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Steinbruche und Bergwerke *Steinbrüche und Bergwerke im ptolemäischen und römischen Ägypten:* ein Beitrag zur antiken Wirtschaftsgeschichte (Leipziger historische Abhandlungen, XXI.) Von Kurt Fitzler. 1 vol. 8vo. Pp. 159. Leipzig: Quelle und Meyer, 1910. M. 5. *Les Institutions militaires de l'Egypte sous les Lagides.* Par Jean Lesquier. 1 vol. 8vo. Pp. xviii + 381. Paris: Ernest Leroux, 1911.

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are uncharacteristic. That the silver cylinder from Tomb I. (fig. 36 I.n.) should be of Babylonian origin does not seem probable, though the discoverer suggests no alternative; but the Cypriote and Egyptian intermediaries suggested on p. 111 are both incompatible with other than Euphratean origin. Why should it not be Cretan? In any case, if it is worth discussion at all, it deserves republication in such form as will permit a judgment as to its style and technique.

Quite exceptional, on the other hand, are the vessels of banded and brecciated limestones, which borrow their forms sometimes from Early Minoan pottery, in those phases where it most approximates to the Cycladic schools; sometimes, though more remotely, from the earlier dynasties of the Old Empire of Egypt. And the decorative value of these parti-coloured materials was appreciated by the craftsman; for it is imitated, both here and at Knossos, in the ceramic art. The technique of these stone vases is the subject of a separate section on pp. 99-100, where note is taken of the decline of this lapidary art after the popularisation of copper. The speculation as to its origin, on p. 102 ff., would be less needful if closer study were given to its Cycladic counterpart; for here Egyptian influences are hardly in question. It must be kept in mind throughout that there is a fundamental distinction, technologically, between the manipula-

tion of clayey limestones like those of Crete, or even saccharine marbles like the Cycladic, and really hard stones like the diorite and porphyry of Egypt. Egyptian initiative may be conceded, without prejudice to the skill or the taste of the craftsmen who rendered in steatites and breccias the long-spouted and subtly moulded vase-forms which originated with Aegean potters.

The early decease of the settlement at Mochlos is significant of the seamier side of the 'Palace culture' of Knossos in L. M. I. and II.: for the L. M. I. vase which is figured in Plate XI. is still under the influence of the polychrome style which predominates in Crete in M. M. II. and III.: it therefore would seem to belong to the earlier part of L. M. I. Once disestablished, too, Mochlos seems to have been forgotten, or to have lost its utility, under the changed conditions of L. M. III.; and the Early Iron Age also passed it by unoccupied. To appreciate the full significance of Mr. Seager's work, indeed, we require similar record of another dozen such sites: for though the groundwork of a Minoan archaeology is laid securely by brilliant discoveries on the great central sites, the results of excavation such as this at Mochlos still raise, evidently, far more problems than they solve. So we look forward to more books like this one.

JOHN L. MYRES.

STEINBRUCHE AND BERGWERKE.

Steinbrüche und Bergwerke im ptolemäischen und römischen Ägypten: ein Beitrag zur antiken Wirtschaftsgeschichte (Leipziger historische Abhandlungen, XXI.) Von KURT FITZLER. 1 vol. 8vo. Pp. 159. Leipzig: Quelle und Meyer, 1910. M. 5.

Les Institutions militaires de l'Égypte sous les Lagides. Par JEAN LESQUIER. 1 vol. 8vo. Pp. xviii+381. Paris: Ernest Leroux, 1911.

THE evidence to be obtained from papyri concerning the mines and quarries of

Egypt is rather fuller, at least for certain localities and periods, than might have been expected; and it was a good idea to collect and utilise the material in this elaborate monograph. The quarries in and around the Fayum are the most generally familiar owing to the fortunate accident that many of the Petrie Papyri relate to them; but light is thrown on the industry in other parts of Egypt also from various sources, literary and otherwise, particularly inscriptions; and the subject is of the greater interest because in this land of

the free labourer the work in mines and quarries, which in the Graeco-Roman world generally was for the most part carried on by slave labour, was performed in the main by free workmen, though the employment of slaves and criminals was by no means unknown, especially in the Roman period. Dr. Fitzler deals with the various kinds of mines and quarries and with the development both of their exploitation and of their legal status from Pharaonic to late Roman times; and in his last chapter he discusses the methods of transportation from the quarries. The King was legally, in Pharaonic and Ptolemaic times, the absolute lord of the whole soil of Egypt, and therefore of the mineral wealth of the country, but the exploitation of the quarries, which had been direct under the Pharaohs, was partly indirect in the Ptolemaic and Roman periods, and in the latter, with the development of private landed property, a private ownership of quarries was at least possible in theory. The volume is a very useful addition to the excellent series to which it belongs.

The military institutions of Ptolemaic Egypt have already received much attention from several scholars. To say nothing of discussions incorporated in larger works, such as Bouché-Leclercq's *Histoire des Lagides*, separate volumes have been devoted to the subject by P. M. Meyer and W. Schubart. The importance of the questions involved is obvious when we consider that Egypt owed its Hellenic population (with which a large proportion of Ptolemaic Greek texts is concerned) primarily to military settlements; and since the evidence of papyri on this subject, as on so many others, is fragmentary and often ambiguous, there is plenty of room for several discussions. Moreover, a good deal of new material has accumulated since the publication of the works referred to. For all these reasons, M. Lesquier's exhaustive and careful study is heartily to be welcomed. It is marked by all the caution and industry to which we are accustomed in the author's work, and by an eminently fair statement and criticism of opposing views. It was not to be expected that he would arrive at a definite conclusion on some points, or

that his views on others would command universal assent; but he has certainly advanced our knowledge in several directions, and has produced a book which, even in so shifting a subject as papyrology, will be an indispensable work of reference for some time to come. One of the first subjects calling for discussion is the military situation of the cleruchs in Egypt. Were they an active army or an army of veterans? Lesquier comes to the conclusion, rightly in the present writer's opinion, that strictly they were neither, but rather (to use his expression), 'disponibles'; in time of peace they were civilians, cultivating their κλήροι, personally or through tenants, but on the condition that they were liable for active service whenever required. A similar view is expressed in Wilcken's *Grundzüge* (p. 383 f.). The Ptolemaic army consisted in fact of three main divisions: regulars, composed partly of cleruchs and partly of Macedonians and Greeks (using the term in its widest sense), recruited individually; mercenaries, engaged in bodies for a particular occasion; and native Egyptians, at first drawn from the caste of μάχιμοι only, later from all the natives. Another interesting but difficult question is the meaning of the expression τῆς ἐπιγονῆς, which occurs so often as part of the description of Greek settlers, and of which the most diverse explanations have been given. Here again Lesquier offers an explanation which, if it would be rash to regard it as proved, seems at least more satisfactory than any of the others. It is that all the sons of a cleruch were liable to military training, serving in a corps known as the ἐπίγονοι; that on the death of a cleruch his successor was chosen, usually after Philopator, occasionally before then, from among his sons; and that the sons not so chosen were known as τῆς ἐπιγονῆς, the expression denoting that they were the sons of a cleruch and had served among the ἐπίγονοι. The value of the book as a work of reference is increased not only by the indices and a useful bibliography, but especially by the admirable appendices, with their lists of cleruchs, of the τῆς ἐπιγονῆς, and of military officers.

H. I. BELL.