

of its very great importance. The 'Horsemen' are the well-known staters of Tarentum, bearing a horseman as type. The abundant coinage of Tarentum has never hitherto been classed in a satisfactory way. Mr. Evans has succeeded in so interweaving it with the history of the city, and so closely fixing the dates of its issues by the study of types, inscriptions, and the evidence of finds, that he has produced what must be regarded as a grammar of Tarentine archaeology. It is the first time, if we exclude Rome, that the numismatic history of an Italian city has been thoroughly and scientifically worked out, but no doubt now other cities will follow. From the general archaeological point of view, perhaps the most important results of the work are two. First we are now furnished with a series of representations of the horse reaching in uninterrupted succession from the Persian wars to the time of Hannibal, each specimen dated within narrow limits, and hundreds of them of admirable design. Secondly, Mr. Evans maintains, and appears to prove, that the great majority of the coins of Tarentum are signed by the artists who made the dies for them: thus our list of Greek artists will be greatly lengthened.

P. G.

- (1.) **Griechische Geschichte bis zur Schlacht bei Chaironeia**, von DR. GEORG BUSOLT. 2 Teil.
- (2.) **Griechische Geschichte**, von ADOLPH HOLM. 2ter Band.

THOSE who are acquainted with the first instalment of Dr. Busolt's learned work will welcome heartily this second part, in which they will find all the difficult questions connected with the Persian Wars and the Athenian supremacy discussed carefully and impartially in the light of all the most recent results of literary criticism and of archaeological research.

To take one instance out of many that might illustrate the use Dr. Busolt makes of archaeological discoveries: we may notice that *à propos* of the appeal made by Arkesilaos of Cyrene to the Samians for help against Persia, he points to the measure by which, in the middle of the fifth century, the Cyreneans abandoned the Euboic for the Rhodian standard of coinage, and facilitated thereby their trade relations with Samos. The use of archaeological material by Dr. Busolt is of importance in the part of his history which treats of Sicilian affairs, and yet more so in that which describes the subsequent relations of Athens with her allies and tributaries. In the use of the literary sources Dr. Busolt has no sympathy with any attempts to diminish the authority of Herodotus. He has not much trust in statements which are supposed to come from Ephorus, and does not follow the chronology of Diodorus. Among the points as to which Busolt's insight or his caution leads him to differ from other modern historians may be remarked his opinion as to the settlement of Messenians in Naupactus by Talmides after his expedition round the Peloponnesus, which he regards as a pure fiction of Ephorus; his refusal to allow the existence of *νομοφύλακες* as a part of the Athenian constitution before the Macedonian supremacy; and his defence of the character of Aspasia, the wife of Pericles. Dr. Busolt has, we may remark, entirely rearranged the chronological sequence of events for a great part of the Pentacontetia. It is to be regretted that the arrangement of the work,—with digressions on sources prefixed to each section and copious foot-notes—is not such as to make reference always easy.

Dr. Holm's work was written after Busolt's, to which he often refers, and the results of which, as to chronology and in the main as to the value of authorities, he generally adopts. Yet the existence of Busolt's history by no means diminishes the value of Holm's, which appeals to a larger public and has many merits peculiar to itself. Learned without a touch of pedantry, imaginative without any capricious fancy, Holm uses his archaeological knowledge to bring before his eyes and those of his readers a vivid picture of the times he is describing, so that with him, a list *e.g.* of the allies and subjects of Athens becomes as full of character and colour as the Homeric catalogue. Some of his sketches of character (as that of Cleomenes) are powerful and terse. His picture of life in Periclean Athens is as bright as his sketch in the preceding volume of the pursuits of those who dwelt around the palaces of Mycene and Tiryns. The social side of history is that in which he most excels, but he also pays careful attention to the development of political institutions, and makes some original and suggestive remarks as to the practical working of some measures, such as the choice of archons by lot. (The scope allowed for manipulation is not always considered). In his account of the Athenian democracy, he lays especial stress on the heavy responsibility incurred by the proposer of any change. He examines carefully the relations of Athens to the cities of her empire in the light of the inscriptions and of coins, and shows the great diversity that prevailed among those relations, and some of the curious anomalies to be found, such as the extremely small amount of tribute paid by some important cities. In spite of his admiration for the Athenian spirit and his sympathy with the aims of Pericles, he points out the fact—so strangely slurred over by Grote—of the inferiority of Athens to many other states as an abode of freedom of thought and toleration of speculative originality. The narrative and the disquisitions are frequently enlivened and enriched by apt illustrations from modern history and politics, without ever making us feel that modern politics or party prejudices are being imported into ancient history. We hope that this book will soon be translated into English, as it would form an excellent text-book for our universities and public schools.

Since the above notice was written, we have received the last portion of the second volume of Holm's work, which brings us down to the restoration of the Athenian democracy in 403. This part is certainly not inferior, either in careful work, or in sustained interest, to any of the preceding. In treating of so well-worn a subject as the state of culture in Athens during the latter portion of the fifth century, our author throws fresh light upon it by distinguishing the streams of influence from at least six different regions that met in Athens, some of which found less free scope there than elsewhere. His use of widely scattered material, both archaeological and literary, tends here to counteract the over centralizing influence of writers to whom Athens is the culminating point of all that is worthy in Greek life. Among the special points of interest in these chapters we would note the tendency of Pericles to Ionianism in habits and thought, the probable collusion between Demosthenes and Cleon in the affair of Sphacteria, the comparative easiness of the terms finally imposed by Sparta on Athens, the reaction of natural feeling against the artificiality of the newer culture, shown at the restoration of the democracy, the attitude of the comic writers towards older and newer developments of the national mind,—and the fallacy of taking, as Curtius seems sometimes inclined to do, the aristocratic party in Athens as representing

liberal education, the democratic as that of the rude and vulgar. Dr. Holm esteems highly the value of Xenophon as an authority, and does not regard him as a partial witness against the democracy. In those parts where topographical knowledge is of service, Dr. Holm's studies make his work more valuable. This applies especially to the part that treats of Sicily.

A. G.