

The development has its connection with the cultus: it was at Delphi, Dr. Bie conjectures, that the Muses became a triad and were brought into relation with Apollo, whereas the Heliconian worship canonized the number 9, and the groups of the Heliconian nine executed by masters of the younger Attic school became most influential in art. The differentiation of functions and attributes reflects the history of literature. The scroll at first represented the poetry of heroic song; the diptychon is a symbol of lyric, the mask of dramatic, poetry (afterwards the tragic and comic drama were distinguished); the globe is referred to the astronomical epic of Aratus, and subject-matter now becoming the leading thought, perhaps under the influence of the book-cases of the great libraries, geometry, &c., press in, and history usurps the scroll.

Having followed the development of the Muse types, Dr. Bie in § VI. changes his method and classifies them exhaustively—as single figures, in their grouping, and in combination with other figures. He then takes up the question of the names of the Muses, and proves from both literature and art that before the time of the later Roman Empire there was no fixed relation between any given name and any particular type. He distinguishes four periods in the history of the Muses: (1) before the fifth century, (2) the fifth and fourth centuries, (3) the Hellenistic period, (4) the time of complete fixity of type and name.

Since Dr. Bie wrote, a work of the greatest importance in his subject has been discovered—that pedestal at Mantinea which supported the group of Leto, Apollo, and Artemis sculptured by Praxiteles, and which bears representations in relief, as Pausanias describes it, of Marsyas playing on the flutes and of the Muses (*Paus.* viii. 9, 1). Photographic representations are given in Plates I.—III. of the *Bulletin de Corresp. Hellén.* for 1888. The types of the Muses are excellent fourth century works, but they in no way conflict with Dr. Bie's views.

J. A. R. M.

(B.)—HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES.

Les Archives de l'Intendance sacrée à Délos. (315—166 av. J. C.) Par THÉOPHILE HOMOLLE. Paris. 1887.

IN this book M. Homolle gives us a first systematic instalment of the results of the French excavations on the site of the temple of Apollo in Delos. He confines himself to the period of Delian independence—the only period which lends itself to a complete consecutive study—and to the establishment within its limits of an accurate chronology. How much is still to be looked for may be judged from the abundance and varied character of the monumental records, all the more valuable in our utter lack of literary information, and from many incidental remarks in the present work. The establishment of the Delian chronology is not only a necessary condition of the classification and right estimation of the documents themselves, but also valuable as a confirmation of the chronology of the general history of the time. This preliminary task is here admirably performed. After enumerating the distinctive marks of the documents of the native administration, M. Homolle arrives, by comparison of a number of monuments, at two continuous series of archons, the one of seventy-seven names, the other of twenty-five. Various historical hints enable him to fix these series within certain chronological

limits, at first elastic, but gradually more and more determinate, until absolute exactness is attained. The gap between the two groups is then filled, and the second extended to the end of the Delian independence. The result is that between 301 and 166 B.C. only two names are missing, the chronology is fixed exactly from 301 to 225 B.C. and from 208 to 166 B.C., and with approximate exactitude from 225 to 208 B.C. It is difficult to over-estimate M. Homolle's skill in the use of his materials; his arguments constantly check and verify one another, and his proofs are cumulative and cannot be fully appreciated until the whole has been read. The inscriptions leave no further shadow of doubt that Polybius is right, as against Livy and his authority Valerius Antias, in placing the return of the Athenians to Delos in 166-5 B.C. But the date of the beginning of the Delian independence is more difficult to settle, and we do not think that M. Homolle is quite successful in fixing it at 315. The last dated document of the Amphictyonic administration is of the year 334-3; the last of the series of crowns dedicated by the Athenians to Apollo every four years at the greater Delian festival must be placed in 330. The first dated document of the Delian *ἱεροντοὶ* is not earlier than 302, although Delian independence before that date is certainly proved. M. Homolle finds no evidence and no reason to suppose that the Athenians lost Delos between 330 and 326 or subsequently until 315, when Antigonus and Ptolemy intervened in the Aegean, and Lemnos fell to the former. But where evidence is so scanty an argument from silence is almost worthless, and the Delians had certainly no lack of opportunities of contriving their freedom by intrigue or revolt. On the other hand, if we accept the statements of dubious authority that the Athenians continued to send the theoric ship down to the time of Demetrius Phalereus, M. Homolle's date may yet be questioned. Certain facts seem to indicate that Delos and Athens were still connected some years after 315. M. Homolle explains them by supposing a *rapprochement* between both states and Ptolemy, but until he has proved the separation he is not justified in supposing the *rapprochement*. The date 315 may be as good as others, but it has not been shown to be better; indeed there seems no reason to suppose that Delos did not pass more than once in the interval 330-307 from subjection to independence and independence to subjection. We have dwelt on this point (which does not affect the chronology of the Delian archons) because it seems the only one of M. Homolle's dates which may require revision. It is interesting to note that on the retirement of the Athenians a sort of shadow of the old Confederacy seems to have arisen among the islands. Delos became the centre and treasury of a petty league, but the administration of the funds and festivals remained entirely in the hands of the Delians themselves.

