

possible with the total photographic reproduction of the two manuscripts, while in this edition only some images are offered as examples. The book is useful for those involved in missionary and European penetration in Southeast Asia during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The English translation of the manuscripts—well analyzed and contextualized in this critical edition—will make the two texts accessible to a wide audience of researchers. This is highly recommended reading for all interested in this field of study.

Arianna Magnani, *Kore University of Enna*

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Acta Conventus Neo-Latini Albasitensis: Proceedings of the Seventeenth International Congress of Neo-Latin Studies (Albacete 2018).

Florian Schaffner and María Teresa Santamaría Hernández, eds.

Acta Conventus Neo-Latini 17. Leiden: Brill, 2020. xxxiv + 704 pp. \$199.

Proceedings of the triannual Congress of the International Association of Neo-Latin Studies give an overview and state of the arts in this field that pervades all aspects of early modern culture. Many literary texts, but also scholarly and scientific treatises, were written in Latin. Texts in the vernacular were translated into Latin to get a broader international readership. The other way around, Latin texts were translated into vernaculars for other readers. This ubiquity makes Neo-Latin culture important, and the proceeding of the congresses of the association worth reading.

In this volume, fifty-four lectures and papers are collected, too many to mention even the names of the contributors. Inherently, the subjects and approaches are multifarious. Yet, some lines can be drawn and trends sketched. Of course, several articles deal with philology (“Apuntes sobre la transmisión textual de la versión Latina de la *Politica* de Leonardo Bruni”), literary texts or literary phenomena such as intertextuality (“Seven Types of Intertextuality”), narratology (“Autor/Erzähler und Fiktion im neulateinischen Roman”), and semantics. Some authors engage in reception studies or the classical tradition, but less so than in the past: the focus has shifted from the reception of certain authors or genres to commentaries and their functions.

Such a functionalist approach features in several contributions, such as the function of the praise of cities to criticize society (“Städte lob und Zeitkritik”) or the function of a book for another Renaissance (“La *Compendiosa Historia Hispanica* (1470) come fuente en el primer Renacimiento castellano”). Another way of dealing with early modern Latin texts is mirrored in translations: the transmission across languages and countries. The aspect of transnationality is also reflected in traveling scholars and circulating texts, such as the years of the Dutch scholar Bonaventura Vulcanius in Spain. The current attention on ecology is reflected in one of the keynotes (“Petra e la natura”) and

four articles that deal with nature. Most contributions are of a high quality and contribute to our understanding of Neo-Latin studies.

What is missed in this volume is a chapter on digital Neo-Latin studies, an absence that makes clear that this developing branch still has to establish a more fixed position in the scholarly world. On the other hand, it is telling that only one contribution is written in Latin itself. The language and the literary production are kept alive more by studies and translations than by speakers—the tradition of writing and speaking Latin has diminished. In any case, the language and literature of Neo-Latin are kept alive, in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish, the languages of the IANLS. The volume is well edited and nicely typeset. The times are favorable for Neo-Latin studies: at least three journals deal exclusively with Neo-Latin; over the last few years a handbook, a companion, and an encyclopedia have appeared; and that's not to mention the older but still valuable and monumental *Companion to Neo-Latin Studies* by Jozef IJsewijn and Dirk Sacré. Every early modern scholar now has access to the rich Neo-Latin world.

Jan Bloemendal, *Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences /
Ruhr-Universität Bochum*
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Poeti latini del Cinquecento. Giovanni Parenti.

Ed. Massimo Danzi. 2 vols. Clavis 11. Pisa: Edizioni della Normale, 2020. xxxvi + 1,358 pp. €80.

Giovanni Parenti (1947–2000)—the editor of and the mind behind the anthology *Poeti latini del Cinquecento*—worked for more than two decades to collect, study, philologically edit, comment upon, and translate a wide-ranging corpus of poetical works written in Latin by Italian authors during the sixteenth century. His sudden death in January 2000 prevented him from completing his project and seeing it published. From 1978—when the editorial plan was drafted—until his death, Parenti had the chance to devote his time only to fewer than half of the authors he wanted to anthologize. The scholarly contribution and the erudite findings that his work (albeit partial) carried with it called for almost unprecedented measures to bring it to light. It was thanks to the prolonged and commendable efforts of Massimo Danzi, who—backed by the Istituto Nazionale di Studi sul Rinascimento (and on the footsteps of the revising work already done by Domenico De Robertis and Giuliano Tanturli)—reviewed and edited Parenti's manuscript and brought it to life. The two volumes of *Poeti latini del Cinquecento* represent the pinnacle of both Parenti's academic efforts and Danzi's scholarly and editorial ones.

This anthology collects a rich corpus of Latin verse by various sixteenth-century Italian authors. It includes more than 5,400 lines, taken from the works of sixteen poets (Guido Postumo Silvestri, Pierio Valeriano, Iacopo Sadoletto, Francesco Maria