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## ***Scholia in Ciceronis Orationes Bobiensia*, Edidit Paulus Hildebrant. Leipzig. 1907 (Teubner Text).**

J. S. Reid

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the time of his consulship. For *oratio* Manutius wrote *aerario* and Mr. Clark suggests *populo Romano*. But the word required seems to be *ornatio*, the technical phrase for expenditure on the equipment of a magistrate for his province. When Scaevola went to Asia after his praetorship he refused to accept the ordinary grant from the treasury. He was still of the same mind, but (apparently) unable to supply the money for himself. At § 32 there is mention of a law passed by C. Cornelius the tribune of 67 B.C. 'ut praetores ex edictis suis perpetuis ius dicerent.' Asconius adds *quae res eum* (so MSS.) *aut gratiam ambitiosis praetoribus qui varie ius dicere assueuerant sustulit*. For *eum* Mr. Clark gives *studium*. But *studium* is too like *gratiam*; a word of opposite sense is needed, such as *telum*, which is often metaphorically applied to powers or privileges capable of being used out of spite. The praetors contradicted their edicts in order to do damage to their enemies as well as favours to their friends. At § 84 Mr. Clark wishes to read *submisisse capillum* for *immisisse c.*, on the strength of Plin. ep. 7, 27, 14, *reis moris est summittere capillum*. But in this sense *immittere*, *submittere*, *demittere*, *promittere* are all equally good. See the 'Thesaurus,' s.v. *barba*, and particularly fragm. 47 of Sisenna there quoted.

Considerations of space compel me to part unwillingly here from Mr. Clark's book, which is sure to receive elsewhere the extended examination it deserves.

J. S. REID.

APOLLODORUS' (OF DAMASCUS)  
ΠΟΛΙΟΡΚΗΤΙΚΑ.

*Griechische Poliorketiker* von RUDOLF SCHNEIDER. Berlin: Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1908. (51 diagrams.)

THIS edition of R. Schneider (Göttingen) has, with Preface, a note on Apollodorus Damascenus, Trajan's *magister fabrum*, builder of that Emperor's bridges, forum, odeum and gymnasium, and victim of the Imperial exiling and execution. Procopius (*De Aed.* iv. 6), Dio Cassius (lxix. 4. 1) and Spartianus (*Hadr.* 19. 13) refer to him; the last-men-

tioned gives Hadrian's commission to Architect Apollodorus for a statue to the Moon. The chief codices followed for the text are Parisini M. and P. with the Vaticanus (V.). The editor has drawn on C. Wescher's *Poliorkétique des Grecs* (Paris, 1867) and Ernest Lacoste, *Les Poliorkétiques d'Apollodore de Damas. Traduction, Revue des études grecques*, iii. Paris, 1890. A (diffuse) translation into German is followed by an index and the 51 diagrams of storming apparatus. A σκάνδαλον *in limine* is *ὑπελάλησα*, translated *habe ich . . . durchgesprochen*, but the sentence is awkward: *πᾶσιν (ὑποδείγμασιν) ὑπελάλησα καὶ ἵπουργὸν ἀπέλυσα*. For *ὑπολαλέω* L. and S. give as authorities only: Greg. Nyss., Byz., Math. Vett. and Eustathius, authors that land us in the fourth and later centuries. True, Apollodorus of Damascus is unknown to the List of Authors in L. and S., who give no such word as *ὑπολατρεύω*; still, *ὑπελάτρευσα* suits the context (*ἵπουργὸν ἀπ.*) better than *ὑπελάλησα*, 'chattered in an under-tone, murmured, whispered.' Among the strange words (for which the Damascene apologises) are: *ἀρίς*, drill (?), *κατάσσω* (= *κατάγνυμι*), *μάγγανον* (Kloben am Flaschenzuge), the dim. *σιαγόσιον* (a LXX word), (*τὰς καλουμένας*) *ψιάθους*, (die sogenannten) 'Jalousien.' Of these the first only is known to L. and S. as occurring in our author, on whom it is, perhaps, a little hard that his name does not figure on R. Schneider's brochure cover, though he designed the Forum and Column of Trajan (and the bridge over the Danube)—works imperishable.

