

Class XVI, which comprises the relatively few large lekythoi with elaborate polychrome paintings, can hardly be dated much, if at all, before 400 B.C. These vases are especially interesting on account of the light they throw upon the great painting of the period. They are far more monumental than even the largest of the other classes and may well have been intended, like the marble lekythoi of the fourth century and the Dipylon vases of an earlier age, to serve as grave monuments; but complete information concerning the circumstances of their discovery would be desirable before following Winter and Collignon in assuming this to be their sole purpose. They may possibly, after adding splendor to the funeral, have been buried in the grave.

This volume and its predecessor offer the most nearly complete collection of material for the study of Attic white lekythoi. For that reason, if for no other, they are indispensable to the student of Greek vase painting and of Greek art in general, as well as to the student of Greek ritual and religion. Additions will, no doubt, be made to this material, but hardly such as to make a new publication of the whole necessary or even desirable. Nor is it likely that the classification carried out with such care by Dr. Fairbanks will need to be corrected, unless it be in relatively unimportant details.

HAROLD N. FOWLER

A Study of the Commerce of Latium from the Early Iron Age through the Sixth Century B.C. By LOUISE E. W. ADAMS. ("Smith College Classical Studies," No. II.)

Miss Adams' study is an admirable achievement in a field that American investigators have hardly touched. It deals with the foreign commerce of Latium from the early Iron age to the end of the sixth century. Latium is defined as including the Faliscan territory and the district between the Tiber and the Astura rivers. The evidence that Miss Adams had at her command—the objects in the museums and the reports of excavations—represented a body of material that was peculiarly unwieldy and she has handled it with great skill.

After an introductory chapter giving the literary evidence for the western trade of Phoenicians and Ionian Greeks, the civilization of Latium in the period of the cremation pit (pozzo) graves is considered. In this period Miss Adams finds no evidence for foreign trade in Latium. In Etruria, however, a region whose cultural and racial affinities with Latium Miss Adams constantly emphasizes, the coast towns have brought to light in this period such imported objects as scarabs and glazed figurines and Tarquinii has produced local pottery that shows foreign influence. The third chapter deals with the "great period of importation," the period whose beginning is marked by the appearance of inhumation shaft (fossa) graves. Rejecting

Pinza's theory that pozzo and fossa graves existed side by side at the same time, Miss Adams follows Modestov in explaining the change in burial rite by the coming of the Etruscans. Against this view I would particularly urge that the change of rite is most complete not on the coast but in the inland settlements of the Faliscan and Latin districts which the foreign immigrant could hardly have reached first. The discussion of the activities of the Greek and Phoenician traders at this period is especially valuable.

Of great interest are the next chapters on the Etruscans in Latium. Miss Adams believes that they first seized Praeneste as a stronghold that commanded the overland route to Campania and that the powerful rulers of that city, while maintaining communication by way of Gabii, Fidenae, and Veii with Caere and other sections of Etruria, developed their own port at Satricum. In the sixth century, she thinks, the Etruscans seized Rome which had hitherto been perhaps in a different "trade circle" and developed there an important commercial center. Well aware of the dangers of inferences from the absence of archaeological evidence, Miss Adams has made very guarded statements. Yet we may ask how Etruscan influence can have been strong enough in the eighth century in Latium to lead to a complete abandonment of cremation for inhumation, and yet have limited itself in the seventh century to Praeneste and the lines of communication with Etruria, Campania, and the sea. When in 509 the Etruscan dynasty was expelled from Rome, that city was, Miss Adams thinks, in a commanding position which she was later unable to maintain. The first treaty with Carthage for which Miss Adams accepts Polybius' dating in the first year of the republic, shows that though the Latins had little real interest in foreign commerce there was at the time a possibility—long to remain unrealized—of Rome's becoming a commercial center.

The bibliography and references are full even if the omission in many cases of page references makes the material less readily useful. The lists of important discoveries are of great service, though it is hard to see why in a study that appeared in April, 1921, the terra cottas from Veii should be said to be "still awaiting publication." Every student of early Latin history will be grateful to Miss Adams for having given meaning and significance to baffling masses of material that fill the museums of Rome.

L. R. TAYLOR

VASSAR COLLEGE

La Légende Socratique et les Sources de Platon. Par EUGÈNE DUPRÉEL.
Fondation Universitaire de Belgique. Bruxelles: Robert Sand,
1922.

Professor Burnet's paradox that everything in Plato is Socratic was bound to conjure up to its philological anteros. Professor Dupréel's thesis is, that Socrates is a literary invention of the Socratics, and that most of