

κατόπτου (? κάτοπτos) for καὶ ὅπου would, like perhaps the majority of emendations, have been better unprinted. The book concludes with a good index of proper names and subjects.

J. H. S.

Geschichte der syrischen Literatur mit Ausschluss der Christlich-palästinensischen Texte. Pp. 378. By ANTON BAUMSTARK. Bonn: Marcus and Weber, 1922. M.150.

The history of Syriac literature is a subject on which Germany has hitherto been behind Great Britain and France; for, while we have excellent histories by Wright and Duval, earlier German publications on the subject have been of a semi-popular character, and the present work is the first complete scientific history of Syriac literature that has appeared in Germany. As a literary production it is perhaps not equal to its predecessors, but as a bibliographical handbook it far surpasses them, for Dr. Baumstark gives all the MSS. which contain any part of a work as well as the editions, and we are amazed to find it stated in the preface that he only began the work in the summer of 1918. For the readers of this journal the translations from Greek, especially of lost works, will be the main interest, and they will, if they search for it, find the most complete information; but unfortunately this is a point on which the book is not well arranged, for there is no clear division or distinction between original works and translations, and in many cases the translations are given not under the author's name but under the translator's. For instance, the voluminous works of Severus of Antioch are almost entirely lost in Greek; but he has no paragraph to himself in this book, and a reader who wishes to know what works of his are extant in Syriac, and where they can be found, must turn to the eleven references under his name in the index, and will eventually find what he wants under Paul of Callinicus, Paul of Edessa, Athanasius of Nisibis, and James of Edessa. Logically this is perhaps defensible, but for purposes of reference it would have been more convenient to place the translations in a separate section under the original authors' names. The book is difficult reading on account of numerous strange abbreviations, which necessitate frequent references to the list at the beginning; but this is done to save printing, and under present conditions the author must not be blamed for it. In spite of these small defects Dr. Baumstark has produced a monument of industrious scholarship which will add to his high reputation, and will be a priceless mine of information for all who are concerned with Syriac literature.

E. W. B.

The Esthetic Basis of Greek Art of the Fifth and Fourth Centuries B.C.

By RHYS CARPENTER. Pp. 263. Bryn Mawr College; New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1921. \$1.50.

This is No. 1 of 'Bryn Mawr Monographs.' We hope there may be many more of the same series, though we doubt if they can all be as good as this. For Professor Rhys Carpenter has done us a great service. Preoccupied, on the one side, with the fascination of studying origins, and, on the other, with the no less fascinating pursuit of that will-o'-the-wisp, the nature of beauty, our criticism of the fine arts, especially those of ancient Greece, has rather lost sight, in the last generation or so, of its most important question, stated by our author in the words, 'What does the artistic process do? How does it behave?' In this little monograph of just 250 very small pages, Professor Rhys Carpenter presents, clearly and adequately, the results of a powerful effort of imaginative criticism. We say imaginative, for imagination, and that of considerable strength, is needed in order to divest oneself of present-day prejudices and enter into the intellectual consciousness of a great series of craftsmen whose methods are strange to our 'modern' age, wherein most of our everyday surroundings are manufactured by a process of quantity-production to suit the taste of the shop-walker, and the 'artist,' poor man, professes to rely not at all upon tradition, but on the unaided strength of individual inspiration.