

CHRONIQUES ET COMPTES RENDUS

NOUUM GLOSSARIUM AND CORPUS CHRISTIANORUM

Since 1953 a "New Migne" has begun to be published by the Benedictines of St. Peter's Abbey, Steenbrugge, in Belgium, which will replace, as far as Bede, the *Patrologia Latina* by modern critical editions. The material is presented chronologically, with a basic critical bibliography, in Dom E. Dekkers's and the late E. Gaar's *Clavis Patrum Latinorum* (2nd, augmented and revised, edition: Steenbrugge 1961). Within this framework, volumes are issued as they become ready, and this is going on at a fairly steady pace; even though the original aim to produce ten volumes per annum has never been reached, the 81 volumes that are out by now compare very favourably with 85 volumes produced by *C.S.E.L.* over more than a century.

All the texts included are, or are going to be, covered by word-indexes and often also indexes of grammar; these should be of great interest, alongside those of *C.S.E.L.*, and even more so regarding texts which have not yet been published there, to scholars preparing the "New DuCange", in particular if, as I hope, the plan of a dictionary of the transitional period of Latin (co-extensive with Souter's Glossary) is not lost sight of.

Each volume has for the authors and texts presented *Indices locorum s. Scripturae* and *Indices Fontium (Auctorum)*. Other *indices* are added only for authors or collections the texts of which are completed. We shall therefore have to wait still a considerable time before we get linguistic *indices* (including those of proper names) to Cyprian, Ambrose, Augustine, Jerome, Gregory the Great, Leo the Great, Prosper, Boethius, Bede; those by A. Olivar to the works of Petrus Chrysologus (first volume: XXIV, 1975) will be included in a second volume, which is not yet ready; one for the *Opera* of Cassiodorus is announced for vol. XC, but the edition of his *Variae* by Á. J. Fridh and of his *De anima* by J. W. Halporn (vol. XCVI, 1973) contains on pp. 586-94 an *Index nominum et rerum ad inscriptiones Variarum*

and refers for the remainder to Traube's and Mommsen's *indices* in *MGH Auctores antiquissimi* XII. Lathcen's *Egloga de Moralibus Iob* ed. M. Adriaen (vol. CXLV, 1969) and the *Gesta Conlotionis Carthaginiensis* a. 411 (plus Augustine's *Breviculus Conlotionis cum Donatistis*) ed. S. Lancel (vol. CXLIX, A, 1974) have no word-index. On the other hand, A. Mutzenbecher gives in her edition of Augustine's *De diuersis quaestionibus ad Simplicianum* (vol. XLIV, A, 1970) on pp. lv-lviii a special list of variants of her generally leading MS C (Leningrad, Q.v. I.3) which she does *not* adopt.

The *indices nominum* must always be consulted, especially for matters of spelling; they usually list the actual spellings of the leading MS(S) beside, or even in place of, the standard forms, as will be pointed out where necessary, — sometimes with no or insufficient references from the ones to the others. These *indices* are in some volumes separate, in others (the majority) included (expressly or otherwise) in the *Index rerum et uerborum*; in the following analysis they will be mentioned only if the latter is the case, but they are always there and their evidence ought to be considered.

In the following I shall discuss the word-indexes in the order in which the volumes are numbered, not in that of their dates of publication.

Tertullian (vols I-II, 1954) has on pp. 1509-1626 an *Index rerum et locutionum* which is anonymous; it has obviously been compiled from the work of the numerous philologists, especially Scandinavians, who have studied the text for several generations, and is linguistically of a high standard.

Novatianus ed. G. F. Diercks (vol. IV, 1972) has an *Index nominum priorum, uerborum et locutionum* and separate *indices* for *Ad Nouatianum* and *Aduersus Iudaeos* (pp. 303-339; 340-46). They are selective, pending a complete one which is promised. Even these *indices* list the special usage of prepositions (*inter alia* an extensive article on *de*), the adverb *fallenter, hoc est — id est*, and interesting details of vocabulary, e.g. *constituere* and derivatives meaning 'créer'.

