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***Mycenaean Troy.* By H. C. Tolman and G. C. Scoggin (Vanderbilt Oriental Series). With plate, 44 figs., four maps, and plans. Pp. 111. 8vo. New York, etc. [1903].**

H. B. W.

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the facts. The author in his preface recites the various classes of prayers, their occasions, their methods, and the gods to whom they are address. He quotes fully from Homer and the later poets, and gives the rarer instances where prose writers have touched on the same matter. Much of this section is commonplace, but it cannot be said to be unnecessary. Amongst the gods he finds in Homer Zeus, Athena, and Apollo most frequently adjured; but in the tragedies, the lesser gods, and the dead, are more common. The prayer itself is divided into invocation, petition, and a third part of varying import, sometimes vow and sometimes appeal. After this analysis, the author takes the invocation, which is to hear, to see, or to approach. The deity is address by name, or by description. The first appeal is held to take its force from the magical power supposed to reside in the knowledge of a name. The description is subdivided into substantives, adjectives, participles, and relative clauses. The indeterminate part comes next, and is so various as to make analysis difficult. One persistent element is an appeal to the worshipper's merit or service; or again, some bait is offered such as to drink of blood or partake of sacrifice. He notes that in Euripides prayers of the more popular type are generally spoken by messengers. Lastly the author deals with the prayers themselves, their formulae and their context. He comes to the conclusion that the whole system lies on a foundation of magic, and therefore has grown from a great antiquity. Few will be found to quarrel with his conclusion. His arrangement is fairly clear when it is understood, but the presentation lacks that lucidity which is so general in French work. There are no aids to the memory or eye, but all is set forth in unbroken masses. If some of the subdivisions seem to be unimportant, it was a fault on the right side to mark them.

W. H. D. ROUSE.

SHORT NOTICES.

Der Dom zu Aachen und seine Entstehung. Ein Protest. By JOS. SZRZYGOWSKI. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 1 mark. Pp. 100; 2 plates.

THIS pamphlet hardly calls for notice in these columns, except in so far as readers of the *Classical Review* are friends of the best in antiquity, and dislike shoddy restorations.

For the author, taking as his text the restoration of Aachen Cathedral, has made an attack on the vicious methods which are in such cases too common. He has no difficulty in proving the lack of conscientiousness shown by architects who restore by rebuilding, and cites examples from his text. The pamphlet has however a distinct interest in its plates and numerous illustrations, amongst which are some Hellenistic bronzes and ivory carvings preserved in the cathedral, and a number of plans and comparisons of Byzantine buildings.

W. H. D. ROUSE.

Mycenaean Troy. By H. C. TOLMAN and G. C. SCOGGIN (Vanderbilt Oriental Series). With plate, 44 figs., four maps, and plans. Pp. 111. 8vo. New York, etc. [1903].

AN avowedly popular and brief, yet so far as it goes satisfactory, description of the results of Drs. Schliemann and Dörpfeld's excavations, to which are added brief estimates of the Mycenaean civilisation in general and of its relation to the Homeric poems. The illustrations are good and well chosen, and the bibliographical notes will be found useful by those who wish to pursue the subject further. The book should prove useful as a handbook to those who have the opportunity of personally visiting the site. But the evidence from Crete hardly justifies the authors in regarding 2000 B.C. as the date for the most flourishing period of the Cretan civilisation.

H. B. W.

MONTHLY RECORD.

GREECE.

Athens.—An interesting monument has been found near the military hospital S. of the Theatre of Dionysos. It is an oblong pillar of marble about 8 ft. high and 9 in. wide. On the lower part of the front surface is represented a large serpent, over whose head is inscribed in hasty letters of the fourth century B.C.

ΞΙΑΩΝΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ

The last three letters are, for want of space, written on the side of the pillar. Above the inscription was fastened the sole of a sandal in marble. Upon this sole is a