

question, and returning to the scope of D.'s book, perhaps inclusion of the phenomenon of phatic speech in her discussion of address frequency (4.1), and its ramifications in literary versus conversational registers, would be an interesting dimension to pursue, a dimension introduced in passing in Risselada's discussion of register and work with a dead literary language.

Let me conclude by repeating that it is one of the merits of D.'s book, and particularly of chapters 2 and 4, that questions which do not directly serve to answer the main thrust of her work (chapter 3 which is superlative, and chapter 5) are raised — but of equal importance are the questions Dickey's work stimulate in the reader. I apologize for illustrating how stimulating this book was by overcrowding the review with such questions, many of which would not have been born had I not read the book.

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M.L. Clarke, *Rhetoric at Rome: A Historical Survey*, revised and with a new introduction by D.H. Berry, London and New York: Routledge, 1996, 206 pp.

M.L. Clarke's book came out in 1953, and the first edition has a certain look of wartime 'utility'. It was reprinted with corrections in 1966, and many a teacher has recommended it with confidence to students in need of an accessible and interesting introduction to Roman rhetoric in its historical context. It has stood the test of time, and now appears in paperback. It has not been reset or substantially revised. Instead, Dr Berry, who has himself produced a fine commentary on Cicero's *Pro Sulla*, has supplied a new introduction (whose notes give some account of two topics passed over by Clarke, memorisation and prose rhythm), and what was lacking before, a Bibliography. The latter is 'free-standing', and does not reflect any updating of Clarke's notes. It is perhaps a pity that the opportunity has not been taken to direct readers towards the best editions, commentaries and translations of the major rhetorical texts (for instance, Harry Caplan's invaluable Loeb of the *Ad Herennium*). But it is good to see this excellent survey refurbished to take us, as they say, into the twenty-first century. How about a similar injection of new life into S.F. Bonner's remarkable *Roman Declamation*, which came out not long before Clarke's book and makes an admirable companion volume to it?

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Robert Wardy, *The Birth of Rhetoric*, London and New York: Routledge, 1996, viii + 197 pp.

*Roman Eloquence*, edited by William J. Dominik, London and New York: Routledge, 1997, xii + 268 pp.

*Dire L'Évidence*, textes réunis par Carlos Lévy et Laurent Pernot, Paris and Montreal: Éditions L'Harmattan, 1997, 448 pp.

Wardy's title, *The Birth of Rhetoric*, gives no very clear idea of what his book is about. In fact, he is concerned to tell, but also to rethink, the familiar story of the early stages of the quarrel between rhetoric and philosophy: the story of how Plato's contempt for the