

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](#)



Einleitung in die Altertumswissenschaft *Einleitung in die Altertumswissenschaft*. Herausgegeben von Alfred Gercke und Eduard Norden. 3 Vols. (I. xii + 588; II., viii + 432; III., viii + 444). Leipsic and Berlin: B. G. Teubner, 1910–1912. M. 26.

Leonard Whibley

The Classical Review / Volume 26 / Issue 03 / May 1912, pp 84 - 86

DOI: 10.1017/S0009840X00199718, Published online: 27 October 2009

Link to this article: http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract_S0009840X00199718

How to cite this article:

Leonard Whibley (1912). The Classical Review, 26, pp 84-86 doi:10.1017/S0009840X00199718

Request Permissions : [Click here](#)

epithet 'bonis' makes the compliment especially marked; also that there is a direct reference to the subject of the ode. Moreover, the parallel of the context between 4. 5. 1. and 1. 12. 49-50 is so close as strongly to support my argument. Each is an encomium to Augustus; in each he is compared to a heavenly constellation diffusing light; in 1. 12 he is addressed as 'Gentis humanae pater atque custos Orte Saturno,' in 4. 5 as 'Divis orte bonis, optime Romulae Custos gentis.' One or two instances can no doubt be found where 'ortus' stands alone as

= 'natus.' But normally 'ortus' = 'sprung from,' and requires an Ablative of Origin or some equivalent. L. and S. give 33 examples (including 7 from Horace) of 'ortus' in this sense followed by an Ablative construction, not one of its absolute use; while the example quoted against my case, viz., 'per dedecus ortum' in reality supports it, as this phrase = 'sprung from shame.' The substance, the context and the grammatical form all seem in favour of my view.

A. SLOMAN.

The Vicarage, Godmanchester.

REVIEWS

EINLEITUNG IN DIE ALTERTUMSWISSENSCHAFT.

Einleitung in die Altertumswissenschaft.

Herausgegeben von ALFRED GERCKE und EDUARD NORDEN. 3 Vols. (I. xii + 588; II., viii + 432; III., viii + 444). Leipsic and Berlin: B. G. Teubner, 1910-12. M. 26.

THE *Introduction to the Study of the Classics*, projected by the publisher to whom scholars owe so great a debt, written under the direction of Dr. Gercke and Dr. Norden by an admirable selection of specialists, has now reached its conclusion. The two first volumes were published at the end of 1910, and a second edition is already in preparation; the third volume has just appeared. The book has some fourteen hundred closely-printed pages, but the editors warn us that there are gaps in the subjects treated, that 'completeness would have been the death of their undertaking.' Among the sacrifices that have been made may be noted Geography as well as Industry, Trade, Slavery, and other subjects connected with the ordinary life of the ancients. While we may extend our sympathy to the Editors in their resolve to keep the work within strict limits of space, we may regret that the economy, public and private, of the Greeks and Romans could not be included. It is a subject in which knowledge is rapidly increasing, economic factors help the interpretation of history, and as there

are few text-books on the subject, a summary treatment of it would be especially useful. We may also regret that the use of the book for purposes of reference is not facilitated by a fuller and more detailed index.

For the preparation of a work, encyclopaedic in character, scientific in method, and yet severely restricted in length, German scholars have alike special advantages and special aptitudes. So much activity is displayed by the professors at the many German Universities, that independent works and learned periodicals cover every branch of Classical Study; and the German scholar has a power of selecting and digesting the material at his hand.

It will be best to give some account of the plan of the book, and of the different sections. The chapters have a bibliographical value, and thus further research is facilitated. There are adequate references to the literature, and, as is natural, the authors cited are mostly German, rarely French or English. Most of the chapters are followed by sections setting forth sources and materials of knowledge, and discussing particular problems. These sections are not the least valuable part of the book. In general the object of the writers seems to be to give results and points of view, and details come in as illustrations.

The encyclopaedic treatment does not exclude the personal equation, and the authors have been left free, for the most part, to express their own views, whether or not they conflict with the views expressed elsewhere in the book. This inevitably leads to some contradictions and some overlappings. Thus Dr. Kretschmer and Dr. Lehmann-Haupt argue that the Etruscans came to Italy by sea from the East, while Dr. Beloch as positively rejects this conclusion. There are similar differences on the ethnology of the Macedonians and on the identity of the Oxyrhynchus historian. There are other instances of repetition and divergence, but absolute uniformity could not have been attained without a sacrifice of freshness and individuality of treatment.

The book opens with a long discussion of *Methodik* by Dr. Gercke. The young student is properly warned against beginning the book with this chapter, for he might be daunted by its solidity. It contains much that is of interest on the materials and the methods of Classical Study, and Dr. Gercke covers a wide field with a sure knowledge; but the reflexion is suggested to the less methodical English mind that the metaphysics of scholarship, the discussion of the processes, inductive and deductive, that are employed, the partition of the relative spheres of imagination and logic, need not have been treated with such fulness. Further, while the chapter deals with the 'ancient book,' and with palaeography and interpretation, which are not treated elsewhere, a discussion of the methods applied in historical and archaeological investigation and in the study of language anticipates and is to some extent repeated in later chapters.

