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Schuckburgh's Herodotus *Herodotos VI. With Introduction, Notes and Maps.* by E. S. Shuckbukgh, M.A. (Pitt Press Series.) Cambridge: 1889. 4s. 6d. Herodotos IX. 1–89 ditto. 1887. 3s. 6d.

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schol.) *σάκος σάκει προβελύμην* as locking shield upon the shield that formed the layer in front, just as was done in the *συνασπισμός* of later times.

There are some excellent notes on *βλήο* (N 288) and in the very difficult *προκρόσσας* in *Ξ*. 36. By the way it may be noticed that the ladies of the Homeric period had no combs; at least *Ηρα* (*Ξ* 176) combs her tresses with her fingers, which recalls the Tragic periphrasis for fingers, *κτένες χερῶν*. Is it more likely that the cestus of Aphrodite (*κεστὸν ἱμάντα*) was a leathern girdle ornamented with a pattern of *punctures* rather than *embroidered*? Such a form of ornament is, I believe, common among modern savages. From l. 214 it seems to have represented

the *ταινία μαστῶν* of later times rather than the *ζώνη*. In *Σ* 373 one hardly sees why Dr. Leaf takes *τρίποδες* = tables, instead of caldrons, the usual meaning of the word in the *Iliad*. Nor do we feel quite satisfied with his explanation of *πυθμῆνι* in 375. Can the fact that we so often get the form *τείνω* = *τίνω* in Inscriptions lend any support to *νείσσοντο*, the MS. reading for *νίσσοντο* in *Σ*. 568?

In conclusion let us again congratulate Dr. Leaf on having achieved one of the most remarkable pieces of scholarship attempted for many years in England, and may we express the hope that he will advance into fresh fields of Homeric study.

WILLIAM RIDGEWAY.

SCHUCKBURGH'S HERODOTUS.

Herodotos VI. With Introduction, Notes and Maps. By E. S. SHUCKBURGH, M.A. (Pitt Press Series.) Cambridge: 1889. 4s. 6d.
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THE Eighth Book of Herodotus by the same editor has not come to hand; but, to judge by the Preface to the first volume cited above, is drawn up on the same lines as the books under review, and no doubt with equal care and success. The separate publication of a section of the Ninth Book was presumably dictated by the exigencies of education or of examination, and the editor has apparently had in view all along the needs of comparative beginners. The aids afforded to the beginner are almost too generous; there will be little left for his master to do but to see that he gets Mr. Shuckburgh by heart! His comprehension of the story in Herodotus is assisted by an English analysis inserted in the text, almost chapter by chapter, as well as by an historical Introduction (pp. ix.—xl. in the case of Book VI., ix.—xxvi. in the case of book IX.) An *Historical and Geographical Index*, consisting of short articles on the proper names occurring in the text, supplements the *Introduction*, and leaves the editor free to devote the *Notes* mainly to points of grammar and scholarship. Some notes on the text are inserted as a separate article. The edition of Book IX. contains an Appendix (after Abicht) on the Dialect. From this account of the edition it will be obvious that, assuming the notes and so forth to be

sound and pointed, these little volumes viewed as school-books leave very little to be desired, according to the English practice of reducing oral instruction to mere discipline. A painstaking passman too might, with one of these volumes in hand, dispense with a 'coach,' and almost with that *bête noire* of his—a lexicon.

It is fair to add that the editor holds up a sound standard of historical criticism in his introductions, by the employment of the supplementary sources, of which good examples are to be found in the figure of the *τρικάρηνος ὄφις* and in the translation of Pausanias' account of the picture of Marathon in the Poecile Stoa. The grammatical notes appear on the whole admirable, Mr. Shuckburgh having a quick sense for moods and tenses. More advanced students would find his textual notes worth consulting, e.g. the defence of *ἐξοδίῃσι* in VI. 56, and of *τε καὶ ἐδόθη* in IX. 80, and would be interested in the citations from Polybius *passim*: they will not however learn much from the editor's historical notes and criticisms, which at times indeed may mislead or puzzle young and old. To confine the instances to the notes on Book VI.: 'Ephesos' p. xxx. is an obvious misprint for 'Ephoros,' and 599 B.C. on p. 243 should obviously be 549 B.C. (overthrow of the Medes): but 451 B.C. given as the date of the 'so called Peace of Kimon,' p. 207, suggests a grave doubt as to a possible confusion in the editor's mind between the truce with Sparta of c. 451 B.C. and the supposed treaty with Persia, vari-

