

order from the first inventory of 1273 to the 18th century, this section examines everything from the frescoes, coats of arms, portraits, altarpieces, to the majolica pieces of the pharmacy.

Related to the art collection, there follow brief sections examining bequests, acquisitions and suppressions (pp. 119-25), the Martini Gallery (pp. 127-28), as well as a comprehensive index of works of art (pp. 131-92). These are further supplemented by a brief chronology of the hospital's history (pp. 193-98), an extensive appendix containing all documents consulted and pertinent to the research, in both Latin and Italian, (pp. 201-49), and a chronological bibliography of all related studies.

This volume provides valuable information regarding the relationship between benevolent institutions and the arts by means of sound archival research and abundant documentation. This latter aspect is in the form of numerous photographs of the works of art, architectural designs and maps which also render the volume attractive to the eye.

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Clark, Mary and Raymond Refaüssé, eds. *Directory of Historic Dublin Guilds*. Dublin: Dublin Public Libraries, 1993. 65 pp., 8 b/w illustrations. ISBN 0-94684-1438 hardback, price IR 10-94 p.; 0-94684-112x paperback, price IR 5-95 p.

The tragic loss of many Dublin guild records in 1922 when the Public Record Office of Ireland was gutted with fire has undoubtedly hampered scholarship on the fascinating subject of Dublin's guild system. As the editors maintain in the foreword, this book seeks once again to stimulate interest in the study of Dublin's guilds by providing an introduction to their history and surviving sources. This book has therefore much to offer, even to those already familiar with the subject.

The history of Dublin guilds spans over 600 years, from the guild system's charter of inception in 1162 to 1841 when the

system was finally abolished. The editors treat each of the 38 trade, religious, and military guilds that existed during this period separately. Together with the name of the guild's patron saint, an illustration of the guild's shield at the head of each entry, and a short history of each guild, the editors have endeavored to provide a bibliography of as many primary sources concerning the guild as they could find, including surviving records, transcripts and artifacts as well as records that were known to have been destroyed in 1922. Six appendices adjoin the guild list, adding information on the common council, the medieval Corpus Christi pageant, Dublin street names, and locations of various guildhalls. Two of the six are intended to aid the researcher in finding primary sources, giving the address of institutions that house guild records or artifacts as well as a long list of guild records and artifacts that the editors have been unable to locate from Henry Guinness' list of 1922.¹ Finally, a bibliography of secondary sources completes the book.

Medieval scholars will soon realize that few medieval records survive even for organizations as old as the Merchant's Guild (founded ca. 1192) whose sole witness before 1438 is the Dublin Guild Merchant Roll, recently edited by Philomena Connolly and Geoffrey Martin.² Of special interest, however, is the importance Clark and Refaüssé place on the medieval Corpus Christi pageant which began sometime at the end of the fifteenth century and ended around 1570. Given what we know of the guild organization at York for their yearly pageant, future scholarship on Dublin's pageant is sure to draw some interesting parallels.

Though readers may want to supplement Clark and Refaüssé's short histories with a work like John Webb's *The Guilds Of Dublin* (Dublin, 1929; rpt 1970), this book's real value is in its bibliography and location of primary sources, a welcome aid for

¹Henry S. Guinness. "Dublin Trade Guilds." *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* 52 (1922): 143-63.

²See the review in *Confraternitas* 4:1 (1993): 25-26.

those used to pouring through the voluminous *Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin*.

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Fanti, Mario, ed. *Gli archivi delle istituzioni di carità e assistenza attive in Bologna nel Medioevo e nell'età moderna*. Atti del 4.o colloquio "Forme e soggetti dell'intervento assistenziale in una città d'antico regime," Bologna 20-21 gennaio 1984. Vol. 1. Bologna: Istituto per la storia di Bologna, 1984. 155 pp.

The volume opens with a brief but important listing of specific *fondi* of confraternity materials given according to their current location (pp. 9-12). Thus, for example, we read that in the Fondo Demaniale at the Archivio di Stato di Bologna are to be found the documents of the Compagnia del Buon Gesù and nine other confraternities. The four following chapters continue with similar essential information, grouping it according to types of institutions and providing not only very precise collocation indications but also a brief history of each organization.

Thus chapter 1 "Hospices for pilgrims, travellers and the infirm" provides historical and archival information on the confraternities and hospices of S. Maria della Vita and twelve other such organizations (pp. 15-53). The second chapter, dealing with orphanages for both boys and girls, covers ten such organizations (pp. 55-87). The third chapter lists seven hospices and homes for the indigent, the aged, and poor priests (pp. 89-112). And the fourth gathers six other various benevolent institutions (pp. 113-144). Four different indices (organizations, institutions, families, and a general index) complete the volume.

This is a fundamental and indispensable volume for the study of the confraternal movement in Bologna since most, if not all