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Pauly's Real-Encyclopädie Der Classischen Altertumswissenschaft *Pauly's Real-Encyclopädie der Classischen Altertumswissenschaft*. Neue Bearbeitung begonnen G. von Wissowa ... herausg. von W. Kroll. 14ter. Halbband. 1 vol. 10 × 6³/₄. Cols. 1473–2880. Stuttgart: J. B. Metzler, 1912.

G. F. Hill

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Prose' which really do not bear a prose translation at all. Of course it is quite obvious—now that it has been done by Professor Hardie—that where Thackeray thinks like Horace he is best put into a Horatian dress. (It would be interesting to reverse the experiment and see what English verse could be put into Latin prose. But perhaps living originals might complain that this was going beyond the bounds of fair criticism.)

As one reads a collection like this, it is impossible not to regret the growing tendency among classical teachers to think less and less of composition in Latin and Greek. Surely it is the very way to recommend Latin and Greek to clever and cleverish boys who are not going to be 'serious students' or Professors and Researchers, but who when their critical intelligence has later developed itself will profit immensely by having been grounded in the classics. Such are pleased by the opportunity of making something for themselves: and of competing with others in the making of it, which is a stronger and an equally legitimate stimulus. They are babes in relation to the classics, and composition should be their milk. Instead, they are fed with *véchauffés* of literary criticism, which they are generally too young to understand, and only repeat by rote; or with highly unappetising scraps of what should be meat for such grown men as like it—a cold collation (before they can collate) of rival palaeographical and ethnological theories: the ingenious (and perhaps epoch-making) speculations of one Professor about the genesis of the *Iliad* and another about the origin of the Romans. Yet if cramming facts is a weary business, what about cramming theories?

A. D. G.

A History of Greek Sculpture. By RUFUS B. RICHARDSON. 1 vol. 8vo. Pp. 291. Illustrations, 132 (photographic process-blocks). New York, Cincinnati, Chicago: American Book Co., 1911. \$1.50.

THIS is a brief summary—even briefer than it appears at first glance; for when the preliminary matter and illustrations

are allowed for, it contains barely 200 pages of text. It is evident that, in treating the subject on such a scale, either severe compression or selection must be practised. Prof. Richardson leans towards the method of compression; and in so doing he often includes rather too much—more than is easy to follow, or than is necessary for the appreciation of the main outlines. It is inevitable that any writer on such a subject should make use of the work of his predecessors; but the result in this case too often tends to give the effect of a mere compilation. A fuller and more direct description of fewer statues and reliefs would perhaps have been more helpful to the general reader and to the elementary student, for whom the book is apparently intended. Nor does the author himself escape some confusion, for instance when he says that 'the powerful torso sometimes identified with Hephaistos of the east gable (of the Parthenon) is really Poseidon of the west gable,' or that the Farnese Diadumenos is the best of all copies of the Polycleitan statue; without further comment or explanation, this last statement will bewilder a student with any sense of style. The numerous illustrations have the advantage of including several that are not too familiar.

E. A. GARDNER.

PAULY'S REAL-ENCYCLOPÄDIE
DER CLASSISCHEN
ALTERTUMSWISSENSCHAFT.

Pauly's Real-Encyclopädie der Classischen Altertumswissenschaft. Neue Bearbeitung begonnen von G. WISSOWA . . . herausg. von W. KROLL. 14ter. Halbband. 1 vol. 10×6 $\frac{3}{4}$. Cols. 1473–2880. Stuttgart: J. B. Metzler, 1912.

THIS half-volume, completing the seventh volume, takes us from *Glykyrrhiza* to *Helikeia*. Among the longer articles may be mentioned *Gnosis*, *Gnostiker* by Bousset; *Γραμματεῖς* by Schulthess; *Grammatik* by Gudeman; *Gymnasium*, etc., by Jüthner; *Hamilkar*, *Hannibal*, *Hasdrubal* by Lenschau; *Haruspices* by Thulin; *Hekataios* by Jacoby. Omitting the usual compliments, which in the case of this great

work are almost an impertinence, we note the following small points. *Gongylos*: reference should have been made to J. P. Six's article in *Numism. Chron.* 1894 pp. 317 ff. *Gorgion*, dynast of Gambrium circa 399 B.C. (Xenophon, *Hellen.* III. i. 6; Head, *Hist. Num.*² p. 528) is omitted. *Gras* king of Idalium and *Gorgos* of Salamis in Cyprus are also omitted, although the latter is known from Herodotus. One of the most curious omissions is *Hadrianeia*, a city in Mysia distinct from *Hadrianoi pros Olympon*. *Haimilion* is another name that is wanting; though whether that is really a place-name may be doubted (see Babelon et Reinach, *Recueil général*, I. p. 26). The article on *Helene* does not take sufficient account of her relations with the Dioscuri in Asiatic cults (see for instance Perdrizet in *B.S.A.* iii. 163). Under *Gulussa* there is no mention of the decree from Delos in his honour (*J.H.S.* xi. p. 259). The Alexandrian form of sphinx with uræus tail should have been mentioned in the article *Gryps*; and the numismatic evidence on cock-fighting at festivals at Damascus in the article *Hahnenkämpfe* (there was something of the same sort at Neapolis in Samaria). The article on *Harpassa* by Bürchner is an exception to the general rule that the numismatic evidence is not appreciated.

G. F. HILL.

NATURSAGEN.

Natursagen: eine Sammlung naturdeutender Sagen Märchen Fabeln und Legenden, herausgegeben von OTTO DÄHNHARDT. Bd. III. Tiersagen, Thiel I. und II. M. 8, cloth M. 10.50, each. Teubner, 1910 and 1912.

THIS is a very important work, as we have said in noticing the earlier volumes. There is a vast amount of matter in it, well arranged for use, and not to be found in convenient form elsewhere. The scope of the *Classical Review* does not admit of a detailed examination of its contents, but it is obvious to all who have followed the developments of late years, that the study of myth and legend in general is a necessary introduction to the study of Greek myth and

legend. There is not much that bears more closely on our subject. A legend from Malta describes how the Dolphin used to carry men on its back (225). Many curious things are told of the origin of fire and its guardians: all sorts of creatures have the credit of bringing it down. The nightingale is a transformed man, who ever laments for a lost friend (386) or lover (390), or she is a slandered wife who proclaims her innocence (400). Many other episodes recal the material of which classical myths are made: but there is no direct allusion to them, although there is occasional allusion to Christian saints or beliefs. But the world we here move in is that beast world in which fables grow up; and several of Aesop's are to be found. Some of the ancient fables dealt with are Hare and Tortoise, Hares and Frogs, Birds choosing a King, Bat and Cat, the Greedy Fox, the Wolf and the Ass, the Bees' Sting, King of the Frogs. This section is important for the history of the Beast Fable; in more than one case the author's combinations lead him to infer that the Greek form is the oldest.

W. H. D. R.

GREEK STORIES.

The Sunset of the Heroes. By W. M. L. HUTCHINSON. Illustrated by Herbert Cole. Dent.

Greek Legends. By M. A. Hamilton. Illustrated. Clarendon Press.

How happy are the children of to-day, sua si bona norint! Either of these books would have delighted certain children we could tell of, how many years ago! Miss Hamilton describes Theseus, Perseus, Heracles, the Argonauts, the Trojan War, and other such staple themes, in an unpretending style. Miss Hutchinson's book is more ambitious. She gives in a connected narrative the history of the Trojan War after the Iliad, and very well she does it. The pictures are delicate—too delicate perhaps in the modern fashion, but never mind: it is a delightful gift book, and its stories are not to be met with everywhere.

W. H. D. R.