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Altertum und Mittelmeerraum: Die antike Welt diesseits und jenseits der Levante. Festschrift für Peter W. Haider zum 60. Geburtstag. Herausgegeben von ROBERT ROLLINGER – BRIGITTE TRUSCHNEGG. Oriens et Occidens 12. Franz Steiner Verlag, München 2006. ISBN 3-515-08738-9. 878 S. EUR 69.

La varietà tematica dei quasi 50 contributi internazionali raccolti in questa Festschrift riflette bene i molteplici interessi di ricerca di Peter Haider (professore straordinario dal 1988 all'Università di Innsbruck). Sono incluse le seguenti sezioni: Asia Minore (4 articoli), Siria (9), Mesopotamia (4), Iran (3), Egitto (12), Africa del Nord (2), Hispania (1), le Alpi (3), Italia (1), Egeo (3), percezione dei popoli stranieri e stereotipie (1), teoria della storia e storia della scienza (1), storia della ricezione (1). Chi scrive è in grado di dare un giudizio solo su quanto scritto sul mondo greco-romano, ma non dubito che l'impressione positiva nata dalla lettura degli articoli di mia competenza valga su tutto il contenuto del volume.

Mika Kajava

Συγγράμματα. *Studies in Honour of Jan Fredrik Kindstrand.* Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis. Studia Graeca Upsaliensia 21. Uppsala Universitet, Stockholm 2006. ISBN 91-554-6665-6. VIII, 222 pp. SEK 215.

Il volume costituisce una collezione di tredici articoli dedicati a Jan Kindstrand, benemerito studioso e professore ordinario, per moltissimi anni, di lingua e letteratura greca all'università di Uppsala, come dovuto riconoscimento per il suo costante impegno a favore degli studi ellenici in Svezia e all'estero. I temi dei contributi riflettono, in parte, i tanti interessi dello stesso Kindstrand (vd. bibliografia pp. 217-21, redatta da Tore Hållander), cioè, prosa postclassica, retorica, filosofia cinica, ecc. Chi scrive ha trovato di particolare interesse il dossier dedicato all'edizione (cd. *Romana* del 1515) di Pindaro ad opera di Zaccaria Callierge. – Ecco il contenuto del volume: E. Bowie: The Construction of the Classical Past in the Ancient Greek Novels; P. E. Easterling: Notes on Notes: The Ancient Scholia on Sophocles; S. Fogelmark: The 1515 Kallierges *Pindar*: A First Report; G. Gren-Eklund: Poesis. On Creating Art according to Aristotle and Sanskrit Poetics; K. Gutzwiller: Learning and Love in the Epigrams of Meleager; H. Hofmann: Kritische Nachlese zur Hypothese des Sophokleischen *Tereus* (P. OXY. 3013); T. Hägg: Gregory of Nazianzus: A New Lease of Life for the Second Sophistic; D. Innes: Gorgias, *Helen* 13; U. Jaitner-Hahner: Cum prior dies sit posterioris discipulus. Fronto Ducaeus und seine Chrysostomus-Edition; D. Russell: Some Problems in Heraclitus, *Homeric Allegories*; T. Stenström: Penelope und Melanthos Sohn. Erörterungen zu Eyvind Johnsons "Die Heimkehr des Odysseus" und Homers Odyssee; M. Wifstrand Schiebe: Sinn und Wahrheitsgehalt der

Kultbilder aus der Sicht der antiken Philosophie. Zur antiken Debatte an Hand des Beispiels Marcus Terentius Varro; N. G. Wilson, A Note on Latinisms in Aelian.

Mika Kajava

The Cambridge Companion to Herodotus. Edited by C. DEWALD – J. MARINCOLA. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 2006. ISBN 0-521-53683-9 (pb), 0-521-83001-X (hb). XXII, 378 pp. GBP 17.99 (pb), GBP 45 (hb).

This Companion continues the tradition of high standards of the Cambridge Companions to Literature. It is a carefully and thoughtfully edited collection of 20 contributions by distinguished scholars covering a great variety of aspects on Herodotus (henceforth H) and his *Historiê*. The approach of this volume is primarily literary, emphasizing Herodotus' literary art and history writing, but not neglecting other aspects of his work.

The Introduction by Dewald and Marincola is important in setting the frames of Herodotean studies and explaining the present state of scholarship and how the articles in this volume fit into it. The amount of research produced on H makes one wonder whether anything new can be said. As scholarship progresses, be it classical studies or related sciences, such as anthropology or sociology, new angles can be applied even to Herodotean studies: the authors in this volume are applying a "new attitude in reading Herodotus," as Dewald and Marincola state. It is also true that scholarship always mirrors its own time. However, the modern studies on H all depend more or less on the traditional landmark of Herodotean scholarship, the work of Felix Jacoby in Pauly-Wissowa (1913). Jacoby covered almost all aspects of H and, thus, later studies have had to take a stand on his work which also has influenced the questions studied (to name only a few: how H came to be the "first" writer of Greek history, what caused his development from ethnographer and geographer to a historian, in what order the work was composed and does it form an artistic whole, are H's stories to be trusted, etc.).

All 20 chapters are mentioned below, although it is quite impossible to discuss them all. Their titles seem to follow mainly traditional patterns like "Herodotus and X" or "X and Y in Herodotus," which comes naturally in this type of handbook but makes the table of contents somewhat less interesting. Usually, each chapter includes a 'Further reading' section as well as endnotes. This is a welcome practice, since many of the chapters have been kept short. A general bibliography, a timeline, and indices appear at the end of the volume. Five maps of different parts of the Herodotean world are included at the beginning of the book.

The first four chapters set H into context. Chapter 1 by J. Marincola, "Herodotus and the poetry of the past", discusses the relationship of H, the first great prose writer, to his poetic predecessors. Marincola focuses on the conceptual areas where H is indebted to poets or where he distinguished himself from them. The main point of reference is naturally Homer, but also, e.g., Pindar, Bacchylides and Simonides are dealt with in regard to story-telling, how H positions himself between the past and the present, and the roles of glory, wisdom and truth.

In Chapter 2, "Herodotus and his prose predecessors", R. Fowler explores the genre; what other studies had been performed before and were being produced at the same time, and how unique H's *historiê* was. The question of sources and influences, both written and oral, is not an easy one, but Fowler shows that something can be said. As an Appendix to his chapter,