

CORRESPONDENCE.

SITZLER'S NOTICE OF HARRISON'S *THEOGNIS*.

Among the *Summaries of Periodicals* in the last *Review* (p. 427) we read:—"E. Harrison, *Studies in Theognis* (J. Sitzler). 'Has brought forward nothing of value to forward the study of Theognis.' The reporter's translation does injustice both to Mr. Sitzler and to me. Mr. Sitzler's review of my book is unintelligent; and after what I had said about him I scarcely

hoped to find in him a warm admirer: but he is not quite foolish enough to say that I have done nothing to forward the study of Theognis. 'Zur Förderung der Theognis-Frage' are his words. The 'Theognidean question' is a different matter from the study of Theognis.

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ARCHAEOLOGY.

HADACZEK'S GREEK AND ETRUSCAN EAR ORNAMENTS.

Der Ohrschmuck der Griechen und Etrusker.
VON KARL HADACZEK. Wien, 1903.
Alfred Hölder. 5.20 mk.

THIS is a very useful contribution to the history of ancient gold ornaments, a subject which stands greatly in need of a comprehensive treatment, though there is no lack of articles scattered among the various periodicals. The task of writing the history of ancient jewellery is one of peculiar difficulty, inasmuch as in comparatively few instances are we in possession of authentic information as to the circumstances which attended the discovery of the various objects. As a rule the date of a gold ornament has to be determined by considerations of style and by a careful comparison with the types of jewellery indicated upon statues, terracottas, engraved mirrors, coins and similar objects which can with confidence be assigned to a particular period.

The author of the present dissertation has made a careful study of the various forms of earrings (to use a convenient term, which must be understood to include far more than mere rings) which appear upon Greek and Etruscan works of art. In particular an excellent use is made of coins, which are especially valuable for establishing the dates at which certain types prevailed.

It can be readily understood that the

progress of the art of jewellery cannot be traced satisfactorily without reference to numerous points of detail. All that can be done here is to give the briefest outline of the history of Greek and Etruscan earrings as presented in the above dissertation.

The earliest types of Greek earrings are those furnished by the discoveries on the sites of Troy and Mycenae and also by the results of the excavations conducted of late years in Cyprus. The principal forms yielded by these sites are the 'basket'-shaped earrings with series of pendants, spirals which are exceedingly common, and varieties of the 'boat' or crescent-shape. The next division is that of the early Greek Period—roughly from the seventh to the fifth century B.C. In this period the disk in the form of a rosette, an ornament which plays so conspicuous a part in the best Greek jewellery, first makes its appearance. Spiral earrings are very common, the ends showing a continuous development in ornamentation from the simple disks seen on the Melian earrings to the finely modelled female heads of the fourth century. Of Ionic origin are the open rings with decorations, usually in the form of globule-clusters, soldered on below. [This form, however, appears in the primitive jewellery from Cyprus.] A well-marked progress from the simple to the complicated can here be traced. The oldest examples come from the Greek colonies of Sicily, where they are found with Corinthian vases of the seventh and sixth centuries. It seems probable that