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Hirtzel's Text of *Vergil P. Vergili Maronis Opera*. Recognovit brevique annotatione critica instruxit F. A. Hirtzel. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 3s. 6d.

S. G. Owen

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Thousand ἐκ τῶν ὅπλων, correspond exactly to the proposals of the 30 ἐγγραφεῖς. If these proposals were generally approved of after the fall of the Four Hundred, it is difficult to understand why they could not have been carried a few months earlier by methods less unconstitutional than a free use of the stiletto. From the institution of the πρόβουλοι to the provisions of the constitution εἰς τὸν μέλλοντα χρόνον we seem to trace a process of development, at once gradual and logical.

The examination of Cimon's biography, with which the volume opens, is perhaps stronger on the critical than on the historical side. The vindication, e.g., of the genuineness of the epigrams on the siege of Eion and on the engagements by sea and land in Cyprus in 449 B.C. is excellently well done. On the other hand, the reasoning by which the dates for Cimon's ostracism and for his return are arrived at appears to me to be inconclusive, and it is somewhat of a surprise to find that the old view of the early importance of Pericles in Athenian public life is still

maintained in spite of the evidence which seems to prove that such a view is unhistorical. Still more surprising is the legerdemain by aid of which Callisthenes is transformed into a witness for the authenticity of the Peace of Callias. Few, I imagine, will be found to follow Meyer in his view that a circumstantial narrative of the battle of the Eurymedon could have been in place in an introduction to this writer's Hellenica. If, as is assumed, the Hellenica started from the Peace of Antalcidas, and the Peace of Callias was introduced solely by way of contrast, it seems hardly probable that there should have been anything more than the merest reference to the Eurymedon.

One may from time to time agree with, or differ from, the author's results; but no one, I think, can have studied the 'Forschungen' without being conscious of a debt of gratitude to the writer for his fresh, vigorous, and lucid discussion of some of the most difficult problems in the history of the fifth century B.C.

E. M. WALKER.

HIRTZEL'S TEXT OF VERGIL.

P. Vergili Maronis Opera. Recognovit brevisque annotatione critica instruxit F. A. HIRTZEL. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 3s. 6d.

THIS book is beautifully and clearly printed; it is indeed in appearance a dainty volume, which is no slight recommendation in a text of Vergil. For a poet's fancies gain fresh attractiveness when they come clothed in external beauty of form. Nor does the editing lag behind the typography. Mr. Hirtzel has executed his part with taste and judgment; the compression evident in the brief textual footnotes must have cost considerable pains: they contain little that is superfluous, and little, that should be there, is omitted. The edition lays no claim to originality: the matter has been compiled chiefly from Ribbeck; the few readings of Bodleian MSS. contributed by Mr. Madan are of slight importance. The spelling has been reduced to the uniform system of Brambach, a sensible proceeding of which no one can complain. Emendations are quoted sparingly; those of Bentley are given from a fresh examination of his autograph notes in the British Museum.

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Of the manuscripts Mr. Hirtzel regards MPR as the chief. Their agreement is conclusive. Where they differ, R is reckoned as least important, on account of its grave inaccuracy of writing. Of the two other manuscripts P is in Mr. Hirtzel's opinion slightly superior to M, and is consequently the best MS. of Vergil. The Gudianus in some cases helps towards determining the truth. This is briefly the principle which has guided Mr. Hirtzel in editing the text.

It will be apparent that, though the book claims no originality, there is an innovation involved in this estimate of the MSS. For the Medicean (M) has long been regarded among experts as the best manuscript of Vergil, and has been taken as the basis for the two best existing texts, the late Professor Nettleship's in the *Corpus Poetarum Latinorum* and Deuticke's *Aeneid*. Thus in preferring the Palatine (P) to the Medicean (M) Mr. Hirtzel takes up a new position, the wisdom of which seems to be hardly warranted by the results presented. However the questions involved are often small, and the utility of this text is not seriously impaired on that account, especially as the

footnotes give the contradictory divergences. But the main contention that P is superior to M cannot be regarded as established.

