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**The New Edition of Pauly's Encyclopaedia *Paulys Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Alterthumswissenschaft*, neue Bearbeitung, herausgegeben G. von Wissowa, (Metzler) Stuttgart. 1893—1894. Vol. I 2902 columns (Aal to Apollohrates). 30 Mk.**

J. E. Sandys

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one case of a trochaic caesura without a hephthemimeral caesura too. Mueller's example is iii. 191

frater Hagen Thapsumque securigerumque  
Nealcen.

In all the other cases cited by Mr. Summers there is a hephthemimeral caesura as well. It is clear that *egō* in viii. 158 cannot stand and we must adopt Mueller's *ego o* or make some greater change. Speaking of Valerius' style, Mr. Summers finds, peculiar to Valerius, 'a fulness and copiousness of expression which adds little to the meaning.' But surely this repetition of the thought is a marked feature of Vergil's style too, to which Henry in his voluminous and amusing commentary constantly calls attention, speaking of it as *theme* and *variation*.

The last section deals with the text in a judicious and conservative manner. ii. 641

cannot, I believe, be satisfactorily translated as it stands, nor does Mr. Summers make much of it. In vii. 156 we should surely read *pudore* with Baehrens (after Voss) for *pudori*, and thus at once restore sense and grammar. I have noticed a few examples of slight errors or misprints. At the bottom of p. 49 two more commas are needed to make the sense obvious. Twice the late Prof. Sellar has his name spelt Sellars, in the note on p. 21 *Mên* should be *Mene* or *Mênê*, and on p. 71 *uestu* is a misprint for *ueste*. It has naturally occurred to me to attempt to point out what I consider to be defects rather than to take up room with commendation, the former being a more useful if less gracious task, but I cannot conclude without expressing once more my sense of the great merit of Mr. Summers' work.

R. C. SEATON.

#### THE NEW EDITION OF PAULY'S ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

*Paulys Real-Encyclopädie* der classischen Alterthumswissenschaft, neue Bearbeitung, herausgegeben von G. Wissowa, (Metzler) Stuttgart. 1893—4. Vol. I 2902 columns (*Aal* to *Apollokrates*). 30 Mk.

PAULY'S *Real-Encyclopädie*, originally published in six volumes (1839—52), takes its title from its first editor, AUGUST PAULY (1796—1845), who was one of the staff of teachers at the Gymnasium at Stuttgart. The first volume of the original work appeared in 1839, and, after the death of Pauly, the last three volumes were edited by Teuffel (1820—78) and Walz (1802—1857), the former of whom completely recast the first volume for its second issue in 1864—6. A new edition of the whole work is now in preparation under the general editorship of Dr. Georg Wissowa, Professor of Classical Philology at the University of Marburg, who is already known as the editor of the second edition of Mommsen's *Handbuch der römischen Alterthümer*. He has secured the co-operation of nearly 120 experts in different departments of Classical learning; the work will be comprised in ten large volumes of about 1450 pages each, and will be completed in ten years.

The first volume, which has been published  
NO. LXXVI, VOL. IX,

in two parts, now lies before us. It is practically an entirely new work, and, owing to its thoroughness and completeness, deserves the warmest welcome from all who know the value of a comprehensive and absolutely trustworthy book of reference in the departments of Classical Mythology, Geography, Biography, History, Literature, Archaeology, Art and Antiquities. One of the many advantages of the new edition is that it includes all the names of persons of any historical importance whatsoever. Thus, under the heading of *Alexandros* we have no less than 107 persons of that name; under that of *Annius*, as many as 127 members of the *gens Annia*, including Milo and Marcus Aurelius. It does not profess to compete with what has been justly described by Mr. Tozer as 'that model of compendious learning,' Pape-Benseler's *Wörterbuch der griechischen Eigennamen*, which necessarily includes many names entirely unknown to fame. Thus Agamestor son of Laius (Apoll. Rhod. 2, 852), Agasicles of Sicyon (Pausan. 2, 10, 3), and Agathophanes of Cythnos (known by an inscription alone) are to be found in Pape-Benseler, but not in the new Pauly. Similarly, the Amaryllis of Theocritus, who lives in the *Pastoralia* of Longus, and is immortalized by Virgil and Milton, has apparently too shadowy an existence to find

a place in a *Real-Encyclopädie*. On the other hand, while only six of the name of Agatharchus are recorded in Pape-Benseler, as many as fifteen are distinguished in Pauly.

