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When it comes to matters of art we cannot say that we are greatly impressed with Mr. Cotterill's judgment. The Greek "stelae" are hardly pathetic objects (p. 386). Powers has shown convincingly in his *Message of Greek Art* that the frieze on the Parthenon is not the work of Phidias, nor was it executed under his direct supervision, if the latter phrase means that Phidias is responsible for its artistic tone (p. 305). Perhaps the worst criticism is on p. 417: "There is a well-groomed, somewhat dandified air about the god and child." The god to whom he refers is the Hermes of Praxiteles. The statement that the "basilica" (at Pestum) is perhaps more ancient than the Neptune Temple will be accepted without a great amount of question. Careless proofreading must be responsible for the statement (p. 441), "How much more readily would everyone declare that he was a scamp and deserved their anger." In the index Mr. Cotterill separates into two heads Demosthenes the general, and Demosthenes the orator.

LOUIS E. LORD

OBERLIN COLLEGE

Republican Rome. By H. C. HAVELL. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1914. Pp. xxiv+564. \$2.50.

This work belongs to the same series as Cotterill's *Ancient Greece* and is almost as notable for its lavish illustrations. It contains twelve full-page maps and sixty-five plates. These are all fully described in the list of plates preceding the text. There are no illustrations in color, but the half-tone work is admirable and the illustrations clearer and more satisfactory than in the companion volume. There are a number of plates of Roman coins which are described in the appendix. The narrative is continuous from beginning to end, and the device of "sections" is not employed.

In judging the book it must be remembered that the author died before the work went to press, and that the text, therefore, never had his final revision. The narrative is straightforward and lucid, with no attempt at rhetoric, yet the style does not lack distinction. The book as a whole is readable and gives a satisfactory account of Republican Rome. Like Mr. Cotterill, the author places more confidence in the truth of the ancient myths than most modern historians. This fact is encouraging to all the students of the classics who believe that the ancient myths and legends contain much more truth than is often supposed. How much the author depends on the truth of the legends may be seen in his account of the sack of Rome by the Gauls (pp. 82 ff.). In following the traditional account of Roman history the author has retained some features which might better have been corrected. The conspiracy of Catiline, for example, hardly justifies the amount of space given it. More than justice has been done to Fabius Maximus Cunctator, whereas C. Flaminius receives scarcely fairer treatment than he does at the hands of Livy, or the rest of the Roman aristocratic historians.

When it comes to character sketches the author follows the judgment of Mommsen to a great extent. This is notably true in the case of Sulla and Caesar, while Cicero receives much more charity than he does at the hands of the great German historian.

The *Cloaca Maxima* (p. 18) is spoken of as the work of Tarquinius Superbus. Modern writers on Roman antiquities would scarcely assign the present *Cloaca Maxima* to that period. Livy should hardly be represented as believing in the portents which he so religiously chronicles (p. 221). Livy cites these portents in such a way that the reader is left with the impression that they are included for the sake of anyone foolish enough to believe them, as well as for completeness. Marius is said to remain a "new man" still at the age of forty-seven (p. 380). This is misleading, for of course he would remain a "new man" throughout his life under any circumstances. It hardly seems (p. 389) that the assignment of lands to Italians was a tacit admission of Roman citizenship. One would like to have had the Roman literature more fully treated. Sallust is not mentioned in his capacity as a historian, nor do we find reference to the historical work of Caesar. Another important omission is Rome's contribution to architecture, though this may perhaps be justifiable, as the great monuments belong to a period beyond the scope of this work.

The work as a whole makes no new contribution to our knowledge of Roman history, for this is scarcely the author's intention. It is, however, one of the most satisfactory single-volume histories of Republican Rome for the average reader.

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Outlines of Ancient History. By HAROLD MATTINGLY. Cambridge: University Press, 1914. Pp. xii+482, with maps and illustrations. \$2.50.

There are two ways in which outline history may be written. The salient facts of a period may be selected and treated with considerable fulness, or the author may cover the same period in detail, without emphasizing to any great degree the most important facts. Mr. Mattingly has chosen the latter course. The book covers ancient history in the ordinary acceptance of that term, that is, "the history of the Nearer East, of Europe and the north of Africa, but excluding the outlying civilizations of China and India" (p. 3). The work ends with the fall of the Western Empire in 476 A.D., although Leo the Great and Zeno the Isaurian (died 491) are also treated. The charge to which any author following this plan lays himself open is that in giving an abundance of detail and omitting few facts, the more important features of history become obscured. This is true to a certain extent in this history. Examples which might easily be multiplied are the Greek migrations (p. 86), and the Greek colonies (p. 123). The book is mainly useful as a reference book, and not as