

OLD ENGLISH NEWSLETTER

*Published for The Old English Division
of the Modern Language Association of America
by The Medieval Institute, Western Michigan University
and its Richard Rawlinson Center for Anglo-Saxon Studies*

Editor: Paul E. Szarmach

Associate Editors: Carl T. Berkhout
Joseph B. Trahern, Jr.

VOLUME	28
NUMBER	1
FALL	1994

ISSN 0030-1973

OLD ENGLISH NEWSLETTER

VOLUME XXVIII NUMBER 1

Fall, 1994

Editor: Paul E. Szarmach
Medieval Institute
Western Michigan University
Kalamazoo, MI 49008-3801

Associate Editors:

Joseph B. Trahern, Jr.
Department of English
University of Tennessee-Knoxville
Knoxville, Tennessee 37996

Carl T. Berkhout
Department of English
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721

Assistant to the Editor: Kevin L. Glick

Subscriptions: The rate for institutions is \$15 US per volume, current and past volumes, except for Volumes 1 and 2, which are sold as one. The rate for individuals is \$8 US per volume, current, future, and past volumes, but **in order to reduce administrative costs the editors ask individuals to pay for volumes 28-31 at one time at the discounted rate of \$28.**

General correspondence regarding *OEN* should be addressed to the Editor. Correspondence regarding the *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 Richard Rawlinson Center for Anglo-Saxon Studies and Manuscript research at the Medieval Institute at Western Michigan Univ. 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.

Copyright © 1995
The Board of the Medieval Institute
Kalamazoo, MI 49008-3801

e-mail: MDVL_NEWS@WMICH.EDU
FAX: 616-387-8750
PHONE: 616-387-8832

Guide to the Contents of this Issue

NEWS	Page
I. Gollancz Professorship	3
II. Robinson Chosen	3
III. MLA 1995	3
IV. Sources at Kalamazoo	4
V. Teaching <i>Beowulf</i> in Secondary Schools	5
VI. Carolinas Symposium on British Studies	5
VII. The Cathedral Experience	6
VIII. <i>From Anglo-Saxon to Middle English: Studies Presented to E.G. Stanley</i>	6
IX. <i>An Invitation to Old English & Anglo-Saxon England</i>	7
X. <i>The Old English Version of the Gospels</i>	7
XI. Future of the Middle Ages Conference	7
XII. English Literary Studies	8
XIII. Brief Notices on Publications	8
 In Memoriam: Kathleen M. J. Openshaw	 11
 DOE Report	 12
<i>The Editing of Old English</i>	17
Basic Readings in Anglo-Saxon England	17
Survey of Place-Names	19
Saxon Village Project Wessex	21
Images of Women in Anglo-Saxon Art V	23
 Appendix A: Ohlgren	
Appendix B: ISAS 1993	
 Research in Progress	
How to Reach <i>OEN</i>	

NEWS

I

Gollancz Professorship of English for Bately

Janet Bately is the first holder of a new Research Chair in English at King's College London, named in honor of Sir Israel Gollancz. The new professorship commemorates Gollancz's part as a founder, original fellow and first Secretary of the British Academy from its establishment in 1902 until his death in 1930, and as an early Professor of English Language and Literature at King's College London for 27 years from 1903. Gollancz was also the honorary secretary of the committee that planned the foundation and endowment of the National Theater, director of the Early English Text Society, Chairman of the Shakespeare Association, President of the Jews' College, where he was actively involved in the formation of the curriculum for Rabbinical qualifications. He was knighted in 1919.

Bately, who takes up the position in October, is a distinguished scholar specializing in Anglo-Saxon language and literature and historical lexicography. She has been Head of the Department of English at King's since 1980. After a degree from Oxford, she taught at Birkbeck College London before becoming Prof. of English Language and Medieval Literature at King's in 1977, where she was also Dean of the Faculty of Arts from 1982-84.

Bately has lectured very widely and gave the British Academy's Sir Israel Gollancz lecture in 1978. She was elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 1990 and has served on several of the Academy's committees as well as on the Univ. or London boards of studies and committees, and on the committees and councils of a number of academic societies including the Early English Text Society and the International Society of Anglo-Saxonists. She is currently a member of the Humanities Research Board.

Among her many publications and reviews are an edition of the *Old English Orosius* (1980); *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle: Manuscript A* (1986); "The Old, the New and the Strange: on Some Dictionaries from the Reign of William and Mary," in *Words*, (1988); *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle: Texts and Textual Relationships* (1991); and *The Tanner Bede* (facsimile ed., 1992). She is currently working on an edition of the Old English Bede and a book on the 17th-century dictionary-maker and grammarian, Guy Miegge.

