

true. But it is true.' This seems almost a confession of inability to enter into the mind of the Greeks, since to one who had done so the fact would seem not incredible, but entirely natural. We regret to see that Dr. Abbott favours the more limited view of Greek history, by quoting with approval the remark that it 'begins with Achilles and ends with Alexander.'

In some other respects, besides those already noted, the arrangement of the work seems unfortunate, as it involves repetitions, and prevents the laying of sufficient stress on leading features. Some of the mythology has to be repeated or referred to in the non-legendary chapters. The political changes of the seventh century have to be generally noticed among the causes of Greek colonial expansion before we come to the chapter on 'The Tyrants.' The story of the Pisistratids and of Spartan intervention in Attica belongs to both the series of events related in chapter xiv. and in chapter xv. respectively.

All this amounts to little more than saying that the work is deficient in constructive unity. The want is, perhaps, less conspicuously felt when we come to more definitely historical ground. In treating of Solon and of the early Athenian constitution Dr. Abbott is comparatively on *terra firma*, and is both instructive and readable. We would note in passing that while accepting the view of Dr. Busolt, Mr. Head, and others, that Solon substituted the Euboean standard for the Aeginetan, Dr. Abbott does not regard this measure as one of those designed for the relief of debtors.

The succeeding volumes of this history will be anxiously awaited by all who have read the later and more political chapters of this first part. If a satisfactory history of early Greece is yet to be written, it must wait till a more complete consensus has been established as to the significance of the literary and monumental relics of pre-historic times.

A. G.

Griechenland. 2nd edition. **BAEDEKER.** Leipzig. 1888.

Grèce, I; Athènes et ses environs. **GUIDES JOANNE.** Paris. 1888.

THE travellers and the students who visit Greece this year have a great advantage over their predecessors in these two excellent guide-books. Everywhere in Greece, and especially in Athens, a description a few years old is in many points superseded, and for museums, &c. practically useless. When it is stated that the Baedeker is written for the most part by Dr. Lolling, and special sections are due to Drs. Dörpfeld, Purgold, Reisch, and Winter, and that the Joanne is compiled by M. B. Haussoullier with the assistance of Professor K. D. Mylonas, it is superfluous to add that both leave little, if anything, to be desired in thoroughness and in archaeological accuracy. The Joanne at present only includes Athens and excursions in its neighbourhood, while Baedeker covers most routes in Greece which any tourist is likely to follow; but the French guide, in compensation, is considerably fuller for the places which it includes.

The Baedeker, though only a new edition, in Greece necessarily contains a large amount of new work. 'The maps and plans of the book have been increased to nearly double the number in the first edition,' and the text has in many cases received corresponding additions. Either entirely new discoveries or great additions to our knowledge may be followed in the excellent plans and descriptions of Eleusis, Delos, Delphi, Epidaurus, Tiryns, while Mycenae and Olympia have been in some points rectified or improved. Maps of the environs of

Corinth, of Sparta, and of Olympia will also prove useful. The book contains excellent practical instructions, and we would especially commend those that help a traveller to dispense with the expense and inconvenience of a dragoman, and to travel more independently with only native guides and muleteers. Useful information as to steamboat and other routes is included. Professor Kekulé's excellent sketch of the history of Greek art is repeated in this as in some other of Baedeker's guides. Any traveller will be benefited by its perusal, and it does not greatly increase the bulk of the book. The architectural plate at the end may be useful where correct; it is to be hoped that the 'painted Doric capital' is too absurd in profile to deceive anyone as to the nature of the Doric echinus—the 'Doric cymatium' is also puzzling.

Outside Athens, one turns with greatest interest to the great sites of recent excavation—Epidaurus, Tiryns, Delos, Olympia, Oropus, Eleusis. At Epidaurus the tholos of Polyclitus and the theatre are briefly but carefully described. But the inscriptions set up in thanks for the healings of Asclepius were in the peribolus, not inside the tholos, as is stated in the text. The plan of Tiryns, of course after Dörpfeld, is a model of clearness, and should enable anyone to follow out the chambers of the pre-historic palace, as well as the great walls. The plan and description of Delos are adequate. Of Olympia, it is needless to say, the plan and description afford the best possible *résumé*, in a moderate space, of the results of the great excavations, so far as they are yet completely worked out, and are worth the study not only of the traveller, but of any who would learn these results as now viewed by those most competent to judge. The Amphiaräum is passed over somewhat briefly, and without a plan; but it is out of the way for most. To Eleusis is accorded a description and plan that will probably satisfy the requirements of any who are not special students. To Athens itself are devoted eighty-two pages; a wonderful piece of compression, when we notice that but few things of much interest are omitted, and that the account of the principal buildings, if short, is in all cases clear and intelligible. One or two points might be improved; thus it is implied in the text that Pericles was the first to select the site of the present Parthenon for a temple—a statement that will probably astonish any visitor, and will leave him at a loss to explain the fragments of a great and early marble temple both in the museum and outside it. If Dörpfeld's view as to the early Athena temple be so completely accepted, it requires more than seven lines of discussion. The view given as a fact in the text rests solely on the true identification of that early temple, which is referred to as doubtful. But in any case Pericles cannot have been the first to begin a temple on the present site—Cimon did, if Pisistratus or his predecessors did not. The description of the cella of the Parthenon is inconsistent with the plan, which has only partially been corrected in accordance with the views of Dörpfeld and others, accepted in the text. On the other hand the description of the Erechtheum is clear and consistent—no slight attainment in such a complicated problem, whether the solution given be the true one or not. But here the most probable seems to be selected. It is hard to see why the description of the museum on the Acropolis is still kept with the order of the rooms reversed; if one begins on the left of the entrance, the succession is roughly chronological—at least one sees the archaic things before the sculptures of the Parthenon and the Nike temple, and a reversal of this order must be confusing.

