The Classical Review

<http://journals.cambridge.org/CAR>

Additional services for *The Classical Review*:

Email alerts: [Click here](#)

Subscriptions: [Click here](#)

Commercial reprints: [Click here](#)

Terms of use : [Click here](#)

***Die Lakonika des Pausanias auf ihre Quellen untersucht.* By Walter Immerwahr. Berlin: Mayer and Müller. 1889. 3 Mk.**

H. F. Tozer

The Classical Review / Volume 3 / Issue 05 / May 1889, pp 214 - 214
DOI: 10.1017/S0009840X00194892, Published online: 27 October 2009

Link to this article: http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract_S0009840X00194892

How to cite this article:

H. F. Tozer (1889). The Classical Review, 3, pp 214-214 doi:10.1017/S0009840X00194892

Request Permissions : [Click here](#)

with the indicative by Livy 135 times, by Caesar 51 times. Similarly Livy favours the indicative with *dum*, *donec*, and *quoad*. In causal clauses with *quod* and *quia* it is noticeable how completely Livy substitutes *quia* for Caesar's *quod*. He uses *quia* with the indicative 71 times, while there is no instance in Caesar, but he employs *quod* only 17 times to Caesar's 136 times. With the subjunctive the cases are 24 to 48. Caesar's use of the subjunctive is doubtless partly due to his writing in the third person.

The very convenient statement here contained of Livy's general usage in these three books will be of great use to the teacher in settling many questions of construction. The hope is reasonable which the author expresses in his conclusion, that for the beginner and for the teacher who has not the inclination or opportunity to make special investigations his book may to a great extent supply the place of Kühnast's cumbersome work.

JOHN K. LORD.

Dartmouth College.
Hanover, New Hampshire.

Die Lakonika des Pausanias auf ihre Quellen untersucht. By WALTER IMMERWAHR. Berlin: Mayer and Müller. 1889. 3 Mk.

THE author's object in writing this monograph, he tells us in his Preface, is to subject a portion of Pausanias' work to a close scrutiny, in order to determine as far as possible the source from which each particular statement which it contains is derived. In doing this he is following in the wake of Kalkmann, whose able work, *Pausanias der Perieget*, was noticed in the first volume of the *Classical Review* (p. 102). Whatever may be thought of Kalkmann's general conclusions in that book with regard to the honesty and trustworthiness of the ancient topographer—and these, as far as we have had the opportunity of observing, have met with only a qualified acceptance—yet he has succeeded in pointing out the leading authorities whom Pausanias consulted. The reasons which have influenced Herr Immerwahr in selecting the *Lakonika* for special investigation are mainly three: that the characteristics of Pausanias' method of compilation are most clearly seen in it; that the author from whom the local information was derived can in this case be certainly determined; and that a remarkable interest attaches to the contents themselves. The inquiry is carried out with much acuteness, and the conclusion to which Kalkmann had pointed, that Sosibius, the Lacedaemonian grammarian and compiler, who lived in the middle of the third century B.C., was extensively used by Pausanias, is amply confirmed. The historical introduction to the *Lakonika*, which Pausanias, in accordance with the method which he has pursued in other sections of his work, prefixes to the descriptive part, is found to be derived in its main outlines from that writer, while it is amplified by facts derived from Herodotus, Ephorus and others; and he is accused of an uncritical 'contamination' of these authorities. The investigation is naturally much more difficult in the topographical than in the historical part, because of the absence of continuity in the narrative; but here also in parts Sosibius is thought to have furnished much information. Our suspicions of unfair treatment of the author are, however, aroused when we discover that, whenever the mention of exact details on Pausanias' part involving a knowledge of the relative position of buildings is found, these are at once attributed to the use of a supposed local handbook. We may fairly ask whether the facts are incompatible with the hypothesis of personal observation; and

whether there is not some difficulty in supposing that topographical notices, which Leake and other well-qualified observers have found to be singularly trustworthy, were compiled from a variety of sources by a bookworm in his study.

H. F. TOZER.

Greece; Handbook for Travellers. By KARL BAEDEKER, 1889. 10s.

THE value of Baedeker's *Handbook of Greece*, as it originally appeared in German, has long been recognized by travellers; but the English work, which has just appeared, is more than a mere translation of this, for some parts have been recast and others amplified, while the editor himself has visited the country in order to make the practical suggestions contained in it more complete, and in respect of special points assistance has been given by Dr. J. T. Clarke, Professor Mahaffy, Dr. Sandys, and Mrs. Lewis, of Cambridge. The number of the plans of interesting localities has been considerably increased, those of Eleusis, Delos, Delphi, the Hieron of Epidauros, Sparta, and Messene being all new. In the prefatory portion, Professor Kekulé's 'History of Greek Art' is a most valuable summary of that subject; and the other introductory sections—on the modern language, the condition of the country and its inhabitants, travelling facilities, &c.—comprise a large amount of serviceable information. Of the descriptions of Greece and the objects of interest which it contains, we can only say that it is wonderful that so much accurate and well-digested learning should have been brought together into so narrow a compass. If we may single out one point which deserves especial commendation, the accounts of the principal battles, in connection with the places where they were fought, appear to us remarkably good. It is only in the descriptions of the more outlying districts that any deficiency in the treatment makes itself felt. Thus Olympus, Ossa, and Pelion are scarcely noticed; yet the summit of Pelion, which is easily ascended, commands one of the most striking views in Greece, and the sea-slopes of that mountain and Ossa, with their luxuriant vegetation, are of almost unique beauty. Similarly, though an account of Delos has been added in this edition, yet the Cyclades generally are untouched, and the famous volcano of Santorin is only referred to in a few lines. We would also recommend to the editor that in another edition he should follow the example of Murray's *Handbook of Greece*, and include in his survey certain districts which are essentially connected with the subject of Greece, though they do not form part of the Greek Kingdom, as Crete, the peninsula of Athos, and the northern islands of the Aegean Sea.

H. F. TOZER.

Ancient History for Colleges and High Schools. By WILLIAM F. ALLEN and P. V. N. MYERS, Pt. I. The Eastern Nations and Greece. By P. V. N. MYERS. Boston. Ginn & Co. 1888. pp. x. 369. Introd. Price. \$1.40.

THE plan of this book by President Myers of Belmont College, Ohio, is certainly excellent. The first 150 pages contain an outline of the history and civilization of the Eastern Nations, while the remainder of Pt. I. is devoted to Greece. A useful feature of the book is the endeavour to show the connexion of events, and to present the history as a whole rather than as a collection of isolated facts. The prominence given to the Hellenic spirit as manifested in