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OLD ENGLISH NEWSLETTER

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General correspondence regarding *OEN* should be addressed to the Editor. Correspondence regarding *Year's Work in Old English Studies* and the Annual Bibliography should be sent to Professors Trahern and Berkhout **respectively.**

Scholars can assist the work of *OEN* by sending two offprints of articles to the Editor and two notices of books or monographs to him.

The *Old English Newsletter* is a refereed periodical. Solicited and unsolicited manuscripts (except for independent reports and news items) are reviewed by specialists in anonymous reports.

With Volume 24 the *Old English Newsletter* moved to four issues per (American) academic year, Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer. *OEN* is published for the Old English Division of the Modern Language Association by the Center for Medieval and Early Renaissance Studies at the State University of New York at Binghamton. At SUNY-Binghamton, *OEN* receives support from CEMERS, the Department of English, and the Office of the Vice-Provost for Graduate Studies and Research. The Department of English at the University of Tennessee-Knoxville supports the *Year's Work in Old English* and the Department of English at the University of Arizona supports the Annual Bibliography. *OEN* receives no financial support from the MLA.

Guide to the Contents of this Issue

NEWS

I

1992 MLA in New York City

The Old English Language and Literature Division of the Modern Language Association sponsored the following sessions at the December, 1992 meeting:

Sunday, December 27:

Session 19: Orality and Literacy in Old English Verse and Prose
Presiding: John Miles Foley (Univ. of Missouri, Columbia)
1.   John D. Niles (Univ. of California, Berkeley)
       "Oral Poetry Acts"
2.   Deborah VanderBilt (Saint John Fisher College)
       "Bilingualism in *Orosius*"
3.   Ward Parks (Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge)
       "The Literary Scholar in a World of Song"

Tuesday, December 29:

Session 378: Comparative Contexts for Old English Literature
Presiding: Mary Eva Blockley (Univ. of Texas, Austin)
1.   Joseph Harris (Harvard Univ.)
       "*Beowulf* and Elegy: Comparative Contexts"
2.   Clare Lees (Fordham Univ.)
       "Preaching the Tradition in Anglo-Saxon England"
3.   Craig R. Davis (Smith College)
       "The Preservation and Decay of Germanic Tradition in England"

Session 500: Critical Approaches to Old English Literature
Presiding: Helen Damico (Univ. of New Mexico)
1.   Allen J. Franzten (Loyola Univ., Chicago)
       "Writing on Old English"
2.   Anita Riedinger (Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale)
       " 'Home' in Old English Poetry"
3.   Carol Braun Pasternack (Univ. of California, Santa Barbara)
       "Sex, Death, and Anglo-Saxon Texts"

Also of interest to Anglo-Saxonists are the following papers presented independently of the Division on Old English Language and Literature:

Monday, December 28:

Session 166: Texts for Teaching: Canonical, Pedagogical, Textual, and Theoretical Issues
Presiding: Mario A. Di Cesare (SUNY-Binghamton)
2.   Paul E. Szarmach (SUNY-Binghamton)
       "Anglo-Saxonist Attitudes (and Dilemmas): School Texts in the Current Debates"

Session 192: Creating the Medieval Text: Readers Reading, Writers Writing, Listeners Listening
Session Leader: Mark C. Amodio (Vassar Coll.)
1.   Eugene Green (Boston Univ.)
       "The Old English Homily as Semiotic Performance"

II

MLA in Toronto: December 27-30, 1993

The Executive Committee of the Old English Division of the Modern Language Association invites papers for its 1993 program. The committee has planned three sessions:

1. The Language of Old English Literature
2. *Beowulf*
3. Open Session

The Committee prefers to consider papers or drafts of papers, but it will receive abstracts. (Note: All participants must be members of the MLA by the April 1 deadline.)

Write to the Program Chair:

Prof. Mary Blockley
Dept. of English
Univ. of Texas, Austin
Austin, Texas   78712

Phone Numbers: 512-469-9699 (home) 512-471-4991 (office)

Deadline: Submissions must be received by 10 March 1993.

III

Subsidia Volume 20

The editors of *OEN* announce the publication of the next volume in the *Subsidia* series:

Volume 20 (1993): *An Introduction to* Old English Metre, by Alan Bliss, with an Introduction by Daniel Donoghue (31 pp., and bibliography)

First published in 1962 as a booklet designed for students approaching the subject for the first time, the *Introduction* has been out of print until this reissue. Donoghue calls the *Introduction* useful in different ways for students of Old English poetry by providing basic principles and common vocabulary. The work, he writes, should facilitate the use of another publication in the *Subsidia* series: Jeffrey Vickman's *Metrical Concordance to* Beowulf, *Subsidia* 16 (1990).

All *Subsidia* volumes are available directly from *OEN* for $3.00. ISSN-739-8549.

The editors are now accepting proposals for 1994 and 1995 *Subsidia* volumes.

IV

On the Margins:
Twenty-Seventh Annual Conference
October 15-16, 1993
Center for Medieval and Early Renaissance Studies
SUNY-Binghamton

The focus of this conference will be the changing notion of social/cultural/psychological borders in the Middle Ages and Renaissance--exploring the centers and the periphery, "them" and "us," and principles of inclusion and exclusion.

Scholars are invited to submit abstracts on a variety of topics (e.g., those noted below) and to suggest panels with contributions structured around a particular marginal group. Panels will typically consist of three papers, each approximately twenty minutes long. Possible topics for panels: Reality and representations of marginal groups--"outsiders," the dispossessed, the kinless, refugees, gypsies, outlaws, the abject, heretics, Jews, pagans, witches, blacks, gays and lesbians, the disabled, lepers, wild men, oppressed peoples and their languages and literature, and academics.

Inquires and suggestions should be addressed to:

Robin S. Oggins
Conference Coordinator
CEMERS
SUNY-Binghamton
Binghamton, NY   13902-6000

Deadline for abstracts is **1 June 1993**

V

INTERNATIONAL MEDIEVAL CONGRESS
4-7 July 1994: Univ. of Leeds
CALL FOR SESSIONS/CALL FOR PAPERS

Sessions may be organized by individuals, academic societies, university departments or publications. Any Subject relating to the European Middle Ages (c. 450-1500) may be proposed, including:

Anglo-Saxon Studies, Arabic Studies, Archaeology, The Crusades, Low Countries Studies, The Medieval Empire, Sources and Resources in Medieval Studies, Early Medieval History (especially relating to the 1400th anniversary of the death of Gregory of Tours, Mediterranean Studies, Norse and Viking Studies, Performance/ Pictorial Arts, Philosophy and Theology, Vernacular Literature, Women's Studies.

Sessions will be of 90 minutes' duration, each comprising three 20-minute papers. An information package including forms for session organizers may be obtained from the address below. Final proposals should be submitted by 15 April 1993 to:

Keren H. Wick
IMB, School of History
The University of Leeds
LEEDS LS2 9JT U.K.
Tel: +44 532-333614   Fax: +44 532-342759

VI

Roman Treasure Hoard Found in Suffolk, England

The Washington Post reported on Friday, November 20, 1992 (p. A48) that a retired gardener looking for a lost hammer with a metal detector found what could be "a multimillion-dollar treasure trove of gold and silver dating back to Roman Britain." The report, from London via Reuter, tells of seventy year-old Eric Lawes, who was sifting through the soil on a friend's farm in Suffolk when he came across a gold coin. The find turned out to be a virtual hoard as more gold coins, gold ornaments, and jewelry studded with gems were uncovered from the ground. Suffolk county official Chris Storey says of the treasure, which appears to have been buried about 1,600 years ago: "There was so much of immense value it was staggering," and archaeologist Judith Plouviez claims: "It illustrates what people at the very top of Roman society in the late 4th or early 5th century might have possessed." The exact location of the priceless treasure has been kept hidden, but it is now said to be near the village of Hoxne near the site of St. Edmund's death.

The treasure's fate will be decided by the government after an investigation: "When gold and silver hauls are found and the owner cannot be traced, a coroner's inquest is held to decide whether it was deliberately hidden to be dug up later, rather than lost or intended as a religious offering." It is likely that the hoard will become the property of Queen Elizabeth II and that Lawes and Peter Watling, on whose land the treasure was buried, will receive a reward in place of retaining the items discovered there, excepting, of course, the hammer, which has yet to be found.

VII

MLA Prizes for Books Published in 1992

Prizes for Literature, Linguistics, Critical Editions, and Bibliographies

1992 James Russell Lowell Prize:

> Definition: For an outstanding literary or linguistic study, a critical edition of an important work, or a critical biography. Studies dealing with literary theory, media cultural history, and interdisciplinary topics are eligible; books that are primarily translations are not. Eligibility: 1992 publications; authors of nominated books must be current members of the MLA. Requirements: Six copies and a letter of nomination indicating title, author, and date of publication and affirming author's membership in the MLA. Awarded annually; deadline: 1 March 1993.

1992 MLA Prize for Independent Scholars:

> Definition: For a distinguished scholarly book in the fields of English and other modern languages and literatures. Eligibility: 1992 publications; author must, at the time of publication of the work submitted, (1) have received a terminal academic degree no fewer than four years earlier, and (2) not hold a tenured, tenure-accruing, or "tenure-track" position in a postsecondary educational institution. Authors need not be members of the MLA. Requirements: Request an application form by writing to Independent Scholars Prize, MLA; send completed application with six copies of the work. Awarded annually; deadline: 1 May 1993.

VIII

Ogilvy Presentation

In recognition of Professor Emeritus J.D.A. Ogilvy's generous support of the Ogilvy Graduate Travel Fellowships in British Studies (which were originally named to honor him), the Center for British Studies has prepared a commemorative volume detailing the work of two groups of fellowship recipients. James Corbridge, Chancellor of the Boulder Campus, and Charles Middleton, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, will present Professor and Mrs. Ogilvy with a copy of the volume on 23 April 1993.

The volume contains project descriptions and travel narratives from all eight students who have undertaken research projects in Britain as holders of Ogilvy Fellowships in the first two years of the award's existence. Awards have been given to students in English, History, Journalism, and Political Science. Anyone who would like to look at a copy of the volume should contact Joan McConkey at 303-492-6562.

The Center will announce this year's Ogilvy Fellowship winners by the end of April.

IX

Visiting Humanities Fellowships 1993-94

Applications are invited for Visiting Humanities Fellowships, tenable at the University of Windsor in the 1993-94 academic year. Scholars with research projects in traditional humanities disciplines or in theoretical, historical or philosophical aspects of the sciences, social sciences, arts and professional studies are invited to apply. Individuals engaged in interdisciplinary research are particularly encouraged to apply. The Fellowship will appeal to sabbaticants and those holding research grants, including Post-doctoral awards. Applicants must hold a doctorate or the equivalent in experience, research, and publications.

The Fellowship is tenable at the University of Windsor for a period of four months to one year. No stipend is attached to the Fellowship. The Humanities Research Group will provide office space, university affiliation, library privileges and assist Fellows in establishing contacts with individuals, groups, libraries and institutions in the Southwestern Ontario/Michigan region.

There is no application form. Letters of application, including a *curriculum vitae*, one-page abstract, a detailed description of the research project and the names of three referees should be forwarded to:

Dr. Jacqueline Murray
Director, Humanities Research Group, Univ. of Windsor
401 Sunset Avenue,
Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4
Telephone: 519-253-4232 x3508; Fax: 519-973-7050

Deadline for applications is 28 February 1993

X

Florilegium

Carleton University Annual Papers on Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages

The editors of *Florilegium* invite submissions dealing with any aspects of the life and thought of the period ranging from Late Antiquity to the end of the Middle Ages. Articles may focus on literature, philosophy, history, theology, or other disciplines. *Florilegium* is particularly interested in, but is not confined to, articles that take a cross-cultural or interdisciplinary approach. Submissions should run between 20 and 50 pages and are to be submitted in duplicate, with stamped, addressed return envelope. They may be written in English or French and should be prepared in accordance with the latest MLA style manual. The author's name should appear on the cover sheet, but not on any page of the manuscript itself. Address manuscripts to:

<div align="center">

The Editors, *Florilegium*

Department of English, Carleton Univ.

1802 Dunton Tower

Ottawa, ON K1S 5B6 Canada

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Volume 12 is now in preparation.

XI

## The Old English Colloquium Newsletter Report

From Berkeley, California, *The Old English Colloquium Newsletter* reports the following in Volume 19, Issue 1, from October 1992:

Monday 19 October 1992: Richard P. Horvath of Stanford Univ. presented "Narrative, History, and the Ideological Mode of the *Peterborough Chronicle*." A written version of this lecture will appear in a special issue of *Mediævalia* under the general title "History into Literature."

Monday 16 November 1992: Two of UCB's Anglo-Saxonists presented a combined talk and reading on the topic "Translating *Beowulf*." Professor John D. Niles gave a short presentation on the theory and technique of translation and Professor Ray Oliver read from his book *Beowulf: A Likeness*, an imaginary retelling of the poem.

On 30-31 March 1993 there will be a conference and a series of workshops sponsored by the *Old English Colloquium* at UC Berkeley on the theme "Understanding *Beowulf*." Speakers will include contributors to the forthcoming *A Beowulf Handbook* (Univ. of Nebraska Press, co-edited by Robert E. Bjork and John D. Niles). The conference will feature a number of informal discussion sessions devoted to *Beowulf* and its critical reception, with attention to theoretical and practical issues relevant to the understanding of this poem as a work of art and an expression of Anglo-Saxon culture. The conference will directly precede the joint meeting of the Medieval Academy of America and the Medieval Association of the Pacific to be held 1-4 April 1993 in Tucson, Arizona. For further information contact:

<div align="center">

John D. Niles

Department of English, Univ. of California

Berkeley, CA 94720

Telephone: 510-642-3373, 642-3467

E-mail: JNILES@VIOLET.BERKELEY.EDU

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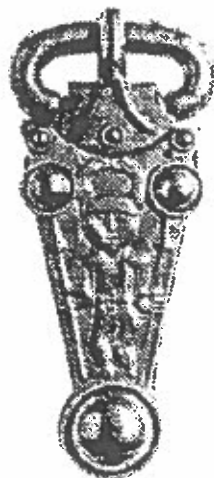
XII
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

announces a

# 1993 NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES SUMMER SEMINAR FOR COLLEGE TEACHERS

"*BEOWULF* AND THE RECEPTION OF
GERMANIC ANTIQUITY"
June 28 - August 20, 1993

As part of the 1993 slate of NEH summer seminars, Harvard University will offer an eight-week seminar on "*Beowulf* and the Reception of Germanic Antiquity," from June 28 to August 20, intended to enhance the teaching and research of participants in this area of study.

Content of the Seminar

The seminar will consider aspects of Old English heroic and elegiac poetry and also of Old Norse literature. Both literatures will be considered in the context of hypotheses about the uses of the past and about the possibilities of literary history in traditional (and partly oral) literatures. About half the seminar will focus on *Beowulf*, with the other half touching on Anglo-Saxon art and archeology as well as the corpus of minor heroic and elegiac poems. A selected group of Old Norse sagas and Eddic material will also be discussed, but a knowledge of Old Norse-Icelandic is not required.
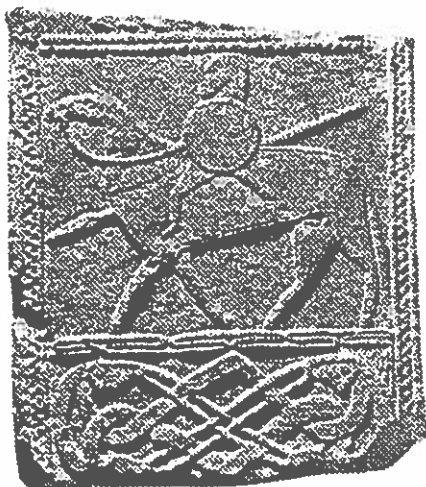
Facilities and Housing

The twelve participants in the seminar will receive $4,000 to support eight weeks in residence in Cambridge, Mass. from June 28 - August 20, 1993. The participants will be encouraged to make use of new computer technologies, including the *Dictionary of Old English* corpus and the CETEDOC corpus of Patristic and Medieval Latin on CD-ROM.

Eligibility and Application Procedures

Mainly intended for undergraduate teachers, but independent scholars, librarians, etc., are eligible. Ph.D. not required, but degree candidates are ineligible. Applications must be received by March 1,1993, and decisions will be made known on March 29th. For further information and application guidelines please write to the seminar leaders:

> Professors Joseph Harris
>   and Thomas D. Hill
> Department of English
> Warren House
> 11 Prescott Street
> Harvard University
> Cambridge, MA 02138

XIII

NEH Summer Seminar at Univ. of California Santa Barbara: 22 June - 30 July 1993
Late Antique and Medieval Conceptions of Heaven

The focus of this seminar concerns the nature and function of heaven in late antique and medieval society from early Christianity through Dante. Topics to be presented include the development and interaction of theological, artistic, literary, and folk views of heaven, and the psychological, communal, ecclesiastical, and political functions of the concept of heaven. Participants will analyze texts, and discuss their own research. Participants should be able to read Latin, French, German, or Italian. This seminar is for specialists in history, theology, medieval literature, anthropology, and art history. The twelve participants will receive stipends of $3200 for the six-week seminar. For more information contact:

Jeffrey B. Russell, Director
Dept. of History, Univ. of California
Santa Barbara CA 93106
Phone: 805-893-3634
E-mail: russell@hcfmail.ucsb.edu

Deadline: March 1 1993.

XIV

Conferences--Past and Future

The annual meeting of the **Celtic Studies Association of North America (CSANA)** will be held in Seattle at the University of Washington from **22-25 April 1993**. CSANA will meet in conjunction with a colloquium on orality and literacy in Celtic, Anglo-Saxon, and Norse tradition entitled "By Word of Mouth" sponsored by the university's Center for the Humanities. Featured speakers for CSANA and the colloquium include Thomas Charles-Edwards (Oxford), Joseph Harris (Harvard), Katherine O'Keeffe (Notre Dame), and Patrick Ford (Harvard). There will also be a panel of papers on orality in the Celtic tradition presented by Joseph Nagy (UCLA), Daniel Melia (Univ. of Calif., Berkeley), and Edgar Slotkin (Univ. of Cincinnati). For information contact Robin Champan Stacey or Jon Crump at the Dept. of History, DP-20, Univ. of Washington, Seattle WA 98195; or e-mail jjcrump@u.washington.edu.

The twentieth annual **Carolinas Symposium on British Studies** will be held at West Virginia University in Morgantown from **30-31 October 1993**. The general theme for this year's symposium will be "Revisions and Retrospectives in British Studies." Participants from across the country are welcome, and the program committee invites proposals for individual papers, full sessions, and panel discussions. A $250 prize will be awarded for the best paper from among those read at the symposium; the winning essay will be submitted to the evaluation committee for possible publication in Albion. Submissions are also invited from both graduates and undergraduates for student paper sessions, with a prize in each category. Proposals or papers should be sent by **15 April 1993** to Dr. John Crawford, Dept. of History, Mars Hill College, Mars Hill NC 28754.

The **Illinois Medieval Association** will hold its tenth annual meeting on **20 February 1993**, at Loyola University Chicago. The theme of the meeting is "Four Last Things: Death, Judgment, Heaven and Hell" in the Middle Ages. The featured speaker is Professor Fred Robinson, Yale Univ. In conjunction with the IMA meeting, the Newberry Library will present an exhibit ow early editions of medieval literary and historical texts, including Matthew Parker's "A Testimonie of Antiquitie," Abraham Wheelock's edition of Bede's History, early Chaucer editions, and others. Volume 10 of *Essays in Medieval Studies*, the IMA proceedings will be edited by Allen J. Franzten and can be ordered through him at the English Dept., Loyola Univ. Chicago, 6525 N. Sheridan Road, Chicago IL 60626. E-mail: YLA0AJF@LUCCPUA.

XV

Brief Notices on Publications

The Early English Text Society announces the publication of Original Series 300: *The Vercelli Homilies and Related Texts*, edited by Donald G. Scragg (1992). The twenty-three homilies appear in this volume with an Introduction detailing their background and sources, date, and authorship. The Introduction also includes a discussion of the Vercelli Book and the language of its prose, its scribe, and its origin. Pp. lxxxii, 478, with illustrations, select bibliography and glossary. Price not available at this time; ISBN 0-19-722302-8. For information write Oxford Univ. Press: Walton St., Oxford OX2 6DP, England.

The Old English Elegies: A Critical Edition and Genre Study, by Anne L. Klinck (1992), is now available from McGill-Queen's University Press. This is the first collected edition of the nine elegies in English and the first critical edition to include complete facsimiles of the manuscript originals in the *Exeter Book*. Pp. ixviii, 469, with notes and *apparatus criticus* of editorial variants, bibliography, and glossary. Cloth: $90.00; ISBN 0-7735-0836. For information contact Ann Quinn, Promotion and Marketing Manager, McGill-Queen's Univ. Press: 3430 Mc Tavish St., Montreal, Quebec H3A 1X9. Phone: 514-398-3750.

The Boydell Press announces the publication of *Anglo-Saxon Women and the Church: Sharing a Common Fate*, by Stephanie Hollis (1992). Hollis claims that the position of women had already declined sharply before the Conquest--a claim at variance with the traditional scholarly view. Pp. 320, with bibliography and index. Cloth: $79.00; ISBN 0-85115-317-8. To order, write Boydell and Brewer: P.O. Box 41026, Rochester NY 14604. Phone: 716-275-0419.

