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introduction to actual work in the major fields of Latin research, such as epigraphy, palaeography, text criticism, etc., with the idea that he should gain an acquaintance with each of these fields so that he may be able to comprehend the published work of others in its bearing on his work as a college teacher. The course in tests and problems has as its end an acquaintance with modern educational tests and measurements, their bearing on the improvement of instruction, and the desirability of devising tests for college subjects; the problems have to do with experimental problems in college teaching. The course on Roman Influence should deal with the influence of Rome on the modern world, an almost endless course and one demanding an encyclopaedic knowledge on the part of the instructor.

This course of study will not produce a research specialist but the world will not be a loser. Instead, it will produce a person vitally interested in the teaching of Latin for its own sake, one who has secured more training in teaching than there is at the present time, one who will never fall into the category of the "dryasdusts" who have brought Latin and Greek to the position which they now hold. It will help to remove from colleges the stigma that the poorest teaching that exists is now protected by the college walls. It will thereby justify itself.

Every attempt to be concrete deserves the warmest commendation, whether one approves it in the large, or not, and however much one may take exception to it in detail. It has seemed worth while, therefore, to bring Professor Foster's attempt to be concrete pretty fully to the attention of all readers of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*, that they may think about it, and, if they feel so disposed, express themselves in its columns on the subject.

Meanwhile, one or two observations occur to me. On the whole, it would seem to me personally rather regrettable that a person should study Latin in College, from first to last, only with respect to the professional use of Latin later, to the making of a living out of Latin through the teaching of that subject. Professor Foster nowhere suggests that the would-be College teacher of Latin should study Latin with any notion that such study might contribute, in his case, to the making of a proper life, in addition to the mere making of a living. As far as I can make out, nowhere does Professor Foster suggest that the student of Latin should really make every effort to learn as much Latin as possible. In particular, the would-be College teacher of Latin, brought up under Professor Foster's scheme, would, in his two years of graduate study, devote extremely little time and attention to the mastery of Latin itself. He does not say, for instance, whether the course on the "History Latin Literature 3 hr.", in the first year of graduate study, should be conducted in English only, or should consist of readings in a miscellaneous array of Latin authors. I notice one other very serious and lamentable omission—the failure to mention a knowledge of Greek as in any sense part and parcel of the preparation of the would-be College teacher of Latin.

I seem to detect an inconsistency in Professor Foster's talk about the nature of College students. At one

time he appears to talk of them as if they are not really different from High School students (therefore the would-be College teacher of Latin must take a course in methods of teaching High School Latin, must 'observe' the teaching of High School Latin, and do 'practice teaching' of Latin in the High School). At another time Mr. Foster seems to think of the College student as very different from the High School pupil (hence the would-be College teacher of Latin must have a brand new course, the psychology of College students, must study methods of teaching College Students, and 'observe' the College teaching of Latin) I note that Mr. Foster does not actually advocate 'practice teaching' of Latin in College as part of the graduate work. He ought, in logic, so to do, at least while he believes that the College student is different from the High School student.

Finally, I may remark that Professor Foster's last paragraph was to me particularly interesting. I am growing desperately weary of such declarations as his—whether they are made by Professors of Education, by College and University Presidents, or by persons who know absolutely nothing about the teaching of Latin, in School and College, as that teaching is conducted to-day—to the effect that the one reason in the world for the position in which Latin and Greek find themselves to-day is bad teaching of them in the past. I doubt, myself, very much whether in the kind of course which Professor Foster outlines the would-be teacher of College Latin would find the inspiration which would prevent him or her from falling "into the category of the 'dryasdusts' who have brought Latin and Greek to the position which they now hold"—assuming that the dryasdusts are alone responsible for that position. However, I did not mean to indicate my own impression of Professor Foster's proposals. I meant rather to bring them to the attention of the readers of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*.

