The Classical Review

<http://journals.cambridge.org/CAR>

Additional services for *The Classical Review*:

Email alerts: [Click here](#)

Subscriptions: [Click here](#)

Commercial reprints: [Click here](#)

Terms of use : [Click here](#)

Kenyon and Bells British Museum Papyri: Facsimiles.
Vol. iii. London: H. Froude and Others, 1907. Folio. With
100 collotypes. £3 3s.

A. S. Hunt

The Classical Review / Volume 22 / Issue 04 / June 2008, pp 133 - 133

DOI: 10.1017/S0009840X00001578, Published online: 27 October 2009

Link to this article: http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract_S0009840X00001578

How to cite this article:

A. S. Hunt (1908). The Classical Review, 22, pp 133-133 doi:10.1017/S0009840X00001578

Request Permissions : [Click here](#)

positive and complex religion to a primitive philosophy of nature, as the author does, when he conjectures 'that according to the Etruscan belief the rose colour of the dawn, as forerunner of the light, was mother of the sun.' However the author has made an interesting and valuable contribution to Etruscan studies.

F. GRANGER.

Kenyon and Bell's British Museum Papyri: Facsimiles.
Vol. iii. London: H. Froude and Others, 1907.
Folio. With 100 collotypes. £3 3s.

THE third volume of the Catalogue of Greek Papyri in the British Museum, of which a notice appeared in the *Classical Quarterly* for October, is accompanied, as were its predecessors, by a splendid series of facsimiles. These are issued separately in a portfolio, and consist of one hundred admirably executed collotype reproductions, which leave but few decades unrepresented between the middle of the second century B.C. and the end of the sixth A.D., and include also a few specimens of seventh and early eighth century writing. The most serious lacuna is to be found in the fifth century, which is illustrated by a solitary example. For some obscure reason documents of that period have until recently been remarkably scarce; fortunately the discoveries at Oxyrhynchus will make good this deficiency. To the student of early Greek palaeography the new series of plates supplies material of the utmost value. The authorities of the British Museum have in this direction set an excellent example, which in view of the growing importance of papyrological research might with advantage be more widely imitated.

A. S. HUNT.

A STATEMENT is made by WILLIAM AITON in his '*Treatise on the origin, qualities, and cultivation of moss earth*' (Glasgow, 1805) that Archimedes in building his big ship had to send to Britain for one of his masts.

Now in Athenaeus, vol. i. Bk. E, marginal page 208 (Dindorf edition, 1827), we read that 'The first and second masts were (easily) procured, but the third mast was found with difficulty by a swineherd in the mountains of the Bruttii (*Bperrias*, v.l. *Bperavlas*, *Bperavlas*), and an engineer of Tauromenium brought it down to the sea.'

No good text (Teubner's last edition included) retains the reading *Bperavlas*, and it is clear from the context that the mast was found on the mainland of South Italy, (where a tall species of pine called the Calabrian pine still grows, I am informed, in Calabria and the Bruttii country,) and was brought down to the sea-shore and thence carried across the Strait of Messina. It is highly improbable that, if trees of the requisite height grew so close to Syracuse on

the mainland, Archimedes would have sent to Britain, supposing that there was any timber trade at that early date between Britain and Italy. Has this legend found its way into any other works bearing on the early trade of the British Isles with the Continent, and is there any other authority besides the various reading in Athenaeus for the statement made by Mr. Aiton?

H. T. FRANCIS.

The Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria. By G. DENNIS. London: J. M. Dent. 2 vols. n.d. (1907?). (Everyman's Library.) Cloth, 4s.

A REISSUE of this well-known work in so handy a form would be most acceptable were it not for the fact that it is reprinted from the first edition of 1848, and not from the thoroughly revised second edition, which appeared thirty years later, and which is still, no doubt, protected by the Copyright Acts.¹ It thus does not embody the results of Mr. Dennis' latest researches, and omits the descriptions, *e.g.*, of several tombs at Corneto which were discovered in the intervening thirty years, and one or two chapters which were added to the second edition. Of this fact, however, no hint, so far as I have been able to discover, is given, either by Professor W. M. Lindsay in the editor's preface, which he contributes (at the end of which both the editions are cited), or elsewhere in the course of the work. Such a proceeding is hardly fair either to the author himself nor to the public, who may (as happened to the present writer) meet with unpleasant surprises when they attempt to use it as a guide on the spot. Professor Lindsay's remark that 'since it was written a good deal has been added to our knowledge of the subject' is true in a sense which he can hardly have intended.

T. A.

NEW EDITIONS.

WE are glad to see that Miss Harrison's *Prolegomena to the Study of Greek Religion* (Cambridge University Press) has appeared in a second edition. A cheap edition of Munro's translation of Lucretius has been published by Bell (5s.), and the Greek text of Prof. Mackail's *Selections from the Anthology* has been printed separately in a pocket edition (Longmans, 2s. cl., 3s. 11th. net). Prof. Burrows's *Crete* has also gone into a second edition, or rather a reprint with a few pages added to bring in the latest results. Apparently scholars are not content with the Cnossian palace as labyrinth, for another labyrinth is here suggested in a large *tholos* or 'underground Bull temple' (p. 245). The appendix contains some new evidence as to dating the remains, and a comparison of ancient Servian pottery with Cretan.

¹ The third edition of 1883 is, as far as I am aware, a reissue of that of 1878.