The Edwin Mellen Press offers two new publications:

(1) *Literary Essays on Language and Meaning in the Poem Called Beowulf*, by Raymond P. Tripp, Jr. (1992). Pp. 316. Cloth: $79.95/£39.95; ISBN 0-7734-9162-7. (There is a special offer for individuals: this book is 50% off when ordered with Visa or Mastercard by phone *only*: 1-716-754-2788 US or Canada. In the UK call 0570-423-356.)

(2) *Images of Sanctity in Eddius Stephanus'* Life of Bishop Winfred, *an Early English Saint's Life*, by William Trent Foley (1992). Pp. 174, with appendices and bibliography. Cloth: $59.95; ISBN 0-7734-9513-4. To order, write The Edwin Mellen Press: Box 450/415 Ridge St., Lewiston NY 14092-0450. Phone: 716-754-2788. Fax: 716-754-4056

Now available from The Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies:

Publications of the Dictionary of Old English, Volume 4
A Chorus of Grammars: The Correspondence of George Hicks and his Collaborators on
the Thesaurus linguarum septentrionalium
edited by Richard L. Harris

This volume presents 319 letters, most edited here for the first time, by Hickes and various of his co-workers to one another. The edition is preceded by a long introduction that provides a biographical study of Hickes, places him and his collaborators in their historical, ecclesiastical and intellectual context, chronicles the compilation of the *Thesaurus*, and discusses the importance of the work for Old English Scholarship. (Toronto, 1992) Pp. xiii, 491. $69.00. ISBN not available.

Archon Books now offers *From Stress to Stress: An Autobiography of English Prosody*, by Burton Raffel (1992). Pp. 185, with bibliography. Cloth: $27.50. ISBN 0-208-02330-5. For information, write The Shoe String Press: 925 Sherman Ave., Hamden CT 06514. Phone: 203-248-6307.

Now available from The Hambledon Press is *The Danelaw*, by Cyril Hart (1992). Pp. xviii, 702, with appendixes, maps, tables, bibliography, and indexes of personal and place names. Cloth: $90.00; ISBN 1-85285-044-2. To order, write The Hambledon Press: P.O. Box 162, Rio Grande, Ohio 45674.

The Univ. of Minnesota Press announces the publication of Volume 5 of its Medieval Studies series titled, *Voyage to the Other World: The Legacy of Sutton Hoo*, edited by Calvin B. Kendall and Peter S. Wells (1992). Contributors to this volume include Roberta Frank, James Campbell, Henrik M. Jansen, Martin Carver, Alan M. Stahl, and Simon Keynes, among others. Pp. xix, 222, with illustrations, maps, graphics and index. Cloth: $39.95; ISBN 0-8166-2023-7. Paper: $16.95; ISBN 0-8166-2024-5. To order, write The Univ. of Minnesota Press: 2037 University Ave. S.E., Minneapolis MN 55414-3092. Phone: 1-800-388-3863. Fax: 612-626-7313.

Discovering Anglo-Saxon England, by Martin Welch (1992), is now available from Penn State Press. Covering the period from about 400-700, the book includes maps, plans, reconstructions, photographs, and an appendix of places to visit. Pp. 152. 100 illus. Paper: $15.16; ISBN 0-271-00894-6. To order, write Penn State Press: St. C, Barbara Bldg., 820 N. University Dr., University Park PA 16802. Phone: 1-800-326-9180.

The proceedings of the seventeenth annual conference of the Southeastern Medieval Association at the University of Alabama at Birmingham have been published as volume seven of *Medieval Perspectives* (1992). The Plenary paper is by Robert G. Calkins and titled "Narrative in Image and Text in Medieval Illuminated Manuscripts," and of particular interest for scholars of Old English is J. Donovan Mosteller Jr.'s "A Case for the East Anglican Provenance of *Beowulf*." The remaining twelve essays cover literary topics mostly concerning Middle English literature, but also Continental works as well. For information contact the editor: Box 22-A Coates Bldg., Eastern Kentucky Univ., Richmond KY 40475-3101.

The Society for New Language Study has published volume thirteen of *In Geardagum: Essays on Old and Middle English Language and Literature* (June 1992), edited by Loren C. Gruber and Dean Loganbill, who return as editors with this issue. The five articles appearing in this volume are as follows: "*Beowulf* as Palimpsest," by Ruth Waterhouse; "Sacred and Profane: A Metaphysical Conceit upon a Cup," by Edith Whitehurst Williams; "The Medieval Roots of Akutagwa Ryunosuke's *The Martyr*: 'De Sancta Marina Virgine' Transformed," by Ikagami Keiko; "Livy and *The Battle of Maldon*," by Zacharias P. Thundy; "Ælfric and the Green Knight: Hagiographic Sources for the Three-Stroke Beheading Attempt," by Catherine Brown Tkacz; three brief book reviews follow. ISBN: 0-936072-23-7. P.O. Box 10596, Denver CO 80210.

The University of Sheffield announces a revised and enlarged edition of *Handbook of Teachers of Medieval English Language and Literature in Great Britain and Ireland*, compiled by Geoffrey Lester. The *Handbook* is a list of nearly 300 teachers and researchers in 52 British and Irish colleges, polytechnics and universities who are connected with any aspect of Old and Middle English and related disciplines, such as Old Icelandic and paleography. Pp. 136. £8.00 (includes postage by surface mail). To order, write the Dept. of English Language, The University, Sheffield S10 2TN, England.

The Correspondence Academy of the Latin Language offers courses for beginners and those who need brushing up. Frederick Wheelock's *Latin and Grammar* is used as the basic text, but the academy willingly tailors courses to suit individual needs. For more information write PO Box 430400, South Miami FL 33243-0400.

American Early Medieval Studies 2
Sutton Hoo: Fifty Years After
edited by Carol Neuman de Vegvar and Robert Farrell

Sutton Hoo--Pros and Cons, *by David Wilson*
Anglo-Saxon Literary Studies and Archaeology: A Nuts and Bolts Approach, *by Robert Farrell*
Literature, Archaeology, and Anglo-Saxon Studies: Reconstruction and Deconstruction,
    by Allen J. Franzten
Sutton Hoo and Seventh-Century Art, *by Richard N. Bailey*
The Birds on the Sutton Hoo Instrument, *by Kelley Wickham-Crowley*
The Sutton Hoo Horns as Regalia, *by Carol Neuman de Vegvar*
Death's Diplomacy: Sutton Hoo in the Light of Other Male Princely Burials, *by Leslie Webster*
The Sutton Hoo Ship Burial and Ireland: Some Celtic Perspectives, *by Michael Ryan*
The Mediterranean Perspective, *by David Whitehouse*
The Date of the Sutton Hoo Coins, *by Alan Stahl and W.A. Oddy*
The Swedish-Anglican Contacts Antedating Sutton Hoo: The Testimony of the Scandinavian
Gold Bracteates, *by Nancy L. Hatch-Wicker*
Ideology and Allegiance in East Anglia, *by Martin Carver*

Price--$27.00. ISBN 1-879836-02-7

Copies are available from:

        Catherine Karkov
        Miami University
        Department of Art
        124 Art Building
        Oxford, Ohio 45056

In Memoriam: Bernhard Bischoff (1906-91)

A Remembrance by Helmut Gneuss

Univ. of Munich

Bernhard Bischoff, Professor emeritus of Medieval Latin Philology, died September 17, 1991 in Munich. His work has greatly affected our knowledge of texts and manuscripts of Anglo-Saxon England.

Bernhard Bischoff was born in 1906 in Altendorf in Thuringia. He began his studies in 1925 at the University of Munich, where he completed his dissertation in 1933 under the direction of Paul Lehmann, and where he taught since 1947. As successor of Ludwig Traube and Paul Lehmann, he was appointed to the chair for medieval Latin philology, which he held until 1974. Thereafter he continued his scholarly work without interruption until his death; he was able to complete in large part his catalog of the approximately 8000 Latin manuscripts of the ninth century, on which he worked to the end. In 1953 he became a member of the board of directors of the Monumenta Germaniae Historica and in 1956 he was elected a Fellow of the Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften.

Bernhard Bischoff's international reputation is based chiefly on his work in paleography and his unsurpassed knowledge of the manuscript transmission of the early Middle Ages in particular. His list of publications numbers 246 titles, among these major works dealing with handwriting and medieval manuscripts on the British isles and in the region influenced by the Anglo-Saxon mission on the continent. Book and script in England and Ireland were assigned a prominent place in his *Paläographie des römischen Altertums und des abendländischen Mittelalters* (1979).

The epochal discovery made by Bischoff replaced the vague image of the early Latin-Christian culture of England and of the school of Theodore and Hadrian of Canterbury with a clear picture: in the essay he wrote in 1954 about "Turning-Points in the History of Latin Exegesis in the Early Middle Ages ("Wendepunkte in der Geschichte der lateinischen Exegese im Frühmittelalter") he was able to deduce from biblical glosses of a manuscript from Milan the scope and content of instruction offered at Canterbury in the 7th century as well as the effect of the Canterbury school on early continental glossography. He entrusted the publication of these glosses, together with a commentary, to Michael Lapidge; the work will appear in the near future in the Cambridge Studies in Anglo-Saxon England. His manifold contributions to the exploration of Anglo-Saxon manuscript collections cannot be recognized here in detail.

Bischoff's personal influence went far beyond that of his publications. Let me just mention his lectures at home and abroad, his contacts with countless colleagues, and his readiness to respond to written requests from even the youngest student.

Bischoff possessed the reserved and modest nature of the scholar and a truly universal education. He was not only a paleographer and medievalist, but he was also at home in neighboring disciplines: he knew as much about modern literature as he did about the Middle Ages and Antiquity, and he knew as much music as mineralogy and botany. A sense of duty and helpfulness informed his personality--the human being and the scholar. His death signifies a break in the study of Anglo-Saxon England.

Translated by Rosmarie Thee Morewedge, SUNY-Binghamton

In Memoriam: James L. Rosier (1932-92)

A Remembrance by Craig Williamson
Swarthmore College

James L. Rosier, Professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania, died suddenly and unexpectedly in his sleep on September 7, 1992, in his home in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. Jim was a distinguished scholar and teacher of Old English. He will be sorely missed by his colleagues, students, and friends.

Jim Rosier was born in Chicago in 1932 and attended Stanford University where he received both the B.A. in English Literature in 1953 and a Ph.D. in English Literature and Germanic Philology in 1957. He also received a diploma in Germanic and Romance Philology from the Freie Universität of Berlin in 1957. He first taught at Cornell University from 1957-61, then spent two years at the University of Michigan where he was Assistant Professor and Assistant Editor of the *Middle English Dictionary*, working on the letters G and H. He then joined the University of Pennsylvania in 1963, where he spent the rest of his teaching career, except for a brief stint as Visiting Associate Professor at the University of Chicago in 1965. He became Professor of English at Penn in 1968.

Jim Rosier's teaching and research interests focused mainly on Old English, though he also taught and wrote about Middle English and the language and literature of the Renaissance. His edition of *The Vitellius Psalter* was published by Cornell University Press in 1962. Also in that year he co-edited with Jackson J. Campbell an edition of *Poems in Old English* for Harper and Row. He edited and contributed to *Philological Essays*, a Festschrift for Herbert D. Meritt, in 1970 (The Hague), and in 1972 co-edited with A.H. Marckwardt a teaching edition, *Old English Language and Literature* (Norton). His edition of *Aldhelm: the Poetic Works*, co-edited with Michael Lapidge was published in 1985 and reissued in 1992 (Cambridge). He also worked on the 8th edition of *The Norton Reader*. His many articles appeared in such journals as *PMLA, RES, NM,* and *Anglia*, among others.

Jim Rosier's awards included fellowships and grants from the American Council of Learned Societies and the American Philosophical Society; he was a Guggenhiem Fellow in 1964. He was elected a Member of the Senior Common Room at University College at Oxford in 1961. He was both Secretary and Chair of the Old English Group of the MLA; and Vice-President and President of The Dictionary Society of North America. He was editorial consultant for a number of prominent journals. Last but not least, he was a fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.

Jim's teaching was primarily in the field of Old English language and literature, but he also taught and supervised some thirty dissertations, including many in other fields.

Jim Rosier is remembered by all who knew and loved him as a first-rate scholar, a fine teacher, and a great gardener. Jim loved the old soil of earth and language. He invited his students and friends to his home in Swarthmore where he would discuss Cynewulf and Clematis while laying on the spread of a great meadhall table. Jim taught as he gardened. He knew how to inspire and nurture without controlling.

Jim is survived in his immediate family by his wife Kay, his daughters, Jessica and Meredith, and his son Paul. A memorial was held for him in the Lessing Rosenwald Gallery of Van Pelt Library at the University of Pennsylvania on October 1, at which time his colleagues, students, and friends gave heartfelt remembrances of him.

In Memoriam: Roy Francis Leslie (1922-92)

A Remembrance by A.S.G. Edwards

Univ. of Victoria

Roy F. Leslie died on 30 December, 1992, after a long illness. He was born in Scotland and received his early education there. In 1946, after service in the Royal Air Force, he went up to the University of Manchester graduating in 1949 with First Class Honors in English Language and Literature. In the next fifteen years he developed the ties with the University that ensured it a constant place in his affections. In 1950 he was appointed Assistant Lecturer; he became Lecturer in 1953 and Senior Lecturer in 1960. While engaged in full time teaching, he completed both his graduate degrees there, the M.A. in 1951 and the Ph.D. in 1955.

In 1964, he was called to the University of Wisconsin where he was Professor until 1968. In that year, he accepted an invitation to become Head of the English Department at the University of Victoria, in British Columbia. The years that followed were demanding ones: he had to preside a massive expansion of his Department and to develop a graduate program from scratch. In later years he must have looked back with satisfaction on his achievement, particularly on the fact that many of the people he appointed have gone on to distinguished scholarly careers. But the burdens of his position were very great. In 1973 he resigned, although he continued to serve the Department unstintingly until his retirement in 1986.

Roy's achievement rests centrally on his two major editions of Old English poetic texts: *Three Old English Elegies: The Wife's Lament, The Husband's Message, and The Ruin* (1961), a revision of his M.A. thesis, and his edition of *The Wanderer* (1966), a revision of part of his doctorate. Both demonstrate the range of his scholarly strengths: sensitive literary analysis combined with meticulous philological and textual scrutiny. Examination of individual cruces was never divorced from a larger sense of literary structure of meaning. Apart from these editions, his other major work was his edition (with G.L. Brook) of Layamon's *Brut*. He did not write many articles--his scholarly scrupulousness made him reluctant to publish until what he had to say fully met his own exacting standards. But his early "Analysis of Stylistic Devices and Effects in Anglo-Saxon Literature" (*Stil-und Formprobleme in der Literatur* [1959]) was a pioneering study of aspects of Old English poetic style; it has been several times anthologized. Roy's later papers on "The Editing of Old English Poetic Texts: Questions of Style" (1979) and on "The Meaning and Structure of *The Seafarer*" (1983) are authoritative studies of the relationship between textual and literary problems in Old English poetry that testify to the consistency of his scholarly concerns and the quality of his literary insight. Elsewhere this insight found expression in his defence of "The Integrity of Riddle 60" (*JEGP*, 67[1968]) or in his early, characteristically astute "Textual Notes on *The Seasons of Fasting*" (*JEGP*, 52[1953]). The development of his illness thwarted the execution of a number of long-meditated projects, including plans for a new edition of *Beowulf*.

Ill health forced Roy to take early retirement. During his very difficult final years his dignity and essential sweetness of nature remained unchanged. Throughout his illness he was sustained, as he was for more than forty five years, by the devoted support of his wife, Erika.

Sources at Kalamazoo

The Eleventh Symposium on the Sources of Anglo-Saxon Culture will take place at the Twenty-Eighth International Congress on Medieval Studies, sponsored by the Medieval Institute, Western Michigan University, May 6-9, 1993. The organizers plan these sessions:

Session I: Literary Sources of Anglo-Saxon Culture I:

Presiding: J.E. Cross (emeritus, Univ. of Liverpool)

Gavin Richardson (Univ. of Illinois-Urbana)

"Narratology and *Sapientia* in the OE *Daniel*"

Steven G. Wagner (Univ. of Illinois, Chicago)

"The 'ars moriendi' in Felix's *Vita Sancti Guthlaci* and the OE *Guthlac B*"

Susan E. Deskis (Northern Illinois Univ.)

"Sentential Analogues to the Words and Works of the Coastguard's Maxim (*Beowulf* 2897b-289)"

Session II: Literary Sources of Anglo-Saxon Culture II:

Presiding: Joseph Harris (Harvard Univ.)

Ray Moye (Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

"The Aesthetic Dimension of the OE *Pastoral Care*"

Rolf Bremmer (Rijksuniversiteit Leiden)

"The Old Frisian Contribution to Anglo-Saxon Literary Culture: Sources and Disseminations"

Rebecca Barnhouse (Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

"Ambrose's *De paradiso* and the Illustrations in *The Cotton Hexateuch*"

Session III: Women and Anglo-Saxon England:

Presiding: Helen Damico (Univ. of New Mexico)

Leslie A. Donovan (Univ. of Washington)

"Fairy Foundations: Folk Tale Structure in Cynewulf's *Juliana*"

Barbara Yorke (King Alfred's College)

"'Women Ruling Men:' 'Double Monasteries' and the Status of Women in Early Anglo-Saxon England"

Pauline Head (York Univ.)

"Saints Leoba and Eugenia: Gender and Stories of Virtue"

Session IV: Iberian Perspectives on Anglo-Saxon Source Studies:

Presiding: David F. Johnson (Cornell Univ.)

> Julia Fernandez Cuesta (Univ. of Seville)
>
>> "Double Runes on the Ruthwell Cross"
>
> Maria Jose Mora (Univ. of Seville)
>
>> "The Romantic Source of the Old English Elegy"
>
> Enrique Bernardez (Univ. of Complutense, Madrid)
>
>> "Influence of Old Norse Words on Old English?"

Session V: Studies from *Sources of Anglo-Saxon Literary Culture:* Ambrose and Augustine:

Presiding: Paul E. Szarmach (SUNY-Binghamton)

> Jessica Wegmann (Univ. of Illinois, Urbana)
>
>> "Ambrose"
>
> Frederick M. Biggs (Univ. of Connecticut)
>
>> "Augustine"

Session VI: Codex and Contexts: Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts and History

Presiding: Martin Irvine (Georgetown Univ.)

> Hans Sauer (Univ. Würzburg)
>
>> "The Old English Prose *Solomon and Saturn* and the Middle English *Master of Oxford's Catechism*"
>
> Clare Lees (Fordham Univ.)
>
>> "*The False Gods*: Ælfric, Wulfstan, Manuscripts"
>
> Allen J. Frantzen (Loyola Univ. of Chicago)
>
>> "The Manuscript Culture of the Anglo-Saxon Penitentials"

Session VII: The "Triumphal Cross" in Anglo-Saxon England

Presider: Catherine Karkov (Miami Univ.)

> Éamonn Ó Carrigáin (Univ. College, Cork)
>
>> "Diptychs in Stone: The Designs of the Ruthwell and Bewcastle Crosses"
>
> Carol Farr (Univ. of Alabama, Huntsville)
>
>> "Worthy Women on the Ruthwell Cross"
>
> Andrew Cole (Miami Univ.)
>
>> "Textuality and the Ruthwell Cross"

Session VIII: Insular and Anglo-Saxon Illuminated Manuscripts I: Past, Present, and Future:

Presiding: Thomas H. Ohlgren (Purdue Univ.)

> Thomas H. Ohlgren (Purdue Univ.)
>
>> "The Corpus Project: Past and Present Activities"

Mildred O. Budny (The Parker Library, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge)

"Contributions by the Research Group on Manuscript Evidence"

Jane Toswell (Univ. of Western Ontario)

"Survey of Genres and Themes I: Psalters"

Kathleen Openshaw (Univ. of Toronto)

"Survey of Genres and Themes II: Liturgical Mss."

Jane Rosenthal (Columbia Univ.)

"Survey of Genres and Themes III: Gospel Books"

Session IX: Insular and Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts II:

Presiding: Mildred O. Budny (The Parker Library, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge)

Herbert Broderick (Herbert Lehman College, CUNY)

"Survey of Genres and Themes IV: Old Testament Mss."

Gernot Wieland (Univ. of British Columbia)

"Survey of Genres and Themes V: Prudentius Mss."

Marilyn Deegan (Oxford Computing Centre, Oxford Univ.)

"Survey of Genres and Themes VI: Scientific Mss."

Richard Gameson (Courtauld Institute of Art)

"Survey of Genres and Themes VII: Anglo-Norman Mss."

ANGLO-SAXONISTS' BANQUET

The annual Anglo-Saxonists' Banquet at Kalamazoo will take place one again at the Black Swan restaurant. The banquet will be held this year on **THURSDAY** rather than Friday evening (due to conflicts with Kalamazoo prom night).

THE MENU

Appetizer
Salad
Entree (choice of beef, chicken or fish)
Special surprise cake
Coffee or tea

Price: $35.00 per person (includes 2 glasses of wine & tip)
For those preferring not to drive, a bus will leave Western Michigan at 6:00 and return at 10:00.

RESERVATIONS TO:
Catherine Karkov
Miami University
Department of Art
124 Art Building
Oxford, OH 45056

ISAS '93

Provisional Program

[Please note that this information is only provisional and the dates and times of particular papers may change before 1 August. All events are in Wadham College unless otherwise stated.]

