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of these 55 are reproductions of the designs of ancient vase-paintings (mostly Athenian) taken from a number of sources. There is probably no other book of this size where the reader can so well enjoy the study of these beautiful and suggestive works of art. For this alone Professor Fairbanks deserves the thanks of teachers and students in colleges and secondary schools. The book contains also many lists which should be helpful to students, e. g. the names and locations of the statues in antiquity of all the principal deities, the names and attributes of the Muses, the epithets of Apollo in his various aspects, etc.

The volume is well printed with variety of type, and concludes with a copious *Index Nominum* (for which a guide to pronunciation is provided), and with genealogical tables of the Olympian Gods, the Family of Inachus, and the Descendants of Hellen.

W. W. KING

BARRINGER HIGH SCHOOL, Newark, N. J.

THE AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

held an unusually successful meeting in conjunction with the Archaeological Institute of America, at the University of Chicago, Friday, Dec. 27, to Monday, Dec. 30th last. The programme suffered, indeed, by the sudden death of Prof. Warren, of Harvard, and by the absence of several others who were unable to attend the meeting. But the sessions of the two societies did not conflict, and some elements of confusion were thus eliminated. The papers ranged, as usual, over a wide field—metrical studies by Professors Shorey of Chicago and Fitz-Hugh of Virginia, grammatical researches by Professor Allen of Illinois University, Professor Harry of Cincinnati and Dr. Flickinger of the Northwestern University; discussions of Mss. from Egypt by Professors G. F. Moore of Harvard and Sanders of Michigan; critical notes by Professor Bonner of Michigan; on the theatre as a political factor at Rome in the time of the republic, by Professor Abbott of Chicago; on Chaucer's Knight, and possible sources of his adventures, by Professor Manly of Chicago; on stoning among Greeks and Romans, by Dr. Pease of Harvard; on Photius' criticism of the Attic Orators, by Professor Van Hook of Princeton.

The question of adopting a proposed form of constitution which would have established local sections, with biennial meetings of the general society, was discussed at length, but it was voted to retain the present organization.

A resolution was adopted expressing the interest of the Association in the endeavors to obtain uniform classical entrance requirements for college, with due announcement of the particular texts required for the next few years (as with the Rhodes examinations), but with increased emphasis upon translation at sight.

Professor Bennett of Cornell was elected President of the Association, which will probably hold its next meeting at Toronto.

F. G. MOORE

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

THE AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

In the last days of December the Archaeological Institute of America and the American Philological Association, gathered in joint session at the University of Chicago, held one of the most interesting and enjoyable meetings of recent years. As might be expected, the majority of the members in attendance came from the institutions of the Middle West, though the parts of the country most remote from the place of meeting were not without representation, for Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Johns Hopkins, George Washington, Virginia and other Eastern universities sent delegations, and Prof. H. R. Fairclough of Leland Stanford brought greetings from the Philological Association and Archaeological Societies of the Pacific Coast. Several who had promised to take part in the programme were missed from the meeting, in particular Professor Minton Warren of Harvard, who died on November 26, and Professor Thomas D. Seymour of Yale, who was prevented from being present by serious illness, to which he has since succumbed. Appropriate resolutions were passed in both cases.

The meeting of Monday morning, December 30, gained especial interest from the presence of the well-known English archaeologist and explorer, Mr. D. G. Hogarth, who lectured on Early Temples of Ephesus. He has recently completed the exploration of the temple precinct of the Ephesian Artemis on behalf of the British Museum. Full details of this most interesting and important exploration will soon be accessible in Mr. Hogarth's book on the subject, which is now coming from the press¹.

At the same meeting Professor Henry N. Sanders of the University of Michigan described four Greek manuscripts of parts of the Bible, which were recently brought from Egypt by Mr. Charles L. Freer of Detroit. This discovery has been so widely reported in the daily press that it seems unnecessary to give a detailed account of it here. The manuscripts are undoubtedly genuine, of early date (fifth and sixth century), are carefully written in uncial characters, and furnish a text which critics must hereafter take into account. The chief interest at present centers around the new paragraph following Mark xvi.14, a part of which was translated by St. Jerome in the fourth century. It is not often that an American scholar has the opportunity to make the first report on a discovery of such value and general interest, and the final publication of the results of Professor Sanders' investigations will be eagerly awaited.

¹ For a summary of his lecture, see *The Classical Weekly*, p. 102.

The annual address of the President of the Philological Association was presented by Professor F. W. Kelsey of the University of Michigan, who discussed the question *Is There a Science of Classical Philology?* The speaker traced in brief outline the history of Classical Philology as a science from the time of F. A. Wolf to the present, subjecting to criticism various definitions and divisions of the subject. His conclusion was that no satisfactory basis for a scientific treatment of Classical Philology can be found except investigation and elucidation of the Graeco-Roman civilization as a whole.

At the sessions of the Philological Association there were, as usual, discussions of syntactical, critical, and metrical questions, and at those of the Institute, in addition to a number of strictly archaeological papers, questions of Roman religion and public life, of Athenian and Roman topography were presented. Reports also were made of recent archaeological work in Asia, Greece, Italy, and America; perhaps the most interesting parts of these reports were concerned with the exploration of a site which Dörpfeld believes to be Nestor's Pylos, and with the still unfinished excavations on the Palatine. A single paper on an English subject served as a reminder of the good old times when the Philological Association was the mother of us all, and we were not yet split up into sections. An analysis of the programme from the point of view of the institutions represented shows that Johns Hopkins was responsible for six papers, Chicago and Harvard each for five, Cincinnati and Michigan each for three, Northwestern for two, and eleven other Universities and Colleges for one each.

