



Review

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the German Oriental Society. It actually appeared posthumously, the author having died, February 4, 1925, before the book was published. A note in the Preface indicates that "the last words written by Koldewey" are incorporated in this edition. But in general the volume is a replica of the first edition of 1913, with which it is in general identical page for page. There is an increase in the number of illustrations (obtained by inserted plates), while the most considerable revision is found at pp. 189-192. This section (which was included in the fourth edition of 1924) deals with the "Peribolos of Etemenanki," *i.e.*, the court of the great Ziggurat, the "Tower of Babel," on which Koldewey spent his last labors, terminating them in March, 1917. The section is enriched with a fresh plate giving a reconstruction of the tower. Herodotus comes into his own by being treated as a prime authority on this subject, supported as he is in details by Babylonian texts. The volume in paper, print and beautiful color-plates is a splendid example of German book-making. May it and many successive reprints serve to spread broad and wide the results and the fame of the great archaeologist.

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A CENTURY OF EXCAVATION IN PALESTINE, by *R. A. S. Macalister*, LL.D., Litt.D., F.S.A., Professor of Celtic Archaeology, University College, Dublin, formerly Director of Excavations, Palestine Exploration Fund, pp. 336. New York, Fleming H. Revell Company, 1925. Price \$3.75.

The projectors of the "Century of Excavation" series in which Baikie's *Century of Excavation in the Land of the Pharaohs* appeared were fortunate in securing Professor Macalister, the brilliant excavator of Gezer, to write the volume on the results of a hundred years' work in Palestine. As Professor Macalister's three volumes on Gezer give the best account we have of any excavation carried on in Palestine, the reader takes up his latest work with great expectations, and he is not disappointed. The volume before us sums up the results of a century of exploration as these results appear in our knowledge of topography, political history, cultural history, and religious history, with clearness and with exceedingly good judgment. It is not often that one is inclined to dissent from his opinions. He does it also with such modesty and detachment that an uninformed reader would hardly suspect the part the author has himself played in Palestinian exploration.

The archaeological remains from Palestine are much less imposing than those of Egypt, Mesopotamia, or Greece. To those who are chiefly interested in massive structures or attractive artistic achievement, the results of Palestinian exploration and excavation seem meager. Israel's genius lay in another direction—that of religion. However crude the workmanship of Palestinian archaeological remains may be, they are of deep interest to the millions to whom the Bible is a sacred book, to say nothing of the many who are interested in anthropological studies. To all such Macalister's book may be commended as judicious and authoritative. One of the disappointments of excavations in Palestine has been that so few inscribed monuments of the pre-Exilic kings have been found. Macalister suggests that it is not because these kings did not erect such monuments, but because they were polytheists, and later ardent monotheists destroyed their inscriptions. This may be true, but it is too early to abandon the hope of still finding such. Many mounds yet remain to be excavated.

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