(p. 15). Seraient retenus dans le langage poétique de Marot, l'épiphonème, la *variatio metrica* et l'*enumeratio*, cette dernière étant particulièrement importante chez Marot qui l'emploierait d'une manière toute personnelle, dans la description de phénomènes auditifs ou visuels (p. 16). Soulignons au passage l'emploi de cette figure dans les très belles pages de la fin du *Voyage de Venise*, pages où la langue de Marot se rapproche de celle d'un Molinet.

Du point de vue du rythme, G. Trisolini énumère les préférences strophiques de Marot (p. 16-20) et remarque quelque nouveauté stylistique du *Voyage de Venise* par rapport au *Voyage de Gênes*, l'utilisation de l'alexandrin et de la strophe de treize vers. Quant à la rime, là encore Marot "renonce le plus souvent à suivre ces modes" de rhétoriciens dont on a dit, le plus souvent à tort, le plus grand mal.

Enfin, on ne peut que se réjouir de la publication d'oeuvres de la pré-Renaissance. Leur lecture attentive permettra peut-être de jeter quelque lumière sur un espace culturel encore connu de façon trop monolithique. Il sera intéressant de chercher à découvrir ce qui, de l'histoire, passe dans le texte, et du texte passe à l'histoire.

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Jean-Claude Margolin. *Neuf Années de Bibliographie Érasmiennne (1962-1970)*. Paris: Librairie J. Vrim, and Toronto and Buffalo: University of Toronto Press, 1977. Pp. xii, 850. \$75.00

Jean-Claude Margolin's *Neuf Années de Bibliographie Érasmiennne* is a continuation of his previous *Douze Années* (1963) and *Quatorze Années* (1969) down to the year 1970, which includes the perhaps excessive production of texts and studies during the Erasmus quincennial year. It will be just as indispensable as the two earlier books for any serious student of Erasmus, and there can be no higher commendation than to say that it is as good as they were, and perhaps, if possible, a bit better. Perhaps Dr. Margolin can think of some improvements that should be made, but I certainly cannot, and we can only hope that he continues for many years yet with this valuable series.

He has in this volume made two changes in organization: "la suppression est celle du table-dépliant qui figurait à la fin de (*Douze Années*) et de (*Quatorze Années*), avec ses indications chiffrées; l'innovation, celle d'un index des noms propres figurant dans les notices." The innovation comprehends names of places as well as of persons, and so is extraordinarily valuable in many approaches to Erasmus studies: one can find through it references to his students, friends, enemies, translators, editors, reviewers of books about him, places that were important to him, and places where he is now particularly important.

As in the two earlier books, the bibliography itself is divided by years of publication, each subdivided into sections for Erasmus texts and studies of Erasmus, the whole list consecutively numbered from 1 to 1996. All but the most insignificant entries have expository notes, virtual abstracts of the books and articles listed.

Perhaps unfortunately, Dr. Margolin has decided to keep his notes more informative than critical. "La tendance à rendre les notices de plus en plus analytiques (sans m'interdire absolument toute remarque critique) a été accentuée," he tells us: "d'où une certaine longueur de plusieurs d'entre elles." His knowledge of the subject and his critical judgement are well known as worthy of respect, and I for one would have preferred to see him follow the example of the *Adagia*, and devote more rather than less space to evaluation. However, he does list reviews for the books included, and a very wide listing it is too, drawn like the bibliography from something over five hundred periodical publications.

There can be no question about the thoroughness of the bibliography; if anything has been missed, which I doubt, it must be very unimportant.

Given such thoroughness, the next most important thing is indexing. As might be expected, the indexes are complete and well suited to a variety of uses. There is an alphabetical list of periodicals with the abbreviations used. The index of authors includes editors, translators, illustrators, and reviewers. The "Index des noms de lieux et de personnes contenus dans les notices," as I have said, is an innovation and a valuable one. There is an "Index thématique," the usefulness of which cannot be exaggerated: more than twenty pages of information from "abstinence alimentaire" at the beginning to "zwingliens" at the end, a remarkable guide to what has been studied and what needs to be studied.

Following these are indexes of works of Erasmus that have figured in the nine-year bibliography, and of the works translated — into nineteen different languages — between 1962 and 1970. It is fascinating to note that no fewer than sixteen languages received translations of the *Moriae Encomium* during that time, some of them in more than one version, while both the United States and the Soviet Union got new translations of the *Querela Pacis*.

Finally there are supplements to fill out the last two years of the previous bibliography, to include lately-noticed or rather late-published reviews, and to complete what little was missing in the main 1962-1970 list itself.

The main list is incidentally even more valuable in its analyses of the many composite volumes and proceedings that resulted from the centennial year (or years). No library can buy everything, and no scholar can attend all the conferences that occur on such an occasion. Yet as we all know, important papers are given at regional meetings of one kind or another, with interpretations and information we cannot afford to miss. *Neuf Années* makes all that was said and written available to us all.

As a final check on the book I looked up a study of Erasmus that I read when it was published and considered unnecessary and superficial. Dr. Margolin, sure enough, has given a clear and unbiased abstract of it, and has added what I had hoped to see: "Ce travail comporte de très nombreuses erreurs et de graves insuffisances." Quite right. No such charge can be made against *Neuf Années*. Despite the uncomfortably high price, the most recent volume of Dr. Margolin's Erasmus bibliography is a book worth having, and no university library at least should be without it.

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