

tive, those on Books III are less full, while those on the selections from the remaining Books grow progressively smaller in volume, but everywhere constant reference is made to the chapter on the dialect of Homer. Translations are employed sparingly in the commentary, but all the more stress is laid upon the elucidation of all questions of human interest, and the results of archaeological research have been utilized. The edition is illustrated, chiefly from the ancient monuments. The vocabulary was made directly from the poem for this edition. It is full and complete, and contains all the forms that occur in the selections printed in the volume with the meanings peculiar and suitable to each passage. A feature of the vocabulary consists in the insertion of etymologies wherever it was possible.

It would be hard to imagine a more delightful book with which to begin Homer. In this one volume the pupil has all the real help that he needs or ought to have. Advantage is taken of the new discoveries at Mycenae and Troy in both the illustrations and notes. It is enough to make one envious to think of this splendid apparatus and to remember the old books on Homer. This excellent volume is part of a Greek Series edited by Prof. H. W. Smith, of Harvard.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

The Discoveries in Crete and their Bearing on the History of Ancient Civilization.

By Ronald M. Burrows, Professor of Greek in University College, Cardiff, Wales. John Murray, Albemarle street, W. London, England. 1907. Pages 244. Price 5s. net.

This is a timely book even though, as Prof. Burrows says, we must wait for the exhaustive work of Mr. A. J. Evans, the famous discoverer of the Palace and Labyrinths of Minos at Knossos. But enough is already known to justify the present interpretation of the facts as far as known. Prof. Burrows has the benefit of the views of experts like Mr. J. L. Myers, of Oxford, and others, besides the valuable help of Mr. Evans himself. The subject here treated, while full of technical detail, is very interesting in its main features to the general reader of

culture. It is not possible yet to reach solid conclusions on many points, but in general it is clear that the earliest Cretan civilization was long antecedent to that of Greece, earlier even than that of Mycenae, and was parallel to that of Egypt and the Euphrates valley. It was Eastern in type and very far advanced in the arts. It is astonishing to see on the pottery a couple of thousand years before Christ costumes much like those worn by the Parisian women to-day. We must revise our ideas about early culture. We are to-day learning again some of the things that the ancients forgot. They had bull fights in Crete and that is the explanation of the Minotaur; even girls fought in the arena. Minos was not only a real king of vast wealth, but he ruled a great empire and his civilization swayed a large part of the world. Many specimens of a pictographic style of writing and a later linear script have been found, but they are not yet translated. If this new language is ever deciphered, light may be thrown on the origin of the Greek language.

But apart from speculation a great gain has been made in our knowledge of the early life of the race by the discoveries in Crete. Prof. Burrows' volume is a welcome handbook for those who do not have time to make original researches in this field. He has indeed ideas of his own also at many points that will deserve the attention of scholars.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

Mother Goose Puzzle Pictures.

Henry Altemus Company. Philadelphia. 1907. Illuminated cover. Price, 50 cents.

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