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Inscriptions of Pergamon *Die Inschriften von Pergamon unter Mitwirkung von Ernst Fabricius und Carl Schuchhardt, herausgegeben von Max Fränkel. I. Bis zum Ende der Königszeit.* Berlin: 1890. 50 Mk.

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cannot be doubted that the choice of expression on the whole is significant. Expressions which are characteristically African are printed in small capitals, those which are distinctly non-African in italics.

FELICES humiles, pauper quos spiritus ambit

(i. 454 ; cf. 461, 463).

Felices Cypr. *codd. opt.* : Beati *a b d k* etc.

(cf. *O.L.B.T.* ii. p. xlv.)

Hoc modo *lugentes* solacia magna sequentur

qui lugent *a b* etc. (qui lugunt *d*) : plangentes *k* Cypr.

Vos estis mundi clarum (ne abscondite) LUMEN

(i. 477 ; cf. 479, 618).

lumen *d k* Cypr. *codd. opt.* : lux *a b* etc.

Ac si quis partem PALMA percusserit oris expalmauerit *k* : percusserit (*tantum*) *a b f ff₁* : percusserit alapam *d*.

AUFERET aut tunicam si quis ui iudicis instans

aufferre *k* : tollere *b f ff₁* (*def. a*) : accipere *d*.

Si quis EGENS POSCET uel si simulabit EGEN-TEM

(i. 558 ; cf. 668).

egens : cf. *O.L.B.T.* ii. p. cxiv.

poscenti *k* Cypr. *codd. opt.* (cf. *O.L.B.T.* ii. p. cxx.) : petenti *a b f* : qui te petit *d* (*ff₁*).

ILLIC *aerugo* et *tinea* dominantur edaces

Illic : cf. *O.L.B.T.* ii. p. cxvi.

aerugo (er-) et *tinea* *a b ff₁* : *tinea* et *erugo f* : *tinea* et *comestura k* Cypr. Aug.

CONDITE thesauros uobis in uertice caeli

condere thesauros *k* Cypr. Aug. : thesaurizare (thens-) *a b f ff₁*.

Cernis adhaerentem *festucam* in lumine fratris

festucam a b f ff₁ : *stipulam k*.

NE canibus sanctum DEDERITIS neue uelitis

Ne dederitis *k* Cypr. (cf. *O.L.B.T.* ii. p. cv.)

Nolite dare *a b f ff₁*.

Conuersique sues uasto uos uulnere *rumpant* dirumpant (disr-) *a b f ff₁* : elidant *k* Cypr.

These examples have been roughly chosen ; they were almost the first that offered ; but they will not give a wrong idea of the relation of Juvencus to the leading MSS. of the Old Latin. And the place which Juvencus holds has a not unimportant bearing on the question as to the origin and early history of that Version, which is now being so actively prosecuted.

It is impossible to quit Juvencus without a word of reference to the section which treats of him in the *Geschichte d. christlich-lateinischen Poesie* by Manitius (Stuttgart, 1891), which has just appeared. Manitius has long been known as a close and careful student of his subject, and his book will not disappoint the expectations which would naturally be formed of it. Indeed I cannot but think that it will surpass those expectations. For complete and searching knowledge one was prepared, but I do not know that an opportunity had been given for anticipating other merits which are equally conspicuous. The book is all that a history should be. The learning, profound as it is, is nowhere obtruded ; the proportions of treatment are admirable ; the literary judgments kindly and genial ; the style direct and easy ; the arrangement of matter most practical ; and the type a pleasure to read. As a specimen of marvellously compressed and exact information I may commend to the reader the second note on p. 60.

W. SANDAY.

INSCRIPTIONS OF PERGAMON.

Die Inschriften von Pergamon unter Mitwirkung von ERNST FABRICIUS und CARL SCHUCHHARDT, herausgegeben von MAX FRÄNKEL. I. Bis zum Ende der Königszeit. Berlin : 1890. 50 Mk.