In the business meeting of the Philological Association the most interesting question brought up for action was the proposed change in the constitution by which the Association should be divided into three sections, the Eastern, the Central, and the Western, each of which should have its own organization and should hold its own meeting in alternate years. After a long and animated discussion in which it appeared that the Western members on the whole desired the amendment and that those from the Central and Eastern States were generally opposed to it, a motion to make no immediate change was carried almost unanimously. At the meeting of the Council of the Institute the proposal of the Iowa Society that the annual dues be reduced from ten to five dollars was referred to a committee for investigation. The election of officers resulted in the choice of Professor F. W. Kelsey of the University of Michigan as President of the Institute, of Professor Allan Marquand of Princeton University as one of the Vice-Presidents, of Professor Mitchell Carroll of George Washington University as Secretary, and of Professor

George H. Chase of Harvard University as Associate Secretary for the Eastern Societies. The other officers, I believe, remain the same. The names of Mr. D. G. Hogarth, Professor Christian Hülsen and Professor August Mau were separately presented to the Council and by unanimous vote were added to the list of Foreign Honorary Members of the Institute. Last of all, the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome held its annual meeting and in addition to the transaction of regular business elected as Annual Professors of Latin for the next three years Professor Walter Dennison of Michigan, Professor M. S. Slaughter of Wisconsin, and Professor H. R. Fairclough of Leland Stanford. The next joint meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America and the American Philological Association will be held at the University of Toronto in the last week of next December. HARRY LANGFORD WILSON

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

A work of serious erudition, in an historical field not yet competently covered, has been begun by Camille Jullian, professor at the *Collège de France*. The first two volumes of his *Histoire de la Gaule* are only the beginning. They deal with the Gallic invasion and Greek colonization, and with independent Gaul. Four other volumes are to follow: the Roman conquest and first Germanic invasions; government by Rome; Gallo-Roman civilization; and the Lower Empire. In the first volume there is a full treatment of two interesting questions—the Greek foundation of Marseilles and Hannibal's crossing of the Alps.—*New York Evening Post*, Nov. 30, 1907.

The vagaries of a clever mind when brooding over an unfamiliar subject are nowhere better illustrated than in the following passage from Franklin's *Autobiography*:

I have already mentioned that I had only one year's instruction in a Latin school, and that when very young, after which I neglected that language entirely. But when I had attained an acquaintance with the French, Italian, and Spanish, I was surprised to find, on looking over a Latin testament, that I understood more of that language than I had imagined; which encouraged me to apply myself again to the study of it, and I met with more success, as those preceding languages had greatly smoothed my way.

From these circumstances I have thought there is some inconsistency in our common mode of teaching languages. We are told that it is proper to begin first with Latin, and, having acquired that, it will be more easy to attain those modern languages which are derived from it; and yet we do not begin with the Greek in order more easily to acquire the Latin. It is true that if we can clamber and get to the top of a staircase without using the steps, we shall more easily gain them in descending; but certainly if we begin with the lowest we shall with more ease ascend to the top; and I would therefore offer it to the consideration of those who superin-

tend the education of our youth whether, since many of those who begin with the Latin quit the same after spending some years without having made any great proficiency, and what they have learned becomes almost useless, so that their time has been lost, it would not have been better to have begun with the French, proceeding to the Italian and Latin. For though after spending the same time they should quit the study of languages and never arrive at the Latin, they would, however, have acquired another tongue or two that, being in modern use, might be serviceable to them in common life.

TRANSLATIONS HEARD IN LATIN RECITATIONS

13, miles, domum (Jones' First Lessons in Latin, lxviii.3)—"Thirteen miles to home."

Agricolae in urbem oves agent, (Collar and Daniell's The Beginner's Latin Book, 185, 1.6), "The sheep agent of the farmer is in town".

Neque enim his nostrae rostro nocere poterant (Caesar De Bello Gallico 3.13.8)—"For ours were not able to ram these with their frontispiece".

. . . . donisque furentem
incendat reginam, atque ossibus implicet ignem;
(Vergil's Aeneid, 1.660)

"and by his gifts he sets the raging queen on fire and wraps the flame in her bones".

W. A. DOTEY
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THE GREEK CLUB OF ESSEX COUNTY

The publication of the article on American Classics in Number 11 of The Classical Weekly has called forth from Mr. W. W. King of the Barringer High School, Newark, the interesting information that the Greek Club of Essex County, New Jersey, is conducted exactly as was the Greek Club of New York City, as described by Professor Sihler. "Our president," says Mr. King, "is Dr. Kennedy of the Dearborn-Morgan School, and the secretary Dr. James F. Riggs, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, East Orange. We meet twice a month . . . and read two or three plays of the Greek poets each year".

The second luncheon of the New York Latin Club will be held on February 15, 1908. Dr. Edgar S. Shumway will speak on The Sources of the Law. More extended notice will be given in the next issue.

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