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Archaeology

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ARCHAEOLOGY.

DE RIDDER ON EARLY GREEK
BRONZE RELIEFS.

De ectypis quibusdam aeneis quae falso vocantur 'Argivo-Corinthiaca.' A. DE RIDDER. Paris, 1896.

THIS little brochure is a piece of special pleading against the generally-received views of Furtwaengler and other authorities on early Greek bronze reliefs. Hitherto it has generally been accepted on Furtwaengler's authority that they are of Corinthian, or rather Argivo-Corinthian, origin; the object of this book is to shew that they are almost entirely Ionian, to a great extent Chalcidian, in their affinities. We are not sure that the author has proved his case; many of his arguments are by no means convincing, and rest far too much on subtle and minor differences, as for instance the presence or absence of certain ornamental patterns on Corinthian vases, or from the use of certain animals and exclusion of others.

The author betrays a certain vagueness on the matter of 'Chalcidian' vases. After stating (correctly enough) on p. 40 that no certain Chalcidian vases exist except such as bear inscriptions in the alphabet of Chalkis, he argues on p. 68 that the chariot *en face* is only found on Chalcidian, never on Corinthian vases. But there are several vases existing which do not bear Chalcidian inscriptions, and yet are decorated with chariots *en face* (e.g. Louvre Cat. E 648; Brit. Mus. B 15). Now the Louvre vase here quoted is undoubtedly Corinthian; the Brit. Mus. vase also appears to be, although Loeschke (*Athen. Mittheil.* 1894, p. 516, note 1) attributes it rather arbitrarily to Chalkis.

The term 'Peloponnesian art' is a veritable red rag to M. de Ridder. He even maintains that the chest of Kypselos must have been Ionian, not Corinthian; yet the evidence of the inscriptions given by Pausanias points to a Doric dialect and Corinthian alphabet; the subjects find their closest parallel in the Corinthian vases; while the whole history of the chest is in close connection with Corinth. Further he is reduced to the necessity of maintaining that the one inscription occurring on these reliefs, which is in the Argive alphabet, that of the ἄλιος γέρον, may be a later addition, and does not necessarily connote Argive manufacture.

A few other small points may be noted, which also call for comment. The bronze

relief from Eleutherae referred to on p. 59, now in the British Museum, must be Corinthian; the peculiar head-dress is also found on Corinthian vases (e.g. *Brit. Mus. Vase Cat.* ii. B 18), and is certainly not Ionic. No mention is made of the lower row of figures on the Polledrara bust (*Journ. Hell. Stud.* 1894, pl. 8); they are quite Ionian in character, and as specimens of Ionian bronze reliefs would have furnished M. de Ridder with a useful argument.

On p. 43, note 13, is a reference to *Journ. Hell. Stud.* 1891, pl. 5, which proves to be a plan of Salamis (Cyprus), although we are prepared to expect a Proto-Corinthian vase, not the Macmillan lekythos, as that is referred to immediately below; no other Proto-Corinthian vase has been published in the *Journ. Hell. Stud.* except the Geryon pyxis (vol. v. (1884), p. 176).

P. 45, 'aenea ectypa Perugiae reperta' should be 'argentea'; also the reference should be to the *Römische Mittheil.* for 1894, not 1895. On pp. 36, 40 occurs the curious plural form 'aryballa'; this does not appear to find authority in Greek literature; but the word does not occur at all in classical Latin.

M. de Ridder has perhaps been carried away too much by enthusiasm for his own line of argument; but at the same time he must be recognised as one of the greatest authorities on early Greek bronze work, as his catalogues of the Athens collections testify; the knowledge and research he displays demand our heartiest commendation, and will, we trust, inspire others to turn their attention to this very important subject which has hitherto been somewhat neglected. We can confidently recommend a perusal of this work to all students of Greek art.

H. B. WALTERS.

Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. xvi. part 2. 1896.

10. Karian Sites and Inscriptions. Part ii. W. R. Paton and J. L. Myres. With two plates, and cuts. Notes on the Latmos district and early tombs; question of early civilisation of Caria discussed.

11. A Scarab from Cyprus. G. D. Pierides. With cut.

Describes a gem with Herakles slaying the lion, of Graeco-Phoenician work.

12. I. A Stone Tripod at Oxford. P. Gardner. With plate and two cuts.

The tripod is a Greek original of the fifth century, resembling one found at Olympia.

11. The Mantinean Basis. P. Gardner. With two cuts.

An arrangement of the three slabs on the front of the base, so as to dispense with the necessity of imagining a fourth now lost.

13. A Kylix with a new *καλός* name. Cecil Smith. With plate.

The cup belongs to the Epiktetan cycle; the new name is *Åkestor*.

14. The Game of Polis and Plato's *Rep.* 422 E. W. Ridgeway. With five cuts.

A discussion of the game, illustrated by existing specimens of ancient draughtsmen and boards.

15. Excavations at Abae and Hyampolis in Phocis. V. W. Yorke. With plate and five cuts.

A description of the sites and inscriptions found there.

16. Epigraphical Notes from Eastern Macedonia and Thrace. J. A. R. Munro.

Publishes inscriptions collected in 1896.

