

biographies, however, are to a very important extent based on those of Pseudo-Plutarch, and that justifies why Roisman and Worthington have refrained from adding a full-fledged commentary and have rather opted for an annotated translation. It remains true, though, that Photius sometimes supplements what he found in Pseudo-Plutarch, and his interesting additions (often focusing on stylistics) would no doubt have repaid further attention. The book concludes with a useful glossary of technical terms (p. 332-334), a very rich bibliography (p. 335-366) and a selective index (p. 367-381). All in all, this is a very welcome addition to the scholarly literature devoted to these ancient biographies. It makes these understudied works easily accessible by providing a readable English translation and an in-depth historical commentary. If anybody would one day think of compiling a canon of the ten best studies of the ancient lives of the Ten Attic Orators, I am sure he will include the present volume in his list.

Geert ROSKAM

Michel PATILLON, *Corpus rhetoricum. Tome III. 1<sup>re</sup> partie. Pseudo-Hermogène, L'invention. Anonyme, Synopse des exordes. 2<sup>e</sup> partie. Anonyme, Scolies au traité Sur l'invention du Pseudo-Hermogène. Textes établis et traduits par M.P. Paris, Les Belles Lettres, 2012. 2 vol. 13 x 20 cm, CXXIV-193 p. et XXIX-107 p. en partie doubles (COLLECTION DES UNIVERSITÉS DE FRANCE. SÉRIE GRECQUE, 485). Prix : 85 € (les 2 vol.). ISBN 978-2-251-00569-0.*

Michel PATILLON, *Corpus rhetoricum. Tome V. Pseudo-Hermogène, La méthode de l'habileté. Maxime, Les objections irréfutables. Anonyme, Méthode des discours d'adresse. Textes établis et traduits par M.P. Paris, Les Belles Lettres, 2014. 1 vol. 13 x 20 cm, 242 p. en partie doubles (COLLECTION DES UNIVERSITÉS DE FRANCE. SÉRIE GRECQUE, 507). Prix : 65 €. ISBN 978-2-251-00591-1.*

Avec ces livres s'achève une des entreprises éditoriales les plus ambitieuses et originales de la Collection des Universités de France des dernières décennies. Michel Patillon, éminent connaisseur de la rhétorique classique, en particulier celle de l'époque impériale et de l'antiquité tardive, s'est rangé ainsi parmi les grands éditeurs de la tradition grecque de manuels rhétoriques et de leurs commentaires, Walz et Rabe. Des tomes précédents du *Corpus rhetoricum* de Patillon ont déjà fait l'objet de comptes rendus dans *AC* 78 (2009) p. 318-319 (avec présentation de l'objectif général de la série) et *AC* 83 (2014) p. 259-260. Dans ce *Corpus* sont maintenant disponibles, avec introduction, traduction et commentaire de haute qualité, les douze textes rassemblés, vers la fin du cinquième siècle de notre ère, comme un cours complet de rhétorique qui resta populaire pendant toute l'époque byzantine. Le noyau de cette collection était constitué par le corpus attribué à Hermogène, à tort dans plusieurs cas, comme ceux du *Περὶ εὐρέσεως* (tome IIIa) et du *Περὶ μεθόδου δεινότητος* (tome V). Le tome IIIb comprend des scolies à l'œuvre du pseudo-Hermogène, rassemblées par un compilateur chrétien vers l'an 500. Le tome V se termine par deux traités moins connus : le *Περὶ ἀλύτων ἀντιθέσεων* de Maxime (d'Éphèse ?), contemporain de l'empereur Julien, et le très court *μέθοδος προσφωνητικῶν λόγων*. À la fin du dernier tome, on trouve les index pour l'ensemble des cinq tomes du corpus (chose qui n'est

indiquée qu'implicitement, dans les notes en bas de page précédant les index) : *index nominum*, *index verborum*, *index des noms propres* (qui duplique plus ou moins le premier index) et *table des lieux cités*. Kristoffel DEMOEN

Eugenio AMATO, Lucie THÉVENET & Gianluca VENTRELLA (Ed.), *Discorso pubblico e declamazione scolastica a Gaza nella tarda antichità: Coricio di Gaza e la sua opera*. Bari, Edizioni di Pagina, 2014. 1 vol. 14,7 x 21 cm, VIII + 287 p., 6 pl. Prix : 16 €. ISBN 978-88-7470-404-0.

The twelve papers in this volume, in Italian (mainly), French, and Spanish, and varying in scope and depth, are the proceedings of a conference held at the University of Nantes in June 2014. They are grouped into four sections: « Retorica e società a Gaza », « Retorica e poesia », « Le declamazioni coriciane », and « Tradizione manoscritta ». Two of the four papers of section one, in advance of section three, already concern themselves with declamation. Simona Lupi exploits ancient editorial notes, *protheōriai*, and preliminary *dialexeis* to recover information about the occasions, audiences, and other features of the declamations' performance. Even if he cannot definitively prove the direct influence of Dio Chrysostom on *Decl.* 8 [XXIX], Gianluca Ventrella has attractively developed an earlier scholar's suggestion that this declamation, set in classical Sparta, alludes to the disputed contemporary Christian debate over the veneration of icons. Aldo Corcella discusses the serious (*semnotēs*) and the charming/witty (*asteïsmos*) in Choricus and the sophist's conviction that they can be blended successfully. The few biblical quotes and allusions in Choricus that were already uncovered in the standard edition by R. Foerster and E. Richtsteig (1929) and most of which occur in the *ekphrasis* of church paintings in *Or.* 1 [I] are commented on by Ángel Narro Sánchez. He is under the bizarre misconception that *Or.* 1 [I] and 2 [II], in honor of Bishop Marcianus, are two parts of a funeral oration. In section two, in a taste of a larger project she hopes to pursue in the future, Delphine Lauritzen discusses some poetic references (to Aristophanes, Theocritus, and Homer) in *Or.* 1 [I]. Section two also includes two nicely elaborated pieces by Onofrio Vox and Chiara Telesca. Vox discusses the influence of poetry on Gazan and other late ancient rhetors, and he shows how the Platonic remark οὐ γὰρ εἶμι ποιητικός (*Rep.* 393d) became something of a commonplace in imperial sophistic. (To the passages he cites, add Procopius of Gaza, *Epp.* 54, ἀλλ' εἰ μὲν ἦν τις ποιητικός.) Telesca's subject is a Pindaric metaphor in *Dialex.* 7 [XIII].14, χρυσίου πληγαῖς ἄτρωτος, that is found in other authors as well, and in the process of discussing it she also defends the transmitted text (πληγῆς and possibly χρυσέου) against the Foerster-Richtsteig emendations. In a highly technical piece that builds on earlier scholarship, Naudine Sauterel minutely examines the prose rhythm of *Dialex.* 7 [XIII]. The attention paid by Choricus to prose rhythm emerges as stunning. Sauterel argues for the relevance of the rhythms to the rhetorical and literary understanding of the piece. Section three of this book has three contributions on Choricus's declamations, each in its own way a helpful introduction to the declamation in question. Matteo Deroma examines the content and structure (the latter in considerable detail) of *Decl.* 10 [XXXVIII], "Patroclus," as well as the two preliminary *dialexeis* that accompany it, for which he