

partition des accents toniques dans le discours latin (la Guerre des Gaules) est relatée dans un appendice. La partie la plus intéressante est celle qui s'occupe de la phrase comme unité prosodique (la deuxième partie). C'est dommage qu'on ne trouve pas dans le texte d'analyse ou d'explication sur la notion de mot, si étroitement liée à l'analyse prosodique de la phrase.

Le livre contient une bibliographie des ouvrages essentiels, les *indices locorum et verborum* et une table des matières détaillée, ce qui n'est pas toujours le cas pour les thèses françaises. La qualité technique de l'impression n'est pas régulière. Il y a des pages très difficiles à lire, et surtout les caractères grecs manuscrits sont souvent effacés et exigent du lecteur un travail de paléographe.

Jaakko Frösén

Edmond Liénard: *Répertoires prosodiques et métriques*. Lucrèce, *De rerum natura*, L.III; Valerius Flaccus, *Argonautica*, L.VII; Germanicus, *Aratea*. Sources et Instruments II. Université Libre de Bruxelles, Faculté de Philosophie et Lettres. Editions de l'Université de Bruxelles 1978. 204 p. FB 695.-.

Prosodic indexes in which word-forms are classified as fillers of "slots" in given metrical schemes are indispensable tools for metricians engaged in various research projects as well as for linguists working with phonological problems. Prof. E. Liénard's *repositorium* is a welcome addition to the hitherto modest number of such indexes. The mode of presentation is based on L. Nougaret's "Analyse verbale comparée de *De Signis* et des *Bucoliques*" (1966), whose code-system is explained very briefly to the reader (p. 1). In itself Nougaret's system is simple enough although mnemotechnically a little cumbersome, and for this reason I find W. Ott's well-known computer-assisted analyses somewhat easier to use. Whether or not the practice of choosing arbitrary keywords (emblèmes) to stand for a class of prosodic shapes is an irritative one may be a matter of personal taste, but at least the present reviewer would prefer the "canonical" shapes *CVC*, *VC*, *CVC(V)*, *VC(V)*, *CVC(V̄)*, *VC(V̄)*, etc. to Liénard's (and Nougaret's) *DET*, *ET*, *CAD(E)*, *AG(E)*, *MAL(I)*, *AG(I)*, etc. Word-forms are listed under each keyword in alphabetical order and with exact Belegstelle(n). This is an improvement on Nougaret's presentation. On the other hand, there seems to be at least one unacceptable modification. Whereas Nougaret considers a pre-pausal closed syllable to be "long", Liénard classifies such a syllable as "short". This is improbable for reasons set out in W.S. Allen, "Accent and Rhythm" (1973, 130-131). Incidentally, I fail to see why *mortalisse* (Lucr. 3,423) is classified as an aphaeresis (p. 80). Even assuming that "aphaeresis" adequately accounts for the variation *est/st*, *es(s)/s(s)*, this term must not, for morphological reasons (Nyman, Lg. 53, 1977, 46-49 and 52-55), be extended to the other forms of Latin copula.

Whatever minor refinements might be suggested, Professor Liénard

deserves sincere thanks for compiling an index that facilitates the tortuous work of the philologist. It is perhaps to be regretted that he could not use A. Le Boeuffle's recent edition (1975) of Germanicus, instead of, or together with A. Breysig's somewhat unbalanced (cf. F. Calero, CFC 8 [1975] 197) edition (1899) which, it is true, was the best of those available.

Martti Nyman

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Friedrich Bodenstedt: Phokäisches Elektron-Geld von 600-326 v. Chr.
Studien zur Bedeutung und zu den Wandlungen einer antiken Goldwährung. Verlag Philipp von Zabern, Mainz am Rhein 1976.
170 p., 22 plates. DM 120.-.

Bodenstedt's studies represent an enlarged version of his doctoral dissertation presented in 1974 at the university of Frankfurt a.M. The writer's original intention was simply to carry out a series of technological analyses of die production and coining technique with particular regard to the coin alloys, the purpose being to obtain an instrument for dating these rich coin sequences. The positive results of the technological research impelled the author to include a historical survey and explanation with reference to the economic conditions in the area concerned and to the coining policy of the mint cities (i.e. Phocaia and Mytilene; for a recent analysis of L'accordo monetale tra Focea e Mitilene, cf. Laura Burelli in *Numismatica e antichità classiche VII*, Quaderni Ticinesi 1978, 43-51).

Technological and metallurgical research is becoming increasingly important for the proper understanding of the working of the ancient money market and of the economic history of the classical world. Bodenstedt's book eloquently illustrates what the awareness of the possibilities of technical scholarship in combination with a mastery of method can achieve. It may be sufficient here to stress some of the highlights of the book from the historical point of view. Having ascertained that the electron alloy was artificial (not native) and, consequently, conceived as an instrument of the monetary policy, B. succeeds in differentiating three periods of coining, (1) 600-522 B.C., issues at aeginetan standards, (2) 521-478 B.C. issues at attic standards, and (3) 477-326 B.C. issues at attic standards with a reduction of the gold contents by 7.5 per cent (reflecting an integration of east-Greek electron with the monetary life of the Athenian League. From then on the Phocaian coinage was employed as a supplementary coinage, 'Hilfs- und Reservewährung').

A highly interesting map (p. 82) shows the area within which the Phocaian currency was predominant, from Ainaia and Amphipolis in the West to Ephesos in the south east.

The book concludes with excellent appendices providing details of the technological research, indices and plates, which mark a considerable step forward in the historical evaluation of the monetary economy of the classical Greek world.

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