

The University of Cincinnati Library is, among other things, distinguished for its collection of modern Greek materials. These library materials currently number some 12,000 volumes and are housed in a separate section of the University's Library. Begun over a generation ago to meet the needs of students at the University of Cincinnati who were doing advanced work in Greek subjects (originally archaeology and classical literature), the Cincinnati collection now comprises scholarly books currently published in Greece in practically all scholarly disciplines except law, medicine, and agriculture and has served as an important center for the student of modern Greek. The catalogue that we now have in printed form of this collection becomes a very useful and highly important tool for bringing together in a fairly systematic way a listing of the materials available for study and loan at the University of Cincinnati. It would perhaps not be too extravagant a statement to make that the University of Cincinnati now has the best current catalogued collection of modern Greek scholarly works in the United States, though many scholars will undoubtedly find notable omissions or gaps in the collection (e.g., George T. Zoras's extensive work on modern Greek literature in Greek is nowhere listed in the Cincinnati catalogue).

To be strictly accurate and fair, however, it should be noted that the *Catalogue* under review represents the holdings of the Cincinnati Library as of 1952 for monographs and as of January 1954 for periodicals. Consequently, something like only 7,000 titles are actually recorded in the listing which grows by leaps and bounds daily. The *Catalogue* is obviously predominantly Greek and so is rendered in the Greek alphabetical order. The Cincinnati library cards have been kept in the original Greek language rather than transliterated. Periodical titles and monographic series are recorded by series titles rather than by individual volume. Cross references have been extensively utilized.

All in all, *The Modern Greek Collection in the Library of the University of Cincinnati* is a significant catalogue for research and study in modern Greek. The generous support of the Charles Phelps Taft Memorial Fund of the University of Cincinnati has rendered great help to the study of modern Greek in the United States by making the publication of a catalogue of Cincinnati's modern Greek holdings possible. Let us hope that it will also be possible to see a revised and enlarged up-to-date edition of the *Catalogue* published soon with more editions issued from time to time.

Colgate University
Hamilton, New York

JOHN E. REXINE

Deno John Geanakoplos, *Greek Scholars in Venice: Studies in the Dissemination of Greek Learning from Byzantium to Western Europe*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1962. pp. xiii, 348. Illustrated.

Here is an important book for both historians and philologists,

for students of the history of classical scholarship as well as for students of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. Professor D. J. Geanakoplos of the Department of History of the University of Illinois has added another very significant book to his list of scholarly achievements. His first book, *Emperor Michael Palaeologus and the West* (1959), was widely acclaimed for the new ground that it broke in the study of Byzantine-Latin relations in the later Middle Ages through a fully documented, detailed account of the career of Michael VIII Palaeologus, the restorer of Constantinople to the Greeks. *Greek Scholars in Venice* is just as significant a contribution to the scholarship of history, if not more so. Professor Geanakoplos has produced a fine piece of readable scholarship that will long remain a model of careful, painstaking, but very fruitful and provocative research. Professor Geanakoplos has put the contribution of the Greek scholars to humanism and the Renaissance in their proper historical perspective.

The author, whose command of the sources, both primary and secondary, is full (modern Greek scholarship on the subject, for example, is fully utilized, including, of course, the extensive contributions of Basil Laourdas), has for a long time been fascinated and engaged by the plight of those Byzantine scholars who fled the East after the Fall of Constantinople and settled in the West and by the relationship of these scholars to the rise of humanism and to the Renaissance. Also of interest, and the primary concern of this book is the role that Venice played in the dissemination of Greek learning, a role that has been too little recognized, even though the work of the Aldine Academy has been validly acknowledged, though more as an isolated phenomenon than in the historical context of its connection with previous Venetian history and Byzantine history. So, one of Dr. Geanakoplos's first concerns is to review the history of Byzantine-Venetian relations in order to show how exposure to Greek culture was a fundamental factor in the dissemination of Greek to the West. Crete was particularly important for the contributions that her scholars made to the copying of manuscripts and to the development of the printing press. The Greek colony of Venice is also studied as a very attractive *apoikia* of many Greeks of the Diaspora. These three concerns form the subjects of the first three chapters and they constitute the backdrop for the story that will unfold around the five Greek scholars of whom none has been adequately treated previously in biographical form and only a few in monographic detail.