17. A Greek Goldsmith's Mould in the Ashmolean Museum. H. S. Jones. With five cuts.

Discusses early graven metal-work and the subjects treated; traces the origin of this industry to Chalcis and Corinth.

18. Archaeology in Greece, 1895-6. Cecil Smith. I. General. II. Melos. H. B. W.

Jahrbuch des K. deutschen Arch. Inst. Bd. xii. Part. i. 1897.

1. H. Dragendorff. Zwei altattische Malereien auf Marmor. Two plates. Publishes (1) disc with portrait of the physician Aineios in Athens Museum; A. was a Coan Asklepiad and lived about B.C. 520; (2) two fragments of shield with snakes from border of aegis in relief on exterior and upper part of Nike painted on interior; style of painting to be compared with best r.f. vases; about B.C. 500.

2. E. Pernice. Die Korinthischen Pinakes im Antiquarium der Königlichen Museum. 37 cuts.

Corrects and completes descriptions in Furtwängler's catalogue, necessitated by subsequent careful cleaning and examination; several joins made, and some new fragments described.

3. A. Michaelis. Eine alexandrinische Erzfigur des Goetheschen Sammlung. Two cuts.

Publishes statuette of small man in cap, looking back and making a gesture with right hand; style points to Ptolemaic Egypt, and features of Bedouin type.

4. E. Petersen. Vasenscherbe von Tell-Defenneh.

Refers subject of one fragment (man attacking woman with sword) to story of Odysseus and Kirke.

Anzeiger: Archaeologische Mittheilungen aus Süd-Russland. Die westdeutschen Altertumssammlungen (Metz, Mainz, Trier, etc.; recent acquisitions). Meetings of Arch. Gesellschaft (address by Schöne on E. Curtius; Trendelenburg on paintings in temple of Zeus at Olympia, etc.). Bibliography and summary of archaeological journals. H. B. W.

Revue Numismatique. Part i. 1897.

The *Revue*, established in 1837, enters this year on a new series (the fourth). The *Annuaire de la société française de Numismatique*, which from time to time contained articles on classical numismatics, has been discontinued, but its contributors will now give their support to the *Revue Numismatique*. The present number contains the first instalment of an article by M. R. Mowat on 'Combinaisons secrètes de lettres dans le marques monétaires de l'Empire Romain.'

Numismatische Zeitschrift. Vol. xxviii. for 1896. (Vienna, 1897).

M. Bahrfeldt. 'Nachträge und Berichtigungen zur Münzkunde der römischen Republik.' This article, the concluding part of which will appear in vol. xxix. occupies pp. 1 to 170 and is illustrated by cuts and twelve plates. It consists principally of additions to Babelon's *Monnaies de la république romaine*. O. Seeck. 'Sesterz und Follis.'

Revue suisse de Numismatique. Vol. vi.

Imhoof-Blumer. 'Zur Münzkunde Kleinasien's' (part 3). Deals with the coinage of numerous Lydian cities. The following points may be noted. *Bagis*. Valerian on horse, and three Phrygian soldiers: a type commemorating the 'Victoria Parthica' of 259. *Daldis Flaviopolis*. Coins with the name of *Flaviopolis* (in honour of Vespasian and Titus) and *Flavia Caesarea*. A new type with a curious terminal figure of Herakles (Pl. iii. 18). *Germe*. It is satisfactorily shown that the coins bearing the name of *Germe* belong to the Lydian *Germe* on the Caicus and not to *Germe* on the Rhyndacus. *Herakleia on the Sipylos*. All the coins hitherto attributed to this town seem to be mis-described, and belong elsewhere. *Hermokapelia*. On the site etc. The coin supposed to read *Thyessos* is probably of Thessalonica. *Hypaipa*. The veiled cultus-statue on the coins is probably that of Artemis Anaitis: a lighted altar of unusual (conical) form, placed in a temple, is perhaps connected with the fire-worship practised by Persians in *Hypaipa* in the time of Pausanias (Paus. v. 27, 3). *Mossyna*. All the coins hitherto attributed to this place belong elsewhere. *Paktolos*. No town of this name is known and the supposed coins of *Paktolos* are mis-read pieces of other places. *Philadelphia*. Under Caligula and Claudius struck coins with the name of 'Neocaesarea.' One coin (Pl. v. 11) bears the portrait of Tiberius Gemellus, son of the younger Drusus. *Sala*. Called on its coins 'Domitianopolis' in the time of Domitian. *Sardis*. A bronze coin (Pl. v. 23) with the portrait of Albinus, an Emperor whose portrait was hitherto only known—at least as far as the coins of Greek cities are concerned—at Pautalia, Smyrna and Side.

WARWICK WROTH.

SUMMARIES OF PERIODICALS.

American Journal of Philology. Vol. xvii, 4. Whole No. 68. Dec. 1896.

Contributions to the Interpretation of the Veda, M. Bloomfield. On the text of the *Truculentus* of *Plautus*, W. M. Lindsay. Considers that a sudden

change of script in the archetype may have been the real cause of the change for the worse in our Plautine text at the beginning of the *Truculentus*. *Brugmann's Law and the Sanskrit Vṛddhi*, C. D. Buck. Maintains that certain form categories in Sanskrit