

God' (p. 250) would suit a Greek better than an American lady 150 years ago. *Petros mou* (158) would be better as *Petraki mou*. Occasionally a word or phrase could almost have emanated from the other Jane: darkling behind her (p. 83), the nereid (p. 85), She don't much like (p. 244). The Latin quotation *Timeo Danaos* falls pat from the lips of an educated lady of the period (p. 66).

Some particularly effective passages may be mentioned. We early encounter Brett's misogyny (p. 9), the sex he had left England to escape.... memories bitter as Acheron. We see the dried blood beneath Brett's Byronic curls (p. 133). The tale of the pursuit by the wolves grips our imagination. The tart humour on p. 217 is well in character.

Two misspellings have been noticed: Freindship (p. 68) and Tyrins (p. 124). The inset maps enhance the value of a novel which is well worth its price.

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Arthur Foss, *The Ionian Islands, Zakynthos to Corfu*. London: Faber and Faber, 1969. Pp. 272.

In this well-informed guide to the Ionian Islands the author draws much on his knowledge of history and on his own personal experiences. He takes us on a fascinating sea journey starting from Zakynthos and ending at Corfu. He shows us how the rival cultures of Byzantium and Venice became harmonized. He sees the Orthodox abbot as the living symbol of an ecclesiastical continuity which goes back further even than Papal authority (p. 139). He has obviously a discriminating palate for good wine (p. 145). The names of Charalambos Zois for Zakynthos and Marinos Cosmetatos for Argostoli clearly indicate to the present reviewer that the sources from which the author draws his material are trustworthy and indeed impeccable.

English readers ought to take a particular interest in the subject of the Ionian Heptanese. What the author calls the "Septinsular" Republic established by France in 1800 was followed by a British Protectorate which lasted for almost half a century. The Index discloses that rather more than a quarter of the total number of pages have references to Great Britain. The presence of the game of cricket (p. 193) as also

of ginger-beer (*tzitzibira*) on the Island of Corfu is a permanent witness to the strength of the British *raj* during the earlier part of the Victorian Era.

As distinct from the unsurpassable beauty of the scenery, what makes the Seven Islands of the Ionian so attractive to the discerning tourist? The answer, especially well provided by Corfu which "has never been anything but Greek within historical memory," is the "contrast between appearance and reality and the harmonious interweaving of different cultures" (p. 169). The author acknowledges with regret that so far as an English strain is concerned on Zakynthos the effect of two world wars and then the 1953 earthquake proved fatal. Perhaps so. But what is well called "the successful intermingling of the two cultures" (i.e. of England and Greece, p. 60) may still exert its own subtle influence.

The panorama from the plateau of Strani (p. 57), as the present reviewer well knows, inspires precious memories of Solomos, whose name naturally meets us several times ("*Count Dionysios*" in the Index) and whose 'Hymn to Liberty' won for the poet an international reputation (all the same, when the statement of Tricupis in October 1825 that the poem "was being read in the original Greek in every civilized country in Europe—except in Greece itself" is looked at with due care, the reviewer is much less certain about its being the truth than is Foss, p. 58).

Among some shrewd observations these deserve mention: Venice did everything possible, for political purposes, to reconcile the Roman Catholic and the Orthodox Church (p. 52). Corfu, the fantastic island, with its luxuriant verdure is untypically Greek (p. 227). The sole inhabitant of the Phaneromene monastery at Lefkas (p. 161) is aptly "consoled by his radio and by the wonderful views." Good stories hold the reader's interest. The hangman springs on to his victim's back to finish the job (p. 23). The Zakynthos guide-sheet quaintly relates of St. Dionysios: "When the exhumation, the holy body is safe and well" (p. 52). The English organ-maker John Dallam at Zakynthos imbibed "a redeishe wyne, which they do cale Rebola" and received eggs "the shels of them collored lyke a damaske rose" (p. 67). Napier found "the merry Greeks... worth all the other nations put together" (p. 85). A certain Gerasimos Kolaitis argues that Odysseus was the forerunner of Columbus (p. 134). Gladstone on one occasion suddenly let his head pop up and struck a Greek bishop's chin (p. 255). Foss effectively cites Plutarch on Paxos (p. 257). The German Kaiser wrote about the Corfu Temple of Artemis (p. 22)

and with sublime effrontery inscribed a dedication to Achilles with the words "To the greatest of the Greeks from the greatest of the Germans" (p. 235).

Few faults are to be found. The chronology of Corfiote affairs is somewhat strangely handled. Normans and Crusaders appear in Chapter 18, to be followed by Venetians, French and British. But in Chapter 24 we are switched back to the history of ancient Corcyra. In this connection we may ask how "we *know* from Thucydides that the Corinthians colonized the island in 734 B. C." (p. 218-also 169). The spelling of *Analypsis* (p. 218) is inaccurate: The transliteration into English of the name which means Ascension must be *Analepsis* (or else *Analipsis*). The greatness of the modern heir to Galen, Vesalius, is obscured on p. 65 in the description "Vezal, a Belgian anatomist of the seventeenth century." (Indeed, a son of Zakynthos named Varviani whose heroism saved priceless treasures from the devastation wrought by the earthquake has written a competent monograph about Vesalius on the island). We are told (p. 241) "Sharks are extremely rare" (at Corfu). The present reviewer was told a different story not many years ago when a girl bather was attacked.

The maps and photographs add much to the value of the book. It is a particular pleasure for one who has seen the original portrait of Solomos while the guest of Mr. and Msr. Zois to commend the photograph opposite p. 204, for this picture is full of meaning.

Surely in English the spelling *Lefkas* is preferable to Foss's *Levkas*. And on p. 45 the misprint *visting* needs correction.

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C.M. Woodhouse, *The Philhellenes*. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1969. Pp. 192.

The man who commanded the Allied Mission to the Greek Guerillas between 1943 and 1945, when he writes on a topic of Greek import, will be eagerly read. Those who are familiar with previous books by Col. Woodhouse such as "The Greek War of Independence" and "The Battle of Navarino" will find the present volume well up to expectations. It is a compendious account of Philhellenism during the Greek War of Independence over a century before the one in which the author took