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however, to all that had gone before is undoubtedly one of paramount interest, and Professor Ure has been successful in bringing before our eyes a reasonably connected picture of the passage of the Hellenes out of darkness into light. From a hasty survey of the Homeric Period he plunges us into the gloom of the Greek Dark Ages—a truly somber era, from which almost nothing has survived to our time but Hesiod and Geometric Pottery. But in the centuries immediately succeeding, Mr. Ure sees the birth of modernism. As he puts it:

It was probably in the Greek world of the seventh and sixth centuries B. C. that all the main streams of modern thought and energy first took shape. . . . It is among the Greeks of the seventh and sixth centuries B. C. that we first find men who intellectually and politically share our outlook in a way that is becoming more and more striking the more the world emancipates itself from the mediaevalism that it is in the process of casting off.

The neighbors of the new Greece manifestly must have influenced her markedly, and the author traces rapidly—perhaps too rapidly—a sketch of what she owed to each in turn. We see how the Greeks developed in their mastery of the fine arts—architecture, sculpture, and vase-painting. The new thought of the period—subjective poetry and philosophical inquiry, even a little science—is lucidly explained. The whole is concluded with an account of the government during the Dark Ages and of the tyrannies which thereafter almost immediately spring up. On the subject of the Greek despotisms the views of the writer are notably fresh and stimulating. He is strongly inclined to lay the origin of tyranny in Greece at the door of the new invention in the Eastern Mediterranean—metallic coinage. In the despot Mr. Ure sees the man who has 'cornered the market', the wheat, or copper, or oil 'king'. The 'Hill' men, who assisted Peisistratus against the 'Plain' and the 'Shore', he thinks to have been not—as usually supposed—shepherds, but rather miners from the mountainous district of Southern Attica. The latter must have been presumably, at that early period, free men. Also, with regard to Pheidon the writer summarizes thus:

Two converging lines of evidence point to the interesting conclusion that the earliest tyrant to arise in this continent <Europe> was also the first man to strike coins in it, and that it was as master of this new money power that he became recognized as a new kind of ruler, a tyrant ruling by right of the purse instead of a Zeus-born king ruling by divine right.

Such an explanation goes far to explain the distress of the Greek thinkers over the 'unconstitutional' nature of the despotical rule.

Professor Ure is, of course, our best authority on the subject of the Greek Tyrannos. In 1907 he received grants from the Worts Travelling Bachelors' Fund of Cambridge University and from Gonville and Caius College to enable him to collect archaeological material touching upon the history of the early tyranny. His purpose, however, was partially impeded by his subsequent association with the late Dr. R. M. Burrows in excavations conducted in Boeotia. Much of the

pottery there discovered belongs to the seventh and sixth centuries, and the results of Mr. Ure's investigations have lately been published by the Cambridge University Press in a volume entitled *The Origin of Tyranny*. The coming of this work has been anticipated by historians and archaeologists with a high degree of interest.

The illustrations of *The Greek Renaissance* are excellent as far as they go and the volume is printed in an attractive manner.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

A. D. FRASER

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF LIBERAL STUDIES

The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Liberal Studies was held in Houston Hall, University of Pennsylvania, on March 2. Dean Louise Hortense Snowden, Adviser of Women, University of Pennsylvania, and Dean Andrew F. West, Princeton University, discussed *The Place and Function of Cultural Studies in America*. One reply, by Miss Snowdon, to the argument that the majority of students forget all their Latin soon after leaving School or College was especially good. A woman declared that she always enjoyed her minister's sermons, but, when questioned, could not tell about a single one of them. "But", she said, "they did me good, just the same. My clothes hanging on the line, there, are beautifully white, but they show no traces of the soap that made them so".

Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University of Toronto, discussing Humanism emphasized the thought that there is no longer a conflict between science and humanism. The Classics and science should be allied against materialism. The humanist believes that reason and righteousness are more characteristic of men than darkness is. Humanism is associated with Greek and Latin. Science also liberalizes the spirit. It is true that the method of teaching of the Classics often is not humane. But even then there follows a certain precision in thinking and speaking. The Greek genius represents the European genius in its brightest bloom. The few always maintain the standard to which the many strive to rise. The thinkers are the real dynamos of society. The question is whether in modern democracy the thinkers are to be eliminated. If they are not, modern democracy will suffer unless the thinkers are kept in Touch with the source of inspiration.

The following officers were elected for 1922-1923: President, Professor George Dupue Hadzits; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Francis Brandt and Miss Jessie E. Allen; Secretary, Dr. Bessie R. Burchett; Treasurer, Mr. Fred. J. Doolittle.

BESSIE R. BURCHETT, Secretary

DR. GENNADIUS PRESENTS HIS LIBRARY TO AMERICAN SCHOOL AT ATHENS

Dr. Johannes Gennadius, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Greece to the United States, on a special mission, has presented his private library to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. The library contains between 45,000 and 50,000 volumes. It is especially rich in collections illustrating the history and the institutions of Greece from the earliest times. It is valued at \$250,000. By this extraordinary act of generosity the American School of Classical Studies at Athens becomes possessed of a library which is one of the most important and richest within its field, a field, by singular good fortune, wholly within the scope of the work of the School.

K. C.