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1. *M. Tullii ciceronis de Oratore Liber Primus: für der Schulgebrauch erklärt* von Prof Dr Remigius Stöbile. 1 Bandchen. Gotha, F. A. Perthes, 1887. 1 Mk. 30.2. *M. Tullii Cicerone dell' Oratore Libri tre: testo riveduto ed annotato da Antonio Cima*. Torino, Loescher, 1887. 2 1. 50.

A. S. Wilkins

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helped by a play on the meaning of the word. The sense seems to require here some substantive, meaning hunger e.g. *ieiunitatem*. 1093. *Viden scelestus ut palpatur* S, *scelestus us* (or *is*) *aucupatur* MSS. *Palpatur* is wide of the MSS. and can hardly be right as Trachalio uses no *palpatio* whatsoever. Studemund's *Viden scelestum ut aucupatur* is more probable, though *aucupatur* again is open to the objection that Trachalio's speech is in no sense an *aucupatio*. I would suggest *auguratur*, making the word refer to *suspicio* and *de opinionibus*, expressions which Trachalio has just used. So v. 986. Gripus accosts Trachalio as *philosophe*. v. 1124. *Vidi petere niluom etiam coruom: nihil auferet tamen S, cum* (for *coruom*) MSS. *auferet* D F, *auferet* C, *auferet* B. Surely *coruom* seriously weakens the point of the passage, and is much inferior to the old reading *cum nihil auferet tamen*. Gripus says 'You were for pouncing on the half.' Trachalio replies 'Yes and I still am.' To which Gripus rejoins 'I've seen a kite pounce and . . . get nothing.' v. 1138. D. *Ius merum oras meo quidem animo*. G. *At meo hercle malitias mera* S, *malitias mera om*. MSS. It seems very strange that Prof. Schoell should not adopt the obvious correction *iniuriam meram*, which has been repeatedly suggested by scholar after scholar. v. 1152. P. *Ius bonum oras*. G. *Edepol haud recte orat: nam tu iniuria's* S, *te* MSS. for *recte*, and this is surely *Plautinissimum*, 'If he's asking what's fair, he's not asking you, for you're unfair.' v. 1169. *Postid ensicula* S, *Postin sicula* C D, *post in sicilicula* B. *Ensicula* can hardly stand, as it is highly improbable that the *vidulus* contained an *ensicula*: as well as an *ensiculus*. v. 1232. *Tanto immo melior: obtigit qui perdidit S, Tanto melius illi*. MSS. *Tanto illi melius* (Bentley) is much nearer the MSS. and seems to give a more pointed sense, 'Then so much the better for the man who—lost it.' v. 1307. *in mari pecu alui S, mari et alii* MSS. *Pecu alui* is surely impossible. Labrax has not fed the fishes in the only sense possible here. (Like Sir Thomas in the Ingoldsby Legends). v. 1170. *Et suculast*. G. *Quin tu i dierecta* S. Prof. Schoell scans *dierecta* as a trisyllable, but does not mention Prof. Nettleship's view as to the origin of the word. On the whole it is perhaps no '*iniqua censura*' to say that in Prof. Schoell the man has rather a tendency to disappear in the scholar. But let us be thankful for his scholarship, and indefatigable and painstaking industry, and wish him health and leisure to publish the remaining plays with even greater rapidity.

J. H. ONIONS.

1. *M. Tullii Ciceronis de Oratore Liber Primus: für der Schulgebrauch erklärt* von Prof. Dr. REMIGIUS STÖBILE. 1 Bandchen. Gotha, F. A. Perthes, 1887. 1 Mk. 30.
2. *M. Tullii Cicerone dell' Oratore Libri tre: testo riveduto ed annotato da Antonio Cima*. Torino, Loescher, 1887. 2 l. 5c.

BOTH these editions of Cicero de Oratore are intended for school use. The text of the former has been settled by Dr. Stangl, and so has no independent critical value. It represents the *ad interim* judgment of a scholar who has already done excellent work on the rhetorical works of Cicero, and whose own edition is looked forward to with high anticipations. Unfortunately it comes to us entirely without critical notes of any kind or form. It is impossible to ascertain what are the grounds on which Dr. Stangl has accepted a reading, except where it happens to have been discussed by him in one of his scattered papers and essays, or why he has, as is sometimes the case, retracted a judgment

previously expressed. It is a great step backwards for Dr. Stangl to have taken after his excellent editions of the Orator and the Brutus; and we can only hope that the edition which he promises to give on the same model as these, will not be long delayed. Dr. Stöbile's notes are well adapted to their purpose: they are not so full of instruction as to the syntax and idiom of Cicero as those of Dr. Sorof, and the editor appears to have avoided of set purpose all illustrations from parallel passages; but the translations of individual words and phrases are numerous and generally accurate, and the student has what is needful for the understanding of the text given to him in a very brief and clear form. An English schoolmaster would probably not care to have his boys saved so entirely the trouble of using a classical dictionary; but the boys would find the notes just what they liked. In a work presenting so many difficulties there are of course cases where Dr. Stöbile has decided one way, when the balance of evidence to others would appear to incline the other way, and to speak with a confidence which is not altogether warranted; but the appearance of dogmatism is inevitable in notes of this compass, and he will generally be found a safe and sensible guide.

The edition of Signor Cima furnishes a somewhat more thorough commentary than that of Dr. Stöbile, and especially, in an appendix of 17 pages, it gives an excellent critical commentary, like that of Sorof, with all important variations of the MSS. and of the best recent editions. This is also indebted to Dr. Stangl for the readings of his important Italian MSS. The language of the explanatory notes will, of course, be a bar to the use of this edition in English schools; and these do not claim to have much independent value. They are largely selected from previous commentators, as a rule, with very good judgment: but I have not observed any fresh light thrown upon any obscure passage. The most interesting portion is to be found in the frequent distinctions drawn between the Latin words and phrases and the derived Italian ones. But if the edition does not add much to our knowledge, it is to be welcomed as a sign of the thoroughness of the teaching of Latin in Italian schools, and the acquaintance of Italian scholars with the most recent German and English works.—A. S. W.

Ueber die Appendix Vergiliana. By MAX SONNTAG.

THE most noticeable feature of this programme is the view taken by Sonntag of the epigram *Quis deus, Octavi, te nobis abstulit? an quae Dicunt* &c. He accepts the heading of the *Culex* in the codex Thuanus *Poetarum sapientissimi P. Vergilii Maronis condiscipuli Octavianiani Caesaris Augusti mundi imperatoris iuuenalis ludii libellus incipit* as conveying a fact, Octavianus and Vergil had been *condiscipuli*. The epigram was written by the poet to the future master of the Roman world shortly after the battle of Philippi, when, whilst on his return to Italy, he was attacked by sickness and was reported dead, (Dion. C. 48, 3, 1). The poem would belong therefore to the spring of B.C. 41. The distich

Scripta quidem tua nos multum mirabimur, et te
Raptum et Romanam flebimus historiam.
Sed tu nullus eris. Perversi dicite Manes,
Hunc super esse patri quae fuit invidia?

refers to writings by Octavius with which Virgil was presumably acquainted as fellow-pupil of the rhetor Epidius; Suetonius (*Aug.* 85) tells us *multa varii generis in prosa oratione composuit, ex quibus nonnulla*