

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](#)



Annual of the British School at Athens, XVI. Macmillan, 1909–1910. 25s. net.

W. H. D. Rouse

The Classical Review / Volume 27 / Issue 06 / September 2013, pp 210 - 211

DOI: 10.1017/S0009840X00005667, Published online: 27 October 2009

Link to this article: http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract_S0009840X00005667

How to cite this article:

W. H. D. Rouse (1913). The Classical Review, 27, pp 210-211 doi:10.1017/S0009840X00005667

Request Permissions : [Click here](#)

appointment to him to have to write, as it was to us to read, in column 528: 'On account of the illness of the writer the rest of the article has perforce been postponed to the Supplement.' And this is the important article *Herakles*! Twelve columns are taken up with the form of the name, and seven of them with the purely grammatical questions of the inflexion thereof. After this we are not surprised, though sorry, that the writer broke down. Another important article which has been postponed is that on *Herodes* (the kings of Judaea of that name; Herodes Atticus and twelve others receive due treatment). In spite of the failure of *Herakles*, this half-volume contains the important deities *Helios*, *Hephaistos*, *Hera*, *Hermes* (with a special article on *Hermes Trismegistos*), *Hercules* and *Hestia*. Of literary articles we may mention *Heliodoros*, *Hellanikos*, *Herennius Philon*, *Herodianos*, *Heron*, *Herondas*, *Hesiodos*. The chief law-article is *Hereditarium ius* by Manigk. The article on Philon appears somewhat to underestimate the value of the *Φοινικικὴ ἱστορία*, which contains certain elements of sound tradition, though badly jumbled. The article on *Heliopolis* (2) seems to be written without concert with the following excellent article (by Dussaud) on *Heliopolitanus*. *Helioseiros*, the combination of Helios with Osiris found under this name at Chalcis ad Belum, deserved an entry. The city of Hephaistias, in Lemnos is omitted, although it is mentioned in Malten's excellent article on *Hephaistos*, col. 315. Under *Hera* we should have liked to see a reference to the cult of the Syrian Hera at Der-el-Qal'a in the Lebanon, near Berytus. To the places where games called *Herakleia* were celebrated add Perinthus and Herakleia Salbake. Under *Hermes* (or else under *Hermes-Trismegistos*) the *Hermes-Thoth* of Tyre might have been noticed. These are a few small points which have been noticed; but one's astonishment at the completeness of the book is not lessened as time goes on. This half-volume, we are glad to say, seems to show a much more thorough use of numismatic evidence than its predecessors.

G. F. H.

The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea: travel and trade in the Indian Ocean by a merchant of the first century. Translated and annotated by WILFRED H. SCHOFF, A.M., of the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia. Longmans, Green and Co., 1912.

THIS translation is based on Müller's text as emended by B. Fabricius (Leipzig: Veit, 1883). There is no difficulty in the style, and Mr. Schoff's rendering is plain enough, with occasional oddities like 'the designated ports' for *ἀποδεδειγμένων ὁρμῶν*. There is sometimes a difficulty in rendering the names of products and merchandise exactly; is *σκουτουλάτος* (*scutulatus*) really 'embroidered clothing,' or does that refer to the pattern? But the merchandise is really Mr. Schoff's strong point. He has nearly 250 pp. of notes on 30 pp. of text; and in these notes he has collected a mass of explanation and illustration upon geography, antiquities, and trade. Thus we have pages on Nubia, its history and trade-routes; on the city of Axium and Abyssinia; on oreichalcos, cotton, lac, cinnamon, sugar, and so forth. The illustrations are drawn not only from Pliny and the ancients, but from modern travellers and writers of many nations, even Oscar Wilde.

W. H. D. R.

Annual of the British School at Athens, XVI. Macmillan, 1909-10. 25s. net.

THIS number includes several papers on the Laconian excavations; a journey in South-West Asia Minor, by A. M. Woodward and H. A. Ormerod; Latin monuments at Chios, and a French inscription at Idalia, by F. W. Hasluck; Attic Building Records, and a Panathenaic Amphora from Cameiros, by A. M. Woodward; a note on Herodotus VI. 83; Terra Lemnia; North Greek Festivals; the Senmut Fresco; Dorian types in modern Greece; inscriptions from Praesos; a clay sealing from Egypt. The frontispiece is a coloured plate: Cretans bringing gifts, from the Senmut fresco, of which also a drawing from 1837 is reproduced (Plate XIV.).

