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Busolt's Greek Antiquities *Handbuch der Klassischen Alterthums-Wissenschaft*, herausgegeben Dr. von Iwan Müller. 4te Band, 1ste Abtheilung, 1 Hälfte. Die Griechischen Staatsund Rechtsalterthümer, Dr. von Georg Busolt. 2te umgearbeitete und sehr vermehrte Auflage. München. Beck. 1892. (pp. 384, 6 mk. 50 pf.)

J. W. Headlam

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as they require no explanation for scholars, are accompanied, with a view to comparison, by translations in Modern Greek, and the ancient swallow-song from Athenaeus is paralleled by its modern counterpart. In the post-classical period Plutarch, the New Testament, Lucian and Julian are represented; and a place is found for the last-named emperor's witty, though most uncomplimentary, epigram on beer. The early Byzantine literature is illustrated by selections from the famous hymn-writer Romanos, and by extracts from Malalas, Theophanes and Constantine Porphyrogenitus for the more popular style of prose writing, and from the learned Photius for the more cultivated style. The tenth century introduces the extensive literature of the poetical romances in the vulgar tongue, the earliest specimen of which is the Byzantine epic of Digenes Akritas, some being of native growth, while others were imitated from similar compositions in Western Europe. Along with selections from these, Dr. Müller has furnished extracts from the collection of beautiful

love-poems which form the so-called 'Alphabet of Love,' from the curious metrical 'Chronicle of the Morea,' which relates the achievements of the Frank invaders of that country after the Fourth Crusade, and from Emmanuel Georgillas' poem 'The Plague of Rhodes.' For specimens of the poetic art during the three centuries that succeeded the Turkish conquest the romantic Cretan poem of Erotocritus, the drama of Erophile in the same dialect, and the early Romaic ballads, are laid under contribution. Again, to exemplify the various phases through which prose writing passed from the time of Anna Comnena onwards, passages are given from authors of various dates, until we reach the works of Coray at the end of the last century, with whom the modern renaissance commences. Finally, a short anthology from the best poets of the present century is furnished, from which the reader may learn how rich this literature is, and prose extracts to illustrate the different styles that prevail at the present day.

H. F. TOZER.

BUSOLT'S GREEK ANTIQUITIES.

Handbuch der Klassischen Alterthums-Wissenschaft, herausgegeben von Dr. IWAN MÜLLER. 4te Band, 1ste Abtheilung, 1 Hälfte. *Die Griechischen Staats- und Rechtsalterthümer*, von Dr. GEORG BUSOLT. 2te umgearbeitete und sehr vermehrte Auflage. München. Beck. 1892. (pp. 384, 6 mk. 50 pf.)

DR. BUSOLT'S clearness of exposition, accuracy and learning have made the first edition of this work one of the most useful text-books on Greek political antiquities. The appearance of the second edition requires especial notice; it has been so much expanded and so large a portion has been rewritten that nearly half of the new edition is new work. It contains now 384 pages instead of 222. It is moreover the first important work in which the new evidence on the Athenian Constitution has been fully used. This has necessitated a complete rewriting of most of this section, which has now become one of the fullest and most important treatises on the Athenian Constitution.

In using the *'Αθηναίων Πολιτεία* the author

has been very successful. As the book was finished in August of last year, the work must have been done with great rapidity, and he has not been able to make much use of the later literature. He accepts the treatise as Aristotelian and in nearly all points follows it. Only in extreme cases, as *e.g.* in the notorious story about Themistocles and in the false date at the beginning of ch. 41 (*ἐπὶ Πυθοδώρου*), does he reject its authority. In the account of the 400 and of the 30 he follows Aristotle even when he differs from the contemporary writers Thucydides and Xenophon (p. 173, n. 4; p. 174, n. 6). Relying on the absence of any mention of this office in Aristotle he dates the institution of *τῶν ἐπὶ τῇ διακίσει* to shortly before 308, instead of the earlier period formerly accepted. The new account of the introduction and history of the Archonship, the reforms of Solon and Aristides are accepted; and even the full account of the Draconian constitution is put into the text, although in a note he recognizes the difficulties which his exposition does not remove. It is however in the descriptive portion that the value of