Eusebius of Vercelli ed. V. Bulhart; Filastrius of Brescia ed. F. Heylen; Ps.-Hegemonius and other texts ed. A. A. Hoste and others (vols IX-IXA, 1957, 1974). The *indices* fall in different classes. Those by Bulhart and Heylen are far above the rest. Bulhart had a reputation as a specialist on Late Latin and was for many years on the staff of the *Thesaurus*. His *Index uerborum*, pp. 463-79, is first-class; he has also contributed, pp. vii-xxx, a chapter on the grammar of the original recension of Eusebius. — Heylen has, on pp. 494-584, separately *Vocabula de Graeca lingua petita, Vocabula Latina*, and an *Index*

grammaticus, which is based on P. C. Juret, *Étude grammaticale sur le latin de s. Filastrius* (1904). — The *Index nominum uerborum locutionum* to Fortunatianus (p. 594) is extremely meagre as are those to Ps.-Hegemonius and some other small texts (pp. 592 f.). — Hoste's to Chromatius (pp. 595-9) is adequate, if on the meagre side; some explanations are added in brackets, among them "necessarie (= utile)" "necessarius (= utilis)". — The bulk of the sermons and tracts of Chromatius have been edited in vol. IXA (1974) by R. Étaix and J. Lemarié. Their *Index uerborum* (pp. 540-603) deliberately leaves everything grammatical in the strict sense aside and lists mainly the « vocabulaire théologique et spirituel »; common nouns are included only when they are used « au sens figuré ou métaphorique » (e.g. *ascensus*, *pastor*) and the same restriction would seem to apply to most of the "small" words, for which we usually get only two express references followed by a summary "passim".

Rufinus ed. M. Simonetti (vol. XX, 1961) has on pp. 297-345 an excellent index of *Res, uerba locutionesque notabilia*, which covers exhaustively all linguistic phenomena. Cf. also my remarks in "Scriptorium" XVI (1961), p. 326.

The edition of the sermons and *tractatus* of Zeno of Verona (vol. XXII, 1971) by B. Löfstedt is the only one that does not present the linguistic material in the form of an *index uerborum*. In its stead there is a detailed analysis of Zeno's Latin in the Introduction (chapter 6, pp. 68*-123*), in which Professor Löfstedt, this great expert on Late Latin, deals exhaustively with all its aspects; pp. 111*-117*, entitled "Lexikalisches", is a list of about twenty significant words and phrases in alphabetical order, each with illuminating linguistic comments. An *Index philologicus* at the end of the volume (pp. 227-30), also arranged alphabetically, adds a convenient "key" to the entire language-chapter.

Maximi Turinensis *Sermones* ed. A. Mutzenbecher (vol. XXIII, 1962) includes in the bibliography (pp. xi-xiii) a fair amount of grammatical and lexicographical literature (beside the *Thesaurus*, E.L. öfstedt's *Syntactica*, F. Sommer's *Handbuch der latein. Laut- und Formenlehre*, and A. Souter's *Glossary of Later Latin*) and has good general remarks on the quality of her texts, especially on their Late Latin orthography (pp. lxiii-lxv). Her *Index nominum rerum uerborum selectus*, pp. 446-502 (on the principles of selection see pp. lxvii-lxviii) satisfies the linguist, as he may anticipate, in every respect.

