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Archaeology

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the *Phaedo* are strangely inadequate: 'The scenery and situation of this dialogue is pathetic; the theme is courage in the face of death, and the argument turns mainly on the immortality of the soul. Socrates endeavours to show that one should necessarily be courageous, for, since the soul is immortal, there is no such thing as death.' Other passages puzzle the reader; like the following: 'In the *Republic* (iii. 414 C) we have a display of Socratic modesty. Here Socrates professes himself unable to tell an old Phoenician lie, and the humour is still further heightened by the remark of Glaucon after hearing a portion of the tale.' The best part of the

dissertation is in the last twenty pages, where the author sums up the results of his examination of the myths and comments on the rhetorical quality of Plato's narratives, with some good observations on special usages. Occasionally, as in the study of the use of tenses and of the participle, we note the marks of the writer's training under his distinguished teacher, Professor Gildersleeve. At times the writer seems to imitate his master's vivid style, but goes beyond him when he remarks upon Protagoras's 'large use of the imperfect, and the *vulgar frequency* of the historical present.'

Σ.

HAYLEY'S INTRODUCTION TO THE VERSE OF TERENCE.

An Introduction to the Verse of Terence, by
H. W. HAYLEY, PH. D. Boston: Ginn
and Co. 1894.

THE object of this little book of twenty-five pages is stated by the editor to be, 'not to present any new or original discoveries, but simply to state clearly and concisely the facts most important for the student of Terentian verse to know.' It begins with an account of the peculiarities of early Latin prosody as they appear in Terence. This is followed by a brief general description of the verse of Plautus and Terence, in which the versification of the two Roman poets is compared with that of the Greek Comedy, and the versification of Plautus with that of Terence. Then the metres

used by Terence are taken up in detail and illustrated by full metrical schemes, by an abundance of well-selected examples, and finally, in many cases, by lines of English poetry in the same metres. A brief description of a Latin *comœdia palliata* concludes the work.

The treatment, which is based on the best authorities, is exceedingly clear, and the book will not only be of service to those who read Terence from text-editions, but will also supplement the accounts of the metres in many of the annotated editions of the plays. The excellent typography and arrangement add not a little to the clearness of the presentation.

JOHN C. ROLFE.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

FISHER'S TRANSLATION OF BOISSIER'S *PROMENADES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES*.

Rome and Pompeii: Archaeological Rambles, by GASTON BOISSIER of the French Academy, translated by D. HAVELOCK FISHER. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 7s. 6d.

THE honoured name of M. Gaston Boissier is likely to draw some attention to this book; and the title might seem to suggest its suitability for a school-prize. It may be worth while therefore to say in a word or

two what it is. The deficiencies of M. Boissier's *Promenades Archéologiques* as well as its merits are well known to scholars. It contains a pleasantly written account of some of the more interesting excavations visited by M. Boissier nearly twenty years ago. The book corresponded pretty well to its French title; its scrappiness makes its English title quite inappropriate. Apart from this, the translation is probably one of the most incompetent that has been published for many years. The translator does not often blunder over his French, though

'the graceful spires of Tivoli' raises a doubt; but he seldom misses a chance of blundering over his classical references. Dionysius of Halicarnassus appears always as *Denys*: Ovid wrote *Fastes*; and *Aulu-Gelle* something else, apparently a life of Augustus, though somehow the emperor and the month are mixed up inextricably. Ti. Plautius Silvanus 'accompanied Claudius in the expédition to Britain under Nero,' afterwards he governed *Maesia*. Plato is supposed to have written a 'Phaedra.' 'Euripes' is used indiscriminately as singular or plural, with equal incorrectness. Our old friend Aelian appears as 'Elienus,' and Arrian as 'Arrienos.' As for the printing, one is almost proud of restoring 'the empire had then long since been excepted by all. Time had wakened old republican rumours' to sense by conjecturing (in two lines!) 'accepted,' 'weakened' and 'rancours.' After this we are not surprised to find the enigmatical sentence (*perche ha vita!*). The foot-notes simply teem with blunders. No one who can possibly struggle through the original ought to be subjected to the pain of reading it in the form now submitted to an enduring English public.

A. S. W.

MONTHLY RECORD.

ITALY.

