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**(E.) Medda (ed.) *Lysiae In Hippothersem, In Theomnestumet fragmenta ex incertis orationibus* (P. Oxy. XIII 1606). (Biblioteca Nazionale, Serie dei Classici Greci e Latini: Testi con Commento Filologico 10.) Pp. 208, ill. Florence: Felice le Monnier, 2003. Paper, €35. ISBN: 978-88-00-81301-3.**

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## SOME LYSIAS

MEDDA (E.) (ed.) *Lysiae In Hippothersem, In Theomnestum et fragmenta ex incertis orationibus (P. Oxy. XIII 1606)*. (Biblioteca Nazionale, Serie dei Classici Greci e Latini: Testi con Commento Filologico 10.) Pp. 208, ill. Florence: Felice le Monnier, 2003. Paper, €35. ISBN: 978-88-00-81301-3.

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The need for a new critical edition of Lysias has been acutely felt among scholars for more than half a century, especially in the light of the new papyri discovered since the editions of Hude (Oxford, 1911) and Thalheim (Teubner, 1913). *P. Oxy. XIII 1606*, first published by Grenfell and Hunt, is one of these new ‘arrivals’ that have added considerably to our knowledge of Lysias’ oratory, improved the state of the text and shed precious rays of light on the history of Athens in the aftermath of the Peloponnesian War. Professor Medda’s new edition is the latest of at least three publications on this papyrus since 1995<sup>1</sup>, a fact illustrating the interest of the scholarly community. *P. Oxy. XIII 1606* preserves 35 longer or shorter fragments of at least six (‘possibly more than eight’, p. 27) speeches of Lysias. Nine substantial fragments are excerpts from the speeches *Against Hippothereses* and *Against Theomnestus* (not to be identified with the other two speeches of the same title in the *corpus*, Lys. 10 and 11), while the origins and relative position of the remaining fragments cannot be ascertained.

It is not surprising that *Against Hippothereses about the Slave-Girl (ΥΠΕΡ ΘΕΡΑΠΙΑΙΝΗΣ)* has monopolised scholarly interest, since Lysias himself was the defendant in the case and his speech was delivered by a supporting speaker. What is more, the speech furnishes additional clauses of the amnesty of 403/2, which complement the unsatisfactory accounts of *Ath. pol.* 39 and Xenophon, *Hellenica* 2.4.38.

Unlike previous publications which tended to follow the *ed. princ.*, M.’s edition is based on autopsy of the papyrus as it stands after Lobel’s rearrangement of the fragments in 1926. The value of this ‘exercise’ is evident and has resulted in numerous emendations and a new line-numbering.

An introduction comprising a brief summary of scholarship, a palaeographical description of the papyrus and a short overview of its contents is followed by a diplomatic transcription, a critical edition with *app. crit.* and a detailed historical, textual and philological commentary. Finally, an appendix discusses questions such as dating, delivery and the nature of the legal case of *Against Hippothereses*.

Apart from the invaluable autopsy of the papyrus, M.’s edition of *P. Oxy. XIII 1606* examines all the extant scholarship on the text and profits from a dialogue with Carey’s forthcoming OCT and the different scholarly views expressed therein. M. adopts a new line numbering (while keeping the numbering of the *ed. princ.* in brackets) and makes a number of insightful emendations and convincing restorations of lacunose passages. His discussions of the historical and legal

<sup>1</sup>M. Sakurai, *ZPE* 109 (1995), 177–80; J. Floristán Imízcoz, *Lisias Discursos vol. III, Discursos XXVI–XXXV, Fragmentos*, Madrid, 2002; C. Carey, ‘Marginalia Lysiaca’, in *S.I.F.C.* 20 (2002), 63–82.

Realien are informed by the latest scholarship, and his conclusions are sensible and cautious.

There is no doubt that M. has more than met the objectives set out in his introduction (p. 11), although readers expecting definitive solutions to the tantalising problems posed by these Lysianic fragments will probably be disappointed. As M. repeatedly stresses, unless new evidence comes to light, we will have to content ourselves with mere speculation. Although this work will inevitably be dwarfed by the impending publication of Carey's OCT (July, 2007), it will nevertheless prove a useful tool for textual scholars and those researching the history of Athens at the turn of the century.

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## ISAEUS 8

FERRUCCI (S.) (ed.) *Iseo. La successione di Kiron. Introduzione, testo critico, traduzione e commento.* (Studi e Testi di Storia Antica 15.) Pp. 253. Pisa: Edizioni ETS, 2005. Paper, €18. ISBN: 978-88-467-1194-6.

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This is F.'s second contribution on Isaeus to the ETS series, following his *L'Atene di Iseo* of 1998, and the second commentary on an Isaeian speech in the same series, after P. Cobetto Ghiggia's *Contro Leocare (sulla successione di Diceogene)*, which was recently reviewed in this journal by J.K. Davies (*CR* 57.1 [2007], 32–3). The present volume follows the standard pattern of extensive introduction (over 60 pages), brief history of the text, text and *apparatus criticus* with facing-page translation, detailed lemmatic commentary, large bibliography and helpful indexes (of ancient sources cited, notable topics, and names).

The Introduction is divided into two main sections, beginning with the family and social context: a discussion of the families of Ciron and Diocles, and of Ciron's patrimony. Here, F. makes good use of the fragments of the two other Isaeian speeches that attacked Diocles, the main rival of Ciron's grandson (Isaeus' client). In the second section F. turns to the legal context: how the case is argued by Isaeus, procedural aspects of the *diadikasia*, the different types of proof Isaeus employs (including hearsay evidence: Isaeus has to prove the legitimacy of his client's mother, the product of Ciron's first marriage some 40 years earlier), and the legal issues the speech raises concerning the inheritance rights of direct and collateral descendants, and male versus female lines of descent. F. ends with the suggestion that Isaeus' client, if successful in this case, would have gone on to recover Ciron's estate through a *dikê biaiôn* (though the *dikê exoulês* is a more obvious candidate). There is much that is of great value in F.'s generally lucid analysis, but inevitably with the complex speeches of Isaeus there are points that are contestable. For example, F.'s reconstruction of the family stemma follows John Davies in suggesting that the name of the elder grandson was Ciron, when it is perhaps more likely (since the first child would regularly be named after his paternal and not maternal grandfather) that the younger grandson was so named. (The stemma printed on p. 30 is difficult to read and would have