Following the reports on the Federal Republic of Germany (*Nuncius* I, 2 [1986]: 111-137), on the United Kingdom (*Nuncius* III, 1 [1988]: 177-188), on Switzerland (*Nuncius* III, 2 [1988]: 209-225), on Canada (*Nuncius* IV, 1 [1989]: 165-176), and on Australia (*Nuncius*, VI, 1 [1991]: 175-190), it is my pleasure to present this report on those projects of critical editions, bibliographies and source repertories presently being carried out in the Netherlands. Our effort to inventorize the national scientific heritage and to make it accessible to both Dutch and foreign investigators, started well over a century ago. In 1888, D. Bierens de Haan published his *Bibliographie néerlandaise historique-scientifique*, still an indispensable compendium for the older period. In 1888 appeared the first volume of the *Oeuvres complètes* of Christian Huygens.¹ Other editions followed: the *Journal* by Isaac Beeckman, the collected letters of Antonie van Leeuwenhoek, the *Principal Works* of Simon Stevin, the *Life and Works* of Martinus van Marum, the *Opuscula selecta Neerlandicorum de arte medica*, to mention only the more monumental ones. Except for the edition of the Leeuwenhoek letters, which is still going on, all of these have long been completed. So far, the Dutch cannot be accused of having neglected their scientific past. The above mentioned effort compares not unfavourably with those of historians of science abroad, and historians of other disciplines in Holland itself.

The attention of the older generation of Dutch historians of

¹ Understandably but regrettably, this pioneer work does not answer to all the standards of modern text-edition. It is well worth pointing out in this place that the American historian J. G. Yoder is preparing a full inventory of the Huygens papers. Since not a Dutch project paper, it is not in the following list.
science was, however, mainly directed to the «golden age» of Dutch science, the seventeenth century. More recently, the eighteenth century has got some due attention as well. As for the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the «second golden age», the situation is not so favourable. The accessibility of the works of such prominent figures as J. D. van der Waals, H. Kamerlingh Onnes, Hugo de Vries, J. H. van't Hoff, or W. de Sitter remains by and large insufficient. Full bibliographies are almost totally lacking. In just a few cases, dispersed articles have been brought together in «collected works», and as for the publication of manuscripts, only in the cases of H. A. Lorentz and L. E. J. Brouwer a real effort has been undertaken.

This situation is not likely to be altered in the near future. For, although the present generation of historians of science in Holland are increasingly aware of the necessity to fill this gap, they are applying themselves to studies and monographs, rather than to inventories and text editions. This is, of course, a deliberate choice for which there are good reasons. But, with the first half of the work nearly done, and the second not nearly begun, it means that this list is rather short. Of course, Dutch scholars have not just been occupied with Dutch history. They have also been involved, for instance, in the editing of sources of ancient Babylonian and Arabian mathematics, but understandably their own past has formed their main subject. Besides, many Dutch scholars have offered, and are offering, to their public a large amount of Dutch translations of the world’s classics in science and philosophy. This category however, although often not devoid of scholarly interest, did not seem to belong in a list directed principally to a foreign audience and therefore has not been included.

What remains are mostly smaller projects of an incidental character. The list offers so to speak a cross-section of Dutch historical research at a random moment (1989, as it happened to be, although a few emendations have been introduced thereafter). Moreover, we cannot guarantee its being complete. Indeed, the way Dutch intellectual life is organised, many investigators working in isolation, often without realising the significance of their projects for other disciplines, makes us fear it is not.

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The report is based on signed replies to the inquiry conducted which are now deposited at the Istituto e Museo di Storia della