

BOOKS AND ARTICLES FROM THE NETHERLANDS: 2005-2007

Dissertations

Over the period of the last two years a number of dissertations were presented, or published versions of dissertations, which were defended earlier, appeared.

In November 2001, Wolfert van Egmond submitted his dissertation to the University of Utrecht. The book has been published in 2006 by Brepols in their series Utrecht Studies in Medieval Literacy: *Conversing with the Saints. Communication in Pre-Carolingian Hagiography from Auxerre*, Turnhout: Brepols, 2006 (USML 15). The study, part of the pioneer project on medieval literacy, analyses the acts of communication described in early medieval hagiographical texts, in an attempt to establish the status of the written word vis-à-vis other means of communication, such as the spoken word or rituals. The sources included are Constantius' *Vita Germani*, other Merovingian *vitae*, *martyrologia* and *passiones*. The entire collection of sources centres around the bishops of Auxerre. A second thesis from the pioneer project on medieval literacy was also defended in 2001, partially rewritten and published in 2006: Mariëlle Hageman, *De kleren van de keizer. Rituelen en media in de tijd van Karel de Grote*, Amsterdam, Antwerpen: Arbeiderspers, 2006. The study focuses on the representation of the Carolingian and Ottonian emperors in words, but mostly in images.

In November 2003 Carine van Rhijn defended her thesis *Shepherds of the Lord. Priest and episcopal statutes in the Carolingian period*, Proefschrift Utrecht. This thesis has now been published by Brepols in their series *Cultural Encounters in Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages*, 6, Turnhout: Brepols, 2007. Van Rhijn analyses the episcopal statutes of the Carolingian period to show how they were used as an instrument of education and reform. Although her perspective on these texts is certainly that of a historian, not that of a Latinist, she analyses many source texts, and examines their terminology. The book is a first study of the significance of local priesthood and the statutes written for them in the Carolingian period.

In February 2006, Pascal Bertrand defended his thesis *Die Evagriusübersetzung der Vita Antonii: Rezeption – Überlieferung – Edition: Unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Vitas Patrum-Tradition*, Proefschrift Utrecht. The thesis focuses on Evagrius' Latin translation of Athanasius' Greek *Life of Antony*, which enjoyed great popularity in the medieval Latin West and survives in more than 400 manuscripts, from the late eight until the sixteenth century. Bertrand shows that the impact of the *Vita Antonii* as one of the first hagiographical texts was enormous, and left its mark on the development of the entire hagiographical genre. The thesis analyses the reception history of the text, its spread and its manuscript tradition from the fourth until the eleventh century, including as many as 42 manuscripts. In order to cope with the multitude of sources, methods have been used that have been developed by mathematicians/stemmatologists such as E. Wattel and M. van Mulken, who offer a new way to build stemmas with the help of the computer.¹ The results, however, are not entirely satisfactory. Many questions concerning the consti-

¹ On this approach, see also his article in *Millennium* 20.2, "Onbekend maakt onbemind? De *Vita Antonii* en computergestuurde stemmatologie", p. 130-153.

tution of this text remain unanswered. Furthermore, the dissertation offers a new critical edition of Evagrius' *Vita Antonii*.

In June 2006, L. Sándor Chardonens defended his thesis *Anglo-Saxon Prognostics. A Study of the Genre with a Text Edition*, Proefschrift Leiden. The thesis was revised and has now been published by Brill in their series *Brill's Studies in Intellectual History*, 153. The title changed to: *Anglo-Saxon Prognostics, 900-1100. Study and Texts*, Leiden, etc.: Brill, 2007. Chardonens studied a very inaccessible genre: prognostic texts in medieval manuscripts, with particular emphasis on the Anglo-Saxon tradition. He reevaluates the definition of the genre, and argues that these texts, which have always been placed by modern scholarship in the field of folklore, should rather be seen in the context of medieval scholarship. The book offers, for the first time, a comprehensive edition of prognostics in Old English and Latin from Anglo-Saxon and early post-Conquest manuscripts.

