

A marble slightly resembling this, but inferior, is found in France, and known as Brèche d'Aleps.

Marmor Phrygium, Marmor Synnadicum, Marmor Docimenum, Marmo Pavonazzetto ¹

'Synnada is not a large city. In front of it is a plain planted with olives, about sixty stadia in extent. Beyond is Docimia, a village, and the quarry of Synnadic marble. This is the name given it by the Romans, but the people of the country call it Docimite and Docimaean. At first the quarry produced small masses, but at present, through the extravagance of the Romans, pillars are obtained consisting of a single stone, and of great size, approaching the Alabastrite marble in variety of colours. Although the distant carriage of such heavy loads to the sea is difficult, yet both pillars and slabs of surprising magnitude and beauty are conveyed to Rome.'²

Thus Strabo speaks of the famous Phrygian marble, the colour of which was compared by the poets to the blood of Atys slain at Synnada, from which, according to the legend, violets sprang.

The allusions in the classics to this marble are innumerable, so great was its fame and value. Lucian in speaking of a certain bath says: 'On every side are doors of polished Phrygian marble.'³ Tibullus, Martial, Horace, Juvenal and Pliny all refer to the stone. The latter, in speaking of magnificent constructions, mentions the Basilica of Paulus with its 'admirable Phrygian columns'.⁴

¹ From *pavone*, peacock—referring to the colour of the marble.

² Strabo, *op. cit.*, Book xii.

³ Ravestein Catalogue.

⁴ Pliny, *op. cit.*, Book xxxvi, chap. 24.