

modities of love and copper, has established a theocratic state in the midst of twentieth-century secularism and has finally inspired some of Lawrence Durrell's writings, do not comfort those who are appalled by the artificial economic boom which is continuing unconnected with long-range economic planning. But then the authors partly disarmed criticism by pointing out that "much work and much compromise lie ahead."

Both volumes under review are informative, useful and readable. One hopes that a third volume of equal quality will soon appear to cover the period from 1914 to 1943 and thus fill the gap separating the present studies.

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Dikaïos V. Vayacacos, *Σχεδιάσμα περὶ τῶν τοπωνυμικῶν καὶ ἀνθρωπολογικῶν σπονδῶν ἐν Ἑλλάδι, 1833-1967. Essai sur les études toponymiques et anthroponymique en Grèce 1833-1962*. Athens: Athena, 1964. Vol. 66 (1962) pp. 300-424 and Vol. 67 (1963-1964) pp. 145-369. & Pp. xiv.

The Editor of the Historical Dictionary of the Academy of Athens has conveniently gathered for scholars within the covers of one volume two substantial bibliographical surveys of names and place names in Greece. The book under consideration is thus a reprint without change and with the original page numbering of the author's articles as they appeared in the journal *Athena* in 1962 and 1963-64. In this present printing a brief preface precedes the main work, indicating clearly that there has been no such comprehensive bibliography published since that of A. Meliarakes's *Νεοελληνική Γεωγραφική Φιλολογία* (published in Athens in 1889 and covering the period 1800-1889) and pointing out that considerable progress in research had been made since that date and, one may add, renewed and vigorous interest in the subject.

It is obvious that no bibliography can ever hope to be complete or even up-to-date for long but many do become basic for the study of particular fields of knowledge. Dr. Vayacacos's work is admittedly not the last word by any means but it does and will provide the scholar with an excellent comprehensive bibliography upon which all others on the topic must now be based. It might also be noted that the bibliographies under review are fully annotated and preceded by a great deal of explanatory material, including brief historical sketches of the subject of names in Greece as well as of the scholarly personalities who were

personally involved in developing a scientific study of the subject in Greece. Dr. Vayacacos does not hesitate to reveal the scholarly problems that are involved in this subject which he knows so well.

The first bibliographical survey is concerned with place names and comprises two general sections: Part I deals with place name studies by type, i.e., Pre-Hellenic, Hellenic, and Foreign (Slavic, Frankish, Albanian, Turkish, Venetian, Vlach) and Part II deals with place names by region, i.e., Peloponnesus, Central Greece, Epirus, Thessaly, Macedonia, Thrace, Propontis, Asia Minor, the Islands, and Southern Italy.

The second bibliographical survey is concerned with anthroponyms (names of people) and comprises two general sections, again by types and by regions.

There are also lists of abbreviations, authors, place names, peoples' names, words, subjects, and errata, all of which add to the usefulness of this book. After the table of contents there is a resumé in French.

Dr. Vayacacos has produced for us another much needed pioneering work in modern Greek scholarship, which is gradually making available to the Greek student abundant scholarly resources of considerable magnitude in all fields of learning. Dr. Vayacacos' work in this case, though it makes use of non-Greek sources where necessary, will be primarily of interest to Greek scholars but at the same time it cannot help but be of value to archaeologists, philologists, historians, sociologists and others for whom onomastics is an ancillary but important discipline.

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Michael Perides, *Ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ γλῶσσα καὶ ἡ σημερινή μορφή της* [the Greek Language and its form in our times]. Athens: Bibliopoleion tes Hestias, 1965. Pp. 213.

Few topics arouse as much interest and as heated debate among Greek educators and intellectuals as the "language question." It is also true that few countries can claim the long linguistic history that Greece has had and fewer still the continuity of a language as ancient and as productive as Greek throughout its millennial history. It is important for anyone trying to study the history of the Greek language to view it in its proper historical context and to view it as a living force, developing, growing, adjusting, adapting itself to the needs of the people who are using it and at the same time maintaining a presumably consistent, coherent basic unity with and relation to its ancient predecessor. Over the