It is difficult to summarise a summary,

and there is nothing sensational in the Spartan excavations of this season. There is a plan of the Orthian sanctuary, and we are told to expect full publication of the finds in a separate book. An inscription from Asia Minor (p. 107) has the picture of a *καλαῦρον*, represented as a shepherd's crook or boomerang, thus supporting the traditional meaning of the word. The Latin Monuments of Chios may call attention to the rich remains of castellated architecture in the Levant, and the many records of the Italian occupation. Mr. Woodward brings some important evidence as to the building of the Parthenon, from which it appears that the pediment sculptures were executed by others than Pheidias himself, who probably was not in Athens at the time. No doubt he designed them, but others carved them. Folklore plays a considerable part in this volume, not only in the note on the Hybristika, but in Mr. Wace's valuable account of certain North Greek festivals. In this he gives the traditional songs and a number of photographs. Another indication of the importance of modern Greece for the knowledge of antiquity is Mr. Hawes's paper on Some Dorian Descendants: he finds that there is much resemblance between Albanians, Izakonians, and Sphakians (why are they called Sphakioti? they call themselves Sphakians), and that their claim to Dorian ancestry is not without reason. Amongst the inscriptions for Praesos one 'Eteocretan' fragment appears, but no key.

W. H. D. ROUSE.

Die metrische und rhythmische Komposition der Komödien des Aristophanes.
C. CONRADT. Pp. 40, 43. Parts 2 and 3. Leipzig: Fock, 1911, 1912.

DR. CONRADT continues and apparently concludes his numerical analysis of the lines making up the plays, and the divisions of the plays, of Aristophanes. It results as before (C. R. 24, 219) that they are invariably multiples of the number 14. Thus in the *Frogs* lines 1-673 make 49×14 , 674-737 4×14 , 738-1118 28×14 , and 1119-1433 28×14 , or 109×14 altogether; and smaller divisions turn out to be smaller multiples

of the same number. Occasionally this entails division at rather arbitrary points, and some alleged loss or insertion of verses has now and then to be conceded. The writer finds it of course impossible to maintain that the composition by sevens or fourteens is always, or even usually, well-marked, although he makes it emerge upon examination; and I am not sure that he will convince scholars of the system which he takes so much pains to establish and which he holds that Aristophanes took so much pains to observe.

HERBERT RICHARDS.

CICERO AD ATTICUM.

Cicero's Letters to Atticus, with an English Translation by E. O. WINSTEDT, M.A. Vol. I. Loeb Classical Series. Heinemann, 1912. 5s. net.

IN this volume, the first of eight, Mr. Winstedt—who has undertaken the formidable task of translating the whole of Cicero's letters—reaches the end of *ad Atticum* VI. He may be fairly congratulated on his work. It is accurate and readable, and, rarest of virtues in a translation, intelligible without the original. Novelties there are none: the law and the prophets, Tyrrell and Purser in particular, have been treated with punctilious respect. The text is eclectic and judicious; and it is satisfactory to find that Mr. Winstedt discards the hateful obelus, and, if the tradition is faulty, prints a conjecture without insisting upon certitude.

In the article of style, there is nothing of the Polite Letter-Writer about Mr. Winstedt: in fact, his affection for the vernacular is apt to blur the light and shade of the Latin. Cicero, for example, writes with deliberate balance: *Etenim, cum multos dies aures meas Acutilio dedissem, cuius sermonis genus tibi notum esse arbitror, non mihi grave duxi scribere ad te de illius querimoniis, cum eas audire, quod erat subodiosum, leve putassem. Sed abs te ipso, qui me accusas, unas mihi scito litteras redditas esse, cum et otii ad scribendum plus et facultatem dandi maiorem habueris.* His translator is content with a homelier simplicity: 'It was not the bother of writing you an account of his grievances