APPENDIX II

GROUPS OF GODS OTHER THAN THE TWELVE

It need hardly be said that there are many assemblies of gods in Greek and Roman art which do not represent the Twelve. As I learned more about the Twelve, I became more discriminating in selecting representations, but some of the rejected sets seemed worthy of mention because they were related to others which did show the Twelve Gods. References to other sets will be found in the monograph itself.

Alexandria, Egypt

In addition to the two examples listed in the Catalogue, there is a silver relief attachment found in a hoard at Marengo. H., 0.122 m. L., 0.85 m. Th., 0.001 + m. Turin, Museo di Antichita, inv. no. 5457. Figure 166.

G. Bendinelli, Tesoro di Argenteria di Marengo [ = Monumenti d'Arte Antica 1], Turin 1937, 19-28, no. 5, pls. 7-8, figs. 12-21; EAA IV (1961), sv. Marengo, 831, fig. 1008; Bologna, VI Mostra Biennale d'Arte Antica, Arte e civiltà romana nel Italia Settentrionale dalla Repubblica alla Tetrarchia, 419, no. 607, pl. 123.

Convex strip, possibly attached to circular base, with thirteen figures including six Olympians, from left to right: Athena, Zeus, Hera, Poseidon, Amphitrite, Ares, Hermes(?), Aphrodite, Dioskouroi, and three nymphs.
Date: Severan (A.D. 193-235).

Bryastovets (Karaagach), Bulgaria

Bronze helmet from a tumulus burial of the first century after Christ. H., 0.197 m. Sofia, National Archaeological Museum, inv. no. 6176. Figures 167-70.

I. Velkov, Isvestiya na Bulgarskiya Arheologicheski Institut 5 (1928-1929), 15-20, pls. III-V, figs. 7-9; BMMA 35 (1977) 52-55, pl. 15; I. Venedikov, Thracian Treasures from Bulgaria; a Special Exhibition held at the British Museum January-March 1976, no. 420.

This conical helmet of Near Eastern type was probably worn by an auxiliary infantryman in a Roman legion.¹ Six deities are embossed on it, five in arcades on the headpiece and the sixth, Neptune/Jupiter with thunderbolt and trident, on the cheek guard. The other deities are: Mer-

cury with purse, caduceus, tortoise and goat, Apollo with eagle and cithara, Mars fully armed by a pile of greaves, winged Victory by an altar; Minerva with owl, spear, shield, and helmet. Despite the early context, the flabby anatomy and multiplicity of attributes recall late Roman decorative metalwork like Augusta Rauricorum/Augst 1 or Augusta Treverorum/Trier. The deities are not the Twelve but symbolize their function as guardians of the state.

Date: Late first century after Christ.

Cyrene, Libya

Unfinished architectonic relief of Pentelic marble with frieze of deities. Found in the Agora of Cyrene east of the ‘‘oikos’’ (G. O.). H., 0.30 m. Pres. L., 1.73 m. Cyrene, Museum, inv. no. 15.020. Figure 171.

E. Paribeni, Catalogo delle sculture di Cirene; statue e rilievi di carattere religioso [= Monografia di archeologia libica 5], Rome 1959, 42-43, no. 64, pl. 57.

At the left end of the unfinished egg-and-dart moulding at the top of the frieze, the sculptor had begun to carve an acanthus leaf. By analogy with the treatment of the corner on a base from Epidaurus (ANM 1425), this marks the end of the entire frieze. The figures appear to be arranged symmetrically about the fourth figure from the left. Hence there would have been a total of seven figures, not twelve, of whom the following six are preserved in whole or in part: Zeus enthroned left but turning his head back to look at Hera; Hera standing frontally, touching veil; nude Apollo seated right on block with tortoise-shell lyre; Artemis or Kyrene standing with short peplos and quiver; nude Aristaios seated left on rock with pointed amphora by left hip; right foot of frontal standing goddess. To balance Zeus and Hera, the sixth and seventh deities may well have been Amphitrite and Poseidon. The object held by the fourth figure is doubled over, rather like the fruit of the silphium plant as represented on archaic coins of Cyrene. Each figure is set on a fictive base like the


4 On silphium see B.V. Head, Historia Numorum, London 1910 reprinted 1963, 865; F. Chamoux, Cyrene sous la monarchie des Battiades [= BEFAR 177], Paris 1953, 246-63. For the fruit of the silphium plant see especially C.M. Kraay, Greek Coins, London 1966, fig. 783.