C. K.

A CLASSIFICATION OF THE SIMILES IN THE ARGONAUTICA OF APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

While the student of the *Argonautica* of Apollonius Rhodius is inevitably reminded throughout the poem of Apollonius's debt to Homer, that indebtedness is nowhere more apparent than in his use of simile. A careful study of the similes of the *Argonautica* specifically and of their relation to those of Homer has already been made. Professor Charles J. Goodwin, in his dissertation, *Apollonius Rhodius, His Figures, Syntax, and Vocabulary*¹, discusses the number of the similes, the relative frequency of their occurrence, and their general range; and Maximilianus Schellert, in his dissertation, *De Apollonii Rhodii Comparationibus*², has treated the subject very fully and satisfactorily, including an exhaustive study of Homeric parallels.

¹Johns Hopkins dissertation, 1891.

²Dissertation at Halle, 1885.

But there has existed no classification of the similes of the *Argonautica* in outline form. Such a classification leaves much to be desired in the way of revealing the full content of the similes, but it may have a certain value in that it shows graphically the extent to which Apollonius does or does not follow Homer in the range of phenomena upon which he draws, especially if the outline is compared with a similar classification of the similes of Homer³.

The classification made in this paper reveals a somewhat larger number of similes than has been listed previously. Schellert says there are not less than 76 "pleniores comparationes"⁴, but he omits those which express "modum et mensuram"⁵. Professor Goodwin finds 79 extended similes and 50 of briefer compass, making a total of 129⁶. Our figures are 91 and 60 respectively; even if we make subtractions for passages containing more than one object of comparison, we still have a total of 143.

While the similes of the *Argonautica* fall into the same general classification as those of Homer, we observe a difference in emphasis. Apollonius seems more vividly sensitive to natural phenomena, particularly the phenomena of the Heavens, and to the common experiences and materials of human life than he is to the vegetable and animal world. And again, while Apollonius draws upon the same general classes of phenomena or experiences as Homer, he introduces several new subjects of comparison, and in the actual content of his similes he is often quite independent of his predecessor. Of the 60 similes occurring in a mere phrase of one or two words only, 40 different objects of comparison are represented, and of these only 18 occur at all in the Homeric similes, although four more may be found in other poets prior to Apollonius⁷. So, too, in the 91 longer similes, while 30 are drawn from the same object and have the same point of comparison as in Homer, and 16 others are similar to Homer's in some particular, about one-third of the remaining 45 are new⁸, and the rest have nothing in common with

Homer beyond the fact that they are drawn from the same object, whether it be the moon or a hunter⁹. If we except the few further instances in which Apollonius uses objects of comparison found in the similes of authors dating between Homer and his own day¹⁰, we still find that nearly one-third of the entire number of his similes are essentially original—that is, in so far as we can judge from our extant poetry. By far the greater number of these deal with genre pictures, or with the common instruments of civilization, such as the roller and the oar, but there are a few drawn from Nature, such as the path through a grassy plain, the ant, and the sea-monster.

In the following outline classification, similes which have a point of comparison in common with similes drawn from the same phenomena in Homer are marked with a *; those of the longer similes which have a certain similarity to Homer's but a different point of comparison are marked with a †. In general, the Homeric parallels will be evident from the classification of Homeric similes mentioned above. Where they are not, footnote references will be given.

I. Similes Drawn from Natural Phenomena

A. From the Phenomena of the Heavens

1. From the Sun

- a. *The brightness of the sun when it rises—1.724 f., 3.1229 f.
- b. The swiftness of the sun's rays—4.847 f.
- c. Sunbeams playing on water—3.756 ff. (An eclipse of the sun—4.1280 ff.)¹¹.

2. From the Moon

- a. Seen through a mist—4.1479 f.
- b. The horns of the moon—4.1616. (The full moon shining on a finely wrought robe—4.167 ff.)¹¹.

3. From the Stars

- a. *The bright radiance of the stars—1.240, 774 ff., 2.40 ff. 3.1359 ff.
- b. *A falling star, or meteor—3.141, 1377 ff.
- c. *The Dog-star—3.957 ff.

4. From the length of a day in Spring—4.961.

5. From a flash of radiance—4.847¹².

³See my paper, A Classification of the Similes of Homer, in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 13.147-150, 154-159.

⁴Page 6, note 3. He omits 1.458, 2.1079, and 3.1390, besides six similes whose point lies in time or distance.

⁵Page 1 and page 5, note. He omits from his list of extended similes 1.188, 603, 725, 1192, 3.1272, 4.961; from the briefer similes, 3.227, 855, 857, 858, 1.282, 1.283, 1.305, 4.656 f., 1544. He includes 1.739, which does not seem to be a real simile.

