The Classical Review

<http://journals.cambridge.org/CAR>

Additional services for *The Classical Review*:

Email alerts: [Click here](#)

Subscriptions: [Click here](#)

Commercial reprints: [Click here](#)

Terms of use : [Click here](#)

Archaeology

F. Studniczka

The Classical Review / Volume 22 / Issue 02 / March 1908, pp 60 - 61

DOI: 10.1017/S0009840X00001104, Published online: 27 October 2009

Link to this article: http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract_S0009840X00001104

How to cite this article:

F. Studniczka (1908). Archaeology. The Classical Review, 22, pp 60-61 doi:10.1017/S0009840X00001104

Request Permissions : [Click here](#)

ing less. These give seven books of the Gallic war; the appendix is an account of the army, camps, methods of warfare, and so forth. The *Civil War* is edited by Paul-Elger. Other books are *Tacitus*, by J. Müller, and *Germania* by Muller-Christ, Sallust, *Catiline* and *Jugurtha* by A. Scheindler, Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* by P. Cauer (two parts each), the list of names being in the second, and a shortened text of the *Odyssey*, by Christ-Laveghi, in one volume (about 8000 lines), with Italian introduction and name-list. An excellent addition to Cauer's editions is a collection of ancient criticisms of Homer in Latin and Greek. The only dramatic text sent us is the *Antigone*, with an account of the theatre and illustrations: the text is interrupted by metrical schemes. Plato's *Apology* and *Crito* are edited by Muller-Christ. A. Scheindler also edits a selection from Herodotus, the first part containing 'Cyrus,' 'Croesus,' 'Polycrates,' 'Histiaeus,' the Persian wars, and a number of other stories. H. Sedlmayer gives a selection from Ovid, and A. Lange a shortened *Aeneid*, about half the work, the omissions being summarised in German. A collection of ancient passages about the Germans has the title, 'Die Germanen in der antiken Litteratur,' by R. Kunze: the Greek part contains 120 pages.

There is no need to speak of the commentaries, which could hardly be useful in England; they seem, however, to be much more business-like than those used here, and to be aimed at explaining only what really needs explaining. But the texts could be used here quite well, and the price is moderate, ranging from 1m.20 to 2m.50.

W. H. D. R.

Rambles and Studies in Greece. By J. P. MAHAFFY. 5s. net. Macmillan.

EVERYBODY knows Prof. Mahaffy's book, which here appears in a new edition. Its pleasant spirit of good humour and its fresh outlook have made it a favourite among others of the same class. In this edition, all the pictures of the original have been omitted, and now there is only one, the charioteer of Delphi; the size of the book has been reduced, so that it is easy to carry in the pocket. In the text, such changes have been made as were necessary by the lapse of time, and an unfulfilled prophecy has been left out. Otherwise it is as it was, and ready to make new friends.

New editions have also appeared of two important books. Dr. Frazer's *Adonis, Attis, and Osiris* appears enlarged. It now contains a chapter on sacred men and women, a section on Mother-kin in religion, and three new appendices: Moloch the King, the widowed Flamen, and some customs of the Pelew Islanders. The book is now in its final form as part of the new *Golden Bough*. The other is the third edition of Haigh's *Attic Theatre*, by A. W. Pickard-Cambridge. A good deal of new matter is included in this edition, chiefly from inscriptions; and in the matter of the stage, the Dörpfeldian theory is held not to have gained in credibility. Another emanation from the only begetter of theories is discussed in a new appendix on the place of the Lenaea: the editor has no difficulty in exposing the fallacy of the arguments adduced in support of Dörpfeld's Lenaeum. Haigh's book has now held its own for nineteen years.

ARCHAEOLOGY

LOST FRAGMENTS OF THE IPHIGENEIA GROUP AT COPENHAGEN.

IN the *Anzeiger* of the *Arch. Jahrbuch*, 1904, pp. 224 ff., the discovery and reconstruction of a life-size marble group, now in the Ny-Carlsberg Museum, is briefly reported; it is described as an original marble work, approximately contemporary with the Niobids, and represents Artemis substituting the hind for Iphigeneia.

The complete investigation and publication of this fine work have been up till now retarded by the disappearance of two important fragments, originally found with the rest at Rome in 1886, in the Gardens of Sallust, on the Spithöver Estate. Towards the end of the last century these fell into the hands of Roman dealers, and in spite of much

searching have not so far been re-discovered. They were however known from brief written memoranda (supplemented by oral statements), and in particular from a photograph taken by Herr Joseph Haass at the time of their discovery. This photograph is here reproduced. The circular altar with the figures of Seasons which is so conspicuous thereon does not belong to the group, but was at one time in the hands of a dealer at Florence. On this altar may be seen, besides other fragments of the group, found therewith, or rescued from dealer's hands, the right foot of the Artemis, in high hunting-boot with crossed straps: below the thick sole are remains of the plinth. The heel is

evidently raised, and the motive of the foot is therefore similar to that of the Diana of Versailles, a figure of the same proportions.

