

BOOK REVIEWS • BOEKBESPREKINGS

REVIEW OF *F.R.D. GOODYEAR PAPERS ON LATIN LITERATURE*, SELECTED AND EDITED BY K.M. COLEMAN, J. DIGGLE, J.B. HALL, AND H.D. JOCELYN, London (Duckworth) 1992. pp. viii + 307. ISBN 0 7156 2436 9. Price £40.

This collection of papers and reviews is described by the publisher on the dustjacket as containing "all the articles and a selection of the reviews [of the late Frank Goodyear], many of which appeared in places now hard to track". This unfortunate claim, perhaps to be attributed to the publishers rather than the editors of the work, is not true. Some significant *opuscula* do not appear in the *Goodyear Papers*, notably and especially regrettably his inaugural lecture as Hildred Carlisle Professor of Latin at Bedford College, London, *The Future of Latin Studies in English Education* (1967), a programmatic statement which surprised many at the time and pointed the way to his future leading role in the reform of the classical syllabus in the University of London,¹ and the important but inaccessible *De inconstantia Cornelii Taciti*, a conference paper read at the University of Malta in 1973 and published by that institution three years later. It was, and still is difficult of access for most scholars.

Having said my piece about what the *Goodyear Papers* omit, and I have left aside the absence of Goodyear's seminal contributions to *The Cambridge History of Classical Literature*, *Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt*, and the *Enciclopedia Virgiliana* since copyright restrictions probably supervened in all three cases, what it does contain offers a fascinating insight into the scholarly preoccupations, techniques, and vendettas of one of the very greatest Latinists of the post-war generation. The papers and reviews contained in the volume's three hundred plus pages are sensibly and usefully grouped into seven sections of unequal sizes. The two largest are those titled 'On Other Poetry', containing eight reviews and a series of papers and notes on Corippus and the *Alcestis* of Barcelona, and 'On Other Prose Writers' comprising twenty-eight items including the classic series of reviews of D.R. Shackleton-Bailey's complete set of translations, editions, and commentaries on Cicero's *Epistulae* that

appeared in *Gnomon* between 1962 and 1982. To be able to consecutively and so conveniently browse through these seven reviews affords the reader the opportunity of judging the development of Goodyear, over a twenty year period, as a Latinist and a reviewer of growing authority, penetration and, one might add, wit (his gentle chiding of the typographical error, Flato, 'a windy philosopher' on p.202, is a gem). This section also contains Goodyear's important 1982 paper, 'On the Character and Text of Justin's Compilation of Trogus' (pp. 210-233), an indication of the direction in which the author, had he lived, would have directed his energy and talent once his great work on Tacitus *Annales i-vi* was completed. His intention to produce an edition of Justin, truly a *magnum opus* in view of the multiplicity of manuscripts and the fate of the text at the hands of Goodyear's predecessors, notably Ruehl, Seel, and Petersson, was well known to his friends and associates. And Goodyear would have begun on the right track, having made the fundamental observation and forcibly iterating that the 'variation in the size of Justin's books ... is the plainest token that we indeed confront a *florilegium*, not an epitome' (p.210).

Of the remaining five sections, that 'On the Appendix Vergiliana' contains a full text and partial commentary on the *Dirae* (pp.9-22), and a full text of and commentary on the *Copa* (pp.27-45), the latter appropriately dedicated to Goodyear's great friend and mentor from the Accademia Nazionale Virgiliana of Mantua, Ignazio Cazzaniga. There are also notes on and a review of an edition of the *Ciris*, as well as contributions dealing with the *Aetna* and the *Catalepton*. By far the most satisfying of these sections is that 'On Tacitus', containing as it does a series of important papers penned between 1965 and 1970 which together make up a *prolegomenon* to Goodyear's edition of and commentary on the first hexad of the *Annales*. Much of what these articles contain is taken for granted in the two volumes, covering *Annales i-ii*, which had appeared by the time of the author's death in 1987. And the brief note, '*Imperatoria Nomina: Tac. Ann. 1.3.1*' (p.161), offers a preview of the extent to which the author would be prepared to involve himself in purely historical issues in the second and, presumably, subsequent volumes of the great work on Tacitus, by contrast with the first where Goodyear's preoccupation with textual issues and matters of Tacitean language and style left little space for discussion of historical content. The second last section, 'On Lexicography', contains Goodyear's incisive review of the *Oxford Latin Dictionary* (pp.281-7). His scathing criticism of the artificial and incomprehensible chronological limitation of that work (A.D. 200), as well as his well-directed sarcasm at the notion of 'Christian Latin' deserve to be more widely known and more deeply taken to heart than they would have been had this review remained buried in little consulted library copies of the *Proceedings of the African Classical Associations*. If the *Goodyear Papers* serves that purpose, and

that alone, the author would probably not be displeased.