⁷The following objects of comparison in brief similes are not found in the similes of Homer: the old abandoned by the young, a down-cast person, a roller, an arrow, oars, newly-cut flesh, the sap of an oak, a thief, the rebound of a hammer, Apollo, a sea-monster, pieces of skin, a haze, a grazing animal (*φορβάς*), the horns of the moon, and molten lead. The bow, the crocus, a flash, and gold do not occur in similes in Homer, but the bow appears in a simile in Euripides, *Bacchae* 1066 (see also Theocritus 25.245), the crocus in Hymn to Demeter 178, a flash (of the eye) in Hymn to Hermes 43 ff., and gold in Alcman 5.54 and Theognis 449 f. Professor Goodwin (page 3) speaks of the *αθῦναι* as "new", but the bird occurs in a simile in Od. 5.353.

⁸The following additional objects of comparison in long similes are not found in Homer: young men telling tales at a banquet, a path through a grassy plain, beams of wood on a beach, Typho or some other Earth Giant, tilting a roof, length of race course, ants, hide of yearling ox or hind, length of a spring day, men wandering bewildered in time of crisis. The sea-monster and the beauty of Apollo occur in long similes as well as in short. The gadfly and the dolphin are found in similes in Od. 22.300 and Il. 21.22 respectively, but not as objects of comparison. Maidens play ball in Od. 6.100, but not in a simile.

⁹The following longer similes are new in Apollonius except for the fact that Homeric similes are drawn from the same general object: lying in wait for a wolf in his lair, tempest tearing away a ship's mast, nailing a ship's timbers, bulls fighting for a heifer, bees smoked from a rock, the burning heat of fire, reflection of sunbeams on water, oaks and pines side by side, dew evaporating in the sun, Poseidon going to the Isthmian games, reef awaiting billows, laborer goading oxen, unyoking oxen, dogs fighting over food, cutting unripe grain to keep it from foe, maiden stealing from house, huntsmen rising early, clouds red at sunrise, training horses for the races, maiden rejoicing in robe resplendent in moonlight, the number of waves of the sea, the swiftness of the sun's rays, a widow toiling all night, fledglings fallen from a rock, the moon seen through a mist, and a snake creeping to its hole.

¹⁰The war horse eager for battle occurs in a simile in Aeschylus, *Septem* 302 f.; a phantom in Euripides, *Phoenissae* 1543; the dolphin in Pindar, *Nem.* 6.64 f. (compare Moschus 2.123); and the singing swan in Alcman 5.100 f., Aeschylus *Ag.* 1444, Euripides, *El.* 151, *Her. Fur.* 110, 601. Lycophron, a contemporary of Apollonius, has a simile in which wasps are smoked from a rock (*Alex.* 293), which reminds us of the smoking of the bees in Apollonius 2.130 ff.

¹¹Classified below according to the point of the simile.

¹²See scholia repetita ex editione Henrici Stephani on this passage: οὐδείς γὰρ ἀκτίνων βολῆν καταλαβέσθαι δύναται, οὔτε τὴν λεγομένην ἀμαρυγὴν ἥτις ἐστὶ λαμπήδονος συνεχούς ὁρμησις.