THE epigraphic results of the German discoveries at Pergamon have been awaited with no little curiosity. As early as 1880 the first-fruits of the excavations were presented in the *Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen zu Pergamon* edited by Professor Conze and others. In an interesting paper in the *Jahrbuch der*

Königlich preussischen Kunstsammlungen of 1888 Dr. Max Fränkel published some important specimens of his study of the stones, and expressed the hope that the labours of himself and his colleagues would soon be given to the world. At length the first volume lies before us. We are not at all inclined to complain of delay. Only those who have worked at the inscribed fragments dug up on ancient sites can understand how much of patient and unrecorded toil underlies the legible, reconstructed texts which adorn the well-printed

page. The task has been entrusted to capable hands. Dr. Max Fränkel is well known to scholars by his learned edition of Böckh's *Staatshaushaltung*. In Dr. Fabricius he had a colleague well versed in epigraphy, especially as relating to architecture. The name of Dr. Carl Schuchhardt also appears upon the title-page. Other scholars also are named in the preface, as having rendered valuable service; the preparation of the facsimiles is due to Dr. Koldewey, and we are provided with wood-cuts of every marble. The decipherment of the original texts has been partly done in Pergamon and partly in Berlin, and it is evident that the German scholars have spared no pains to make the volume worthy of the splendid series, *Die Alterthümer von Pergamon*, of which it forms a part.

Vol. I. brings the inscriptions down to B.C. 133, in which year the Pergamene kingdom passed by will into the hands of the Roman republic. The documents of the Roman period will occupy the second and concluding volume, which will contain the necessary indices. The later documents will be classified according to their subject-matter. The editors have wisely maintained in vol. I. a strictly chronological order, the documents being carefully assigned to the respective reigns. This assignment appears to have proved more easy than was expected. Many of the documents bear the name of the reigning king, and the rest afford strong internal evidence of date. The editors have shown a wise caution in trusting but little to the evidence of mere lettering. During a time of transition like the Pergamene period some later documents present older-looking characters, and some earlier inscriptions anticipate later forms; a wider allowance has also to be made for the taste of the individual engraver. Some instructive examples of these statements will be found scattered up and down this work.

The earliest inscriptions are dedications of the fourth century, which show that Athena had a temple at Pergamon when it was a mere hill-fort, and before it had become famous under Philetaerus and his successors. A dedication to Apollo follows (No. 4), which can hardly be later than B.C. 300. This agrees with the evidence of the coinage (Head, *H.N.* p. 459); altogether we are justified in claiming so early a date for this inscription. No. 5, a treaty with the Aeolic town of Temnos, is assigned to the reign of Lysimachos. No. 13 records a rebellion among the mercenaries of Eumenes I. They had 'struck' for greater privileges, and the

inscription gives us the result. The dynasty was as yet in its infancy, and its only hope lay in the loyalty of the mercenary troops. Eumenes grants their demands without question; they are to have more pay, more rations, exemptions from taxes, and what is due to them shall be secured to their heirs, in case of their death on the battle-field. These grants take the form of a compact between Eumenes and the Condottieri: we have the full text of the 'oath of Paramonos and the Condottieri and the troops under them at Philetaeria, and of Polylaos etc.'; then follows the 'Oath of Eumenes.' The inscription is happily complete, and is an instructive document for students of the *Diadochenzeit*. In No. 18 we find Eumenes I. in the height of his power. Though he still does not claim the royal title, he employs the plural of majesty in writing to the Boule and demos of Pergamon; 'We thought it our duty to write to you on this matter.' The matter was the crowning of the Strategoi of Pergamon. We learn from this document the precise form and working of the government of the Attalids. The Strategoi were the most important of the city magistrates, they had the power of initiation in the ecclesia, and they had authority in finance. We find that they were nominated by the monarch, and upon his approval of their proceedings, he requests the complaisant assemblies of the city to award them due recognition. In other words the Pergamene dynasty ruled despotically under republican forms. We learn also that before the assumption of the kingly title the Attalids were accorded divine honours, and this even in their life-time (p. 39). We next come to the monuments of the wars of Attalus I. against Antiochus Hierax and the Gauls (No. 20 foll.) These have invariably the royal title. Then follow dedications referring to the expeditions of Eumenes II. We find that he *twice* crossed the sea to assist the Romans against Nabis (p. 49). Then come the inscriptions from the Great Altar (Nos. 69—128). This monument has attracted such universal attention, that the inscriptions are most of them familiar. Suffice it to say, that the identification of the deities represented in the War against the giants in the Frieze has been made out with tolerable certainty: this is largely due to the previous labours of Dr. Puchstein (*Sitzungsberichte der K. preuss. Akad. d. Wissenschaften*, 1888, 1889). Other documents, decrees, dedications, and statue-bases serve to illustrate the rapid advance of the dynasty under Eumenes II. It throve upon