Sunday, 1 August 1993

2 p.m. onwards: Registration in Wadham College

6:00   Opening reception (sponsored by Faculty of English and Faculty of History, Oxford University)

7:15   Dinner in hall

8:30   Opening paper: James Campbell (Worcester College, Oxford):

        "Taking Directions in Anglo-Saxon History from a Forgotten Oxford Prophet"

Monday, 2 August 1993

9:00   Reports on Fontes Anglo-Saxonici and SASLC

9:40-11:00   *Session 1*

        Helena Hamerow (Durham): "Eynsham before Ælric: Saxon Settlements in the Upper Thames"

        C.R. Hart (Peterborough): "Shelford--the Value of a Multidisciplinary Approach"

11:00   Coffee

11:30-12:50   *Session 2*

        Nicholas Howe (Ohio State Univ.): "Senses of Place in Anglo-Saxon England"

        Jon Wilcox (Univ. of Iowa): "The Giant and the Monk: Paganism, Place and the Sense of History
                in the Works of Ælfric"

1:00   Lunch in hall

2:10-3:30   *Session 3*

        Craig Davis (Smith College): "The Social Meaning of Grendel"

        John Niles (Univ. of Calif., Berkeley): "Reconceiving *Beowulf*: The Uses of the Past"

3:30   Tea

4:00-6:00   *Session 4*

        Audrey Meaney (Cambridge): "Pagan Anglo-Saxon Sanctuaries and Meeting-Places"

        John Blair (Oxford): "Squaring the Circle: Is it Possible to Identify Anglo-Saxon Pagan Shrines?"

        William Filmer-Sankey (Oxford): "The 'Roman Emperor' in the Sutton Hoo Ship Burial"

7:15   Dinner in hall and Old Library

Tuesday, 3 August 1993

9:00   Reports on DOE and Place-names

9:40-11:00   *Session 5*

        Ann Hagen (London): "The Anglo-Saxon Feast: A Paradigm of Culture in a Specific Social
                Context"

        Elaine Treharne (Leicester): "Excommunication in Anglo-Saxon England"

11:00   Coffee

11:30-12:50   *Session 6*

Michiko Ogura (Chiba, Japan): "The Interchangeability of OE Prefixes"

C.P. Biggam (Glasgow): "The Sociolinguistics of OE Colour Lexemes"

1:00   Lunch in hall

2:10-3:30   "Anglo-Saxon Studies in Eastern Europe":
Panel discussion and reports by Anglo-Saxon scholars from Eastern Europe

3:30   Tea

4:00-6:00   *Session 7*

Michael Kenny (Dublin): "The Anglo-Saxon Legacy: Hiberno-Norse Coin Design, c. 1050-1100"

Lesley Abrams (Cambridge Univ.): "Anglo-Saxon Missions to Scandinavia"

Alicia Correa (Cambridge Univ.): "Anglo-Saxon England and Scandinavia: The Liturgical Evidence"

6:20   Martin Biddle (Hertford College, Oxford): "Anglo-Saxon Winchester"

7:15   Dinner in hall and Old Library

8:30   Reception at Oxbow Books

Wednesday, 4 August 1993

Excursion to Winchester. Buses will leave Oxford at 9:20 and return by 6 p.m. Professor Martin Biddle will conduct delegates round the Great Hall of the Castle, with the medieval Round Table, then round the Anglo-Saxon streets of Winchester and the Cathedral, including the site of the Anglo-Saxon building. there will be free time to visit the museums and treasury and other points of interest. There will be a lunchtime reception in the Guildhall in Winchester, sponsored by Boydell and Brewer.

7:15   Dinner at Wadham, in hall and Old Library

8:45   *Session 8*

Edward B. Irving (Univ. of Pennsylvania): "The Advent of Poetry: *Christ I*"

Thursday, 5 August 1993

9:00-10:00   Carl Berkhout (Univ. of Arizona) and others: Anglo-Saxon Bibliography: Making it Better" (panel discussion)

10:00-10:40   *Session 9*

Patrizia Lendinara (Univ. of Palermo): "The First Glossary in CCCC 144 As a Source of Anglo-Saxon Culture"

10:40   Coffee

11:10-12:30   *Session 10*

Eric Dahl (Seattle): "*The Battle of Maldon*: After the Millenial Ball"

J. Gerritsen (Grönigen): "What Use Are the Thorkelin Transcripts of *Beowulf*?"

1:00   Lunch in hall

2:10-3:30   *Session 11*

Daniel Donoghue (Harvard Univ.): "A Point Well Taken: The Manuscript Punctuation of Old English Poems"

Martin Irvine (Georgetown Univ.) "Compilation, the Early Medieval Library, and The Exeter Book"

3:30   Tea

4:00-6:00   *Session 12*

     Elizabeth Okasha (Cork): "The 'Commissioners' of Anglo-Saxon Inscriptions"

     David Dumville (Cambridge Univ.): "Writing and Politics: the Royal Chancery and the Development of Tenth-century English Script"

     Sarah Foot (Cambridge): "Word and Symbol: Uses and Perceptions of Writing in Anglo-Saxon England"

6:00   OE Newsletter reception

7:15   Dinner in hall and Old Library

Friday, 6 August 1993

9:00-9:40   Reports (Historical Thesaurus)

9:40-11:00   *Session 13*

     David Pelteret (Toronto): Bede's Women

     Stephanie Hollis (Auckland): The OE Mildthrith Fragments and Their Social Context

11:00   Coffee

11:30-12:50   *Session 14*

     John McNamara (Houston): "Bede's Role in Circulating Monastic Folklore in the *Historia Ecclesiastica*"

     Colin Ireland (Dublin): "Aldfrith of Northumbria, *vir undecumque doctissimus*"

1:00   Lunch in hall

2:10-3:30   *Session 15*

     Andrew Orchard (Cambridge): "Pride and Prodigies: The Legend of Alexander the Great in Anglo-Saxon England"

     Andrea Rossi-Reder (Idaho): "Tradition and Innovation in the Laud Misc. 129 *Physiologus*"

3:30   Tea

4:00-5:20   *Session 16*

     Roy Liuzza (Tulane): "Putting the Old English Gospels in Their Place"

     Jane Toswell (W. Ontario): "The Codicology of the Paris Psalter MS"

5:30   Business meeting

7:30   Conference dinner in Wadham, followed by Julian Glover's *Beowulf* recital

Saturday, 7 August 1993

     Excursion to Anglo-Saxon sites at Lew, Bampton, Langford, Daglingworth, Gloucester and Deerhurst; led by John Blair. Buses will leave at 9:20 and return by 6:30, and packed lunches will be taken

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Exhibitions, Displays, etc.

There will be an exhibition of Anglo-Saxon manuscripts at the Bodleian Library, and (Provisionally) of college-owned manuscripts at Christ Church. Relevant exhibits will also be on display at the Ashmolean Museum and the City Museum. The assembly rooms and coffee areas in Wadham will also house an exhibition of archaeological excavations in the Oxford area, computer terminals showing programs and data-bases of interest to Anglo-Saxonists, and publishers' book-displays.

Dictionary of Old English: 1992 Progress Report

Joan Holland
Center for Medieval Studies
Univ. of Toronto

The highlight of the year was the publication in February of our fourth fascicle--the letter *æ*, a letter of 617 headwords and 771 microfiche pages. At the same time, we published the verb *bēon* "to be," the largest verb in Old English, written by Dr. Matti Kilpiö of the University of Helsinki. Finally, we produced a list of Latin short titles and a bibliography of Latin sources used in the project, *Dictionary of Old English: Abbreviations for Latin Sources and Bibliography of Editions*. This list, compiled by Pauline Thompson, one of our editors, supplements the work of Professor Michael Lapidge of the University of Cambridge by the addition of many anonymous Latin sources and analogues for the Old English. Writing of *a* entries is almost complete; publication of *a* is expected in the Summer of 1993. We have again invited scholars who are experts in specialized areas to contribute signed entries. In the letter *a*, the word *āgan* "to own, possess" has been written by Professor Shigeru Ono, Professor Emeritus of Tokyo Metropolitan University, now at Showa Women's University; the word *āgyfan* "to give" has been written by Dr. Shin'ichi Takeuchi of the National Defense Academy, Japan; and the word *ān* "one" is being written by Professor Matti Rissanen of the University of Helsinki. Because of the problem of crossed spellings among the vowels, we have written about half of the entries for *e*, while writing entries for *a*.

In the course of the year, we have had visits from a number of scholars. In April, and again in September, Professor Eric Stanley, a member of our International Advisory Committee, was with us for extended visits, assisting with the writing of *a* entries. In May, Professor Akio Oiaumi of Doshisha University, Kyoto, visited the project for three weeks, and in July, Dr. Shin'ichi Takeuchi of the national Defense Academy, Japan, also visited for three weeks. In August we were pleased to host an open house at the Dictionary offices for participants in the triennial conference of the International Association of University Professors of English, which was meeting at Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario.

We have concentrated attention this year on inputting into the Catalogue Database the data which will appear on new citation slips, data such as Ker number, manuscript date, Latin source and so on. As well, most of the material in *Old English Word Studies* has now been entered, and integrated with our in-house files compiled since the 1983 publication of the book. We hope shortly to complete the electronic

lemmatization of *f* citations, in preparation for the writing of *f* entries, scheduled to begin in the Summer of 1993. We are currently analyzing and restructuring our computer system as we move to a completely UNIX environment; acquisition this year of a new laser printer and increased storage space is another step in this migration. We have also begun to plan for the SGML mark-up of the *Dictionary* so that the material can be searched with some efficiency.

In February, Antonette diPaolo Healey participated in a planning conference for the Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts in Microfiche Facsimile project in Madison, Wisconsin, during which she took the opportunity to visit the *Dictionary of American Regional English*. In May three of our staff attended the 27th International Congress on Medieval Studies in Kalamazoo, Michigan. Nancy Speirs gave a paper entitled "Subversion or Status Quo--References to Servitude in Old English Literature"; Pauline Thompson gave a paper entitled "Healing Words...the Treatment of Medical and Botanical Vocabulary in the *Dictionary of Old English*"; and Antonette diPaolo Healey attended a meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Sources of Anglo-Saxon Literary Culture. After the conference, Healey and Thompson visited the *Middle English Dictionary* in Ann Arbor. In November, at the invitation of the Lexicographers in Denmark (LEDA), Antonette diPaolo Healey gave a paper at the University of Copenhagen entitled "*The Dictionary of Old English:* Past, Present and to Come." While in Scandinavia, she took the opportunity to visit three dictionaries: *Ordbog over det Norrøne Prosasprog* and *Den Danske Ordbog* in Copenhagen and *Svenska Akedemiens Ordbok* in Lund, Sweden. In December, Antonette diPaolo Healey attended the MLA meeting in New York, where she participated in a panel on "Funding, Computer Technology and Scholarly Research"; she also reported on the progress of the Dictionary to the Old English Executive Committee.

Again this year we have had to devote a great deal of time and effort to looking for additional funding to supplement our grants, so that our current level of staffing can be maintained and our present rate of entry-writing kept up. We are deeply grateful to Professor Allen Frantzen of Loyola University, who generously offered to organize a fund-raising campaign among scholars in the field, on behalf of the Dictionary, and we have been very heartened by the response so far. A list of contributors is appended.

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Editor, Publications of the Dictionary of Old English: Roberta Frank

Contributors to the Dictionary of Old English
Fundraising Campaign
1992

The list on the following page recognizes those who have contributed to the fundraising campaign which began in the Spring of 1992. Donors who wished to give in memory of individuals are also listed separately at the end. The total amount raised to date is $36,218 (Cdn.). This figure represents money raised in North America only. We are actively seeking a three-to-one match for this money from foundations and private individuals.

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In Memory of Angus Cameron

H. Chickering   G. Wieland

In Memory of Colin Chase

H. Chickering

In Memory of Cecily Clark

D. Pelteret

In Memory of Rowland L. Collins

M. Green

In Memory of Stanley B. Greenfield

J. W. Earl   T. Greenfield

In Memory of Robert E. Kaske

C.A. Regan

In Memory of Martin Lehnert

H. Damico

In Memory of Albert H. Marckwardt

F.G. Cassidy

In Memory of Herbert D. Meritt

L.L. Brownrigg   C. Ludlum

Corpus of Insular and Anglo-Saxon
Illuminated Manuscripts

Statement of Goals and Organization

Thomas H. Ohlgren
Mildred O. Budny

CORPUS is an international collaborative project that aims to document verbally and pictorially the illumination and major decoration of manuscripts produced in the British Isles, from *circa* A.D. 625 to *circa* 1100. Drawing upon its work over the past decade, CORPUS has now formed an organizational structure and has begun to plan its future work. CORPUS has already set five main goals.

The project aims to maintain a database of information about Insular, Anglo-Saxon, and early Norman manuscripts containing illustration and major decoration. CORPUS has developed this database, building upon the pioneering series of volumes in the *Survey of Manuscripts Illuminated in the British Isles*: ed. J.J.G. Alexander *Insular Manuscripts, 6th to the 9th Century* (London, 1978); E. Temple, *Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts, 900-1066* (London, 1976); and C. M. Kauffmann *Romanesque Manuscripts, 1066-1190* (London, 1975). The database contains a catalog entry for each of the 229 manuscripts surveyed so far. Each entry contains codicological, iconographic, and bibliographic information, together with an inventory of the illumination and major decoration within the manuscript. The entries are compiled from a variety of sources, including published accounts in books, articles, facsimile reproductions, unpublished doctoral dissertations, the subject cards at the Princeton Index of Christian Art, and direct contributions by scholars in many different disciplines. Many entries have been checked against the manuscripts themselves, and continue to be revised as new research refines knowledge of the sources and their context. The electronic form of the database makes it possible easily to revise and expand its information. It forms an indispensable reference tool for many disciplines.

Publication of this information is proceeding in two forms: in hard-copy book and on data diskette. In 1986 a provisional version was published as *Insular and Anglo-Saxon Illuminated Manuscripts: An Iconographic Catalogue*, compiled by Thomas H. Ohlgren, with contributions by many specialists (New York: Garland). In 1991 a trial version of the computerized infobase, *Inventory of Manuscripts*, was released by Infobusiness, Inc., in Orem, Utah. The data diskette represents a revision and expansion of the 1986 volume, amounting to a second, revised edition in computerized form. Moreover, the diskette enables researchers not only to consult the revised entries, but also to conduct customized searches of the infobase by means of keywords, exact phrases, truncations, and multiple terms. Hundreds of pages of text can be searched in seconds. This makes it possible swiftly to identify and to access all the relevant material for a given topic of investigation -- for instance, a particular iconographical subject or the illuminated manuscripts from a particular center. The database, it must be stressed, is in its first release. With the aid of contributors, we propose to revise and to update the information in future releases. Published hard-copy versions might also appear.

The project also intends to document the CORPUS photographically. Between 1987 and 1991, Thomas H. Ohlgren assembled a collection of nearly 2000 8"x10" black-and-white photographs of the manuscripts in the CORPUS. This collection is housed in the Photo Study Collection of the Getty Center for the History of Art and the Humanities in Santa Monica, CA. We also aim to guide researchers to published sources for all of the relevant images, including both photographic and verbal documentation. The recent publication of 454 photographs in *Anglo-Saxon Textual Illustration: Photographs of Sixteen Manuscripts with Descriptions and Index* (Kalamazoo: Medieval Institute Publications, 1992) is an important step in that direction. The 1986 volume, *Insular and Anglo-*

Saxon Illuminated Manuscripts: An Iconographic Inventory (New York: Garland) contained fifty black-and-white plates and provided references to plates published elsewhere in its inventory of the illustration and decoration within the manuscript entries. Many of these references, as well as expanded iconographic descriptions, were published in 1991 in the computerized version of the *Iconographic Inventory* (Orem, UT, Infobusiness). Finally, a hypertext version of *Anglo-Saxon Textual Illustration* is now available from Corpus Infobases in West Lafayette, Indiana. This on-line tool will aid considerably detailed and rapid searches of the iconographic descriptions of the 454 photographs.

We are also encouraging publications by both individuals and institutions. To this end, Mildred Budny's two-volume *Insular, Anglo-Saxon, and Early Anglo-Norman Manuscript Art at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge: An Illustrated Catalogue* will soon be published by Medieval Institute Publications of Western Michigan University. This work presents 766 photographs: 747 in black-and-white and 19 in color. All the photographs were taken by Mildred Budny especially for this publication, funded by the Medieval Institute. The catalog entries give detailed accounts of the manuscripts, inventories of their decoration and illustration, and bibliographic references. Designed to complement Thomas Ohlgren's *Anglo-Saxon Textual Illustration*, the catalog includes all twelve of the manuscripts at Corpus Christi College included in the Harvey Miller Survey and Ohlgren's iconographic catalog, as well as a further 44 manuscripts and fragments with decoration, illustration, and artists' sketches produced in the British Isles to *circa* A.D. 1100. The plates reproduce all the illustrations and either all or representative samples of the major and minor decoration in the manuscripts. They show how much more material may reside in a given collection than previous surveys may have had occasion to observe. This work forms part of the on-going contributions by the Research Group on Manuscript Evidence, based at Corpus Christi College, to the CORPUS project. Other contributions include plans for full-color facsimile publications, accompanied by descriptions. Through Mildred Budny, a co-founder of the Research Group and a Principal Associate of the project for Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts in Microfiche Facsimile, CORPUS is able to maintain direct links with other projects to document the manuscripts both verbally and photographically.

By keeping abreast of work in progress in many centers and fields, CORPUS seeks to coordinate plans for, and to contribute to advances in, such aims for documentation. This approach may ensure maximum and swift results without needless duplication of time and effort. We are also investigating the possibility of publishing the CORPUS on CD-ROM disk.

We will encourage work to fill the gaps in the CORPUS. By making existing gaps known, we seek to encourage scholars, particularly graduate students, to undertake studies of these neglected manuscripts or forms of decoration and illustration.

To this end, Thomas Ohlgren and Mildred Budny have organized two sessions at the 1993 meeting of the International Congress on Medieval Studies in Kalamazoo, Michigan. The sessions will be held under the auspices of the Sources of Anglo-Saxon Culture. The sustained support for the CORPUS project over the years by both the Medieval Institute and the Sources Symposium makes this venue seem especially appropriate, as sessions at the Congress in 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1990, and 1992 reported progress of the project as well as gathered helpful contributions; and as the Medieval Institute is publisher of two major CORPUS publications. The sessions will explore the first ten years and the future direction of the CORPUS project. They will first survey our past and present activities, including the contributions of the recently formed Research Group on Manuscript Evidence at Cambridge. Then the sessions will turn to short reports surveying the status of and future requirements in a broad range of areas: liturgical manuscripts (Kathleen Openshaw), Gospel Books (Jane Rosenthal), Psalters (Jane Toswell), Old Testament manuscripts and themes (Herbert Broderick III), Prudentius manuscripts (Gernot Wieland), scientific manuscripts (Marilyn Deegan), and Anglo-Norman manuscripts (Richard Gameson). We hope to publish an account of these reports. Another session at the Congress, sponsored by the Research Group on Manuscript Evidence, will focus upon the catalog of *Insular, Anglo-Saxon, and Early Anglo-Norman Manuscript Art at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge*.

Besides encouraging traditional art-historical studies of CORPUS manuscripts, we are

also strongly interested in the full cultural contexts of the manuscripts; that is, the ways in which they exhibit reciprocal relationships among texts, images, and culture. Better to understand these complex, interconnected pathways of communication, we invite the participation of specialists in a variety of complementary fields, including as codicology, paleography, archaeology, architectural history, liturgy, musicology, history, library history, patristics, and textual and linguistic studies.

Projects working on the same or similar materials, using related techniques, and sharing comparable aims include the Sources of Anglo-Saxon Literary Culture, *Fontes Anglo-Saxonici*, Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts in Microfiche Facsimile, the Research Group on Manuscript Evidence, the Seminar in the History of the Book to 1500, the UCLA Index of Medieval Medical Images, and the Japan Society for Medieval English Studies. Close contacts with some groups have already been established, while others are eagerly sought to promote cooperation and exchange of information among scholars and institutions working on a variety of research tools.

Drawing on these achievements over the past ten years, CORPUS is now consolidating its approach, and has adopted an organizational structure modeled upon the Sources of Anglo-Saxon Literary Culture (SASLC). The structure will help formulate and plan our future work. An Administrative Committee will oversee and integrate future plans. The Advisory Committee will review the plan of work and its results, and contribute suggestions for further directions. Special Consultants provide expertise in many disciplines, and are able to contribute up-to-date or revised information to support the project. We intend the body of participants to grow with the growth of CORPUS.

CORPUS Committee Members

Administrative Committee:

Thomas H. Ohlgren (Purdue Univ.)
Mildred Budny (Corpus Christi College, Cambridge)

Advisory Committee:

J. J. G. Alexander (Institute of Fine Arts, New York Univ.)
Robert Deshman (Univ. of Toronto)
Helmut Gneuss (Institut für Englische Philologie der Univ. München)
Jane Rosenthal (Columbia Univ.)

