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Plataea

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Kühner, vol. i 2, p. 280, where the examples given are Φαίλιος, Κρατίος, and Αισχίνης, Λεπτίνης. (Παρίνας and Παράτιος may thus exist side by side as parallel forms with penultimate syllables of different quantity.)

English scholars who, in dealing with Demosthenes, have hundreds of times said

Leptínes, may rest assured that in that pronunciation they have the approval of Lobeck, as well as of Blass, and may confidently continue to say *Leptínes* for the future.

J. E. SANDYS.

PLATAEA.

IN reply to Mr. Grundy's note in the last number of the *Classical Review* (April 1898, p. 161 *sq.*) I most willingly acknowledge that in his monograph on Plataea (p. 7 *sq.*) his reference to the rock-cut graves does not, strictly interpreted, bear the construction which I put on it. There is nothing in Mr. Grundy's language to show that he supposed the graves in question to be those of the men who fell in the battle. I was therefore wrong in assuming that he thought they were so, and I beg him to accept my sincere expression of regret at having attributed to him an opinion which, it appears, he does not hold.

On all other points Mr. Grundy's explanations fail to convince me that I have misapprehended him, or that my attitude, not certainly of incredulity, but of criticism and reserve, towards his topographical theories was other than well founded.

(1) As to the supposed 'Pass No. 2' over Mt. Cithaeron, Mr. Grundy is mistaken in saying that the Austrian map shows a road going over Cithaeron from *Vilia*. His eye has deceived him. The line which he takes to be a road is merely the upper part of a stream which comes down from (but naturally does not cross) the mountain. The stream, Mr. Grundy will observe, is continued below the village and forms a tributary of the *Kokinopotamos*. Its line is quite distinct from that of the road which is shown running, as Mr. Grundy correctly says, from a point south of Eleutheræ to *Vilia*. If on looking again at the map Mr. Grundy still feels any doubt about this, his doubt will be at once dispelled on consulting the larger and far better map of the French Survey, where the stream is indicated in a way not to be mistaken. In its bed a spring (*Source*) is marked, and an aqueduct is indicated by a dotted line coming down from the spring to the village.¹

¹ In case Mr. Grundy should imagine that this dotted line marks a road rather than an aqueduct, I

But in the French, as in the Austrian, map there is no trace of a road crossing the mountain at this point.

Why, by the way, does Mr. Grundy speak of the Austrian map as 'the map of the Austrian survey'? Such language, he will admit on reflexion, might easily mislead readers who do not know that there never has been any survey of Greece as a whole except the French one of 1829-1831; that the map based on that survey (*Carte de la Grèce*, Paris, 1852) is still the only fairly trustworthy one that we possess; and that the Austrian map is substantially a reduction of the French one, embodying, it is true, some new material, but marred by such monstrous blunders (Locris, *e.g.* is called Phthiotis, Eleusis appears in Boeotia, and, *incredibile dictu*, Delphi in Attica) as to render its testimony always open to suspicion except where it either follows the French map or is confirmed by independent evidence. It is surprising that in his recent note as well as in his monograph on Plataea (p. 45) Mr. Grundy should have thought it worth while to refer seriously to this untrustworthy map without checking it carefully by a comparison with its French original. In the present case, though the Austrian map happens not to be incorrect, the larger scale of the French map would have saved Mr. Grundy from the mistake into which he has fallen.

