

buildings of Rome, and at the same time consider that every cubic foot has been obtained from the monuments of the ancient City, we gain a new insight into the magnitude of the building operations of the ancient Romans. We must remember, too, that the greater part of the ancient marbles used by modern architects and marble-workers was found either shapeless or in a form unsuited to the use for which they were needed, so that at least from a third to a half of the gross cubic contents has been lost."

T. J. McCORMACK.

A HISTORY OF THE ORIENT AND GREECE.

Modern American methods of text-book-making leave little to be desired from the point of view of mechanical aids and adornment, and there would appear to be no excuse if genuine educational results corresponding to the expense and pains spent upon the external features of these books should not be obtained from their employment. Dr. George Willis Botsford's new *History of the Orient and Greece*¹ is a book of this type, and if the student does not carry away from its perusal a thorough appreciation of the significance of Greek history and thought, it is certainly not the fault of the "helps" which both the author and the publisher have furnished, but must inhere in some deeper-lying defect. Nor could failure in this regard be laid to the doors of the author, who has brought a wealth of learning, insight and philosophic grasp to his work, albeit slightly strained and hampered in the effort to attain the requisite High School standard of simplicity.

The book is adorned with half-tone pictures of representative specimens of Greek and Oriental architecture, pieces of statuary, mausoleums, inscriptions, etc., and with photographs of modern sites of ancient towns and historical localities, of Greek scenery, etc. The pages are equipped with marginal annotations, with references to the Greek authors, dates, pronunciations of names, etc. At the end of each chapter the ancient sources are given and modern authorities cited; there is a wealth of ancient and modern literature indicated here that cannot fail to be inspiring. At the close of the book the events of the history are arranged in chronological order, and the bibliography of a small library on Greek history is given. The maps are a notable feature of the work, and considering their size are a distinct contribution to the pedagogical literature on this subject. For example, one gives the sites of the remains of the Mycenaean age, the suggested area of the Mycenaean civilisation and the centers where this civilisation was highest; another gives a picture of Greece at the dawn of history, showing the area occupied by tribes, the area occupied by cities, the sphere of the political leagues, the great states, the Delian league, the Asiatic city leagues, etc.; and another shows the Greek world in its full extent prior to the conquests of Alexander. The political maps are all good, and contribute greatly to the enlargement of the student's historical vision.

"The ancient Greeks," says Dr. Botsford, and all agree with him, "were the most gifted race the world has known,—a people with whose achievements in government and law, in literature, art, and science, every intelligent person ought to be acquainted. Not only is the story of Greece in itself interesting and attractive,

¹*A History of the Orient and Greece.* By George Willis Botsford, Ph. D., Instructor in the History of Greece and Rome in Harvard University. With Illustrations and Maps. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1901. Pages, lxx, 383. Price, \$1.20.

but the thoughts and deeds of her great men are treasures preserved in history for the enrichment of our own lives." Dr. Botsford has prepared the present book as an aid to the study of this important subject, and has striven to make it so fascinating that the young student will be impelled to pursue his inquiries and reading much farther. To render the position of Greek material and spiritual achievement in the history of the world more intelligible, he has prefixed to his narrative a rapid survey of the histories of Egypt, Assyria, the Medes, the Persians, the Phœnicians, and the Hebrews. This introduction, though brief, is competent and serviceable.

μκρκ.

PROFESSOR GUNKEL'S LEGENDS OF GENESIS.

To-night I have finished reading Gunkel's *Genesis*.¹

What a thoroughly wise and entertaining book; and what fine, glorious years are these, when ignorance and mystery are driven back to their dungeons; and brave scholars, with courage, with no malice, with kindly eyes and warm hearts come to us, with songs of praise on their lips, and say to us: "My brother, this is the truth that shall make you free. Read it, love it, and pass on the glad tidings to all who come after us."

I looked through the index. A perfect joy. Reveals the whole book. A reader with a memory could pass an examination long after the perusal of the book by glancing through this illuminating index. Perhaps it should contain references to the symbols "P," "J," and "E" that mean so much to the novice.

It is often said that the German scholar cares more for thought than style and is a hard man to translate. I know nothing of Gunkel's German, but this English is clarity itself. Great credit is due to the author or the translator.

D. W. WILDER.

HIAWATHA, KANSAS.

ITALIAN CHARACTERS.

Our esteemed contributor, the Countess Evelyn Martinengo Cesaresco, a descendent of an aristocratic English family and by marriage an Italian countess, here offers to the English-speaking world a book entitled *Italian Characters*,² which may fairly be called a tribute to her adopted country. It contains the life history of eleven Italian heroes who played important parts or distinguished themselves somehow through their patriotism and loyalty to the new ideal of a united Italy in the epoch of its unification and political resurrection. The authoress did not select those men who were the historical leaders, Victor Emanuel, Garibaldi, Cavour, Crispi, but stars of second magnitude, victims of the old misgovernment, heroes of endurance, who, however, considering the intrinsic worth of virtue, are not less praiseworthy and admirable,—Castromediano, Ricasoli, Settembrini, Giuseppe Martinengo, Manin, the Poerios, Azeglio, Mameli, Ugo Bassi, Nino Bixio, and the Cairolis.

¹ *The Legends of Genesis*. By Dr. Hermann Gunkel, Professor of Old Testament Theology in the University of Berlin. Translated from the German by W. H. Carruth, Professor in the University of Kansas. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. 1901. Pages, 164. Cloth, \$1.00 net (4s. 6d. net).

² The book has appeared in its third Italian edition. The English original is published by T. Fisher Unwin, London, second edition, 1901.