V. Bulhart's and J. Fraipont's edition of *Gregorii Illiberitani quae supersunt* (vol. LXIX, 1967) has in the Introduction a long chapter (pp. ix-111) *De sermone tractatum Origenis* (i.e. of their Latin trans-

lations by Gregory); it is the work of V. Bulhart. Similar to that on the language of Eusebius of Vercelli in Vol. IX (see above), it includes, on pp. l-llii, an alphabetical list of *notiones notabiles*. The *Index uerborum et locutionum* (pp. 416-37), which lists also the *nomina propria*, is as excellent as one expects. — The same volume contains Faustini *Opera* ed. M. Simonetti. It has on pp. 416-37 an *Index nominum uerborum et locutionum*, which unites under one alphabet grammatical and lexical items as well as *nomina propria* — a worthy sequel to Simonetti's index to Rufinus (see above, vol. XX). — There is no word-index to Gregory's *In Canticum Canticatorum* (ed. J. Fraipont) and some minor texts, partly of dubious authorship.

Scriptores "Illyrici" minores (vol. LXXXV, 1972): Asterius ed. S. Gennaro; Dionysius Exiguus, *Praefationes* and other texts ed. Fr. Glorie. Gennaro gives pp. 175-212 an *Index nominum et uerborum notabilium*, and pp. 213-6 an *Index philologicus* to Asterius; both are competent. Glorie provides *Indices nominum et rerum et uerborum selectorum* to Dionysius (pp. 223-66), Trifolius (pp. 299-306) and the *Confessiones* (pp. 313-5); only the one to the *Exempla sanctorum patrum* has not more than one page (p. 291). These *indices* are competent as far as they go, but they are anything but exhaustive; prepositions and other "small" words are sometimes listed at length (*de*, *iuxta*, *post*), but in many other instances only one or two references are given and the remainder is covered by "*passim*".

The edition of Facundus of Hermiane by J. M. Clément and R. Vander Plaetse (vol. XCA, 1974) has, on pp. 465-519, an *Index nominum uerborum et locutionum*; it is drawn up mainly from the material point of theological interest, although the linguistic aspect is not neglected. I shall have to voice some reservations, however, in my forthcoming *Chronique* in "Scriptorium".

Essentially a subject index is also J. Fraipont's *Index uerborum* (pp. 1048-84) in his edition of Fulgentius of Ruspe; it is followed by an *Index theologicus* (including the *nomina propria*) which, with corrections, was compiled from the printed edition Paris 1684.

Much the same is true of the edition by Fr. Glorie of the collection of sermons that goes under the name of Eusebius Gallicanus (vols CI-CIB, 1970-71). In the very full *Index nominum et rerum et uerborum selectorum*, pp. 1111-1293, interest in the subject matter dominates; the linguistic interest comes *longo intervallo* second, and the "*passim*"s in his references abound.

R. E. McNally's edition of *Scriptores Hiberniae minores*, Part I (vol. CVIII B, 1973) has (pp. 272-328) an *Index nominum rerum uerborumque notabilium*, but it is rather awkward to use. He keeps all the

spellings and other peculiarities of the anonymous commentary on the Catholic Epistles in the *codex unicus* (Augiensis CCXXXIII, saec. IX) and those of Ps.-Hilarius on the same texts in MS Naples Vind. lat. 4 (saec. IX) and, for minor texts, those of Clm 6235 (also saec. IX) unchanged, often with no reference to or from the standard form: e.g., *heditas* or *editas* have no reference to *hereditas*, where the word is listed (under the spelling *haereditas*!), and for *ostium* we have to turn to (*h*)*ostium*. More on this index will be said by me in my forthcoming *Chronique* in "Scriptorium".

Something similar might be said about J. F. Kelly's edition of *Scriptores Hibernici minores* (vol. CVIII C, 1974), who edits, also from a *codex unicus* (Vindob. lat. 997, saec. VIII-IX) Gospel commentaries on Luke and John. His *Index nominum rerum et uerborum* (pp. 162-219) is concerned mainly with "Begriffswörtern", but has a number of good remarks also on philological details; there are, however, strange *lacunae*, and not all entries are found where one would look for them; in particular, words are always listed in their standard form, with no reference to their spelling in the MS. Again, I refer to my forthcoming *Chronique* in "Scriptorium".

