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Le Rovine del Palatino, Guida storico-artistica *Le Rovine del Palatino, Guida storico-artistica*. By D. Concogni. With a Preface by Prof. R. Lanciani. Small 8vo. Pp. xv, 165; 1 plan, 44 plates, 5 figures in text. Milan: U. Hoepli, 1909. Price 3-50 lire (3s.).

T. Ashby

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way of reading than our predecessors, and quarrel with a work which cannot be read in an arm-chair. And archaeological discussions which would seem scarcely adapted to the dignified ponderosity of a folio would have appeared quite in place on an octavo page.

The text gives us a summary brought up to date of the results of the continued efforts of English and foreign archaeologists, of keepers and masons, to add to pediment metope and frieze fragments which have drifted away from them in the course of the long history of damage and mutilation through which the Parthenon marbles have passed. It is a history which one cannot read without bitter feeling; the destruction has been so wanton and senseless. It is well known that the parts of the frieze which remained *in situ* have greatly suffered since the time of Lord Elgin; indeed he was beyond doubt fully justified in rescuing these priceless possessions of the human race from Turkish fanaticism and the venality and indifference of the Athenians of the early nineteenth century. It is perhaps less generally known that in the general opinion of the most competent archaeologists it has now become imperative to remove from the walls of the Parthenon to a museum much of the sculpture which still remains in place. Pentelic

marble acquires a hard surface when exposed to the air; but when in the course of time this hard surface is eaten into, the corrosion of what lies behind follows apace. It is this stage which has now been reached at Athens. Some people have talked about restoring the Parthenon Sculptures to Greece; but since we now know that if restored they could only go to an Athenian museum, as it would be madness to reinsert them in their original places, such talk is out of date.

It is understood that the authorities of the British Museum, having done their duty by the Parthenon, or at all events by its sculpture, are next going to make a full publication of the Mausoleum. This is a work which, as Professor Amelung has recently forcibly pointed out in a paper in *Ansonia*, has long been expected of them. Sir C. Newton's publication was inadequate; but the recent papers of Mr. Lethaby in his *Ancient Buildings in the British Museum*, and of Mr. Densmoor in the *American Journal of Archaeology* have broken ground. Mr. Arthur Smith has an intimate knowledge of the Sculpture: with the help of a competent architect he may find in the Mausoleum the key to fourth-century art in Greece.

P. GARDNER.

Oxford.

LE ROVINE DEL PALATINO, GUIDA STORICO-ARTISTICA.

Le Rovine del Palatino, Guida storico-artistica.

By D. CONCOGNI. With a Preface by Prof. R. LANCIANI. Small 8vo. Pp. xv, 165; 1 plan, 44 plates, 5 figures in text. Milan: U. Hoepli, 1909. Price 3'50 lire (3s.).

THE delay in noticing this book is less considerable than the interval between its composition and its publication. Prof. Lanciani's preface is dated June, 1907; but from the note on p. xi it is clear that the work was finished in the summer of 1906, though various footnotes have since been added to it. The writer has thus been unable to make use of Prof. Hülsen's masterly chapter in the concluding volume

of Jordan's *Topographie* (see CLASSICAL REVIEW 1908, August), and this is the more to be deplored, inasmuch as his book does not profess to be one of original research, but is merely a summary of the works of others. On the other hand, it cannot be said that the excavations have as yet progressed so far as to render his volume out of date. The hopes that Prof. Lanciani expressed, that an answer would soon be given by the spade to the questions which have troubled topographers for the last 400 years, have not been realised: work has not been continued at the W. angle of the Palatine since 1907, and until further researches are undertaken there and elsewhere on the hill, the early

remains which were then brought to light will, it seems, present more problems than they solve. That Prof. Vaglieri's interpretation was by no means always correct seems to be clear—thus, it has been, I think, established by Prof. Pigorini that only one tomb, and that of the 4th cent. B.C., was found—but, at any rate, the results attained were promptly placed before the archaeological world and the public, which was thus able to form its own judgment. A little has been done elsewhere—notably, in clearing the front portion of the House of Livia (which our author, p. 83 *sqq.*, wrongly treats as the back), and in ascertaining which portions of the Villa Mills belong in reality to the Domus Augustana—with the result that the uninterrupted demolition which Sig. Concogni desires (p. 139 n.) has been found to be impossible, inasmuch as many of its walls are ancient; but much remains yet to be done, and archaeologists, whose appetite was whetted in 1907, are naturally somewhat impatient of delay.

For all that, it cannot be said that the book before us is the ideal guide to the Palatine, for which tourists and students have been longing for years. The plan makes no attempt to distinguish between levels and periods, and the plates (from photographs) are in some cases so bad as to give no idea of what they are intended

to represent. Nor is Sig. Concogni properly qualified for what is by no means an easy task: this is shown by his vague and sketchy treatment of the difficult questions as to the traditions of Greek and other immigrations, in which it is clear that he has not even heard of Edward Meyer's theory as to the identity of the Pelasgi and the Etruscans (pp. 1 *sqq.*), and of the problem as to the site of S. Cesareo (pp. 24 n., 114; and by his attempts at humour (pp. 81, 88) in lieu of argument. That the rooms with paintings along the Clivus Victoriae can belong to the Republican period, as he thinks (p. 58), is impossible. It is more serious when he takes a lead-pipe in the house of Livia, which bears the inscription *L. Pescennius Eros Caesarum*, and attempts to attribute it for this reason to the period of Pescennius Niger, the rival of Septimius Severus (p. 100), and when he identifies Samnium with Abruzzo Citeriore (p. 134) without further qualification, though Baedeker makes a similar statement.

We must hope that Prof. Hülsen will one day be able to give us a companion volume to his *Roman Forum*; for the work before us, though it contains some interesting information, does not fill the gap.

T. ASHBY.

PLATO'S DOCTRINE OF IDEAS.

Plato's Doctrine of Ideas. By J. A. STEWART, M.A., Hon. LL.D., White's Professor of Moral Philosophy at Oxford. Henry Frowde: Clarendon Press, Oxford. 1909. 8vo. Pp. 206. Vol. 1. Price 6s. net.

THIS volume is undoubtedly the most illuminating study of the Platonic ideas that has appeared for some years. This does not mean that the reader will be carried along through its 198 pages in a state of rapt acquiescence. He may possibly desire to dispute violently with its author by the way, but, in spite of that, he is bound in the end to confess to a better grasp of the problem of the 'Ideas,' and, with mental vision clarified, he will be

able to pierce through some of the fogs of misunderstanding that have obscured his own and other schools of interpretation.

Prof. Stewart complains, in his introduction, that the greater part of the modern interpretation of Plato has lacked the 'control of psychology,' *i.e.*, the results of that science have not been applied as the final test of truth. Moreover, he has no sympathy with any account of the ideas which necessitates 'a dropping of old views and the adoption of new ones'; on the contrary, what he himself professes to give is 'a history of the natural development of what is involved from the first.'

The Ideas, says Prof. Stewart, 'as far as their methodological significance is con-