

BOOK REVIEW

Tragicorum Romanorum Fragmenta Vol. II: Ennius. Edited by GESINE MANUWALD. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 2012. Pp. xli + 570. Hardcover, ISBN: 978-3-525-25029-7. ISBN: 978-3-647-25029-8 (E-book).

This volume represents part of a monumental undertaking to document the sum total of the known transmission history for all extant Roman tragic material, except Seneca, and the scholarship on it. It updates Ribbeck's nineteenth century editions of the Roman tragic fragments, not only by exhaustively reporting new scholarly contributions made since his day but also by making the raw material necessary for analysis of the works' remains directly available to readers, in a manner that the nineteenth century, with its great reliance on summary editorial judgment, never considered necessary.

The series as a whole treats Livius Andronicus, Naevius, 'Tragici minores' and 'Adespota' (Vol. 1, ed. Marcus Schauer), Ennius (Vol. 2), Pacuvius (Vol. 3, ed. Nils Rucker), and Accius (Vol. 4, ed. Peter Kruschwitz); presently, the first two volumes are available. These four volumes represent the Latin counterpart to the new editions of the Greek tragic fragments by Snell, Radt and Kannicht that are likewise published by Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht. While editorial principles and procedures are consistent within either set, they are not entirely the same across the two: both are distinguished by the exhaustiveness of their exposition of the surviving evidence, as well as by the editors' meticulous work and thorough expertise, but the Latin series organizes the fragments according to the date of the oldest source for each, while the Greek follows traditional reconstructive practice. The Latin editors' procedure thus entails a complete re-numbering of the fragments vis-à-vis earlier editions, whereas the Greek series preserves earlier numeration to the extent that editorial re-working has allowed. The move also means that the Latin series' emphasis is firmly on the fragments' ancient transmission and reception history—the object to which the surviving evidence best gives us access—and not on narrative reconstruction, a task to which, much as readers may desire it, fragments as scanty as these can scarcely be fitted.

As is true also of the first volume in the series, this second one, dedicated to the fragments of Ennian tragedy, begins with a Latin prologue by the series-

editors, Widu-Wolfgang Ehlers and Bernd Seidensticker, who make clear the debt of the project in its present form to the contributions of Marcus Schauer; a preface (in German, then English) that fully and usefully describes in brief compass the principles applied in the presentation of the text; and a sample entry, helping the reader decode the complex set of information available for each fragment. There follows a brief preface by the volume-editor, Gesine Manuwald; then an impressively complete set of testimonia for Ennius, 95 in number; and a list of editions used, which explains the principles according to which the information they offer has been collated.

Then come the fragments themselves. The evidence for each play begins with a Latin summary of surviving information about it. Each fragment is preceded by its transmission contexts; where these are multiple, each is printed in full, with the fragment itself appearing in all the variety supported by its transmission. The fragment then appears in the form that the volume-editor's judgment bestows on it, with its metre noted to its right-hand side. There follows a four-part apparatus, consisting, for each fragment, of a "Conspectus codicum" (CC), a "Conspectus editionum" (CE), a "Conspectus studiorum" (CS) that makes available the readings and conjectures produced by scholarship beyond editions, and a "Conspectus locorum parallelorum" (CP). 141 fragments are thus divided among our 20 known titles (with the record number of 12 fragments, occurring in 33 contexts, belonging to the *Medea*), followed by 60 *incerta*, and then 15 *op. inc.* potentially associable with tragedy. There next appears a comprehensive list of abbreviations used and a bibliography (of editions of Greek and Roman fragments; of editions of Ennius consulted; of editions and codices of the thirty sources, now listed alphabetically; of editions of other relevant authors; and finally of other modern scholarship applied). We then have a *conspectus metrorum*, arranged first by work and fragment-number, then by type of metre; two-way concordances with all major editions from the last century; and indices (names, vocabulary and sources). Nothing more thorough or complete could be imagined. Comparison with Jocelyn's 1967 Cambridge edition of the fragments of Ennian tragedy only highlights the level of detail and organizational accuracy that characterizes this new edition.

This edition does not offer quick access to a reconstructed text, neither does it in any way take the place of a commentary with all the interpretative help available there—although much interpretative help can be extrapolated from the countless references given. It is thus not a tool that will immediately appeal across the board; it demands a reader as careful and as serious about the record of evidence

as is the work that has gone into it-as well as that reader's evaluative eye, for the inclusion without comment of any and all information pertaining to the record leaves it to the reader to determine how much weight to assign to any given piece. What Marcus Schauer, Gesine Manuwald and the others involved in this project have given us, however, is the tool needed if individuals other than editors are to engage with these works' surviving record fully and on independent terms.

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