

e CHEVALIER, *Rep. hymn.*, n. 11626; intr. a pp. 299-300; già ed. in *P.L.*, CLXXI, coll. 1660-1); VII. *Vix nodosum* (frammento) di ALANO di LILLA (= WALTHER, *Initia*, n. 20763 e 11599; intr. a pp. 300-301, ed. a p. 332); VIII. *Ars versificatoria* (estratto) di MATTEO di VENDÔME (= WALTHER, *Initia*, n. 2717; intr. a p. 301, ed. a p. 333); IX. *De contemptu mundi* (estratto) (= WALTHER, *Initia*, n. 2521; intr. a pp. 301-302, ed. a pp. 334-335); X. *Si tunicatorum vitam* (= WALTHER, *Initia*, n. 18045; intr. a pp. 302-304, ed. a pp. 335-337, app. crit. a pp. 337-338); XI. *Urbs Syon insignis* (= WALTHER, *Initia*, n. 19735 e CHEVALIER, *Rep. hymn.*, n. 34244; intr. a pp. 304-305, ed. a pp. 338-339, app. crit. a p. 339); XII. satira anti-monastica attribuita a Wilcardo di Lione, *inc.* «*Sacrilegis monachis*» (= WALTHER, *Initia*, n. 17011; intr. a pp. 305, cit. a pp. 339-340); XIII. *Morbus surgit a prelati* (= WALTHER, *Initia*, n. 11210; intr. a pp. 305-307, ed. a pp. 340-344, app. crit. a pp. 344-345). — Mario GALLINA, *La descrizione della Nea Ekklesia nella Vita Basilii tra propaganda dinastica e retorica letteraria* (pp. 347-373). Il fascicolo comprende anche le Recensioni (pp. 375-446) e le Notizie dei libri ricevuti (pp. 447-516).

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#### BOOKS AND ARTICLES FROM THE NETHERLANDS: 2010-2011

In the period covered by this overview, two dissertations have been defended which deal with medieval Latin sources, both at the University of Utrecht. The first is the dissertation of Lia Couwenberg, an art historian who tracked down the history of the illustrations which accompany the collection of songs in the famous *Codex Buranus* (München, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Clm 4660). In order to be able to interpret the miniatures that head the six sections of songs and poems, the author gives ample attention to the language and context of the Latin texts themselves, their connections to other songs and their imagery. The title of the dissertation, written in Dutch, is *Een lied voor elk seizoen: de Carmina Burana in beeld*. It was defended on the 27<sup>th</sup> of May 2011, and is unpublished, unfortunately, but available at the Utrecht archive for dissertations and theses: <http://igitur-archive.library.uu.nl/dissertations/2011-0520-201235/UUindex.html>.

The second is the dissertation of Irene van Renswoude, defended on the 6<sup>th</sup> of June 2011. This dissertation, entitled *Licence to Speak. The rhetoric of free speech in late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages*, studies the cultural rules and rhetorical conventions that shaped the practice of political criticism from c. 300 to c. 900. The author explores the processes of transformation by which the classical tradition of free speech (*parresia*) was transmitted to the Middle Ages, and examines some of the continuities and changes in rhetorical strategies for expressing criticism in letters and narratives of late antique and early medieval authors, such as Ambrose of Milan, Hilary of Poitiers, Gregory of Tours and Agobard of Lyon. Special attention is paid to the Latin vocabulary of 'free speech' (*licentia, libertas dicendi, oratio libera*) which underwent significant changes during this period. The dissertation is not digitally available, but is currently being reviewed for publication. A single copy is available in the University Library of Utrecht.

Several editions have seen the light in the period concerned. In 2011, Rijklof Hofman published a new volume in the series collected works of Geert Grote: *Gerardus Magnus Opera Omnia II,1: Sermo ad clerum Traiectensem de focaristis – Opera minora contra focaristas*, CCCM 235, Turnhout: Brepols, 2011. The texts collected in this volume concern the famous episode of 1383, when Geert Grote vigorously attacked priests living together with concubines in the Diocese of Utrecht, whom he called focarists. During a diocesan synod he delivered a sermon against them, and in the following years he worked out his point into a hefty book. In this volume, the major documents in the focarist's dossier are edited scientifically for the first time, replacing the earlier 1830's edition. The volume also presents a first edition of the Middle Dutch partial translation and a recently discovered fragment elaborating on the contents of one of the dicta.