Special Consultants:

Richard N. Bailey (Univ. of Newcastle)
Carl T. Berkhout (Univ. of Arizona)
Robert Boenig (Texas A&M Univ.)
Linda Brownrigg (Oxford and Los Altos Hills, California)
Leonard E. Boyle (Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana)
Herbert Broderick III (City Univ. of New York)
Michelle P. Brown (British Library, London)
Brendan Cassidy (Index of Christian Art, Princeton)
John Contreni (Purdue Univ.)
Marilyn Deegan (Oxford Computing Centre)
A. N. Doane (Univ. of Wisconsin at Madison)
Judith Duffey (Middlesex Univ.)
Michael Evans (Warburg Institute, Univ. of London)
Carol A. Farr (Univ. of Alabama at Huntsville)
Richard Gameson (Courtauld Institute of Art, Univ. of London)
Malcolm Godden (Pembroke College, Oxford)
Timothy Graham (Corpus Christi College, Cambridge)
George D. S. Henderson (Univ. of Cambridge)
John Higgitt (Univ. of Edinburgh)
Constance Hill (Conway Library, Courtauld Institute of Art)
Mark Infusino (Univ. of California at Los Angeles)
Louis Jordan (Univ. of Notre Dame)
Catherine Karkov (Miami Univ., Ohio)
Simon D. Keynes (Trinity College, Cambridge)
Henry Mayr-Harting (St. Peter's College, Oxford)
Lawrence Nees (Univ. of Delaware)
Carol Neuman de Vegvar (Ohio Wesleyan Univ.)
Kathleen M. Openshaw (Univ. of Toronto)
Jennifer L. O'Reilly (Univ. of Cork, Ireland)
Malcolm Parkes (Keble College, Oxford)
Andrew Prescott (British Library, London)
Michael Ryan (Chester Beatty Library, Dublin)
Thomas H. Seiler (Medieval Institute, Western Michigan Univ.)
Patricia Stirnemann (Institute de Recherche d'Histoire des Textes, Paris)
William Stoneman (Scheide Library, Princeton Univ.)
Paul E. Szarmach (SUNY-Binghamton)
Elizabeth C. Teviotdale (Getty Museum)
M. Jane Toswell (Univ. of Western Ontario)
William Voelkle (Pierpont Morgan Library)
Leslie E. Webster (British Museum, London)
Martin Werner (Temple Univ.)
Kelley M. Wickham-Crowley (Georgetown Univ.)
Gernot Wieland (Univ. of British Columbia)
David M. Wilson (Isle of Man)
Patrick Wormald (Christ Church, Oxford)
Charles Wright (Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

ASTI: On-line

Corpus Infobases in West Lafayette, IN is pleased to announce the publication of *ASTI*, an on-line guide to the iconographic subjects inventoried, described, and indexed in Thomas H. Ohlgren's *Anglo-Saxon Textual Illustration: Photographs of Sixteen Manuscripts with Descriptions and Index* (Kalamazoo: Medieval Institute Publications, 1992). Designed to be used with the volume of 454 photographs in hand, *ASTI* allows scholars to search and retrieve information on hundreds of terms describing the persons, scenes, and themes in the black-and-white photographs of the sixteen manuscripts.

The manuscripts represented are: the *Athelstan Psalter* (London, British Library Cotton MS Galba A. XVIII), the *Harley Psalter* (London, British Library MS Harley 603), the *Bury Psalter* (Vatican City, Biblioteca Apostolica MS Reg. lat. 12), the *Paris Psalter* (Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale MS lat. 8824), the *Boulogne Gospels* (Boulogne-sur-Mer, Bibliothèque Municipale MS 11), the *Arenberg Gospels* (New York, Pierpont Morgan Library M. 869), the *Trinity Gospels* (Cambridge, Trinity College MS B.10.4), the *Eadui Codex* (Hannover, Kestner-Museum WM XXI^a, 36), the *Gospel Book* (Cambridge, Pembroke College MS 301), the *Bury Gospels* (London, British Library MS Harley 76), the *Judith of Flanders Gospels* (New York, Pierpont Morgan Library M. 709 and M. 708), the *Gospel Book* (Monte Cassino, Archivio della Badia MS BB. 437, 439), the *Hereford Gospels* (Cambridge, Pembroke College MS 302), the *Psychomachia* (London, British Library MS Cotton Cleopatra C. VIII), and the *Junius Manuscript* (Oxford, Bodleian Library MS Junius 11).

To facilitate quick and easy access to the *Descriptions of the Manuscripts* and the *Descriptions of the Plates*, the textual matter has been entered into a computer and broken down into frames. The *frame* is the basic building block of a hypertext system. In this version each frame corresponds not only to a single iconographic description but to a photograph in the volume published by Western Michigan University. Hundreds of hypertext *links*, which permit the user to navigate through the detailed descriptions, have also been embedded in the text. By clicking a mouse on these highlighted links, the researcher will see a pop-up window containing a list of additional examples and cross-references. By clicking on any of these highlighted numbers, you will move swiftly to the other related entries.

The hypertext system is also designed to allow searches by word or short phrase. The list of frames containing the search term is saved, and you may examine each frame in sequence. These searches, furthermore, can be refined; that is, you might search for all frames containing "Adam," then all frames containing "Adam" and "Eve," and so on.

ASTI also supports the display of the Old English characters æ, þ, and ð on your screen. When printing *ASTI*, however, these special characters will not appear on your hard-copy unless your printer supports the MS-DOS Latin 1 character set.

ASTI requires an IBM PC or compatable system. A hard disk drive and mouse are strongly recommended.

Corpus Infobases is offering the first release of this electronic aid at a special introductory price of $24.95 (U.S. Dollars or Bankdraft).

To order, send a check for $27.00 (which includes $2.05 for shipping and handling) to:

Corpus Infobases
136 Sumac Drive
West Lafayette, IN 47906-2157
Phone: (317) 463-0585

Old English Newsletter SUBSIDIA

1. Walter W. Skeat, *An English-Anglo-Saxon Vocabulary* (1978; rpt. 1979). [Rpt. of 1879 edition.]

2. Rowland L. Collins, ed., *A Glance Backward* (1978). [A retrospective on the *Year's Work* from a 1977 MLA session.]

3. Manfred Gorlach, *Maccus and Mauris* (1979). [M and M do their thing in OE]. **Out of print.** REVISED EDITION is available, see vol. 19 below.

4. P.A. Clemoes, *Liturgical Influence on Punctuation in Late Old English and Early Middle English Manuscripts* (1980). [Rpt. of 1952 paper.]

5. P.A. Clemoes, *The Chronology of Ælfric's Works*. [Rpt. of 1959 article.]

6. Raymond A. Wiley, *John Mitchell Kemble's Review of Jakob Grimm's Deutsche Grammatik* (1981). [Set up for the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, but never published].

7. Constance B. Hieatt and Sharon Butler, *Rædellan* (1981). [Riddles translated into Old English.]

8. Stanley B. Greenfield, ed., *The Bibliography of Old English* (1982). [Papers from a 1981 MLA session by E.G. Stanley, D.K. Fry, C.T. Berkhout.]

9. Paul E. Szarmach, ed., *Anglo-Latin in the Context of Old English Literature* (1983). [Papers from a 1982 MLA session by G.H. Brown, A.J. Frantzen, C. Chase.]

10. Janet M. Bately, *The Literary Prose of King Alfred's Reign: Translation or Transformation?* (1984). [Rpt. of 1980 Inaugural Lecture.]

11. J.D.A. Ogilvy, *Books Known to the English, 597-1066: Addenda et Corrigenda* (1985). [Rpt. from *Mediaevalia* 7 (1981), 281-325.]

12. Frederick M. Biggs, *The Sources of Christ III: A Revision of Cook's Notes* (1986). [An update of Cook's source work on *Christ III*.]

13. Simon D. Keynes, *Anglo-Saxon History* (1987). [A bibliography for students.]

14. Tadao Kubouchi, William Schipper, and Hiroshi Ogawa, eds., *Old English Studies from Japan 1941-81* (1988). [A selection of essays previously published in Japanese representative of the history of Old English scholarship in Japan.]

15. Katherine O'Brien O'Keeffe, ed., *Twenty Years of the Year's Work in Old English Studies* (1989). [A session from the program of the Old English Division at the 1988 MLA Convention.]

16. Jeffrey Vickman, *A Metrical Concordance to Beowulf* (1990). [With a preface by R.D. Fulk. Based on A.J. Bliss's system of metrical analysis.]

17. Thomas H. Ohlgren, *Anglo-Saxon Art: Texts and Contexts* (1991). [Ten images drawn from Anglo-Saxon manuscripts and sculpture discussed in the context of their cultural relationships.]

18. Simon D. Keynes, *Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts in Trinity College* (1992). [A catalog of select manuscripts and books from the Wren Library, with 40 figures.]

19. Manfred Görlach, *Mac ond Mauris in Old English Rhymed and Alliterative Verse* (1992). [Replaces volume 3 above, offering both rhymed and alliterative versions of the M and M saga.]

20. Alan Bliss, with an introduction by Daniel Donoghue, *An Introduction to Old English Metre* (1993). [Rpt. of 1962 edition.]

All volumes (except vol. 3) are available from *OEN* at $3.00 US each.

The First Network Transfer of Images in Anglo-Saxon Studies

So far as can be determined, when the Research Group on Manuscript Evidence at the Parker Library sent a scanned image from a photograph of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge MS 41, p. 264 to *OEN* on October 8, 1992 via InterNet, it was the first time ever that an image from an Anglo-Saxon manuscript was so transmitted. Dr. Leslie French, Research Engineer at Olivetti Research Limited and Consultant to the Research Group, sent the historiated initial to Dr. James Wolf, Director of Academic Computing Services at the State University of New York at Binghamton, who received the image on behalf of *OEN*. The process of transfer took some two hours. *OEN*'s basic IBM PS/2 system was insufficient to the task, and Dr. Wolf used a Sun Workstation at Binghamton's Computer Center. Dr. French scanned a black and white photograph on a HP ScanJet Plus A4 flatbed scanner at 300 dots-per-inch 256 grey-levels, attached to an Olivetti M380/C computer and stored in .PCX format. The image, transferred over NFS to a Decstation 5000/200 running Ultrix, was contrast-enhanced, using software developed by Dr. French, and was converted to encapsulated Postscript at 256 grey levels. Dr. French compressed and transferred the image by InterNet FTP to Binghamton, where it was printed on the Apple LaserWriter IIg/NTX. Whatever the vagaries of *OEN* printing here, the resolution and contrast of the original transmission were very high. The image printed in Binghamton clearly showed the writing from the reverse page.

On November 18, Dr. French transmitted another image from CCCC 41, this time from p. 272.

The plates show two historiated initials, never before reproduced, from Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, MS 41, a large-format copy of the Old English translation of Bede's *Historia Ecclesiastica*, which has miscellaneous added texts in the margins. The manuscript was made in the first half of the eleventh century probably in Southern England, and presented to Exeter Cathedral by Bishop Leofric (1050-72).

Computer Glossary:

HP: Hewlett-Packard—computer manufacturer.

flatbed scanner: as opposed to a "handheld" scanner, i.e. a fixed unit, like a photocopier, with a sheet of glass: produces much smoother scans than hand-held devices

A4: paper size, determines the maximum image that can be scanned.

300 d-p-i: horizontal and vertical sampling resolution. Each square inch is sampled 90,000 times.

256 grey-levels: the value recorded at *each* sampling point is an intensity level in the range 0 (black) to 255 (white), using all 256 possible values in the range.

Olivetti: computer manufacturer.

M380/C: an Olivetti IBM-compatible PC with an 80386 processor.

PCX: a format for storing images, uses run-length encoding of binary values (those 256 grey levels again!) to compress the image.

NFS: Network File System—a way of linking filing systems between machines which are not far apart.

Decstation 5000/200: a Digital [computer manufacturer] workstation, based on the LR33000 chip.

Ultrix: Digital's version of Unix^{TM}, the operating system.

Contrast-enhanced: shifting those 256 grey-levels around in the picture to make some parts brighter and some parts darker, thereby making the picture clearer.

PostScript: a graphics programming language from Adobe Systems Incorporated which is understood by many laser printers.

encapsulated PostScript: a way of storing images so they can be included in other printed documents.

Compressed: acted on by the Unix "compress" utility to make the file smaller without losing any information.

InterNet: the global academic computer network.

FTP: File Transfer Protocol—a set of rules, and a pair of programs (one at each end) to obey them, which allows files to be moved from one computer to another over great distances.

Apple: computer manufacturer.

LaserWriter IIg/NTX: a laser printer—a machine capable of putting toner [ink] on paper at a resolution of 300 d-p-i under the control of a (PostScript) program.

Photograde: an option within the laserwriter which improves the appearance of grey-scale pictures.

Images from InterNet:
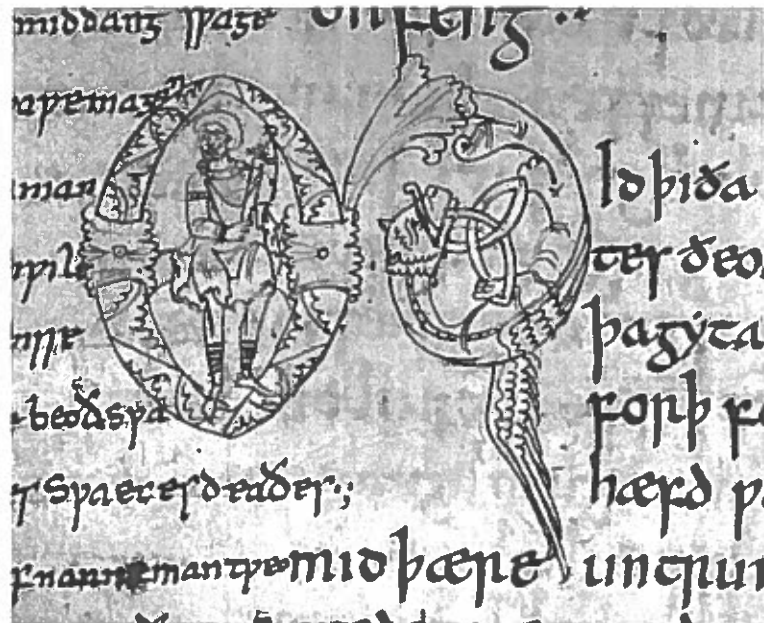
Plate 1: CCCC 41, p. 264, transferred on October 8, 1992

> Initial *M* of *Mid*: *Historia Ecclesiastica*, Book IV, chapter 12. Comprising foliate ornament and a dragon-like creature, the letter encloses a man holding a sword. the marginal text is an anonymous homily on the Last Judgment. The beardless man may represent one of the men mentioned in Bede's chapter who lived by the sword: perhaps the principal among them, Cadwalla, the youthful Prince and then King of the Gewisse.

Plate 2: CCCC 41, p. 272, transferred on November 18, 1992

> Initial *ð* of *ðe*: *Historia Ecclesiastica*, Book IV, chapter 15. Comprising segments of foliate and geometric ornament, the letter encloses a lion. the marginal text is an anonymous homily on the Last Judgment.

Photography: Mildred Budny. The photographs are reproduced by permission of the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College and Mildred Budny.

A Recent Survey of the Teaching of Old English
and its Implications for Anglo-Saxon Studies

Allen J. Frantzen
Loyola Univ. of Chicago

In 1875, Francis A. March, then the most prominent and prolific Anglo-Saxon scholar in the United States, reported the results of the first survey of the teaching of Old English undertaken in the U. S. Working at the request of the Bureau of Education, March identified twenty-three colleges at which Old English was taught and another nine at which respondents wished the subject were offered. If March's survey is used as a guidepost, great progress seems to have been made in the next quarter century; in 1900 C. Alphonso Smith reported to the Modern Language Association that the school not offering Old English and Chaucer was the exception.[2] Today, as all medievalists know, the school that does not offer Chaucer is still an exception, but the school that also offers Old English is no longer the rule.

A century after March's survey, Anglo-Saxonists again took up systematic investigations of the state of pedagogy in the field. In 1969 Jess B. Bessinger, Jr., and Fred C. Robinson conducted a survey that served to launch the *Old English Newsletter*. Frances Randall Lipp published another survey in the *Old English Newsletter* in 1973.[3] In 1979 Robert F. Yeager and Bessinger undertook a survey that demonstrated a sharp decline in the status of Old English as a Ph.D. requirement,[4] and in 1984, in an article surveying methods of teaching *Beowulf*, Joseph Tuso summarized other surveys, including those not specific to Old English, that had been taken since 1979.[5] In 1989, as part of a related project, I surveyed 88 colleges and universities within the region designated by the MLA as the SAMLA (South Atlantic MLA). The results, with a commentary by Yeager delivered at the 1989 meeting, and a postscript, are reported and analyzed here.

Reflecting on his 1875 survey in an 1892 address to the MLA,[6] March noted the importance of the south in the development of American Old English and the place of Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia in that tradition.[7] My 1989 SAMLA survey, like March's, was undertaken for both informational and institutional reasons. The survey grew out of an effort to secure a permanent place for Old English on the annual SAMLA convention program. Previously Old English was one of SAMLA's "Discussion Circles" rather than a regular section; only regular sections are automatically included in the program, and only papers read at regular sessions are forwarded to the SAMLA archives. The historical importance of Old English in southern universities, and the vitality of Anglo-Saxon studies in many of these schools today, seemed to merit better status for Old English within the SAMLA structure. SAMLA by-laws require that requests for such changes be supported by petitions signed by SAMLA members, and the process of circulating a petition offered an excellent opportunity to survey Old English in the SAMLA region. The petition process was concluded when, at the SAMLA meeting in 1989, the Discussion Circle endorsed the proposal for regular section status. The Old English program in 1989 was given over to pedagogy and Old English.[8] In 1990 the SAMLA Executive Committee reviewed the proposal and, at the meeting that year, formally approved it; the first regular Old English session at SAMLA was held at the 1991 meeting in Atlanta.

The survey offered an opportunity to inquire about matters beyond the state of Old English and to learn about the subject in the context of other pre-modern (that is, pre-Renaissance) areas in the SAMLA English curriculum. It also offered an opportunity to learn about conducting surveys; I will use the 1989 framework as the basis for a national survey to be conducted in 1993-94. All colleges and universities having SAMLA Charter Institutional Membership were included in the survey.[9] In addition, institutions whose faculty had attended the SAMLA Old English Discussion Circle in 1987 or 1988, and other scholars active in Old English whose institutions were not included in either of the above categories, were added to the list. Whenever possible the survey was sent directly to an Anglo-Saxonist; otherwise the survey went to the department chair. Modelled on the 1979 survey, which included forty-five universities, the survey asked both for institutional information, including size of graduate programs, approximate enrollment, and language requirements, and for detailed information on Old English courses. Some of the responses were partial and hence total numbers reported vary from question to question.[10]

Abbreviations:

OE Old English
ME Middle English
HEL History of the English Language

1989 Survey of OE in SAMLA Institutions

1. *Institutional sample*

    a. Total contacted: 88

        Total responding: 63   Return rate: 71.5%

        (12 responses said that the survey did not apply to them)

        Institutions *not* responding: 15 colleges, 10 universities

    b. Degrees offered:

        Graduate degrees: 47

            M.A. 37   Ph.D. 23

        Undergraduate only: 14

2. *Number of OE courses* offered in the 1988-89 academic year or in the 1987-88 year? 49 responses

No. of courses:	0	1	2	3 or more
Depts.	14	18	13	4

Summary: 35 (71%) institutions offered at least one course in this period

3. *Enrollment*

    a. Who enrolls in these courses? Total responding: 36

        Undergraduates only: 4 (11%)

        Graduates only: 18 (50%)

            Ph.D. candidates: 6

            M.A. candidates: 6

            both Ph.D. and M.A.: 6

        Mixed graduate/undergraduate enrollment: 14 (39%)

    b. Average class size: 12 Enrollments ranged from 5 to 40

4. *Faculty teaching OE, ME, HEL, and Linguistics*

    How many medievalists are in your department?

        1 department had 0 medievalists

        10 departments had 1 medievalist

        20 departments had 2 medievalists

        10 departments had 3 medievalists

        9 departments had 4 medievalists

    How many departments have medievalists who teach OE only?

        24 departments have 0 medievalists who teach OE only:

        8 have one; 1 has 3; no department has 3 or more medievalists who teach OE only

How many medievalists teach Middle English only?

> Every department has at least one:

> 19 have one; 12 have 2; 2 departments have 3 medievalists who teach ME only

How many departments have medievalists who teach OE and HEL?

> 19 departments have 1; 12 have 2; 1 has 3; 2 departments have 4 medievalists who teach OE and HEL

How many departments have medievalists who teach OE and linguistics?

> 10 departments have one faculty with this assignment

> 19 departments have 2; 7 have 3; one department has 4 faculty with this assignment

Is OE sometimes an overload course?

> Yes: 13 (52%)   No: 12 (48%)

5. *Graduate admissions and graduate programs size*

> Ph.D. Programs

> > Average size 1988: 59   Range: 18-225

> > Average number admitted in 1988: 16

> M.A. Programs

> > Average size 1988: 61   Range: 12 to 150

> > 1988 Admissions: 35

> Change in Ph.D. admissions in the last decade:

> > Increased admissions: 11

> > Decreased admissions: 6

> > No change: 1

6. *Dissertations and M.A. theses*

> How many dissertations or theses in OE has your program produced in the last five years (1984-1989): 23 responses

Diss. produced	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Departments	11	7	3	1	0	0	1

> > Total: 22 dissertations from 12 departments

> How many M.A. theses in OE has your program produced in the last five years (1984-1989): 40 responses

Theses produced	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Departments	27	2	2	6	0	0	3

> > Total: 42 M.A. theses from 13 departments

7. *Degree requirements*. Is OE required for the Ph.D.? 23 responses

> Yes: 3 (13%)   No: 20 (87%)

> Was it ever required?   No: 8 (35%)   Yes: 12 (52%)

When was the requirement dropped?

pre-1960	1960-70	1970-80	1981-85	1985-89
1	3	3	1	4

8. *HEL and Linguistics requirements*

Is HEL required for the Ph.D.? Yes: 4

(Note: 2 institutions allow students to choose between HEL and OE for as a Ph.D. requirement)

Is HEL required for the B.A.? Yes: 5

Is HEL required for English majors who will teach? Yes: 4

9. *Rationale for offering OE.* Five objectives in teaching OE were ranked from 1 (most important) to 5 (least important): the number given is the average for that response.

