Josep Lluís Martos’s edition of the Psalteri of Joan Roís de Corella makes this text available in a twenty-first century edition, replacing older editions from 1928, 1985. Martos’s introduction is meticulous. He begins with a careful description of the Venice edition of the text and the vagaries undergone by its various copies. He then moves to discussing the manuscript version and an eighteenth-century copy of it in a study of lost literature. An interesting comparison between the wording of various versions of the Psalter, comparing the Venice Hertczog edition (Biblioteca de Catalunya), with the Universitat de València, Biblioteca Històrica (MS 664), as well as the Arxiu Capitular, València (MS 106), and the incunable in the Bibliothèque Mazarine, Paris (INC 1228) exemplifies the relationship between these various texts. This section of the introduction makes a valuable contribution to scholarship on medieval translation but also on interpretation of the Bible in the period.

By addressing why Roís de Corella chose to translate the Psalter. It proves interesting to note that he seeks to subtly ‘Christianize’ the Psalms but also that he is providing a devotional book for individual use rather than a liturgical book. His intention is revealed particularly in the way he adds the Trinitarian doxology to each Psalm. Martos considers it probable, therefore, that Roís de Corella prepared his text especially for the converso population.

Martos sets his critical edition in the context of other re-editions of Roís de Corella’s works, such as Lola Badia’s new edition of the Plant de la reyna Ècuba or Tomàs Martínez’s of the Triunfo de les dones, or his own previous edition of Roís de Corella’s mythological prose. With regard to existing editions of the Psalteri, Martos shows how little fit for purpose they are. The edition by Octavi Viader i Margarit uses a semi-facsimile typography whilst the 1985 edition by Antoní López i Vicent Ribes
takes a very different approach to editing the text. The editors modernize the text with the aim of making it accessible to readers. However, Martos points to various unfortunate transcription errors and inconsistencies, which mean that a more scholarly edition is required. The López and Ribes edition, additionally, is no longer in print. Both editions are superseded by this one which has a robust scholarly apparatus and a consistent approach to transcription.

 Particularly useful to scholars of translation are the comments on Roís de Corella’s approach to translation. The edition of the Psalms itself also contains many pertinent comments on Roís de Corella’s translation style. Such as his use of periphrasis with the gerund (see, for example, Psalm 123).

 Martos’s edition of the Psalter includes commentary on the translation options available to Roís de Corella as well as pointing to where and how he chooses Latinate lexis. The edition will prove extremely valuable not only to Corella scholars but more widely to those engaged in study of religious literature of the late fifteenth and early sixteenth century as this edition provides a perfect resource for addressing how different authors translate Psalm texts into the vernacular. The glossary which ends this edition is a useful feature of the edition. It not only indicates in which Psalms particular terms appear but provides a definition of them.

 This little edition will be a valuable addition to the shelves of those engaged in study of religious literature in medieval Spain, of those dedicated to study of the writers of fifteenth-century Valencia, but also of those whose work centres on the study of translation and its techniques at the turn of the sixteenth century.

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 Aquest volum dins de la col·lecció del Grup d’Estudi de la Literatura del vuit-cents recull una sèrie d’assajos presentats en les jornades internacionals, convocades pel mateix grup i celebrades en 2007, sota el títol: «Pensament i literatura en l’època