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Dictionnaire Des Antiquités grecques Et Romaines d'après les textes et les monuments, contenant l'explication des termes qui se rapportent aux mœurs, aux institutions, à la religion, qua: arts, aux sciences, au costume, au mobilier, à la guerre, à la marine, aux métiers, aux monnaies, poids et mesures, etc. etc., et en général à la vie publique et privée des anciens. Ouvrage rédigé par une société d'écrivains spéciaux, d'archéologues et de professeurs, sous la direction de MM. Ch. Daremberg et Edm. Saglio, avec 3000 figures d'après l'antique, dessinées par P. Sellier et gravées par M. Rapine. Paris: Hachette. 1873–1887. Vol. I pt. 1 A. B. pp. 1–756. pt. 2 C. pp. 757–1703. large 4to (same size as Littré's French Dictionary, issued by the same firm). Each part 5 frs.

J. E. B. M.

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Finales, Conrécitives, Suppositives, Concessives, Comparatives, Temporelles, Relatives). A chapter on the Infinitive (*Proposition Infinitive*) follows. In this arrangement one recognises a sound principle—that Syntax should be based on a classification of sentences: whether the scheme of analysis adopted is the best possible may be open to doubt. But in general this part of the book deserves considerable praise, as an attempt to introduce into France a rational system of Syntax-teaching.

I append a few criticisms on miscellaneous points. The Optative in Greek is declared in a note to be nothing but an historical subjunctive. This doctrine should not be asserted without noticing that the Optative corresponds in usage quite as much to the present as to the imperfect subj. of Latin. Modern science recognises two distinct moods for Greek (see Brugmann in Iwan Müller).—*Dies me deficiat* is not synonymous, as an apodosis, with *Dies me deficiet*.—The interpretation of *Aen. IX. 288 Inque salutatim linquo (nox et tua dextera testis) quod nequeam lacrimas perferre parentis* which is assigned to Thurot, that *quod nequeam* ('je serais incapable') depends on *linquo* is not new, (Conington after Madvig).—Is it really a good thing for French boys to learn gender rules in German? The author has adopted the verses of Zumpt entire. His readers will be inclined to think the French language capable of such lyrical flights as

*Commune heisst was einen Mann
Und eine Frau bedeuten kann.*

E. A. SONNENSCHNEIN.

Syntaxe Latine par O. RIEMANN, viii. and 496 pp. Paris: Klincksieck. 4 frs.

THERE is no doubt of the author's competence to write a Latin Syntax. His 'Studies on the language and grammar of Livy,' prove that to any one who is acquainted with them. The same excellent scholarship is seen in this little book. There is much careful discrimination of the usage of particular authors and clear and full statement (with references to the particular passages) of the facts of Latin construction. But the method of exposition is somewhat defective. It is largely built on a comparison of the French and Latin text or idiom. There is no clearly visible and firm skeleton in the treatise. Little attempt is made to arrange, for instance, the usages of the subjunctive under leading conceptions and show their descent and collateral affinities. There are of course many differences among grammarians, but two main schools may be distinguished, those which take their cue from the forms, and those which take it from some abstract classification of the meaning. The former (e.g. Madvig) look to the case and to the mood for their points of grouping: the latter to the character of the qualification or of the sentence. As regards the treatment of case the former has generally prevailed: as regards the sentence the latter school (e.g. Kühner) is perhaps yet predominant. M. Riemann belongs to the latter, and so far I differ from him; and still more when he puts, e.g. as coordinate divisions the indicative, the potential (present and perfect subjunctive) and the 'mode irréel' (imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive). I have not noticed any special novelty of an important character, but some old errors, as I regard them, continue. E.g. he classes under one general head such very different datives as those in *locum castris capere* and *venire auxilio*; he has a vague dative of 'relation' which contains *oppidum primum est venientibus ab Epiro* and *id remedium timori fuit. Dicat (dixerit) aliquis* appears as potential without question of the frequency of the former or of the mood of the latter. Again

the historical infinitive receives no further explanation than that it is used to replace in narrations the imperfect indicative: and the gerund (gérondif) and verbal adjective in *-ndus* are treated together without any attempt to account for their parallelism. In the passages of Cæsar which M. Riemann as well as myself and others have converted into *orat. recto*, he has mistaken (as I once did) the meaning of *impune injurias tulisse* (B. G. i. 14, § 4) which is not 'suffered wrongs' but 'bore off' i.e. 'committed wrongs' (p. 343). I gladly add that the book is otherwise very accurate.

