

One reads with profit of the difficulties with the Saxon reform congregation (e.g. 37) and of the privileges given to the provincial of the province of Cologne in 1384 and 1391, which are strikingly similar to those given to the provincial of Bavaria at this time, Leonhard of Villach or of Carinthia (194 and 199). A few trifles may be here mentioned for correction : Mechelen is *not* the capital of the province of Antwerp (83); the title words of pp. 75 and 125 should be Löwen and Maastricht, instead of Lüttich and Enghien. The name Wichwael is not found in the index, but is found in the text along with the varying form Michwael. The indices are however usually very reliable.

At the end of this useful volume, the author admits that the picture of the province consists of some elements which are edifying and of others which give less pleasure to an historian of the same order. Yet he states — we believe with objective justification — that the overall picture of the province of Cologne is one of which the order can well be proud. The false statement that the vast majority of German Augustinians went over to Luther is factually contradicted by the list of Augustinian monasteries of this province which yielded only to the force of arms or to the overpowering intervention of the state to give up their heritage — and even then in many cases yielded only for a time, and then began the task of rebuilding.

We now await with supreme interest the 5th volume of this history, with the story of the Saxon «reform» congregation, usually confused by uninformed historians with the Augustinian order in Germany. But now that we have these excellent volumes of Dr. Kunzelmann, such an ignorance will remain inexcusable.

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Benigno A. L. VAN LUIJK, *Le monde augustinien du XIII^e au XIX^e siècle*. Assen, VanGorcum & Comp., 1972, 72 pp. et 11 cartes.

For the study of the history of the religious orders a historical atlas is indispensable. For the Augustinian Hermits such an atlas has recently been compiled by Benigno van Luijk O.S.A., who already has many writings on the history of the order to his name. In 1973 he produced, at the *Augustijns Historisch Instituut* of Heverlee, a substantial work in which he threw light on the reform movements in the augustinian order up to the French Revolution.

The atlas provides a historical survey of the establishment and development of the order with considerable attention paid to the observance-congregation, a general bibliography and maps of the provinces divided according to assistancies. The history of six centuries is concerned here, from 1200 to 1800. It is a pity that the compiler did not include the nineteenth century in his work. He could then have shown the enormous decline of the order under the influence of the

upheavels caused by the French Revolution, and the revival which took place towards the end of the nineteenth century.

Following the geographical surveys come alphabetical tables with the names of the convents and the year of their establishment. Finally an alphabetical list of the different provinces and congregations with the year of establishment and, where relevant, abolition.

The whole work is very nicely produced. Publication was made possible by a subsidy from the Dutch organisation for pure scientific research. The atlas can be seen as a supplement to the work of Augustinus Lubin O.E.S.A., geographer to the French king, who produced a work in 1659 entitled *Orbis Augustinianus*, of which a reprint was produced in 1972 by the *Augustijns Historisch Instituut* at Heverlee.

M. SCHRAMA O.S.A.

Odir J. DIAS, *I registri dei Priori Generali O.S.M. dal 1285-1625*. (Archiva Ordinis Servorum, subsidia 3.) Roma, Archivum Generale Ordinis Servorum, 1970, 430 pp.

This volume presents the content of the Registers of the Priors General of the Servite Order from 1285 until 1625, that is to say, of those Registers that have come down to the present day. The registers presented here belong to what is known as the *Florentine* series, so named because the twenty-seven codices of which it is today composed, came from the convent of the ss. *Annunziata*, Florence.

In an introductory part the registers of the Florentine series as a whole are presented. A very useful table is to be found on pp. 21-23, giving the names of the forty-eight Priors General from 1249 until 1625, the years of their terms of office, the dates of the registers in which their acts are to be found, and a reference to acts preserved outside of the registers, which are collected in an appendix to this volume.

The principal part of the work consists in a presentation of the content of each of the aforementioned registers. Firstly, along with the dates and title of the register, some biographical notes of the Prior General in question are given. When possible, the dates and circumstances of the beginning and the end of each particular generalate are indicated, as also the important commissions the General had held in the Order, some of the more striking facts of his term of office, and the date of his death. This is followed by an exhaustive description of the codices, indicating also any existing editions of some one or other register, and the studies in which it has been especially cited. In describing the content of the register, an effort has been made to outline the principal elements of every act or group of acts, and to specify, where the text will allow it, the author, the addressee, the issue at stake, the place and date.