

colonized Italy at the time of the foundation of Rome (p. 4), although the first Greek colony in these regions was Naxos (735 B.C.), for the legend of Cumae is now abandoned. On p. 6 we read that the oldest tradition "relates that Rome was founded by a hero, the son of Jove, a certain Romus, who naturally enough gave the city his own name?" The historian alluded to is Antigonus, but it is not correct to describe him as the oldest recorder of Roman traditions. Moreover it does not appear to have been "natural" in the earliest antiquity for princes to give a city their own name. What are the "bridges" alluded to on p. 21? We only know of one, the *pons sublicius*. "Tribunes of the peoples" is not a translation of *tribuni plebis*; there are misprints for *intercedendi* (p. 37), *fetiales* (p. 15), *iudiciaria* (p. 269), and *privatus* (p. 263); *tribuni militum* is perhaps more usual than *tribuni militares* (p. 41); "disorderly" (p. 53) is not a good translation of *tumultuarius*; on pp. 66, 67 the Samnites seem to be spoken of as a people quite different from the Oscans; the *scutum* should not be described as square (p. 83). The statement on p. 88 that silver was first circulated in Rome about the time of the Samnite Wars requires modification. Silver was first coined at Rome in 268 B.C., but silver ingots and foreign silver coins were in circulation before then. From p. 124 one would imagine that the original inhabitants of a Roman Colony also had full citizenship, which is not the case. Is it a fact that Marius substituted the *clipeus* for the "huge shield," i.e., apparently the *scutum* (p. 300)? It is not correct to say that no Roman before Marius had held the consulship four times (p. 304). The account of the *civitas sine suffragio* (pp. 72, 73) is a little confusing. It is doubtful whether Lanuvium, Aricia and Nomentum, or any other Latin towns possessed it; nor can it be definitely stated that the citizens of such states had "all a Roman citizen's rights and duties except those of electing and being elected to the magistracies of the State." It is probable that in the earliest period at all events, they were also exempt from military service. On p. 357 we are referred to Dionysius V 77 for the statement that Sulla "when he wished to fill up the gaps made in the senate preferred to the knights lesser men of the third estate—even his own old soldiers." Although the *Pauly Encyclopedia* makes a similar statement with a reference to the same chapter of Dionysius, we have been unable to find anything in the chapter to justify it; nor is the account of Dionysius in conflict with that of Appian (note on p. 357); the only difference is that one speaks disparagingly of the new senators and the other approves of them. The Magna Mater should not have been described as an "obscure divinity" (p. 312). The assignment of provinces beforehand by lot was a measure of C. Gracchus (p. 357).

In other places our authors speak with more confidence than the facts warrant; when they say that the Ligures (p. 3) were probably Indo-