BOOKS AND ARTICLES FROM THE NETHERLANDS : 2004-2005

Before starting with my list of books and articles from the Netherlands, I would like to make three preliminary remarks. First, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that under this « chronique » the name of Olga Weijers no longer appears. After so many years of loyalty as a « chroniqueur », she decided that it was time to transfer the task of monitoring the Dutch publications to a younger colleague. Secondly, the period covered by this « chronique » proved to be a very fruitful one. No less than ten books, which concentrate on Latin sources from the Middle Ages, are noted in my list, in addition to several articles, and it still is — I am sure — an incomplete survey. Thirdly, the list concludes with a most satisfying item: the final volume of the Lexicon Latinitatis Nederlandicae Medii Aevi, which was presented at the Huygens Institute last September, perhaps with too much modesty and too little ceremony.

In 2004, a special issue of Vivarium (XLII.1, 2004) devoted to Jean Buridan appeared, to which two Dutch scholars contributed. In his article « The Buridan School Reassessed. John Buridan and Albert of Saxony » (pp. 18-42) J.M.M.H. THIJSSEN argues that the notion of the Buridan school as a school which offered a unitary teaching tradition on physics, should be nuanced. The study of the relation between Albert of Saxony’s Quaestiones super octos libros Physicorum and Buridan’s revisions to his lecturae shows that the teaching was not so unitary, and that in fact Buridan responded to Albert on several points. It would be adequate to study the works of the intellectual network around Buridan, that is, Albert of Saxony, Nicole Oresme, Themon Judeus and Marsilius of Inghen from a similar perspective. In the same volume Dirk-Jan DEKKER presents an edition of one of the earliest works of John Buridan, written for a philosophical debate at the university of Paris that began in 1331 and continued until 1334: « John Buridan’s Treatise De dependentiis, diversitatibus et convenientiis : An Edition », pp. 109-149. Characteristics in structure, style and terminology show that the work probably originated in the context of formal academic disputations. It discusses the ontological status of relations, and together with his treatise Defensiones determinationis de
diversitate generis ad speciem it formed the backbone of his final, and well-known treatise on the disputed topics: De relationibus.

In the series *Studies in the History of Christian Traditions* (Vol. 117) Bert Roest has published an impressively thick book: *Franciscan Literature of Religious Instruction before the Council of Trent*, Leiden, etc.: Brill, 2004. It provides an overview of Franciscan texts on religious instruction, ranging from sermons and novice training manuals to confession manuals, catechisms and prayer manuals. Roest intends to correct the general picture of Franciscan religious literature, which was based on a corpus of texts too small to be truly representative, and ideologically coloured. The book is first and foremost an ambitious attempt to collect all the different genres, authors and works. The collection is presented in such a way that the genre and function of the works become clear. For those interested in the Latinity of the Franciscan authors, the book has less to offer.

In the series *Studien und Texte zur Geistesgeschichte des Mittelalters* (Vol. 82), E.P. Bos published *Logica modernorum in Prague about 1400. The Sophistria disputation «Quoniam quatuor» (MS Cracow, Jagiellonian Library 686, ff. 1ra-79rb), with a partial reconstruction of Thomas of Cleves' Logica*, Leiden, etc.: Brill, 2004. The book is an edition of an anonymous collection of questions, which must have functioned as a training manual for students on fallacies, ambiguities, and other techniques of medieval logic. The collection reflects the material of the well known textbooks of, for example, Peter of Spain and Marsilius of Inghen. It was written in Prague, around 1400. The author offers a disappointingly short introduction, a good edition and several appendices. The book also has a very useful selective index of Latin terms, which makes the text particularly accessible for those interested in the Latin terminology of medieval logic.

Another edition is that of G.A.A. Kortekaas: *The Story of Apollonius, King of Tyre. A Study of its Greek Origin and an Edition of the Two Oldest Latin Recensions* (*Mnemosyne, Supplements*, 253), Leiden, etc.: Brill, 2004. The popular story of Apollonius, King of Tyre, is known in several Latin versions and vernacular adaptations. Kortekaas focuses on the two oldest recensions – Recension A, dated to the fifth century, and Recension B, dated to the sixth century – and examines their relation. He also argues for a Greek original for the story, or more precisely an origin in Asia Minor. The two recensions are edited side by side. Kortekaas offers many linguistic comments, and provides the reader with an *index vocum locutionumque* and an *index grammaticus/stilisticus*.

