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## Reinach's *Painted Vases*.

W. M. Ramsay

The Classical Review / Volume 14 / Issue 07 / October 1900, pp 378 - 378

DOI: 10.1017/S0009840X00083244, Published online: 27 October 2009

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### How to cite this article:

W. M. Ramsay (1900). Reinach's *Painted Vases*.. The Classical Review, 14, pp 378-378  
doi:10.1017/S0009840X00083244

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no scholar can fail to be grateful to the editor for the thoroughness of the 'Tables of Concordance' at the end of the book. They enable the student to see at a glance, whether any given inscription in the Corpus of Boeckh or in the Attic Corpus or the other great collections, or in the manuals of Dittenberger, Hicks and Roberts, or, in default of any of these, in the current periodicals, is to be found in Michel's *Recueil*.

The Greek type leaves little to be desired in attractiveness and clearness. It would be possible indeed to note here and there instances in which the printer might have been more resourceful; e.g. it is strange, in view of the general accuracy, to find in No. 561 (Accounts of the *λογιστάι*) the combination-symbol denoting 10 talents represented by a T under and disjoined from a Δ. But these and other defects are trifles which do not seriously impair the value of one of the most useful of students' aids which have appeared in recent years.

E. S. ROBERTS.

#### REINACH'S PAINTED VASES.

*Répertoire des Vases Peints Grecs et Étrusques.* Tome II. Par S. REINACH: Paris, Leroux, 1900. 5 francs.

THE second volume of Monsieur Reinach's inexpensive yet excellent collection reproduces the vase-paintings published by Millingen in the Coghill Vases,<sup>1</sup> Gerhard in the *Auserlesene Vasenbilder*, Laborde, Luynes, Tischbein, etc. In noticing the first volume in an earlier number of the *Classical Review* this year, I spoke of the illustrations in this *Recueil*. At present I need only add a brief but well-deserved reference to the learning shown in the notes, and the care with which illustrative references have been collected. In the notes to one vase we find a warning against its spuriousness quoted from De Witte; in another case Mr. Cecil Smith's opinion as to the inaccuracy of Gerhard's drawing is referred to. Such useful notes recur continually. As in all these astonishingly cheap volumes, even those who possess the original volumes will find M. Reinach's notes an indispensable addition to their library. This volume contains 425 pages, of which 56 are devoted to an elaborate Index and Bibliography of vase studies.

W. M. RAMSAY.

<sup>1</sup> Millingen's *Peintures Antiques et Inédites de Vases Gr.* have already been republished by M. Reinach in Vol. II. of his *Bibliothèque des Monuments Figurés*.

#### MONTHLY RECORD.

##### ITALY.

*Rome.*—Explorations in the church of S. Cecilia in Trastevere have brought to light remains of a Roman house, which had been converted into the church. A wall of tufa of Republican times and other architectural remains were found, but the house was rebuilt of brick in the early Imperial times. Various tiles were found with stamps dating from the first half of the second century. It is a commonly-accepted tradition that S. Cecilia suffered martyrdom on this spot about A.D. 180. In one of the brick walls was a *lararium* with altar, a relief of Minerva in tufa, and terracotta reliefs representing a sacrificial scene, a Maenad, and a young Pan. Two marble sarcophagi were found, one with busts of a husband and wife of the time of Trajan or Hadrian (to judge from the lady's coiffure), and a pastoral scene below, with a shepherd milking a goat; the other represents Atalanta and Meleager, attended by the Dioscuri and other figures. Lastly may be mentioned a travertine *cippus* with inscription referring to the completion of the *pomoerium* under Vespasian and Titus; cf. *C.I.L.* vi. 1232 and *Hermes*, xxii. (1887), p. 622.<sup>1</sup>

Sig. Savignoni's report has been issued on the *sacra stipes* or group of votive offerings in which the grave of Romulus was embedded (*C.R.* 1899, p. 330). Most of the objects belong to the sixth century B.C., some even to the middle of the seventh; a later group dates from the first century B.C., consisting of fragments of wine-jars and other vases, and bones of victims. These objects are not stratified, but mixed and confused. Originally there was a circle of *favissae* or places for storing rubbish, eighteen in number, round the tomb, which was a centre of worship of Romulus; their antiquity is vouched for by the fact that the Cloaca Maxima cuts through two of them. About the end of the Republic these wells were emptied and the contents spread round the sacred spot.<sup>2</sup>

Under the demolished church of S. Maria Liberatrice are traces of the fountain of Juturna, consisting of a *puteal* and a marble altar with the name of the nymph; part of her statue has also been found, and remains of statues of Apollo, Aesculapius, and Hygieia, with the niches in which they stood; also inscriptions relating to the *Curatores Aquarum*. It was here that the Dioscuri appeared after the battle of Lake Regillus.<sup>2</sup>

*Maeciano, Etruria.*—An Etrusco-Roman tomb of the first century B.C., recently found, contained various objects of interest, including five urns, two with Latin inscriptions, and two with Etruscan; one of the latter has a head of Medusa, the other, Echetlos with his ploughshare in combat with warriors. Among other objects were a ring with intaglio of warrior and Sphinx, and a series of glass cups, vases, and other objects from the toilet-equipment of the woman buried in the tomb. Her name is shown by an inscription to be Satellia Philematium, wife of C. Vettius Plintha.<sup>1</sup>

*Giulianova and Crognaleto.*—At these two places, in the ancient Picenum territory, large finds of coins have recently been made, and are now in the Museum at Teramo. All are of the Republican period; those from Crognaleto (167 in number, all silver) belong to the time immediately before the Social War. Those from Giulianova (the ancient Castrum Novum)

<sup>1</sup> *Notizie degli Scavi*, Jan. 1900.

<sup>2</sup> *Athenaerum*, September 15 (cf. *Notizie degli Scavi*, April 1900).