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## The Articles on Classical Subjects in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* The Articles on Classical Subjects in the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica.' Eleventh Edition. Cambridge University Press, 1911.

L. W.

The Classical Review / Volume 26 / Issue 06 / September 1912, pp 204 - 205  
DOI: 10.1017/S0009840X00200401, Published online: 27 October 2009

**Link to this article:** [http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract\\_S0009840X00200401](http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract_S0009840X00200401)

### How to cite this article:

L. W. (1912). The Classical Review, 26, pp 204-205 doi:10.1017/S0009840X00200401

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not endeavoured to bring the Essays up to date by means of additional notes; no doubt this practice may be carried too far, but some reference to

Haeberlin's work on the Early Roman Coinage might well have been added on p. 317.

H. STUART JONES.

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THE ARTICLES ON CLASSICAL SUBJECTS IN THE  
*ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA.*

*The Articles on Classical Subjects in the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica.'* Eleventh Edition. Cambridge University Press, 1911.

THERE are in the Eleventh Edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* some hundreds of articles on Classical subjects, covering some thousands of pages. More than four hundred of these articles dealing with Greece and Rome and the other peoples of the ancient world have been sent for review. It is obvious that any detailed criticism of so great a mass of material, so varied in interest, is impossible. At best the reviewer cannot do more than record certain general impressions, after a survey of the whole and a closer examination of particular articles. The task has not been rendered easier by the form in which the articles have been submitted. They are on loose pages, some on thick paper, others on thin, some are proof-sheets with corrections marked on them, in some the pages are not consecutive. Many articles on Classical subjects have not been sent, others are incomplete.

The eleventh edition incorporates some matter from the tenth edition and some from the ninth. No indications are given of the date at which the articles were originally written, and the work offers a problem of stratification almost Homeric in its difficulty. Some articles published over thirty years ago are reprinted, some with modifications by later hands. It would be out of date to review to-day the work of Mark Pattison and Professor Sellar, of Sir Richard Jebb and Professor Lewis Campbell.

The variety of topics is great and includes the history of Scholarship and the biographies of Scholars, the geography, topography, and ethnology of the ancient world, the history and

antiquities, the religion, the art and archaeology, and the literature of the Greeks and Romans. It is probably impossible in an Encyclopaedia of this character to co-ordinate the work of different authors, to prevent overlapping or contradiction. When the subjects have once been assigned, the authors must be left to go their own way, with cross references as sign-posts or danger-signals. It is inevitable, for instance, that there should be repetition and variety of opinion on such a subject as the Homeric problem, which is treated from different points of view by Sir Richard Jebb, Dr. Monro, Dr. Giles, and Professor Myres. A most effective contrast is afforded by the choice of Professor Ridgeway as the author of the article 'Achaeans' and of Professor Myres as the author of the article 'Pelasgians.' Each writer states his view of the common problem, and refers politely to the other 'for another view than that here taken.'

To some extent uniformity has been secured by making one writer responsible for a number of articles on allied subjects. Thus Professor Ernest Gardner writes on Greek, Mr. Hogarth on Asiatic, and Mr. Ashby on Italian topography. Mr. E. R. Bevan is responsible for Macedonian and Hellenistic history. Professor Edward Meyer contributes much that is valuable on Persian and Oriental History. Dr. Giles writes on problems of philology and Professor Conway on the languages of Italy.

Some typical articles in different departments may be briefly considered. Sir John Sandys (who writes also some literary articles, as well as an account of Greek Law) in the article 'Classics' gives, besides a summary history of Scholarship, a survey of 'The Study of Classics in Secondary Education.'

In this he brings out many points of interest, such as Shakespeare's allusions to Classical teaching, the influence of the Jesuits in depreciating the subject-matter of the Classics and the recent history of Classical Study in France and Germany. In history Sir Arthur Evans gives a clear statement of results in his account of Crete, while Mr. Hogarth discusses Aegean civilisation. Mr. E. M. Walker (who writes also on 'Aegina,' 'Athenian Constitution,' and 'Theopompus') contributes an admirable article on Greek History. His main purpose is to indicate problems and to discuss points of view and authorities. He shows much analytic and critical power and a judicious estimate of sources. Professor Conway and Mr. Stuart Jones write on Roman History, basing their narrative on the excellent survey which Professor Pelham wrote for the ninth edition. Religion is not treated with the same fulness as other branches of study. Dr. Farnell and Mr. Bailey write lucidly of Greek and Roman Religion, but their accounts are too brief to deal adequately with the problems, and the articles on the separate deities and cults are in great part too slight to compensate. Many of the articles on literature are taken, with more or less modification, from the

ninth edition. Sir Richard Jebb's compendious sketch of Greek Literature has had brief allusions to recent discoveries added, but even so it seems rather antiquated. His article on 'Pindar' is left unaltered save for a reference in the footnotes to the new poems in the papyri. Professor Postgate and others have revised the work of Professor Sellar, which has an impression of greater freshness. Mr. A. C. Clark in a short space discusses with admirable judgment the life and works and style of Cicero and gives a useful account of the manuscripts and a history of the criticism of the author.

The impression left by a survey of the articles is that, while there is much that is valuable, there is much that is ordinary and commonplace. The scholar will, in most of the articles he consults, desire fuller references than he will find in most of them. The uninstructed reader will find some excellent articles, which present the results of research in a clear and interesting form, and a multitudinous host of short articles which give the familiar facts compressed into that form of intellectual pemmican usual in dictionaries of universal scope.

L. W.

## VERSION

### A SHROPSHIRE LAD.

BE still, my soul, be still; the arms you  
bear are brittle,  
Earth and high heaven are fixt of  
old and founded strong.  
Think, rather—call to thought, if now  
you grieve a little,  
The days when we had rest, O soul,  
for they were long.

Men loved unkindness then, but light-  
less in the quarry  
I slept and saw not; tears fell down,  
I did not mourn;  
Sweat ran, and blood sprang out, and  
I was never sorry;  
Then it was well with me, in days  
ere I was born.

### TA MIKPA MTΣTHPIA.

εὐφήμει, φίλε θυμέ· φέρεις εὐθραυστά τοι  
ὄπλα·  
ἢ πάλαι ἐστήρικτ' οὐρανός, αἶα πάλαι.  
μὴ στένε δὴν· φρόντιζε μὲν οὖν ὅσσ'  
ἤματα μακρὰ  
ξυνήν ἠγάγομεν, θυμέ, δι' ἠσυχήν·

βῶλος ἐγὼ τότ' ἀμαυρὸς ἑών, οὐ θνητὰ  
διώμμαι  
δάκρυ', ἀνάληπτον δ' ἀγριότης μ'  
ἔλαθεν·  
αἰμ',—ἐμοῦ οὐδ' ἔψαν',—ἀνεκήκιε καὶ  
ῥέεν ἰδρῶς  
ἄσπετος, ἀλλ' ἔτ' ἔην δλβιος, οὐ γὰρ  
ἔφυν.