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***Days in Attica.* By Mrs R. C. Bosanquet. With 17 illustrations and 3 plans. Methuen.**

W. H. D. Rouse

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Apuleius; and the task will not be easy, owing to the deliberate archaism of the writer's vocabulary'; it is satisfactory to see that the present editors have set themselves to the task, and the result, while not immune from criticism on every point, will probably commend itself to most scholars. There is still room for the work of specialists on orthography. The second edition of Helm's *Apologia* did not appear in time for use in the present work: there are a few conjectures in it that would otherwise probably have been at least mentioned here: such for example is (ch. 39, l. 11) the *Charadrumque apud Ambraciae sus* in the fragment of Ennius, on which Professor Butler has already commented favourably elsewhere (*Class. Rev. l.c.*).

Mr. Owen, the Preface tells us, is responsible for the section of the Introduction on the style and language of Apuleius in the *Apologia*, and for the notes dealing with the same questions: his survey is acute and apparently exhaustive. He will not allow the *Africitas* of style so dear to a past generation of critics, and even takes the edge off the archaism of Apuleius by pointing out (adducing modern analogies) that old words retained their

currency in the provinces after they had disappeared in the Capital, though there are surely words and phrases which can be said with certainty to be deliberate revivals from the literature of Republican times. The list of unusual constructions and stylistic peculiarities is of great value, as is the list of words found in Apuleius alone, in which it is shown by diacritical marks whether they occur in the *Apologia* only or elsewhere in his works as well. Mr. Owen is also responsible for the majority of the notes dealing with points of magic; and though a specialist would be needed to do full justice to his work in this department, the less practised reader can see that no pains have been spared to make the commentary lucid and complete, and illuminating parallels from modern folklore are frequently adduced.

It only remains to extend a very hearty welcome to an edition which must remain a landmark in Apuleian criticism and exegesis. If it be objected that the scale of the commentary is large for so short a work, it can be answered that the inquirer is never sent empty away at a difficulty.

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SHORT NOTICES

Days in Attica. By Mrs. R. C. BOSANQUET. With 17 illustrations and 3 plans. Methuen.

THIS book excites some melancholy thoughts at the present time. Written just after the Balkan Wars, when Venizelos had won the respect of the world for his country, it anticipates a bright future for a Greece reformed in law and administration; and we have just seen its King play false to his faithful ally, and sacrifice his country's honour to his immediate interest. The friends of Greece, who sang *πῆραν τὴν πόλιν, πῆραν τὴν, πῆραν τὴν Σαλονίκην*, with very different feelings from those which the poet felt who wrote that line in the hour of national humiliation,

must now look forward with more misgiving than hope.

When the time comes, as we may still hope it will, when the traveller may once again see those sunny lands in peace, Mrs. Bosanquet will be a very welcome companion. She writes for those who know something, but are not special students of antiquity; and traces the history of the Greeks from ancient times to modern in an attractive style. Her aim is to describe Greece as it is, and to supply the background of knowledge which is necessary to understand what is seen. There are some useful hints on methods of travel, just what the stranger wants to know before making his arrangements, but not, of course, what he will find in a guide-

book. Mrs. Bosanquet can speak from experience of most ways of travel, but she disclaims acquaintance with the sailing-boat. For any man who can speak Greek, and has plenty of time, this is the only way to get back into the past. A steamer gives quite a wrong impression of distances for ancient times; and, moreover, the boats do not differ much from what they were in the days of Homer, so that with your skipper and his hardy crew, full of ancient tales and good-fellowship, it is possible to get quite an illusion of Homeric days. I have seen the blind rhapsodist thumping the deck with his staff as he chanted heroic ballads, and heard episodes of the *Odyssey* told with a difference, as folk-tales. But, as a sailor once said to me, 'God made the sea for men, not for women'; and women will not do for this mode of travel.

Crete is the first section of the book. The results of the excavations are given in brief, then those of Mycenae and Tiryns, with some good illustrations: modern Crete is described with a seeing eye, its Venetian fortifications and its many-coloured multitude of fine men. Athens comes next: its early legends, its ages of promise and fulfilment, its relics of the past. Next, the Byzantine ruins of Attica, and here a picture is given of a relic which visitors to Greece will not see—a stone lion, carried to Venice by Morosini, which bears a Runic inscription of Harald, brother of King Olaf of Norway, whose story is told in the *Heimskringla Saga*. The sea-rovers roved far indeed. A chapter following gives a sketch of the Frankish Dukes of Athens; then come the Turks with the age of darkness and oppression, which lasted until Greece renewed her youth in the revolution of 1821. The rest of the book describes life in modern Attica. Throughout the history is enlivened with stories and anecdotes, which help us to see a few of the persons who made it.

It will be seen that this book is well suited to the intelligent traveller, because it tells the story as a connected whole; the author's interest does not cease with the Peloponnesian War, nor is it confined to prehistoric pottery, but the story is told as to human beings who

are interested in humanity. The pictures, though not many, are good.

W. H. D. ROUSE.

Die Religion der Griechen, by Prof. E. SAMTER (*Aus Natur und Geisteswelt*). Leipzig: Teubner. M. 1.25.

PROF. SAMTER has written a short book on a very large subject, and it is not in the least dry. He writes it, he tells us, in order to bring home to a wider circle of readers the results of the later enquiries into the origins of Greek religion. He has tried to avoid disputed questions, and he has stopped short of the Hellenistic period, reserving this and the influence of the religions of the East for another volume.

He has a good chapter on the evidence for the worship of animal deities in early times in Greece; the black Demeter with the horse's head, the bear-priestesses of Artemis, etc., with well-chosen illustrations from vases and coins.

In another he discusses the question whether medical science in Greece arose in connection with the worship of Asklepios, or whether the temple cures were not more closely allied to the cures at pilgrimage shrines like Lourdes, and decides in favour of the latter.

The author carries his subject down through Aeschylus and Sophocles, but omits Euripides, whose views, he considers, belong rather to the history of Greek philosophy. We recommend the book to any who are looking for a good introduction to the whole subject; and we only regret that Prof. Samter has not found space to give us a bibliography.

M. P.

Greek Sculpture. One hundred illustrations, with an introduction by JOHN WARRACK. Edinburgh: O. Schulze, 20, South Frederick Street. Cloth.

THIS is a popular book, meant for the general reader, and the introduction is rather æsthetic than historical. The plates are mostly of the masterpieces of Greek art, with a few archaic and a few late examples. * It would be a welcome gift-book for a lover of the arts.

B.