

hidden by the grass and bushes, and *this* was pointed out by the guide as the site of "Ancient Carthage!"

Twenty centuries have followed the destruction of the Punic City and the accumulated dust of years has covered with a mantle to a depth of from 20 to 60 feet whatever of architectural splendor may have escaped the burning of Carthage and the vindictive curse of Cato.

One hundred years ago the site of this ancient City was unknown, and even now it is uncertain where the foundations of Carthage of the Phoenicians may be found. Recent pictures taken from an aeroplane over the harbour reveal massive walls and stone work buried under the water, for the sea has risen nine and one-half feet since Roman days and other topographical changes have taken place. Great alluvial deposits cover some portions of the land and hide the ruins of the old Punic City. Much excavating, however, has been done during the past twenty years by the Rev. Pere Delattre and The White Fathers, those patient toilers "in the dust of Ages" to restore the fame of Carthage founded in the ninth century B. C. and now with the eminent services of Count de Prorok, three great Basilicas may be seen, while twelve others have been located. The site of an old villa with noble columns, and a grand mosaic pavement have been excavated, and hundreds of tombs opened producing many treasures.

The three cemeteries of Douimes, St. Louis and Bord-el-Djedid have yielded Punic, Roman and Byzantine relics, and objects from Etruria, Greece and Egypt, suggesting the Phoenician intercourse with other nations.

In the little museums at Carthage will be seen some marble sarcophagi, stone inscriptions, fragments of architecture, terra cotta statues, figures and masks. Many specimens of pottery amphorae cups, dishes, pitchers and infant milk bottles. Bronze mirrors and decorated razors, bronze hatchets, chisels, nails and coffin handles, and surgical instruments. Articles of toilet showing that Carthaginian women were much like those of the present age,—jewelry in the way of rings, necklaces, bracelets and pendants, ivory hair pins, nail scissors, rouge jars, perfume bottles and eye-brow sticks. In addition to all this, many coins were found and numerous skeletons and four remarkable anthropoid sarcophagi discovered in the Necropolis of Bordel-Djedid may now be seen in the museum.