errors of any importance. On page 173, a portion of note 8 for the preface to the English edition has been dropped. On page 106, a key date is misprinted; instead of 1623, it should read 1634.

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Discours viatiques de Paris à rome et de Rome à Naples et Sicile (1588-1589).

Edition critique, introduction et notes de Luigi Monga. Biblioteca del viaggio in Italia, No. 15. Geneva: Slatkine, 1983. 328 pp. Fr.S. 50.

This volume brings to print for the first time the travel journal of an anonymous Frenchman who, in 1588-89, leaves Paris for a grand tour of Italy. The only surviving manuscript of the journal (MS 222 R 424 of the Bibliothèque Méjanes of Aix-en-Provence) has been diligently and carefully transcribed and edited; the printed text retains the orthographic peculiarities of the original (without, however, encumbering the reading), and clearly shows the necessary editorial intrusions into the original text with appropriate symbols or with a footnote. The text is prefaced by a concise introduction (pp. 9-40) which manages to give a brief description of the political circumstances which permitted a Frenchman to undertake such a leisurely journey in Spanish-dominated Italy (pp. 9-13), a resumé of the voyage (pp. 13-24), a plausible description of the author (pp. 24-32), a short linguistic analysis of the text (pp. 32-38), and the obligatory explanation of transcription standards followed by the editor (pp. 39-40).

The travel journal is divisible into two major sections. The first describes the voyage from Paris to Rome. Its entries are usually jotted down on a daily basis, in the hurried and direct style of evening recollections of the day's activities. The second section describes the voyage from Rome to Sicily, Malta, and then back up the peninsula to Naples, Rome, Ancona and Rimini. In this section there are large time gaps between entries, and as a result the activities for entire days (or even weeks) are sometimes described in a few concise words or well formed phrases. It seems that as the traveller immerses himself into Italy and as the novelty of the voyage fades away he is not as concerned with recording his immediate (or daily) experiences, but instead lets time slip by and then tries to recapture it at a distance.

This is not the only noticeable change in the traveller. As Professor Monga keenly observes, the Frenchman becomes progressively more Italianate. His handwriting becomes less angular and more cursive, so much so that after Rome "le caractère anguleux de l'écriture bâtarde a presque complètement disparu, l'orthographe a décidément acquis un caractère plus 'italianisé'" (p. 17). This may in fact be directly related to the manner in which the entries are now made, that is, in a more leisurely and consciously literate fashion. The vocabulary as well begins to reflect a greater amount of Italian influence, be it in grammatical structures (the use of certain Italian suffixes, such as -issime, for example), or in vocabulary (especially technical terms relating to art; cf. pp. 34-35). Also, after his arrival in Rome, the traveller seems to visit the sights and make his journal entries with at least one travel-book at hand, which Professor Monga identifies as Leandro

Alberti's *Descrittione di tutta Italia* (p. 17).

Although the traveller remains anonymous, Professor Monga is able to draw a fairly distinctive sketch of the man basing himself on information gleaned from the journal itself (pp. 24-32). The Frenchman is young and daring; he does not always follow the safest route or means of travel. He is sentimentally unattached; and although he derides his friends' sighs at having to leave their girls behind in Paris, he is not averse to Italian beauties (as the intuitive reader will discover). Learned references to the ancients and to ancient history reflect a solid classical education. His religious attitude is typical of a mid-sixteenth-century Roman Catholic; respectful and pietistic, with careful attendance at Mass and awe-full regard for relics. He is also wealthy; although traveling with several servants and residing in the better hotels, he never indicates in his journal any concern for finances. And if he is not, he certainly seems to give the appearance of being fairly highly placed; the Grand Master of the Knights of Malta, for example, refuses to believe that the youth is not on a secret diplomatic mission and treats him accordingly.

After the introduction (pp. 9-40) and the text (pp. 45-180), Professor Monga has included extensive explanatory notes for references made by the author (pp. 184-277). There is a glossary of terms (pp. 281-298) which will be useful to historians of language; as Professor Monga points out, the journal contains "plusieurs mots et expressions dont l'existence n'était pas attestée, jusqu'ici, avant 1588" (p. 38). The bibliography of rare or not well known sources dealing with voyages in France and Italy (pp. 301-309), as well as the index of proper names to be found in the journal (pp. 313-318) are extremely useful to scholarship in this field. Lastly, two charming maps chart the geographical voyage through Northern and Southern Italy, clearly indicating both the "aller et retour" routes used by the author (pp. 322-325).

As a whole, the edition is laudable both for its scholarly precision as for the material it brings into the forum of scholarly inquiry. Travel journals, especially those with such a thorough scholarly apparatus, are an invaluable source of information into the mentality and reality of the world they seek to capture.

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