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## Correspondence

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On the other hand when he had to deal, as in the vase-books and that on Aegina, with monuments of definite date and clearly defined character, he was at his best, and reached a standard of thoroughness scarcely accessible to others. The *Masterpieces*, from which many English scholars judge him, shews him at his very worst, though even of that book some sections are admirable. For the Roman copies, of every degree of accuracy and inaccuracy, with which that work mainly deals, do not offer the same foothold to a resolute climber as do originals.

I have spoken only of the published

works of Furtwängler. I have not ventured to speak of him as a colleague or as an oral teacher, because in such matters I could only speak at second hand. I met him in London, Berlin, and Athens; and no one who met him could fail to be impressed with his tremendous vitality, the rapidity and sureness of his observation, his passionate devotion to his pursuit. That he fell, so to speak, on the field of battle, was most appropriate. One cannot help hoping that the Greeks, for whom he did so much, may find some way of setting up a memorial of his brilliant services in the cause of humanism.

P. GARDNER.

## CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of THE CLASSICAL REVIEW.

Readers of the *Classical Review* may be interested to know that during the last twelve months much work has been done dealing with malaria in Greece in ancient (and modern) times. I should like to mention the following:—

- (1) *Malaria in Greece*, by R. Ross. (*Journal of Tropical Medicine*, Nov. 15, 1906.)
- (2) τινὰ περὶ ἐλειογενῶν κατὰ τοὺς ἀρχαίους Ἕλληνας ἰατροῦς, by Dr. A. Kouzis, ἀνατύπωσις ἐκ τῶν

πεπραγμένων τοῦ Συλλόγου πρὸς περιστολὴν τῶν ἐλωδῶν νόσων, Athens, 1907. This is an unscholarly work, but valuable for the material it contains.

- (3) *La Malaria à Athènes depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'à nos jours*, par le docteur Jean P. Cardamatis, *Atti della Società per gli Studi della Malaria*, 1907.
- (4) *Le paludisme en Grèce*, par le dr. Const. Savas, in the same volume of the 'Atti.'

W. H. S. JONES.

## ARCHAEOLOGY

### MONTHLY RECORD.

#### SOUTH RUSSIA.

*Panticapaion*.—Treasures of jewellery and trinkets of the usual Pontic type were found in the cemetery, together with more important objects: a rolled lead plate inscribed on both sides with imprecations, several sculptured tombstones with epitaphs, some Hellenistic terracottas and a series of vases, of which the best is a large Attic *lecané* of the later fine style, painted with a toilet-scene of women and Erotes, with frequent touches of colour and gilding.

*Chersonnesos*.—Part of the earliest town wall near the sea was excavated, and outside the city remains of large Roman baths were discovered. Engraved gems and gold ornaments were also found here.

*Olbia*.—The beginnings of the Greek colony were explored in the early Ionian remains on the island of Berezanj. The most considerable finds were of pottery, in which the fabrics known as Early Boeotian,

Milesian, and Naucratic occurred for the first time in this locality. A common black vase has a *graffito* in sixth century Ionian script: μηδεις με κλεψει. Terracottas were found which repeat the motive of the seated Branchidai figures. On the later mainland site discoveries tend to show that the town was still in existence at the end of the third century A.D. A series of carved ivory plaques of late Roman period represent a seated Oriental potentate and his train, dancing girls and tumbling children.<sup>1</sup>

#### EGYPT.

*Aphroditopolis*.—A good papyrus containing some twelve hundred verses of Menander has been found in the ruins of a house.<sup>1</sup>

#### AFRICA.

The *Fossa Regia* of Scipio Aemilianas, the frontier first of the Roman province and the Numidian

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Anzeiger*, 1907, 2.