

Alexandre ALBENQUE: *Inventaire de l'Archéologie Gallo-Romaine du département de l'Aveyron*. Pp. 204. Rodez: Carrère, 1947. Paper, 390 fr.

THE Aveyron is one of the rather bleaker departments of the Massif Central, with limestone plateaux, the Causses, cut across in an east-west direction by the valleys of the Tarn, Aveyron, and Lot. To the Roman archaeologist it is first and foremost the department of La Graufesenque, the earliest Gaulish centre for the manufacture of Samian ware.

M. Albenque has successfully accomplished the great labour of compiling a most valuable inventory and bibliography of all the Gallo-Roman finds of known provenance in the department, thereby greatly amplifying the inventory in the *Forma Orbis Romani*. It has the additional merit of including a list of categories of objects located, so that any type of antiquity in which one happens to be interested can be traced without wading through the general list commune by commune.

A little extra space is given to the more important sites such as La Graufesenque (beside the town of Millau); the record of the discoveries on

such sites is summarized, and the need of further, more scientific excavation is urged. Pottery was not the only industry of the Aveyron. Several mines, lead and copper, which were worked in Roman times are known, and there was also a widespread industry for the preparation of resin.

An aqueduct 30 kilometres long served the town of Rodez (Segodunum); several handsome villas show that the region was not without its wealthy citizens; there are a number of well-attested Roman roads, of which the most important is the one coming up from Gallia Narbonensis across the uplands to Millau and Rodez. The exit of this road into the Provençal plain was watched by the prehistoric hill-fort of Cessero. Students of the pre-Roman and Republican periods will be interested to find various examples of black-glaze Campanian ware and of Iberian-type ware in the inventory.

M. Albenque apologizes for the small number of illustrations, due to lack of funds, but he has in fact treated us rather better in this respect than similar publications often do. For a good map of the department it is necessary to use the *Forma Orbis Romani*.

OLWEN BROGAN.

CORRECTION

In Mr. D. S. Colman's note on Euripides, *Bacchae* 836-8 (*C.R.* lxii. 107) Housman's proposal was wrongly printed. For ἀλλ' εὐμαθῆς εἰ συμβαλῶν βάκχαις μάχην read ἀλλ' εὐμαθῆς εἰ συμβαλῶν Βάκχαις μάχην;

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editors of 'The Classical Review'

Dear Sirs,

On page 107 of the last number of *C.R.*—vol. lxii, 1948—Mr. D. S. Colman conjectures εἰ ταῖων ἀρβύλαιων ἀρμόσας πόδα in Euripides, *Hippolytus* 1189. This was conjectured long ago by Hayley and is recorded by Wecklein in his edition published in 1900.

On page 114 Mr. R. A. Browne conjectures καταλέσας in Theophrastus, *Characters* iv. 10. This is read by Ussing in his edition published in 1868 and is recorded in the Teubner commentary (published in 1897) as a manuscript reading.

Yours faithfully
G. B. A. FLETCHER.

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SUMMARIES OF PERIODICALS

REVUE DE PHILOLOGIE

LXXIV. 2: 1948

E. Benveniste, *Notes de vocabulaire latin*: (1) justifies derivation of *industrius* from *endo-struos by the original sense of *industria*, 'pursuit of a secret design'; (2) rejecting Cicero's account of *oraculum* (*Top.* 77) explains it as 'place where pleas are addressed to the gods'; (3) derives *signum* from *sek^w-nom, 'what is followed'; (4) justifies connexion of *vetus* and *fēros* by making *vetus* a metaphor from viticulture; *vinum vetus* is 'wine a year old', opposed to *vinum novum*. L. Lacroix, *Un nom de poisson énigmatique chez le médecin Xénocrate*:

léros in Xenocr. ap. Orib. ii. 58. 14 is a ghost-word; read θρίσσαι <αι> ἔσρος ἐκ πελάγους φεύγουσαι. A. Pelletier, *L'image du 'frelon' dans la République de Platon*: examines the interrelation of the metaphors from the beehive and from medicine in *Rep.* 552-73. A. J. Festugière writes a long review (31 pp.) of W. C. Greene's *Moira*.

CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY

XLIII. 3: JULY, 1948

R. E. Smith, *Lysander and the Spartan Empire*: re-examines the history of Sparta in the years 405-395 B.C. and questions the evidence for an