In July 2007, Jasmijn Bovendeert defended her thesis *Kardinale deugden gekerstend. De vier kardinale deugden vanaf Ambrosius tot het jaar 1000*, Proefschrift Nijmegen. She traces the tradition on the four cardinal virtues of *prudentia*, *fortitudo*, *temperantia* and *iustitia* in the writings of the Church Fathers Ambrose, Jerome, and Augustine, and in the early medieval texts of Pomerius, Martin of Braga, Gregory the Great, Bede, Alcuin, Hrabanus Maurus, Halitgar of Cambrai, Ermenrich of Ellwangen and Rather of Verona. Biblical commentaries and especially early medieval biblical commentaries are studied in separate chapters. The book includes a small index, mainly of names of authors and works, but also of keywords and terms.

Text-editions

Apart from the editions that are a part of these dissertations, three medieval Latin texts have been edited by Dutch scholars. As part of the international Buridan project, Ria van der Lecq edited *Johannes Buridanus Summulae: De propositionibus*, Turnhout: Brepols, 2005 (Artistarium 10-1). In this project, scholars from Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands aim a first complete edition of Buridan's *Summulae dialecticae*, his textbook on logic which he used for his courses at the Faculty of Arts of the University of Paris. In this first volume, *On propositions*, Van der Lecq provides the reader with a short introduction which explains the place of this work in Buridan's oeuvre: here, she states, Buridan develops his nominalist conception of the relations between mind, language and reality. She introduces the reader in the composition, structure and content of Buridan's text, treats issues of dating, the manuscripts and their relations. An edition with critical apparatus follows. The book presents two indices at the end: one of quotations, and a second of names and terms. The latter will particularly interest scholars of medieval Latin.

A second major edition is Arpad Orbán's edition of Arator's *Historia Apostolica* and, in a second volume, the *glossae* on this text: *Aratoris Subdiaconi Historia Apostolica*, cura et studio A.P. Orbán, *Pars I*, CCSL 130; and *Pars II*, CCSL 130 A, Turnhout: Brepols, 2006. The new edition is based on all 27 manuscripts from the 9th, 10th and 11th centuries with glosses and commentaries. The edition of Arator's *Historia Apostolica* (last edited by McKinlay, CSEL 72, Vienna, 1951) has a new and elaborate apparatus for the identification of sources, the edition of the glosses to this text is the first ever.

A formidable amount of material (nearly 700 pages in small print) is collected in the second volume. For this edition a format was chosen, unfortunately, which seems only designed to keep the number of pages manageable. The wealth of material is arranged in such a dense way that it is very hard to search for particular themes, subjects or words. A good electronic version of the text would be a very welcome addition to the present book.

Marijke Gumbert-Hepp, finally, just published her last volume of the historical sources of Egmond: *De Egmondse annalen (The annals of Egmond)*, Hilversum: Verloren, 2007. The author of the annals incorporated the Carolingian *Annales Xantenses* (G.H. Pertz, MGH MG. SS. II, 1829), and an Egmond *Life of Thomas Becket*. The text has been transmitted in a single manuscript (London, British Library, Cotton ms. Tiberius C.XI). This single source is the basis for edition, with text-critical apparatus, historiographical and historical annotations. The parallel text *Chronicon Egmundanum* has also been newly edited by Jan W.J. Burgers, and is included in the volume. All texts are provided with an introduction and translation into Dutch, and the manuscript is introduced and described by J.P. Gumbert. An electronic version of the Latin text of the *Egmondse annalen* has been prepared, and is freely accessible via the website of the Huygens Institute (www.huygensinstituut.knaw.nl).

Monographs, volumes and articles

Finally, several books, volumes and articles deserve mentioning in this overview, because their authors, editors and contributors are or include Dutch scholars. In 2005, Olga Weijers published Fascicle 6 in her repertory of texts and masters from the Faculty of Arts of Paris: *Le travail intellectuel à la Faculté des arts de Paris: textes et maîtres (ca. 1200-1500)*, Fasc. 6, *L-O*, Turnhout: Brepols, 2005 (Studia Artistarum, Études sur la Faculté des arts dans les Universités médiévales 13). The volume includes, among others, Laurentius Valla, Marsilius de Inghen, Michael Scotus, Nicolaus Cusanus and Nicolaus Oresme. Together with Jacqueline Hamesse, Olga Weijers edited a Festschrift for Colette Sirat: *Écriture et réécriture des textes philosophiques médiévaux*, Turnhout: Brepols, 2006 (Textes et Études du Moyen Âge 34). The contributors focus on the phenomenon of a constant process of change of philosophical texts in medieval manuscripts.

