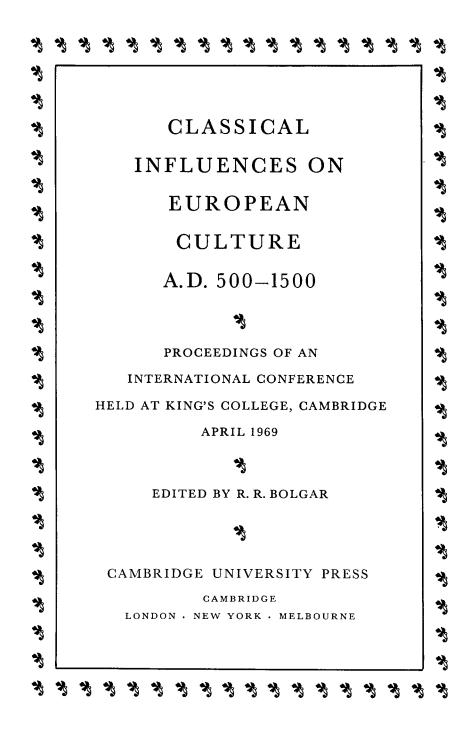


> CLASSICAL INFLUENCES ON EUROPEAN CULTURE A.D. 500-1500







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PREFACE: THE KING'S COLLEGE CONFERENCE

In 1963 Lord Annan proposed to the governing body of King's College, Cambridge, of which he was then Provost, a modest enlargement of the traditional rôle of a Cambridge or Oxford college. By a tradition which dates from the monastic institutions of the Middle Ages, these colleges have been places of residence and education. Research, along with laboratories, lectures and examinations for degrees, has been the province of the University. Provost Annan's proposal was that King's College should establish a research centre of its own where its Fellows could further projects in which they were interested. He had in mind both long-term group activities, for which the College would provide facilities (including Fellowships where appropriate) but not finance, and short conferences, for which it would be wholly responsible. The governing body agreed that the new buildings it was planning should include a research centre. These buildings, associated with the name of Lord Keynes, formerly Bursar of the College, were completed in 1967.

As soon as Lord Annan's proposal was accepted, Dr Bolgar and I applied for help with a conference on classical influences, a subject in which we were both interested. Having taken this step, our first thought was to ask for advice and assistance from the Warburg Institute, and these were generously given by its Director, Professor E. H. Gombrich and its Librarian, Mr J. B. Trapp. Of the limited number of periods which could be offered to us, we chose 8–12 April 1969. Unfortunately, this proved to clash with the annual conference of medievalists at Spoleto and lost us some speakers we should have welcomed.

Our next task was to decide what form the conference should take. The field of classical influence has been very unequally explored. Some parts of it are known in great detail. Other parts remain virtually uninvestigated, their very existence hidden from all but a few specialists. It seemed therefore that the most useful function a conference could perform would be to bring to light the avenues which, given the present state of our knowledge, research could most usefully follow. We hoped that if we brought together a body of scholars with varied but overlapping interests, all concerned with the



PREFACE

survival of antiquity their discussions would draw the map of what has been discovered and indicate the obvious gaps which remain to be filled. To help with planning and running the Conference we needed a Cambridge committee and were fortunate to secure as colleagues Professor J. A. W. Bennett, Dr P. Boyde, Mr E. P. M. Dronke, Professor L. S. Forster and Mr E. J. Kenney. We decided after some heart-searching to restrict our field to the influence of Roman antiquity. It is true that Greece and Rome cannot be effectively separated, as can be seen from the numerous references to Greek authors which will be found in this volume. But to bring in Greek studies during the Middle Ages is to bring in Byzantium; and that is a huge subject, which would have needed a much longer conference to do it justice.

Our freedom of action was circumscribed by practical considerations. The capacity of the College's private dining-room limited the number of invited guests to between thirty and forty. We had about that number coming from outside Cambridge; and if the majority of them were to be given a chance to speak, then it was obvious that the amount of time allotted to each would have to be severely curtailed. Some authorities, chosen as representative, were asked to speak for half an hour. Others, often no less distinguished, were invited to make shorter ten- to fifteen-minute communications if they chose. No suggestion was made as to topics, and the field was so wide that in the event there proved to be hardly any instance where one encroached upon another.1 In addition to those specially invited, other scholars from Cambridge and elsewhere were encouraged to attend. We had decided to save valuable time by omitting complimentary speeches of introduction and thanks and by having no formal discussion. This was in the belief that the time saved would be more fruitfully employed in private conversation, both among the guests themselves and between them and the outside visitors who came for particular sessions. They came as it turned out in large numbers, attendance at the sessions varying between forty and seventy-five, and the contacts which were made proved to be a most useful aspect of the Conference.

