wrong indiscriminately? cf. *bona mala tolerare*. v. 556. *fanda nefanda*, etc. In the introduction to Act iv. Sc. 2 read 'father' for 'former husband.' v. 804. is not *hoc* ablative='it was this which misled you'? v. 820. the note is unintelligible; the words mean simply 'in the present state of my affairs.' v. 822. does Mr. Sloman hold that *medicari* regularly takes the dative? The note suggests this view. v. 840. is this explanation certain? v. 848. is it not rather a touch of the universal, old as the hills, pessimism, 'some one is sure to come in just when I want to go out'? v. 917. is this note intelligible? The subjunctive is causal. v. 943. read rather 'I'm dead and buried.' v. 973. surely 'wash away your offences' is quite good English, and represents *laulum* much better than 'whitewash.' v. 978. this note is superfluous. v. 1015. *non nego* could not possibly be understood, it must be *nego*. v. 1028. the translation 'victimized' puts the cart before the horse. The above instances among others gathered in a hasty perusal will serve to show that the book is not free from faults. If Mr. Sloman will thoroughly revise his work, correcting mistakes, and omitting what is uncertain or unnecessary, he will add much to the value of a second edition. The printing and references are generally correct, and the stage directions, though occasionally too modern in spirit, cannot fail to be of use.

J. H. ONIONS.

RECENT WORK ON SALLUST.

1. *Edm. Hauler : die Orléaner Palimpsestfragmente zu Sallusts Historien* (Wiener Studien. ix. 1. 1887, pp. 25-50).

These fragments of the second and third book of the Histories were discovered by Dr. Hauler early in 1886. While reading an Orléans MS. of miscellaneous Christian fathers, he observed that the manuscript was a palimpsest and found to begin with under a part of Jerome's commentary on Isaiah what soon proved to be the opening words of the speech of Cotta which we already possess. Comparison soon showed that the torn column before him completed the Berlin fragment, which was bought now forty years ago of a bookseller in Toledo. The Vatican fragments also are clearly, from the evidence of writing, spelling, &c. parts of the same MS.—an uncial MS. of the fourth or perhaps fifth century. The new find consists of sixteen columns. Adding these to the two Berlin and eight Vatican, we have in all in a more or less mutilated condition twenty-six columns of this MS. The events touched upon belong to the years 75 and 74 and include incidents in the war of P. Servilius against the Isaurians, the war of Pompeius and Sertorius, and the operations of M. Antonius Creticus against the pirates (perhaps at Massilia).

As a photograph published in an earlier number of the Wiener Studien of one page of the MS. sufficiently shows, the deciphering of the characters has been a very difficult task. Dr. Hauler has therefore given the results of his studies from time to time by instalments in different learned magazines, concluding his labours in the present article in which the complete text of the fragments is printed. Taking all

these six articles together we have a very full and very erudite commentary, both textual and historical. Towards the settlement of the text Mommsen, Wölfflin, v. Hartel and others have contributed some very clever conjectures.

In a paper in the Archiv f. Lat. Lexikographie (1886 p. 535) Hauler published some notes on the language of the new fragments. Besides new geographical names the dictionaries are enriched by two new words *periaci* (telum poterat) and *semipletus* (or ? *seminpletus*). Noticeable also are *permoestus*; *ingressus* (in a local sense); *tela reddere* (for *remittere*); *fide societatem acturos* (for *facturos*); *provincias inter se parauere* (for *compar.*); *neque socios prodituros firmabant* (for *adfirm.*); *tela in incertum iacere*; *ne extrema uictis paterentur*; *illi in sapientiam cesserat* (cp. Tac. G. 23 *Chattis uictoribus fortuna in sapientiam cessit*, Curt. 3. 6. 18 *temeritas in gloriam cesserat*); *cuius* (*Matris magnae*) *erat de nomine exaudiri sonores*, meaning according to Hauler 'immediately after the invocation of the goddess' &c. (cp. Tac. G. 7 *unde feminarum ululatus audiri sc. erat*); and indeed we shall have a new and signal instance of Sallust's *brevitas* if the italicized words in '*montem, ex quo in fugam oppidi teli coniectus erat, occupavit*' mean, as v. Hartel explains and Hauler thinks probable, *si ex oppido fugere conarentur*; but conjecture is surely necessary here: *iuga fanum forum terga infuma rugam* are suggested.

