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***Livius XXI XXIII.* mit Verweisungen auf Cäsars bellum Gallieum, für die Bedürfnisse der Schule grammatisch untersucht von Dr Franz Fügner. Berlin 1888. pp. 160.**

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by Nonius, Macrobius, Isidorus, or even by those prose writers who admired the poet and sometimes quote his other works, e.g. the two Senecas. They are however not unfrequently worked into the diction of subsequent poets (this part of the subject is fully treated by Zingerle) and even into inscriptions, p. 8. Thus in a *titulus* which records the completion of a monument by one L. Valerius Aries, freedman of a certain slave-merchant called Zabda, the two vv. *Trist.* i. 11. 11, 12 are thus quoted

SEV. STYFOR. EST. HVIC. STYDIO. SIVE EST.  
INSANIA. NOMEN  
OMNIS. AB. HAC. CVRA. CVRA. LEVATA. MEA. EST

where the MSS. of Ovid give

Seu stupor huic studio sive est insania nomen,  
Omnis ab hac cura mens releuata mea est.

I see that Ehwald accepts as right in a passage of the *Metamorphoses* (viii. 237)

Garrula ramosa prospexit ab ilice perdis

the new reading which Keil found in a grammatical treatise, *limoso elice* (Gramm. Lat. V. p. 587). Naturalists I suppose would agree in thinking it more likely that a partridge would be seated on a muddy field-drain than a many-branched ilex: yet in spite of Madvig's support (*Advers. Crit.* II. p. 81) a doubt still lingers in my mind in favour of the common reading, in which I believe all known codices of the *Metamorphoses* agree.

ROBINSON ELLIS.

**C. Iulii Caesaris commentarii de Bello Civili**,  
ed. GUIL. THEOD. PAUL. Vindobonae et Pragae.  
1889. (Editio maior). 90 Pf.

THIS is a new volume of the *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Graecorum et Romanorum*, of which C. Schenkl is the general editor. It consists of a revised text of the *B.C.* with a critical preface of over 50 pages in which the editor records the most important variations of the MSS., the chief alterations proposed by other scholars and a number of new readings of his own, many of which are introduced into the text. Those who have compared in the *B.G.* the readings of the second class of MSS. with those of the first class will readily understand what scope there is for emendation in a text which has to rest on the former class alone, and will hesitate to charge Herr Paul with undue rashness. The chief MSS. available for the *B.C.* are Ursinianus (*h*) and Riccardianus or Florentinus (*l*), of the xith cent., and Thuanus (*a*) and Vindobonensis I (*f*), of the xiith cent. The readings of the first two are preferred where they differ from those of the others. The editor's emendations, so far as I have observed them, generally improve the sense though they sometimes depart rather widely from the original. I add some remarks on a few passages. In i. 1 §2 Paul brackets the words in *civitate* with most editors, without explaining their origin. I suggest that they were originally a late marginal gloss meaning 'in the city' for the more correct *in urbe*; an equally barbarous hand may have written *latitatis* as an explanation of *invisis* 'unseen' in iii. 4 §4. i. 3 §1 he inserts *audaces* after *laudat*, thus making the sentence contain two words, *audax* and *segnis*, not elsewhere used by Caesar; *promptos*, proposed by Pantagathus, is more likely to have dropped out before *Pompeius*, or one might suggest *alacres* before *atque*. i. 5 §1 he writes *soluta sceleratorum audacia* and introduces the same word *sceleratorum* in iii. 109 §6 for *et latronum*, where perhaps no change is required. i. 11 §2 for

*peracto consulatu Caesaris* he has *parto consulatu Caesari*, which is distinctly not Caesarian Latin. In i. 25 §6 he does not notice Col. Stoffel's explanation (*Histoire*, i. 250). In i. 40 §7 *ab equitibus* is altered on insufficient grounds to *ancipiti*. In ii. 23 §1 for *biduoque et noctibus tribus navigatione consumptis* he accepts Ciacconius' *biduoque et nocte in navigatione consumpta*, probably rightly as regards the preposition, but the very form of the phrase indicates that a longer time than usual was spent on the transit. In iii. 46 §6 I do not share his objection to *omnino*. In iii. 71 §3 he makes nonsense of the passage by altering *hoc nomen obtinuit* to *hoc nomine abstinuit*. Enough has been said to show that Herr Paul's changes in the text must not be accepted without careful examination: at the same time the book is one that no future editor can neglect as it contains many useful criticisms and some highly probable corrections. The type is admirably clear, and readers of Nipperdey and Dinter (1875), who often spell a word in different ways on the same page, will appreciate the uniformity of the orthography. Herr Paul indulges in the curious declension nom. *Madvig*, gen. *Madvici*. A. G. PESKETT.