Ineke van 't Spijker published *Fictions of the Inner Life. Religious Literature and Formation of the Self in the Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries*, *Disputatio* 4, Turnhout: Brepols, 2004. In this book the notion of the *homo interior*, the « inner man » as a religious concept, is studied via four influential authors of the eleventh and twelfth centuries: Peter Damian, Hugh of Saint-Victor, Richard of Saint-Victor and William of Saint-Thierry. She explores the way in which their notions about interiority develop, and how they function in their pedagogy. For this analysis the *language* of their sermons, letters and treatises is scrutinized. Crucial terms are, for example, *affect* (*afficere, affici, affectio, affectus*), and *experience* (*experientia*).

In September 2004, Bea Blokhuis obtained her doctorate at the University of Groningen with a dissertation *De vitae van de Angelsaksische heiligen van Ely in de twaalfde eeuw: hagiografie in context (The vitae of Anglo-Saxon Saints from Ely in the 12th century: Hagiography in context)*. She studies a coherent cluster of hagiographical and liturgical texts (*vitae, translationes, miracula and lectiones*), written down in the Benedictine monastery at Ely in the course of the twelfth century. The texts treat Sexburga, Eormenhilda, Werburga, Wihtburga, Ethelburga and Erkengota, saintly female relatives of Saint Etheldreda, foundress of the monastery and daughter of the East-Anglian king Anna. The dissertation combines study and edition of these texts. The edition is based on three main
manuscripts and three secondary ones, viz. the threesome London, British Library, Cotton Caligula A.VIII; Cambridge, Corpus Christi College 393; Cambridge, Trinity College, O.2.1.; and the threesome Brussels, Koninklijke Bibliotheek, 8873-78; Oxford, Bodleian Library, Bodley 285; Dublin, Trinity College 172.

In the series Brill’s Studies in Intellectual History (BSIH), three volumes appeared which are largely devoted to medieval Latin sources. Willemien Otten published From Paradise to Paradigm. A Study of Twelfth-Century Humanism, BSIH 127, Leiden, etc.: Brill, 2004. In this book she presents a study of a number of twelfth-century intellectuals, especially Thierry of Chartres, Peter Abelard, William of Conches, Bernard Silvestris and Alan of Lille. She explores how they bring God, nature and humanity in a joint conversation, trying both to understand the appeal of their theology, and subsequently their demise. The book has a Latin appendix, collecting all the passages to which the author refers in her chapters. The language of the chosen authors, though, is only occasionally her focus.

The same is true for BSIH 123: Education and Learning in the Netherlands, 1400-1600. Essays in Honour of Hilde de Ridder-Symoens, eds. Koen Goudriaan, Jaap van Moolenbroek and Ad Tervoort, Leiden, etc., 2004. It is a Festschrift for Hilde de Ridder-Symoens on the occasion of her farewell to the Department of Medieval History at the Vrije Universiteit van Amsterdam in September 2001. Her colleagues and pupils cooperated to produce a volume containing sixteen articles on education and learning in the Netherlands, ca. 1400-1600. Nearly all contributions have a historical approach, using sources to paint a picture of a certain aspect of Dutch cultural life in the later Middle Ages. Only one of the contributors takes a more literary approach: Marijke Spiess, « A chaste Joseph for schoolboys. On the editions of Cornelius Crocus’ Sancta comoedia Ioseph (1536-1548) », offers a more detailed analysis of the Latin text.

The third volume in this series is BSIH 130, Virtue and Ethics in the Twelfth Century, eds. István P. Beiczy and Richard G. Newhauser, Leiden, etc.: Brill, 2005. It consists of the collected papers of a conference on the subject, held in Nijmegen in September 2003. The contributions focus on twelfth-century texts on morality, such as Anselm of Canterbury’s letters (Arjo Vanderjagt), Abelard’s Ethica (Willemien Otten), Hugh of Saint Victor’s De institutione novitiorum (Ineke van ‘t Spijker), Hugh of Folieto’s De claustro animae (Jeroen Laemers). In general they pay little attention to the language of these authors. One of the contributors, however, Riccardo Quinto, offers an editio princeps of a text written by, probably, a young Stephen Langton: Conflictus vitiorum et virtutum.