A   Exposure to *OE literature*: 1.92

B   Background to *English language*: 2.51

C   Exposure to *OE as a language*: 2.55

D   Background to *English literature*: 3.11

E   *Interdisciplinary/cultural studies*: 3.46

1	-	2	-	3	-	4	-	5
		A	*BC*	*D*	*E*			

10. *Course readings: Poetry and prose*

Teachers seeking to balance poetry and prose: 17

Teachers reporting that students favor poetry: 17

Teachers reporting that students favor prose: 4

11. *Texts.* What texts do you use in your introductory OE course?

Grammars mentioned:

Mitchell and Robinson, *A Guide*: 20

Cassidy and Ringler, *Bright's Grammar and Reader*: 15

Supplementary texts

Stanley B. Greenfield and Daniel G. Calder, *New Critical History*: 14

Peter Hunter-Blair, *Anglo-Saxon England*: 9

Dorothy Whitelock, *Beginnings of English Society*: 7

Fr. Klaeber (ed.), *Beowulf*: 4

C. L. Wrenn, *A Study of Old English*: 3

Bede, *Ecclesiastical History*: 3

12. *Computers*: Do you use computers and/or other media in any capacity to teach OE?

Yes: 3 (Note: most did not answer the question)

13. *OE and other medieval languages*

> Are other Germanic languages offered at your institution 47 responses
>
> > Yes: 32 (68%)   No: 15 (32%)
>
> Do you offer OE in the context of other early medieval languages? 44 responses
>
> > Yes: 14 (32%)   No: 30 (68%)

14. *OE and other subjects (incl. Interdisciplinary courses)*

> Has your institution offered a team-taught interdisciplinary course on Anglo-Saxon culture? 38 responses
>
> > Yes: 4 (11%)   No: 34 (89%)
>
> Does your institution offer an Anglo-Saxon history course? 26 responses
>
> > Yes: 10 (38%)   No: 16 (62%)

15. *OE in translation*

> Do you offer graduate courses including OE in translation? 26 responses
>
> > Yes: 11 (42%)   No: 15 (58%)
>
> Do you offer undergraduate readings courses including OE in translation? (36 responses)
>
> > Yes: 14 (39%)   No: 22 (61%)
>
> Do you offer OE in combination with ME in translation?
>
> > 24 positive responses: For undergraduates: 6 (25%)   For graduates: 18 (75%)

Response to the 1989 Survey

Robert F. Yeager

Univ. of North Carolina at Asheville

The 1989 SAMLA survey is the third look Anglo-Saxonists have taken at our discipline's pedagogy. The most important and lasting result of the original survey in 1969 was, certainly, the *Old English Newsletter*. Secondarily, the survey Bessinger and I completed in 1979 led to the volume *Approaches to Teaching Beowulf* (1984), one in the MLA's "Teaching Masterpieces of World Literature" series.

That more or less brings us up to date historically. I have been asked to look backwards and forwards, to compare data collected in 1979 with new information from the 1989 survey. Before turning to the numbers, let me pause in order to put several factors into perspective. First, it is important to point out that the ground covered in the surveys of 1969 and 1979 overlaps with, but does not exactly correspond to, the territory of the new survey. Bessinger and Robinson attempted a broad cross-section of colleges and universities in the U.S. and Canada. Bessinger and I narrowed this focus somewhat, acting largely on experience gained from the first survey, to look at only 45 institutions, albeit scattered across North America. Frantzen sent questionnaires to colleagues at 88 four-year institutions within the SAMLA membership region. Of the forty-five schools Bessinger and I polled, usable responses came from 40, a return rate of about 89%. Frantzen's return of 63 is about 71% of the total mailed.

These regional distinctions are important in reading the data from the two latest surveys. Let me cite two examples. First, because Bessinger and I selected institutions where we thought we would garner representative responses,

with no regard for regionality, we had only one school of 40 responding that indicated that Old English was not taught at all. Frantzen's survey shows 14 of 63 schools responding with no Old English at any level; if we add the 12 "not appropriate" responses, that becomes 26 of 88 schools, or about 30% not offering Old English in any form. Unless one keeps in mind the differences in the base-groups, this might be read as a disastrous trend in Old English pedagogy. But it probably reveals more about the nature of the survey sample.

A second example suggests a different indicator, although I cannot be sure how far it can be trusted. In 1979 Bessinger and I received responses from only two institutions in which Old English was taught in classes exclusively for undergraduates; both of these were Canadian. Frantzen's survey indicates four SAMLA schools teaching Old English in undergraduate-only courses, and I know of two others in the SAMLA region that teach Old English to undergraduates only (these schools did not respond to the survey). Six southern schools with undergraduate offerings in Old English is a significant statistic. We do not know if this number represents an increase or a decrease in undergraduate Old English offerings. It may indicate a weather change, and it ought to be followed up with questions designed specifically to elicit such information, in a national survey.

Indeed, let me stress that among the many useful conclusions that we can extract from the 1989 survey is the encouragement it gives us to canvas Northern American institutions once again. Changes of importance are occurring, not only to programs in Old English, but also to departmental curricula and enrollments at all levels--undergraduate, masters, and doctoral-- across the continent. Let me single out some numbers that I find particularly suggestive.

The first area is the number of doctoral dissertations currently undertaken on Old English topics in the SAMLA region. In 1979 we thought this might be a significant indicator, but an indicator of a trend with different implications than the new poll appears to reflect. For us the problem seemed to be that encouraging graduate students to specialize in an area where few jobs might be found by emergent Ph.D.'s was potentially callous. In such a climate a decline in dissertations would have seemed favorable. In 1989, however, as we look forward to cumulative retirements and look back at a junior faculty cohort diminished by the austerity of the 1970's, the reverse may be true. Of the 88 institutions polled in 1989, only 13 reported Old English dissertations in progress (and a total of 22 students engaged in Old English research); and one of these (North Carolina at Chapel Hill) supported six. This is potentially both good and bad news. While such numbers might suffice to fill the predictable future needs of English faculties for Anglo-Saxonists, they are too small to ensure that departments, faced with competition from new trends in literary study, will keep open lines for specialists in Old English.

To some degree this concern may be supported by three other statistics from the new survey. First, the continued erosion, the beginnings of which we noted in 1979, of the Old English competency requirement for the Ph.D. Second, the increasing tendency of departments to separate Old English literature from Old English language, and to view the chief value of Old English to be literary rather than linguistic. Third, the increasing popularity of the M.A. degree programs in the SAMLA region. Bessinger and I viewed this trend as ominous in 1979, and nothing since, including this survey, has changed my mind. Taken together, these indications imply a movement away from reading Old English texts in the original and may predict a downward spiral of shrinking job opportunities for younger Anglo-Saxonists, leading to fewer graduate students in the next generation, producing fewer Old English dissertations, and so forth.

Indeed, this is the submerged cost of filling graduate ranks with M.A.-level students. Obviously one needs students to justify course offerings to FTE-conscious chairs and deans; but for the long-term future of Old English studies, M.A. candidates are not a solution we should

adopt without a fight. As the new survey indicates, there is a direct relationship between the encouragement of M.A. students and the disappearance of rigorous Old English language courses and literature courses taught in the original rather than in translation. On a lesser level, this seems to mean a decrease in the attention paid to Old English prose texts (something we did not think to poll in 1979 but which the new survey makes clear), and by implication a loss of knowledge about pre-Chaucerian England--an ignorance exacerbated by the general failure of history departments across the SAMLA region, and the continent, to teach courses on the period.

Altogether, these inferences and conclusions based on Frantzen's survey lead me to a final point. In the complex ecology of today's departments, Old English as an honored specialty may be threatened either with extinction or with relegation to carefully-tended preserves in institutions vast and rich enough to support artificially various forms of exotic life. To be sure, we are not yet the snail darter; but perhaps the elephant is an appropriate metaphor. If so, we must recognize the seriousness of the situation in terms both individual and general. On the individual plane, the threat is clear enough, whether one is concerned more with one's own future or with the darkening of a beloved field; and doubtless how useful this concern may be in effecting change in a department can be determined only individually, case by case.

But on the *general* plane the threat is as insidious as it is far-reaching. Here the contemporary plight of the elephant may help us by way of illustration. The elephant, I have recently learned, supports all manner of seemingly unrelated life forms, both vegetative and sensate, by its foraging activities. Smaller elephant herds thus mean fewer species in widening circles throughout the African continent. Similarly diminished ranks of colleagues knowledgeable about Anglo-Saxon studies--the culture, the language, and literature of the period--will have broader impact than many suppose. To float just

one example: Teaching Chaucer must become a different enterprise when discussions of his poetry take place in a vacuum of earlier English culture, literary history, and language training. To mention this among the present company is to risk preaching to the converted--but for a particular purpose, given that Frantzen's survey shows a growing preference in departments to utilize non-specialists in medieval courses, with the consequent corollary that increasingly such courses are conducted in modern English translation. One result of *this* is that Shakespeare's English is many students' first--and last--taste of an antique language. Frantzen's survey has a number of important messages for Anglo-Saxonists to carry back to their departments. The pattern is clear and can be summarized as follows: As the elephant goes, so goes the neighborhood.

Postscript

Allen J. Frantzen

Yeager's response raises some issues that benefit from a retrospective of the survey and its results. I will discuss the place of OE in terms of the national institutional picture in 1991 and then look more closely at some implications of the survey for the future of Old English studies. One of the issues central to all the surveys of Old English subsequent to March's is the place of Old English as a requirement for the Ph.D. Indeed, it has been amply clear since Yeager's 1980 report that the function of Old English in Departments of English has shifted from a Ph.D. requirement to an option at all levels, Ph.D., M.A., and B.A. The 1980 survey shows that 23% of the schools surveyed required Old English for the Ph.D.; three schools dropped the requirement before 1964, sixteen between 1964 and 1971, and three more between 1975 and 1979. Lipp's 1983 survey reported that 29% of the schools required Old English. The 1989 survey shows that one-third of SAMLA institutions never required Old English at all, that half of them have dropped the requirement (four doing so between 1985 and 1989), and that only 13%--3 of 23 institutions--still require Old English for the Ph.D. All these

surveys emphasize the status of Anglo-Saxonists in Ph.D.-granting institutions--that is, the welfare of those currently employed as Anglo-Saxonists--and extrapolate the future of Old English from the context of the Ph.D. requirement. Future surveys will have to shift emphasis away from this issue.

Yeager's concern about the possible overproduction of dissertations on Old English, seen both in his 1980 report and in his response above, underscores the central relationship between graduate-level research that supports Anglo-Saxonists currently teaching and writing and the future of graduate students taking Old English courses and specializing in Old English. Made aware of the plight of their numbers through surveys such as this, Anglo-Saxonists often point to the healthy state of research in their area, as manifest in some large-scale projects, as signs of vitality. They are correct to do so. But one of the most important of these projects, the *Dictionary of Old English*, has for years struggled to raise funds to keep going, and it is fully apparent that several other projects, all of them worthwhile, are being carried by a few stalwart hands.[11] It does not seem persuasive to interpret highly specialized projects, however laudable their aims, as manifestations of the overall well-being of a discipline. They are, rather, admirable signs of the industry and imagination at the highest levels of the discipline; they do little to build an audience that has not already developed highly specialized research needs.

Old English shares the fate of other disciplines that focus on pre-modern--that is, pre-Renaissance--culture; the early periods of the curriculum generally are in difficulty. A significant measure of the distribution of forces inside universities is the *Job Information List* published four times each year by the Modern Language Association. The 1991-92 *List* for October (including American and all periods of English) showed a drop in positions of 15.8% from the year before (down from 1,567 to 1,319); the 1990-91 figure showed a decline of 18.2% from the 1989-90 list (when there were 1,916 positions). In 1983-84 there were 1,365 positions; in 1988-89, the

year when SAMLA schools were surveyed, there were 2,146, a jump of 57.2%. But the number fell the next year by 10.7% and has continued to fall since.

In 1991-92 hiring British Literature accounted for only 17.8% of all positions in what we traditionally call the "Department of English," and American Literature accounted for only 10.1%. In 1990-91 hiring, these figures were 16.0% and 9.3% respectively. In 1991-92, not unexpectedly, Writing dominated the available positions (24.5%), while other specialties, including Women's Studies and Literary Criticism and Theory, accounted for a mere 6.3% of the 1991-92 positions, a figure which reflects recent heavy hiring in this area. For 1990-91, these figures were 19.5% and 7.6% respectively.

Within the British Literature category in 1991-92, medieval specializations were significant. Old and Middle English constituted 14.5% of the positions, or 19 of 131 jobs. In 1990-91, this figure was 15.5%, or 23 of 148 jobs. This is a significant number since there were only 2 positions in Seventeenth-Century (only one the year before!) and 16 in Restoration and Eighteenth Century (9 the year before); in Renaissance and Shakespeare there were 28 jobs reported in the 1992 summary (34 in the in 1991 summary), and in Nineteenth-Century British 33 jobs (28 the year before). There were 30 positions for Black Literature (43 the year before) and 18 for "general" minority literature (20 the year before).[12] But of the medievalist positions listed in Fall 1991, only a handful were specifically for Anglo-Saxonists; a quick survey found six descriptions emphasizing Old English, two of them indicating a preference for senior candidates. A recent report in *The Wall Street Journal* predicts at upturn in the job market in English and noted encouragingly that "schools see a need for professors in both old and new disciplines" but stressed that scholars with interdisciplinary training were particularly in demand.[13] There was, admittedly, little hard evidence to support the *Journal* article, but perhaps we should take encouragement wherever we can find it.

These figures demonstrate what the decline in departmental support, as manifested by the vanishing Ph.D. requirement, means for Old English: Old English is becoming a smaller piece (Old and Middle English) of a smaller slice (the tradition of "English," or "English and American") of a smaller pie (the traditional Department). Departments of English are expanding to include cultural studies, minority literatures, theory, and much else, but simultaneously are entering a new period of retrenchment in hiring. The SAMLA survey indicates what departments, surveyed at the peak of the most recent boom, expected of their newly-hired Ph.D.'s in Old English: flexibility. Out of 33 responses, 24 departments reported that their Anglo-Saxonists teach more than Old English; only 8 departments have one medievalist who does only Old English, and only one has two faculty members who teach Old English only. The comparison with specializations in Middle English is revealing: out of 33 responses, every department had at least one medievalist who teaches Middle English only: 19 have 1 medievalist who teaches only Middle English, 12 have 2, and 2 have 3.

The opportunity to focus on early material increases marginally when the History of the Language (HEL) is combined with Old English. Out of 35 responses, 13 departments have one faculty member who does only Old English and HEL, although 19 departments have no job that can be described as limited to Old English and HEL. The numbers shift when Old English is combined with linguistics, however: 19 departments have jobs in which Anglo-Saxonists teach primarily Old English and linguistics, and 7 have two faculty members who do so; only 10 departments do not. It is clear that specialists in the later medieval periods are much freer to teach their subject than Anglo-Saxonists who would like to limit themselves to Old English only; that Middle English is more popular (and easier) than Old English is not news. It is also clear that linguistics is highly desired as a secondary specialty for Anglo-Saxonists.

The survey also supplies evidence about the value of Old English in the curriculum. Asked why they taught Old English, SAMLA Anglo-Saxonists overwhelmingly endorsed Old English literature as the prime motivator. Old English is taught, in the first place, so that Old English literature can be taught; virtually tied for second place are the teaching of the English language and of the Old English language in particular; the usefulness of Old English in teaching English literature generally is fourth, and interdisciplinary and/or cultural studies take the fifth place in a five-way contest. Many SAMLA Anglo-Saxonists believe the literary value of Old English far outweighs the value of language instruction; they attach the least value to an interdisciplinary or cultural studies context for teaching Old English. The traditional literary value that teachers find in Old English is further underscored by the clear preference of students, reported in in Question 10, for Old English poetry over Old English prose. There is reason to ask how much non-fiction prose departments teach in survey courses. Except for a bit of Bede's *History* to create context for "Cædmon's Hymn," there is no Old English prose in the *Norton Anthology of English Literature*, vol. 1, for example, and there is no Middle English prose apart from a few paragraphs of the *Book of Margery Kempe* and a few pages of Malory.

The function of literary interest as the subject's primary appeal is intensified by the relative isolation of Old English from other early languages. Question 13 shows that while over two-thirds of SAMLA institutions offer Germanic languages, only one-third of those institutions teach Old English in relation to them, marking a division between the Department of English and the Department of Foreign Languages. We see another departmental divide between literature and Anglo-Saxon history: Question 14 shows that just over one-third of the schools responding offer Anglo-Saxon history. Not surprisingly, barely one institution in ten has offered a team-taught interdisciplinary Anglo-Saxon culture course. The low ranking given in Question 7 to the use of Old English in cultural studies underscores the isolation of Anglo-Saxon language and literature

courses from courses that address other aspects of the culture.

Just as Old English is valued chiefly for its literature, its literature is often experienced in translation. The role translation is important because students are more likely to become aware of early medieval literature in that form, and then to study it in the original. Old English is offered to undergraduates in translation at 14 of the SAMLA institutions surveyed, and, in combination with Middle English in translation, at another 6; 11 schools offer Old English in translation to graduate students, but 15 do not. A total of 22 schools do not offer a course that concentrates on Old English in translation, although one hopes that Old English texts are taught in other contexts (e.g., the survey course), as they might be at the 12 schools which returned responses marked "not appropriate." But if we combine these two figures (22 and 12) it appears that there is no Old English literature in translation available at 53% of the SAMLA institutions that responded to the survey. Yeager's summary notes that 26 schools of the 63 responding (41%) offer no Old English language courses (including the 12 "not appropriate" responses).

Schools not offering Old English tend to be those with terminal M.A. programs or undergraduate programs only. Thus the Ph.D.-granting institution remains the stronghold of Old English. Such major research institutions excepted, it seems that many new Anglo-Saxonists will not be teaching graduate courses in the subject but instead will be offering linguistics, HEL, and Old English in translation to undergraduates, and teaching Old English language courses less frequently. The disparity between shrinking institutional support for Old English (the disappearing requirement, limited "Old English only" slots) and the vitality of research in Old English is striking. It is clear that many Anglo-Saxonists are personally responsible for the well-being of the subject, whose place they maintain in departments by virtue of individual reputations as excellent and caring teachers of undergraduates; indeed this has often been observed, as it was at

the 1989 meeting of the Old English Discussion Circle. Question 4 shows that over half those who teach Old English did so, at least sometime, as an overload. Even so, an active, dedicated Anglo-Saxonist at a small college or a university that cannot support a powerful graduate program will find few opportunities to teach Old English or to pursue his or her research in Anglo-Saxon subjects. Anglo-Saxonists so positioned cannot influence the future of the discipline as extensively as those who teach at universities with large Ph.D. programs and strong traditions of medieval studies. Of course, those who teach at large research institutions find their own challenges in curricula and other forces that do less and less to draw promising students to the study of early cultures.

Most Anglo-Saxonists must work harder to fit Old English into their teaching loads, so it is useful to ask what means for teaching more Old English are available in a climate that does not favor the subject. The 1989 survey (Question 3) tells that Old English survives chiefly as an elective in graduate programs (50%) but that it is often taught in classes that mix graduate and undergraduate enrollment (39%). Only 11% of the institutions teach Old English to undergraduates only, but Yeager adds 2 schools to those 4 and so lifts that percentage to 15% (6 of 38), lowering the other percentages slightly. Half the Old English taught in the SAMLA region, in other words, is taught to undergraduate or to mixed graduate-undergraduate classes. Future discussions of the state of Old English must explore undergraduate instruction and find ways to introduce students to Old English in forms that connect Old English and other parts of the curriculum. These connections include medieval survey courses taught in translation, courses in history of the language and linguistics, and interdisciplinary courses. Additional anthologies, along the lines of the MLA "approaches" volumes, such as that edited by Bessinger and Yeager, are going to be needed (see note 5 below). It is worth remembering, too, that the *Journal* article quoted above identified cross-

disciplinary work as an important trend in future hiring.

Another response to the shrinking place for Old English within a shrinking market for British literature generally is interinstitutional cooperation. Many institutions cannot afford to allow their Anglo-Saxonists to teach both an introductory Old English course and a specialized seminar (often on *Beowulf*) in the same year. Although most SAMLA institutions responding have more than one medievalist, two-thirds of them require their Anglo-Saxonists to teach outside the Old English area (Question 4). The English Department at Loyola University of Chicago offers introductory Old English yearly but also has to offer graduate Middle English courses yearly and alternate linguistics and HEL on a yearly basis. Because two medievalists handle these courses, and share the teaching of undergraduate Chaucer with a third, neither can teach Old English every year. We can always have an introductory course, but the all-important second course is very difficult to staff in the next semester. We have been greatly assisted by cooperation with area institutions. Loyola University, the University of Chicago, Northwestern University, and the University of Illinois-Chicago have formed an Anglo-Saxon seminar that meets at the Newberry Library and that is staffed by the institutions on a rotating basis. Thus each institution can offer its students a full year of Old English every year; each offers the introductory course in the Fall term and then sends students to the seminar in the Spring. In addition, the focus of the Spring seminar shifts, so that all the major poetic codices and prose are studied, offering students who specialize in Old English many opportunities to pursue the subject and many approaches to it as well.