- B. From Atmospheric Phenomena
1. From the wind
 - a. The wind in general
 - (1) *The swiftness of the wind—4.221, 877, 1366.
 - (2) *The noise of the wind—3.1328 f.
 - b. *A strong gust of wind, or whirlwind—2.267.
 2. From a haze—4.1245 f.
 3. From clouds
 - a. *From a cloud in general—2.566.
 - b. From clouds turned red at sunrise—4.125 f.
 4. From storm phenomena
 - a. From lightning
 - (1) From the suddenness of the flash—2.267.
 - (2) *From the brightness of the flash—3.1265 ff., 4.185.
 - (3) From the fury of the lightning—3.1305.
 - b. From a tempest, tearing away a ship's mast—1.1200 ff.
 - c. †From hail—2.1083 ff.
- C. From Fire Phenomena
1. *From the flash or gleam of fire—1.544, 1297, 4.173, 1145, 1544.
 2. *From the fury of fire falling on dry thickets—1.1027 f.
 3. *From the roar of fire—3.1299 ff.¹³
 4. From the burning heat of fire—3.287, 291 ff.
 5. *From the destruction wrought by fire—4.489.
 6. †From smoke, curling upward—4.139 ff.¹⁴
- D. From Water Phenomena
1. †From a conduit filled with water—3.1392 f.¹⁵
 2. From sea phenomena
 - a. From the number of waves on a stormy sea—4.214.
 - b. †From a dark wave rolling over a noiseless sea—4.152 f.
 - c. †From a wave raising its crest against a ship—2.70 ff.¹⁶
 - d. *From the roar of the sea dashing on the rocks—3.1370 f.¹⁷
 3. *From ice—3.227
 4. From dew, evaporating in the sun—3.1020 f.
- E. From Terrestrial Phenomena
1. *From a steep mountain or cliff—2.169, 581, 4.945.
 2. From a path through a grassy plain—1.546.
 3. From a reef, awaiting billows driven by the wind—3.1295 f.
- II. Similes Drawn from the Vegetable World
- A. *From the Number of Leaves—4.216 f.
- B. From the Crocus—3.855.
- C. †From New Shoots drooping under Torrent of Rain—3.1399 ff.¹⁸
- D. From Trees
1. †From a tall poplar sapling—1.1192.
 2. From oaks or pines
 - a. Rooted side by side on a mountain—3.968 ff.
 - b. *Falling, shaken by sudden gusts of wind—3.1375 f.
 - c. From the sap of a mountain oak—3.858.
 3. *From a pine, left half cut and falling in a blast—4.1682 ff.
- III. Similes Drawn from the Animal World
- A. From Insects
1. From flies
 - a. *In general, swarming about honey—4.1452 ff.
 - b. The gadfly, speeding through the air unseen—3.276 ff.
 2. From ants, crowding around their hole—4.145 f.
 3. From bees
 - a. *Humming around lilies—1.879 ff.
 - b. Buzzing and darting away when smoked from bee rock—2.130 ff.
- B. From Fish
- From dolphins playing about a ship—4.933 ff.
- C. From a Snake, creeping along hissing till it enters hole—4.1541 ff.
- D. From Birds
1. In general
 - a. A flock of birds clamoring in flight—4.238 ff.
 - b. Pledglings fallen from a cleft in a rock—4.1297 f.
 2. From specific birds
 - a. From swans singing on banks of the Pactolus—4.1300 ff.
 - b. From doves, fleeing before hawks—1.1049 f.
 - c. From the hawk (*κίρκος*)
 - (1) *Flying swiftly—2.933 ff.
 - (2) †Driving flocks of doves—4.485 f.
 - d. *From the sea gull, diving—4.966 f.
- E. From Mammals
1. From sea monsters—3.1395, 4.317 f.
 2. From a beast of the field in general—4.1449.
 3. From domestic animals
 - a. *From sheep following a shepherd—1.575 ff., 4.674 f.
 - b. From swine—2.1023 f.
 - c. From cattle
 - (1) From the bull

¹³Compare II. 14.396 ff.¹⁴Compare II. 18.207 ff., 21.522 ff.¹⁵Compare II. 21.257 ff.¹⁶Compare II. 15.381 ff.¹⁷Compare II. 14.16 ff.¹⁸Compare II. 8.306.

