A very useful and interesting contribution to the knowledge of the Devotio Moderna has been published in *Fontes Historiae domus fratrum Embricensis aperientes* by W. JAPPE ALBERTS and MAGNUS DITSCHE, Groningen, 1969.

Precisely because of this importance it is a pity, that the editors should not have taken more pains to present a correct and readable text. As both parts of the book, the chronicle and the consuetudines, are written in a — for that day — very correct Latin, a number of misreadings and ghostwords should have been avoided, e.g. : p. 19, 16 enim = eum (p. 53, 30 cum = eum) ; p. 21, 31 proplexe = perplexe ; p. 24, 6 hore = hora ; p. 28, 3 inire = mire ; p. 29, 3 trusas = trufas ; p. 30, 25 corde = cordi ; p. 32, 34 maior emendi proposita = ? ; p. 37, 30 videri = viderim ; p. 40, 5 quedam = quidam ; p. 40, 15 adiscere = addiscere ; p. 44, 23 nominem = nomen ; p. 56, 9 tamen = tantum (also 70, 15 and 69, 20 tamenmodo) ; p. 58, 2 eorumque = eorum, que ; p. 68, 26 annunculo = amминiculo ; p. 69, 17 frigetur = frigeretur ; p. 70, 3 plenum intellectum = plenum intellectu (also 71, 16). On the other hand the correct ms. reading has sometimes been changed wrongly : p. 45, 1 *in huiusmodi* is correct without the addition of *rebus*, and p. 48, 19 *exalationem* should not be changed into *exhalacionem*. 
The text of the consuetudines, of which through the courtesy of Prof. Alberts I had the opportunity to inspect the ms., shows only few errors: p. 82, 20 vivant] iuvant ms.; p. 97, 25 tubidum] ms., read turbidum; p. 112, 9 iungi] inungi ms.

The notes are mainly historical. Why a normal expression *ad modum penoris* is explained, I fail to understand.

But most confusing in the text is the fact that on every page one finds sentences cut into pieces in a way that makes them incomprehensible. It seems as if punctuation has been added at random. E.g. on p. 28-29: *Hic a puero multas a Domino gratias obtinuit, et nature aere et vivacis fuit. Tenacis memorie et ingenii satis clari. On p. 27, 30 diem vitae clausit extremum. Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo octo. Sepulchrum est in choro... On p. 65, 2-19 a period which was almost too long for the author too: *Mirandum enim valde est, cum... conarentur, ymmo et... laborarent et... insisterent... iamque... fuissent..., consulatus eciam... ceperunt (!) nosque... haberemus..., insuper et... preparare inchoamus, et ecce... has been cut up into six independent sentences by the editors. Similar cases can be found on almost every page.

When will the time come, when historians determined to act the philologist decide to honour with a conscientious edition the text they think important enough to print? Even if it should imply consulting a latinist.

The seven tracts of the *Summulae logicales* of Petrus Hispanus have been edited by L. M. de Rijk (Assen 1972) from a number of older manuscripts then that used for the latest edition by Bochenski (Torino 1947). The result is a text that is superior to all (about 200) former editions. It is preceded by an introduction (110 pp.), bibliography, list of manuscripts, and followed by three indexes (locorum, verborum et rerum, sophismatum et exemplorum).

In the index, when looking for Socrates one should bear in mind that Prof. De Rijk maintains, that during the Middle Ages he was called Sortes.


Many legal terms are extensively treated and explained and an excellent index makes it easy to consult the book.
The edition of Grotius' poetical works, of which the first volume was announced in tome XXXVII (1970), 273, is steadily proceeding. Volume 1 B: De dichtwerken van Hugo Grotius, eerste deel B: Sacra in quibus Adam Exul, toegelicht door Dr. B. L. Meulenbroek, Assen 1971, contains a commentary on volume 1 A of 210 pp. followed by a very accurate bibliography (30 pp.), abbreviations (14 pp.) and an alphabetical index of names (34 pp.). Both commentary and indexes are almost too abundant, and — a very commendable feature — of most of the passages quoted the full text is given.

The third volume (2A, 1) presents text (in facsimile) and Dutch translation of Grotius' poems of 1595-1600, starting with a Greek epithalamium, written when he was eleven years old. This was followed by volume 2B 1, containing a commentary on these poems, that is as abundant as that on the Sacra.

The second part of the first volume of Grotius' poetry (De Dichtwerken van Hugo Grotius, I, Oorspronkelijke Dichtwerken, Eerste Deel. B Toelichting door B. L. Meulenbroek, Assen 1971) appearing with commendable promptness under the modest title „Toelichting“ (explanation) contains a most exhaustive commentary, followed by extensive lists of names.

The commentary not only elucidates the text of the poems, but at the same time presents ample material for the appreciation of Grotius' amazing range of knowledge, and the whole book is done with exemplary accuracy.

The Dialectica of Petrus Abaelardus, by L. M. de Rijk, reaching a second edition (Assen 1970) is a well-deserved success for the editor, whose ability and accuracy become evident throughout the work. The presentation of the text is unexceptionable and errors can hardly be found. On page XXXVII, 14 read artifex, on p. LXIX, 19 camestres. The note 4 on p. 126 is lacking and on p. 456, 19 melibea should be Melibe (from Verg. Buc. 3, 1).

's—Gravenhage

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