ously dated but never, I believe, assigned to 451 B.C., the year before Kimon's last great expedition to the East. It is very startling to be told that 'from Aegina the first Greek commercial centre in Egypt, Naukratis, was established,' and not less startling to find Megakles, the bridegroom of Agariste of Sikyon, represented as grandson of Megakles the opponent of Peisistratos, pp. 235, 236. Mr. Shuckburgh is not a safe guide in regard to the Alkmaeonidae; he apparently thinks that Xanthippos by descent belonged to that family (p. xxxvi.). The notes on Athenian constitutional matters leave something to be desired. Olneis, p. 187, is only a misprint, but the remarks on the Kleisthenic reforms and on the position of Strategi and Archons are not adequate or correct; and the notes on the date of the Plataean alliance, p. 167, are unsatisfactory. The first note seems to incline to the conventional date 519 B.C. and does not fairly state Grote's argument for 509 B.C. or thereabouts: the second note treats the conventional date as doubtful and gives practically Grote's argument against it. To describe the Spartan kingships as a 'double monarchy' is obviously inexact, and courts of 'international arbitration' is an overstatement for the institutions of Artaphernes in Ionia. That the Ionian Amphiktyony was religious and had 'nothing in common with a political league' (p. xiii.) is an aberration, which the note on p. 89 partially corrects. The antithesis is, however, not strictly applicable. 'Der Schwerpunkt des Alterthums ruhte in dem Gedanken dass politische und religiöse

Interessen zusammenfielen.' This statement of Nissen's is only unsatisfactory inasmuch as it takes the conscious antithesis of 'politics' and 'religion' for granted in antiquity.

We shall never perhaps get in English a satisfactory method of transliterating Greek proper names. Scholars at present have abandoned the old Latin equivalents and forms without venturing to the exact reproduction of the Greek originals in English letters. The result is an extraordinary and mongrel nomenclature. All perhaps that can be expected of individuals is that they should be consistent in regard to each particular name. Mr. Shuckburgh should make up his mind between Skythians and Scythians, Cambyases and Kambyases, Darius and Darios (Dareios?), Aristides and Aristeides, and so on. Further, if he writes 'Herodotos' he ought not to write 'Olorus.' 'Histiaios' and 'Hekataeos,' 'Odeium' and 'Olympeion' belong to different systems of transliteration: 'Ajax' and 'Pollux' come in strangely among the Greek forms generally adopted. In regard to translations, there is not much to find fault with, but *ὑποθερμοτέρον* is not well rendered by 'somewhat bitter' nor *ἐξέωγκωτο*, *ἐξώγκωμένοι* by 'puffed out (up).'

It was superfluous to duplicate the note on *λέγειν*, p. 176. Deliune, p. 43, and Mytileneas, p. 239, are obvious misprints; but on the whole, considering the great number of different types employed and of references given, the accuracy of the printing is highly to be commended.

R. W. M.

HOLDEN'S LIFE OF TIMOLEON.

Plutarch's Life of Timoleon, with Introduction, Notes, Maps, and Lexicon by the Rev. H. A. HOLDEN. University Press, Cambridge, 1889. Pp. lxxxv. and 274. 6s.

DR. HOLDEN has already edited the lives of Themistokles, Nikias, the Gracchi, and Sulla, in a manner which has received high commendation in America, France, and Germany, as well as in England. The companion volume which has just been issued has all the merits of its predecessors, exhibiting sound scholarship, sobriety of judgment and the most unwearied industry. The original authorities are throughout carefully compared and no

later contributions to his subject seem to have been overlooked. The thoroughness and completeness of the work will be seen from a mere statement of its contents. After a pleasantly written preface, in which high praise is bestowed upon Mr. James Rhoades's *Timoleon*, there follows (1) the introduction of fifty pages on the primary and secondary sources of information which were accessible to Plutarch for his biography, and the proof, based mainly on a careful comparison with the language and matter of Diodorus, that the chief authority used by the former was Timaeus; (2) a chronological table of Sicilian affairs from B.C. 740 to 337; (3) the text (pp. 1—47); (4) explanatory notes