

Sch. hat für ihre lateinisch-deutsche Ausgabe den lateinischen Text aus Migne übernommen (PL 196, 1207-1224). Doch wurde die neuere kritische Edition G. Dumeige's (Paris 1955) von ihr beigezogen; manche von deren Lesarten sind in den Fußnoten beigegeben und in der Übersetzung berücksichtigt. Die Übersetzung ist flüssig, ohne auf prinzipielle Genauigkeit zu verzichten. In zahlreichen Fußnoten unter dem deutschen Text werden wertvolle Erklärungen zu einzelnen Begriffen, vor allem Hinweise auf Parallelstellen in anderen Werken Richards und bei anderen mystischen Autoren gegeben. Den Abschluß bildet das Verzeichnis der von Richard benützten Schriftstellen.

Rom.

Adolar ZUMKELLER, OSA.

Adalbero KUNZELMANN, O.S.A., *Geschichte der deutschen Augustiner-Eremiten, Erster Teil: Das dreizehnte Jahrhundert.* (Cassiciacum, Band XXVI). Würzburg, Augustinus-Verlag, 1969, xii und 275 Seiten.

Since Dr. Winfried Hümpfner published in 1930 his sketch of the Augustinians in Germanic regions, no work had appeared to supplant it, even though many useful monographs have appeared. Now we salute with joy this first volume projected by Hümpfner's worthy follower, Dr. Adalbero Kunzelmann. He gives us here a scientific work of high value, which is at the same time a labor of love for his church and his order. Though specialists in the thirteenth century may have here and there objections to make, we are convinced that this work will exist for a long time as the best treatment of a complicated and most interesting subject. The author conducts us skilfully though the formation of the Augustinians into a mendicant order in the thirteenth century, which culminated in the «Grand Union» of April 9, 1256. He then shows how the Augustinians, who had already possessed several houses in the north, chiefly through the Hermits of Tuscany, rapidly spread both by the incorporation of various houses of the Williamites and by new foundations of their own. The difficult problem of the first priors provincial for the (at first) undivided German province is well treated, and the contribution made by each to the spread and anchoring of the order is clearly presented. The author is a critical historian who gives us a well-balanced handling of the not always simple problems encountered on the way. He is no respecter of persons, but never falls into an unworthy manner of handling controversial problems. Since he is an excellent latinist, he penetrates correctly into the sometimes difficult language of the sources, predominantly in that tongue. And most welcome are his long citations from documents and his literal repetition of many regesta, especially when they refer to now lost originals. A feature worthy of special compliment is the immense bibliography, which the author has mastered and which he abundantly quotes. It is

regrettable, however, that this volume has no general bibliography, even though the reliable index of names at the end of the volume diminishes this difficulty somewhat for the reader. The reviewer is particularly interested in the monasteries in Austrian territories here treated, and finds to his delight that their treatment is excellent. Certain names, such as Guido Salanus or di Stagia, Inzelerius of Budua, etc. receive here a better treatment than in any other places known to us. The author is generous in quoting all opinions which refer to the questions treated by him, even though he usually cites his own well-weighed opinion, giving his reasons therefor. Hence, we salute with joy this worthy first volume of the history of the Germanic Augustinians, with the hopeful prayer that God will enable the author to complete this important work.

Through no fault of the author or publishers, the very latest bibliography on several important questions could not be treated. For the book appeared originally in the form of two long articles in these pages of *AUGUSTINIANA*, and so had to be sent to press fairly long before their publication. And in the months which intervened between the completion of each article and its publication, several important studies appeared, for example, the study on poverty in the Augustinian order (first part) by Mathes in *Analecta Augustiniana*. Although the two indices, for places and names, are very well done, the reader will surely miss a subject index, which would guide him at once to many themes well treated in the book but which are not found as yet in the indices, e.g., the *Codex Thomaeus*, or the various grades in the studies of mediaeval Augustinians. He should like therefore to suggest that the final volume include a general index of subjects for the complete work as well as a complete bibliography, so that readers can rapidly located many of the scientific and bibliographical treasures which otherwise have to be looked for with a certain loss of time. The statement on page 9 that the Vandals in Africa directed their persecutions particularly against monks and nuns has to be corrected by the latest studies, which indicate that bishops and priests, rather than monks and nuns, were the chief object of such persecutions. And is there not a discordance in the treatments of «Hervordia» on pages 114 note 359 and 201, note 661? Perhaps a list of provincials could be included in the final volume, along with an appendix of corrigenda — naturally under the assumption that the author, who reveals himself here as a man of sound critical judgment — finds such suggestions acceptable.

It will be clear that this reviewer's judgment is most favorable to this volume. With pleasure he expresses here his admiration and gratitude to the author who has made such a great step forward in the study of an important and interesting subject.

Augustinerkonvent, Wien.

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