The Utrecht research group coordinated by Marco Mostert published in their series Utrecht Studies in Medieval Literacy (USML) a volume of the proceedings of a conference held in 2001: Anna Adamska and Marco Mostert (eds.), The Development of Literate Mentalities in East Central Europe, USML 9, Turnhout: Brepols, 2004. The 28 papers from Polish, Czech and Hungarian scholars focus on the development of a literate culture in medieval Bohemia, Poland and Hungary, on the relations between writing and other forms of communication and between Latin and the vernaculars of the region. The main merit of the book is that the state of affairs on these questions for these regions is now accessible to a Western public: all papers are in German, French or English. Unfortunately, the book lacks the much desired indices (on names, subjects and manuscripts), and would have greatly benefited from an accumulative bibliography.

From the same research group, two articles appeared in a book edited by Pernille Hermann, Literacy in Medieval and Early Modern Scandinavian Culture, The Viking Collection. Studies in Northern Civilization 16, University Press of Southern Denmark, 2005. In this volume, Wolfert van Egmond published an article based on his Ph.D.
research: «Hagiography as a Source for Early Medieval Literacy: Possibilities and Restrictions», pp. 239-260. It explores the use that can be made of hagiography for the study of medieval literacy. In the same volume Marco Mostert published an English translation of a Dutch article (published in 2000): «Reading, Writing and Literacy: Communication and the History of Medieval Societies», pp. 261-285. In this article he presents a theoretical background to research on the theme of literacy and literate mentality. The same article was also published in Comunicare e significare nell’alto medioevo, Settimane di studio della fondazione Centro Italiano di studi sull’alto medioevo LII, Spoleto: Presso la sede della Fondazione, 2005, pp. 29-55, be it under a slightly different title: «Communication, Literacy, and the Development of Early Medieval Society».

Olga Weijers, furthermore, published an article in the Festschrift for Maria Cândida Pacheco: «Quelques observations sur les divers emplois du terme disputado», Itinéraires de la raison. Études de philosophie médiévale offertes à Maria Cândida Pacheco, Textes et Études du Moyen Âge 32, ed. J.F. Meininhos, Louvain-la-Neuve, 2005, pp. 35-48. In this paper she explores the semantic history of the term disputatio and its derivatives (disputare, disputator), from the early Middle Ages to the period of the universities. The range of meanings attached to the term is very broad, she concludes, and deserves further, more systematic exploration.

Recently, the edition of the Missale Gothicum, cura et studio Els Rose, has come out in the series Corpus Christianorum, Series Latina, Volume CLIX D (Turnhout: Brepols, 2005). The edition follows on Rose’s study of the text for her dissertation (see the report of 2001 in ALMA 59). The Missale Gothicum is a sacramentary, and one of the few sources we have for the liturgical rite of early medieval Gaul, the so-called Gallican liturgy, which was to be eclipsed by the Roman liturgy in later times. The edition is based upon manuscript Vatican Library, Reg.lat. 317, written around 700 in a Burgundian scriptorium. In the edition the manuscript is subjected to renewed study, and Rose digests the work of three previous editors. Next to the apparatus criticus, an apparatus with biblical references and an apparatus of parallel texts are incorporated. The text edition is accompanied by an analysis of the language of the Missale Gothicum. Some passages of the Missale Gothicum are object of study in Rose’s article «Hagiography as a liturgical act», A Cloud of Witnesses. The Cult of Saints in Past and Present, eds. M. Barnard, P. Post and E. Rose, Leuven, Paris, Dudley MA, 2005, pp. 161-183. In this article, she studies the aspect of anamnesis in these texts. Their wordings, she argues, strongly emphasize that the past is not closed, but that through commemoration, past events become present again. In another article, «Apocryphal traditions in medieval Latin liturgy», Apocrypha 15 (2004), pp. 115-138, Rose presents her new research project, which focuses on apocryphal texts and their use in the liturgy of the early Middle Ages. The Acts of Andrew are taken as a case study.

We may conclude with a most impressive achievement of Dutch scholarship in the field of medieval Latin: the completion of the Lexicon Latinitatis Nederlandicae Medii Aevi, eds. J.W. Fuchs†, Olga Weijers and Marijke Gumbert-Hepp. In May 2005, 35 years after the publication of the first fascicle of the Lexicon, the last fascicle of Volume 8 appeared, and a smaller volume with an Editor's note, a list of abbreviations and a renewed Index fontium. With this, a work to which the two main editors (Marijke Gumbert and Olga Weijers) have devoted their life-time careers, has come to an end. They are, however, in the process of making plans for a digital edition of the Lexicon.

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