views as to armour I must still venture to disagree. He does not notice the brief section in Gemoll’s *Homerische Blätter* bearing on this point.

It is a pleasure to congratulate Dr. Helbig on the speedy appearance of a second edition; in the interests of science we must unselfishly hope that it will soon be superseded by a third.

W. L.


A valuable contribution by Professor Gardner to the “Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum,” published by the Trustees under the editorship of the Keeper of Coins. The volume deals with the entire Peloponnesus, Corinth excluded. The description of the coins occupies 203 pages and there are 37 plates of autotype reproductions of the specimens. The usual full Indexes of Types, Inscriptions, &c. accompany the book. Brief but interesting foot-notes are added to many of the descriptions of the types, and numerous references are given to Pausanias, whose *Periplus* so often illustrates and is illustrated by the coinages of Peloponnesus (Compare the *Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias* by Imhoof-Blumer and P. Gardner). The introduction (pp. i.–lxii.) gives a masterly sketch of Peloponnesian numismatics. The first section of this deals chiefly with the monetary standards employed in the Peninsula and some of its chief results may be summarized as follows. The earliest regular issue of money in the Peloponnesian Peninsula cannot be placed before B.C. 500. During the two centuries preceding this date the want of a native currency was no doubt supplied by the tortoise coins of Aegina. Aegae, Sicyon, Elis, Cephallenia, Zacynthus, Argos, and the Arcadian towns Heraea, Cleitor and Psophis begin to strike coins before B.C. 471, and "towards the end of the fifth century all towns of any importance in the Peninsula have mints." Bronze coins first appear about B.C. 400. Gold coins are extremely rare and are considered by Professor Gardner to be "in no case of quite unimpeachable authenticity."

The Aeginetan coinage came to an end towards the close of the fifth century and after that time the *general* currency—as distinct from the local issues—of Peloponnesian seems to have consisted of the abundant money of Sicyon and Elis. Later on, about B.C. 300,
the tetradrachms of Alexander and imitations of them circulated freely in the Peloponnesus. The coins of Athens and Corinth never seem to have been a medium of exchange in southern Greece. After the foundation of the Achaean League, circ. B.C. 280, a federal coining in silver and copper began to spread gradually in the Peninsula. The silver coins are hemi-drachms of reduced Aeginetan weight, interchangeable with the Corinthian drachms and Attic tetrobols of the period. It is curious to note that "some of the chief cities of the League issued municipal coins concurrently with those of the League," and that local magistrates (probably monetary officers) inscribe their names on the Federal coins. Dr. Gardner remarks that these facts demonstrate the rhetorical exaggeration of Polybius's statement that the cities of the League "used the same laws, weights, measures and coins, and . . . the same magistrates." After the destruction of Corinth in B.C. 146 the issue of silver in Peloponnesian appears to have ceased, but there are some limited issues of bronze coins assignable to the period B.C. 146–31. In most of the cities coinage is not resumed "until the days of the philhellenic emperor Hadrian, or even until the time of Septimius Severus and his sons."

In the pre-Macedonian period the usual weight standard is the Aeginetan, with didrachms and drachms of the maximum weight of 192 and 96 grains. Exceptionally, Troezen coins on the Attic standard, doubtless for convenience of trade with Attica. Zacynthus employs a combination of the Aeginetan and Attic systems, issuing Aeginetan didrachms for its commerce with Corcyra. "A custom prevailed in many cities of Peloponnesus during the latter part of the fifth and the earlier part of the fourth century of placing on small silver coins a mark of value [consisting] of the first letter or letters of the denomination to which they belong." The denomination is also indicated in other ways: thus, at Argos the wolf, the half-wolf and the wolf's head are the respective types of the drachm, the hemi-drachm and the obol.

The remaining sections of the Introduction deal more in detail with the coinages of the several districts of Peloponnesus. Only a few notes can here be offered.—Achaia: Of the twelve Achaean cities enumerated by Herodotus only five are known to have issued coins before the time of the League. Aegae first issues coins (with Dionysiac types) in the fifth century B.C.—The series of Sicyon is an extensive one though, as the author remarks, "its beauty is marred by its unfortunate choice of that most unsatisfactory compound the Chimaera, for type."—The coin attributed on p. 35
(no. 27, Pl. vii. 7) to Phlius should certainly be transferred to Gortyna in Crete (see Wroth, Catal. of the Coins of Crete, &c., Pl. xi. 13 and the description there given on p. 46, no. 69).—Elis: The author has in some cases assigned less narrow limits of date for the various coin-issuing periods than those first proposed by him in his monograph on the "Coins of Elis" (see Numismatic Chronicle for 1879).—Laconia: No extant coins of Sparta can be assigned to the period before Alexander. The famous iron money is not known to exist, though Peloponnesian iron coins, probably of the fifth century B.C., have been published by U. Köhler with the types of Heraea, Argos, and Tegea.—Argolis: The copper coins of Tiryns (silver coins have by some been attributed to it in error) are here assigned to the periods B.C. 421–370 and B.C. 370–300. Tiryns was captured by the Argives circ. B.C. 608. The issue of these coins may (Dr. Gardner suggests) indicate that the city regained its autonomy, being perhaps played off by the Spartans against the Argives in the war of B.C. 394. Or it is possible that the Argives "themselves colonized Tiryns and allowed the colonists to issue a few local coins in copper for their own use."—W. W.


We notice this model, the accuracy of which is allowed by those who have a close acquaintance with the topography of Syracuse, not for the purpose of criticising, but merely to direct attention to a fresh proof—Rome and Athens have been previously executed in relief—of the spreading feeling that history must be studied not in books only, but with appeal whenever possible to external fact. It is to be hoped that Mr. Haverfield will proceed with other districts.—P.G.

We are compelled by want of space to omit notice of periodicals.