
Review

Source: *The Journal of Hellenic Studies*, Vol. 28 (1908), p. 163

Published by: [Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies](#)

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/624581>

Accessed: 21-01-2016 02:49 UTC

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at <http://www.jstor.org/page/info/about/policies/terms.jsp>

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies and *Cambridge University Press* are collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *The Journal of Hellenic Studies*.

<http://www.jstor.org>

are uncertain and few are likely to be undisputed. He maintains that the earliest temple consisted of a double shrine on the site of the present Erechtheum; and that the representation of this shrine formed part of the same pediment as the group of gods with the apotheosis of Heracles. He regards the earliest worship of Athena as aniconic, superseded under Homeric influence first by the standing image with brandished spear, which later came to be regarded as primitive, and later by the seated type originated by Endoeus. Further discussion of the nature and affinities of Erechtheus associates him and his cleft with a 'puteal' and hole in the roof above it marking the falling of a thunderbolt. Finally we have a discussion of the Erechtheum itself, and the contents and relations of its various parts; and here also new light is thrown on well-known difficulties.

Greek Buildings represented by Fragments in the British Museum.

(1) **Diana's Temple at Ephesus.** By W. R. LETHABY. Pp. 36. London: Batsford, 1908. 2s.

This pamphlet is an architect's study of the fragments in the British Museum, derived from Wood's excavation of the temple site at Ephesus. The early temple is lightly dealt with, since the evidence of the new excavations was not available. In the discussion of the Hellenistic temple the author dissents from Mr. Murray's well-known arrangement, which used the square sculptured piers to make bases for the sculptured drums, rising from the staircase, and having their upper surfaces level with the stylobate. Mr. Lethaby makes the piers, the drums, and the Ionic bases serve as corresponding members of the first, second, and subsequent rows of columns, as counted from the end. The stone beneath the base in the British Museum, which Murray regarded as part of the stylobate, is used here as a plinth, similar plinths being postulated under each of the three forms of base.

Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek. Billedtavler til Kataloget over Antike Kunstvaerker. 73 Plates. Copenhagen, 1907.

Like Amelung's Vatican Catalogue, the present work is an attempt to illustrate an entire collection by photographic methods. It consists of about 850 admirably executed half-tone blocks, printed on 73 plates. The letterpress consists only of number, title, and dimensions under each subject. An inscription announces that the work was published on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Museum, Nov. 5, 1907. Its seventy-three plates give an impressive idea of the growth of the collection during the comparatively brief period of its existence.

Olympische Forschungen I. Skovgaards Anordnung der Westgiebelgruppe vom Zeustempel. By G. TREU. [Abhandlungen der Philol.-hist. Klasse der k. Sächs. Ges. d. Wissenschaften, xxv.] Pp. 15, and three folding plates. Leipzig: Teubner, 1907. 2 m. 40 pf.

The Danish painter Skovgaard published in 1905 a discussion of the arrangement of the western pediment of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia. He based himself on the last-issued restoration of Prof. Treu (submitted as a loose leaf to the forty-fourth congress of Philologists at Dresden), but proposed the transposition of the two groups of combatants on each side of the central trio. Instead of Treu's order (E—R) that of Skovgaard runs EPQNO KL M H J FGR. In the present paper Treu proves, by actual experiments made within the pediment frame at Dresden, that Skovgaard's scheme is inadmissible.