The first figure that is treated is Michael Apostolis, a refugee from Constantinople, whose significance lies in his transitional nature, a man who was not an outstanding figure, who is known for his copying of numerous manuscripts found in Bessarion's collection and other European collections, who is famous for his influential collection of proverbs, and under whose influence Candia developed into a center of calligraphy, who was the teacher of several Hellenes who were to be important elements in the dissemination of Hellenism in Venice

(Laonikos and Emmanuel Adramyttenos), a person who recognized that he was living at a turning point in history but who, though he realized that cultural leadership was passing from Byzantium to the West, was always insistent that the Italians were merely the heirs and not the superiors of the Greeks culturally. Michael made his contribution from Crete, which was the key link between the Greek East and the Latin West, as is clearly pointed out in this excellent study.

The second figure studied is Marcus Musurus, whose triple role as student, teacher, and editor is matched by the three cities where he worked, namely, Florence, Venice, and Rome. A Cretan, a master of both Greek and Latin, one of the first and most intimate associates of Aldus, Marcus Musurus was appointed Professor of Greek at the University of Padua in 1503 and later to the chair of Greek in the Ducal Chancery School at Venice in 1512. The famous Erasmus is known to have attended and profited from his lectures. Significant too is his important work for the Aldine Press, the most creative and the most important of which was the first edition of the complete works of Plato in 1513, to which was prefixed a long poem of his own called "Hymn to Plato", a poem which is not without merit in its own right. His work on Hesychius *Lexicon*, from the only manuscript known to have survived from the ancient world, is another contribution that cannot be overlooked, along with his *editio princeps* of the Greek author Athenaeus *Deipnosophistae*, and the *editio princeps* of Alexander of Aphrodisias' *Commentaries on the Topics of Aristotle*, one of the most important ancient commentaries and one that was to be a fundamental work in Renaissance Aristotelian interpretation. In addition to all this, he has the distinction of having been appointed Uniate Archbishop of Monemvasia in the year 1516, bishop of Hierapetra and of Herroneson in Crete, though Musurus himself remained physically at Rome, involved with the activities of Leo's Greek School.

There can be no doubt, after Dr. Geanakoplos's exposition, that Marcus Musurus was the most skilled scholar of the Greek language and literature during the Renaissance. The editing of eleven or twelve major Greek authors and his teaching of Greek at Padua and Venice, entitle him to take his rightful place "as one of the two or three most influential Hellenists in the entire history of the revival and dissemination of Greek letters in western Europe" (p. 166). Professor Geanakoplos is absolutely clearly right and firm on Marcus Musurus' importance in this matter.

Arsenius Apostolis, the son of Michael Apostolis, who forms the subject of another chapter, is yet another Cretan who contributed to the transfer of Greek learning to the West and is a conspicuous example of a Greek who, after considerable residence in Italy, returned to the East. John Gregoropoulos, who was later to become one of the leading members of the Aldine community and probably Marcus Musurus were among his students. Among his best known works is his edition of the scholia of Euripides, an *editio princeps* that is of fundamental impor-

tance for later Euripidean scholarship. A constant complainer, a tireless and fantastic conniver, he was eventually appointed titular bishop of Monemvasia, and is known for his important editions of both classical and Byzantine works, for the students whom he taught, and for the manuscripts which he copied.

Zacharias Calliergis, the fourth major figure of this study, is significant as a Cretan calligrapher and as the founder of the Greek press in Medici Rome, a press which Geanakoplos shows was the most important printing establishment to be owned and operated by Greeks in Venice, if not the first in point of time. Notable among his works is the *Etymologicum Magnum*, the *editio princeps* of the *Commentary of Simplicius on the Categories of Aristotle*, the publication of Greek religious works, the very first Greek book to appear in Rome (1515), namely, his celebrated edition of Pindar, the first edition of Theocritus with scholia and the *Dictionary of Attic Locutions* of Thomas Magister, the 14th century Byzantine writer. Though not as well known as Aldus or Giunta, Calliergis sought to publish high quality works in lesser quantities. As editor and copyist of a number of valuable classical and Byzantine secular and ecclesiastical texts, Dr. Geanakoplos has rightfully restored the figure of Zacharias Calliergis to the high place in the ranks of printing and Greek scholarship that he deserves.