2. The third and posthumous edition of Jordan's *Sallust* (1887) differs but little, too little perhaps, for Jordan was not inclined to alter his mind, from its predecessor. The print is somewhat larger, but the only novelty in the text seems to be in C. 22, 2 where a dagger is put to *atque eo dictitare fecisse*. There are a few alterations of no great importance in the critical notes and a number of misprints have been corrected, but it is unfortunate that the following have been left in the text: p. 12 l. 12 *ante* for *antea*, 35. 9 *quod* for *quos*, 79. 11 *postero* for *postera*, 96. 15 *iam prope* for *prope iam*, 97. 32 *in eo aspero* for *in eo tam aspero*, 102. 12 *fama* for *famam*, 104. 5 *incertae forsitan* for *incertae ac forsitan*, 120. 17 *denique* for *denique nunc*. (A new misprint occurs on p. 112. 37 *se* for *si*). The critical notes also are not without their errors, nor have the marginal numbers to the sections even yet got always into their proper places.

The book will be welcome at any rate as making the new fragments more accessible. They are printed after Hauler except that the notes of interrogation over doubtful letters—an awkward device—are not always over the right letters. The three columns containing part of Pompeius' letter to the Senate, which we have from the MS. V, are not set out in full by Jordan, but he notices some variants in the critical apparatus. It is disappointing to find that our gain from this quarter is very small. *Exercitus* and *nobis* in § 6 are claimed by Hauler as improvements, but Jordan not without good reason retains V.'s *exercitu* and *nobis*.

In the preface, which is dated but four days before his sudden death (10 November 1886), Jordan speaks of being at work on a fuller critical edition of the author and of the remarks he hoped to publish on the new fragments. His friend Mr. P. Krüger took charge of the book after Jordan's death.

3. *A new text* by A. EUSSNER (1887) takes the place of Dietsch's in the Teubner series. A discussion of the reasons for new readings is promised at a future time. It will be enough therefore to mention a few of the more striking deviations from Jordan's text. In C. 18, 5 *nequiuuit* is read for *nequiuert*, in 50, 4 *dixit* for *dixerat*, in 59, 3 *colonis suis* for *calonibus*;

in 37, 5 alebantur is added after dedecora; in J. 93, 3 animum adorta is given for the animum aduortit of P, where Jordan has a lacuna; and in 93 8 quattuor centuriatos is read for q. centuriones. It is to be regretted if the new text is to thrust Dietsch's out of the market, for whatever may be said against that text it is at any rate more adapted for school use. Nor surely will for instance Eussner's fessi laetique erant in J. 53, 5 strike one as superior to Dietsch's fessi laetique victoria erant, still less to Jordan's fessi erant or Dr. Postgate's excellent f. laeti quierant. Eussner has added eleven pages of selecta veterum testimonia. A table of deviations from Jordan's text would have been of more service than one from Dietsch's.

4. Schmalz's school edition of the *Jugurtha* which now appears in a second edition (1886) is an excellent book, as instructive for master as for boy. The teacher alone is addressed in the new note on 48, 3 humi arido atque harenoso, 'nach dem Vorgange der Alten, welche *primo luci* nicht *prima luce* sagten, ist hier *humi arido* von Sall. geschrieben. *Humus* ist bei ihm Masc u. Fem vgl. 53, 1 und 101, 11 (where Schmalz reads with P. 'humus infectus sanguine'). Ubrigens findet man die Verbindung des Lokativs mit Attribut selten.' A new reading is introduced in 97, 5 veteres nolique (for novique) et ob ea scientes belli, where notus is explained 'der sich auskennt.'

5. The ninth edition of Jacobs-Wirz *Sallust* 1886 introduces new readings in some score of places. Among them in the *Jugurtha*, 31, 25 amittatis (for omittatis); 93, 3 alia uortit (see above); 114, 2 illique for Dietsch's illimque; and some noteworthy alterations of the order of words in 104, 2 cognoscit; in quibus, legatis potestas Romam eundi fiet ab consule, interea and 108, 2 neu . . . pertimesceret: consulto sese . . . habere, quo . . . gereretur. That some of the long-winded analyses of the inner workings of Sallust's mind have been struck out is decidedly a gain.

6. L. Kuhlmann *Quaestiones Sallustianae criticae* (1887) handles three questions (1) the value of quotations from grammarians and other writers for settling the text. Against Nitzschner, the author of the useful *de locis Sallustianis qui apud scriptores et grammaticos veteres leguntur*, he maintains that only in eight places is their testimony superior to that of the MSS. (2) The value of the MS P¹—a somewhat threadbare theme. (3) The value of the MS. V. Kuhlmann holds that where this MS. comes into competition with P. the value of the former is absolutely nothing: even in J. 85, 31 he considers P.'s *parum id facio* in the sense of 'I don't care for that'—a possible colloquialism, as likely as V.'s *parvi id facio*. In J. 89, 5 by the way he would strike out *quarum vis . . . accenditur* as a gloss.

