III. *On the Analogy between certain antient Monuments.*
By Richard Gough.

Read Jan. 26, 1792.

ACCIDENTALLY looking into a Latin essay of Passeri [a], on a bronze figure of a boy, inscribed on one arm with Etruscan letters, deposited by Pope Clement XIV. in

[a] Passeri de pueri Etrusco aeneo simulacro dissertatio. Rom. 1771, 4to.

the Vatican Museum, I met with a figure, represented p. xiv. from the author's own collection, which bears so striking an analogy to the figure of Esculapius, engraved in the ninth volume of *Archæologia*, p. 109, that I cannot forbear communicating it to the Society.

It exhibits a boy, or young man, naked, recumbent, laying the right hand on the right knee, and holding by the neck, in the left hand, a serpent twisted round the left arm. Passeri calls it *a patient afflicted with the dropsy, or some other disorder*; 'vir decumbens et morbo aut hydrope tumidus.' Gori, in his *Museum Etruscum*, plate xxxvii. exhibits a figure standing, holding a serpent in its right hand, in the same manner; and Tab. vii. viii. two female figures, whom he calls the goddesses *Valentia* [*b*], in similar attitudes.

Gori annexed to all these figures the idea of deities. They were rather votive figures addressed to deities for favours received. The favorite symbol of Esculapius is here combined with the patients of different ages, who acknowledged themselves indebted to his aid for the restoration of their health.

It is by no means improbable, that the little image, which makes the subject of Passeri's dissertation, held in its left arm the same symbol, the lower joint being broken off, and on the upper, inscribed three imperfect lines in Etruscan characters, expressive of the child's name, and those of his parents.

The conformity of fragments of antiquity found in different countries is at least an amusing subject, and frequently furnishes new lights in the illustration of these pieces. The universal collection of Count Caylus affords ample materials for such a companion. To instance only a medal of Gordian [*c*],

[*b*] Mentioned by Solinus, Tertullian, and inscriptions.

[*c*] Caylus, *Recueil* iv. Pl. lvii. 1, 2. p. 169. Pellerin, *Mélange de diverses Médailles*, II. 195. Pl. xxxi.

struck at *Daldia*, in Mæonia, a town mentioned only by Ptolomey and Suidas, and the birth place of Artemidorus, author of the *Oneirocritica*. On the reverse of this medal we see Diana and her two nymphs lying under a tree or grove, in a bath or stream, the water of which is poured on them from the hands of a winged Cupid. Another figure without wings, but by the bow in his left hand fairly presumable to be another Cupid, though by Caylus taken for Actæon, attends at the side of the foremost figure, who, thence, may be presumed to be the principal, or Diana. At the feet of the three recumbent figures is seen a stag trippant, his head turned back, as if looking at them; and in the distance is a temple, with a female figure sitting, holding a bow, or as Pellerin, a crown. Let us for a moment compare this medal with the tessellated pavement at Leicester, the subject of which has given so much trouble to Antiquaries, and of which Mr. Carter's finished drawing is in possession of the Society. We shall see the medal confirms the design of the pavement; and yet it is the same in both.

The beautiful bronze figure from Cirencester, engraved in *Archæologia*, Vol. VII. plate 28, p. 405, might find an appropriation by comparing it with a figure of a flying Cupid in Gori's *Museum Etruscum*, pl. xlv. for, that the Cirencester figure had wings, seems beyond a doubt, and, though there be nothing left in its hands, they are poised to assist its flight.

Even the pottery found in Lombard-street, 1786, will admit of a comparison with some discovered in the baths at Nîmes and Rome, and elsewhere, engraved by C. Caylus, II. plate ci. cxix. cxx. cxxi. and will serve to establish the Count's opinion of the ceremonial intercourse between Gaul and Britain, from the conformity of taste, ornament, manufacture, and frequently of names of the makers on these earthen vases.

I might

I might adduce one farther proof of this assertion, in the resemblance of the Mosaic pavement found at Saguntum, now Morviedro, in Spain [*d*], with that at Stunsfield, in Oxfordshire, both exhibiting a similar design of Bacchus holding his thyrsus, and riding on a tiger.

These, it is true, are but inferior instances in proof of an idea which might, with a little attention, be established by many of a superior kind.

[*d*] Caylus, vol. II. plate cvii, page 365.

IV. Ob-