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Stiftungen in der griechischen und römischen Antike.
Ein Beitrag zur antiken Kulturgeschichte von Berhard
Laum. I. Darstellung; II. Urkunden. Pp. x + 256, viii +
224. Leipzig: Teubner. M. 18, cl. M. 24.

W. H. D. Rouse

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au cours de nos dépouillements, c'est que tous les composés, presque sans exception, qui n'appartenaient pas en propre à la poésie, relevaient très étroitement de disciplines précises, du droit, de la religion, des professions ou des métiers.' His investigation, which extends over 200 large pages, is accordingly divided into chapters dealing with the compounds which were originally peculiar to (1) law, (2) religion, (3) agriculture and the arts and crafts; to these are added chapters on the compounds found in Latin poetry from the earliest times to Terence. The author has undoubtedly proved his theory in the main; in particular cases, however, it is sometimes hard to follow his lead. In his effort to force all compounds, apart from those of poetry, into his three categories, he has to account for such words as *misericors* and *nuper* as 'composés de l'agriculture et des métiers'! Yet on the whole the semasiological part of his work has been well done; a very praiseworthy feature is the fact that in every instance the context, in which the word under discussion occurs, is fully quoted.

As a linguist, however, the author is not so successful. *Homicida* (p. 22) is not developed from **hom'ni-cida* or **homi(ni)-cida*, but is an example of the substitution in composition of an *o*-stem for an *n*-stem, cf. Lindsay, *Lat. Lang.*, p. 364. Again, in discussing *mellificium* (p. 88), he talks of 'l'emploi du génitif au premier terme,' and his reference to Sommer's *Handbuch* in this connection is quite unintelligible! Of *beneficus* (p. 89) he says 'l'adverbe, premier terme du composé, reçoit la même valeur du substantif que prendrait l'adjectif au neutre'; and so on. His recognition of three chronological categories (p. 97), 'formations préhistoriques,' 'formations préhistoriques,' and 'formations littéraires,' is perfectly correct; but the actual disposal of his material is in several instances unconvincing.

With regard to new compounds formed by the poets the author makes many interesting suggestions, and shows that the differences in style between Livius, Ennius, Accius, and Pacuvius are largely reflected in the different

types of compound each employs. Plautus and Terence are compared and contrasted in the following words: 'Ainsi donc, tandis que Plaute use en toute liberté et avec son exubérante fantaisie de toutes les ressources d'expression du latin, qu'il mélange indifféremment les termes populaires, les mots savants, et les formations de la haute poésie, qu'il développe sans choix les divers types de composition propres à chacune de ces catégories du langage, Térence, au contraire, s'en tient rigoureusement aux termes reçus dans l'usage courant par la société délicate et lettrée.'

The lists of compounds found in early Latin poetry down to and including Terence are useful, and there is a complete index to all the words discussed in the text. The book is not entirely free from misprints, e.g. p. 101: *se(mi)-uncia* for *sem(i)-uncia*, and p. 204: *Umbr. manthraklu* for *mantrahklū*.

G. E. K. BRAUNHOLTZ.

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Stiftungen in der griechischen und römischen Antike. Ein Beitrag zur antiken Kulturgeschichte von BERHARD LAUM. I. Darstellung; II. Urkunden. Pp. x+256, viii+224. Leipzig: Teubner. M. 18, cl. M. 24.

THIS is a useful collection of the documents which describe charitable and other such foundations, with a German translation and analysis of the contents. The analysis is carried out with the usual minuteness; it is, in fact, over-elaborated, but that is pardonable in a book of reference, and with Indices and Table of Contents the student is able easily to find what he wants. However, few will want a page of discussion as to what a 'Stiftung' is. The local distribution, on the other hand, and the times at which such foundations were most common, are worth knowing: it is curious that the second century after Christ is by far the richest, and also B.C. the second is richest. We have also a list of all the founders' names, their rank and whatever can be said else about them; their motives are probed to the uttermost; the recipients are classified, and all details of administration. Latin foundations are far fewer;

a few Egyptian or Babylonian examples are thrown in.

W. H. D. ROUSE.

Dosithei Ars Grammatica: recensuit JOANNES TOLKIEHN. Pp. xviii + 109. Lipsiae: in aedibus Dieterichianis Theodori Weicher. M. 3.

THIS edition, cheap and handy, contains Greek and Latin on opposite pages: Dositheus's Latin grammar, written in Latin, and the Greek version of the same, obviously by the author. This comprises about half the work; then follow other chapters, some in Latin, some in Greek, with Greek or Latin examples. It is thus a work somewhat confused, but useful to those who wish to learn the ancient technical phrasing. There are also points of more general interest, as the sections on accent. There are several indices. The title to chapter v. should read: ΠΕΡΙ ΣΤΙΓΜΗΣ.

W. H. D. R.

A Handbook of Greek Sculpture. By E. A. GARDNER. New edition. Macmillan. 10s.

IT is twenty years since Prof. Gardner first published this book, and much work has been done in those years, with many new discoveries. Since then it has held its place as the standard handbook, and it has been reprinted several times with additions at the end. This is, however, a really new edition, rewritten, with the added matter put in its proper place, and brought up to date. There are a number of new illustrations. We congratulate the author on his work, and the publisher on his strength of mind in discarding the stereotyped pages at last.

W. H. D. R.

Outlines of Ancient History from the Earliest Times to the Fall of the Roman Empire in the West, A.D. 476. By HAROLD MATTINGLY, M.A., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. 1 vol. Crown 8vo. With 35 illustrations and 12 maps. Pp. xii + 483. Cambridge University Press, 1914. 10s. 6d. net.

THIS is the first of a series of three Outline Histories projected by the

Syndics of the Cambridge University Press. Fifty pages are given to the Asiatic States and Egypt, two hundred to Greece, and two hundred to Rome.

As Mr. Mattingly rightly says, the vastness of the period covered in so small a space precluded any possibility of high originality. All that could be done was to give a concise narrative of the facts, incorporating the results of the best work done by specialists in their various spheres. Mr. Mattingly has done this with judgment and skill. But it is not easy to see what purpose is served by such a book, however carefully prepared. It is too difficult for use in schools and too brief to be of much value to more advanced students of history. Five coin plates are the most valuable of the illustrations.

G.

Michele Jatta, Tombe canosine del museo provinciale di Bari. From *Römische Mitteilungen des Kaiserlich deutschen archäologischen Instituts*, vol. xxix. 8vo. 2 plates (coloured), 17 text figures. Pp. 36. Rome: Löschner, 1914.

THIS is a reprint of a short article which appeared in the *Römische Mitteilungen* of 1914 dealing with a class of Apulian vases well-known to students of ancient pottery; examples are to be found in many museums, and are at once recognised by the delicate pink which forms the principal feature in the polychrome decoration, both of the vase itself and of its plastic accessories—figures of Nike, Gorgoneia, and the like. The chief interest of the class is that it may throw some light, albeit a faint one, on the painting of the Hellenistic age, the remains of which are lamentably few. A comparison has been suggested, and the writer of the article is disposed to admit its force, with the wall decoration of the houses excavated at Delos, whence he thinks that the potters of Canusium may have drawn their inspiration: but it is difficult to weigh the claims of Delos against those, for instance, of Alexandria until more material evidence is forthcoming.

H. S. J.