We are acutely aware that through ignorance or oversight we must have overlooked some scholars who had a good claim to be invited, had there been room. We were also very sorry that Professors T. Kardos, C. Leonardi, C. Mohrmann and A. Perosa, Dr R. Walzer and Mlle M.-Th. d'Alverny, having originally accepted, were eventually prevented from coming. Mlle d'Alverny's paper was however read by her collaborator, Mme Garand, while an English summary of Professor Kardos's contribution was read by Dr Bolgar. Both are printed in this volume, Professor Kardos's in its original form.



PREFACE

It remains to say that the Cambridge University Press paid us the compliment of agreeing to publish these Proceedings; and we are particularly indebted to the Syndics and their officers. But the Conference Committee would like also to record their appreciation of Professor Schalk's kindness who, approached by Professor Forster on our behalf, consented to see that the Proceedings were published in the series Wege der Forschung, if the Cambridge Press proved unable to undertake the work.

Since this Preface was written we have had the sad news of the death of Professor Weiss. The final draft of the paper included in this volume must have been one of the last things he wrote. Its quality shows the measure of his scholarship and the extent of our loss, which are brought to mind also by the recent publication of his book *The Renaissance Discovery of Classical Antiquity*, the first full study of the beginnings of classical archaeology. But the memory of his unfailing kindliness and charm, seen last in the pleasant surroundings of a friendly gathering, will remain part of everyone's recollections of the King's Conference.

L. P. WILKINSON



EDITOR'S NOTE

The papers do not follow here the order in which they were delivered at the Conference. They have been arranged in six groups according to subject and then chronologically in each group so as to provide a more connected story. It is a rough and arbitrary arrangement for which no great claims can be made. Many speakers discussed a wide range of topics, and their papers could figure with equal justice in some other group. This is particularly true of Professor Bischoff, Professor Courcelle and Professor IJsewijn. The chronological order is equally uncertain. Many papers cover large periods of time and overlap their predecessors and successors, and what is perhaps a more serious blemish, some adventure well beyond the fifteenth century, so that the retention of our original title with the date 1500 is not easy to justify. It was felt however that this title was still the one which best reflected the central purpose of the conference, and justifiably or not, it has been kept for that reason.

Authors were asked to correct their contributions, and in some cases substantial notes have been added.

Since the original purpose of the Conference was to call attention to the gaps in our knowledge of the survival and revival of Antiquity, it seems appropriate to call attention here to the item 'Research Opportunities' in the Index which lists the pages where some obvious gaps are specifically indicated.

Finally, the editor would like to take this opportunity to offer his personal thanks to the Syndics and Staff of the Cambridge University Press; and also to Mrs Julie Bird, Administrative Secretary of the King's College Research Centre, without whose constant help neither the Conference, nor this book would have got off the ground.



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CONTRIBUTORS

- Professor A. H. ARMSTRONG is Gladstone Professor of Greek in the University of Liverpool. He is editor and part-author of the Cambridge History of Later Greek and Early Medieval Philosophy (1967).
- Professor Dr L. BIELER is Professor of Palaeography and Late Latin, University College, Dublin. He is the author of Das Bild des göttlichen Menschen in Spätantike und Frühchristentum (1935-6); The Life and Legend of St Patrick (1949); Ireland: Harbinger of the Middle Ages (1963); History of Roman Literature (1966); and the editor of Libri Epistolarum S. Patricii (1952) and Boethius: Philosophiae Consolatio (1957).
- Professor G. BILLANOVICH is Professor of Medieval and Humanistic Philology in the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Milan, and editor of *Italia medioevale e umanistica*.
- Professor B. BISCHOFF, Hon. D.Litt. (Dublin), Hon. D.Litt. (Oxford) is Professor Ordinarius of Medieval Latin Philology in the University of Munich. He is the author of Die südostdeutschen Schreibschulen und Bibliotheken in der Karolingerzeit, I (1940) and Mittelalterliche Studien, I and II (1966/7).
- Dr R. R. BOLGAR is Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. He is the author of *The Classical Heritage and its Beneficiaries* (1954).
- Professor T. BUDDENSIEG is Professor of Art History, Free University of Berlin.
- Mr H. BURNS is a lecturer at the Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London.
- Professor P. COURCELLE is Member of the Institut de France, Professor of Latin literature in the Collège de France and Directeur d'Études at the École Pratique des Hautes Études. He is the author of Les Lettres grecques en Occident de Macrobe à Cassiodore (1948, Eng. tr. 1969).
- Dr M.-TH. d'ALVERNY is Directeur de Recherche at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique and lecturer at the Centre d'Études médiévales at Poitiers. She was editor in chief of the Catalogue général des manuscrits latins de la Bibliothèque Nationale, 1946 to 1963 and is the author of Avicenna latinus (8 fasc. publ. 1960–8).
- Mr P. DRONKE is Fellow of Clare Hall and Lecturer in Medieval Latin in the University of Cambridge. He is the author of *Medieval* Latin and the Rise of the European Love-Lyric (2nd ed. 2 vols. 1968), The Medieval Lyric (1968) and Poetic Individuality in the Middle Ages (1970).