But it is easier to find fault with details than to estimate duly the completeness

and accuracy of the whole work. It is indispensable to the traveller in Greece, who cannot be too thankful for the help it will give him throughout his tour.

The Guide-Joanne is on a larger scale; it assigns 127 pages to Athens alone, and the excursions in the immediate neighbourhood which it includes are also very thoroughly treated. We especially notice the plan and description of Eleusis, which leave nothing to be desired. Small plans of Marathon and Salamis are also added—the last somewhat superfluous, since it is already contained in a map on a larger scale. This larger plan of Attica has the advantage of extending to Marathon on the N.E.; but neither Joanne nor Baedeker gives a map of the Laurium and Sunium district, which almost all travellers visit. The French guide includes most convenient and well-arranged tables and information as to routes¹ both by boat and railway from Paris to Athens, and about Greece; its sketch of the language and archaeological hints will also supply much information of just the kind wanted by the traveller; but he who carries a guide-book in his pocket will not readily forgive the publisher who burdens it with no less than 128 pages of advertisements—more than the amount assigned to Athens!

The description of the various museums is excellent, and the criticism there given fully compensates for the absence of a complete sketch of the history of Greek art—and it is more likely to be read and understood. One can only regret that the constant rearrangement and increase of the museums will soon render this part of the book difficult to use. A plan of the Dipylon and the Ceramicus will be a great help in an attempt to follow the confusing topography of that region. The plan of the Acropolis is brought up to date, giving the space flattened for the altar of Athena N.E. of the Parthenon, and the pre-historic palace and steps E. of the Erechtheum. The description of the Parthenon is very clear and thorough—that of the Erechtheum not so good; it goes carefully into details, but is very difficult to follow, especially in its description of the Pandroseum. As to the 'early temple of Athena' Dörpfeld's theories are entirely accepted; but it seems rash, in a hand-book such as this, to state as a positive fact that the cella of this temple was reconstructed and seen by Pausanias. It would have been well to add that this last fact is at least still disputed by good authorities, and that the mention in Pausanias rests on a conjectured lacuna in his text. The difficulty of the Caryatids facing a blank wall is not referred to. In contrast to the usual care with which the most recent results have been utilized, the Olympieum is stated to have ten columns on its E. and W. faces, though Mr. Penrose's last excavations have proved it to have only eight.

But here, as in the case of Baedeker, to quote inaccuracies is not to give a fair notion of the excellence of the book. For Athens itself and its immediate neighbourhood the French guide is probably the best now existing; while Baedeker's more comprehensive work makes his guide the most convenient for the traveller in Greece, and in parts (Olympia, for instance) it is beyond all possible rivalry. It is to be regretted that our English guide-book lacks the practical utility and the complete working up to date that distinguish the foreign ones. In Murray's guide, and especially in the section devoted to Athens, there is the basis of a better

¹ We notice, for correction, that in some cases the sea distance is given as 'kilos,' when it should be 'geogr. miles.' Also that the Mes-

sagerie boats are said to call at Naples—they have ceased to do so for two years.

and completer description than is given by either of the others; but the work must be thoroughly remodelled before it can hope to replace them in the hands of the traveller.

One word as to general maps. The plans of Athens both in Baedeker and Joanne are excellent—the latter the more complete. Joanne has no map of Greece—that in Baedeker is professedly based on the Austrian map. Kiepert's map (*neues Handatlas 25a*), with some additions, would have been better both for clearness and accuracy; it well stands the test of serving as a travelling-map. Tiryns should not be omitted.

An English translation of Baedeker's Guide has now appeared.

E. A. G.