The language of Defensor's *Liber scintillarum*, ed. by H. M. Rochais (vol. CXVII, 1957) is studied in the Introduction, pp. xix-xxviii, especially Defensor's phonetics; the other aspects of Late Latin grammar are, however, not neglected. The *Index uerborum asceticorum* (pp. 257-307) is, as it declares itself to be, one of subject-words (see, however, my reservations, *Chronique*, "Scriptorium" XIII, 1959, pp. 123-5). — The second part of this volume contains the *Epistulae* of Desiderius, bishop of Cahors, ed. W. Arndt (from *MGH Epist. Merov. et Karolini Aevi* I, 1892), the *Epistulae Austrasiacae* ed. W. Grundlach (from *MGH ibid.*)- and the *Passiones Leudegarii* and related texts ed. B. Krusch (*MGH Scriptores rerum Merovingicarum* V, 1910). The *Index rerum et uerborum*, pp. 673-86, based, like the other indexes to this section, obviously on those of the *MGH* editions, is philologically very good; the *Index nominum* (pp. 652-68) is followed (pp. 669-720) by one of the writers of the letters, Lives, etc., and by one of the persons to whom these texts are dedicated.

Commodian, ed. by I. Martin, and the *Alethia* of Claudius Marius Victorius, ed. by P. F. Hovingh (vol. CXXVIII, 1960), have separate indexes for either author. For Commodian there is (pp. 213-67) an *Index uerborum et locutionum*; Martin gives also, pp. xxv-xxxi of the Introduction, a list of letter-substitutions in the MSS, which is too indiscriminate to be of real use (see my *Chronique*, "Scriptorium" XVI, 1962, p. 233). — Hovingh has on pp. 286-97 an *Index gramma-*

ticus et elocutionis for the *Alethia*, greatly indebted to C. Schenk's in *C.S.E.L.* XVI, 1886, which has to a large extent been taken over. Both indexes are philologically excellent and leave very little to be desired.

Vols. CXXXIII-CXXXIII A (1968) unite a number of texts of the Anglo-Saxon and Hiberno-Northumbrian grammatical tradition: the *Opera omnia* of Tatwine, the collections of *Aenigmata Merovingicae aetatis*, and the anonymous work *De dubiis nominibus*. The editor of the *Ars Tatwini* is M. de Marco; the *Aenigmata* (including those of Tatwine) and *De dubiis nominibus* have been edited by Fr. Glorie. There are separate indexes to each of the three groups.

De Marco's are meagre. In the *Index scriptorum* she lists the grammarians merely as "*passim*", and her *Index uerborum* has only two pages and a half (pp. 833-5); a substitute for the missing linguistic material are the two articles by B. Löfstedt in *Acta Classica*, Cape Town, XV, 1972, pp. 85-94, and *Arctos, Acta Philologica Fennica*, N.S. VII, 1972, pp. 47-65. — Glorie's indexes to the *Aenigmata* are manifold: there is one of the *tituli* of the riddles (pp. 879-91), one of their *initia* (first lines), pp. 893-908, an *Index acrostichorum* (p. 909) and an *Index systematicus* (pp. 911-27), the classification of which (*Deus; creatura: caelum, terra, flora, fauna, homo; opera hominis: cultus corporis, delectamenta, pecunia, officia - artificia - negotia, instrumenta, urbs - locus - aedificia*; many of these are further subdivided) is presented on p. 911; there is finally an *Index nominum et uerborum* (pp. 929-50). On the last-mentioned I shall have a lot to say in my forthcoming *Chronique* in "*Scriptorium*"; my objections are much the same as those to the *indices* of McNally and Kelly in vols. CVIII B and C. Glorie's index suffers from both the inconsistency in arranging the place of entries by the spelling of MSS, with usually no reference to the standard form (e.g. "*scedra* (cf. *excetra*; *hydra*" is listed only under *s*, although it suggests a spelling *chedra* for *hydra*, with prothetic *e* and loss of aspiration; but elsewhere we read "*limpha u. lympha*", "*Pharos u. Farus*", "*pompholux u. famfaluca*") or even an explanation (I would add, e.g., to "*hala*", "*<i.e. ala*", to "*io-sum*" "*<i.e. deorsum*", to "*luligo*" "*<i.e. lol(l)igo*") and from the fact that words added in ordinary brackets (), which one is inclined to take as synonyms, e.g. "*munus* (cf. *praemium*)", are often merely related as notions. — The index to *De dubiis nominibus* is brief but instructive; it lists the word the gender of which is treated as dubious, often with the addition of the meaning as given in the text.

