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The Excerpts of Politian

J. P. Postgate

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a. 2. 'Hostium vero duces et captiui nobiliones ante victi ducebantur ut ipsorum, &c.'

Translation.—Enemies indeed, the leaders and prisoners of the better sort who had been conquered before, were led, so that of them, etc.

Note.—Representation of crowned prisoners.

b. 1. 'Hic succedebant qui argenteos crateres phialas et calices & cetera.'

Translation.—Here came next those who (carried) silver bowls and dishes and cups, etc.

Note.—Men are seen carrying metal objects.

b. 2. Subinde fanaticæ mulierculæ presulerant imperatoreque circumsteterant.'

Translation.—Next, raving women danced and stood around the general.

Note.—The general appears on a wheeled car, about which are fantastic figures.

Folio xlv.:

a. 1. 'Sequebantur eum pueri virginisque et ad habenas, &c.'

Translation.—There followed him boys and maidens and at the reins. . . .

Note.—Boys and girl appear with palm-branches.

a. 2. 'Demum qui exercitum secuti erant scriptores ministri scutiferi vim &c.'

Translation.—Then the scribes that had accompanied the army, esquires bearing shields, etc.

Note.—Two scribes are seen bearing pens; soldiers with shields stand behind.

b. 1. 'Pariter debacantes capillo per humeros sparso nudi potius volare, &c.'

Translation.—Likewise naked men in a frenzy, with their hair spreading over their shoulders (seemed) rather to fly, etc.

Note.—Two nude figures each blowing a pair of horns are depicted.

b. 2. 'Cesar equo vehebatur insigni pedibus prope humanis, & cetera.'

Translation.—Caesar was carried by a horse remarkable for its feet which were almost human, etc.

Note.—Caesar is represented (as a child, holding a branch) upon a horse with unicorn's horn.

Folio xlvj.:

a. 1. 'Postremo exercitus in turmas aciesque divisus currum sequebantur milites lauro redimiti laurum manu ferebant.'

Translation.—Finally the army, divided into squadrons and line, followed the chariot, and the soldiers, crowned with laurel, carried laurel in their hands.

Note.—Several horsemen are seen with laurel branches.

a. 2. 'Pompe autem finis fuit ad capitolum iouis templum quo postquam ventum est constituerunt donec ducem hostium in carcerem perductum occisumque aliquis denunciauerit ut quem populus romanus quem milites romani aliquando metuerunt supplicio affectum esse gaudeant tunc hostias immolauerunt hisque omnibus, secundo per vetera solennia & cetera'.

Translation.—Now the end of the procession was at the capitol, the temple of Jove; and when they came there they halted until one announced that the leader of the enemy had been led away into prison and put to death, that they might rejoice that one whom the Roman people and the Roman soldiers once had feared had suffered punishment. Then they sacrificed victims, and when all these things (had been done) according to the ancient rites, etc.

Note.—No accompanying illustration.

C. H. EVELYN-WHITE.

H. G. EVELYN-WHITE.

Rampton Rectory, Cambridge.

THE EXCERPTS OF POLITIAN.

IN my defence of Politian against an unsubstantiated charge of dishonesty, I referred to my article in the *Classical Review* of October, 1903, on a point directly connected with the principal

issue—the character of the MSS from which these Excerpts were made. Mr. Garrod has replied by reprehending that article on two points which are irrelevant. The first is for a statement

upon the authorship of the Madrid MS of the *Siluae*. The reader may be surprised to learn that I corrected this statement more than nine years ago in an Addendum in the first number of the *Classical Review* for 1904, p. 43, placed immediately after a paper by Mr. Garrod. The second is a trifle to which I should not advert if it did not aptly illustrate the dangers of the dilemmatic argumentation adopted by Mr. Garrod. In the article cited, 'l.c. p. 350 b, l. 25,' I wrote, as he says, 'Pithoeanus' instead of 'Puteaneus,' and he draws the inference that I 'believe Pithoeus to be the Latin for du Puy,' or 'else' that I am 'as ill-informed about the principal MS of Statius' Thebaid as I am about that of Statius' *Siluae*.' At Manilius II 322, as

Mr. Garrod is aware, Bentley proposed *nongentae* in the sense of *nonaginta*. But I do not know that anyone has argued that that scholar was ignorant of the Latin for 90 or 'else' of the Latin for 900. All can see that he was the victim of one of those treacherous assonances or associations of similar words which it seems no vigilance can entirely escape.