**Livius XXI-XXIII.** mit Verweisungen auf  
Cäsars bellum Gallicum für die Bedürfnisse der  
Schule grammatisch untersucht von DR. FRANZ  
FÜGNER. Berlin 1888. pp. 160.

DR. FÜGNER is an ardent admirer of Livy. In the *Jahrbücher für Philologie* for 1886 he earnestly advocated that in the *Über-Secunda* of the gymnasia Livy, and preferably his third decade, should occupy as definite and fixed a place as is that held by Caesar in the *Tertia*. This work is undertaken, as the preface declares, with the purpose 'of making the language as well as the syntax of Livy better known, and of bringing him into higher honour among the schools than he now enjoys,' and also of 'gaining new friends for Livy in the schools and of lightening the labours of old friends.' With this in view the editor has made a careful and statistical study of these three books of Livy, giving a comparison of the usages of Livy and of Caesar. Beginning with the arrangement of the sentence, as a whole and in parts, he proceeds to examine the cases in their different uses. The number of the different uses is given and, except in the more common ones, the places of occurrence are given. The prepositions are then taken in order, and these are followed by an examination of the use of tenses and moods. The infinitive, which is happily treated not as a dependent clause but as a noun, has a very full consideration, with a careful analysis of the more than 1200 instances in these books.

The examination of the gerund and the gerundive shows that Livy did not conform to the principle laid down in the grammars in treating of the instrumental and modal ablative, that the gerundive is generally used instead of a gerund with an object. Over against 22 instances of the gerundive stand 27 instances of the gerund with an object. In comparison with Caesar, Livy favours the ablative, for he has 97 cases to Caesar's 25, and he uses the ablative without a preposition 76 times to Caesar's 4 times. On the other hand Caesar employs the genitive with *causa* or *gratia* 53 times to Livy's 13 times.

The comparison of dependent clauses shows an interesting difference between Livy and Caesar in the use of the subjunctive, the latter inclining much more to its use. For instance, Livy employs *cum* historic with the subjunctive 194 times, Caesar 245 times. *Postquam, ubi, ut* &c. = 'as soon as,' are used

with the indicative by Livy 135 times, by Caesar 51 times. Similarly Livy favours the indicative with *dum*, *donec*, and *quoad*. In causal clauses with *quod* and *quia* it is noticeable how completely Livy substitutes *quia* for Caesar's *quod*. He uses *quia* with the indicative 71 times, while there is no instance in Caesar, but he employs *quod* only 17 times to Caesar's 136 times. With the subjunctive the cases are 24 to 48. Caesar's use of the subjunctive is doubtless partly due to his writing in the third person.

The very convenient statement here contained of Livy's general usage in these three books will be of great use to the teacher in settling many questions of construction. The hope is reasonable which the author expresses in his conclusion, that for the beginner and for the teacher who has not the inclination or opportunity to make special investigations his book may to a great extent supply the place of Kühnast's cumbersome work.

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**Die Lakonika des Pausanias auf ihre Quellen untersucht.** By WALTER IMMERWAHR. Berlin: Mayer and Müller. 1889. 3 Mk.

