Silk analyzes imagery in terms of the 'interaction' of what, with a new application of an idea originally introduced by I.A. Richards; he calls the 'tenor' and the 'vehicle' of metaphors — broadly speaking the two aspects of characterization which are inherent in every kind of comparison. He is careful to move on the linguistic ('terminological') and not the conceptual level, which is of course an up-to-date and logically safer process, but one which complicates the procedure considerably. It is an approach which reveals different dynamic features of poetic imagery, but the method will require much testing before its usefulness for literary criticism and philology can be fully appreciated.

H. Thesleff


In their prologue the editors call this book a selection of essays on the poetry of the Augustan age, with the objective of illustrating various modern critical approaches to ancient literature. According to them, the book is designed for both scholars and students alike.

Apart from the inclusion of a few interesting details, the selection has, however, nothing particularly new to offer. Perhaps the most fruitful contribution is Gordon Williams' attempt to interpret Virgil's Fourth Eclogue in its historical context. Lyne's starting-point in his essay on the Georgics is very similar but his conclusions are correct only in part. Almost all contributors deserve praise for their attempts to avoid the dangers inherent in subjective criticism.

For the rest, the value of the book is slight (the editors themselves seem ready to admit this in their rather apologetic epilogue). For the scholar, there are few real stimulants; Cairn's study of Catullus' Alexandrianism and to some extent Kenney's Lucretius, too, are even boringly mechanistic. And the student who would benefit by the book must combine a good basic knowledge of Augustan poetry with a deep interest in it. - In brief, I find this method of publication unprofitable.

Marianna Tyni

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Im Jahre 1976 sind vom lateinischen Thesaurus zwei Lieferungen erschienen. Sie enthalten beide eine Menge hochwichtige Wörter und sind deswegen eine sehr willkommene Bereicherung für die lexikographische Forschung. Wir möchten hier nebst einigen Einzelbemerkungen kurz zwei generelle Gesichtspunkte anführen: 1) Unter Inschriftenpublikationen, aus deren Zitierweise die geographische Herkunft der Inschrift nicht hervorgeht, wäre es gut, den Fundort anzugeben;