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The Vocabulary of Greek Literary Criticism *The Metaphorical Terminology of Greek Rhetoric and Literary Criticism*. By Larue van Hook. Chicago: University Press, 1905. Pp. 51.

W. Rhys Roberts

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and of the notes will show that he too knew how to 'divide and conquer.' Indeed, arrangement is that wherein he chiefly excels, and wherein his work may best serve others for information and for example. The style of his youth is always vigorous and effective, but scarcely impressive: to say of it, as we have said above of his later style in the chapters on imperialism, that it taxes neither writer nor reader, is its truest commendation.

The volume is fairly well printed, but there are a good many mistakes, of which the worst that we have discovered is 'incomptability.'

We may fitly conclude this notice by quoting from the memoir the appreciation of Arnold which one of his French friends,

M. Filon, wrote for the *Débats*. 'In the continuous effort to understand public questions, wherein he acted as a guide to so many others, Arnold was himself guided by the spirit and method he had acquired through his Roman History research. Is not Roman History, indeed, the best school for the politician? And to speak more generally, does not the whole secret of good journalism depend upon the application to the men and events of the passing hour of the same critical processes which we apply to the men and events of 2,000 years ago? The ordinary journalist is an advocate, the good journalist is a historian. Arnold was that man.'

H. J. EDWARDS.

THE VOCABULARY OF GREEK LITERARY CRITICISM.

The Metaphorical Terminology of Greek Rhetoric and Literary Criticism. By Larue van Hook. Chicago: University Press, 1905. Pp. 51.

No careful student of the Greek literary critics can fail to have been struck by the wealth of their technical vocabulary. The excellent dissertation under review confines itself to that part of Greek critical terminology which is obviously and consciously metaphorical. But even so, the author has to deal with a great variety of terms, which he classifies as borrowed from (1) nature (including water and its properties; heat and cold; light and darkness; weight, height, and length; flowers), (2) the human body (its condition, appearance, dress, care, etc.), (3) athletics, war, and the sea, (4) youth, age, and sex, (5) social status, (6) the sense of taste, (7) deities and religion, (8) the theatre and festivals, (9) the disposition and morals, (10) the trades and arts (including household management; roadmaking; medicine; weaving, spinning, and embroidery; carpentry; metal-working; engraving; architecture; painting and sculpture).

Under these comprehensive headings a large amount of valuable material is brought

together with much care and discrimination. The Greek literary critics are made to throw light upon one another, and are further illustrated from Latin sources (Cicero and Quintilian especially) and by various modern parallels. The results are summed up in three verbal indices: Greek, Latin, and English. Some particularly interesting parallels are drawn from Ben Jonson, while under *χολός* Roger Ascham is aptly quoted: 'Carmen hexametrum doth rather trot and hobble than run smoothly in our English tongue.' It is a disputed question where, when, and how the term 'sophomore' originated; but the academic youth of America cannot fail to appreciate the use of the corresponding adjective in the following context: '*μειρακιώδης*, *puerile*, *affected*, *foppish*, *sophomoric*.' Under *ὄγκος* there will be found an important correction of Volkmann's statement that 'das Wort *ὄγκος* bezeichnet bei den Rhetoren keineswegs, wie unser Schwulst, etwas schlechtes, sondern das os magnum, die sublimitas.'

Naturally in a first work, and one of this wide compass, a few slips are to be found here and there. On p. 8 Hegesias should hardly have been ranked among 'great critics,' nor on p. 29 should the *Ars Rhetorica* be

ascribed without qualification to Dionysius. On pp. 12 and 17 there are some faulty accents. 'Wilkinson' is printed in place of 'Wilkins' on p. 37. Taken as a whole, however, the essay is marked by more than ordinary accuracy.

The Greek authors who supply most of the material for a study of this kind are Aristophanes, Plato, Aristotle, Longinus de Sublimitate, Demetrius de Elocutione, and Dionysius of Halicarnassus. Mr. Larue van Hook rightly remarks that the treatise *περὶ ἑρμηνείας*, attributed to Demetrius, is extremely rich in rhetorical terms and possesses a critical vocabulary of a highly technical kind. He also points out that Dionysius is the best extant example of the later literary criticism, —one who (it may be added) often preserves for us the teaching of important authors now lost. 'In his numerous writings we find freely used a fully developed vocabulary which is completely adequate for the purposes of the professional rhetorician and the broad literary critic. Nor is he, like the representatives of the school which was to follow, lacking in imagination. Figures of

speech and comparisons abound in his works. Thus his metaphorical vocabulary is rich and varied, and furnishes the largest number of examples of the terms considered in this study.'

No doubt it would be easy to take some single treatise of Dionysius and to collect from it words which do not appear in Mr. Larue van Hook's list, notwithstanding its comprehensiveness. A draft Glossary, designed to aid the study of the *De Compositione Verborum*, suggests such additions as the following: ἀγενής, ἀγύμναστος, ἀγωγή, ἀδολέσχης, ἀκέραιος, ἀκολουθία, ἀκόρυφος, ἄμορφος, ἄμυδρός, ἀνακοπή, ἀνάπαυλα, ἀναπλέκειν, ἀνέδραστος, ἀντίρροπος, ἀντιστηριγμός, ἀνωμαλία, ἀπατηλός, ἀπηγής, ἀποκοπή, ἀπορριπίζειν, ἀποτραχύνειν, ἀργός, αὐτοურγός, βάσις, γυμνάζειν, διάβασις, διακλῆν, διακλέπτειν, διαναπαύειν, and so on in alphabetical order. But any implied criticism of this kind would be most unfair. Within the limits which he himself indicates, Mr. Larue van Hook has admirably carried out a useful and necessary piece of work.

W. RHYS ROBERTS.

HISTORY AND ART OF EASTERN PROVINCES OF ROMAN EMPIRE.

Studies in the History and Art of the Eastern Provinces of the Roman Empire; written for the Quatercentenary of the University of Aberdeen by Seven of its Graduates: edited by W. M. Ramsay, Professor of Humanity in the University (Aberdeen, MCMVI).

THIS goodly quarto, with its handsome letterpress and margins, its abundant illustrations, its fresh and suggestive erudition, and even in its simple paper covers, reminds us, not unintentionally, of the *Festschrift* of a German University; its festal character is marked by some elegant versification in English, Greek, and Latin, which open and close its pages. The volume is a bundle of Essays by Professor Ramsay and his pupils, all dealing in some way with the exploration of Asia Minor, its geography, ethnology, and

history. One of the writers is Miss Margaret Ramsay, who has recently won her first in the Oxford school of *Literae Humaniores*.

The various Essays are by no means conceived on a similar scale. Some deal with groups of new inscriptions; one with certain features of native Phrygian art; while some take a far wider range, like Professor Ramsay's Lecture on Islam, of which we shall speak later. The Preface (pp. i-x) describes the purpose of the volume. It complains that 'real research . . . for the enlargement of our knowledge of ancient life has not been much encouraged or approved by public opinion in Scotland. The researcher is supposed to be wasting time which he should employ in the teaching of elementary pupils . . . In France and Germany, but not in Britain, it is known that for research there are needed, not only