- (a) *Stung by gadfly, rushing in frenzy and stopping at intervals to bellow—1.1265 ff.¹⁹
- (b) Two bulls battling for a heifer—2.88 f.
- (2) †From oxen toiling at plough—2.662 ff.
- d. From a war horse eager for battle—3.1259 ff.
- e. From dogs
- (1) *Chasing goats or a deer—2.278 ff.
- (2) Destroying one another about their food—3.1058, 1373 f.
- (3) A dog darting for spring, mad with thirst—4.1393.
4. From wild animals
- a. †From a fawn, frightened by hounds—4.12 f.
- b. From beasts of prey
- (1) In general
- (a) From beasts which eat raw flesh—4.672.
- (b) From a beast increasing in might and spirit—2.45.
- (c) Hearing sheep bleating and rushing in vain to find them—1.1243 ff.
- (2) †From the wild boar, whetting his tusks against hunters—3.1350 ff.²⁰
- (3) *From wolves, terrifying sheep—2.123 ff.
- (4) From the lion
- (a) †Wounded, watching only the hunter who dealt the blow—2.26 ff.
- (b) †Roaring as he seeks his mate—4.1338 ff.²¹
- (c) *Lions driving a great flock of sheep before them—4.487 f.
- IV. Similes Drawn from Human Beings, their Activities and Experiences
- A. From Pieces of Skin—4.656 f.²²
- B. From Women and their Experiences
1. From a slave woman—1.285.
2. From a captive maid stealing from a wealthy house—4.35 ff.
3. †From a young bride lamenting the loss of her husband—3.656 ff.²³
4. From a widow weeping and toiling all night—4.1062 ff.
5. From a maiden rejoicing at rays of full moon on her finely wrought robe—4.167 ff.
- C. From the Experiences of Children
1. *From a maid whose life is hard with step-mother, weeping in arms of nurse—1.269 ff.
2. †From a child trying to cross a torrent in winter—4.460 ff.²⁴
- D. From the Industries
1. From agriculture
- a. From a laborer goading oxen—3.1323 f.
- b. *From a gardener or ploughman coming home for his supper—1.1172 f.²⁵
- c. From unyoking oxen—3.1340 ff.
2. From butchering—2.91, † 4.468²⁶.
3. From forging—the rebound of the hammer—3.1254.
4. From roofing a house with tiles—2.1073 ff.
5. From ship building—nailing a ship's timbers—2.79 ff.²⁷
6. From training horses for the races—4.160 ff.
- E. From the Chase
1. Huntsmen rising early—4.109 ff.
2. Lying in wait for a wolf in his lair—1.991.
- F. From Pastimes
1. Young men telling tales at a banquet—1.458 f.
2. Young men dancing to lyre at festival of Apollo—1.536 ff.
3. Maidens playing ball—4.948 ff.
- G. From Subjective Experiences
1. A person downcast in spirit—1.461²⁸.
2. *From thought, its swiftness when traveler sees his home in fancy and runs over the way thereto—2.541 ff.
3. *From dreams—2.197, 306, 3.446, 4.384.
4. From a phantom—4.1280.
- H. From Miscellaneous Activities and Experiences
1. From an old person left alone by the young—1.315 f.
2. From the clash of battle lines—2.1077 f.
3. From the stealthiness of a thief—3.1197.
4. From a man cutting his unripe grain when war breaks out—3.1386 ff.

¹⁹The bellowing of the bull is the only point in common with the Homeric similes.

²⁰Compare Shield of Heracles 386 ff., as well as Il. 13.471 ff.

²¹Compare Il. 18.318 ff. This is the only simile in which the roaring of the lion is mentioned or implied. Schellert's "passim in Homer" (17) is too sweeping.

²²R. C. Seaton, in his Loeb Library edition of the Argonautica, page 339, note calls attention to Strabo, 224, for a confirmation of this passage.

²³Compare Od. 8. 523 ff.

²⁴Compare Il. 21.282 ff.

²⁵The point lies in the time at which he does it.

²⁶Compare Od. 4.535, 11.411.

²⁷The point lies in the echo of the blows of the hammer.

²⁸For the meaning of *κατηφώντι* compare Il. 22.293, Od. 16.342, 24.432, A. R. 1.267, 3.123.

5. From men wandering and groping about, waiting for the end of war or famine, or after a destructive storm, or when strange portents appear—4.1280 ff.
- V. Similes Drawn from the Objects and Materials of Civilized Life
- A. *From a Ship—the distance a merchantman can make in a day—1.603²⁹.
 - B. From Smaller Objects in Wood
 1. From a roller—2.594.
 2. From an arrow—2.600.
 3. From oars—2.1255.
 4. From a bow—2.592.
 5. From beams stretched in rows on beach—1.1003 ff.
 - C. From Liquids
 1. From drops of olive oil—4.626.
 2. From milk, its whiteness—4.977 f.
 - D. From Metals
 1. From gold—4.729.
 2. From molten lead—4.1680 f.
 - E. From hide of a yearling ox or hind—4.174 f.
 - F. From the color of newly-cut flesh—3.857.
 - G. From the distance between turning-posts and starting-place in a race course—3.1272 ff.
- VI. Similes Likening Human Beings to the Gods
- A. To Apollo, his beauty—1.307 ff., 3.1283.
 - B. *To Artemis, her beauty—3.876 ff.
 - C. To Poseidon, going to the Isthmian games—3.1240 ff.
 - D. *To Ares—3.1282.
- VII. Similes Drawn from Mythical Characters
- A. From the Thyiads—1.636.
 - B. From Typho, or some other Earth Giant—2.38 ff.