the new material is most obvious. There has been a tendency in England to undervalue it; the real gain will be best appreciated by reading a chapter like that on the officials. Innumerable small *lacunae* are filled up, and points of dispute are settled; many bold conjectures which could formerly find no place in a book like this are confirmed. However much still remains doubtful, fragmentary as our knowledge still is, the amount of information that can be given as certain is very largely increased.

One of the merits of the book is that the author generally knows how to distinguish between ascertained truth and conjecture; he avoids the common mistake of quoting the latest theory as a fact. The chapter on the *φραρρίαί*, which has been rewritten in the light of new inscriptions and some new works on the subject, does not appear quite free from this fault. The statement that after the time of Cleisthenes the *φραρρίαί* 'erhielten eine höhere staatsrechtliche Bedeutung' must be considered still problematical. Two other minor points I may refer to. The explanation of the number of the *ἐφέται* given on p. 143 as '3 times 17 or 3 times $4 \times 4 + 1$ '—a number founded on 'a combination of the number of the courts with that of the tribes, one being added'—is certainly no less unsatisfactory than previous numerical explanations of the kind. On p. 136 the positive statement is made that the *ἐκτρήμοροι* received one-sixth of the produce. This on general grounds is very improbable, if not impossible; and the words of Aristotle are decidedly in favour of the other view.

In the other parts of the work there are very considerable additions. There is a new paragraph in § 57 on the methods of arbitrating between states. In § 62 etc. the account of the administration of the Delian and Delphian temples and Amphiktyonies has been altered and enlarged, chiefly from the materials supplied by the French excavators. In the account of the Cleruchies, § 80, and the history of the 2nd Athenian Confederacy he has also been able to avail

himself of fresh material. The most important additions however are in the sections dealing with the different federations: that on Thessaly is almost entirely new, new sections are added on the other tribal unions of Northern Greece, and at the end important chapters are added dealing with the Boeotian, Achaean and Aetolian Confederacies, which in the first edition were completely omitted.

The work is therefore now more complete than it was. There still remain, however considerable *lacunae*. Very little information is given about the secondary states; towns such as Argos, Corinth, Syracuse and Miletus are only casually referred to in the 1st chapter on the general development of the state; in no part of the work is there any separate description of them. Some space might have been gained for this by the omission of a good deal of purely historical matter which is inserted in the descriptions of the Achaean and Boeotian leagues. It is surely a serious breach of proportion to devote 25 pages to Achaea and Aetolia and say nothing at all about Cyrene, Sicily, Italy and the states of Asia Minor. Moreover in a work which professes to deal not only with *Staats-* but also with *Rechts-Alterthümer* we are justified in looking for some information on legal matters: with the exception of a short account of the Gortynian code these are omitted. There is a full account of Attic procedure but none of Attic Law. Even though our knowledge of Greek Law is too fragmentary to form a regular treatise, a clear statement of what is known on the laws of inheritance and adoption, and the forms of land tenure and marriage would have added very greatly to the value of the work. These omissions are the more to be regretted because of the very high quality of the work both in form and matter. It will doubtless not be long before a third edition will be required, and an opportunity will be given of making it more complete than it is now.

J. W. HEADLAM.

KRUMBACHER'S LEGENDS RELATING TO S. THEODOSIUS.

Studien zu den Legenden des S. Theodosios, by KARL KRUMBACHER (from the *Sitzungsber.* of the *Akad. d. Wiss.*, Munich; separately printed, 1892).
NO. LIX. VOL. VII.

THE title of this book gives a most inadequate idea of the important matters which it contains. It is well known what valuable historical and philological in-