Also in 2011, Lambert de Rijk published an edition of Harvey Nedellec (Hervaeus Natalis), *De quattuor materiis*, in the series *Studia Artistarum* 30 (Turnhout: Brepols, 2011). In this edition a collection of texts has been made available that throws light on the ongoing debates around 1300 about controversial philosophical issues, such as the plurality of forms, the relationship between being and essence, the significance (or superfluity) of the intelligible species, and the intellect's priority to the will. Harvey's polemic interventions, which are explicitly directed against the ontological positions held by Henry of Ghent, are coloured by a manifest animosity against his opponent and the Ghentian way of doing philosophy in general. The author's attitude is most prominent in the first tract of the collection presented in the first volume, *De formis*. In order to put the impact of this tract into a larger perspective, Harvey's extensive treatise *De unitate formae substantialis in eodem supposito* has been added.

Michiel Streijger, Paul J.J.M. Bakker and Hans J. Thijssen published a first edition of John Buridan's philosophical works: *John Buridan Quaestiones super libros De generatione et corruptione Aristotelis*, *Medieval and Early Modern Science* 17, Leiden: Brill, 2010. In the introduction the editors show that these works originated in the classroom as question commentaries, and that his work, which survived in a great number of manuscripts, was particularly popular at Central European universities.

Three editions of Latin texts with Dutch translations appeared: Vincent Hunink published a face to face edition and translation of Egeria's travel journal (381), with a historical introduction by Jan Willem Drijvers: *In het land van de Bijbel, Reisverslag van Egeria, een dame uit de vierde eeuw*, Hilversum: Verloren, 2010.

Ludo Jongen, Julia Szirmai and Johan Winkelman published a book on the sources of the twelfth-century literary tradition of Saint Brendan's travels in Middle Dutch. They present and research the Latin, French and German background and translations of Brendan's stories in the volume *De reis van Sint Brandaan, Kritische editie, hertaling en vertalingen* (Hilversum: Verloren, 2011) in order to assess the context of the Middle Dutch Saint Brendan text that was transmitted in the so-called Comburgh manuscript (Stuttgart, Württembergische Landesbibliothek, Cod. poet. et phil. 2o 22).

Jaap van Moolenbroek and Hans Mol edited a volume in which a late medieval chronicle of the abbots of the Cistercian abbey of Aduard is presented: *De abtenkroniek van Aduard, Editie, vertaling en studies*, Hilversum: Verloren, 2009. Aduard was one of the larger monasteries in the medieval Netherlands: it owned the largest church of the North, and was famous as a centre of learning in the late fifteenth century. The archive of the monastery has been lost, but this chronicle of abbots gives us a good insight in

the history of the abbey. In this volume a new scholarly edition is presented with a face-to-face translation into Dutch, and eight studies of several aspects of the history of the abbey: the spiritual history, the political history, the history of the monastery's buildings, etcetera.

Zweder von Martels and Michel Goldsteen, finally, published a selection of the works of Ennea Silvio Piccolomini, the latter Pope Pius II (1405-1464): *Enea Silvio Piccolomini - Pius II (1405-1464): een humanistisch paus op de bres voor Europa. Een bloemlezing uit zijn brieven en geschriften* (Hilversum: Verloren, 2010). The volume contains introductory chapters, paraphrases of Enea's works and introductions and translations of a selection of his letters. On an accompanying cd-rom, the Latin texts (with annotations) are collected.

Another volume has been added to Peter Gumbert's series *Illustrated Inventory of Medieval Manuscripts in Latin Script* (IIMM), containing very concise but at the same time very precise descriptions of medieval manuscripts kept in the Netherlands. The descriptions offer data concerning date, place, scribe, owner; contents and language; material information such as quires, format, dimensions, etcetera; contents, texts as well as decoration; and an accompanying sample photograph. In our previous 'chronique' we noted the IIMM *Introduction*, setting out the rules and instructions, and IIMM 2, the inventory of the BPL manuscripts of Leiden University Library, both published in 2009. In 2011, Peter Gumbert published IIMM 1, with the manuscripts from the Utrecht Museum Catharijneconvent: Peter Gumbert, *Illustrated Inventory of Medieval Manuscripts in Latin script in the Netherlands. Vol. 1 Utrecht Museum Catharijneconvent*, Hilversum: Verloren, 2011. The manuscripts from the collection of the Catharijneconvent, a museum of Christian culture, were hitherto virtually uncatalogued. Its manuscript holdings are particularly rich in liturgy and devotion, including dozens of Books of Hours, many with fine miniatures, as well as a number of venerable older treasures, over a thousand items in all (including fragments).

