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Glossaria bilinguia altera (C. Gloss. Biling. II). Herausgegeben und kommentiert von JOHANNES KRAMER. Archiv für Papyrusforschung und verwandte Gebiete, Beiheft 8. K. G. Saur, München – Leipzig 2001. ISBN 3-598-77542-3. ix, 128 pp. EUR 78.

Glossaria bilinguia altera is an important addition to the few collections of Greek-Latin bilingual material from antiquity. Kramer's first such collection, *Glossaria bilinguia in papyris et membranis reperta* (1983), contained 16 bilingual texts, and the present volume adds ten texts to this corpus. The aim of Kramer's glossary publications is to collect not only all the Greek-Latin glossaries written on papyrus or parchment, but also bilingual texts which belong to the context of language teaching.

The work falls into two parts, the Introduction (pp. 1-32) and the edition proper. The Introduction is much more informative than the one included in *Gloss. biling.* 1. In short chapters, K. outlines the positions of Egyptian, Greek and Latin in Hellenistic and Roman Egypt and the position of Latin in the education of Greeks. This outline of the situation seems valid and includes some excellent formulations, such as p. 12: "das Lateinische [hat] von der römischen Eroberung an immer eine gewisse, wenn auch nie überragend wichtige Rolle gespielt. Unumgänglich waren Lateinkenntnisse nie, aber andererseits noch hier und da nützlich". The Introduction also contains definitions of various types of glossaries. Kramer makes the useful distinction between practical glossaries (*Gebrauchsglossare, glossari popolari*) and school glossaries (*Schulglossare, glossari eruditi*), claiming that we are dealing with two completely different traditions (pp. 5-8). What we would like to point out here, however, is that it is questionable if a strict distinction can be made between practical glossaries and school glossaries in the context of a very vaguely definable institution such as the teaching of Latin in the Greek East. It is more likely that the material formed a continuum, ranging from erudite Alexandrine lexicography to simple word lists related, say, to wining and dining. This continuum naturally reflected the different grades of erudition achieved by the teachers.

According to Kramer, the existing school glossaries can be divided into three principal types: *idiomata, hermeneumata* and alphabetical dictionaries (pp. 13-18). For *idiomata*, we have the definition by the grammarian Charisius discussed on p. 13; they certainly belong to the lexicographical tradition, and seem a marginal group among papyrus finds. The *hermeneumata* case is more complex. The term does not belong to ancient grammatical terminology, but it has been in use since the 16th century. As A. C. Dionisotti has explained, it is "nowadays mostly applied to Greek-Latin school books designed to teach children vocabulary and idiom in both languages" (*OCD*³ [1996] 690; here p. 15 n. 46). But the problem discussed above is relevant here, too: the target group must have been wider than just children. Therefore, it seems reasonable to use the term *hermeneumata* in the meaning "bilingual language study material", and certainly not restrict its use to teaching language to children. Even if the attribute *Pseudodositheana* can still be found in literature, it is, in our view, preferable to drop it completely, and use

terms like "Leiden *hermeneumata*" and "three-book *hermeneumata*" instead. In this way, all the glossaries included in *Gloss. biling. 2* would fall into the category *hermeneumata*. The glossaries published in *Gloss. biling. 1* and *2* are datable from the first century BC to the sixth or seventh centuries AD; the majority are datable to the third and fourth centuries AD. The affinities between some of the papyrus glossaries arranged according to subject matter and those surviving in *hermeneumata* manuscripts had already become clear when *Gloss. biling. 1* was published. The new collection includes a fragment of an everyday conversation (no. 8 = *P. Prag. II 118*), the first clear case of such a text which is certainly related to a version surviving in a *hermeneumata* manuscript, the so-called *Colloquium Harleianum* (*CGL III* pp. 108-16 = pp. 638-44).

In the first volume of *Gloss. biling.*, Kramer excluded model alphabets, literary texts with translations, and word-lists of authors. In the present volume, model alphabets have been included (nos. 1-2, two Latin model alphabets for Greek speakers). The other texts are as follows: 3: a list of Greek verbs beginning with the letters α - γ , conjugated, with Latin translation on the right; 4: a Latin-Greek glossary of words connected to inns; 5: a Greek-Latin glossary *de moribus humanis* (written on papyrus as stated in Kramer's own *editio princeps*, not on parchment as indicated here); 6: a Greek-Latin glossary *de mercibus* and *de militibus*; 7: an alphabetical list of Greek words beginning with the letters π , ρ , and σ , with Latin translations; 8: a fragment of an everyday conversation (cf. *Colloquium Harleianum*, see above); 9: a similar fragment containing a discussion in a bath about animals and officials; 10: a fragment of the Aesopic fable no. 264. (There is a painful printing error in the Greek version of the fable, p. 101: the quotation mark " is used instead of $\hat{\omega}$. The error is due to the conversion of 'smart quotes' into 'straight quotes' with no regard for the font used.) The Latin text has often been transliterated with the Greek alphabet, but sometimes both languages have been written using the appropriate alphabet. Only one example (the latest) in all of Kramer's material has Greek transcribed in Latin letters. This practice differs from that of the MSS, where Latin is never written with Greek letters, and is obviously due to the fact that the papyri are Eastern, the manuscripts from the West.

All the texts have been published previously; even if the edition does not contain photographs, drawings of each text have been included. Kramer's commentary on these marginal but interesting texts is excellent. This useful edition concludes with an index of Greek and Latin words.

Kalle Korhonen – Marja Vierros

PATRICIA A. ROSENMEYER: *Ancient Epistolary Fictions. The Letter in Greek Literature*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 2001. ISBN 0-521-80004-8. 370 pp. GBP 45 (USD 64.95).

This intriguing book belongs to a genre nowadays popular in classical studies, namely to that of focusing on one rather specific, often everyday life-related aspect, of the Graeco-Roman world. Here, as often in these types of studies, the most rewarding way to approach the "common" world is (paradoxically) through literature. In fact, literature is the only relevant vehicle of research in this study since we are not dealing with letters as