

pulled up here and there by beautiful full-page and double-page plates of hieroglyphic inscriptions—now groping for the Ariadne clue, now following eagerly the romantic story, at one time a contemporary of Abraham, at another one of a marauding band bent on plunder and bloodshed—in Edom, in Egypt, in Palestine, in America—colonizing Mexico, building mounds in the Mississippi valley, swinging the tomahawk or drawing the bow of an Iroquois or fierce Dacotah—a Hadad, a Paseach, a Job, a Jabez, a Saul, a Gautama Buddha, or an Asoka—but everywhere, from Egyptian Syene and Elephantine, to the snows of Lapland, and from Hebron westward to the Fortunate Isles and eastward to Mexico—everywhere and always a Hittite.

Professor Campbell's book consists of two parts. The first part contains an account of the discovery of the monuments and the processes of decipherment. A translation is given of all the Hittite inscriptions, now read for the first time, with grammatical analysis and historical and explanatory notes. This certainly cannot be called light reading; but the author's hope "that any reader possessed of ordinary scholarship may, by means of the plates and text, follow it at every step and verify or criticize its results," is not without foundation.

The second part of the book gives an extended historical sketch of the Hittite people, based on materials furnished by the Egyptian and Assyrian monuments, by the Greek historians, and by tradition. Dr. Campbell regards the Hittites as "in many respects the greatest of ancient peoples," and traces of their presence he finds everywhere in the East, in Peru, in Mexico and northward to Alaska. The chapter on "The Hittites in America" is of especial interest.

It is quite impossible in so brief a review, to give any idea of this prodigious work; and in view of the scholarship, the special qualifications, the enormous toil and patient research which Professor Campbell brought to the study of the subject, and to the production of this monumental work, it would be unpardonable presumption on our part to express any opinion. None but specialists in this department of study, and very young students, who have not cut their wisdom teeth, will venture to sit in judgement on Prof. Campbell's theory or conclusions. But criticism will come, and adverse criticism may be expected from very high authorities. Our author's method of interpreting the inscriptions, and his historical estimate of the Hittites themselves, will be rejected by not a few reputable students of philology and ethnology. There are those who will charge him with building a great ethnological argument on a very meagre and uncertain philological basis; and there are those who will dispute the claim of the Hittites to any important place in history.