Urkunden dramatischer Aufführungen in Athen by G. Kaibel; A. Wilhelm

The Journal of Hellenic Studies, Vol. 27 (1907), p. 138

Published by: [The Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies](#)

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Tyrannicides. Hence he infers that the chapters between have been interpolated; and it so happens that those chapters just contain the whole of the 'Enneakrunos-episode': if they be omitted, the description of the agora is continuous. Thus Dr. Malinin claims to have found indications of the wrong insertion of the 'episode' in this place. If he would go on, and point out where is the place in which it ought to be inserted, he would have a complete and consistent theory as good as any that has been suggested on the matter. Naturally those who see no need for assuming the insertion of the 'episode' will not be convinced by his explanation.

Urkunden dramatischer Aufführungen in Athen; mit einem Beitrage von G. KAIBEL; herausg. von A. WILHELM. Pp. 279. 68 Abbildungen. [Sonderschr. des Oest. Archäol. Institutes, Bd. VI.] Wien: Holder, 1906.

This volume, as its title and the names of its authors alone suffice to indicate, is of capital importance and indispensable to all students of the history of Greek drama. The epigraphic documents dealt with fall into three classes: (1) the list of victors at the Dionysia (*I.G.* ii. 971); (2) the Didaskaliai (*I.G.* ii. 972-976 and 1315); (3) the lists of victors,—tragic and comic poets and actors—(*I.G.* ii. 977). The first is the famous list which in the first few lines mentions Pericles and the poets Magnes and Aeschylus, recording the latter's victory with the *Persae* in 473-2 B.C. Dr. Wilhelm leaves the headline in the form *πρῶτον κῶμοι ἦσαν τῶν Διονύσων*, rejecting with good reason Koehler's restoration *τῶν τραγῳδῶν καὶ τῶν κωμῳιδῶν*, but not deciding between the many other possibilities. Three new fragments are added to this list. The mention of Menander in the list of victors (ii. 977) enables Dr. Wilhelm to give an interesting note on the date of his first appearance (he first represented 322-1, was first successful with the *Ὀργή*, in 316-5) and on the date of the *Ἐαυτὸν Τιμωρούμενος*, showing that the king mentioned in Terence *Heaut.* 117 is not necessarily Alexander the Great. Kaibel's contribution to the volume is an interesting discussion of the chronological problems involved in the lists of victors. A series of appendices deals with various side issues, and with recent works by Capps and Foucart bearing on the history of the drama. The volume is characterised by the thoroughness and acumen which is to be found in all Dr. Wilhelm's epigraphic publications, and is admirably printed and indexed.

Histoire Sommaire des Études d'Épigraphie grecque. Par S. CHABERT. Pp. 166. Paris: Leroux. 1906.

M. Chabert's account of the study of Greek inscriptions from the earliest times (he begins with Hellenicus) to the present day is very readable, giving somewhat more than the dry bones of what does not at first sight seem a very attractive subject. The origin and methods of the various attempts at a Corpus are fully explained, and the treatment generally is sympathetic. Perhaps the writer is a little unkind to Fourmont, who, as Wilhelm has recently shown, is not in all respects so black as he has been painted. Some minor inaccuracies, especially in foreign names, are noticeable. Of books about or bearing on inscriptions which are mentioned not at all or not in their natural place, we may note Bechtel's monograph on Ionic inscriptions, Kern's *Magnesia*, Löwy's inscriptions of sculptors, H. J. Rose's *Inscriptiones Graecae vetustissimae*, the third edition of Meisterhans by Schwyzler, von Scala's *Treaties*, and Kirchner's *Prosopographia*. Cust's *History of the Society of Dilettanti* is later than Michaelis' account, and the British School at Athens has a Government grant.