THE author's object in writing this monograph, he tells us in his Preface, is to subject a portion of Pausanias' work to a close scrutiny, in order to determine as far as possible the source from which each particular statement which it contains is derived. In doing this he is following in the wake of Kalkmann, whose able work, *Pausanias der Perieget*, was noticed in the first volume of the *Classical Review* (p. 102). Whatever may be thought of Kalkmann's general conclusions in that book with regard to the honesty and trustworthiness of the ancient topographer—and these, as far as we have had the opportunity of observing, have met with only a qualified acceptance—yet he has succeeded in pointing out the leading authorities whom Pausanias consulted. The reasons which have influenced Herr Immerwahr in selecting the *Lakonika* for special investigation are mainly three: that the characteristics of Pausanias' method of compilation are most clearly seen in it; that the author from whom the local information was derived can in this case be certainly determined; and that a remarkable interest attaches to the contents themselves. The inquiry is carried out with much acuteness, and the conclusion to which Kalkmann had pointed, that Sosibius, the Lacedaemonian grammarian and compiler, who lived in the middle of the third century B.C., was extensively used by Pausanias, is amply confirmed. The historical introduction to the *Lakonika*, which Pausanias, in accordance with the method which he has pursued in other sections of his work, prefixes to the descriptive part, is found to be derived in its main outlines from that writer, while it is amplified by facts derived from Herodotus, Ephorus and others; and he is accused of an uncritical 'contamination' of these authorities. The investigation is naturally much more difficult in the topographical than in the historical part, because of the absence of continuity in the narrative; but here also in parts Sosibius is thought to have furnished much information. Our suspicions of unfair treatment of the author are, however, aroused when we discover that, whenever the mention of exact details on Pausanias' part involving a knowledge of the relative position of buildings is found, these are at once attributed to the use of a supposed local handbook. We may fairly ask whether the facts are incompatible with the hypothesis of personal observation; and

whether there is not some difficulty in supposing that topographical notices, which Leake and other well-qualified observers have found to be singularly trustworthy, were compiled from a variety of sources by a bookworm in his study.

H. F. TOZER.

**Greece; Handbook for Travellers.** By KARL BAEDEKER, 1889. 10s.

THE value of Baedeker's *Handbook of Greece*, as it originally appeared in German, has long been recognized by travellers; but the English work, which has just appeared, is more than a mere translation of this, for some parts have been recast and others amplified, while the editor himself has visited the country in order to make the practical suggestions contained in it more complete, and in respect of special points assistance has been given by Dr. J. T. Clarke, Professor Mahaffy, Dr. Sandys, and Mrs. Lewis, of Cambridge. The number of the plans of interesting localities has been considerably increased, those of Eleusis, Delos, Delphi, the Hieron of Epidauros, Sparta, and Messene being all new. In the prefatory portion, Professor Kekulé's 'History of Greek Art' is a most valuable summary of that subject; and the other introductory sections—on the modern language, the condition of the country and its inhabitants, travelling facilities, &c.—comprise a large amount of serviceable information. Of the descriptions of Greece and the objects of interest which it contains, we can only say that it is wonderful that so much accurate and well-digested learning should have been brought together into so narrow a compass. If we may single out one point which deserves especial commendation, the accounts of the principal battles, in connection with the places where they were fought, appear to us remarkably good. It is only in the descriptions of the more outlying districts that any deficiency in the treatment makes itself felt. Thus Olympus, Ossa, and Pelion are scarcely noticed; yet the summit of Pelion, which is easily ascended, commands one of the most striking views in Greece, and the sea-slopes of that mountain and Ossa, with their luxuriant vegetation, are of almost unique beauty. Similarly, though an account of Delos has been added in this edition, yet the Cyclades generally are untouched, and the famous volcano of Santorin is only referred to in a few lines. We would also recommend to the editor that in another edition he should follow the example of Murray's *Handbook of Greece*, and include in his survey certain districts which are essentially connected with the subject of Greece, though they do not form part of the Greek Kingdom, as Crete, the peninsula of Athos, and the northern islands of the Aegean Sea.

H. F. TOZER.

**Ancient History for Colleges and High Schools.** By WILLIAM F. ALLEN and P. V. N. MYERS, Pt. I. The Eastern Nations and Greece. By P. V. N. MYERS. Boston. Ginn & Co. 1888. pp. x. 369. Introd. Price. \$1.40.

THE plan of this book by President Myers of Belmont College, Ohio, is certainly excellent. The first 150 pages contain an outline of the history and civilization of the Eastern Nations, while the remainder of Pt. I. is devoted to Greece. A useful feature of the book is the endeavour to show the connexion of events, and to present the history as a whole rather than as a collection of isolated facts. The prominence given to the Hellenic spirit as manifested in