*Scholia in Ciceronis Orationes Bobiensia*,  
Edidit PAULUS HILDEBRANT. Leipzig.  
1907 (Teubner Text).

SOME readers of German periodicals bearing on Classical studies may remember that the Editor of this volume has been engaged in controversy with some other German scholars interested in the subject. That a few weaknesses in the book have been indicated I am not disposed to deny. But nevertheless the Editor has achieved a most laborious task in a manner which, on the whole, entitles him to gratitude. The preface gives an elaborate

account of the famous MS. of the Scholia, part of which is now at Milan, part at Rome. The 'Scholia Gronoviana,' preserved in a Leyden MS., are prefixed to the text. The Editor believes them to be extracted from a lost portion of the 'Bobiensia,' and has argued the matter in a dissertation published some time back. Although many will think that he has not made out his case, it is convenient to have the two sets of Scholia printed together. The handling of the text is generally sound, though open to criticism here and there. A very elaborate index occupies almost half the volume, and there are two photographic plates, one from the Ambrosian, the other from the Roman portion of the palimpsest.

J. S. REID.

*Leges Graecorum sacrae e titulis collectae.*

Ediderunt et explanaverunt JOANNES DE PROTTE, LUDOVICUS ZIEHEN.

II. 1. *Leges Graeciae et Insularum*

Edidit L. ZIEHEN. Leipzig: Teubner, 1906. M. 12.

THIS book is part of a work projected by the two editors; of which one part was issued by Protte in 1896, but his untimely death left the work unfinished. The cult of Alexander and his successors was the subject that fell to Protte; and Ziehen was to take the rest. Here we have the first part of Ziehen's work. The texts here published are not all those which relate to religious matters; votive inscriptions, catalogues, administrative enactments, might all have a claim, but their bulk was too great to allow of their inclusion as a whole. Those that deal with temple finance, the use of moneys and farms, have been almost wholly omitted, amongst them the Tabulae Heracleenses; some, however, that contain allusions to points of special importance, have been included. The inscriptions have been given whole or not at all, with three exceptions, one of which is the Will of Epicteta.

The inscriptions are printed in minuscule, but with word-divisions and accents, the same plan as was adopted in the Teubner booklet of Greek inscriptions. It is difficult to read, and when the subject is the chief

matter of importance, it seems to be a pity to add a new difficulty to the student's task. For all matters of palaeography or dialect, for critical discussions of date and other questions that depend on the alphabet, students will go to other books, and the editor's purpose could have been served as well by a transliteration in the common script.

The commentary is searching and complete. It includes criticism of the text and the various restorations suggested; not seldom the editor is able to improve on his predecessors, as in the supplement *πεντετηριδι τῶν Παναθηναίων*, p. 50 (*J.G.* i. suppl. p. 64, 35 δ). Abundance of illustrations are quoted, which will materially help in the understanding of the text. See, for instance, the illustrations on p. 16 of privileges conferred by decree to single persons.

The editor is cautious however, more so than some of his compatriots; he refuses to accept a conjecture as established fact, as in Kirchoff's restoration of a line in the same inscription (p. 16-17), and he has omitted it from his text. In discussing the temple of Wingless Victory he is more arbitrary than usual; assigning the decree of its building to a time between 460 and 446—probably in 450/449—he will not allow it to have been built until after the Propylaea. There is less in the notes than could be wished about peculiar forms or constructions, such as *ἀσσυράς* (p. 156) from Calauria.

The book is invaluable to students of Greek religion; no other can give a survey of the sources over the whole Greek area of Europe and the islands, accompanied by the materials for the most searching study. With the second part of this volume, containing the inscriptions of Asia, the editor's task will be done. It is to be hoped he will not leave his colleague Protte's work incomplete.

W. H. D. R.

*Hellenistische Bauten in Latium. I. Baubeschreibungen.* By R. DELBRÜCK. Strassburg: Karl J. Trubner, 1907. 1 vol. 4to. 0.31 x 0.24. Pp. viii + 92. 20 plates and 88 illustrations in text.

THIS volume contains accurate detailed drawings and descriptions of several of the best