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***Studi Storici per l'Antichità Classica*, Vol. VI. Edited by Ettore Pais. 1 vol. 8vo. Pp. 240. Pavia: Mattei and Co., 1913.**

H. Stuart-Jones

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tion and the flower of immortality blossom from the same dust and ashes. When the reformers in Germany and Geneva stamped out, along with other usages, the popular prayers for the dead, they did not foresee that human beings who do not pray for the dead whom they loved would become careless about prayers for themselves. My real indebtedness, therefore, to Mr. Bailey (and to the Leeds and District Branch of the Classical Association for publishing his paper) is qualified by the pessimism of the Midland vicar (p. 1). 'I have no doubt,' he said, 'that the real religion of these people centres not in the Church but in the churchyard.'

FRANK GRANGER.

A School Atlas of Ancient History. Thirty-three maps and plans, printed in colours, with plans of cities in black and white, and notes on historical geography. W. and K. Johnston, 1912. 2s. net.

THIS is the most useful School Atlas of Ancient History that we have seen. In addition to the political maps, there are physical maps, orographically coloured, and maps showing climate and vegetation. The historical notes (6 pp.) are full of valuable geographical and historical information, the printing is clear, and there is a complete Index.

G.

Entwicklungsgeschichte des griechischen Romanes im Altertum. By OTMAR SCHISSEL VON FLESCHENBERG. Pp. xx+110. Halle: Niemeyer. M. 3.40.

THE author has written several volumes on this and kindred subjects, and clearly intends to carry on the investigations so magnificently opened by Rohde. He does not deal at all with the texts of the Greek novels; his interests are entirely literary; and although his theories as to the exact method in which they developed from one another are hardly likely to gain universal assent, his work claims the attention of all who take any interest in this difficult subject. The most obvious criticism on the book is that the various novels do not fit so exactly as he con-

tends into the various types which he enumerates (e.g. Heliodorus as a *neuplatonischer Tendenzroman*, Achilles Tatius as a *Moderoman*); but his analysis is always acute and skilful, and his criticism founded on a real and deep knowledge of his subject. The chapter in which he attempts a reconstruction of the Ninus-novel from the very fragmentary remains that have come down to us calls for special praise.

S. GASELEE.

THE ANCIENT TRADE-ROUTE TO INDIA.

Parthian Stations, by Isidore of Charoux. By W. H. SCHOFF. Philadelphia: Published by the Commercial Museum. 25 cents.

MR. SCHOFF, of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, who lately gave us a useful edition of the *Periplus of the Erythraean Sea* (C.R. xxvii. 210), has now treated in the same manner a Greek pamphlet whose title is given above. The pamphlet is only a record of names and distances, with a few details added now and then: as that 'they are always sacrificing' at Ecbatana, and 'an everlasting fire is kept up' at Asaac. Fragments of the same author are collected from Athenaeus, Pliny, and elsewhere. Notes are added to each place, where they can be identified, or the text illustrated from other sources, with quotations from travellers. Two maps are added: one of the trade-route, one of modern railways. The book is well compiled and deserves attention. I noted two misprints in the Greek (p. 4, l. 15, *σκοῖνοι, τῇ*); and it is difficult to see why *σταθμός* is several times translated 'stations.'

W. H. D. R.

Studi Storici per l'Antichità Classica, Vol. VI. Edited by ETTORE PAIS. 1 vol. 8vo. Pp. 240. Pavia: Mattei and Co., 1913.

THIS volume will be chiefly interesting to students of the history of the last century of the Roman Republic. It contains a fresh instalment of Frac-

caro's studies on the Gracchan period, consisting in a collection of the fragments of the orators of that epoch, together with a running commentary. This will be found valuable on account of the fulness of its references to the sources, ancient and modern; we are glad to note that the author shows a thorough familiarity with the work of English scholars—Greenidge, Underhill (whose name, however, he almost always aspirates), Warde Fowler, etc. This article is followed by an essay by E. Ciaceri on the trials of Gabinius and Rabirius Postumus in B.C. 54. Without adding much to our knowledge, the author puts certain matters in fresh lights; he is, for example, inclined to take a more favourable view of Gabinius than that conventionally adopted by those who follow Cicero in all things. He accepts Dessau's arguments as proving that Rabirius Postumus is to be identified with the 'Curtius'

or 'Postumus' of Cicero's later correspondence, from which it follows that Rabirius secured a seat in the Senate and even had aspirations after the consulship under the Caesarian régime; and he rightly points out that this does not necessarily imply—what has been assumed in consequence—that Cicero's speech in his behalf secured a verdict in his favour, for the trial was not (strictly speaking) a criminal one, involving exile as the normal consequence of condemnation, but a suit for recovery of monies under the *quo ea pecunia pervenerit* clause of the Lex Julia de Repetundis.

Amongst the other contents of the volume mention may be made of Ettore Pais' article on Fundi, a cogent plea for the excavation of the site, and an examination of the names given to Western peoples in the Old Testament by Oberziner.

H. STUART-JONES.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editors of THE CLASSICAL REVIEW.

I AM much obliged to Mr. Sloman for correcting my mistake as to the manuscript reading in Ovid, *Ars am.* III. 758. I am sorry that through pure carelessness I did him a slight injustice.

As to my appeal to Plautus I should like to say a few words. In our elementary books we naturally keep for the sake of simplicity and consistency to the Latin of a certain period. But it sometimes happens that we want a word or a form for which we cannot find evidence in the writers of that period. What is the best course to follow in such a case? Take, for instance, this interesting verb *edo*. It cannot be ignored, and yet, when we come to set out its forms, we cannot find authority for them all in the writers of the Golden Age. Some of the 'irregular' forms (*e.g. esse, est, esset*) occur quite frequently enough in prose and poetry of various kinds to show that they were in general use,

and we have no evidence that 'regular' forms such as *edere* were beginning to supplant them.¹ But it so happens that the Imperative does not occur. On the other hand, we can see from Plautus that *es* was the form in use in his day, and we have no reason to suppose that any change had taken place in the time of Cicero and Augustus. Are we then to tell beginners that we do not know the Classical Latin for 'eat that'? Or shall we give them the form which we know to have been in use a few generations earlier? We can at any rate be quite sure that Cicero and his friends would have understood it and accepted it as a Latin word, which is more than we can say of its rival *ede*.

W. E. P. PANTIN.

¹ See Professor Postgate's article "To eat" and "to drink" in Latin, (*C. R.* XVI. 1902, pp. 110-115).