

De novis libris iudicia

Studies in Latin Literature and Its Tradition in Honour of C.O. Brink. Edited by J. Diggle - J.B. Hall - H.D. Jocelyn. Cambridge Philological Society, Suppl. vol. no. 15. Cambridge 1989. IV, 145 p. GBP 15.

This volume, which contains papers and essays presented to C.O. Brink on his eightieth birthday in 1987, brings together ten scholars and covers several fields of study, from research on manuscript traditions to rhetoric. P. Grimal (Jupiter, Anchise et Vulcain: trois révélations sur le destin de Rome, 1-13) discusses references, in the three revelations contained in the Aeneid, to actual events and political intentions of Augustus in the decade following the battle of Actium, as well as possible indications concerning the order of composition of different parts of the poem. L. Håkanson (Zu den Historikerfragmenten in Seneca d.Ä., Suas. 6, 14-19) comments on Sen.ma. Suas. 6,15-27 from a text-critical point of view. J.B. Hall (Problems in Ovid's Tristia, 20-38) draws attention to the grave problem of the lack of an accurate apparatus criticus for Tristia in both Owen's and Luck's editions, and proposes conjectures in order to emend obscure or somehow "suspect" passages. H.D. Jocelyn (Romulus and the *Di Genitales*, 39-65) traces the history of the discussion on a verse attributed to Ennius by Servius (ad Aen. 6,763) and proposes to reconsider an old solution of the problem. D.S. McKie (Salutati, Poggio, and Codex M of Catullus, 66-86) gives an interesting discussion of the Marcianus (M), identified by Thomson and de la Mare as being the earliest surviving manuscript written by Poggio, contesting Thomson's arguments as to the conjectural origin of the 'R² early' variants of the Romanus (R, Salutati's copy, the model of M) and assigns all the variants entered by Salutati in R to one period of work only, instead of two, as suggested by Thomson. Furthermore, he astutely re-opens the discussion as to the identity of the scribe of M. R.G.M. Nisbet (Footnotes on Horace, 87-96) continues his discussion of the two recent Teubner editions. M.D. Reeve (The 'Vetus Carnotensis' of Livy unmasked, 97-112) identifies the Nancy fragments of Livy (from books 27, 29 and 30; Italy; 11th century) as the source of ms. L (Spirensian tradition), and proposes a new dating to some of the early conjectures entered in mss. of Livy, most of them assigned by

Billanovich to Petrarch. Sir Ronald Syme (Janus and Parthia in Horace, 113-124) provides an interesting series of comments on several passages of Horace. M. Winterbottom (Cicero and the Middle Style, 125-131) examines the problem of Cicero's attitude to epideictic oratory and the Middle Style associated with it. A.J. Woodman (Virgil the Historian, 132-145) again draws attention to similarities between Aen. 8,626-62 and Livy's first pentad, suggesting that Virgil's account should be interpreted as a criticism of the latter's description of early Roman history. We have here a volume full of interesting points of discussion both for classical philologists and for Neo-Latinists.

Outi Merisalo

Cultura classica e cultura germanica settentrionale, a cura di Pietro Janni, Diego Poli, Carlo Santini. Atti del Convegno Internazionale di Studi, Università di Macerata, Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia, Macerata - S. Severino Marche, 2-4 maggio 1985. Quaderni linguistici e filologici, 3. Università di Macerata 1985. XI, 449 p. ITL 60.000.

To understand the cultural identity of the western civilization it is repeatedly necessary to investigate the influences that the European peoples received from the classical and Christian cultures, and how they built on this foundation to contribute to the cultural unification of our continent and the construction of modern western civilization. In this constant process of giving and receiving, the share of the Scandinavian peoples is of conspicuous interest, although it has erroneously been considered by many scholars as marginal and secondary. The convention of Macerata and the publication of its papers is well motivated by these considerations. It is, however, strange that Swedish and Finnish scholars are totally absent from the 64 participants and lecturers, most of which are Italian, although Denmark, Iceland and Western Germany are represented by some names and papers.

The themes discussed at the convention present a great variety: a general confrontation of the two cultures by T. Pàroli, whose Fig. 1d of the solar wheel in a boat from Bohuslän is quite similar to the cavepainting of Ristiina (Finland), which has earlier been connected with the mysterious Sampo of the Kalevala; the German North in some Latin authors (G. Brugnoli, F. Stok); classical influences on the first grammatical studies in Iceland (A. Leoni, L. Melazzo); singular authors and works, such as *Disticha Catonis* in medieval Iceland (M.E. Ruggerini), *Honorius Augustodunensis* (P. Springborg), *Ovid* in Iceland (S. Pétursson), and the