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A careful examination of the names of the original plots and of the possessors of Trajan's day shows that the earlier owners in the mountains were largely Ligurians and Celts and that these were replaced to a considerable extent by Latin immigrants (Veleia was not a colony) and by freedmen bearing Greek and Oriental names. In fact some of the wealthiest landlords of Trajan's day prove to have been of this latter class. Persicus, for instance, had accumulated a plantation of what once made up twenty-five different plots.

In chapter VII DE PACHTERE proves that after 102 A. D. the emperor's commissioners allowed to owners 8.05% of the value of estates in rural credits. By establishing this fact he is able to make a dozen simple and convincing emendations of the numerals on the stone: e. g. in item IV he changes L to V; in item V he writes L for I, etc. He then shows that the credits were assigned on the basis of the estimated values of the whole estate in each case, and that the separate values of parcels of estates, which often give a different sum-total, have nothing to do with the assignment of credits. Such values are merely records of the last previous selling-price and are retained on the document to serve as a basis for future estimates of liabilities to the state in case the parcels should again change hands.

These are only a few of the many discoveries that DE PACHTERE has made. The essay is one of the keenest studies that we have recently had in the domain of Roman history and will probably be the final word on most of the questions raised by the Veleian inscriptions. The young author, who had he lived would undoubtedly have become a leader in historical research, fell at the head of his troops on the Salonica front in September, 1916.

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Un Correspondant de Cicéron: Ap. Claudius Pulcher. Par L. A. CONSTANS. Paris: E. de Boccard, 1921. Pp. vi + 138.

Appius Claudius, the father-in-law of Brutus, was a very ordinary Roman patrician who reached the consulship (54 B. C.) and censorship solely by virtue of his ancestry. We should have little knowledge of him had he not crossed Cicero's path. As a brother of the infamous Clodius he had several opportunities to do Cicero harm, and as Cicero's predecessor in the governorship of Cilicia he caused mischief to the provincials that Cicero had to repair. It is probable that M. CONSTANS

chose this man as subject of a study not because of the significance of the man but because Cicero's speeches and correspondence contained a mass of material available for a study. His biography is indeed fair and judicious, but it adds nothing new to our knowledge of the period. Where a careful analysis of Cicero's letters might have offered some new results, as for instance in the treatment of the Salaminians by the agents of Brutus, CONSTANS (p. 92) follows the unsatisfactory traditional accounts without question.

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A Lithuanian Etymological Index. Based upon Brugmann's Grundriss and the etymological dictionaries of Uhlenbeck (Sanskrit), Kluge (German), Feist (Gothic), Berneker (Slavic), Walde (Latin), and Boisacq (Greek). By HAROLD H. BENDER, Ph. D.

Anyone who, like the reviewer, occasionally offers a course in Lithuanian for students of comparative philology, knows what a handicap it is that there is no etymological dictionary of the language and how much time is consumed in hunting down the scattered etymological discussions which include Lithuanian words. While Professor Bender does not as yet give us the desired etymological dictionary of Lithuanian, the Etymological Index is a most welcome aid, with its systematic exploitation of Brugmann's Grundriss and selected etymological dictionaries of other Indo-European languages. For without doubt the great majority of Lithuanian etymologies that are obviously correct or reasonably probable are to be found in one or another of these works, and with the aid of the Index can be located at once.

In the selection of etymological dictionaries to be cited only the choice for the Germanic group is at all doubtful. One might wish that in addition to Feist, and in place of Kluge, the fuller and more important Norwegian-Danish etymological dictionary of Falk and Torp, in the German edition of 1910, had been used. The fact that Berneker's *Slavisches Etymologisches Woerterbuch* has not progressed beyond *m* is a misfortune which makes the Index unbalanced in the matter of the many words that have clear cognates only in Slavic. For Slavic loanwords, too, the references to Brueckner, *Die slavischen Fremdwörter im Litauischen*, are apparently restricted to those words which find a place in the Index on account of their occurrence in the main works cited. Thus *migdata* 'almond' is included because it is mentioned by Berneker under *migdalū*, while *mislis* 'thought,' *mislju* 'think,' which the beginner in