Thus in many passages Mr. Hirtzel, heedless of his principle, does not follow P: e.g. Ec. iv. 62 *qui non risere parentes* is adopted from Quintilian for *cui*—*parentes* MSS. But surely this is an hallucination of Quintilian's: and *qui* is a mere false spelling for *cui*, see Brambach, *Die Neugestaltung der Lateinischen Orthographie*, p. 228 and Ellis on Catull. 1, 1. Ec. viii. 87 *procumbit* M] *concumbit* P, a reading indicative of suggestive interpolation. Ec. ix. 9 *ueteres—fagos* M] *ueteris fagi* P. ibid. 30 *Cyrneas* M] *Grynaeas* P. Ec. x. 23 *castra* M] *saxa* P. Geor. i. 260 *post* M] *mox* P. Geor. ii. 247 *tristia temptantum sensu torquetur amaro* P. Geor. iii. 194 *tum uocet* M] *prouocet* P. Aen. ii. 56 *Troiaque nunc staret* M] *stares* P. Aen. ix. 634 *traicit* M] *transigit* P. Aen. xi. 708 *fraudem* M] *laudem* P.

On the other hand the reading of M is often abandoned in favour of P, with apparent disadvantage to the text: e.g. Ec. vii. 25 *crescentem poetam*] *nascentem* M, Nettleship. Ec. viii. 11 *tibi desinam: accipe iussis*] *desinet* M, Nettleship; rightly no doubt, since the hiatus involved in *desinam* seems to be impossible in Vergil. See Lindsay's *Captivi*, pp. 47–48. Rönström, *Metri Vergiliani Recensio*, p. 51. Geor. ii. 187 *dispicere*] *despicere* MP, and Aen. i. 224 *dispiciens*] *despicens* MSS. In accepting the form *dispicere* Mr. Hirtzel has been guided by the arbitrary distinction drawn between *dispicere* and *despicere* by Lachmann, *Lucr.* iv. 418. But Lachmann's position is sufficiently refuted by Nonius, p. 288. '*Despicere*' *desuper as-*

picere. Vergilius Geor. II. *qualem saepe caua montis conualle uidemus Despicere*. Geor. ii. 330 *Zephyrique tremantibus auris*] *tepentibus* M, and editors generally. Mr. Hirtzel has yielded to the fallacy of a parallel(?) passage *Hor. Carm. I. 23, 5. Geor. iii. 305 haec—tuendae*] *haec* MFR, and editors generally. The archaic *haec* should have been retained. It is doubtless from the poet, and is intended to give an archaic tinge to his didactic precepts. Aen. vii. 543 *caeli conuexa*] *conuersa* M (there is a misprint in the note). Here *conuexa* is printed, but obelised as corrupt. But why should not *conuersa* be right? *caelo conuersa* Schaper-Deuticke, based upon it, is at least possible, while *conuexa* has no doubt been intruded through a reminiscence of iv. 451 *taedet caeli conuexa tueri*. Aen. viii. 559 *inexpletus lacrimans*] *lacrimis* M, Nettleship, probably rightly. Aen. xi. 671 *suffuso*] *suffosso* M, rightly accepted by Nettleship. It is not unnatural that Liris should, in the excitement of the moment, attempt to raise his horse which has been stabbed: but that Vergil wished us to understand that this warrior entrusted his life in battle to a horse suffering from a swelling in its feet I decline to believe.

I make these remarks with diffidence, for all textual editing, especially that of Vergil, is a matter of great difficulty, involving taste, labour, and learning alike: and opinions must necessarily vary as to particular points. Mr. Hirtzel's edition is a thoughtful and independent text. His conclusions will command respect, even when they do not win assent, for his work has been performed with skill and conscientiousness.

S. G. OWEN.

KLOTZ' *SILVAE* OF STATIUS.

P. Papini Stati Silvae. Krohnii copiis usus edidit ALFREDUS KLOTZ. Pp. xcii, 204, with facsimile of first page of Madrid MS. (Leipsic, Teubner, 1900.) M. 2.

WE were fully prepared to find a very considerable difference between the new Teubner text of the *Silvae* and the old; it was known that accurate collations of the Madrid MS. had brought about a revolution in our estimate of the relative importance of the manuscript authority, not to speak of the critical and explanatory labour lately bestowed on Statius by Vollmer and others.

But it was reserved for Klotz to establish finally the position of that manuscript: we know now not only that all our other *codices* (except the Laurentian) are derived from it, but also with fair certainty that it is the very copy which was made by the direction of Poggio from the manuscript which he discovered in Switzerland. It seems also that the first corrections (M²) are from Poggio's own hand, but *not* made by collation with the archetype: on this point we are promised more from the pen of Krohn. Further Klotz proves that the 'codex Poggianus' of Poliziano was not the