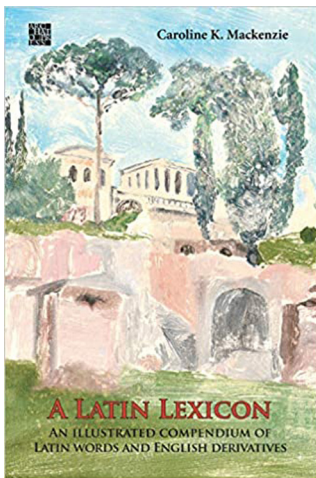


A Latin Lexicon. An Illustrated Compendium of Latin Words and English Derivatives.

Mackenzie (C.K.). Pp. cxviii, colour ills. Oxford: Archaeopress, 2020. Cased, £24.99. ISBN: 978-1-78969-762-9.

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This volume is a useful companion and reference guide for any student taking the OCR GCSE in Latin. It begins with a concise introduction explaining the function of the book and the methodology behind the selection of derivatives, as well as giving key grammatical terminology relevant to unpacking the GCSE wordlist. It would be a very useful classroom reference guide for students to consult when completing vocabulary acquisition activities.

The central part of the book lays out in alphabetical order

roughly 360 words of the GCSE vocabulary required for the OCR specification. This is done in a clear and simple layout, with a maximum of four words on a page. Each word is accompanied by a note as to what part of speech it is; nouns are accompanied by declension and gender, and verbs by their conjugation. The English meaning is then given, followed by a selection of English derivatives. However, for an illustrated compendium, there are relatively few illustrations, sometimes with upwards of ten pages between illustrations of the words, though each page is decorated with columns and leaves. The layout is organised so that the words are centralised on the page, leaving quite a lot of blank space to the left and right, which could have been used more beneficially for images to aid the visual learner.

This book could be used fruitfully in the classroom as a basis for vocabulary acquisition activities such as derivatives bingo or other similar games. The author notes that there are many 'themes' to the derivatives, such as nature, sport and medicine (p xi), and the thematic collection of derivatives may be a fun extension or revision activity for students. As the author gives a maximum of six derivations per Latin word, there is scope to use this book as a starting point for the collection of further derivatives, thus creating opportunities for students to further explore the connections between English and Latin. As more of a reference tool, the teacher has the freedom to use it creatively as a basis for vocabulary activities. Overall, this beautifully presented book encourages the student to think about how Latin is very much still present in the language that we use today, and will also aid students in the acquisition of new English words.

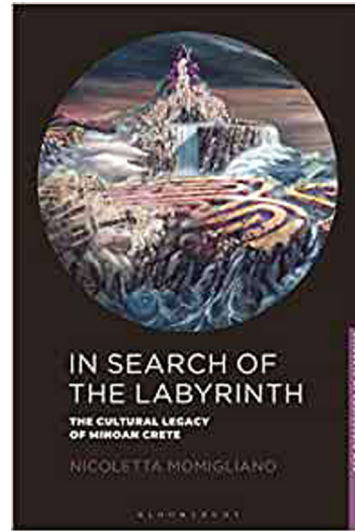
doi: 10.1017/S2058631021000350

In Search of the Labyrinth. The Cultural Legacy of Minoan Crete.

Momigliano (N.) Pp. xvi + 362, ills. London and New York: Bloomsbury Academic, 2020. Paper, £19.99 (Cased, £58.50). ISBN: 978-1-350-15670-8.

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The subject matter of the book is the reception of the archaeological finds in Minoan Crete across literature, art, and other media. It examines responses to Minoan archaeology from antiquity to the twenty-first century, focusing though on the twentieth century. The book is organised in seven chapters. There is a chronological table available in the preface which guides the reader through the different ages of the Minoan civilisation the author refers to. As Momigliano explains,

her choice of responses to the Minoans is based on engagement with the archaeological finds of Minoan Crete. This choice results in a fascinating discussion of novels, poems, paintings, travel texts and films that help us appreciate archaeology in a continuous dialogue with cultural production. Momigliano acknowledges the heterogeneity of the material she examines in the preface; yet, as she suggests in the Introduction (Chapter 1), it is precisely the vast collection of artistic and literary responses to Crete of the Bronze Age that contributes to the modern 'cultural legacy of Minoan Crete' that the title promises. The legacy of Minoan civilisation, argues the author, goes beyond the archaeological remains and includes the different interpretations and transformations of these remains in modernity.

In Chapter 2 the author maps out early responses to the Minoans before the excavations in Knossos and Phaistos in 1900, starting from the relationship of ninth century Crete with ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, Anatolia, and Mycenae. Momigliano moves on to provide an overview of the famous myths surrounding Crete, addressing at the same time misconceptions about Minoan culture which emerged with the excavations. She also underlines the tendency of the nineteenth century scholarship to connect myths to archaeological finds, something that both Schliemann and Evans were prone to do. Chapter 3 provides a historical account of the famous archaeological discoveries by Schliemann and Evans towards the end of the nineteenth century in Mycenae and Crete and explores the enthusiastic European responses to the Minoan finds until 1914. Continuing with the idea of the Minoan civilisation as Europe's ancestor, Chapter 4 looks at the impact of