

remplie cette fonction pendant dix-huit mois, il mourut, lui aussi, à Vienne en nov. 1358. Une biographie succincte, aussi qu'une liste d'ouvrages concernant G. de R., son influence et l'histoire des augustins se trouvent dans la préface (*opera consultanda*, p. XIII-XVI). Le registre de la correspondance du généralat de G. a été tenu par plusieurs secrétaires. On peut distinguer sept mains différentes. Chacun des secrétaires avait une orthographe caractéristique, que l'éditeur a maintenue. Dans l'apparat il signale où commence une autre main. Il a respecté également l'interponction de l'original, parfois complétée pour faciliter l'interprétation de certains passages difficiles. Le corps de l'ouvrage forment les deux parties du registre, numérotés de 1 à 739. Les notes marginales — additions et corrections — ont été placées dans l'apparat. Le volume est muni d'une table de citations bibliques, et d'une table générale, détaillée et soigneusement élaborée, des matières et des noms, où certains termes sautent aux yeux, p.e. *absolutio*, *apostata*, *bibliotheca*, *capitulum*, *constitutiones*, *fratres conversi*, *delicta*, *(in)oboedientia*, *itinera*, *prior*, *studia*, *venditio*.

Ces registres reflètent la situation de l'Europe ravagée par la Grande Peste, dont la population avait été décimée. Par ses directives, décisions et exhortations Grégoire essayait de restaurer la discipline monastique et la vie communautaire et d'inspirer la vie religieuse de son ordre qui avait perdu plus de trois mille de ses membres. Il soulignait spécialement l'observance de la pauvreté, de l'office divin et du jeûne, et stimulait les études. Très souvent on retrouve ces mêmes thèmes dans ses lettres, surtout dans celles adressées aux couvents d'Italie.

Dans la préface, en latin, l'éditeur expose clairement son travail. Cette édition soignée des registres de G. de R. n'est pas seulement d'un grand intérêt pour l'histoire des augustins; elle l'est également pour l'histoire de l'Eglise ainsi que pour l'histoire culturelle de l'Europe du XIV^e siècle, et de différents pays. Nous félicitons le p. De Meijer d'avoir édité ce premier volume des «*Fontes historiae ordinis sancti Augustini*». Que d'autres volumes de cette qualité poursuivent bientôt cette série.

Martijn SCHRAMA O.S.A.

Gabrielis Biel Collectorium circa quattuor libros Sententiarum. Libri quarti pars secunda (d. 15-22). Ausp. H. RÜCKERT†, ed. W. WERBECK et U. HOFMANN, coll. M. ELZE et R. STEIGER. Tübingen. J.C.B. Mohr, 1977, xx-624 pp., DM 355.

With a regularity worthy of admiration three volumes of the text-critical edition of Biel's *Collectorium* have now appeared: I in 1973 (reviewed in *Augustiniana* 24 (1974), 213-215); IV, 1 in 1975 (reviewed in *Augustiniana* 25 (1975), 186-188); IV, 2 in 1977. Like the previous editions this one too has been excellently prepared, and

great care has been given to the printing and to the critical apparatus. This volume contains that part of the *Collectorium* on which Biel was working up until the time of his death on the 7th of December, 1495. He was actually still working on the fifth sacrament, the anointing of the sick (d. 23). The original editor, Biel's pupil and confrere Wendelin Steinbach, mentions in a postscript that Biel himself had certain reservations about the publication of this work of his and that Steinbach had to assure him that he would see that the whole work was published with great care: «*Praeter ac contra voluntatem suam opus illud (ad plurimum rogatum) ecclesiae destinatum est. Siquidem crebris vicibus, dum in humanis adhuc ageret, immo etiam cum iam agoni appropinquaret, instantius ac instantissime (prout potuit et debuit) pariter et adiuravit, ne eo inscio et ignorante Scriptum seu Collectorium istud (furtive impressorum characterisatione multiplicandum) in mundum universum ire faciam, nisi eo per me lecto, viso et reviso videatur eius publicatio ecclesiae et eius membris theologicam veritatem adamantibus non obesse, sed prodesse*». (p. 624). In fact, six years elapsed between Biel's death and the first edition of the first part of the *Collectorium*.

In IV, 1 Biel had spoken of the sacraments of baptism, confirmation and the eucharist, and in d. 14 he had been concerned with the sacrament of penance in general. In IV, 2 he considers penance with reference to a wide range of particular cases. And because human sinfulness always has an effect on others, this part at the same time forms a mirror of social relationships, a social ethic, and it is of importance for the history of economics. The following are some examples of the subjects treated: the payment of restitution, booty taken in war, the master-servant relationship, taxation, bribery, legal assistance pro deo, prebends, forgery, counterfeit money, devaluation, commercial fraud, banking, interest, the profits of prostitution, playing for money (e.g. the question whether clerics were forbidden to play chess; it seems that Biel's principal objection was the length of time taken to finish a game!), superannuation, punishment through negligence, insults, backbiting, rape, the commandments of the church, alms, the problem of the mendicants, *potestas clavis*, the confessional secret, fasting.

Related to the last mentioned there is the casus whether the head of the family or the inn-keeper sins if during Lent he serves everyone simply with the same amount of food. (p. 412-413, d. 16, q. 2, dub. 6). To this Steinbach appears to have added a survey of opinion (p. 425-431) in which answers to the problem are provided by C. Summenhart, A. Proles O.E.S.A., M. Plantsch, Steinbach himself, C. Ebinger, M. Uranius, C. Vesseler, and by the theological faculty of Mainz (5th October, 1495). For the readers of *Augustiniana* it is to be mentioned that in dealing with *correctio fraterna* (p. 592) Biel refers to his *Expositio canonis missae*, lect. 74 (III, p. 235) where he quotes the *Rule of Augustine*.

Even though IV, d. 15 exists in manuscript (Trier, Stadtsbibliothek Ms 8° 971 (929) coming from the Gervasius-Germanus monastery that was at one time a residence of the congregation of Windesheim), this manuscript *U* is identical with the printed edition *T* (Tübingen, 1501). The text-critical edition is based on *T*. *U* has the same mistakes as *T*, which has led scholars to the conclusion that *T* was followed by *U*.

D. 15, q. 9 had already been published separately c. 1516 as *De potestate et utilitate monetarum* (Oppenheim, J. Köbel) and is also dependent on *T*. This fragment was reprinted several more times: Nuremberg, 1542; Cologne, 1574; Lyons, 1605; Turin, 1609; an English translation was published by R. Burke, Philadelphia-London, 1930.

Wendelin Steinbach († 1519) himself put together a *Supplementum in Gabrielis Biel librum quartum Collectorii* which was published by his pupil, Gallus Muller, Paris, 1521, and reprinted Brixen, 1574. Steinbach spoke of the *Supplementum* even as early as 1504.

When one considers that the printing of the *Collectorium* was begun in 1501, that it was published in parts by Jacobus Pfortzen in Basel and completed by 1508, may we perhaps expect that the text-critical edition may follow suite and reach its completion within a span of seven years.

Martijn SCHRAMA O.S.A.