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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).

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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, ἀκέραστος, ἀκολουθία, ἀκόρυφος, ἄμορφος, ἄμυδρός, ἀνακοπή, ἀνάπαυλα, ἀναπλέκειν, ἀνέδραστος, ἀντίρροπος, ἀντιστηριγμός, ἀνωμαλία, ἀπατηλός, ἀπηγής, ἀποκοπή, ἀπορριπίζειν, ἀποτραχύνειν, ἀργός, αὐτουργός, 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

brains and learning, but also money. It will probably be the penalty for the production of this volume that exploration has to be discontinued for a year.' As against this severe judgment we can only plead the occasional grants from the Treasury to assist the British Museum in various excavations, and the somewhat scanty support afforded to the British School at Athens and at Rome for their researches. On the whole, however, with Mr. Flinders Petrie, Mr. Arthur Evans, Mr. Hogarth, and Sir William Ramsay himself, and others like them to boast of, we British need not fear to look the foreign *savants* in the face, even without recalling the older glories of the Society of Dilettanti.

The volume before us, throughout its varied contents, serves to illustrate one general theme, the reaction of Asia Minor against the culture of the West. We are enabled to study the life of Anatolia from within, and not from outside: we look out upon Greek culture and Roman organization with Eastern eyes. Christianity itself is found to have gained a readier foothold in Anatolia as being something rather native and Eastern, and at all events neither Roman nor official. Every reader of Mommsen's 'Roman Provinces' will recollect the value placed by him on the Apocalypse, as a document revealing the native Anatolian attitude towards the Empire. Many years ago I heard M. Clermont-Ganneau explain the rise of Islam on the same principles: it was a native and oriental reaction against a Christianity which had become corrupt in its faith and worship and feeble in its ethical appeal. Professor Ramsay's Rede lecture on 'The War for the Possession of Asia Minor,' which has a fit place in this volume, is really the working out of this idea with a wealth of learning and of suggestion that would tempt the critic to much controversy if this were the place and time.

The first paper, by Miss Ramsay, is a vigorous reply to those who would make the new forms that arose and created the Christian art of Asia Minor an importation from Rome. The author insists that each district has its own character, and that this character is native and original. She pleads

the Anatolian cause with spirit, and with an interesting wealth of illustration from Isauria and Eastern Phrygia. *Inter alia* the comparatively early use of *πάπας* on inscriptions is offered (p. 29) as a proof that the *Acta S. Theodoti* may well be 'a good document of Early date.' Mr. Calder extracts (pp. 95 foll.) from that dull and difficult 'orator' Aristides some interesting information as to the topography of ancient Smyrna, and Mr. A. Petrie by help of a number of Epitaphs in Phrygian Greek (pp. 119 foll.) the decipherment of which is not yet complete, confirms certain general conclusions. The language is 'Baboo Greek.' 'Apart from the Hellenistic cities, Greek was not the home language in Phrygia: it was spread chiefly by Christianity, which killed out the native languages of Anatolia. Teachers are mentioned almost exclusively in Christian inscriptions.'

Mr. Fraser's paper *On Inheritance by Adoption and Marriage* (pp. 137 foll.) is interesting as throwing some further light on St. Paul's argument about adoption in Gal. iii. 6-9. Mr. J. G. C. Anderson follows with an important essay on *Paganism and Christianity in N. Phrygia*, in which he publishes in full for the first time the remarkable series of early Christian inscriptions from this district. His aim is to confirm his master's general theory of 'three different streams of Christian influence in Phrygia during the early centuries: (1) one coming up the Maeander valley from Ephesus and diffusing itself over the cities of S.W. and Central Phrygia, (2) another starting from the churches founded by St. Paul and affecting S.E. Phrygia and Lycaonia, and (3) another coming down from the Bithynian sea-board (less probably by way of Mysia) into the district' in question. Such enquiries as these are essential to the study of primitive Christianity. On p. 202 occurs the following note: 'Montanus himself was a native of a village on the borders of Phrygia and Mysia. Montanism represented a conservative national movement opposed to the centralizing and unifying policy of the Church as a whole,' and more to the same effect. The author (p. 204) warns us that there is need for promptitude if this interesting district

is to be explored to any purpose. 'Nine years ago the surface stones were perishing fast, and fresh stones were being dug up to be hidden in new buildings or re-faced and destroyed. It is the same everywhere in Asia Minor. Historical evidence is being lost for ever.'

Perhaps the most interesting essay is that of Prof. Ramsay himself on *The Tekmoreian Guest-friends*. These he discovers to be an anti-Christian society on the Imperial estates at Pisidian Antioch. Its date is the third century A.D. The influence of Christianity had been towards higher education and civilization; but here was a reaction towards orientalism: people were giving up Hellenism, going back to the land and settling in villages. 'So far was the Imperial system from desiring to educate its subjects: it governed them and thought for them' (p. 313). It is a question whether anything like an Imperial treatment of dependencies is compatible with a systematic education of the people. We have educated India, and we cannot continue to govern it on despotic principles.

The Professor's *Report on Exploration in Phrygia and Lycaonia*, addressed to the trustees of the Wilson Fund, forms the seventh paper in the volume. Due acknowledgment is rendered to Oxford and Aberdeen Universities, and to the Royal Geographical Society, for the help they have afforded. The whole essay is an interesting disclosure of the author's aims and methods, and supplies many valuable hints to younger travellers and explorers.

He tells the story (p. 242) of his finding the 'Imperial Road from Antioch in Pisidia to Lystra' spoken of in the quite early legend of Thekla, and he complains humorously (p. 254) of the inspired authority attached by all cartographers to Kiepert's maps. 'You may spend weeks or months in drawing a better map; you put it into the professional geographer's hands, and out comes the old Kiepert unchanged, and the draughtsman is quite hurt at your ingratitude, after he has taken so much care to correct all your vagaries and variations from the standard map.' On p. 255 he suggests that 'with some small expenditure in excavation, a great deal of information about the state of the country around Derbe and Lystra during the early Christian period might be recovered here.' He points out the necessity of epigraphy for the proper study of early Christian architecture (p. 25): 'this fixes in some degree the chronology and the historical circumstances.'

I have said enough to indicate the deep and varied interest of this volume. Out of such studies we shall in time re-write the history both of the Empire and of the Church in these regions. It could be wished that Sir W. Ramsay might be released from Academical 'duties' and furnished with time and means to pursue those researches in which he has been so brilliant a pioneer. At all events he has founded a school of explorers, whose labours in Anatolian lands will yet bear ampler fruit.

E. L. HICKS.

THE PRACTICE OF INSTRUCTION.

The Practice of Instruction. By PROF. J. W. ADAMSON. (National Society's Repository.)

THIS book, which is certainly a noteworthy contribution to modern educational literature, suggests even more topics to a reviewer than is usual with a collection of essays. This is owing to the fact that Part I. consists of a long and interesting exposition of psychological principles, on 'General Method

and Curriculum' preparatory to Part II. devoted to the subject of Special Method, and consists of essays on the following important topics: Religious Instruction, The Mother Tongue, Geography, History, Mathematics, Natural Science, Latin and Greek, Modern Languages. Every one of them will repay careful reading, but in a Classical Review it seems advisable to direct attention to one essay only, viz. to that on