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REVIEWS OF BOOKS

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lower levels) of finishing one's education with travel. As might be expected there was a change-over in personnel after the Cromwellian period but not a clean sweep. We get a hint of the difficulties facing diplomats who had often to buy information. In the formalities of entering a city and the rituals of having audience with a monarch you feel something of the 17th century's obsession for due order, proper precedence and punctilious ceremonial. Like the etiquette of Louis XIV, whose modes began to replace those of the Spanish Court, these formal maneuvers were vividly Baroque. The duties, salaries, and households of the Embassies are laid out for us. But what happened to the structure of the "corps" in this period? Very little. There was an increase in professionalism: salaries were fixed and adjusted to costs of living abroad; secretaries were more frequently added to in delegations than before. This is scant return for such a solid piece of work. Apparently intelligence was less reliable and less thorough than the news which Cromwell used to receive through Thurloe. On this score the evidence is flimsy, and it would perhaps have been a question to pursue at greater length: How accurate were the diplomats' reports? The extent to which diplomatic immunity was granted varied from state to state, and though legal theorists searched for a regulating principle they were themselves divided. Here, as elsewhere in the study, the preceding history of theory and practise passes unspoken, but then the author has deliberately chosen to avoid larger problems of context and, confining herself to narrower issues, has given us an informative and useful study.

University of California, Santa Barbara JOHN F.H. NEW

Style, Rhetoric and Rhythm, Essays by Morris W. Croll, edited by J. Max Patrick and Robert O. Evans, with John M. Wallace and R. J. Schoeck. Princeton University Press, 1966. Pp. xvi, 450. \$12.50.

For several decades a series of scattered essays by Morris William Croll (1872-1947) have been absolutely essential reading for anyone studying English and French prose of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The essays appeared between the years 1914 and 1929. To find them students have had to scurry through several different learned journals as well as some books, including two *Festschriften* which were notoriously hard to locate. The possession of even a list of the Croll articles was itself, if not a mark of distinction, at least a mark of scholarly alacrity. Now, over fifty years after the first one appeared, these studies have been pulled together in a beautiful volume to which the editors have added two related essays of Croll's on English verse rhythm and metrics (one of these hitherto available only in mimeograph), giving us a total of nine studies from Croll's hand.

The editorial problems here have been great. Despite the permanent validity of much of Croll's work, there has been a lot of water under the bridge since his time, and some reference to subsequent scholarship has proved necessary. Moreover, as the editors explain, Croll's footnotes were often in quite chaotic condition. These have been set straight at the cost of great labor, and due reference to relevant material appearing since Croll's studies has also been given. The text of the mimeographed study has been condensed or otherwise adjusted in places. In the Preface and the detailed introductions preceding each separate study, the editors have explained

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their problems and their ways of solving them, which, on occasion, were necessarily somewhat drastic but quite justified. One essay, on Justus Lipsius, originally published by Croll in French, is republished here in the same language, in which Croll's style is certainly clear but molded stiffly on English.

Perhaps the most famous of all the essays here is that entitled "'Attic Prose' in the Seventeenth Century," which had appeared in *Studies in Philology* in 1921. In this study Croll traces the history of the *genus grande* or *nobile* and of the *genus humile* or *submissum* (*dimissum*) from Greek and Roman antiquity on down through the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and the seventeenth century, discussing in the process not only "Attic" style, but also the Ciceronian and the varieties of Senecan styles on which he further elaborates in others of the studies here.

Croll's work retains the kind of permanent value which highly informed and honest analysis will always have, but like all studies, his have to be set in a larger context as research continues. The chief adjustment which has to be made today is doubtless that demanded by recent work on the oral tradition which underlies and for centuries vigorously interacted with written prose. Croll is aware of this tradition about as much as anyone in his age could be, but his awareness is germinal rather than mature. He does distinguish an "oratorical style," favoring *schemata verborum* or sound patterns, from an "essay style," favoring *figuræ sententiæ* or patternings of wit or thought, but he does not spell out in any detail the complex relationship of these styles to the oral tradition. He makes little of any difference between writing and speech, although we now know that the two media impose their own structures and procedures and that composite styles exist as various kinds of mixtures of the two.

But to speak about this oral tradition is perhaps to get ahead even of ourselves, because the material concerning it is so new and limited that the editors have understandably not troubled themselves about it very much. It is a tribute to Croll's work that it admits so readily of enlargement along the new lines which are opening up to us today.

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WALTER J. ONG

La Austrialia del Espíritu Santo. The Journal of Fray Martín de Munilla O.F.M. and other Documents relating to the Voyage of Pedro Fernández de Quirós to the South Sea (1605-1606) and the Franciscan Missionary Plan (1617-1627). Translated and edited by Celsus Kelly O.F.M., with ethnological introduction, appendix, and other contributions by G. S. Parsonson. 2 volumes. Cambridge: Published by the Hakluyt Society at the University Press, 1966. Second series Nos. CXXXVI, CXXXVII. Pp. xvi, 446. (continuous pagination). \$15.00 the set.

Of all non-existent geographic features, *terra australis* (literally, "southern land") had by far the longest life. Ptolemy, the famous geographer and astronomer, invented it about 145 A.D. Philosophical rather than cartographical reasons induced him to do so. He believed that the earth had to have a huge land mass in the south—below India in his concept of the globe—to counterbalance the vast northern regions.

When the New World was discovered, Ptolemy's maps—retouched countless times through the centuries but always preserving the name of the

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