

The book is produced in accordance with the high standards we came to expect from the Routledge classics series, with very few slips of the pen, misprints etc: at 29 for Hadrian read Trajan and at 268 n. 99 this reviewer could not ignore the misspelling of Wirszubski.

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### EX HIBERNIA LUX

John Victor Luce, *Orationes Dublinenses Selectae, 1971 - 1990*, Introduction by John Dillon, Trinity College, Dublin, 1991, pp. xv + 123.

Nuper in praeclara urbe ATHA CLIATH, quae Latino sermone DUBLINIUM appellatur, peregrinans, librum nactus sum, qui magna me laetitia - immo inusitata nostris temporibus, omni bona arte in exilium acta, hilaritate adfecit. haud ignotus est auctor, vir eruditissimus disertissimusque IOANNES VICTOR LUCE, in Universitate Dublinensi Artis Eloquentiae Professor Emeritus, Collegii Sanctae et Individuae Trinitatis apud Dublinenses Socius, qui et Oratoris Publici munere in ipso Collegio per quinque adhuc lustra magna cum omnium acclamazione fungitur. nec obscura sunt scripta illius, in quibus de Platonis Atlantide in insula Thera (quae hodie Santorini vocatur) relocanda,<sup>1</sup> de Maeonide eiusque temporibus,<sup>2</sup> item de Ulixis ab antiquitate usque ad nostram aetatem indagazione (quem librum una cum alio viro doctissimo Dublinensi, τῷ μακαρίτῃ Gulielmo Bedell Stanford, conscripsit),<sup>3</sup> disputavit; per quos libros eruditionis eius fama usque ad orbis terrarum fines perlata est. neque tamen almae matris immemor, et alio nos libro donavit, ubi Collegii Trinitatis res per IV saecula gestas copiose et eleganter enarravit.<sup>4</sup> nuper denique, e nova domo in veterem remigrare sibi statuit, librumque de veterum Graiorum sapientia in usum studiosae iuventutis publici iuris fecit.<sup>5</sup> omnia haec, et Anglice scripta et perspicue, sat esset Lucio nostro monumentum in re publica litterarum aere perennius erigere. quod tamen multis aliis satis facere posset, id humanissimo nostro auctori haud placere queat. ita nunc ex orationibus suis Latinis, quas publicus orator per XXV annos pronuntiabat, LI selectas in unum librum contulit nobisque fruendas praebuit.

Quid dicam? quid non dicam? difficile est decernere, quid in illo opere magis admirari debeamus. de linguae Latinae elegantissimis quid commemorem, aut de orationis luminibus cum iocis atque hilaritate commixtis? nisi auctor ad nostrae aetatis vitae consuetudines et mores loquendi eloquentiam suam adaequaverit, alium nobis Antonium, alium Crassum, alium Hortensium natum esse crederes; nunc tamen satis erit dicere, ipsi Erasmo ipsique Mureto oratorem nostrum nihil concedere. sive autem viri doctrinam et eruditionem spectes, necesse erit tibi ut magnam Lucii nostri, atque his nostris temporibus oppido raram, cum omnibus paene litterarum Latinarum luminibus

<sup>1</sup> J. V. Luce, *The End of Atlantis, New Light on an Old Legend*, 1969 and reprints.

<sup>2</sup> Idem, *Homer and the Heroic Age*, 1975 and reprints.

<sup>3</sup> J. V. Luce and W. B. Stanford, *The Quest for Ulysses*, 1974 and reprints.

<sup>4</sup> J. V. Luce, *Trinity College Dublin, the First 400 years*, 1992.

<sup>5</sup> Idem, *An Introduction to Greek Philosophy*, 1992.

consuetudinem - immo summam familiaritatem - mireris. verbis enim utitur Lucretii Ciceronis Vergilii Horatii Ovidii Senecae Martialis Iuvenalis Taciti multorum aliorum - quorum scripta non, ut permulti hodie, primoribus labris gustavit; nec dicta eorum selecta per indices, per lexica aut etiam (o magnam et praeclaram temporum nostrorum technologiam!) per electronicos abacos minore labore comperit; sed, ut decet virum vera atque sincera doctrina praeditum, omne illud bonarum litterarum immensum peragravit mente animoque. unde refert nobis Victor verissimas et genuinas margaritas, quibus poeticis ornamentis, sicut fas est, orationes suas numquam illustrare desinit. quoniam quidem de Lucio fabula narratur, aptum mihi videtur de hoc libro Lucretii nostri verba, *lucida tela diei*, adferre, necnon et Philonis nostratis Alexandrini adhibere sententiam, φωτὸς δὲ πληροῦται τὰ πάντα.

Atque in his orationibus, quas omnes in Encaeniis, in Collegio S&I Trinitatis peractis, orator noster declamabat, magnum nobis agmen ante oculos producit. habemus enim, inter honorandos honorandasque, clarissimam seriem hominum feminarumque, qui civitatem Hiberniam multos per annos in omnibus fere vitae stationibus ornabant, a consulibus praetoribusque et aliis principibus rei publicae, per pontifices, musicos, mercatores, poetas, rerum gestarum scriptores, sapientiae professores, negotiatores, fabularum Romanensium auctores, rerum naturae indagatores, usque ad histriones, qui ingenii sui indicia et in scaena, et (ut dicit, tam apte et iocose, ipse noster orator) στήν τηλεόραση ostendebant. nec Hiberni solum ad illos honores orationesque admissi sunt: praeter vicinos (et olim rivales) Britannos, habemus in scaena illa praeclara et Russos, illis temporibus, ubi Sovietica stabat Unio, et Americanos, Germanos, Polonos, necnon unum professorem Nipponensem, qui per patriae suae fines Yeatsii poetae et ingenium et opera multos per annos celebrabat. Iuvenalis verba tibi in mentem sponte sua veniunt:

quidquid agunt homines, votum timor ira voluptas  
gaudia discursus, nostri farrago libelli est.