C. Munier's editions of the *Concilia Galliae* a. 314-506 (vol. CXLVIII, 1963) and of the *Concilia Africae* a. 345-525 (vol. CXLIX, 1974) have,

beside *indices nominum*, each an *Index rerum* and one of *Lexica et notabilia* (CXLVIII, pp. 244-54, 255-82; CXLIX, pp. 383-92, 393-425). They are well done, only the "little words" are mostly absent.

Very good are also the *indices* to the *Concilia Galliae* a. 511-695, ed. by C. de Clercq (vol. CXLVIII A, 1963). Beside the *Index nominum* (pp. 353-74) there is an *Index canonisticus* (an excellent subject-index), pp. 337-52, and an *Index uerborum et rerum notabilium, quae in ipsis Actis conciliaribus inueniuntur* (pp. 375-404), which includes such linguistic features as the use of prepositions, *semasiologica* and unusual constructions. The index series is concluded by seven pages (pp. 405-11) of *nomina et uocabula notabilia, quae in introductionibus et adnotationibus inueniuntur*.

It is difficult to evaluate the lexical material of the *Corpus benedictionum pontificalium* indexed by its editor, Dom E. Moeller (vols. CLXII-CLXII B, 1971-73); one has the impression that it is not yet quite complete in every respect. The volumes are paginated separately; there is no *conspectus materiae* in the first two volumes. A section in vol. CLXII B, pp. lvii-lxv is entitled « Structure morphologique et syntaxique et *cursus* des bénédictions », the following section, pp. lxiii-lxv, « Structure morphologique et syntaxique et prose rythmée des bénédictions gallicanes des VII^e et VIII^e siècles ». The same volume, pp. 114-169, has an *Index uerborum* (including proper names) of letters *A* and *B* only; its *lemmata* are arranged in index form in the narrow meaning of the term, nouns by cases and numbers, verbs by tenses, persons, number, moods, etc. It seems very complete, except for the "small" words.

The indexes of *Itineraria et Geographica* by various editors (vols CLXXV-CLXXVI, 1965) are based on those of standard editors and commentators (Franceschini, E. Löfstedt, Geyer, my own to Adamnan, *De locis sanctis in Scriptores Latini Hiberniae* III, 1958, and others.)

The works of two authors do not conform to the pattern here established. Dom Cyril Lambot's revised and augmented re-impression of Dom G. Morins's edition (1934) of the sermons of Caesarius of Arles (vols CIII-CIV, 1953) reproduces, with the necessary changes, the *indices* of the earlier edition; even Morin's pagination, in bold letters, has been added in the text as well as in the *indices*. — The other author is Prudentius, re-edited after Bergman's *C.S.E.L.* edition (LXI, 1926), by M. P. Cunningham (vol. CXXVI, 1966). His Introduction, § 122 (pp. xxix-xxxiii) is an *Index orthographicus*; his *Index rerum notabilium* (pp. 423-30) is a subject index; it contains many *lemmata*, printed in italics, of the type *acclamationes*, *aristeia*, *folklorismus* (*opinioniones populares*), *similitudo*, *translationes*, etc. It is no substitute for

Bergman's *Index uerborum et locutionum*. We also get no *Index nominum*, because there is already a full one in Bergman's edition.

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