Two attractive bronze statuettes of the archaic Greek period have recently been acquired by the Museum.

The statuette of a shepherd carrying a small animal on his arm comes to us as a gift made in the name of the late Thomas Kirby Schmuck (see the illustrations on page 251). It belongs to a well-known class of bronze figures, consisting mostly of shepherds and peasants and found chiefly in Arcadia. They evidently served as offerings in the local sanctuaries of Arcadia and give us a vivid picture of the simple, homely people of that mountainous country during the sixth and the early fifth century B.C. A number of similar statuettes are in the National Museum, Athens, in the Staatliche Museen, Berlin, and in other collections. All have the same stocky proportions and the same practical outfit—either entire or in part—a round, pointed hat, a short tunic, a heavy cloak sometimes fastened in front with a large pin, and stout boots. They are among the most engaging figures that have survived from archaic Greece.

The newcomer has joined two other examples, acquired by the Museum in 1908 and 1943, one of which is inscribed: "Phauleas dedicated (me) to Pan," the other probably: "Aineas to Pan" (some of the letters are difficult to decipher). Pan was of course one of the chief gods of the Arcadian peasants and, like Hermes, the protector of their flocks and herds. Aineas as an Arcadian name is known from Xenophon and perhaps Pindar. Both figures are illustrated on page 250.

We are told that the newly acquired statuette was purchased by its late owner in New York. (It was on loan in this Museum from 1936 to 1944.) If one may judge by rather inadequate illustrations, it seems to be identical with one formerly in the Pozzi Collection, which was exhibited at the Petit Palais in Paris in 1905 (Le Musée, 11, 1905, p. 179, fig. 14, left; S. Reinach, Répertoire de la statuaire grecque et romaine, iv, 1910, p. 105, 6).

The statuette illustrated on page 252, which was purchased in 1945, shows us a different side of Greek life—a soldier going into battle. A long-haired man, bearded but without mustache, is advancing with rapid steps; he wears a helmet and a cuirass, and evidently he held a spear over his right shoulder preparatory to lowering it for attack (as described in Xenophon’s Anabasis vi, 5, 25); in his left hand he probably had a shield (worked in a separate piece). The weapons are now missing—as well as a few other parts, including the base. Otherwise the statuette is in excellent condition. A smooth, shiny, dark green patina now covers the surface.

The style is archaic Greek of the second half of the sixth century B.C. The muscular limbs—which retain somewhat the four-sided forms of early times—and the comparatively narrow arch for the lower boundary of the thorax (engraved on the cuirass) point to the third rather than the last quarter of the century. The statuette in fact recalls the warriors on the frieze of the Siphnian Treasury at Delphi (see the illustration on p. 253), which, as is well known, can be assigned on external evidence to before 525 B.C. The palmette engraved on the cuirass, with petals not separated, is the form current before the late sixth century. Long hair falling down the back was the prevalent fashion for men in Greece during most of the sixth century, whereas in the last quarter the hair was generally worn short or rolled up behind. The wearing of a beard without a mustache was a current mode in the early and middle archaic periods—to judge at least by extant Greek representations—whereas from 525 B.C. or so on, the mus-
shield concealed that part. Below the waist are elongated lappets for the protection of the hips. These *pteryges*, as the Greeks called them, occur only rarely in this type of cuirass but are a regular feature in another, later type which was provided with shoulder straps and in which the lower part followed the line of the waist and hips. The later form was introduced, perhaps from Ionia, apparently in the third quarter of the sixth century. Both types appear side by side on the frieze of the Siphnian Treasury (compare the detail on p. 253). The addition of lappets on our warrior's cuirass was therefore evidently inspired by the greater protection offered by the new type. As time went on, this type, in a developed form, practically ousted the earlier one and became current throughout Greece. The transitional form represented by our statuette occurs occasionally in late sixth-century sculpture and on vases of the first half of the fifth. As far as I am aware, our statuette is the earliest example known and so supplies tache regularly appears when a beard is worn.

We may assign our statuette, then, to about 550-525 B.C. It is without doubt one of the finest statuettes that have survived from that period and conveys in a striking manner the exuberant spirit of early Greece.

The armor worn by our warrior is particularly interesting. The helmet is of the so-called Corinthian type, with shaped crown, prevalent during the sixth and the early fifth century, and it has a horsehair crest mounted on a high support; we may note the delicately engraved wavy lines on the lower part of the crest, suggestive of movement. The cuirass is of the early type consisting of two bronze plates for front and back, roughly modeled to fit the body and reaching to the waist, with the lower edge turned up horizontally to allow free movement of the limbs. The fastenings are marked on both shoulders and on the right side, but not the join on the left, perhaps because arm and

*Bronze statuette of Aineas. Late VI century B.C. Rogers Fund, 1943*

*Bronze statuette of Phauleas. Last quarter of the VI century B.C. Rogers Fund, 1908*
Bronze statuette of an Arcadian shepherd. About 500 B.C. Gift made in the name of the late Thomas Kirby Schmuck, 1945
Bronze statuette of a Greek warrior. About 550-525 B.C. Rogers Fund, 1945
important evidence for the history of Greek armor.

We know nothing of the provenance of the warrior and cannot assign it to a specific part of Greece, except to guess that it came from, or at least was made in, Greece proper rather than Asia Minor or Italy. It was presumably an offering placed in a sanctuary by a soldier who had returned home safely from one of the many minor wars which the archaic Greek city states waged against one another and of which few are recorded in extant ancient literature. If there was a dedicatory inscription, it must have been on the missing base.

The accession number of the Arcadian shepherd is 45.162; its height is 4⅛ in. (10.7 cm.); it has been placed with its companions in Case 1 in the Fourth Greek Room. For an account of Arcadian statuettes, with many illustrations, see Winifred Lamb, Annual of the British School at Athens, xxvii (1925-1926), pp. 133 ff.

The accession number of the warrior is 45.11.7; its height is 6⅝ in. (15.1 cm.); it has been placed in Case 2 in the Third Greek Room, with paintings of warriors on Athenian vases of about the same period. For discussions and illustrations of Greek cuirasses see especially A. de Ridder in Daremberg and Saglio, Dictionnaire des antiquités grecques et romaines, s.v. lorica, pp. 1304 ff., and A. Hagemann, Griechische Panzerung (1909). The chronology there set forth must now be somewhat altered.

Warriors on the eastern frieze of the Siphnian Treasury at Delphi.
Before 525 B.C.