

bibliography and sufficiently complete index. The arrangement of the matter is convenient for class work. A quiz follows each chapter, which brings out the main points and is suggestive in other ways. There are also suggested topics for papers or for discussion, or for the leaders' remarks, placed at the end of each chapter. The book can be most heartily recommended.

E. Y. MULLINS.

**DIE HELLENISTISCH-RÖMISCHE KULTUR IN IHREN BEZIEHUNGEN ZU JUDENTHUM UND CHRISTENTUM.**

Von Dr. Paul Wendland. Boger 1-6. Verlag von J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen, Germany. 1907. S. 96. Pr. 1 M. 80 Pf.

Dr. Wendland in these few pages has drawn a very clear and strong picture of life in the Roman Empire. He outlines the influence of Hellenism on Rome itself and the whole empire, shows the effect of the Greek city-state idea, sets forth the contribution of Stoicism to Roman culture, explains how Neo-Platonism contributed to Christianity's use of Greek philosophy, describes the weariness of the world over polytheism, pictures the use that the Christian missionaries make of the Jewish synagogue and heathen preaching as models, and finally points out how the New Testament books have some connection in general method with the use of diatribe in the Roman literary culture of the time. It is a really helpful discussion and makes it easier for the student to get a tangible conception of the actual literary, political, social, and religious life of the time. The book is Erste Band sweite Teil; 3. Lieferung in the Handbuch zum Neuen Testament.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

**THE SYNTAX OF THE BOEOTIAN DIALECT INSCRIPTIONS.** A Dissertation presented to the Faculty of Bryn Mawr College for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

By Edith Frances Claffin, Greenfield, Mass. The Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Claffin has done a distinctly valuable piece of work and it is now much easier than before to use the Boeotian

inscriptions in syntactical study. The book is well analyzed and neatly printed. She calls attention to the fact that the forms have received much more attention than the syntax in the work on the inscriptions so far. Some of the notable points brought out are the following: the scarcity of the dual, the common use of the demonstrative *τού* (intensive iota), the use of the nominative in the midst of accusatives (cf. Revelation), the absence of *εἰς* and the use of *ἐν* with locative and accusative like Latin *in*, the rarity of the passive voice, the absence of the past-perfect and future-perfect indicative, the absence of the future participle, the absence of the negative *οὐ*. The student of the New Testament Greek will recognize a familiar note in these and other points in the vernacular *κοινή*. The Boeotian Dialect made a distinct contribution to the vernacular *κοινή* though not all the points named above can be claimed as peculiar to the Boeotian as distinct from the other early dialects. It is by careful work like this of Dr. Clafin that we make steady progress in our knowledge of the Greek language.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

### **A HISTORY OF CLASSICAL SCHOLARSHIP FROM THE SIXTH CENTURY B. C. TO THE END OF THE MIDDLE AGES.**

By John Edwin Sandys, Litt.D. Second edition. Cambridge, England. The University Press. 1906. Pages 702. Price, 10 S. 6 d net.

This is now the standard work on a very important theme. It looks at first as if a hopeless undertaking confronts one who attempts this task. Dr. Sandys has not only mastered it, but has given us a really readable discussion of what might have been the very driest of themes. There is no real reason why scholarship should be dull and stupid. The student of the history of language will find this work invaluable. The indexes are helpful and all the details are worked over to the last degree of finish. Both the Greek and the Latin student