

chief had difficulties with the Greek High Commissioner, Stergiades, who enjoyed Venizelos' boundless confidence, but whom the author considered too Turkophil. With Venizelos also he had an incident, when the Premier visited Smyrna, and he comments that 'Venizelos never understood men: that was his great defect,' and that his friends injured his work. He thinks that Venizelos should have proposed George II as successor to Alexander in 1920; but Venizelos thought that George was unpopular with the army. However, Venizelos' telegram to the author, announcing his defeat at the election, after urging 'the army to remain faithful to its duty and support the new Government,' recommended the offer of the throne to George II as the best solution. The author considers that, if Greece had joined the Allies earlier, the Dardanelles would have been taken and Constantine have entered Constantinople at the head of the Allied forces. But, anyhow, 'the participation of Greece shortened the War by at least six months.' The narrative could scarcely be free from patriotic bias, but the moral—the need of unity—applies to all periods of Greek history, while in modern times every Greek revolution from 1843 onward has been the work of the army. Several other important personages of contemporary Greece figure in these pages—Pangalos, the future dictator, who was the author's efficient chief of staff, and Gonatas, whose collaboration he praises. The

martyred Metropolitan, Chrysostom,¹ is also prominent. The volume is a valuable addition to modern Greek history, but is marred by many misprints and the lack of a plan of the operations.
W. M.

Οἱ ὕμνοι τῆς Δωδεκανήσου. By S. G. ZERVOS.
Vol. I. Pp. 337. Athens, 1935.

Dr. Zervos, the leader of the Dodekanesian movement at Athens, who has already published large illustrated volumes on Rhodes and her eleven sister-islands, occupied since 1912 by the Italians, offered a prize for the best patriotic poem on the Dodekanese, coupled with the promise to erect the poet's bust "as soon as circumstances shall permit" on one of the islands, as he has erected that of Xanthos of Patmos at Athens. Of the 120 poems sent in answer to this appeal 60 are published in this volume, good, bad, and indifferent being printed alike. This rather uncritical method increases the bulk and detracts from the value of the volume, which is patriotic rather than poetic, the theme of every poem being the desire for union with Greece. A long introduction is furnished with a French translation, and the volume is profusely illustrated with 42 pictures of six islands, chiefly Patmos, Kalymnos, and Kos, including two plates of coins and the statue of Hippokrates, erected by the author at Athens.
W. M.

¹ *JHS*. xlix, 129.

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There existed at Armant till the year 1861 an extremely interesting temple built by Cleopatra the Great in honour of the birth of her son Caesarion. This was completely demolished between the years 1861 and 1863 and the materials were taken and used in the construction of a sugar factory; but, prior to that date, it had been visited and described by many travellers, and fortunately a number of drawings, plans and photographs of it were taken by them. We are engaged upon a reconstruction of this temple for publication and we should be very grateful for any help which your readers may be able to give us to make this as complete

as possible. Any information about unpublished descriptions, plans, drawings or photographs of this temple, or about out-of-the-way published descriptions of it, would be of the greatest value.

A large number of travellers toured this part of Egypt in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, when the diary habit was strong, the standard of draughtsmanship high, and towards the end of the temple's existence photography was just becoming popular. We believe that there may well remain important records in private collections which would be of great assistance in making some restitution for the vandalism of the last century.

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