the decline of Syria and the favour of Rome. No 160 is a decree of Antioch thanking Eumenes and Attalus for assisting Antiochus Epiphanes to his throne. Nos. 198—203 are from statues that once adorned the famous Pergamene library: Ἀλκαῖος Μυτιληναῖος, Ἡρόδοτος Ἀλικαρνασσεύς, Τιμόθεος Μιλήσιος, Βάλακρος Μελεάγρου (an obscure historian), [Α]πολλώνιος Φιλότου (another such), besides one which belonged to statues of Homer. These relics are interesting as bearing upon the history of portrait-statuary. It is also wisely suggested in the *Addenda* (p. xxi.) that some of the artist's signatures (Πραξιτέλης ἐποίησεν etc.) need not refer to younger men, bearing the names of their greater ancestors, but may merely indicate copies of famous works by the great masters. In this connexion we may refer to an ingenious paper by Dr. Max Fränkel in this year's *Jahrbuch* of the Institute, *Gemälde-Sammlungen und Gemälde-Forschung in Pergamon*: it deals with a decree from Delphi, which praises certain painters (ζωγράφοι) sent by the Pergamene king to copy (ἀπογράψασθαι) certain works of art at Delphi. Fränkel suggests that these may have been the famous paintings of Polygnotus in the Lesche.

Less historical illustration is supplied for the reign of Attalus II. But No. 225, according to the certain restoration of the editors, records his victory over Prusias. Concerning the last Attalus we learn a new fact in No. 246, viz. that he had distinguished himself in the arts of war as well as those of peace, and had conducted a successful campaign. Of the circumstances of this war nothing further is told us. The last two documents in the volume belong to the spring of B.C. 133, when Attalus III. was just dead, and his testament was known, but the Romans had not yet taken over the kingdom. In the interval, the city claims to be a free republic, and proceeds to enact certain measures of its own sovereign power: ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ, γνώμῃ στρατηγῶν ἐπεὶ βασιλεὺς Ἀτταλὸς φιλομήτωρ καὶ εὐεργέτης μεθυστάμενος ἐξ ἀνθρώπων ἀπολλέοιπεν τῇ μπατρὶδα ἡμῶν ἐλευθέρα μ, προσορίσας αὐτῇ κ.τ.λ. δεῖ δὲ ἐπικυρωθῆναι τὴν διαθήκην ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων κ.τ.λ. It seems that the late king had added certain new districts to his realm, but had died before defining the political status of the inhabitants. The republic therefore, acting in its own right, carries out what were the known intentions of the king, and incorporates this new population into the commonwealth, so that they too may fall under the provisions of the Testament,

when it is approved and executed by the Romans. This famous Will is therefore no myth, no forgery, such as Meier had supposed: it is a *bonâ fide* Διαθήκη.

I have said enough to show the extraordinary historical interest of the volume. But a word or two must be added concerning its contributions to our knowledge of Greek language and grammar. The decrees and other 'state papers' here printed have a remarkable resemblance to the style of Polybius, or rather, help to prove that Polybius forbore to cultivate a style of his own, and preferred to write in the official or secretarial manner then in vogue with kings and public men. These documents betray a deliberate avoidance of hiatus.¹ The vocabulary exhibits many interesting features. The verb στεγνοποιεῖσθαι (p. 84) is new, 'to settle in a military colony,' as opposed to a mere encampment. προιεράσθαι (p. 168) 'to be deputy-priest' is curious; the editor might have cited γῆν πρὸ γῆς ἐλαύνομαι in Aesch. *P.V.* 682. The use of ἀξίωμα (p. 14) for 'a request' made by high authority is better known. The disease intended by νευρική διάθεσις (p. 164) is probably rheumatism. The forms ἀτέλῃα (p. 84) and λητουργία (p. 37) are interesting. On pp. 138, 175, we learn the meaning of the words παραφύλαξ, παραφυλακίται. The former title occurs pretty frequently in Asia Minor, but has never till now been explained: it means 'Assessor to the νομοφύλακες.' His office is expressed by the words παραφυλακή, παραφυλακεῖν: παραφυλακίται, on the other hand, are merely armed police. On p. 163 we gain some additions to the Aeolic Calendar. Among other interesting points Dr. Fränkel draws attention on p. 175 to the royal factories of spinning, weaving, pottery, etc. These were worked by slaves of the kings, and brought in a substantial revenue. On p. 169 the verb κατασπένδειν is used of the consecration of a priest. Schömann has rightly remarked how rarely we find any mention of a religious ceremony in the appointment of a Greek priest to his office. To this Pergamene instance we may add another in No. 28 of *The Inscriptions of Cos*, just issuing from the Clarendon Press, in the joint names of Mr. Paton and myself.