7. *Adiectivum quo ordine apud Sallustium coniunctum sit cum substantivo examinavit* D. ROHDE (Hamburg 1887). In this paper Mr. Rohde continues his statistical inquiry into the position of the adjective in Latin which he began three years ago. In his previous paper he gave the figures for the more frequently used adjectives, pronominal or not, in Cicero's speeches (as far as Merguet's Lexicon at that time had gone) and for Caesar. He now finds Sallust no exception to the rule that the usual order is to put the adjective before the substantive. Of the three authors it is not surprising that Caesar departs less than the other two more rhetorical writers from the normal order. A rough calculation shows that of genuine adjectives in Caesar about fifteen per cent. follow, in Cicero about thirty-five per cent. Sallust would probably be found between the two, but nearer to Cicero than to Caesar. Several interesting little points strike the reader as he turns over the figures.

Apart from fixed expressions, such as *di immortales*, only two adjectives among those that the author has tested are in all three authors more often placed after than not, *maritimus* and *militaris*. Caesar is peculiar in transposing numerals more often than Cicero and Sallust. For some adjectives, e.g. *alienus bonus* integer, the evidence is anything but decisive. The usage of the three writers differs considerably with some words. Especially curious is their treatment of the possessive pronouns which even Schmalz (Müllers *Handb.* p. 389) regards as postpositive. Caesar puts them mostly before, Sallust mostly after, their noun, while Cicero (the figures for *tuus* and *vester* are not forthcoming) places them before or after almost indifferently; *meus* precedes rather more often than not, *noster* and *suus* follow somewhat more frequently.

Mr. Rohde's statistics for *Sallust* (he gives the instances as well as the figures) appear to be accurate. But it is a startling statement that in French and English also the adjective follows for emphasis. He would find some not altogether uninteresting remarks on the French practice in the *American J. of Philology* vi. 344 where it is maintained that the modern fashion is to place the adjective first to call attention to it, while in earlier writers it was rather a question of euphony.

A. M. COOK.

The Catiline of Sallust, with Notes for use in the Middle Forms of Schools. By B. D. TURNER (of Marlborough). Rivingtons, 1887.

AN unpretending little edition, in which Dietsch's text is wisely employed. But why, if altering anything, not alter e.g. G. Marius to C.? The editor expresses his sole indebtedness in the annotation to Jacobs-Wirz, saying not very wisely: "It seemed that as I was writing Notes to be used by boys of much the same calibre as I at present teach, I should more readily understand the difficulties they would be likely to meet if I did not allow profounder scholars to create them for us." The debt the editor has contracted to the two scholars, who are thus ungraciously slighted, is not however large. Is it possible that *haut occultum habuit* (23, 4) can mean 'considered as not to be hidden'? There are some curious notes on the subjunctive: *valeret* (2, 3) is said to refer to the past. The interpretation of *quippe secundae res sapientium animos fatigant: ne illi corruptis moribus victoriae temperarent* (11, 7) is that *ne* has its ordinary sense of preventing; and that the fact that success demoralises the wise is regarded as preventing the possibility of the soldiers making a right use of their victory. Sauppe's explanation in Wirz' edition (which is not this) had perhaps blinded the editor to the true explanation that *ne*=*nedum*. Again in *nam cetera malificia tum persequere, ubi facta sunt* (52, 4), the reader is recommended to take *persequere* (and the following *implores* too?) as a command. Of the misprints Antonius for Autronius (p. xi) may be noticed, and in the reference on p. 58 to Pliny's Letters (viii.1). *elephanti inest imperiorum obedientia*, 'Letters' should be 'Nat. Hist.', and *elephanti* should be *elephanto*. It is a sensible plan of Mr. Turner's to translate his quotations; but surely for use in middle forms of schools the 'Catiline' needs expurgation.

Die Annalen des Tacitus, Schulausgabe von Dr. A. DRAEGER, Director des Königl. Gymnasiums zu Aurich. Erster Band. Buch i.-vi. Fünfte Auflage. Leipzig. Teubner. 1887. 2 Mk. 40.

ALL students of Tacitus will gladly welcome a fifth edition of Dr. Draeger's work, which is now far too well known to need a general description. In this