Among the most important articles in the present volume are *Achaia* (by Toepffer) with the most comprehensive account which has yet appeared of the constitution of the Achaean League; *Aetolia* (Wilcken); *Aegina* (Hirschfeld), *Amphictyonia* (Cauer); *Aeschines*, *Andocides* and *Antiphon* (Thalheim); *Alcibiades* (Toepffer), *Antiochus* (Wilcken and others); *Aeschylus* and *Alcaeus* (Dieterich), *Anthologia* (L. Schmidt), *Apollodorus*, the Greek 'grammarian' (thirty-one columns, by Schwartz); *Annaeus*, including Lucan and the Senecas (by several writers); *Alphabet* (Szanto and Joh. Schmidt); *Amazons* (Graef), *Altar* (fifty columns, by Reisch) and *Aphrodite* (fifty-eight, by Dümmler). Agriculture and Botany are well represented by an important article on *Ackerbau*, and by shorter notices of *Apfel* and *Anemone* (by Olck); Superstition, folk-lore &c. by *Aberglaube* (sixty-four columns, by Riess); and Greek Constitutional and legal antiquities are dealt with in numerous short articles (by Szanto and Thalheim). As an indication of the completeness of the work it may be noticed that the recondite question of the ἀμυγῆς βίβλοι in the Alexandrian Library, though mentioned by Tzetzes alone, is discussed in a column and a half, while even the *Anonymi* have eleven columns assigned to them. The articles in general, so far as I have consulted them, are written in a terse and clear, perhaps rather dry and decidedly 'objective' style, and are equipped with an abundance of references to ancient and modern authorities.

It is easy to find omissions in so large a range of references. Thus, in the articles on *Antiphon* and *Andocides*, one might have looked for some mention of M. Georges Perrot's *l'Éloquence Politique et Judiciaire à Athènes (les Précurseurs de Démosthène)*, and also of Professor Jebb's *Attic Orators from Antiphon to Isaeus*. In the article on *Alkidamas*, a reference might have been added to Mr. Cope's notice of that rhetorician in his articles on the 'Sophistical Rhetoric' (*Journal of Cl. and Sacred Philo-*

*logy*, iii 263—8). In the article on ἀνάκειον the statement that, in Aristotle's 'Αθ. πολ. 15 § 4, the reading is 'really' ἐν τῷ Ἀνακείῳ is inconsistent with the fact that Mr. Kenyon has since withdrawn that reading in favour of ἐν τῷ Θησειῳ, and has been followed in this by all subsequent editors, even Wilamowitz, who was once most eager for retaining Ἀνακείῳ, having now acquiesced in Θησειῳ (*Aristot. u. Athen*, i 266, note 17). Under *Anacreon*, [Plato's] *Hipparchus*, which is quoted as an authority for the poet's call to the court of the Peisistratidae, should now be supplemented by a reference to 'Αθ. πολ. 18 § 1. Lastly, under ἀδικίον we should expect some notice of Hyperides, in *Demosthenem*, col. 24, 15.

The work is very sparingly illustrated. The only cuts in this volume are a diagram explaining the use of the *abacus*, a map of the neighbourhood of *Amphipolis*, a small plan of *Akragas* which, though good for its size, is inferior to those published in Schubring's monograph and in Freeman's *Sicily*, a fairly large map of *Alexandria*, and lastly an excellent plan of the temple and precinct of *Amphiarrus* at *Oropos*. It is a matter of some regret that the cuts are so few; *amphora* and *altar* are completely unillustrated; and we fear that when, in the fulness of time, we reach the subject of *Vases*, we shall have to rely on other works of reference if we are to retain a vivid apprehension of all the variety of type that is characteristic of these interesting relics of antiquity. Let us hope that the publisher may repent, and that, some ten years hence, the success of the present work will have proved to be so great as to prompt him to produce, as a thank-offering at its close, a handsome supplementary volume of illustrations only, executed in the excellent style that is not unknown at Stuttgart.

Meanwhile, the work which has made so good a beginning fully deserves to find a place in the Library of every College in England and the United States, and also on the shelves of every scholar who desires to keep abreast with the latest results of modern research.

J. E. SANDYS.