With the assistance of Monica Calma, Olga Weijers published a new volume in her repertory concerning the *magistri* from the faculty of arts of the medieval university of Paris: *Le travail intellectuel à la Faculté des arts de Paris: textes et maîtres (ca. 1200-1500)*, VIII. *Répertoire des noms commençant par R*, Studia Artistarum 25, Turnhout: Brepols, 2010. Several important names are found in this volume: Raymondus Lullus, Robertus Grosseteste, Robertus Kilwardby, Roger Bacon. This eighth volume is the penultimate volume of the entire repertory, which will be completed in 2012 with a final volume.

In the Studia Artistarum series, another relevant volume appeared edited by Olga Weijers and others: O. Weijers, I. Costa and A. Oliva edited a volume on the card index system on the vocabulary of philosophical terms in the Middle Ages which was set up under the direction of Pierre Michaud-Quantin at the CNRS. The card index system has recently been moved to the Institut de Recherche et d'Histoire des Textes, and in order to call attention to this fact a symposium has been organized on 15 May 2008. The contributions of this symposium have been gathered in this volume: *Les innovations du vocabulaire latin à la fin du moyen âge: autour du Glossaire du latin philosophique*, Studia Artistarum 24, Turnhout: Brepols, 2011.

In the series Textes et Études du Moyen Âge, O. Weijers edited together with J. Meirinhos the *Festschrift* offered to Jacqueline Hamesse for her 65<sup>th</sup> birthday:

J. Meirinhos, O. Weijers (eds.), *Florilegium mediaevale. Études offertes à Jaqueline Hamesse à l'occasion de son éméritat*, TEMA 50, Turnhout: Brepols, 2010. The contributions are gathered around four themes: the learned context and material aspects of philosophical texts, the scholarly tools of medieval philosophers and their vocabulary.

Furthermore, Olga Weijers composed a volume consisting of nineteen articles, most of them previously published, on a wide range of aspects of medieval education at the faculties of arts: O. Weijers, *Études sur la Faculté des arts dans les universités médiévales*, Studia Artistarum 28, Turnhout: Brepols, 2011. The articles are updated with respect to bibliography and recent insights, and complemented with the recent insights of the author herself, brought forth by the very effort of gathering the widely dispersed articles which were published over a period of roughly twenty years. Articles XIVA and XIX are entirely new. Themes in the volume are the vocabulary of medieval intellectual life, examinations and ceremonies at medieval universities, the educational practice reflected in different kinds of textual genres produced at medieval universities, the *disputatio* as a tool of education and research, and the role of individual disciplines, such as music, logic and law.

Mariken Teeuwen edited, together with Sinead O'Sullivan, the volume *Carolingian Scholarship and Martianus Capella. Ninth-Century Commentary Traditions on 'De nuptiis' in Context*, Cultural Encounters in Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages (CELAMA) 12, Turnhout: Brepols, 2011. The volume considers the Carolingian fascination with the writing of the African author Martianus Capella, whose work reflected the pagan world of ancient gods and myths familiar to its fifth-century author. Several ninth-century commentary traditions testify to the work's popularity in the Carolingian period, and these are addressed and contextualized by the fifteen contributions in this volume.

Marco Mostert has, together with Paul Barnwell, produced another volume in the series Utrecht Studies in Medieval Literacy: *Medieval Legal Process. Physical, Spoken and Written Performance in the Middle Ages*, USML 22, Turnhout: Brepols, 2011. In this volume, fifteen cases of medieval legal processes are discussed, ranging from the early Middle Ages (Paul Barnwell, Bernhard Zeller, Karl Heidecker, George Declercq) to the later Middle Ages and beyond, including cases from a wide variety of places: Holland, Denmark, Hungary, etcetera. The focus of the volume is on the roles played by the spoken word and the performance of rituals, as well as the use of written instruments in legal transactions.

Marco Mostert also published his public speech, held at the occasion of the official acceptance of his academic chair in the area of Medieval Literacy at the University of Utrecht in March 2010. His speech, titled *Maken, bewaren en gebruiken. Over de rol van geschreven teksten in de Middeleeuwen* ('To make, to keep and to use: about the role of written texts in the Middle Ages', Utrecht, 2010), considers the elements a scholar needs to make sense of medieval sources, beyond the disciplines of palaeography, codicology, languages, history, etcetera. Mostert argues that the history of medieval written culture is, in essence, the social history of the people behind these written texts, and part of the social history of communication.

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