The translation seems to be, if a non-native speaker of Swedish is allowed a
dedicated, good and clear. Thus, the volume, as the other ones in the same series, will prove
very useful for general readers in the Scandinavian countries as well as in Finland.

Heikki Solin

14.95.

This book, whose preface is signed by J. Taylor (he must thus be considered as its author,
even though this is not expressly stated anywhere), offers a selection of New Testament texts
with vocabulary, from the introductory words of John to the last two chapters of the
Revelation. At the end, an appendix provides a survey of differences between classical and
New Testament Greek. The purpose of the book is to help readers understand and enjoy the
New Testament in Greek; it is aimed at those who have been studying Greek perhaps a year.
Knowledge of the commonest word-endings and constructions is assumed. Brief
introductions draw attention to distinctive features of the various passages explained. A
selection of illustrations (ancient and modern) gives life to the text passages.

Heikki Solin

Soranos: Kvinnomåra. Om gravitet, förlössningskonst, spådbarnsvård och kvinnosjukdomar, Γυναικεία. Översättning av SYLVIA TÖRNKVIST och INGRID URSING.
448 s. USD 42.88.

We Finns cannot but envy our western neighbours for the varied range of good quality
samples of translations of Greek and Roman authors in the series "Klassiker". At the same
time, our thanks go to Paul Åström, a retired classical archaeologist from Göteborg, who has
taken the risk of publishing volumes surely not destined to be bestsellers in the Nordic
market.

The two writers, one a Hellenist, the other a former senior physician at a women's
clinic in Stockholm, have given a complete Swedish translation of the work by Soranus in
four books, usually called Ὑποκειμένα or Ὑποκειμένα πόθη, based on the fresh Budé text.
Soranus of Ephesus, one of the greatest physicians of the Empire, has entered medical history
as the author of the best ancient study of gynecology. The translation is of a high standard,
as even a non-native speaker like myself can see. The introduction could have been a little
more comprehensive, as could the notes which, in fact, are non-existent. But notwithstanding
such wishes, the authors have, on the whole, done a great service by rendering this difficult
subject accessible to general readers in the Scandinavian countries as well as in Finland.

Heikki Solin

PHILIPP BRANDENBURG: Apollonios Dyskolos. Über das Pronomen. Einführung, Text,
77834-1. XIV, 676 pp. EUR 120.

This book offers a thorough discussion on Apollonius Dyscolus' treatise On the Pronoun.
Alongside the new edition (which fills in a good number of omissions to the previous
authoritative edition by Schneider), the book contains a German translation of the entire
treatise, as well as a long introduction and commentary. The book amounts to over six
hundred pages.

The introductory part (p. 3–213) consists of a detailed account of the ancient doctrine
of the parts of speech. Some of this information is quite necessary in order to understand
Apollonius' position in ancient linguistic historiography, since the definition of the pronoun
is intimately associated with that of the noun in Apollonius' theory. However, B. offers a
much too extensive description of the development of the parts of speech, their names and
their ordering; much of this discussion is irrelevant for the present purposes, and fails to
throw any new light on the subject.

B.'s bibliography covers a wide range of modern research literature, but I am critical
of the way he often uses it. This is the case, for instance, when B. quite frequently leans on
the authority of nineteenth century works, where more recent literature would be abundantly
available. Moreover, he resorts to such early, outdated works where hardly any reference is
needed at all, e.g. "Die früheste im Primärüberlieferung erhaltene Quelle ist Varro. Durch
Varro erhalten wir einen Einblick in den Stand der römischen Grammatik am Ende der
ellenistischen Periode" (Steinhäfl 1891, 219–220; Lersch 1840, 143) (B., p. 24). Surely this
is common knowledge among those working on ancient linguistic historiography. Such
miscalculations may result from the thesis-like nature of this book.

B. maintains the traditional dichotomy between technical and philosophical grammar,
which has been – correctly, as I think – abandoned in Daniel Taylor's "new model of the
history of Graeco-Roman language science" (1987:13). B. emphasizes the division between
Alexandrian philology and Stoic philosophy to the extent of ignoring the influence of Stoic
logic in Apollonius' grammar altogether:

"Die Trennung zwischen stoischer Philosophie und alexandrinerischer Philologie
begegnet bereits in antiken Texten. Diese Texte stammen stets von Gegnern der Stoa
und polemisieren gegen die Stoa. Sie belegen also eine schon in der Antike
empfundene inhaltliche Differenz zwischen beiden Parteien, lassen sich aber nur mit
Vorsicht für eine Rekonstruktion der stoischen Lehre nutzen." (p. 24).

As a result, no question is raised as to the origin of Apollonius' philosophical terms,
such as ousia and poiotes. I find their translations as 'Existenz' and 'Eigenschaft' (p. 183, 209,
239) rather than substance/subject and quality infelicitous.

It emerges, however, that B.'s knowledge of the Stoic theory of meaning is highly
limited; he is content to quote the common three-fold division between a corporal sound,
meaning and the referent given by Sextus Empiricus (Adv. math. VIII. 11–13). This
problematic passage does not reflect genuinely Stoic doctrine, as has been pointed out by
Frede, Long (1971: 77 n. 11) and Luhtala (2000: 77). Sextus illustrates the Stoic theory of