Very few, in so large a volume, are the points which seem to require amendment or

¹ Of the Articular Infinitive, so largely employed by Polybius, statistics of which have recently been worked out in a careful paper by Mr. E. G. W. Hewlett (*American Journal of Philology* xi.), hardly any examples occur in the inscriptions; of course they deal with statements of facts, rather than with reasons.

addition. In No. 246, line 60, I cannot help thinking the reading to be τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ποτισαμένων τῶν στρατηγῶν, not πορισαμένων. The restoration given of line 1 of No. 30 involves a bad false quantity. In the discussion of the military year on p. 14, reference should have been made to Sir Charles Newton's note on No. 343 of the *British Museum Inscriptions*, part ii. (which is not a Rhodian, but a Coan decree). The editor has twice to refer to the remarkable documents from Pessinus (pp. 109, 167), which are discussed by Mommsen in his *Röm. Gesch.*⁷

ii. 52. They are well edited in the *Arch. Epigr. Mittheilungen aus dem Oesterr.* 1884, pp. 95 foll.; but their historical importance and curious interest are such, that one wishes they had been printed by way of an appendix to this volume. Two plans, one of the town of Pergamon and the other of the Acropolis, assist the reader, who should not fail to refer also to the delightful essay of Ernst Curtius in his *Beiträge zur Geschichte und Topographie Kleinasiens* (p. 45, Pergamon).

E. L. HICKS.

THE SECOND VOLUME OF JOANNE'S GUIDE TO GREECE.

Guide-Joanne: Grèce, Vol. II.: Grèce continentale et îles. Paris: Hachette, 1891.

WITH the publication of the second volume of this Guide—the former part, which treats of Athens and its environs, was noticed in the *Classical Review* in 1889—the cycle of Handbooks of Greece, English, German, and French, is completed. All of these are excellent, and, if we were required to decide between them, we should find it difficult to say which is the best; but each has a peculiar merit of its own. Murray from its fulness of detail and its readable style is the most genial companion; Baedeker is distinguished by its compactness of arrangement and the clearness of its maps, as well as its scientific accuracy; while Joanne contains the latest information, which has been carefully verified on the spot. As regards the extent of country which they include in their survey, the French handbook occupies an intermediate position between the other two; for while Baedeker confines itself strictly to the existing kingdom of Greece, and in treating of this ignores the Cyclades with the exception of Syra, Delos, and Myconos, Joanne introduces Crete and Epirus, as being countries closely allied with Greece in their history, language and nationality, and Murray extends its limits still more widely, and gives an account of southern and central Albania, of western Macedonia, and of the monasteries of Mount Athos. These districts, we may hope, will be included in a new *Guide-Joanne* of European Turkey, which will thus, in conjunction with the present work, cover the same ground as was

represented in the previous edition, which was superintended by Dr. Émile Isambert. The present volume, like the first part in which Athens was described, is edited by M. Haussoullier; but, in order to ensure completeness in his work, the editor has obtained for special sections the assistance of other members of the *École française*, who have been engaged in excavation or other forms of research in various parts of the country. Of these, M. Monceaux has undertaken Thessaly, M. Lechat the Ionian Islands, and M. Fougères the Peloponnese, Delos, and the Pindus range; while the routes in Epirus are contributed by the Abbé Batiffol, who is well known for his studies in the Greek MSS. of South Italy, and whose ardour in the pursuit of these has carried him to the further side of the Adriatic. As an instance of the advantage which this Guide possesses in consequence of its being the most recently published, we may mention the account given on p. 471 of the cave of Zeus, the centre of so many ancient legends, which was discovered in the higher regions of the Cretan Ida in 1884, while excavations in its neighbourhood, which were undertaken in the year following, brought to light numerous votive offerings and other objects of interest.

In so meritorious a handbook it is difficult to select any one portion as deserving especial commendation, but perhaps the parts which attract us most are those which describe the outlying districts of northern Greece—Acarnania, Epirus and Thessaly. The account of the last-named country comprises a careful notice of the monasteries of Meteora, with a plan of the extraordinary group of rocky pinnacles on which those buildings are perched; and also—what is