In the series Utrecht Studies in Medieval Literacy, Mariëlle Hageman and Marco Mostert edited a volume titled *Reading Images and Texts: Medieval Images and Texts as Forms of Communication*, Turnhout: Brepols, 2005 (USML 8), with several contributions of Dutch scholars: Wolfert van Egmond on the visions of Saints in hagiographical texts, Mariëlle Hageman on ruler portraits in word and image in the Carolingian and Ottonian periods, Giselle de Nie on Paulinus of Nola, and Esther Mulders on the tradition of Eros in the Carolingian period. Giselle de Nie, Karl F. Morrison and Marco Mostert edited a volume in the same series: *Seeing the Invisible in Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages*, Turnhout: Brepols, 2005 (USML 14), also with several contributions of Dutch scholars: Burcht Pranger on Augustine and the return of the senses, Giselle de Nie on Paulinus of Nola and Gregory of Tours and their techniques of envisioning divine wonders, and Willemien Otten on John Cassian and Gregory the Great and their ideals of community.

Lodi Nauta edited the volume *Language and Cultural Change. Aspects of the Study and Use of Language in the Later Middle Ages and the Renaissance*, Leuven-Paris-Dudley, MA : Peeters, 2006 (Groningen Studies in Cultural Change 24). Onno Kneepkens contributed to this volume with the article “Scholasticism versus Humanism: A Conflict of Interests? Late Fifteenth-Century Reflections on Grammar in Northwestern Europe”, p. 23-57. In a volume edited by Rudolf Suntrup, Jan R. Veenstra, and Anne Bollmann, *Erziehung, Bildung, Bildungsinstitutionen / Education, Training and their Institutions*, Frankfurt am Main etc, Peter Lang, 2006 (Kultureller Wandel vom Mittelalter zur Frühen Neuzeit / Medieval to Early Modern Culture 6), Kneepkens published an article titled “Dyophysitism in grammaticis. William Zenders: Alexander de Villa Dei and Lorenzo Valla in One Mind”, p. 131-160.

R. Corradini, R. Meens, C. Possel and P. Shaw edited a volume titled *Text and Identities in the Early Middle Ages*, Vienna: Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, 2006 (Forschungen zur Geschichte des Mittelalters 13), in which Els Rose published an article on Lenten season in early medieval liturgical communities, and Rob Meens on Gregory of Tours and the practice of sanctuary in the Merovingian period.

In the Dutch journal *Millennium*, finally, several articles appeared in 2006 which concern medieval Latin sources. Margot Bollen published an article on the hagiographical modeling of the *Vita Karolis comitis Flandriae*, the life of Charles the Good, written by Walter of Théroutanne after Charles was murdered in Bruges (*Millennium* 20.1, 2006, p. 3-22). Symke Haverkamp examined Fredegisus of Tours’ *De substantia nihili et tenebrarum*, as an illustration of the cosmological interests at the court of Charlemagne and the linguistic approach Carolingian scholars used to discuss these (*Millennium* 20.2, 2006, p. 95-114).

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CHRONIQUE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE POLONAISE: 2003-2007

Cette chronique doit, hélas, débiter par une triste nouvelle. Le 22 septembre 2007, à la suite d’une grave maladie, est décédée Mme Krystyna Weysenhoff-Brożkowska, qui était née en 1934. Professeuse de sciences humanistiques, elle fut rédactrice du *Lexicon mediae et infimae Latinitatis Polonorum* entre 1988 et 2005, après avoir été membre de notre équipe à partir de 1956 (le premier fascicule du *Lexicon* est paru en 1953). Sa contribution au domaine de la lexicographie latine reste énorme. Mme Weysenhoff-Brożkowska, en tant que rédactrice, a directement succédé à Marian Plezia, fondateur et premier rédacteur du dictionnaire. Elle développa et précisa les règles de rédaction conçues par M. Plezia. Sous sa direction, sont sortis les fascicules 51-65 (malgré sa faiblesse croissante due à la maladie, elle participa également, de manière active, aux travaux sur les fascicules 66 et 67). Elle se chargeait d’habitude des lexèmes particulièrement difficiles, ou dont le nombre d’attestations était élevé, comme par exemple les prépositions *cum*, *de*, *in*, *per*, *pro*. En dehors de sa fonction de lexicographe, elle mena des recherches personnelles sur le latin médiéval, en s’occupant avant tout de l’influence qu’au Moyen-Âge le polonais exerçait sur le latin. Cette direction de recherches était jusqu’alors en Pologne