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Three Books of Travel in Greece *Rambles and Studies in Greece*, by J. P. Mahaffy; third edition, revised and enlarged. Macmillan. 1887. 10s. Bd. *Griechische Reise; Blätter aus dem Tagebuche einer Reise in Griechenland und in der Türkei*; von Karl Krumbacher. Berlin. Hettler. 1886. 7 mk. *An Easter Vacation in Greece*; by J. E. Sandys. Macmillan. 1887. 3s. 6d.

H. F. Tozer

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already convinced that the reverse of this is the truth will be grateful to Mr. Chase for the evidence which he has collected for them in confirmation of what has already been established or rendered probable. The volume is a useful one from various points of view: and students may be grateful to the University of Cambridge for selecting this subject for the Kaye Prize and to Mr. Chase for the way in which he has treated it.—ALFRED PLUMMER.

Epochs of Church History. The Church of the Early Fathers (external history), by ALFRED PLUMMER, D. D. Master of University College, Durham. London. Longmans. 2s. 6d.

THE substance of Dr. Plummer's little work is excellent. It is carefully written, takes full account of recent research, and everywhere shews traces of wider reading. It is also provided with full chronological tables and lists of books which are likely to be useful to the student. I think, however, that in the arrangement of the work there is room for improvement. The general account of the churches as a whole and of their relations to the state is reserved for the last chapter, nearly two-thirds of what precedes being devoted to a formal series of histories of churches and their bishops, all duly traced down to the year 312. As the special histories are seriously cramped by the want of this information, would it not be better if, in a future edition, what is now the last chapter were placed immediately after the first? —H. M. G.

THREE BOOKS OF TRAVEL IN GREECE.

Rambles and Studies in Greece, by J. P. MAHAFFY; third edition, revised and enlarged. Macmillan. 1887. 10s. 6d.

Griechische Reise; Blätter aus dem Tagebuche einer Reise in Griechenland und in der Türkei; von KARL KRUMBACHER. Berlin. Hettler. 1886. 7 mk.

An Easter Vacation in Greece; by J. E. Sandys. Macmillan. 1887. 3s. 6d.

THE appearance of a third edition of Professor Mahaffy's *Rambles and Studies in Greece* is a gratifying proof of the keen interest which the present generation takes in that country—a result to which this book, in all probability, has not a little contributed. Professor Mahaffy is a wit, a man of the world, and a many-sided observer, as well as a widely read scholar; and the quickness of his imagination, while it often invests with a poetical charm the objects which he describes, never betrays him into adopting groundless fancies. He has also many original ideas to communicate, and in expounding these, whether he persuades us or not, is always interesting. In describing the scope of his work he says—'My aim is to bring the living features of Greece home to the student, by connecting them, as far as possible, with the facts of older history, which are so familiar to most of us. I shall also have a good deal to say about the modern politics of Greece, and the character of the modern population.' Nothing could be better than this; and such a view accounts for his oft-repeated admiration for Byron's poetry, which has invested the country from both these points of view with a brilliant attractiveness. The present edition is a considerable expansion of the original work. Chapters on Olympia, and on Arcadia and the temple at Bassae, were inserted in the second edition, and to these is now added an account of Sparta and Messenia. His route from Argos to Sparta was the unfamiliar but beautiful one through the district of Kynuria by Hagios Petros;

and, in passing, we may recommend to future travellers who follow his footsteps to make the ascent of the neighbouring summit of Mount Parnon, which, from its neighbourhood to the incomparable chain of Taygetus, and from its dominating the whole of the eastern Peloponnese and a vast expanse of sea, ought to present one of the finest panoramas in Greece. The following passage, describing early morning in the valley of Sparta, is characteristic of the writer, and none but a very skilled hand could have held so exactly the balance between the sublime and the ridiculous.

'On opening my window, I felt that I had attained one of the strange moments of life which can never be forgotten. The air was preternaturally clear and cold, and the sky beginning to glow faintly with the coming day. Straight before me, so close that it almost seemed within reach of voice, the giant Taygetus, which rises straight from the plain, stood up into the sky, its black and purple gradually brightening into crimson, and the cold blue-white of its snow warming into rose. There was a great feeling of peace and silence, and yet a vast diffusion of sound. From the whole plain, with all its homesteads and villages, myriads of cocks were proclaiming the advent of dawn. I had never thought there were so many cocks in all the world. The ever succeeding voices of these countless thousands kept up one continual wave of crowing, such as I suppose cannot be equalled anywhere else in the world; and yet for all that, as I have said, there was a feeling of silence, a sense that no other living thing was abroad, an absolute stillness in the air, a deep sleep over the rest of nature.'

The principal object which M. Krumbacher had in visiting the Aegean was the laudable one of examining the two MSS. of Julius Romanos, 'the greatest Christian hymn-writer,' which exist in the library of the monastery of St. John at Patmos. So important are these, that whereas Cardinal Pitra, on the strength of all that could be gleaned in Europe of Romanos' hymns, only edited twenty-nine, in Patmos there are over ninety. Of these M. Krumbacher, in the course of two visits to that island, made a complete study. He also devoted himself to the modern Greek language and its dialects, on which subject he is an authority, but the scientific results of his investigations he proposes to publish elsewhere, and meanwhile in the present volume he gives us the narrative of his journey. This comprised visits to Athens and Constantinople, and, on the continent of Asia Minor, to Ephesus and Tralles, to Magnesia and Sardis, and to Pergamon; but the greater part of his time was devoted to the Asiatic Greek islands—Rhodes, Leros, Patmos, Samos, Chios, and Lesbos. We wish we could say it is an interesting book. If M. Krumbacher had only remembered that the half—we might really say in this instance, the quarter—is more than the whole, and had given us 100 pages instead of 400, it would have been well worth reading; but, as it is, the most patient reader becomes exhausted by the constant recurrence of coffee-drinking, and bargaining, and interviews with officials, and other everyday occurrences, which can only be interesting to the person who experienced them. This is the more provoking, because M. Krumbacher was in many ways an excellent traveller. He observed carefully and with discrimination; his knowledge of the modern Greek language enabled him to communicate with those among whom he was thrown; and he had the great merit of possessing a strong sympathy for the people whom he visited, and especially for the lower classes. He is at his best when he narrates a