Haec omnia, de talibus tantisque honorandis, ubi melius, ubi eloquentius, ubi disertius, quam in antiquo illo Collegio Dublinensi, ubi bonae litterae etiam malis temporibus numquam florere desierint - atque id in Lucii nostri eximiis orationibus - adpetere possimus? cum autem multi sint hodie qui Latinas orationes, quamvis dilucide a Lucio nostro et scriptas et enuntiatas, haud facile (vel "haud", simpliciter) persequi possint - tam saeva et infesta virtutibus tempora - in altera pagina orator noster Anglicam versionem praebuit; eamque non, ut faciunt alii, in "recta" pagina,<sup>6</sup> sed in sinistra, ut fas est, locavit.

Ut breviter dicam - nam charta barbaris litteris (eisque hodie - o tempora! o mores! - praecipue) vacare debet - librum habemus ab omni parte beatum, lucem de Luce, lumen de lumine (nec cura: sisto!), eximium monumentum praeclarissimi Collegii, ubi antiquae linguae totiusque studium antiquitatis tot per saecula florebant - ac semper, ὁ Θεὸς βοηθός! floeant. utinam et in nostra re publica, olim tot tantisque ingenii atque eruditionis luminibus exornata, tanta linguarum cognitio, tantus bonarum artium amor omnia vincens, tanta humanitas ex ipsis humanitatis fontibus hausta, iterum vivere et florere queat. tunc neque δοκησισόφων de grege aliquis de libris a Socrate scriptis, aut de urbe Constantini a barbaris A.D. MDXVI capta, aut de Nasonis nostri "Fasit" scribere audeat, neque alii alia multa similia (quae hic silentio

<sup>6</sup> "The wrong side of the Loeb".

transire pacis interfuit) et balbutire et publici iuris facere queant. tunc demum, et nos hic alii, oppido pauci, quibus studia humanitatis adhuc curae sunt, dicere possimus עוד לא אבדה הקוחו. sed querelae, ne tum quidem gratiae futurae κτλ., a laudatione certe tanti operis absint: librum auctoremque semel ac iterum ad caelum ferre res ipsa postulat, admonent loca, tempora flagitant. lector intende, laetaberis.

Dabam Kfar Savae, Id. Febr. MDCCCCLXXXV.

Ioannes Glucker

Ella Hermon, *Rome et la Gaule Transalpine avant César*. Jovene editore, Napoli, 1993, pp. ix + 362.

According to what used to be the conventional wisdom, a new, permanent province, in the geographical-administrative sense, was annexed and established through the drawing up of a *lex provinciae* by a Roman general, normally helped by ten *legati* sent from Rome. Magistrates or pro-magistrates, as the case might be, were sent in an unbroken succession to govern a duly organized province (see, e.g., W.T. Arnold, *The Roman System of Provincial Administration*, 1879, 23-6; J. Marquardt, *Römische Staatsverwaltung*, 1, 1881, 500-1; G.H. Stevenson, *Roman Provincial Administration*, 1939, 68-9; I. Bleicken, *Lex publica. Gesetz und Recht in der römischen Republik*, 1975, 167). Unfortunately, in not a few cases no *Lex* is attested and the lists of governors are notoriously full of *lacunae*. Given the poor state of the extant sources, that is not surprising at all. However, the deficiency in evidence may engender doubts and debates about the dating of the annexation and first organization of a given province. And there is another problem. Since *provincia* originally meant a task or a command entrusted to a Roman magistrate, without denoting a distinct territorial definition, the mere fact that several magistrates were given as their *provincia* to conduct war in a certain country over a period of years does not necessarily show that that country was organized as a province. Thus, for instance, E. Gruen argued, against the commonly held view, that Macedonia was not organized as a province in 146 because there is no evidence that annual magistrates were regularly appointed for Macedonia after 146, nor is a *lex provinciae* expressly attested for this country (*The Hellenistic World and the Coming of Rome*, 1984, 433-5. For a rebuttal see D.W. Baronowski, *Klio* 70, 1988, 448-60). In addition, a reexamination of the evidence has shown that past scholars had overrated the significance and scope of the *lex provinciae*, as well as its importance for the administration of provinces (B.D. Hoyos, *Antichthon* 7, 1973, 47-53; A. Lintott, *Greece and Rome* 28, 1981, 58-9).

A new approach to the problem has emerged in the course of the debate about the nature of Roman imperialism which was started off by the publication of W.V. Harris, *War and Imperialism in Republican Rome 327-70 B.C.*, 1979. Annexation, it is argued, was not a one-time comprehensive, systematic action, but rather a long process during which a peripheral territory was gradually integrated by the Roman empire. A case in point is the province of Cilicia, for it has long been disputed whether it was annexed and established by M. Antonius in the very late second century (thus, e.g., Th. Mommsen, *The History of Rome*, 3 [The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois], 382 with n.1), by Cn. Cornelius Dolabella in 79 (thus A.N. Sherwin-White, *JRS* 66, 1976, 10), by P. Servilius Vatia in the 70s (thus E. Badian, *Athenaeum* 37, 1959, 285), or