As a reference tool, the *Goodyear Papers* has one drawback, and it is a serious one. Every one of the sixty-nine papers and reviews was retyped and sent as camera-ready copy to the publishers. With this I have no quarrel—the uniformity of presentation makes it easier on the eye and, not unimportantly, justifies the price of this collection. But the failure of the editors to offer the original pagination of the papers as well as that of the collection under review was a lamentable error. The *Roman Papers* of Sir Ronald Syme, not dissimilar in conception from the *Goodyear Papers*, showed how such double pagination could and should be done. That such an excellent example was not followed here must diminish the advantage of this collection as a ‘stand-alone’ source of citations.

Goodyear, himself, was no stranger to the task of collecting, ordering, editing and publishing the papers of others. In association with one of the editors of the *Goodyear Papers*, J. Diggle, he published three volumes of *The Classical Papers of A.E. Housman* in 1972. At the time the editors rightly stated that ‘it would be sad indeed to see them published in a hasty or slipshod manner, or otherwise than in their entirety’. The papers were presented in chronological order. Further, when reviewing Momigliano’s ‘*Quinto Contributo alla Storia degli Studi Classici e del Mondo Antico*’,² Goodyear went out of his way to criticise the arrangement of the items in the five volumes of Momigliano’s *Contributi*, thus far published, as ‘extremely unsatisfactory and inconvenient’. A case can be made for the observance of such strictures on the part of the editors of the *Goodyear Papers*. The collection is far from complete and, while this reviewer personally finds some of the groupings such as those on Tacitus, ‘Other Prose Writers’, and the *Appendix Vergiliana* convenient, not all readers will feel the same. A strong case can be made for strict chronological ordering so, as Goodyear himself put it, ‘we may best see any changes and developments of a scholar’s work’.

Despite these criticisms, the editors are to be congratulated for having given us a collection of papers that will not only provide material and inspiration for the present and future generations of scholars, but will be an endless source of delight to those of us who knew Frank Goodyear well, and esteemed him as a friend, Latinist, and critic. He was a man of boundless anecdotes and perduring scholarly vendettas, and many have found their way into the *Goodyear Papers*. The Continental scholar who declared, ‘twenty thousand books I have, and many of them are by me’ is there (p.294); so too are delicious digs at the prolixity of Italians—‘I have often suspected that in Italian schools children are taught never to use one word, if the same idea can be conveyed by two or preferably three’ (p.276), and ‘... one must regret that brevity cannot be numbered amongst Momigliano’s many gifts’ (p.292). For the feuds, best look at the

index under 'Giomini, R.; Herrmann, L.; Paratore, E.; and Salvatore, A.'. Giomini, Herrmann, and Salvatore with hindsight might regret having directed their collective energies towards the *Appendix Vergiliana*, a series of texts that Goodyear chose to appropriate for himself and his pupils. 'The poems which make up the *Appendix Vergiliana*, having been so woefully mangled in transmission, possess an irresistible attraction for those who are insensible alike to grammar and syntax and sense; here then R. Giomini, L. Herrmann, and A. Salvatore have found a congenial field for the deployment of their talents.' (p.23). By contrast, Paratore escapes relatively lightly being described, amongst others, as one who has 'turned libraries into cemeteries of dead books. It has been said that the man who can read [his] works would find it easy to swim through glue.' (p.294). For all of these enchanting and poignant memories of a delightful man, and many more besides, we owe a large debt of gratitude to the editors of the *Goodyear Papers*.

NOTES

1. On which, see the remarks of J. Diggle in his obituary of Goodyear, *PBA* 74 (1988) 363.
2. *CR* n.s.28 (1978) 139-40; repr. *Goodyear Papers*, pp.292-3.

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CONSOLING HELIODORUS, A COMMENTARY ON JEROME *LETTER* 60

by J.H.D. Scourfield, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1993.

Jerome (c.347-420), a prolific letter-writer, composed a number of consolatory epistles for friends, of which *Ep.* 60 is undoubtedly the finest example (two other consolatory epistles are less polished; one (*Ep.* 66) was written two years after the event, the other (*Ep.* 79) is rather harsh in tone). The letter was written in 396 to console Heliodorus, a long-time friend of Jerome's and at the time bishop of Altinum (Dalmatia), on the death of his nephew Nepotianus. All the information we have on the latter is that he worked in the civil service, became a priest, and was an admirer of Jerome's whom he constantly requested for advice on which path to take to become a perfect Christian (cf. *Ep.* 52).

The specific purpose of consolatory writing is to assuage grief by the power of words, making use of *topoi* and *exempla* from myth and history. The genre was especially popular in the Hellenistic-Roman period,

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