The 'tracks of wheels deeply worn in the limestone rock' which Mr. Grundy describes as visible 'a little to the west of *Kriekouki*' may or may not be good evidence of the existence of the pass for which he contends. Not having seen them I cannot pronounce an opinion. That they exist as Mr. Grundy will ask him to notice, (1) that the line begins at the spring and ends at the village; (2) that roads on the French map are regularly represented by continuous, not by dotted, lines; and (3) that on the same section of the map a similar dotted line in the neighbourhood of Eleusis is identified as an aqueduct by the legend *Aqueduc*.

describes them I have no doubt; but as they are admittedly near *Kriekouki*, it seems quite possible that they belong to an ancient road which crossed Cithaeron, not by Mr. Grundy's supposed 'Pass No. 2,' but by the well-known ancient pass of Dryos-Kephalai, the modern highroad through which actually traverses, as Mr. Grundy is aware, the village of *Kriekouki*. Even if, as Mr. Grundy thinks, the wheel-marks point into another pass to the west of Dryos-Kephalai, it would still have to be proved that this rather than Dryos-Kephalai is the direct route from Athens to Plataea.

A better argument, perhaps, in support of 'Pass No. 2' might have been derived by Mr. Grundy from Baedeker's small map of Greece published to accompany the 1893 edition of his *Griechenland*. Here the road, which the Austrian map shows running from near Eleutherae to *Vilia*, is represented as continued further to the west, then crossing Cithaeron and bending back eastward so as to join the Dryos-Kephalai road above *Kriekouki*. As Baedeker's guide is in general eminently trustworthy (the late admirable German scholar H. G. Lolling, who was mainly responsible for it, probably knew Greece better than any man of our generation), this route has accordingly been marked on my own maps of Attica and Boeotia, but I cannot vouch for it from personal knowledge. If the road is correctly indicated, it may cross Cithaeron either by Mr. Grundy's 'Pass No. 2' or by his 'Pass No. 3'; the map is on too small a scale to admit of certainty on this point. It is to be wished that some classical student in Greece would visit this part of Cithaeron and clear up the matter. He should ascertain not only whether 'Pass No. 2' exists, but further whether, supposing it to exist, the nearest road from Athens to Plataea goes by it rather than, as I incline to believe, by the pass of Dryos-Kephalai.

(2) As to the question of the 'Island' I see no reason to modify in any respect what I have already written on the subject. My difficulties in accepting Mr. Grundy's theory were and are two. The first is that the streams which flow on either side of the supposed 'Island' do not meet until far down in the plain, and that therefore the resemblance of the place to an island is not striking. That

the streams do not meet until far down in the plain, or at least that they did not do so when he saw them a few years ago, is admitted by Mr. Grundy himself, but he suggests that they may have met further up at an earlier time. Leake's map of Plataea, he says, 'shows that these streams did join one another in his time close to the foot of the *vῆσος* indicated.' Here again I am reluctantly obliged to differ from Mr. Grundy. In Leake's map the streams appear to me to meet clearly and indubitably, not at the foot of the ridge which Mr. Grundy identifies as the 'Island,' but far down in the plain. Even if it were otherwise I should attach but little weight to the circumstance. Leake spent only part of two days at Plataea, and his map, which covers a great area, cannot pretend to accuracy of detail.

My second objection to Mr. Grundy's 'Island' is that the ridge which he would identify as such is twice or thrice as far from the Asopus as Herodotus says the 'Island' was. (By the Asopus I mean of course the stream which, as Mr. Grundy says in his monograph, p. 45, 'is conspicuously the main stream,' and which was invariably pointed out to him by the natives as the Asopus.) The truth of this objection is not disputed by Mr. Grundy. His present proposal to take the name Asopus from what, in his own words, 'is conspicuously the main stream' and to transfer it to a tributary which would suit his theory better, is not one that commends itself to me.

(3) To Mr. Grundy's theory that only the north-west corner of Plataea—the corner now cut off by an inner fortification-wall—was the city besieged by the Peloponnesians in the fifth century B.C., I have objected that this inner wall is later than the fifth century, indeed later than almost all the rest of the walls. Mr. Grundy assents, but argues that this late wall may perhaps occupy the site of an earlier one. No doubt it may, but the reason Mr. Grundy gives for thinking that it does so (namely that the wall is of the same thickness as the others) seems to me far too slight to allow any stress to be laid on it.

J. G. FRAZER.