The value of the establishment of the Delian chronology for dealing with the inscriptions must be at once apparent. Not only can about fifty be at once dated either by the archons or subordinate magistrates mentioned, but the method of dating by comparison becomes exceptionally accurate. The points of comparison are very numerous, including, besides the juxtaposition, character, and dimensions of the stones, such matters as nomenclature, formulæ, style of composition, sums dealt with, increase of inventories, and operations in hand. But especially the test of palaeography becomes singularly serviceable, for the same cutter was often officially employed for a series of years, and his individual style is imprinted on the monuments almost like a handwriting.

M. Homolle's results are embodied in two appendices, of which the first is a

chronological table of the archons and minor magistrates, the second a descriptive catalogue of the monuments chronologically arranged. A map is also added of the excavations on the temenos of Apollo.

J. A. R. M.

Beschreibung der antiken Münzen. (Königliche Museen zu Berlin.)
Vol. I. Berlin. 1888. 8vo. Pp. viii. 1—357.

THIS volume, the first instalment of a most important numismatic undertaking—the cataloguing of the Greek coins in the Royal Museum of Berlin—contains a full description of the money of the Tauric Chersonese, Sarmatia, Dacia, Pannonia, Moesia, Thrace and the Thracian kings (including Lysimachus). It is the work of Dr. Von Sallet, the learned curator of the Berlin Coin-Cabinet, who has been assisted in certain portions of the Catalogue by Dr. B. Pick, and in the preparation of the Indices by Dr. Menadier. It gives evidence on every page of Dr. Von Sallet's well-known critical care and numismatic acumen. There is no general introduction, but interesting notes are appended to many of the descriptions, and the source from which the Museum obtained its specimens is stated, wherever practicable. The illustrations consist of eight photographic plates and of sixty-three cuts inserted in the text.

In two respects only can the great work which has now been begun be materially improved. It is greatly to be wished that the editor—or rather, perhaps, the Directors of the Berlin Museum—would in future volumes furnish a much more liberal supply of photographs and discard all methods of illustration which do not mechanically reproduce the original specimens. It would also be of great assistance to archaeologists as well as to numismatic specialists if the dates or approximate dates of the different coin-series could be in every case stated. Dr. Von Sallet has of course already arranged the coins chronologically, and with his arrangement numismatists will doubtless in the main agree; but a classification by periods, as in the British Museum catalogues, would be very welcome.

The Berlin collection is, if we may rely on the fairly satisfactory test of numbers, a good deal richer in the coins of Thrace, &c., than the British Museum. In the important series of Panticapaeum, Olbia, Abdera, Aenus, and Thasus this superiority is especially manifest. In the imperial coins of Moesia, Thrace, &c., the two collections are more nearly equal. It may be noticed that the British Museum possesses (at present uncatalogued) a specimen of the Pannonian coin described on page 36. Its reverse reads clearly

METAL
PANNONI
CIS

and the head on the obverse is, as Dr. Von Sallet remarks, the head of Sol and not of Trajan. The coin No. 7 (p. 48), described under Callatia in Moesia, certainly belongs, as Dr. Von Sallet points out, to Calchedon in Bithynia. A similar specimen in the British Museum (erroneously catalogued under 'Callatia') was procured, together with a number of coins of Sestos and Asia Minor, by Sir Charles Newton when vice-consul at Mitylene.

Future volumes of Dr. Von Sallet's excellent work will be most anxiously awaited.

W. W.