The person of Demetrius Ducas shows what to extent the dissemination of Greek letters could go in the Western world. Another Cretan and associate of Aldus Manutius and member of the Aldine Academy, Ducas, we are told, was summoned to Spain by Cardinal Ximenes, who was the organizer behind the famous Complutensian Polyglot Bible. Ducas doubtless played a major role in this project and was surely professor of Greek at Alcalá University. Though his role in the dissemination of Greek in Spain has been unduly minimized by Spanish scholars, through accurate historical research Dr. Geanakoplos lucidly demonstrates that Demetrius Ducas was a major factor in Spain in this dissemination of Greek. Among the major works which Ducas did were instructional texts for students produced at his first edition of Plutarch's commonly known *Moralia*, a huge volume of over 1100 pages. At a later date (definitely during 1526-1527) Demetrius Ducas was in possession of a "public professorship" of Greek in Rome. Dr. Geanakoplos has correctly shown that the position held by this Cretan Greek in the spread of Greek in the Iberian peninsula is much greater than has hitherto been known or admitted.

The last major figure that Professor Geanakoplos deals with, Erasmus, though not a Greek, is certainly the most important Northern humanist and the one man who, having come in contact with the Aldine Academy and the Greek scholars associated with it (nine months were spent here by Erasmus), was, Dr. Geanakoplos indicates, deeply impressed by the emigré Greeks, and it was through Erasmus that classical writing was more effectively spread throughout northern Europe than through any other single man. It was in Venice that Erasmus'

Adages, which was later to enjoy enormous popularity in Northern Europe, was published in a larger and richer edition. In was here that Erasmus could and did meet the greatest Aldine Greek scholars and had access not only to valuable Greek manuscripts but also freedom of access to the voluminous correspondence of Aldus himself. Dr. Geanakoplos points out very clearly how Erasmus' Venetian stay was a vital factor in Erasmus' perfection of his knowledge of Greek and that through this man, the most influential humanist of his age, the process of the dissemination of Greek language and literature to the West reached its highest peak.

Throughout this book Professor Geanakoplos emphasizes how much each of the Hellenic scholars studied made use of every available opportunity, not only for the dissemination of the knowledge of Greek, but also for making known the plight of their fellow Greeks in the East and vainly exhorted the West to come to the rescue of their compatriots who were now under the Turkish Moslem yoke. The phenomenon of the Greeks of the Diaspora itself is a fascinating study and Dr. Geanakoplos has chosen to study one group of these Greeks in a particular city, namely, Venice, more than others. The author of this study has set out to clarify the mistaken opinion that Venice's contributions were limited to the areas of economics, politics, and art. He has brilliantly demonstrated that Venice's intellectual achievements were also important, particularly the part played by Venice with respect to the development of Greek learning.

Greek Scholars in Venice is an excellent study in the interaction between East and West. It is a fully integrated study in the context of *total*, not fragmented or one-sided history of a given period of time. It is a highly important book for East-West relations: it is a well organized study of a truly enchanting and critical period in the history of Europe. *Greek Scholars in Venice* is strongly recommended for all serious students of European history, classical philology, and Renaissance studies *summa cum laude*.

Colgate University
Hamilton, New York

JOHN E. REXINE

Karl Lehman, *Samothrace, A Guide to the Excavations and the Museum*. Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, 1960. Second revised edition. 106 pp. With 54 Illustrations.

The second revised edition of late Karl Lehman's *Samothrace* is an excellent guide to both scholars and laymen who may visit the place. As a matter of fact few tourists really have the time to venture in this, out of the usual archaeological sites way, though it may be a very rewarding experience.

The first chapter, (pp. 10 - 20), deals with the history of the island: its ancient times, the Macedonian period, the Christian era, the Turkish occupation. Quoting the author, its history may be summarized as