CONTRIBUTORS

- Mrs U. DRONKE is Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge and the editor of Porgils Saga ok Hafliða (1952) and The Poetic Edda, I (1969).
- Mme M. GARAND-ZOBEL is Chef de la Section de paléographie at the Institut de Recherche et d'Histoire des Textes.
- Dr L. GARGAN is Deputy Head Librarian and Lecturer in Palaeography and Diplomatic in the Catholic University of Milan. He is the author of 'Giovanni Conversini e la cultura letteraria a Treviso nella seconda metà del Trecento', *Italia medioevale e umanis*tica, VIII (1965) and *Lo Studio teologico e la biblioteca dei domenicani a* Padova nel Tre e Quattrocento (Padua, 1970).
- Dr A. GERLO is Rector of the Vrije Universiteit Brussel and Director there of the Institut pour l'Étude de la Renaissance et de l'Humanisme. He is the editor of Tertullianus, de Pallio (2 vols. 1940) and La correspondance de Juste Lipse conservée au Musée Plantin-Moretus (with H. D. L. Vervliet and I. Vertessen, 1967); and the author of Inventaire de la correspondance de Juste Lipse 1564–1606 (with H. D. L. Vervliet, 1968) and Erasme et ses portraitistes (1969).
- Professor E. H. GOMBRICH is Director of the Warburg Institute and Professor of the History of the Classical Tradition in the University of London. He is the author of *The Story of Art* (1950), *Art and Illusion* (1960), *Meditations on a Hobby Horse* (1963) and *Norm and Form* (1966).
- Dr R. W. HUNT, F.B.A. is Fellow of Balliol College, and Keeper of Western Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. He has been the editor (with R. Klibansky) of *Medieval and Renaissance Studies*.
- Professor J. A. M. K. IJSEWIJN is Professor Ordinarius and Director of the Seminarium Philologiae Humanisticae in the University of Louvain. He is the editor of *Humanistica Lovaniensia* and the European editor of *Neo-Latin News*.
- Dr E. JEAUNEAU is Maître de Recherche at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in Paris. He is the editor of Guillaume de Conches: Glosae super Platonem (1965) and Jean Scot: Homélie sur le prologue de Jean (1969).
- Professor T. KARDOS is Professor of Italian Language and Literature in the Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest and a Corresponding Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He is author of (titles translated from the Hungarian) Medieval Culture, Medieval Poetry (1941), Antique Traditions of the Hungarian People (1942), The Age of Humanism in Hungary (1955), The Romance of Argirus (1967).



CONTRIBUTORS

- Mr E. J. KENNEY is Fellow of Peterhouse and Lecturer in Classics in the University of Cambridge. He is the editor of P. Ouidi Nasonis Amores, Medicamina Faciei Femineae, Ars Amatoria, Remedia Amoris (1966) and part-editor of Ouidiana Graeca (1965) and Appendix Vergiliana (1966).
- Dr C. N. J. MANN is Lecturer in French in the University of Warwick. Professor F. SCHALK is Professor of Romance Philology and Director of the Romanisches Seminar and Petrarca-Institut in the University of Cologne. He is the author of Moralisti italiani del rinascimento (1940), and Das Publikum im italienischen Humanismus (1954) and the editor of Die Celestina (1959) and Alberti: vom Hauswesen (1962).
- Professor D. SCHALLER is the Director of the Mittellateinisches Seminar in the University of Bonn.
- Dr B. SMALLEY, Emeritus Fellow, St Hilda's College, Oxford is the author of English Friars and Antiquity in the Early Fourteenth Century (1960).
- Professor R. D. SWEENEY is Associate Professor of Classics in the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. He is the editor of the Catalogus Codicum Classicorum Latinorum (in progress).
- Mr J. B. TRAPP is the Librarian of the Warburg Institute, University of London.
- Professor s. VIARRE is Professor of Latin in the University of Lille. She is the author of L'Image et la pensée dans les Métamorphoses d'Ovide (1964) and La Survie d'Ovide dans la littérature scientifique des XIIe et XIIIe siècles (1966).
- Professor R. WEISS was Professor of Italian in the University of London, and the author of Humanism in England during the Fifteenth Century (3rd ed. 1968) and The Renaissance Discovery of Classical Antiquity (1969).
- Professor J. H. WHITFIELD is Serena Professor of Italian Language and Literature in the University of Birmingham. He is the author of Petrarch and the Renascence (1943), Machiavelli (1947), Dante and Virgil (1949), Giacomo Leopardi (1954), A Short History of Italian Literature (1960), Leopardi's Canti Translated into English Verse (1962), Discourses on Machiavelli (1969), etc.
- Mr L. P. WILKINSON is Brereton Reader in Classics, Orator and Fellow of King's College in the University of Cambridge. He is the author of Horace and his Lyric Poetry (1945), Letters of Cicero (1949), Ovid Recalled (1955), Golden Latin Artistry (1962) and The Georgics of Virgil (1969).

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