H. J. R.

DICTIONNAIRE DES ANTIQUITÉS GRECQUES ET ROMAINES d'après les textes et les monuments, contenant l'explication des termes qui se rapportent aux mœurs, aux institutions, à la religion, aux arts, aux sciences, au costume, au mobilier, à la guerre, à la marine, aux métiers, aux monnaies, poids et mesures, etc. etc., et en général à la vie publique et privée des anciens. Ouvrage rédigé par une société d'écrivains spéciaux, d'archéologues et de professeurs, sous la direction de MM. CH. DAREMBERG et EDM. SAGLIO, avec 3000 figures d'après l'antique, dessinées par P. Sellier et gravées par M. Rapine. Paris: Hachette. 1873-1887. Vol. I pt. 1 A. B. pp. 1-756. pt. 2 C. pp. 757-1703. large 4to (same size as Littré's French Dictionary, issued by the same firm). Each part 5 frs.

THE enterprising publishers, to whom we owe the magnificent editions of Duruy's History of the Greeks and History of the Romans, the History of Art in Antiquity by G. Perrot and Ch. Chipiez, and an excellent series of annotated editions of Greek and Latin classics, present the learned world in this stately quarto with a work worthy of the country of Saumaise, Héroult, and Montfaucon. No other nation as yet possesses anything approaching to it in beauty and completeness; it is absolutely necessary to every classical library and to every public library frequented by scholars or artists.

When the first *fascicule* (pr. 5 fr., containing 20 sheets of text and 189 engravings) appeared, it was hoped that three or four *fascicules* might appear in a year, and five or six years bring the work to completion. M. Renier, when offering to the Academy of Inscriptions, on 20 June, 1873, the first part, stated that the work had been set on foot, by Daremberg, twelve years before. Abbé Martigny's well-known Dictionary of Christian Antiquities was originally intended to form part of Daremberg's collection.

Among many criticisms, by competent judges, printed on the covers of successive parts, one, by A. Dumont, explains and excuses the slowness of publication: 'il a tout revu (he is speaking of M. Saglio), tout relu, vérifié ces milliers de notes, refondu un grand nombre d'articles pour assurer l'unité de l'ouvrage, sans compter tous ceux qui sont restés son œuvre exclusive.'

Many topics omitted in Smith's and Rich's dictionaries, find a place here, as mythology. The article *Alphabetum* by Lenormant is (as many others are) a complete treatise, occupying 30 pages, and illustrated by 11 plates. References, always at the foot of the page, are attached to each statement of the text, and a bibliography concludes each article. The writers are evidently masters of the literature of their subjects, and references are in general precise and made to the latest editions. Criticism of details would be out of place in dealing in a few lines with a work of vast labour; we would rather congratulate the editor and publishers on the acceleration of their pace (No. 6 appeared in 1879, No. 7 in 1880, No. 8 in 1882,

No. 9 in 1884, No. 10 in 1886, No. 11 completing the letter C and vol. 1 in this year), and purchasers on being able at last to bind the book. If future volumes are limited to about 800 pages, they will not remain, as vol. 1 has done, for fourteen years in drawers and cupboards. For one raid that has hitherto been made on this great storehouse of ancient learning, a hundred will be made in future.

J. E. B. M.

Monuments of Classical Antiquity (Denkmäler des Klassischen Altertums zur Erläuterung des Lebens der Griechen und Römer), edited by A. BAUMEISTER. Munich and Leipzig. 1884-87. Vol. I. 26 Mk.

THIS work, which has been little noticed, if at all, in English periodicals, has now reached its 37th part and the article 'Phigalia.' It will be convenient to deal here with parts 1-21 which constitute volume I. and contain the letters A—I. In the absence of any satisfactory Dictionary of Classical Antiquities the appearance of the work is of rather exceptional importance. The *Dictionnaire des Antiquités* of Daremberg and Saglio is indeed an excellent and elaborate book, but though begun in 1873 it has only reached the letter D. The new edition of Smith's *Dictionary of Antiquities* is not likely to be ready for some time, and revised editions of Dr. Smith's other Classical Dictionaries are not even in contemplation. Baumeister's *Monuments* is not, and apparently does not claim to be, a complete Dictionary of Antiquities, but it is so rapidly nearing completion, and its articles (which are lexicographically arranged) deal with so many subjects, that the archaeologist naturally turns to it as a tolerable substitute for a dictionary.

