

show him how important this poetry was and is for the development of modern Greek literature.

Greek Miscellany is not a scholarly work but a charming collection of general essays that both the initiated and uninitiated student will find engrossing and stimulating. They can and will serve as a highly palatable introduction to medieaval and modern Greece and can provide, even in their diversity, ample evidence of the continuity of Greek culture and the enduring quality of the Greek spirit.

Colgate University
Hamilton, New York

JOHN E. REXINE

D. J. A. Ross: *Alexander Historiatus. A Guide to Medieval Illustrated Alexander Literature*. Warburg Institute Surveys. Number One. London 1963 Pp. V + 128.

The Medieval illustrations of the Alexander story are the subject of this survey by Dr. Ross. He excludes only the purely Oriental Alexander books, and illustrations of Alexander subjects which occur outside books (whether manuscripts or printed). This economically produced book lists illustrated manuscripts and early printed editions of all European literary material connected with Alexander the Great, which were produced from Antiquity up to the Renaissance. An attempt is made to arrange the material systematically in order to demonstrate relationships between various romances and chronicle-biographies about Alexander. Consequently Dr. Ross analyses not only the romances based ultimately on the Late Antique Egypto-Greek Romance known as Pseudo-Callisthenes, but also the principal historical accounts of Alexander, ranging from the authoritative work of Arrian to the Quasi-Romance of Quintus Curtius. A brief bibliography is given of the best available editions and the principal studies of each text.

Dr. Ross' purpose, after several years of study, is to map the ground and give a general picture of the field. The information is highly condensed, and proofs are not offered concerning iconographical relationships between picture-cycles and texts. Such studies are to be published separately, an arrangement which does tend to give a bold and dogmatic aspect to this reference-book.

The survey is arranged in two parts. Part One deals with legendary versions. Ordinary people from Late Antiquity to the Renaissance owed their knowledge of Alexander the Great to the book of Pseudo-Callisthenes, composed probably in the third century A.D. and itself derived

from several sources of varying quality. This concoction was the work of an Alexandrian of very mediocre intelligence, who had no hesitation in inserting local Egyptian stories. Three lines of transmission are described. Part Two is an analysis of the historical accounts, arranged in two groups. The first contains those accounts available throughout the Middle Ages, while the second is made up of the works of those Greek historical writers which only became available in Western Europe during the Renaissance. In general, historical Alexander texts were rarely illustrated in their original Greek or Latin form, but only in vernacular translations and adaptations intended for wealthy patrons. Scholars' editions, like Dr. Ross' own study, were produced without the expense of illustration. There are two appendixes: one on "Alexander among the Nine Worthies," and the other on fictitious stories too tenuously attached to Alexander to be listed with the legendary versions in Part One.

This Guide could be a useful and time-saving framework for any scholar concerned with Alexander illustrations in books. The art-historical value lies in its foundation of a 'family' context for the iconography, an essential preliminary to an analysis of the artists' treatment of their models.

Courtauld Institute of Art
London University

ROBIN CORMACK

Timothy Ware, *Eustratius Argenti: A Study of the Greek Church under Turkish Rule*. Clarendon Press, Oxford 1964. Pp. XII + 196.

Mr. Ware, the distinguished English Orthodox author who a short time ago devoted his first book to the Orthodox Church now contributes a new monograph of outstanding value, his theme being Argenti, one of the most famous theologians of Greece during the period of Turkish domination. The value of the work lies not only in the clear portrayal of the activities of this lay theologian but also in the outline of the whole method of theological discussions during that period.

The first Chapter—and the least successful—gives the background of the activities of Argenti. Mr. Ware goes into details concerning the state of Orthodoxy under the Turkish occupation in view of the lack of material to be found on the relevant problems in foreign publications. First he examines the relations of the Church with the political power then in control. Considering descriptions given by Western theologians of that period in which they deplore the sad state of the Church under the foot of its oppressors, he treats them as biased. He holds that the