Another approach, largely underexplored, is teaching Old English in culturally-complex, cross-disciplinary ways. Courses that explicitly address social and critical issues, such as those described by John P. Hermann and Gillian R. Overing, among others, use contemporary theory to bridge the gap between Old English and modern cultures.[14] Culturally-contextualized approaches can also be used to connect Anglo-Saxon language and literature to later languages and literatures, including Modern English. This strategy, common in the HEL course, is particularly beneficial if the course is steered in the direction of the recovery of Old English and the related issue of "scientific" language study.[15]

The practical problems for teaching Old English in contextualized ways are considerable. Many Anglo-Saxonists find that in order to teach such courses--indeed, to teach almost any Old English course--they have to devise new materials. The newest of these are software programs that teach the language and its culture. Several Anglo-Saxonists are now following Patrick W. Conner's lead in using computers in the classroom. Conner's "*Beowulf* Workstation," demonstrated at the 1989 SAMLA meeting and at several other conferences, is a pioneering, inspiring prototype. Another program under development is "Seafarer," which John Ruffing, Clare A. Lees, and I are developing, and which has been tested in courses at Loyola, Cornell, and Fordham, and demonstrated at the University of Minnesota and Glasgow University.

As one can see in publications and at conferences year after year, increasingly diverse approaches to Anglo-Saxon studies are making headway. New generations of graduate students are learning to think in terms of cultural connections. The current generation of Anglo-Saxonists will do well to keep those connections in mind when charting the future of the discipline.

Notes

1. Francis A. March, *The Study of Anglo-Saxon* (1875); no publisher or date is given in the copy in the Newberry Library of Chicago, Bonnapart Collection, no. 11640; statistics from p. 3.

2. C. Alphonso Smith, "Interpretive Syntax," *PMLA*, 15 (1900), 97-101.

3. Frances Randall Lipp, "The Teaching of Introductory Old English in the U.S. and Canada," *OEN*, 6.2 (1973), 7-26.

4. Robert F. Yeager, "Some Turning Points in the History of Teaching Old English in America," *OEN*, 13 (1980), 9-20.

5. Joseph Tuso, "The State of the Art: A Survey," in Jess B. Bessinger, Jr. and Robert F. Yeager, eds., *Approaches to Teaching Beowulf* (New York, 1984), pp. 33-39.

6. On Jefferson and Old English, see Stanley R. Hauer, "Thomas Jefferson and the Anglo-Saxon Language," *PMLA*, 98 (1983), 879-98. March listed several Anglo-Saxonists who took up Jefferson's program at Virginia, including George Blätterman, Charles Kraister, and Maximillian Schele de Vere. I comment on Jefferson's Anglo-Saxonism in *Desire for Origins: New Language, Old English, and Teaching the Tradition* (New Brunswick, 1990), pp. 15-19 and 203-07. For a detailed discussion of early Anglo-Saxon book collections in the U.S., see J. R. Hall, "William G. Medlicott (1816-1883): An American Book Collector and His Collection," *Harvard Library Bulletin*, n. s. 1 (1990), 13-46, especially pp. 40-46.

7. Francis A. March, "Recollections of Language Teaching," *PMLA*, 8 (1893), xix-xx.

8. Participating were John P. Hermann and Eugene Cook, who spoke on nontraditional and traditional approaches to teaching Old English (a focus on contemporary theory vs. a focus on Germanic antiquity); Patrick W. Conner and Clare A. Lees, who spoke on using computers to teach Old English; and, on surveys and Anglo-Saxon studies, Yeager, and myself.

9. This list is published in every issue of the SAMLA journal, *South Atlantic Review*; see *SAR*, 57 (1992), 173-74.

10. Readers wishing more information, including a copy of the survey instrument, are welcome to request it from the author.

11. For additional comments, see Frantzen, *Desire for Origins*, pp. 85-91.

12. The information is taken from the *MLA Newsletter*, 24.2 (Summer 1992), 12-16.

13. Christopher Conte, "Labor Letter," *The Wall Street Journal*, 20 October 1992, p. 1.

14. Useful comments on the pedegogical implications of theory can be found in John P. Hermann, *Allegories of War: Language and Violence in Old English Poetry* (Ann Arbor, 1989), pp. 204-08, and in Gillian R. Overing, *Language, Sign, and Gender in Beowulf* (Carbondale, IL, 1990), x-xxvi.

15. I make some suggestions concerning these courses in *Desire for Origins*, pp. 213-16.

CETEDOC and the Transformation of Anglo-Saxon Studies

Thomas D. Hill
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The new CD-Rom which contains the CCSL editions of the Church Fathers and the CCCM editions of various Christian Latin writers is cited as CETEDOC, an acronym of the research group who prepared this tool (Centre de Traitment Electronique des Documents). It is available from Brepols Publishers Steenwg op Tielen 68, B2300 Turnhout, Belgium Tel: 32-14-40.25.00; FAX: 32-14-42.89.19 Cornell University Library acquired this research tool last March and in the middle of a busy spring, summer, and fall, I have been trying to learn how to use CETEDOC as a tool for research in the area of Anglo-Saxon studies. There are three points which I should emphasize at the beginning of this review. The first is that I am very much a beginner in using CETEDOC and the second is that as an Anglo-Saxonist and a medievalist (as someone who reads and cites patristic and medieval Latin texts but who does not profess himself a Latinist), I am reviewing and discussing CETEDOC not as an expert user but as a non-specialist who is trying to learn how best to exploit this new research tool. Finally in discussing CETEDOC in relationship to the field of Old English studies, I simply taking for granted the importance of Christian Latin literature for the literary culture of the Anglo-Saxons, but I am not (intentionally at least) thereby disparaging the native Germanic aspect of that culture. CETEDOC will soon (I hope) be supplemented by comparable tools covering Old Norse-Icelandic, Old and Middle High German and so on, and my comments on the future impact of this technology are predicated on this possibility.

His dictis, I would say that from my perspective, CETEDOC is wonderful--that CETEDOC and the other comparable research tools which will be becoming available shortly are revolutionizing our field of research--and that any Anglo-Saxonist who is interested in doing research on the Christian Latin sources of Anglo-Saxon culture must make every effort to consult CETEDOC either personally or by proxy. What

CETEDOC provides is, in effect, an exact and complete verbal concordance to every volume published in the CCSL and the CCSM and to some texts published in other series. One types in a phrase or a word, specifies (if one wishes) limits of the search, and in a surprisingly short time one is provided with a list of citations. Citations are by "sentence," anywhere from a few to several hundred words, but one can call up the context of the citation in as full a form as one wishes. Once one has found a text one is interested in, one can download it to a disk or print it. Coverage is not yet complete by any means, and there are some surprising omissions--Bede's *Historia Ecclesiastica*, for example--but the coverage of Latin patristic writers is quite full. Supplements will be published every three years covering new material published in CCSL and CCSM.

Some initial impressions of working with CETEDOC: one's initial hope is of course that we finally have the magic machine to bust cruces; and to some extent CETEDOC is just such a machine. It is also true, however, that the old ways of finding one's way around patristic texts worked pretty well. (The beginner who wishes to explore this field of research now has the magnificent guide *Medieval Christian Literary Imagery* by the late R.E. Kaske to guide him or her in this sometimes arcane area of research.) When one checks on figures and images on which one had worked in the past, the CETEDOC retrieval program turns up the passages one had known about, as well as a few more which escaped notice. From one perspective, so far at least, CETEDOC can seem to be a way of doing kinds of research which we could already do--albeit in a much more high powered and sophisticated way.

CETEDOC does offer new possibilities however, and I would like to concentrate in this review on this aspect of CETEDOC. The sheer bulk of patristic and medieval Latin Christian literature has always presented a major obstacle to scholars in

fields such as Anglo-Saxon studies. A scholar who was subsequently sainted--Isidore--affirmed that no one person could ever read all the works of Augustine (*Etymologiae* VI.vii). And Augustine of course is only one of the great patristic authors, although admittedly a prolific one. As a consequence in working with patristic and medieval Latin sources and parallels for Anglo-Saxon texts, one always had to be careful to specify that the text one cited was (ordinarily) an illuminating analogue rather than a source. Now one can be much more secure in dealing with these texts. We can now not only swiftly identify all the examples of a given figure, locution, or concept, but we can also say when a given figure is *not* in the voluminous writings of the Church Fathers. One example may illuminate this possibly rather opaque claim. Some years ago I published a note on a numerical homiletic motif in *Christ III* which I called "the seven joys of heaven."[1] The essence of the motif is that in heaven there is "life without death," "youth without age," "joy without sorrow," "peace without disturbance," and so on. Since then, other scholars, notably J. E. Cross and Charles D. Wright, have gathered further Irish, Irish-Latin, and Old English examples, and David F. Johnson has discovered some examples of a parallel motif which he calls the horrors of hell; his paper is forthcoming in *English Studies*. Discovering and cataloguing examples of an early medieval homiletic motif is admittedly a small matter; identifying commonplaces of a literature helps us appreciate the topoi through which the authors of these texts characteristically thought. At any rate, vernacular homilies are an important source of information about Anglo-Saxon England and the literary culture of the period and some of us are interested in how they are put together. Thanks to the magic of CETEDOC, we can now affirm with confidence that this motif is *not* a patristic topos. We had suspected as much for a long time, but until CETEDOC appeared it was very difficult to be certain that, say, Augustine did *not* use this topos somewhere. The content of the motif is perfectly orthodox--Augustine would happily agree that there is no war, sickness, or death in the kingdom of heaven--but it did not apparently occur

to him to describe the kingdom of heaven in terms of seven exclusions. To put the matter bluntly, he might have thought the motif rather banal.

CETEDOC thus makes possible both more sophisticated and much more efficient searches of patristic and medieval Latin texts than was possible before and it also means that our command of this material can be much more assured. It therefore provides at the same time a tremendous opportunity and a tremendous challenge. As recently as two or three years ago when we were seeking funding for the SASLC project, if the question had been raised as to whether *all* the Christian Latin sources of Anglo-Saxon literature could be identified, I would have replied, "Yes in theory, but no in practice." The corpus of patristic Latin literature is simply so enormous that an individual scholar can only read a small portion of it and a particular source text might well elude researchers for generations. With CETEDOC, however, a scholar can scan all or nearly all the corpus quickly and with assurance. I can well imagine that a significant amount of the source work that remains to be done can be done definitively in the next few years.

Again, the scholarly issue of whether a given Anglo-Saxon text is "Germanic" or "Christian," an issue that has often been clumsily formulated, but one which has nonetheless occasioned a good deal of scholarly argument, can be addressed with much more assurance. If a motif or an image cannot be found in the CETEDOC corpus (and the other *corpora* which are becoming available), the chances are that it is not a Christian Latin figure and the presumption of a Germanic origin must be taken much more seriously.

To give one example, the phrase "weop eal gesceaft" in *The Dream of the Rood* (line 55b) was formerly taken to be an allusion to an episode in the narratives about the death of Baldr most prominently available in Snorri Sturluson's *Prose Edda*. More recently scholars have dismissed this mythic Germanic parallel and claimed instead that this is a Christian commonplace. They have not, however, found exact parallels. To say that "nature" or "creation" was grieved or was moved at the death of Jesus is not the same thing as saying "all

creation *wept*." This is a problem which has interested me for some years now and among the searches I put through in the CETEDOC program this fall, I have looked for "nature" or "creation" weeping or shedding tears at the passion of Jesus. So far I have not found any examples of this motif; it certainly is not a commonplace and the preliminary results encourage me in my personal suspicion that the older scholars were right in their "Germanic" gloss on this phrase.

These results are preliminary and tentative, however. Perhaps I have not been searching correctly; if one does not hit on the exact Latin phrasing the computer will not turn up examples. Again, the corpus of material available does not include much relevant and important early medieval material. As CETEDOC is updated, as the Chadwyck-Healey electronic *Patriologia Latina* becomes available, and as the various relevant vernacular medieval languages become available, we can continue to explore this question in the hope of either finding parallels or "proving" or rather--in this instance--establishing the probability of Germanic influence.

This example is of course debatable; there is a similar myth about nature weeping at the death of Orpheus who was often associated with Christ in early Christian writings, and there is always the possibility of iconographic influence. But what CETEDOC does give us is a way of reopening questions which seemed unanswerable, and this is a great step forward.

It is clear that CETEDOC and the related tools which are rapidly becoming available will revolutionize the study of medieval languages and literatures. One immediate need in our field is to review the source work which is available in the standard editions and studies of Old English texts and correct and amplify it using these new resources. Beyond this first step, it is now possible to explore the patristic and medieval Latin texts themselves in detail with the kind of assurance that only an expert Latinist with unlimited time on his or her hands could have hoped to achieve before CETEDOC became available. These possibilities, however, are simply extensions of kinds of study which have long been pursued. As we become more expert users of CETEDOC, this new technology may give rise to new questions about vernacular medieval literature. As historians have observed, however, it is easier to predict the past than the future and it is hard to know the direction Medieval Studies generally and Anglo-Saxon Studies in particular may take in an age of electronic research tools. Let me offer an analogy which may seem hyperbolic but which is still safer than a prediction. The invention of the telescope in the sixteenth century and of the microscope in the seventeenth were both important technical discoveries that radically affected research in the fields of astronomy and microbiology, respectively. But while the telescope was an immensely important tool, it only amplified the scope of astronomical research. Copernicus, for example, had developed the arguments for a heliocentric understanding of planetary motion without access to the telescope. In contrast, the field of microbiology did not exist before Antonie van Leeuwvenhouk invented the microscope and discovered a whole level of biological activity of which scholars had been previously unaware. CETEDOC and the comparable tools which will become available for other *corpora* of medieval Latin and vernacular literatures will radically affect our discipline. We do not yet know whether they will utterly transform it.

Notes

1. "The Seven Joys of Heaven in 'Christ III' and Old English Homiletic Texts," *Notes and Queries*, n.s. 16 (1969), 165-66.

Bede's Works: A Concordance of Giles and CCL Editions

Donald K. Fry

Paul Remley asked in OEN 25.2 (1992), 66-67 for "a portable handlist concording these new *CCL* editions with Giles's frequently inaccessible multi-volume edition of Bede's *Opera*." Here is John Allen Giles, ed., *The Complete Works of the Venerable Bede*, 12 vols. (London: Whitaker, 1843-44), concorded against *Corpus Christianorum, Series Latina*, vols. 118A-23C and 175-76 (Turnhout: Brepols, 1955-83).

SHORT TITLES	GILES	CCL
Verse Cuthbert Preface	1.1-2	Not
Verse Cuthbert	1.2-34	Not
Cuculus	1.35-37	Not
Justinus	1.38-49	Not
Poetic Martyrology	1.50-53	Not
Ratione Temporum	1.54-55,#1	Not
Celebritate Quatuor Temporum	1.55-69,#2	Not
Variis Computi Regulis	1.69-78,#3	Not
Hymn 1	1.78-81,#4	122.407-11,#1
Hymn 2	1.81-83,#5	122.412-13,#2
Hymn 6	1.83-86,#6	122.419-23,#6
Hymn 3	1.86-87,#7	122.414-15,#3
Hymn 8	1.88-89,#8	122.426-27,#8
Hymn 9	1.89-92,#9	122.428-30,#9
Hymn 10	1.92-94,#10	122.431-32,#10
Hymn 11	1.94-95,#11	122.433-34,#11
Hymn 12	1.96-97,#12	122.435-36,#12
Hymn 13	1.97-99,#13	122.437-38,#13
Hymn 14	1.99-103,#14	122.439-44,#14
Precatio ad Deum	1.103	Not
12 Signs	1.104	Not
Aetatibus	1.104	Not
Historia Ecclesiastica Albinus	1.106,#1	Not
Ecgbert Letter	1.108-42,#2	Not
Plegwin Letter	1.144-54,#3	123C.617-26
Wicthedum Letter	1.155-62,#4	123C.635-42
Wicthedum Spurious Paragraph	1.162-64	Not
Wicthedum Haec Dilecte	1.164	Not
Wicthedum Fragment	1.164	Not
Ordinatione	1.165-68	Not
Genesis Preface	1.169-70,#5	118A.1-2
Templo Preface	1.171-73,#6	119A.143-45
30 Questions Preface	1.174-75,#7	119.293
Mark Preface	1.176-78,#8	120.431-32
Luke Preface	1.179-83,#9	120.6-10

SHORT TITLES	GILES	CCL
Acts Preface	1.184-86,#10	121.3-5
Retractions Preface	1.187-88,#11	121.103-04
Samuel Preface	1.195-97,#13	119.9-10
7 Catholic Epistles Preface	1.215-16,#16	121.181-82
Libellus Precum Preface	1.219-20	Not
Libellus Precum	1.219-45	122.452-70,#20*
Hymn 20	1.221-39	122.452-70,#20*
Libellus Precum Canticum	1.239-41	Not
Libellus Precum Oratio 1	1.241	Not
Libellus Precum Oratio 2	1.242	Not
Libellus Precum Oratio 3	1.242	Not
Libellus Precum In Laude	1.242-45	Not
Historia Ecclesiastica Preface	2.22-28	Not
Historia Ecclesiastica	2.28-396 + 3.4-318	Not
Ethreldreda Hymn	3.90-94	Not
Caedwalla Epitaph	3.182	Not
Wilfrid Epitaph	3.252	Not
Hist. Eccl. Continuatio	3.323-25	Not
Septem Mundi Miraculis	4.10-14	Not
Martyrology Prose	4.16-172	Not
Felix	4.174-200	Not
Cuthbert Preface	4.202-06	Not
Cuthbert	4.206-356	Not
Eadberht verses	4.344,346	Not
History of the Abbots	4.358-400	Not
Locis Sanctis	4.402-42	175.251-80
Locis Sanctis Verses	4.440,442	175.251
SERMON INCIPITS	GILES	CCL
Laeta	5.1-7,#1	122.267-71
Sicut	5.7-15,#2	122.253-59
Potest	5.15-23,#3	122.260-66
Vigilias	5.23-31,#4	122.225-32
Gloriam	5.31-39,#5	122.239-45
Evangelica	5.39-46,#6	122.233-38
Rogatus	5.46-56,#7	Not
Ex multis	5.57-69,#8	122.290-300
Quia sancti	5.69-81,#9	122.301-10
Stagnum	5.81-85,#10	Not
In hac	5.85-91.#11	Not
Non oculi	5.91-96,#12	Not
Leprosi	5.96-100,#13	Not
Naim	5.101-03,#14	Not
Hydropis	5.103-08,#15	Not
Sicut ex lectione	5.109-17,#16	122.311-17

SERMON INCIPITS	GILES	CCL
Aperta	5.117-23,#17	122.134-40
Quod dominus	5.124-34,#18	122.95-104
Daemoniacus	5.134-41,#19	Not
Qui signa	5.142-49,#20	122.193-99
Mediator	5.149-56,#21	122.200-06
Sanctam	5.156-63,#22	122.73-79
Lectio	5.163-72,#23	122.80-87
Sollemnitatem	5.172-78,#24	122.128-33
Audiens	5.179-85,#25	122.88-94
Virtutem	5.185-93,#26	122.342-48
Lectio	5.193-200,#27	122.141-47
Quia dominus	5.200-09,#28	122.170-77
Natalem	5.209-19,#29	122.349-57
Legimus	5.219-27,#30	122.148-55
Audivimus	5.228-35,#31	122.358-67
	[6.448-51	122.358-67]
Praecursoris	5.236-43,#32	122.328-34
In lectione	5.243-49,#33	122.156-60
Tanta	5.249-57,#34	122.111-18
Lectio	5.258-66,#35	122.60-67
De morte	5.266-71,#36	122.68-72
Iohannes	5.271-78,#37	122.105-10
Surdus	5.278-84,#38	122.220-24
Venturus	5.284-95,#39	122.318-27
Lectio	5.295-306,#40	122.21-31
Dominus	5.307-14,#41	122.335-41
Quia propitia	5.315-26,#42	122.368-78
Moris	5.327-33,#43	122.207-13
Audivimus	5.334-44,#44	122.37-45
Nato	5.345-50,#45	122.46-51
Quia temporalem	5.351-60,#46	122.52-59
Exordium	5.360-68,#47	122.14-20
Adventum	5.368-74,#48	122.1-6
Redemptoris	5.374-81,#49	122.7-13
Nativitatem	5.382-87,#50	122.32-36
Audivimus	5.388-98,#51	122.119-27
Praesentem	5.398-405,#52	122.178-83
Solet	5.405-14,#53	122.184-92
Duo	5.414-24,#54	122.161-69
Aperta	5.424-32,#55	122.246-52
Dominus	5.432-41,#56	122.272-79
Ascensurus	5.441-52,#57	122.280-89
Ingrediente	5.452-58,#58	Not
Scripturus	5.458-64,#59	122.214-19

SHORT TITLES	GILES	CCL
Orthographia	6.1-39	123A.7-57
De Arte Metrica	6.40-79	123A.81-141
De Schematibus et Tropis	6.80-98	123.142-71
De Natura Rerum Verses	6.99	123A.189
De Natura Rerum	6.99-122	123A.192-234
De Temporibus Liber	6.123-38	123C.585-611
DTL Chronica Minora	6.132-38	123C.601-11
De Temporum Ratione Preface	6.139-40	123B.263-65
De Temporum Ratione	6.141-342	123B.266-544
De Computo vel Loquela	6.141-44	123B.268-73
Ratione Unciarum	6.147-49	123B.278-83
De Temporum Ratione ch. 15	6.178-79	123B.329-32
DTR Chronica Maiora	6.270-342	123B.463-544
De Tonitrius	6.343-48	Not
De Minutione Sanguinis	6.349-52	Not
Sermon: Audivimus	6.448-51	122.358-67
	[5.228-35,#31	122.358-67]
Genesis Preface	7.1-2	118A.1-2
	[1.169-70,#5	118A.1-2]
Hexameron	7.2-36	118A.3-39
Genesis	7.2-224	118A.3-242
Tabernaculo	7.225-367	119A.5-139
Samuel Preface	7.368-70	119.9-10
	[1.195-97,#13	119.9-10]
Samuel	7.370-432+8.1-231	119.11-272
30 Questions Preface	8.232-33	119.293
	[1.174-75,#7	119.293]
30 Questions	8.233-61	119.296-322
Templo Preface	8.262-64	119A.143-45
	[1.171-73,#6	119A.143-45]
Templo	8.264-359	119A.147-234
Ezram et Neemiam Preface	8.360	119A.237
Ezram et Neemiam	8.361-463+9.1-52	119A.241-392
Proverbia	9.53-185	119B.23-163
Proverbia Muliere Forti	9.171-85	119B.149-63
Cantica Canticorum	9.186-404	119B.167-375
Cantica Canticorum First Book	9.186-208	119B.167-89
Cantica Canticorum Last Book	9.387-404	119B.359-75
Abacuc	9.405-26	119B.381-409
Tobiam	9.427-44	119B.3-19
Mark Preface	10.1-3	120.431-32
	[1.176-78,#8	120.431-32]
Mark	10.3-264	120.437-648

SHORT TITLES	GILES	CCL
Luke Preface	10.268-72	120.6-10
	[1.179-83,#9	120.6-10]
Luke	10.273-407 + 11.1-392	120.19-425
Acts Preface	12.1-4	121.3-5
	[1.184-86,#10	121.3-5]
Acts	12.4-95	121.6-99
Retractions Preface	12.96-97	121.103-04
	[1.187-88,#11	121.103-04]
Retractions	12.97-156	121.105-63
7 Catholic Epistles Preface	12.157-58	121.181-82
7 Epistles	12.158-336	121.183-342
7 Epistles, James	12.158-203	121.183-224
7 Epistles, 1 Peter	12.203-43	121.225-60
7 Epistles, 2 Peter	12.243-69	121.261-83
7 Epistles, 1 John	12.269-321	121.284-328
7 Epistles, 2 John	12.321-24	121.329-31
7 Epistles, 3 John	12.324-27	121.332-34
7 Epistles, Jude	12.327-36	121.335-42
Scintillarum	Not	117.1-234
Samuel Nomina	Not	119.273-87
Ezram et Neemiam Capitula	Not	119A.238-40
Acts Nomina	Not	121.167-78
Hymn 4	Not	122.416,#4
Hymn 5	Not	122.417-18,#5
Hymn 7	Not	122.424-25,#7
Hymn 15	Not	122.445-46,#15
Hymn 16	Not	122.447-48,#16
Hymn 17	Not	122.449,#17
Hymn 18	Not	122.450,#18
Hymn 19	Not	122.451,#19
De Arte Metrica Verses	Not	123A.68
Kalendarium	Not	123C.567-78
Helmwald Letter	Not	123C.629 +
		123B.399-404
De Temporum Ratione Bissexti	Not	123C.649-53
Itaque Stella Veneris	Not	123C.658
Apsidibus Planetarum	Not	123C.659
Argumentum ad Inveniendam	Not	123C.659
Embolismorum Ratio	Not	123C.685-89

I spun this handlist off easily from my huge Bede databases. If readers need other Bede tools or answers to reference questions, they should call me at The Poynter Institute: 813-821-9494.