One word in conclusion. Reflection upon the contents and tenour of Mr. Garrod's reply leads me to think that I may have used terms of sharper censure than I need or should have employed. If so, I would express my regret and assure him that this was due to no insensibility on my part of the value of his contributions to Latin learning in general.
J. P. POSTGATE.

NOTES

CORRECTIONS IN THE SCHOLIA TO THE *ILIAD* AND IN ARSENIUS.

THE Schol. BT on Z 35 Ναῖε δὲ . . . Πήδασον αἰπεινήν run as follows: Ταύτην τὴν Πήδασον Μονηρίαν φασὶ τὸ πρότερον καλεῖσθαι. Ἀχιλλέως δὲ αὐτὴν ἐπὶ πολὺ πολιορκούντος, εἴτα μέλλοντος ἀναχωρεῖν, Πηδάση τις παρθένος ἐρασθεῖσα αὐτοῦ ἐν μῆλφ ἔγραψεν οὕτως.

Μὴ σπευδ', Ἀχιλλεῦ, πρὶν Μονηρίαν ἔλθῃς,
ὔδωρ γὰρ οὐκ ἔχουσι· διψῶσιν κακῶς.

ὁ δὲ περιμένοντας ὑπέταξε τὴν πόλιν.

Πηδάση is Dr. Leaf's convincing correction of MSS. Πεισιδίκη: Dindorf πηδῆσασα, rightly rejected by Dr. Leaf in his recently published *Troy: a Study in Homeric Geography*, p. 247 sqq.; where he also shows that Πεισιδίκη came in from the Methymna variant of the story given in Parthenius I. 21.

Arsenius preserves the same story as the Scholia: Violetum, p. 135 (Walz), Ἱστορία περὶ Πηδάσου. As Arsenius is rather inaccessible, I give the extract:

Ἀχιλλεὺς ὑπὸ τὸν Τρωϊκὸν πόλεμον πορθῶν τὰς περιοίκους τῆς Ἰλίου πόλεως ἀφίκετο εἰς τὴν πάλαι Μονηρίαν, νῦν δὲ Πήδασον καλουμένην, καὶ ταύτην σὺν

ταῖς ἄλλαις ἐλεῖν· ἀποροῦντος δὲ αὐτοῦ τὴν εἰς τὸ τέλος πολιορκίαν διὰ τὰ ἰσχυρότατα τοῦ τόπου, καὶ μέλλοντος ἀναχωρεῖν, φασὶν εἶσω τῶν τειχῶν οὐσάν τινα παρθένον ἐρασθῆναι τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως, καὶ λαβοῦσαν μῆλον εἰς τοῦτο γράφει, καὶ ρίψαι εἰς μέσον τῶν Ἀχαιῶν. Ἦν δὲ ἐν αὐτῷ γεγραμμένον·

Μὴ σπευδ', Ἀχιλλεῦ, πρὶν Μονηρίαν ἐλεῖν,
ὔδωρ γὰρ οὐκ ἔνεστι διψῶσι.

καὶ τὸν Ἀχιλλεῦ ἐπιμεινάντα οὕτω λαβεῖν τὴν πόλιν τῇ τοῦ ὕδατος σπάνει.

The name Μονηρία does not appear to be found elsewhere, and Pape-Benseler only quote the Scholia to the *Iliad*; Μονηρία here is probably not a printer's error for Μονήρια, since the word occurs twice, but a mistake.

We may perhaps complete the imperfect line in Arsenius thus:

ὔδωρ γὰρ οὐκ ἔνεστι διψῶσιν <πιεῖν>,
taking πιεῖν after ἔνεστιν.

A somewhat similar story is preserved in Pausanias X. 18. 2 about the city of Phana in Aetolia.

The error is a simple case of lipography: π and ω are alike in cursive writing; ωσιν=πειν, the vulgar form for πιεῖν: for the history of its appear-