REVIEW

Discovery in Greek Lands. A Sketch of the Principal Excavations and Discoveries of the last Fifty Years. By F. H. Marshall. Cambridge: at the University Press (1920). Pp. xi + 127. Illustrated. 8 sh., 6 d.

This is an attractive little sketch, with well selected illustrations, of the results of excavations in Greek lands since 1870, written for the Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature. It gives much information about vases, sculpture, and other art finds, as well as about archaeology and topography. The specialist will probably turn to Michaelis, *A Century of Archaeological Discoveries* (translated by Miss Kahnweiler: see *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 2. 158), and to the detailed reports in the *Journals*, but the general reader who would like to know something of the progress of discovery in Greece and Greek lands will find this a very useful book; even the archaeologist will profit by this good brief résumé and will find it a valuable introduction to the subject. The material is arranged chronologi-

cally and the main sites are treated under an earlier and a later prehistoric period (before 1000 B.C.: 1000 B.C.-700 B.C.), and under an earlier and a later historic period (700-500 B.C.; 500-150 B.C.). The term "pre-historic" is certainly incorrect and misleading, since the word is generally applied nowadays in a different sense. There are special chapters on temple sites and on the great centers of Greek life, Delphi, Olympia, etc., and on Some Isolated Discoveries. But there is no mention of the excavation of post-Mycenaean sites in Cyprus, or of the finds in Southern Russia, especially at Kertsch and Olbia. There is a detailed bibliography and a list, in chronological and topographical order, of the more important excavations. The book is fairly accurate for so broad a subject, but I have noticed a few bad slips, and there are one or two other points to which attention may be called.

On page 28 it is said that "no traces of Mycenaean civilization were found at Olympia", but Dörpfeld a few years ago found there several rude stone houses, the older of round, the younger of semi-oval, plan, which may be as late as the bronze age, though they are commonly regarded as neolithic. On page 36, instead of one of two almost identical illustrations of the so-called Typhon, the reconstruction of the whole group might have been given. An up-to-date picture of Peirene at Corinth should replace the illustration on page 40. On page 63 we read that the theater at Priene had a raised platform, which possibly served as a stage. Mr. Marshall says that the use as a stage is doubtful, but it is practically certain that in Greek days the actors acted in the orchestra at Priene. It is hard to get rid of the English theory that the Greeks acted on a stage. The Council House at Miletus was built between 175 and 164 B.C. by Timarchus and Heracleides, not in the third century B.C. (65). Nor are the columns which fronted the stage at Miletus alternately of black and red marble (67); but the lower marble part of each column is red, the upper channeled part black, and the capital of white marble. It is very doubtful whether there are any remains of a theater at Sardis (71). The Doric temple on Aegina is said (80) to have been considered till comparatively recent times that of Zeus Panhellenios. The forgery on which that name rested was early discovered. Till Furtwaengler's excavations in 1901 the temple was generally called 'The Temple of Athena'. I cannot bring myself to think that the archaic inscription which mentions Aphaea shows that the later fifth-century temple was dedicated to Aphaea and not to Athena, but the new name will probably continue to go into articles and handbooks. Surely the sculptures do not represent a battle between Greeks and Amazons (81), but an earlier and a later expedition against Troy. There are no female figures at all in the pediments reconstructed in Munich except the Athena in the middle. Another curious error occurs on page 85, where the great temple of Hera at Samos, which Herodotus calls 'the greatest temple of all those we know', is said to have 132 columns in all, a triple row of

²⁹Compare Od. 4.356 f.