conversation between the islanders, which he overheard during a wakeful night on the deck of a vessel, on the subject of the animosities caused by the introduction of a diving apparatus among the sponge-fishers of those regions; or when he describes the difficulty of faithfully taking down popular songs from recitation, owing to the disposition of the people to 'correct' a dialectic form, if asked to repeat it, and the more serious risk of rough treatment, when he attempted to commit sailors' songs to writing; or when he relates from his own observation the custom of the children at Smyrna of singing the 'swallow-song' (χελιδόνισμα). It is also to his credit that he everywhere made diligent enquiries with regard to education, so that in the city of Rhodes we find him visiting the Jewish as well as the Greek school. Here and there we are able to pick up crumbs of scientific information, which he has let drop from what we doubt not is an ample store: thus he tells us that in the dialect of Chios he found peculiarities of pronunciation, which previously had been thought to belong only to the dialects of Cyprus and Trebizond; and in another place we learn that Sakellion, the former librarian of Patmos, has made a careful catalogue of that valuable library, though as yet it is unpublished. As regards the burning question of the modern language, his views are hostile to the learned idiom, but he thinks the reaction in favour of the spoken language has come too late, because the classical forms and constructions that have been introduced have become predominant. He justly observes that, whereas in other languages, when new ideas were introduced, new words were invented for them, in Modern Greek an immense number of words for ideas that had not before been entertained were all at once imported from ancient Greek, which was to all intents a different language; and whereas borrowed words elsewhere have been assimilated in form to the language into which they have been adopted, in Modern Greek not only were they introduced unchanged, but the old forms were assimilated to them.

Mr. Sandys' unpretending and pleasantly written little book contains an account of a month spent in Greece by the author and his wife during the spring

of last year, in the course of which they visited Athens and the principal places of interest in Attica, the Argive plain and its ancient sites, Corinth, Delphi, and Olympia. Some of the connecting points between these are also noticed, among which we may especially mention the Isthmian Stadium, a place not much noticed, though it lies near the beaten track. In the notes references are given to collections of inscriptions and other learned works which may be serviceable to the student after his return home, and quotations are introduced from the classics, which illustrate such points as are from time to time suggested by such a journey. Among these we remark that Mr. Sandys agrees with Professor Mahaffy in his estimate of that disenchanting plant, the asphodel: of this he says—'It will grow almost anywhere in waste places; so that the 'mead of asphodel,' in which Homer's heroes are described as pacing to and fro in the unseen world, would seem to imply a barren waste where other plants would hardly grow, and may perhaps find its closest parallel in the forlorn and desolate region which Virgil calls the *locus senta sibi*' (p. 102; cp. Mahaffy, p. 392). At the end of the volume are two appendices, one of which contains a *catalogue raisonné* of books on Greek travel and subjects connected with it, the other a time-table of the numerous steamers which ply between the ports of Greece. A careful study of the latter of these will enable persons before leaving England to arrange their tours beforehand; and by the help of these means of transit such travellers as are content with passing glimpses may now reach comparatively remote places, such as the islands of Melos, Amorgos, and Scyros, and can be brought within range of some of the finest scenery in Greece, such as that in the neighbourhood of the Malia and Pagasæan gulfs. If we are to believe the travelling servants of Athens, the days of extended tours in Greece are at an end, and their place is taken by short and rapid excursions which are rendered easy by the increased facilities for locomotion. The change appears an inevitable one, however much we may regret it, and those who are contented with the second best course will find in this volume much that is suggestive for their purpose.

H. F. TOZER.

NOTES.

THE CONDITIONAL SENTENCE IN LATIN.

[To save time, the following remarks of Mr. Sonnenschein were forwarded to Mr. Roby, who has added the notes appended.]

THERE are two points in Mr. Roby's criticism of my paper on which I may perhaps be permitted to say a few words:

Without implication.

Present time ... (1) Si ita facit, errat ...
Past time ... (2) Si ita faciebat (fecit), errabat (erravit) ...
Future time ... (3) Si ita faciet (fecerit), errabit (erraverit) ...

With implication.

(4) Si ita faceret, erraret [but he is not doing (does not do) so].
(5) Si ita fecisset, erravisset [but he did not do so].
(6) Si ita faciat, erret [but I do not say he will do so].

The points at issue may be summed up by saying that I consider that (6) corresponds to (3). Mr. Roby considers that in ordinary cases (6) corresponds to (1);¹ and he distinguishes (4) from (6) by saying

¹ I must refer to my own words in § 1507, as at once more full and precise.—H. J. R.

(4) The normal use of the Present, as distinct from the Imperfect, Subjunctive.

(B) The meaning of such a sentence as *Erat unum iter, Ilerdam si reverti vellent, alterum si Tarraconem peterent*.

(4) My scheme of the ordinary use of moods and tenses in Conditional sentences would stand thus:

that (6) expresses an action supposed to occur (momentary act),² (4) an action supposed to be (or have been) already occurring (continuous state).³ This I

² I have not said this. But it would have been better if I had added the words 'or state' to 'action' in § 1530a.—H. J. R.

³ 'Or action'.—H. J. R.