Elegy for James Rosier

I sit alone,   shaping this song
From the wordhoard   of my mentor's making.
The worm we call time   has taken him;
Yet in my heart   he is still waking.

My lord of learning   wanders the cold road,
Who taught me to chant   and cherish lives
Both old and new. He wanted no wisdom or courage.
What I sing now   he sings through.

He made my Beowulf   a father's blessing;
Queen Wealhtheow   a sustaining cup.
Even as my sorrow   rouses, grieving,
On the cold moors   Grendel's waking up.

He was my mentor   in *hwær cwom mago*,
He was my lord   in *leofleodcyning*.
He was my friend   in *ond mec longade*.
He was my song   in *nu sculon herigean*.

From his English garden,   I picked out plants--
From his Saxon study,   words and tunes--
From his heart's store,   a fathering kindness--
To plant, to sing,   to father more.

When life was lonely   as a winter road,
His wine was welcome,   his words a feast.
He grabbed my tears   like a great bear--
He was rabbi, warrior,   tender beast.

In plain words,   I promise that without Jim
I would have been no wanderer,   known no song,
Found no father   in my own home.
He shaped for me   a charm for living.

Sometimes the solver   becomes the riddle:
Body and soul--   when the bone-house
Moves back   to mother ground,
The ghost goes riding   memory's wind.

What mulches, muscles   grain and oak.
What rises, blooms   in breath of song.
What lives, changes--   what changes, lives.
The shaping spirit   walks past death.

In the late afternoon   twenty winters ago,
Twelve students sat   round his table,
Translating, praising   the passing glory
of Beowulf, blessing   in song as we were able:

Þa ymbe hlæw riodan   hildedeore,
æþelinga bearn,   ealra twelfe,
woldon care cwiðan   ond kyning mænan,
wordgyd wrecan   ond ymb wer sprecan;
eahtodan eorlscipe   ond his ellenweorc

duguðum demdon,   swa hit gedefe bið,
þæt mon his winedryhten   wordum herge,
ferhðum freoge,   þonne he forð scile
of lichaman   læded weorðan.
Swa begnornodon   Geata leode
hlafordes hryre,   heorðgeneatas,
cwædon þæt he wære   wyruldcyninga
manna mildust   ond monðwærust,
leodum liðost   ond lofgeornost.

Around Beowulf's barrow   rode twelve battle-warriors,
Mourning their prince,   keening for the king,
Shaping their praise   for a precious man;
They spoke of sorrow,   they sang of courage,
Of great words and deeds--   weaving glory
With a weft of power   for tribes to come.
When a lord lies low,   lament is fitting,
But also praise.   Let's love the spirit
When life lifts   from the body's home.
Let's honor memory   when time has taken
The man, leaving us   a lasting glory--*dom*.
So the twelve Geats   shaped a lament,
Hearth-friends sang   of Beowulf's fall,
Keening and claiming   that of all the kings,
He was the bravest, kindest,   mildest of men,
Most open to others,   most deserving of praise.

That class is no more,   but Jim's students are singing,
Shaping of heart's thought   a harp of memory,
A cup of praise,   passed from time to time
Til time itself seems   both barrow and blessing.

We lament Jim's passing   but promise to remember
That of all Old English   teachers on earth,
He was the kindest of heart,   the keenest of mind,
The gentlest of spirit.   His judgment, our *dom*.

We praise the man   and promise to continue
His singing, his shaping,   while he turns gracefully
To earth and spirit,   wood and wind--
Resonating our songs,   stirring our strings.
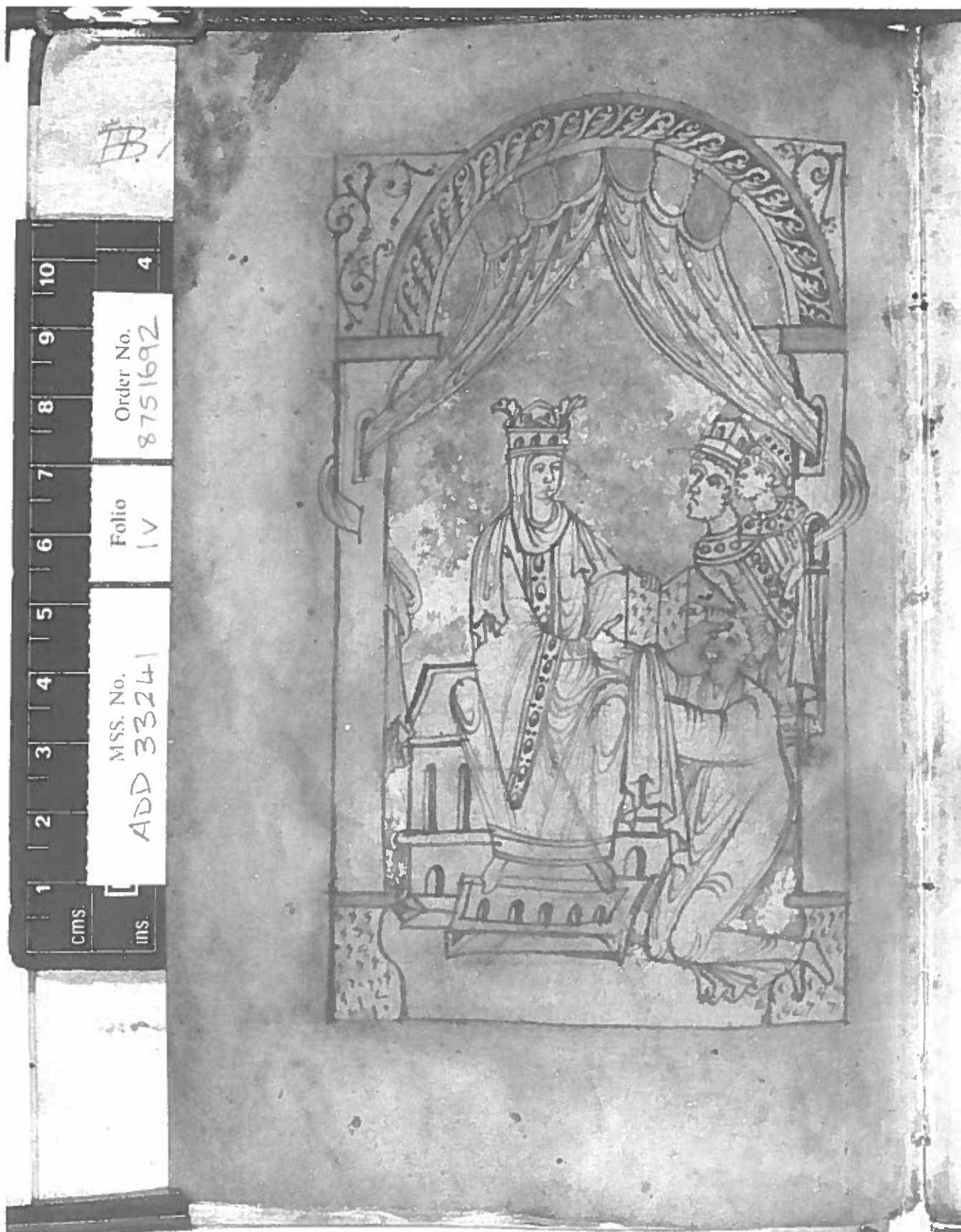
--Craig Williamson
Swarthmore College

Plate caption: Frontispiece, *Encomium Emmae Reginae. London,* British Library Add. MS. 33241, fol. 1v. sa

Images of Women in Anglo-Saxon Art III:

A Paean for a Queen: The Frontispiece to the "Encomium Emmae Reginae"

Carol Neuman de Vegvar
Ohio Wesleyan Univ.

The frontispiece of the British Library manuscript of the *Encomium Emmae Reginae* (British Library, Add. MS. 33241, fol. 1v) shows a line drawing of the presentation of the manuscript to its patroness, Queen Emma. Emma is seated enthroned at the left, wearing a royal crown. The author of the *Encomium*, probably a monk of St. Omer, presents the bound text to his patroness. Observing the scene are the two half-brothers who shared the English throne at the time of *Encomium*'s composition: Harthacnut, Emma's son by Cnut, and Edward the Confessor, only surviving son of her marriage to Æthelred Unræd (Campbell, 1949, p. xi). Although this image was probably produced on the Continent, its bearing on Anglo-Saxon political history has motivated its inclusion in the present series.

The model type selected for the frontispiece of the *Encomium of Emma* is not difficult to trace. This particular royal donor portrait-type is a product of the Carolingian age. It results from the fusion of two preexisting compositions, the enthroned and acclaimed ruler, and the book donor presentation scene, seen earlier in the Carolingian *Vivian Bible* (the *First Bible of Charles the Bald*), dated about 846 (Paris, Bibl. Nationale, MS Lat. 1, fol. 423r; Hubert/Porcher/Volbach, 1970, p. 139, pl. 129), where the emperor, surrounded by noblemen and military men, receives the volume from Abbot Vivian and his monks. It was no doubt due to the importance of the Carolingian context that the type later became widespread.

Emma's crown and enthronement here reflect her role as consecrated queen at the time the *Encomium* was written. Queens in England were anointed from the consecration of Ælfthryth of Wessex in 973, an event described in the *Anonymous Life of Oswald* (Stafford, 1981, p. 17). We have no specific textual reference to Emma's consecration, but in charters she uses the titles of a consecrated queen that came into use after Ælfthryth's consecration, and she signs documents in an elevated position, in conjunction with archbishops (Campbell, 1949, pp. 59-65; Stafford, 1981, p. 17). Consecration brought queens new formal powers at court, including possession of treasure and lands, and more security in their use. There could be only one queen in the royal household. During the lifetime of his mother Ælfthryth, Æthelred Unræd had no consecrated queen although he was probably married to Ælfgifu, mother of his first ten children (a genealogical chart of the dramatis personae is provided by Stafford, 1981, pp. 8-9). His second marriage, to Emma, and Emma's consecration as queen, followed his mother's death (Stafford, 1981, p. 18). Similarly, Emma held power as a consecrated queen mother during the short period of peace when the *Encomium* was written; it was only after her retirement in 1043 that Edward married Edith, in 1045. But a queen mother held power only as long as her son was present as king. Earlier,

from Cnut's death in 1035 and to 1037, Emma and her allies had engaged in a struggle of succession on behalf of Cnut and Emma's son Harthacnut, at the time reigning in Denmark, against Harold Harefoot, son of Cnut and Ælfgifu of Northampton. Emma controlled the royal treasure at Winchester, but Harthacnut's absence in Denmark allowed Harold to seize the throne: Emma was dispossessed and went into exile in Flanders until Harold's death and Harthacnut's accession to the English throne in 1040 (Stafford, 1981, p. 21; Stafford, 1983, pp. 105, 158). Further, a queen mother held power at the will of the king; in November, 1043, Emma was again dispossessed and forced into retirement by Edward the Confessor, according to the *Miracle of St. Mildred* for plotting with King Magnus Olafson of Norway to invade England (see Campbell, 1973, *passim*; Stafford, 1983, p. 110). The frontispiece to the *Encomium* is a visual document of Emma's claim to power during the brief dual kingship of Harthacnut and Edward, between 1040 and 1043. She is an anointed queen, her power confirmed by the presence of not one but two of her sons as kings.

For another level of meaning in this image, it is useful to consider the text of the *Encomium* itself. Emma is repeatedly cast by the Encomiast as a peacemaker, perhaps in response to the Anglo-Saxon literary vision of queens (Stafford, 1983, pp. 44-45). Her marriage to Cnut is presented as reconciling the Anglo-Saxons to their new Danish overlords, an unlikely response given the violence of the Danish conquest. But the Encomiast describes the peace of his own day as Emma's great triumph, positioning her as both the source of power through legitimate succession and the arranger of the stability of the present moment. As Eric John noted, she "is presented as the bearer of legitimacy. Harthacnut and Edward are legitimate kings where Harold was not, precisely because they are the sons of Emma" (John, 1980, p. 91). Further, the Encomiast links her to Harthacnut's peaceful succession at the death of Harold Harefoot in 1040, and, tacitly, to Harthacnut's invitation to Edward to share the throne (*ibid.*). The text ends in a paean to present-day tranquility, a description of familial love among mother and sons. The frontispiece is an illustration of this ideal moment, placing Emma center stage as its architect.

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APPENDIX A: <u>RUNES</u>

Note: The editors of *OEN* are happy to introduce their readers to
David W. Burchmore's *Runes*.

RUNES

© 1992
David W. Burchmore

Press any key to continue ...

RUNES FOR THE COMPUTER

David W. Burchmore

INTRODUCTION

"RUNES" contains a set of VGA screen fonts and Epson-compatible printer fonts for Old Norse, Anglo-Saxon, Swedo-Norwegian and Danish runes. It also includes certain Old English characters that can be used separately or as a part of the rune fonts, and a selection of actual runic inscriptions in text and graphic formats. The printer fonts can be used on any printer that fully emulates the Epson LQ series (such as the Panasonic KX-P1123, with optional buffer chip); but note that some printers (such as the Canon Bubble Jet) will not allow you to download characters above ASCII 127.

There are several ways to use the program. The video runes can be loaded as a supplemental screen font that appears in place of any "bold" or high- intensity text, providing up to 256 additional characters beyond the 256 standard ASCII characters inherent in the computer. This "bold" rune font includes certain Old English letters and phonetic symbols not available in the ASCII character set (which can also be loaded separately, without the runes). Finally, a third screen font is provided in which the runes and Old English characters are assigned to ASCII codes 128-255. This can be loaded in place of the normal VGA screen font, avoiding use of the intensity bit for access to the runes, but sacrificing all of the extended-ASCII characters that would otherwise be be available (including the box and shadow characters often used in program menus and status lines).

With the "bold" runes loaded and turned on, there are three help screens that contain the phonetic values, keyboard assignments, and hi-bit ASCII codes for the various families of runes. These are self-displaying *.COM files that will appear when their name is entered at the DOS prompt:

        GMCRUNES - displays the Old Norse or Germanic runes
        OERUNES - displays the Old English or Anglo-Frisian runes
        DANRUNES - displays the Danish runes (also known as the
                   "common" or "younger" futhark); the
                   Swedo-Norwegian (or "short-twig") runes; and
                   certain variants including "Dotted" runes
        RUNEVALU - a combination of the three previous screens
        ALPHA   - displays the keyboard layout

PRINTER CHARTS AND SAMPLE TEXTS

There are several ASCII text files included with RUNES that contain the same information as the various help screens mentioned above. These can be printed directly from DOS once you have downloaded the appropriate rune font. The files are pure ASCII text except for the necessary escape sequences to turn the runes on and off (ESC "%" 1 and ESC "%" 0). You can view them on screen with the DOS "type" command, or print them directly to your printer after the downloading the appropriate font. The files are:

> RUNEVALU.ASC (same as the RUNEVALU screen)
> CHART.ASC (combines GMCRUNES, OERUNES and DANRUNES)
> ALPHA.ASC (same as the ALPHA keyboard screen)
> HIALPHA.ASC (same as the HIALPHA keyboard screen)

Finally, there is a sample text file of the inscription on the Ruthwell Cross (similar to that displayed from the SAMPLES menu), called ROOD.ASC. Like the charts described above, this is an ASCII text file, but contains the necessary escape sequences to turn the runes on and off when printed. If you have downloaded the LORUNE font, you can print the Ruthwell inscription by simply entering the command "type rood.asc >prn" at the DOS prompt.

SAMPLE INSCRIPTIONS

The command "SAMPLES" will call up a menu for displaying some actual runic inscriptions. Entering the appropriate number will display first the text, transcription and translation of the object, and then a graphic screen with a photograph of it. For each example, the menu program first loads and activates the bold rune font, and then runs a pair of self-executing files (these files can also be run by themselves from the DOS prompt). For example, if you press "1", you will see IONAT.COM (for Iona "T"ext) and then IONAP.EXE (for Iona "P"icture). The other files included are YTTER[T] or [P] (for the Yttergard stone), JELLING[T] or [P], FRANKS[T] or [P] and GRIPS[T] or [P] (for the Gripsholm inscription). The Kingmoor Ring has two graphics files, RINGP.EXE and RING2P.EXE.

USING RUNES WITH A WORD PROCESSOR

Most word processors let you select the colors for the various text attributes, as well as for the program's menu screens. The "bold" runes can be very simple to use if you assign all the attributes save one to low- intensity colors, and use the bright-colored attribute for text you wish to display and print as runes. Bold is the obvious choice, but an attribute you

2

don't ordinarily use (such as small caps, or italic-underline) may be preferable. You can then set up a separate printer driver that will automatically print the downloaded runes in place of normal text with the attribute you have selected. If, on the other hand, you prefer not to tinker with screen colors or create a new printer file, you may wish to use the "HIRUNE" font instead. This font has normal text characters located between ASCII 32-127, and the runes positioned above ASCII 128.

GRAPHIC RUNES

RUNES also includes a standard DOS "codepage" file, RUNES.CPI, that can be activated with the DOS "mode" command. The RUNES.CPI file has four rune fonts (equivalent to the LORUNE.FNT and HIRUNE.FNT), in place of the regular 8x16 and 8x14 fonts you would find in fonts 1 and 2 of the DOS ega.cpi file under codepages 850 and 860. RUNES.CPI allows you to type runes in graphics modes -- some of which look to the 8x16 font, some to the 8x14, for their character information -- when text is entered from the keyboard in any of the graphics modes.

The advantage of codepage runes is that you can type them on screen, and then use a graphics screen capture program to create a file which you can edit and/or incorporate into graphics images with your favorite paint program. One example of this kind of output is provided in the self-executing picture RING2P.EXE, displayed when you select the Kingmoor Ring from the SAMPLES menu or enter "ring2p" at the DOS prompt. I used the WordPerfect GRAB program to capture the runic inscriptions, which were typed on screen in graphics mode 16, and then converted them to *.BMP files for editing in Windows Paintbrush. The following is an example of how WordPerfect prints a captured graphics screen with the text of the ring found on Bramham Moor in 1732 (now in the Royal Museum in Copenhagen):

Finally, even if you do not have a printer compatible with the RUNES soft fonts, you can do a graphics screen dump of the graphics runes on any printer that will print graphics screens with the DOS "GRAPHICS" command. Your DOS manual will explain how to use GRAPHICS with your printer.

KEYBOARD LAYOUT

RUNES includes the more common forms of all Germanic, Anglo Saxon, Danish and Norwegian runes. Generally, no attempt has been made to distinguish between rounded and angular forms of the same rune (except for the "F" rune ⲫ, where the arms reach to the top of the character box in the rounded version). Similarly, for practical reasons, "mirror" image forms that occur quite commonly in inscriptions are not included for most runes. The exceptions include the Scandanavian "A" rune (⌐ or ⌐) and nasalized "A" rune (⌐ or ⌐) (sometimes transcribed as "aⁿ" or with a subscript hook (ą) to distinguish it from regular "a").

