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NOTES.

NOTE ON W. M. RAMSAY'S "ANTIQUITIES OF SOUTHERN PHRYGIA."

A. IX. ADADA (vol. III, p. 368).—The situation of Adada given above depended on a coin with the legend ΑΔΑΔΑΤΩΝ, published by Mionnet, and vouched for by him though doubted by Sestini. The coin seems to bear a magistrate's name, which would place Adada in Asia. But, as the name is certainly partly misread and as the whole legend has a suspicious look, I am forced, after consulting various numismatic authorities, to the conclusion that it is either spurious or quite wrongly read. Moreover, Professor Sterrett's inscription (*Wolfe Expedition*, p. 299) shows that Adada was probably at Kara Bavlo: his argument to the contrary (p. 283) being founded on a misconception, as Professor Hirschfeld has also observed (*Gött. Gel. Anz.*, 1888, p. 589). What then was the city situated at Elles or Elyes? If, as is probable, Elyes was in Asia, it must be Okoklia, the problematic Phrygian city hitherto unplaced, and unknown except from coins. Its failure in the Byzantine lists may be due to its being renamed Valentia (this name was above conjecturally assigned to Takina, but Takina might be easily included as a village under Keretapa). It may perhaps be hid under the corrupt Latrileon of the *Anon. Ravenn.*, which indicates some city on a Roman road in this neighborhood.

XVIII. SEIBLIA (IV, p. 281).—The name Χῶμα is, perhaps, really Turkish: Homa, the modern name, is also found in a purely Turkish country, between Konia and Seidi Sheher, where we have two villages, Asha and Yokari Homa. The use of Turkish names in late Byzantine writers is not uncommon: *e. g.*, in this same neighborhood, Τζυβριτζή is certainly a Turkish word ending in -ji.

W. M. RAMSAY.

THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE GERMAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The new arrangements for the publications of the German Archæological Institute have already justified themselves, and we are glad to state that the doubts expressed in a former number of the JOURNAL (vol. III, p. 387) in regard to the advisability of the changes made and the sufficiency of the motives for making them have proved groundless.

The change of the *Monumenti* into a publication not confined to the Roman branch of the Institute, but common to all the branches, is alto-

gether to the advantage of students of classical archæology. The *Monumenti*, as is well known, and as was natural from the fact of the publication at Rome, had gradually become very largely devoted to Italian antiquities. It was seldom of late years that a Greek monument, or one from the Louvre or the British Museum or other foreign source, found its way into it. An equal share in the plates of the *Antike Denkmæler* is now allotted to the Roman and to the Athenian branch of the Institute, and to the Berlin Direction,—thereby assuring a greater variety and importance to its contents. The choice of Berlin as the editing-place of this common publication, determined originally by the fact that it was the seat of the Central Direction, has proved of advantage, owing to its superiority in the practice of the various modern methods of the reproductive arts as compared with Rome. Indeed, the better plates of the *Monumenti* had for many years been executed at Berlin, and thence transmitted, at needless risk and cost, to Rome.

But, besides the improvement in the plates, the new system has brought about a new and improved order in the literary contributions issued by the Institute. The plates of the *Antike Denkmæler* are accompanied by a brief matter-of-fact statement concerning the monument illustrated, leaving the elaborate discussion of it, should this be needed, to the pages of one of the three periodicals of the Institute,—the *Bullettino* of the Roman branch, the *Mittheilungen* of the Athenian, or the *Jahrbuch* of the Berlin. The size and bulk of the Roman periodical have been increased to bring it into conformity with the *Mittheilungen*, so that it affords ample space for such papers as used formerly to appear in the *Annali*. No such change, as was feared, has occurred in the relations of the Italian and German members of the Institute at Rome; for the new system, though it deprives the Roman branch of the Institute of a part of its old prestige, leaves its old position otherwise unimpaired, and is accepted by the Italian members themselves as a logical and necessary development of the work in which they have hitherto borne, and must hereafter bear, an honorable, distinguished and essential part.

If France could but once more take a cordial part in the work of an Institution which once, and for a long period of years, owed much to her, the story of the second half-century of the life of the Institute would be even better than that of its first fifty years which Michaelis has so admirably told.

C. E. N.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

The seventh year of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens opens Oct. 1st. in the new building, which is for the first time the home of the School, although the books of the library have been there for six months or more, and some of the students had their quarters there for a few weeks in the spring. All accounts of the completed building agree in