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quality of the action. The analogies suggested by the rain-god of the Aurelian column are strained nor can the most docile reader find the "serious beauty" of the Sun on an altar of the third century "on a par with the finest Greek reliefs."

Typographical errors are numerous, and although any thoughtful reader can correct them, they are disconcerting, and when "plan" is read for "plane," "latter" for "later," "Contemporary" for "Quarterly," they may be misleading, while inaccurate citations and confusion of direction in description are time-consuming. The book is not easy to handle, and should have been issued in two volumes for convenience and strength of binding.

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*Thesaurus linguae Latinae epigraphicae: A Dictionary of the Latin Inscriptions.* By GEORGE N. OLCOTT. Rome: Loescher & Co., 1906-7. Vol. I: Fascicles 5-10 (Adit-Alig). \$0.50 per fascicle.

Since the purpose and scope of this lexicon have been discussed in a review of fasc. 1-4, in a previous number of this *Journal* (cf. Vol. I, p. 208), we may confine ourselves here to some special points of interest suggested by the parts before us. The important articles in this portion of the lexicon with the space allotted to them are *aedes* (14 columns), *aediles* (12 c.), *aeternus* (16 c.), *ager* (12 c.), *ago* (12 c.), and *ala* (24 c.).

A mere comparison of the space given by Olcott and de Ruggiero to the same words in their respective dictionaries suggests an essential point of difference between the two works. Thus, for instance, *aerarium* and *Africa*, terms of great institutional or historical interest, which have only 5 columns and 7 columns respectively in the *Thesaurus* cover 24 and 52 columns in the *Dizionario*. On the other hand, 12 columns are assigned by Olcott to *ago*, a word of great lexical interest, but of little technical importance, while it does not appear at all in de Ruggiero's work.

The different fields which the two lexicons cover, so far as meanings go, may be seen clearly by examining the treatment in them of some word like *aeternus*. De Ruggiero has only the common form for the nominative; Olcott has 9 forms. Under the sub-heads *domus*, *quies*, etc., de Ruggiero gives simply the reference number to the *CIL*, while in the *Thesaurus* the phrase of interest from each inscription is quoted, Christian inscriptions are appropriately distinguished from pagan, and dates are given in many cases. A large number of interesting facts may, therefore, be inferred at once. We notice, for example, that the earliest known occurrence of *Roma (urbs) aeterna* seems to belong to the first century A. D., antedating previously cited cases by many years (cf. F. G. Moore in *T. A. P. A.* XXXV, p. 39), that such phrases as *aeternus somnus* or *quies aeterna* are commoner in pagan, while *aeterna vita* is entirely or mainly confined to Christian inscriptions. Again Olcott's list of the occurrences of a word seems to be more nearly complete

than that of de Ruggiero. This would naturally be the case in view of the different purposes of the two writers. It is of great convenience to the reader of the *The-saurus* to find not only the *Corpus* number of an inscription given, but also the titles of those which are well known, e. g., X 6638 (*Fasti Antiates*, 50 A. D.). For convenience in reference it would have been helpful to number, not the pages, but the columns of the book.

This portion of the work maintains the high standard of excellence set by the earlier fascicles, and the successive parts are coming out so promptly as to hold out the hope that we may have the entire work in our hands within a reasonable time.

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*A Source Book of Greek History.* By FRED MORROW FLING. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1907. Pp. xiii + 370. \$1.00.

This book, like Munro's *Source Book of Roman History*, assumes to do *virginibus puerisque* the work that the compilations of G. F. Hill and of Greenridge and Clay accomplish for the advanced student. With the aid of the text and the illustrations Mr. Fling proposes to have the student inducted "with gentle persistence" into an appreciation of the beauties of Greek life and Greek art. *Quod bonum faustum felix sit!* Furthermore the learner is to be made to realize what is meant by critical study of the sources. By handling the *dissecta membra* he is to find out how the historical megatherium is put together. This purpose is very laudable. However—and this is a difficulty which the author himself foresees—the success of such a method demands better training than in this country is commonly possessed by the teacher of ancient history.

Mr. Fling's book will find its true place if it is used collaterally with a narrative history. Occasional recourse to it should furnish considerable illumination and suggestion. It is a pity, therefore, that the work was not in all respects well done. Of course no two men would agree in their choice of extracts for a compilation of this kind. In the main Mr. Fling's selections are judicious. But in a book which seeks to reflect the thought of the Greek people, Euripides, the poetic mouthpiece of rationalism, ought certainly to be represented. Not a word from Plato is inserted. In chap. viii we find only the "Xenophontischer" Socrates portrayed. A few pages of the *Apology* would be a welcome addition. But the unpardonable fault of omission in a source book of Greek history is the failure to include Greek inscriptions. If it be worth while, as Mr. Fling believes it is, to acquaint the pupil with historical evidence, he should not be dismissed absolutely innocent of the fact that no small part of our data is found outside of books, on stones, bronzes, and even on potsherds.

In general one must approve Mr. Fling's selection of English versions from which to extract his material. Accessibility naturally influenced his choice when option existed. Aeschylus and Sophocles are quoted from Plumptre, and Pau-