The great feature of the book is the illustrations. The idea seems to have been to bring together in a work of moderate extent and cost reproductions, accompanied by a series of articles, of all the more important ancient monuments that illustrate the Religion, Art and Custom of the Greeks and Romans. The text, though it does not often degenerate into mere 'writing to pictures,' hardly attempts to be exhaustive, for in many cases subjects are dealt with only from the artistic and archaeological standpoints, little reference being made to the information derivable from the literary sources. There is no systematic indication of Bibliography (as there is in Daremberg and Saglio), though most of the articles incidentally furnish a good many references to the literature of the subjects discussed. As a complete bibliography has not been aimed at, it is perhaps hardly necessary to record here such omissions as I have discovered, for instance in the article 'Abraxas' (on Gnostic Gems), where there is a reference to Matter and to an essay by Bellermann, but not to Mr. King's book; and in the article on River-gods ('Flussgötter') where no notice is taken of an important dissertation by Prof. Percy Gardner. Perhaps also the reader may legitimately complain that he is rather too frequently 'sent on' to complete his bibliographical researches in 'Marquardt' and 'Becker-Göll.'

Certain defects in the work appear to arise from an attempt to cover too much ground and, perhaps, from its limits not having been very clearly defined beforehand. The Editor not only admits many of the subjects usually found in Dictionaries of Antiquities but includes Mythology and Iconography, and, at a pinch, Geography and Biography. Besides dissertations on ancient art and custom we find articles on divinities, heroes and mythical person-

ages; articles on the portraiture of emperors, statesmen and poets; an article, mainly topographical, on the city of Athens, and even biographies of the minor sculptors. The Editor seems never to have quite set aside the notion of making his book a complete Dictionary of Antiquities, for he has admitted several articles which are not, and could not well be, illustrated by 'Denkmäler.' Thus, we find short dissertations on Banks and Bankers, on the use of Iron and the Exposing of Children. An almost inevitable result of attempting so much is that several of the articles are too brief and superficial to be of much practical usefulness to students. At the same time, there are in the work many articles of which the solid merit cannot be denied, and one feels grateful for a book that contains so much information not readily accessible elsewhere. The illustrated part of the work is, on the whole, satisfactorily carried out. Many of the monuments, especially the more important works in sculpture, are reproduced by photography. There are numerous engravings and some illustrations in colour. The form of the book is convenient, and the printing and paper are good, thus forming a pleasant contrast to the Lexicons of Roscher and Pauly. Even the archaeologist who has a good library at his command will find Baumeister's 'Monuments' a handy book to cite and to turn to for reference. To ordinary students of Classical Literature and Art who cannot afford and who have no inclination to get together the numerous and costly books which constitute an archaeological library this work may be cordially recommended. Each part costs 1s., which considering the ordinary price of such illustrated books is reasonable.

Among the more elaborate articles in the book may be noted 'Athens' by Dr. Milchhöfer; 'Architecture' ('Baukunst'), 'Sculpture' ('Bildhauerkunst'), 'Erechtheion' and 'Etruscan Antiquities' ('Etrurien') by Dr. Julius; 'Chorus' and 'Choregia' by Dr. B. Arnold; 'Siege-operations' ('Festungskrieg und Geschützwesen') by Dr. A. Müller; 'Flutes and Wind-organs' ('Flöten') by Dr. K. Von Jan; and 'Ilias' and 'Iliupersis' by the Editor.

The mythological articles have been undertaken by Dr. Baumeister himself. This task was, perhaps, almost too much for one man—and that man the editor of a dictionary—to accomplish in an entirely satisfactory manner. Some of the articles (for instance that on *Antinoos*), might certainly have been worked out more thoroughly; others, however, are fairly elaborate and painstaking. In point of fulness and learning the mythological part of this book cannot compare with Roscher's new Lexicon, though in the number and excellence of its illustrations as well as in its typographical arrangements Baumeister is decidedly ahead of Roscher. There are a few articles which might have been more liberally supplied with illustrations: 'Aphrodite,' 'Erinyen' (which is not illustrated at all), 'Europe,' 'Baumkultus,' 'Flussgötter.' The iconographical articles are interesting and useful, though it is to be regretted that the portrait-coins have been reproduced by engraving and not by photography. Numismatic wood-cutters almost invariably fail to catch likenesses, and Dr. Baumeister's eminent hands are no exception to the rule. Perhaps it might be found possible before the work is completed to furnish the reader with a series of portrait-coins of emperors reproduced by some photographic process. Some of the Greek Imperial coins with heads should also have been reproduced by photography: the engraving, for instance, of the coin of Mitylene accompanying the article 'Alkalos' is poor and misleading. 'Alexander the Great' is well illustrated by photographs, though,