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***The Influence of Isocrates on Cicero, Dionysius and Aristides.* By H. M. Hubbel. 9¾ × 6½. Pp. 84. (Yale University Press) Oxford : Clarendon Press. (\\$1.25.) 5s. 6d. net**

R. B. Appleton

The Classical Review / Volume 28 / Issue 08 / December 1914, pp 285 - 285
DOI: 10.1017/S0009840X00008349, Published online: 27 October 2009

Link to this article: http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract_S0009840X00008349

How to cite this article:

R. B. Appleton (1914). Review of A. C. Dow 'Ministers to the Soldiers of Scotland. A History of the Military Chaplains of Scotland prior to the War in the Crimea' The Classical Review, 28, pp 285-285 doi:10.1017/S0009840X00008349

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Cicero than by any other author. The works from which he drew most were the *De natura deorum*, *Tusculanae*, *Academica* and *De legibus*. He quotes from lost treatises—e.g. the *Hortensius* and *Consolatio*, also once from the *Pro Murena*, which nearly shared their fate. Fessler analyses Books I.-II., giving an account of their subject-matter and showing how the treatment is modelled upon Cicero. In the case of the remaining books (III.-VII.), he contents himself with a list of imitations, with references, to which he adds a subject-index. The work will be found useful.

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The Influence of Isocrates on Cicero, Dionysius and Aristides. By H. M. HUBBELL. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 84. (Yale University Press) Oxford: Clarendon Press. (\$1.25.) 5s. 6d. net.

THIS is a degree thesis which traces the influence of Isocrates not on the style but on the thought of later writers. The first section, which contains nothing new, sets forth the Isocratean idea of oratory. (The *idéai* seem to be better represented in English by 'common-place arguments' rather than by 'thought elements,' p. 7). The peculiar character of the *πρὸς Νικοκλέα* is explained by its being a mere collection of *idéai* on government and morality such as Isocrates put before his students. After this preliminary section the *De Oratore* is examined to prove that Cicero took his whole idea of the art of oratory from Isocrates. To both the orator is a statesman. The dichotomy between 'philosophy' and rhetoric is false. This theme is adequately developed, but there is nothing very striking in it. The orator-statesman was traditional in Greece, and it is only Plato's use of the term *φιλοσοφία* as confined to *θεωρητική φιλοσοφία* that has made the case worth bringing forward at all. Cicero obviously admired Isocrates, but it is defending a thesis to trace the whole of Cicero's conception of the function of the orator to Isocrates. Still some of the parallels do prove that Cicero

was imitating, especially when he follows Isocrates in claiming various Athenian statesmen as orators on grounds of barest probability. Then the same is done for Dionysius and his *φιλόσοφος ῥητορική* and for Aristides. Parallels are deduced with great care and learning, but the theme is a little thin. And surely revision was needed here. So far as I have observed, no writers notice oratorical ability in Solon or Clisthenes (p. 36). Aristides also praises Solon, who was adduced by Isocrates as an example of the orator-statesman (p. 59). These five statesmen form the basis for Aristides' claim that oratory and statesmanship are inseparably united. These are the same examples used by Isocrates (who adds to the list Clisthenes) (p. 60)! Dormitat Homerus with a vengeance. The book is beautifully produced.

R. B. APPLETON.

Bibliotheca Philologica Classica et Archaeologica. (Catalogue de livres anciens et modernes aux prix marqués, No. 50). Large 8vo. Pp. 548. Leyde (Hollande): Burgersdijk and Niermans. 2 fl. (3s. 4d.).

Bibliographie Pratique de la Littérature Grecque des origines à la fin de la période Romaine. Par PAUL MASQUERAY. Pp. 334. Paris: Klincksieck. 5 f.

THE first of these two useful reference books, though but a trade catalogue, is a catalogue that occasionally supplements *Engelmann* on some old edition and is wonderful value for the price. It is not so full as *Klussmann*, but quite full enough for ordinary working purposes. Occasional notes are given as to the merit or rarity of some particular edition. There is a section on Neo-Latin authors, and nearly two hundred pages on books on the classics arranged under headings such as grammar, metric, history of literature, religion, etc. It represents, of course, the peculiarities of one bookseller's stock, but it is a very extensive stock of some sixteen thousand volumes. Certainly no classical scholar who is attempting to collect a small library should be without it.