

- Cippi del Pomerio; Le origini di Roma. I dati della ricerca archeologica; La tradizione leggendaria e le testimonianze dei più recenti scavi sul Palatino e nel Foro Romano; Problemi archeologici del Foro Romano e del Palatino; Nuovi dati archeologici sulla storia primitiva di Roma; Constitutio Antoniniana; Magna Mater e Attis sul Palatino; Certezze e ipotesi sulle origini di Roma; Bronzi di navi romane rinvenute all'Emporio Tiberino, e ora nel Museo Nazionale Romano; Due nuove sculture funerarie del Museo Nazionale Romano; Base isiaca del Museo Egizio Vaticano; Terracotte Architettoniche del Foro Romano; Horti Palatini Farnesiorum; L'Iscrizione di L. Nevio Surdino nel Lastricato del Foro Romano; Il criptoportico del Palatino.

Pietro Romanelli, una nota personalità nel campo dell'archeologia classica, è stato scientificamente attivo fino alla sua morte avvenuta poco dopo il novantesimo compleanno. Forse ancora più noto era per i molti incarichi a lui affidati nel campo dell'organizzazione degli studi classici, sia a livello nazionale che internazionale. Si sa che Romanelli era una personalità discussa, e forse non si è ancora in grado di giudicare serenamente la sua statura di studioso. Ma quale che sia il giudizio sul suo apporto allo sviluppo degli studi classici, si deve essere grati al Comitato di redazione ed alla Casa editrice per aver raccolto molti scritti di Romanelli sulle antichità romane ed africane; tanto più che molti di essi sono apparsi in opere o periodici difficilmente reperibili in biblioteche scientifiche, almeno fuori d'Italia. Mi chiedo soltanto se fosse veramente necessario dare un prezzo di quasi duecentocinquantamila lire ad un'opera composta esclusivamente di ristampe anastatiche dei vari contributi.

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*Povl Jobs. Jensen: J. N. Madvig. Avec une esquisse de l'histoire de la philologie classique au Danemark. Traduit du danois par André Nicolet. Odense University Press, 1981. 282 p. DCr. 220,—.*

There are many different ways to write studies on classical scholars, as can be seen from those published during the last few years. Some of them are traditional biographies and accounts of the lives and personalities of scholars. Special attention has often been paid to the many-sided activities which the classical philologists have had outside scholarship. So e.g. Richard Perceval Graves in his biography of A. E. Housman (1981) describes Housman as a man and a poet, although he naturally is also concerned with Housman's academic career. In his biography of Gilbert Murray (1984) Francis West, for his part, tells us a lot of Murray's ideology and political views. On the other hand, Sebastiano Timpanaro in his important work *La filologia di Giacomo Leopardi* (2. ed., 1978), while leaving Leopardi's poetry quite outside his scope, has concentrated on Leopardi's philological work and on his profound observations on Greek textual criticism. Here may also be mentioned the great work by Anthony Grafton on J. J. Scaliger (1983), which gives an

extensive view on philological and historical methods used by a renaissance scholar.

Povl Johs. Jensen in his book on the great nineteenth-century Danish scholar J. N. Madvig deals mostly with Madvig's research and scholarly methods. In this case, too, there could have been other ways of dealing with the subject. Especially Madvig's ideological views offer material for a more extensive study. Fortunately enough, the author throws some light on these aspects of Madvig's life, too. In the brief biographical sketch which serves as an introduction to his book, the author tells that Madvig played an important role in the political life of his country (p. 9ff.). From the viewpoint of the history of ideas, very interesting are also Madvig's nationalistic views and his statements on the status of Denmark among other nationalities (p. 13). The introduction gives also some information on the history of the Danish learned societies and even on the Carlsberg Foundation's relationship with the famous brewery!

The second chapter of Jensen's book consists of a short survey of classical scholarship in Denmark before Madvig. The chapter with its footnotes contains a wealth of valuable information and bibliographical references for non-Danish readers, but remains mostly a mere listing. To the secondary literature mentioned in the notes I should like to add Sigmund Skard's work *Classical Tradition in Norway* (1980) which is also relevant to the history of Danish scholarship, since Denmark and Norway long formed a political unity. The third chapter deals with some trends in classical scholarship from the eighteenth century onwards, and with Madvig's place in a larger historical context.

The main part of the book (pp. 81—260) is devoted to Madvig's scholarly activities on three areas, linguistics, textual criticism and history. Madvig's views on linguistics and language, especially as compared to those of Wilhelm von Humboldt, are dealt with in the fourth chapter. Special attention has been paid to Madvig's *Latin Grammar* — a work which could provoke a real horror in students as witnessed by Alexander Kjelland's novel 'Gift' (p. 15) — as well as to his *Greek Syntax*. The fifth chapter throws light on Madvig as a textual critic and on his methodological foundations. The introduction to this chapter, a sketch of the history of textual criticism, adds, however, nothing new to our present knowledge. Some attention has been paid to the views on Madvig held by Louis Hjelmslev, the great Danish linguist. The last chapter deals with Madvig as an historian, especially with his relation to Hegel's philosophy of history. Madvig's judgements of B. G. Niebuhr are also interesting. On all these areas the author gives a many-sided picture of Madvig's activities and thoughts, and of his connections with European trends.

The work also has some interest from the point of view of Danish cultural and literary history with references to such Danish men of letters as Sören Kierkegaard, Georg Brandes and Rasmus Rask. I should like to mention here especially Madvig's judgement of Kierkegaard's thesis on Socratic irony (p. 17f.).

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