

Greek Architecture. By ALLAN MARQUAND, Ph.D., L.H.D. Pp. x+425; 392 illustrations. New York: the Macmillan Co., 1909.

This is a new volume of the Macmillan Series of Handbooks. Professor Marquand has made a thorough and careful compilation and arrangement of what is known as to Greek architecture. It is, however, rather too technical in its order and presentation of the facts to be serviceable to the general reader or the scholar who is not a specialist; this is chiefly owing to the absence of any comprehensive historical account of architectural development. The chapters are I. Materials and Construction; II. Architectural Forms; III. Proportion; IV. Decoration; V. Composition and Style; VI. Monuments. It follows, for example, that no formal account of the conventional three orders is given until p. 280 in Chap. V, though most of the facts about them have been already included in the chapters on forms, proportion, and decoration. It is another result of the arrangement followed that examples of the most various periods, from Mycenaean down to late Hellenistic, sometimes follow one another in a rather bewildering succession. The full indices and numerous and well-chosen illustrations will make the volume very useful for reference.

Greek Buildings represented by Fragments in the British Museum.

IV. **The Theseum, the Erechtheum, and other Works.** By W. R. LETHABY. Pp. 72. London: Batsford, 1908. 2s.

Mr. Lethaby has now issued a fourth and concluding part of his note-book of an Architect in the British Museum. He deals in the last part not only with the Theseum, the Propylaea, the temple of Nike Apteros, the Erechtheum, but also with the temples of Phigaleia and Rhamnus, the Nereid Monument, the temple at Priene, the Lion tomb at Cnidos, the temples of Branchidae, Naucratis, Teos, and Magnesia, the monuments of Lysicrates and Thrasyllus, the Lycian tomb, and the façade of the Treasury of Atreus. All Mr. Lethaby's notes are interesting and suggestive. The most important is that in which he shows that the anta-capital No. 436 belongs to the temple of Nike Apteros, and not to the Ionic temple on the Ilissos, to which it has long been assigned on account of its approximation to Stuart's drawing.

A Restoration of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus. By J. J. STEVENSON.

Pp. 35, 4 plates. London: Batsford, 1909. 2s. 6d. net.

The late Mr. J. J. Stevenson devoted much thought to the restoration of the Mausoleum. He read a paper on the subject before the Society of Antiquaries, in 1896, which was published in the *Builder* of August 27, of the same year. A revised edition was in preparation at the time of his death in 1908, and it is now issued by his representatives.

The author assumes the complete order—that is, including the sculptured frieze—and a peripteral plan, with double lines of seven columns at each side, and six columns at each end. The striking feature of the design is a change of pitch from a 'pyramid' of six steps with a broad tread and low rise, to a 'meta' with eighteen steps, with a narrow tread and high rise. By this device (in which he was anticipated by Count Caylus) the twenty-four steps of Pliny are obtained without giving excessive size and weight to the structure. He interprets the much disputed statement of equality to mean that the pyramid and meta were equal to the base.

A coloured reproduction of the drawing which was executed by Mr. E. J. Lambert, under Mr. Stevenson's direction, and which is now exhibited in the Mausoleum Room, is given as a frontispiece.