Vetulonia.—Among the results of recent extensive excavations may be mentioned the following objects of interest: A bronze bar or tablet terminating in the head of a woman wearing a hood. Fragments of a terracotta antefix with relief of a Gryphon. A series of stone weights with sockets for handles; 246 coins. Two similar bronze statuettes of youths holding paterae; one has been made with no left hand, and the other without a left arm, but a deformed left hand is attached to the side as if coming from under the drapery. Fragments of terracotta reliefs, perhaps from a temple, including a head of Minerva (?) of good style. Two fragments of red-figured vases from a tomb, with the upper part of a woman on each, in the style of Epiktetos. A large stone stèle with graffito design of a warrior to left, armed with helmet, axe, and shield with device of a six-point rosette; round the design an Etruscan inscription; a frog in amber; a series of rude figures and implements in bronze, of an early Etruscan type. No painted vases were found in the necropolis from which the last-named objects came, and therefore it is probably earlier than the sixth century B.C.¹

Santa Marinella, near Civita Vecchia.—The remains of a Roman villa, consisting of walls of *opus reticulatum*, have been found; it contained several good sculptures, including a statue of the youthful

Dionysos and a Pan with syrinx; a very beautiful Meleager of Scopae type; a head of Athena Parthenos; parts of an Apollo; and a relief representing the birth of Dionysos, who is being presented by Hermes to Zeus. The house appears to have been altered in the fourth century. The sculptures have been published by Petersen in the *Römische Mittheilungen* for 1895, p. 92. The place is known as Punicum in the Peutinger itinerary.²

S. Feliciano del Lago, Etruria.—A bronze handle of a patera has been found, with an interesting Etruscan inscription, dating from the third century B.C. It runs: *eca Cautas achaias versie*; on the back, *aule numnas turce*. *Eca* is equivalent to *hoc*; Cautas was an important Etruscan deity, represented by Divus Catinus in the *Indigitamenta*; *aule numnas* is in Latin *Aulus Numenius*.³

Lubriano, Etruria.—A series of Etrusco-Campanian vases of black ware has been found; also three bronze mirrors, of late date, but apparently copied from good originals. They represent: (1) Herakles, Apollo, Athena, Artemis, and Iolaos, all being inscribed; (2) two warriors; (3) four figures.³

Bracciano.—A *lapis honorarius* has been found on the site of the ancient Forum Clodium, forming the pedestal of a statue, from which it has been cut away to form a mortar. The person honoured is Publius Memorialis, who is known from *C.I.L.* x. 8038a, where he appears as imperial procurator. He sold to the Vanacini in Corsica some fields about which there was a dispute. He was then governor of Sardinia and Corsica under Vespasian. He is called in this inscription *praefectus cohortis III. Cyreneicae sagittariorum* (a new title for this cohort), also *praefectus gentis Numidarum*, sc. of the indigenous barbarians (see Tissot, *Géographie*, i. p. 457 ff.).⁴

Sulmona.—A new Pelignian inscription has come to light, in Latin characters. According to Signor Pascal it reads in Latin: *c? ROSVVS c? L'LEGIVS | MEDDIX AT[TICVS? M'ATIVS M'[LIBERTVS] SEIVS CV[BANT | HIC CONDIDIT] SEPVLCRYM [SIBI SI]MVL VAE | [NIAE VXORI ET] FAMVLIS ET LIBERTIS | OF OC[ELLIVS] PAQVI[F] AT[RANVS]*.⁵

Faichio, in the Sabine territory.—Remains of an ancient *piscina* have been excavated, consisting of a building of two parallel corridors uniting in a semicircular termination, with a row of dividing arches and vaulted roofs.⁴

Boscovale.—The excavation of a *villa rustica* begun in 1876 has lately been completed. The part brought to light consists of the *culina*, with hearth in the centre, cistern, etc. On one side is an ingenious arrangement for communicating with the bath, with pipes and taps for regulating the supply of hot water from a copper of lead with earthenware cover.²

Rome.—Excavations have been continued in the neighbourhood of the Colosseum, and among other remains of sculpture a statue has been found, reproducing the type of the Giustiniani Hestia. Most of the tombs and inscriptions belong to the Christian period.⁵

Conca, near Velletri.—The remains of an important temple have been discovered, which was origin-

² *Ibid.* May 1895.³ *Ibid.* July 1895.⁴ *Ibid.* Sept. 1895.⁵ *Ibid.* June 1895.¹ *Notizie dei Lincei*, Aug. 1895.