

## Journal Surveys

### I. Antiquity

- I-1 Pascal, C. Bennett. "October Horse," *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, 85 (1981), 261-291.

Although two horse races are mentioned in this article the central focus is the use of the horse as a part of a religious sacrifice among the Romans. The author suggests that the October event is an amalgam of several sources. The race became a source, perhaps of entertainment, but more likely, the race determined which horse was fastest and thus most worthy to be sacrificed.

—Morris Mott

- I-2 Skowronek, Russell K. "Sport Divers and Archaeology: The Case of the Legare Anchorage," *Archaeology*, 38 (May/June 1985) 22-27.

This article discusses the harm that sport divers without any archaeological, salvage, or legal background pertaining to significant legislative acts related to the preservation of antiquities and salvage can do to a part of our heritage. Sport divers, in this case, obsessed by the thought of riches in treasure, used explosives to aid in their search and erased a whole segment of the wreck site. Such 'looting and destruction of any shipwreck site is guaranteed to rob the entire nation of part of its heritage.'

—Morris Mott

- I-3 Gagarin, Michael. "Antilochus Strategy: The Chariot Race in Iliad 23," in Notes and Discussions, *Classical Philology*, 78 (1983), 35-39.

This article presents the premise that the imprecise use of a formulaic line allows certain internal discrepancies to be put aside in order to argue another interpretation of Antilochus' win over Menelaus. Nestor at the start of the race suggests that good driving and horsemanship can compensate for speed. The author then discusses the possibility that Antilochus uses the inside of the track at the turn—the shorter distance—to pass Menelaus and gain sufficient advantage to offset the speed of Menelaus horses and win.

—Morris Mott