Dr. Kretschmer covers much ground in a small compass, and, in spite of the compression of his material, gives an account of the problems of language that is interesting and useful. His discussion of the Greek dialects sets clearly before the reader conclusions of great value for the ethnology of Greece. This is followed by the development of the *κοινή* and of the literary language. The history of Latin is treated in a similar way, and the influence of Etruscan is

demonstrated not only in borrowed words, but in the Roman system of names. A brief section on grammar follows. Metre is treated by Dr. Bickel, Greek Poetry by Dr. Bethe, Greek Prose by Dr. Wendland, and Roman Literature by Dr. Norden. The development of literary forms is traced, and the ancient authors are briefly characterised, but for the most part detail is avoided. Among the problems discussed at greater length is that of the Greek theatre. Dr. Bethe argues for a gradual development of the mechanical arrangements of the stage, as he did in the book he published some years ago.

In the second volume Dr. Pernice discusses the Private Life of the Greeks and Romans, limiting himself to the House, Dress, and the ceremonies connected with Marriage, Birth, and Death. Dr. Winter prefixes a short and useful history of Archaeological Research to his chapter on Greek Art. Roman Art is not treated. Dr. Wide's survey of Greek and Roman Religion is exceedingly valuable as a summary of results and opinions. He distinguishes clearly the different elements in Greek Religion and traces the development from primitive and savage cults to the establishment of the Olympian Pantheon: under Roman Religion he treats separately the native and the foreign deities. Dr. Gercke is responsible for the History of Philosophy, and Dr. Heiberg for that of the Exact Sciences and Medicine. It is due to the plan of the work that while the science of medicine is discussed in its different stages there is no account of medical practice.

The third volume is devoted to History and Antiquities: Greek History is divided between Dr. Lehmann-Haupt and Dr. Beloch, Roman History between Dr. Beloch and Dr. Kornemann, while Dr. Keil treats of Greek, and Dr. Neumann of Roman Political Antiquities.

English teachers may congratulate themselves that Dr. Lehmann-Haupt has become their colleague, and in his admirable chapter on Greek History to the battle of Chaeronea they may recognise his profound knowledge, his sound judgment, and his powers of exposition. He is not concerned to

give a narrative of the historical events: he selects the chief moments of Greek History for discussion. Some of the more important problems he considers at length in the appendix to his chapter, and in many cases he is able to refer for a fuller treatment to his own studies published in *Klio*. To the earliest period he applies the archaeological and ethnological evidence, which he interprets with breadth and sanity of view. It is gratifying to find that he accepts the principle that 'the traditions kept up by a people concerning their prehistoric past, even if they are in legendary form, are to be accepted as being in kernel historic, until they are proved otherwise.' Certain points of interest may be noted. He inclines on the whole to accept the constitution of Draco in Aristotle's *Constitution of Athens*, and the introduction of the lot by Solon, and he has much that is illuminating to say respecting the purpose and effect of Solon's laws.

Dr. Beloch has written on the Hellenistic period, to the knowledge of

which he has contributed so much that is valuable in his larger Greek History. He gives a brief and clear abstract of the course of events rather than a discussion of particular problems. It is characteristic of his work that he throws light and lays stress on economic factors (as, for example, on the distress of landed proprietors owing to the wars fought out in the Peloponnesus) and on the development of learning and science in the Alexandrian age.

In his Roman History he offers a contrast to Dr. Lehmann-Haupt in almost dismissing the legendary history of the origin of Rome and the kingly period. On the other hand, he emphasises the importance of Greek influence on the early state. For the rest he gives a straightforward narrative of the history of the Republic, as does Dr. Kornemann of that of the Empire.

Enough has been said to show that the book is a solid and valuable aid to the study of the Classics, well planned and well executed.

LEONARD WHIBLEY.

Pembroke College, Cambridge.

STAAT UND GESELLSCHAFT DER GRIECHEN UND RÖMER.

Staat und Gesellschaft der Griechen und Römer. Von U. VON WILAMOWITZ-MOELLENDORF und B. NIESE (Teil II., Abt. iv. I of *Die Kultur der Gegenwart*). I Vol. Pp. vi+280. Berlin and Leipsic: B. G. Teubner, 1910. M. 8.

To another encyclopaedic work, which proceeds from the same publisher, *Die Kultur der Gegenwart*, Dr. U. von Wilamowitz-Moellendorf and Dr. Niese contribute *Staat und Gesellschaft der Griechen und Römer*. Dr. Wilamowitz is fortunately not to be confined within the bonds of an encyclopædia. While Dr. Niese gave a brief chronicle and abstract of Roman History from its origins to the ends of the Western Empire in some 57 pages, Dr. Wilamowitz, who takes about 200 pages for his share, treats his subject very differently. His purpose is not to record the course of events, but to depict the political and social conditions that pre-

vailed at different epochs. To the history of Hellenic and Hellenistic civilisation is prefixed a survey of the origins of the Greek race and the gradual evolution of historical states. The materials for the *Kulturgeschichte* of the Greeks are meagre and incomplete: they must be gleaned from many fields, and though no references are given it is obvious how great has been the author's diligence in studying not only the literature but the inscriptions and products of art.

If the *Kultur der Gegenwart* is intended for the general reader in Germany, he will need a considerable knowledge of Greek History properly to appreciate this volume. For Dr. Wilamowitz is often less concerned to inform the ignorant than to deny current theories or to propound apparent paradoxes, which seem all the more dogmatic that the evidence on which they are based is not presented. The earliest section of his work, dealing with the prehistoric age, is perhaps less valuable and con-