Even more important for the reconstruction is the large fragment in the lower left-hand corner, of which only half is visible in the photograph. It represents the back part of the hind, slightly under life-size. *A* denotes the broad flap-like tail (compare the animal in the Versailles group); *b*, the broken right hind thigh. The rest of the hind-legs, one fore-leg, as well as the neck, head, and rump, are mostly preserved, the hide being admirably reproduced by means of fine chiselling.

The heads of Artemis and Iphigeneia do not appear ever to have come to light; nevertheless they may have been concealed by the workmen at the time of the original excavation. Of the former, the knot of hair, resembling that of the Versailles statue, and the ends of the fringed diadem have been

preserved; of the Iphigeneia, the lower lip of the half-open mouth.

The object of this preliminary publication is to draw the attention of archaeologists to the missing fragments, with a view to a complete restoration. If any should meet with the least trace of these fragments, he is earnestly requested to communicate at once with the undersigned, who is undertaking the reconstruction and publication of this masterpiece, in conjunction with the founder and head of the Ny-Carlsberg Museum, Dr. Karl Jacobsen.

F. STUDNICZKA.

LEIPZIG, *Leibnizstrasse* 11.

[The above is a free translation of a note by Prof. Studniczka in the forthcoming part of the *Arch. Jahrbuch*, which we insert at his request, together with a reproduction of the photograph for which he has kindly supplied a *cliché*.—Ed.]

MONTHLY RECORD.

Ostia.—The excavations which are being conducted by Professor Vaglieri have brought to light two rooms with well preserved wall-paintings, and in one of them enough remains of the ceiling to admit of its complete restoration. This room also has a floor of black and white mosaic. In the other were found pieces of the mica filling of the window. The rubbish contained fragments of inlaid furniture, a considerable number of coins, inscribed potsherds and glass, lamps, and two jars which had been used for storing fish and olives.¹

Syria.—A Greek inscription, said to have been found near Dêr ez-Zôr on the right bank of the Euphrates, is published and interpreted by M. Jalabert, of the University of Beyrouth. The lettering is in the peculiar square style of late inscriptions and the text reads—*ἐτους ζπύ Λυσιάς Δυσανίου τοῦ Σελεύκου στρατηγὸς καὶ ἐπιστάτης τῆς πόλεως καὶ τῶν ΠΡ καὶ ΠΡΦ καὶ τῶν σωματοφ(υλᾶκων) ἀντήγειν*. The difficulty is in the interpretation of the abbreviations, but a satisfactory explanation is suggested by the comparison of two other inscriptions. One of these, from Delos, gives the title—*τῶν πρώτων φίλων τοῦ βασιλέως βασιλέων μεγάλων Ἀρσάκων*, and the other, a dedication to one Ἰσιδωρος Νικίου of Hieropolis Castabala, records the dignities of *δημιουργὸς καὶ τῶν πρώτων καὶ προτετιμημένων φίλων τοῦ βασιλέως, στρατηγὸς τῆς πόλεως*. The inscription

from Delos is dated about 110 B.C., and that from Hieropolis a century later, while the new find, if the years are reckoned in the Seleucid era, belongs to 175/6 A.D., in the reign of Volagases III or IV; but notwithstanding the intervals of time, it seems certain that the same titles are mentioned in each case, and it is worthy of note that an office which was in use at the Arsacid court in the second century B.C. can be traced three hundred years later on the borders of Parthia. Another interesting problem is the identification of the city to which the document refers.¹

The British Museum has recently acquired, among other marbles from the Duke of Sutherland's collection at Trentham Hall, a very beautiful Greek statue of a mourning woman. When the plinth was cleaned, a Latin inscription was discovered along its upper edge: P · MAXIMINA · SEXTILI · CLEMENTIS; but this does not alter the opinion that the statue is a work of the fourth century B.C., in the delicate style of the Tanagra terracottas. It must have been used at a later period for the sepulchral monument of a Roman lady, a custom which is mentioned and condemned by Cicero and other writers. The statue will be published in the Burlington Magazine by Mr. Cecil Smith.

The British Museum.

E. J. FORSDYKE.

¹ *The Standard*, Jan. 3, 1908.

¹ *Comptes Rendus de l'Acad. des Inscr.* Octobre, 1907.