

museum, found at Melos in 1828, where the statue of Venus was also discovered. It might well be called "the Aesculapius of Milo," and though inferior to the Venus in workmanship it has great merit and nobleness. It belongs to the Greek school of the fourth century B.C. and follows the best Greek type. The author is unknown. The face is suggestive of that of Jove, but the expression is milder and more benignant.

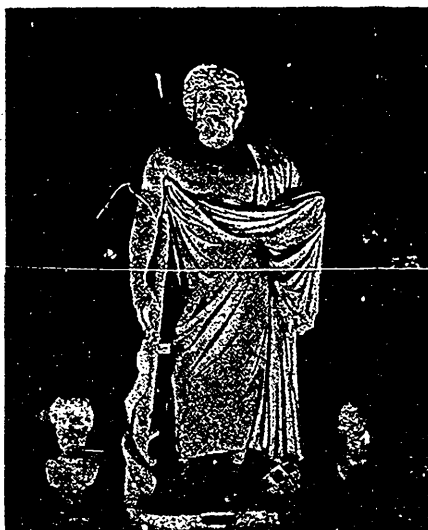


FIG. 2.

There are several statues which resemble Fig. 1 in type. One of these is Fig. 2, considered to be a copy of a statue by Alkmenes, the author of the Venus de Medici. It is a fairly good copy, at any rate, of a good original, and is said to have been made for the temple at Pergamon. This belongs to the Graeco-Roman period. The god is leaning upon his staff about which the snake is coiled. In the classical and earliest types of Aesculapius the expression is one of calmness, serenity and strength, yet lacking the force shown in the heads of Jove. The eyes look straight ahead, the right arm holds the staff, the left is bent and rests on the hip. The god takes in the situation with confidence in his powers. He never looked worried in those olden times. At his feet is the omphalos or navel, sig-