The keyboard assignments are necessarily arbitrary, for the following reasons. (1) Although certain runes were used with remarkable consistency throughout northern Europe (e.g., ⲫ Ⲛ Ⲃ and ⲃ), there were often several different runes representing the same sound. (2) Conversely, a single rune form can represent entirely different sounds in different regions. For example, the Germanic and Old English "J" rune (✳)is identical to the Danish "H", and one form of the final "r,Z" rune (Ⲩ) represents "X" in Old English, while another (⅄) serves as "K". (3) There are several runes for which there is no equivalent modern English letter, such as ⲃ (th), Ⲭ (ng), Ⲧ (ea) and Ⲣ (æ); and (4) there are modern English sounds for which there were no runes (such as "z" and "v").

With these constraints in mind, the general method used was to start by assigning the Germanic runes to the regular (lower-case) keys, followed by common Germanic variants, then Old English, then Scandinavian runes on the upper-case keys. Various forms of the "NG" rune (□ ◇ ⳁ Ⲭ) were assigned to the lower- and upper-case bracket keys, while variants of the Scandinavian vowel runes and certain rare forms were placed on other punctuation keys. The ⲃ or "thorn" was placed on the "q" key simply because it is was first available unused key on the keyboard. Where mirror-image forms exist (either top-to-bottom, as with ⲕ ⲫ and ⅄ Ⲩ, or left-to-right, as with ⌠ ⌡, they are usually on the same key shifted or un-shifted.

The Old English alphabetical characters are assigned to the top row of the keyboard, upper case on top of lower case, in the following order: thorn, edh, yogh, wynn, oe, "icelandic" thorn, and finally the abbreviations for "ond" (7) and "þæt" (ꝥ). The Scandanavian nasalized "aⁿ" and the "ng" symbol are included as well, on the grave accent/tilde key. (The upper- and lower-case "æsc" characters are already available in the standard PC character set, and can be entered from the keyboard by typing ALT+145 or ALT+146. However, if you wish to assign them to the top row of the keyboard with the other Old English letters, RUNES includes a small batch file that will allow you to do so.)

The order of the "HIRUNE" font is almost identical to that
of the "LORUNE" font, except that the HIRUNEs are assigned to the
extended-ASCII characters (decimal 128-255). ASCII codes 192-223
could not be used, because they are reserved for the special
"padded" or "fat" line drawing characters which automatically
extend beyond the right edge of the character block in order to
join up with the left edge of the next character. [If you've
ever wondered why the solid block character ▌ (ASCII 219) makes a
nice solid line on the screen while the shaded blocks
(ASCII 176-178) seem to be broken apart, it's because the latter
are not in the "padded" range and the monitor leaves a one-pixel
space between the characters.] With the LORUNEs, ASCII codes
0-32 could not be used because they are reserved for the special
"control" characters. The total number of characters available
for runes is thus the same in both the normal and extended
character sets. You can use the command "BOLDHEX" to call up a
screen showing all of the displayable characters, arranged by hex
and decimal code, in both normal and high-intensity colors. The
only difference in the order of the HIRUNE font is that the
"thorn" and "edh" are relocated below ASCII 127 so that ASCII 145
and 146 (the æ and Æ characters) can be left undisturbed.

TECHNICAL DETAILS - VIDEO

The RUNES screen fonts were created with EVAFONT, a superb
screen-font editor by Pete I. Kvitek of Moscow, Russia. Other
good shareware programs are available, including one called FED
by Christopher Antos, which is included in his VGAMAX package.
(VGAMAX actually lets you load eight different screen fonts
simultaneously and switch between them with hot keys). Another
program, from Rimrock Software, called DFE (for Display Font
Editor), lets you create and edit both "raw" screen fonts and
full-blown DOS codepage files. These programs are available from
various shareware distributors and BBS operators.

The program LDFNT.COM loads a 256-character, 8x16 font into
VGA font table "0", the one that is normally displayed by your
video. LD512.COM loads the font into VGA table "1" (there are 4
tables available in EGA, 8 tables in VGA). The program
SETFNT.COM selects which table is used when normal text is
displayed and which is used for "bold" or high intensity text.

For more information on how this method of font selection
works, see the article on "Exploring the EGA," by Charles
Petzold, in PC Magazine, vol. 5, no. 15 (Sept. 16, 1986). This
article is available in an on-line version, with sample programs
included, on the "PC-Ohio" BBS, (216) 381-3320.

TECHNICAL DETAILS - PRINTER FONTS

The soft fonts included with RUNES are designed for use with Epson-compatible 24-pin dot matrix printers. They will also work on the Cannon Bubble-Jet, in "LQ" mode (but note that the Bubble-Jet will only let you download ASCII 0-127, so the "HIRUNE" font cannot be used). The format of these files is ESC "&" 0 n m d0 d1 d2 [data], where n and m = the ASCII address of the characters; d0, d1 and d3 = the left space, body and right space; and [data] represents which of the 24 pins in the printhead are to be fired in each column of the character (using 3 bytes per column, with each byte designating the sum of the powers of two represented by each dot, and the number of columns being equal to d1).

The printer fonts were created with FONTED, a versatile shareware program by Burkhard Meißner (a classicist from Friedheim, Germany). FONTED offers more tools and flexibility than many other shareware programs for editing Epson-compatible 24-pin printer fonts. Another good Epson font editor (though with certain limitations, such as being restricted to ASCII 32-127), is the Proportional Font Editor ("PFE") by Alan and Roy Hensel. BitFont 5.13, by Bruce J. Patin, can create and edit bit-mapped fonts in a variety of formats, including 24-pin Epson fonts, 48-pin Canon fonts, and various sizes of fonts for the HP Desket and LaserJet series printers. I have also examined, but not yet fully explored, an impressive program called LQMATRIX 4.41 by J. David Sapir (a professor of Anthropology at the University of Virginia), which appears to be even more adaptable and easier to use than FONTED.

Any of these programs, which can be obtained for very modest registration fees (typically around $25), can be useful to medievalists who want to design special screen and printer fonts containing unique foreign-language characters or manuscript abbreviations.

ᚠ ᛒ ᛕ ᛖ ᛗ ᛈ ᛪ ᚺ ᛁ ᛋ < ᚱ ᛘ ᛏ ᛉ ᚲ ᚦ ᚱ ᛋ ᚢ ᚾ ᛟ ᛈ ᛋ ᚨ ᚼ
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

ᚠ ᚵ ᛤ ᚻ ᛂ ᚵ ᚷ ᚺ ᛊ ᚦ ᛚ ᚽ ᛩ ᛏ ᚠ ᛖ ᛁ , ' ᚯ ᚪ ᛦ ᛏ ᛊ ᚪ ᚽ
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

ə þ ð ʒ p œ þ ꝥ ᚢ ꝺ ᛚ ᚯ ᛂ | ◇ ᚢ ᚱ ᛏ ᛂ ᚠ ᛪ ᛏ
' 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 - =   [ ] ; ' , . / \

ŋ þ Ð ʒ ᛈ Œ Þ 7 ᚺ ᛏ ᛒ ᛏ ᛂ   □ ᛩ ᚻ ᚵ ᛂ ᚾ ᛏ ᚤ
~ ! @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _ +   { } : " < > ? ¦

225	227	229	231	233	235	237	239	241	243	245	247	249
ᚠ	ᛒ	ᛕ	ᛖ	ᛗ	ᛈ	ᛪ	ᚺ	ᛁ	ᛋ	<	ᚱ	ᛘ	ᛏ	ᛉ	ᚲ	ᚦ	ᚱ	ᛋ	ᚢ	ᚾ	ᛟ	ᛈ	ᛋ	ᚨ	ᚼ
	226	228	230	232	234	236	238	240	242	244	246	248	250

161	163	165	167	169	171	173	175	177	179	181	183	185
ᚠ	ᚵ	ᛤ	ᚻ	ᛂ	ᚵ	ᚷ	ᚺ	ᛊ	ᚦ	ᛚ	ᚽ	ᛩ	ᛏ	ᚠ	ᛖ	ᛁ	,	'	ᚯ	ᚪ	ᛦ	ᛏ	ᛊ	ᚪ	ᚽ
	162	164	166	168	170	172	174	176	178	180	182	184	186

224	126	148	150	152	144	157		145		187	155	140	143
ə	þ	ð	ʒ	p	œ	þ	ꝥ	◇	ᚢ	ᚱ	ᛏ	ᛂ	ᚠ	ᛪ	ᛏ		æ		◇	ᚢ	ᚱ	ᛏ	ᛂ	ᚠ	ᛪ	ᛏ
096	147	149	151	153	141						189	135	142	188

254	160	132	190	138	137	139		146		251	154	156	159
ŋ	þ	Ð	ʒ	ᛈ	Œ	Þ	7	ᚺ	ᛏ	ᛒ	ᛏ	ᛂ		Æ		□	ᛩ	ᚻ	ᚵ	ᛂ	ᚾ	ᛏ	ᚤ
129	131	133	134	136	191						253	130	158	252

PHONETIC VALUES OF RUNES

Old Norse or Germanic:

```
 ⌐f¬  u  þ  a  r  k  g  w  h  n  i  ⌐ j ¬
 ᚠ ᚡ  ᚢ  ᚦ  ᚨ  ᚱ  <  ᚷ  ᚹ  ᚺ  ᛏ  ᛁ  ᔱ ᔲ ᚻ

 ⌐ï¬  ⌐p¬   ⌐z,R¬  s  t  b  e  m  l  ⌐ η ¬  o  d
 ᛄ ᛁ  ᚲ ᛘ  ᛉ ᛁ ᛇ  ᛋ  ↑  ᛒ  ᛗ  ᛗ  ᛚ  □ ◇ ◈  ᛟ  ᛞ
```

Old English or Anglo-Frisian:

```
 f  u  þ  o  r  ⌐ c ¬  g  w  h  n  i  ⌐ j ¬
 ᚠ  ᚢ  ᚦ  ᚠ  ᚱ  ᚳ ᚻ ᛈ  ᚷ  ᚹ  ᚺ  ᛏ  ᛁ  ᛝ ◈ †

 ⌐з¬  ⌐p¬  x  ⌐ s ¬  t  b  e  m  l  η  æ  d
 ᛄ ᛁ  ᚲ ᚻ  ᛇ  ᛋ ᛈ з  ↑  ᛒ  ᛗ  ᛗ  ᛚ  ᚸ  ᚨ  ᛞ

 a  æ  ⌐y¬  io ea k  g²  k²  st q       Franks    a  e  i  o  æ
 ᚠ  ᚠ  ᛞ ᛚ  ᛡ  ᛠ  ᛣ  ᛢ  ᛤ  ᛥ  ᛢ       Casket:   ᚻ  ᛁ  ᛉ  ᚻ  ᛚ
```

Common or Danish:

```
 f  u  þ  a,o  r  k  h  n  i  a  ⌐ s ¬  t  b  ⌐m¬  l  R  ⌐æ¬
 ᚠ  ᚢ  ᚦ  ᚬ   ᚱ  ᚴ  ᚼ  ᚾ  ᛁ  ᛅ  ᚿ ᚾ  ↑  ᛒ  ᛘ ᛩ  ᛚ  ᛦ  ᛏ ᛪ
```

Swedo-Norwegian or Short-Twig:

```
 f  u  þ  ⌐a,o¬  r  k  h  n  i  ⌐a¬  ⌐s¬  t  ⌐b¬  m  l  R
 ᚠ  ᚢ  ᚦ  ᚨ ᚠ   ᚱ  ᚴ  ᚽ  ᚿ  ᛁ  ᛆ ᚿ  ᛁ ᛌ  ↑  ᛓ ᚨ  ᛁ  ᛚ  ᛁ
```

Dotted Runes: Icelandic:

```
 ⌐d¬  g  p  y  e  c,z  æ  ø                y
 ᛐ ↑  ᚠ  ᛓ  ᚨ  ᛁ   ᛁ   ᛏ  ᛱ                ⇕
```

SAMPLE TEXT

AND

GRAPHIC SCREENS

ᚠᛆᛚᛁ᛫ᛅᚢᛚᚢᛁᛋ᛫ᛋᚢᚾᚱ᛫ᛚᛆᚦᛁ᛫ᛋᛏᛆᚾ᛫ᚦᛁᚾᛋᛁ᛫ᚢᛒᛁᚱ᛫ᚠᚢᚴᛚ᛫ᛒᚱᚢᚦᚱ᛫ᛋᛁᚾ
kali ąuluis sunr laþi stan þinsi ubir fukl bruþr sin

"Kali the son of Ölvir laid this stone over Fugl, his brother."

Viking memorial stone from the island of Iona, Scotland.

THE GRIPSHOLM INSCRIPTION

ᛏᚢᛚᛅ:ᛚᛁᛏ:ᚱᛅᛁᛋᛁ:ᛋᛏᛅᛁᚾ:ᚦᛁᚾᛋᛅᛏ:ᛋᚢᚾ:ᛋᛁᚾ:
Tula lit raisi stain þinsat sun sin

ᚼᛅᚱᛅᛚᛏ:ᛒᚱᚢᚦᚢᚱ:ᛁᚾᚴᚢᛅᚱᛋ:
Haralt bruþur Inkvars

ᚦᛅᛁᛦ:ᚠᚢᚱᚢ:ᛏᚱᛁᚴᛁᛚᛅ:ᚠᛁᛅᚱᛁ:ᛅᛏ:ᚴᚢᛚᛁ:
þaiR furu trikila fiari at kuli

ᛅᚢᚴ:ᛅ:ᚢᛋᛏᛅᚱᛚᛅᚱ:ᛅᛁ:ᚴᛅᚠᚢ:
auk a ustarlar ai kafu

ᛏᚢᚢ:ᛋᚢᚾᛅᚱᛚᛅ ᛅ:ᛋᛁᚱᚴᛚᛅᚾᛏᛁ
tuu sunarla a sirklanti

"Tóla had this stone raised for her son
 Harald, Ingvarr's brother:
     Like men they went far to seek gold,
     And in the East they fed the eagle.
     They died in the South, in Serkland."

One of more than 25 stones
from the Lake Mälar region
of Sweden commemorating the
ill-fated voyage of Ingvar
"the far-travelled."

According to the late and
highly fabulous account of
his exploits in Yngvars
saga viðförli, he and his
men were killed in 1141
while searching for gold on
an expedition that took
them through eastern Russia
and into the Arab lands of
the Middle East.

┌──────────┐
│ Front   │
│ Panel: │
└──────────┘

ᚠᛁᛋᚳ·ᚠᛚᚩᛞᚢ·ᚪᚻᚩᚠ ᚩᚾ ᚠᛖᚱᚷᛖᚾᛒᛖᚱᛁᚷ
fisc flodu ahof on fergenberig
ᚹᚪᚱᚦ ᚷᚪᛋᚱᛁᚳ ᚷᚱᚩᚱᚾ ᚦᚫᚱ ᚻᛖ ᚩᚾ ᚷᚱᛖᚢᛏ ᚷᛁᛋᚹᚩᛗ
warþ gasric grorn þær he on greut giswom
ᚻᚱᚩᚾᚫᛋ ᛒᚪᚾ
hronæs ban

┌──────────┐
│ Inset: │
└──────────┘

ᛗᚫᚷᛁ
mægi

"The sea cast the fish upon the cliff-bank,
the spear-wounded one became sad when he swam on the beach.
Whale's bone."   [the wise men]

┌──────────┐
│ Right   │
│ Panel: │
└──────────┘

ᚻᛁᚱ ᚻᚩᛋ ᛋᛖᛏᛁᚦ ᛋᛏ ᚻᛁᚱᛗᛒᛁᚱᚷᛚ   ᚱᛁᛋᚳᛁ
her hos sitæþ on hærmbergæ   risci
ᚻᚷᛚ ᛗᚱᛖᚷᛖᚦ ᛋᛈᛚ ᚻᛖᚱᛖ ᛁᚱᛏᚻ ᛁᚷᛖᛋᚷᚱᚻᚠ   ᛒᛁᛏᚠ
agl_ drigiþ swæ hiri erta egisgraf   bita
ᛋᛁᚱᛞᛖᚾ ᛋᛋᚱᚷᛚ ᚻᛏᛗ ᛋᛖ{ᚠᚠ} ᛏᛋᚱᛏᛚ   ᚹᚢᛞᚢ
særden sorgæ and se{fa} tornæ   wudu

"Here horse sits on the harm-barrow,   [rush]
suffers strong torment; so to her ? the grave of awe [biter]
grievous sorrows and heart-grief."   [wood]

The Ruthwell Cross

I

᛫᛫ᚷᛖᚱᛖᛞᚨᛖ ᚺᛁᚾᚨ ᚷᚩᛞ ᚪᛚᛗᛖᛉᛏᛏᛁᚷ
Ongeredæ hinæ god almeȝttig,
ᚦᚨ ᚺᛖ ᚹᚪᛚᛞᛖ ᚩᚾ ᚷᚪᛚᚷᚢ ᚷᛁᚺᛏᛁᚷᚨ
þa he walde on galgu gistiga,
᛫ᚠᚺᛁᚷ ᚠ᛫᛫᛫ ᛫᛫᛫᛫ ᛗᛗᛏ
modig fore allæ men.
᛫ᚾᚷ᛫ ᛫᛫ ᛫᛫ ᛫᛫᛫᛫᛫᛫
buga ic ni dorstæ.

II

᛫᛫᛫᛫ ᛁᚴ ᚱᛁᛁᚴᚾᚨ ᛉᚾᛏᛁᛉᚴ
Ahof ic riicnæ kyniŋc,
ᚺᛏᚠᚾᛏᚠᛋ ᚺᛚᚪᚠᚪᚱᛗ ᚺᚪᛚᚺᚠ ᛁᚴ ᛏᛁ ᚺᚠᚱᛋᛏᚠ
heafunæs hlafard, hælda ic ni dorstæ.
ᛒᛁᛋᛗᚨᚱᚪᛞᚢ ᚾᛉᛉᛗᛏ ᛗᛗᛏ ᛒᚠ ᚪᛏᚷᚪᚠᛗ᛫᛫
Bismærædu uŋket men ba ætgadre;
ᛁᚴ ᛫᛫᛫ ᛗᛁᚦ ᛒᚱᚠᚺᚠ ᛫ᛁᛋᛏᛗᛗᛁ᛫
ic wæs miþ blodæ bistemid
ᛒᛁ᛫᛫᛫᛫᛫ ᛫᛫
bigoten of . . .

III

ᛉᚱᛁᛋᛏ ᚠᚠᛋ ᚠᛏ ᚱᚠᛗᛁ
Krist wæs on rodi.
ᚺᚹᛗᚦᚱᚠ ᚦᛗᚱ ᚠᚾᛋᚠ ᚠᛏᚱᚱᚠᛏ ᛉᛈᚠᛗᚾ
Hweþræ þer fusæ fearran kwomu
ᚠᚦᚦᛁᛚᚠ ᛏᛁᚠ ᚠᛏᚾᛗ ᛁᚴ ᚦᚠᛏ ᚠᚠ ᛒᛁ᛫᛫᛫᛫
æþþilæ til anum. Ic þæt al biheald.
᛫᛫᛫᛫ ᛁᚴ ᚹ᛫ᛋ ᛗᛁ᛫ ᛋᚠ᛫ᛉᚾᛗ ᚷᛁᚺᚱᛉ᛫ᛁᛗ
Sare ic wæs miþ sorgum gidræfid,
ᚺ᛫ᚠᛉ ᛫᛫ ᛫᛫᛫᛫᛫᛫
hnag ic hweþræ . . .

IV

ᛗᛁᚦ ᛋᛏᚱᛖᛚᚢᛗ ᚷᛁᚹᚢᚾᚺᚠᛗ
miþ strelum giwundad.
ᚠᛚᛗᚷᚺᚾᛏ ᚺᛁᚠ ᚺᛁᛏᚠ ᛚᛁᛗᚹᛉᚱᛁᚷᚾᚨ
Alegdun hiæ hinæ limwœrignæ,
ᚷᛁᚺᛏᚠᚺᚾᚾ᛫ ᚺᛁᛗ ᛫᛫ ᛫᛫᛫ ᛫ᛁᛋᛋ ᛫᛫ᚠ᛫᛫ᛗ
gistoddun him æt his licæs heafdum;
᛫᛫᛫ᛏ᛫ᚺᚾ᛫ ᛫ᛁ᛫ ᚦᛗ᛫ ᛫᛫᛫᛫᛫᛫᛫
bihealdun hiæ þer heafunæs . . .

RUNES

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David W. Burchmore

"RUNES" consists of VGA screen fonts and Epson-compatible printer fonts for Old Norse, Anglo-Saxon, Swedo-Norwegian and Danish runes. The fonts include certain Old English and linguistic characters that can be used alone or in combination with the runes. There is also a selection of actual runic inscriptions for text and graphic display. The program is designed for IBM-compatible PC's; requires VGA monitor for display, and a printer with Epson-LQ series emulation and download buffer for printing the soft fonts in text mode. (Video codepage fonts can be used for graphic screen prints on any printer).

"RUNES" is (c) 1992 by David W. Burchmore, 4900 Society Center, Cleveland, Ohio 44114-1304. "RUNES" is shareware, not freeware, and individuals using the program are asked to pay a $10 registration fee. Institutions (e.g. schools and libraries) can obtain registered copies by sending $20 to the above address, or to: PC Innovations, P.O. Box 45046, Westlake, Ohio 44145.

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