II

Robinson chosen as British Academy fellow

Fred C. Robinson, the Douglas Tracy Smith Professor of English, was elected a corresponding fellow of the London-based British Academy at the annual general meeting of the Fellows of the Academy last July. Corresponding fellows are typically non-residents of the United Kingdom or adjacent islands who have "attained high international standing in any of the branches of study which it is the object of the Academy to promote," according to by-laws. Election to the corresponding fellowship is the highest honor the academy confers as a mark of scholarly distinction.

III

MLA

The Executive Committee of the Old English Division of the Modern Language Association announces its 1995 program. The committee has planned three sessions:

Style in Old English Texts

Beowulf

Open Session

The 1995 Annual Meeting will take place in Chicago, IL, December 27-30, 1995. For further information contact:

Robert Fulk
 Dept. of English, Indiana Univ.
 Bloomington, IN 47405
 PHONE: 812-855-9535; FAX: 812-855-9535
 e-mail: fulk@ucs.indiana.edu.

IV

Sources at Kalamazoo

Studies in Anglo-Saxon Literary Culture (SASLC) planned the following sessions at the May 1995 meeting:

Session 1: Studies from SASLC: The Bpluses

Presider: Paul E. Szarmach (Western Michigan Univ.)

"B-Plus and Bminus: Bede and Pseudo-Bede," George H. Brown, Stanford Univ.

"Patterns of Quotation for Jerome in the *Liber Scintillarum*," Barbara Borkert, Univ. of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

"The Influence of Jerome in Christ I," Patricia H. Ward, College of Charleston

"Boethius' Logical Works in Anglo-Saxon England," Joseph S. Wittig, Univ. of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Session 53: The Audience for Insular Art I: The Medieval Audience

Presider: Catherine E. Karkov, Miami Univ.

"An Iconography of Female Humilitas: The Wirksworth Slab and its Audiences," A. Jane Hawkes, Univ. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne

"Gospel Gazing: The Eighth-Century Eye," Carol A. Farr, Univ. of Alabama-Huntsville

"Audience and Reception of Early Insular Gospel Books: An Historiographical Study of the 'Northumbrian Renaissance,'" Victoria Bruno, Cornell Univ.

Session 92: The Audience for Insular Art II: The Modern Audience

Presider: A. Jane Hawkes, Univ. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne

"National Identity and the Image of Insular Art in the 19th and 20th Centuries," Nancy Netzer, Boston College

"Sheela-na-Gigs: Symbol and Meaning in Transition," Eamonn P. Kelly, National Museum of Ireland

"Bede's World," George Hardin Brown, Stanford University and Helen Damico, University of New Mexico

Session 134: Women and Anglo-Saxon England

Presider: Helen Damico, Univ. of New Mexico

"Anglo-Saxon Women: Evidence of Their Knowledge of Medical Literature?" Stephanie Hollis, Univ. of Auckland

"*Ubi unus clericus et Ælfgýva*: Ælfgýva and the Bayeux Tapestry: An Alternative Seduction," Susan Kelly, Indiana Univ.

"The Female Critic and the Mother Tongue: Elizabeth Elstob's Anglo-Saxonism," Anna Smol, Mount Saint Vincent Univ.

Session 157: Literary Sources of Anglo-Saxon Culture I

Presider: Charles D. Wright, Univ. of Virginia

"Elegaic and Homiletic Discourse in *Christ and Satan*," Michelle Head, Univ. of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign

"Grendel and the Limits of the Demonic," David F. Johnson, Florida State Univ.

"Gnomic and Narrative in *Maxims I* and *Havamal*," Susan E. Deskis, Northern Illinois Univ.

Session 200: Literary Sources of Anglo-Saxon Culture II

Presider: Joseph Harris, Harvard Univ.

"Queenship and Knowledge in the Second English Ordo and the OE *Christ I*," Patricia Wallace, Florida International Univ.

"Prophetic Vision in *The Dream of the Rood*," Thomas Hall, Univ. of Illinois-Chicago

"Jerome and the Old English *Genesis*," Suzannes L. Craymer, Univ. of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

"Traces of Jerome in Other OE Poetry," Debra E. Best, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill; Respondent: Thomas Hahn, Univ. of Rochester

Session 244: Women and Anglo-Saxon England II

Presider: Sarah L. Higley, Univ. of Rochester

"Relationships Between Women in Old English Texts: Cultural Definitions of Femininity," Stacy Klein, Ohio State Univ.

"Toward an Understanding of Hildeburh: The Tales of Branwen and Gudrum: Troubled Dynasties," Kathleen Davis, Rutgers Univ.

"*Juliana*: Arrows of Seduction," Marjorie A. Brown, Mohawk Valley Community College

"Tropes of Monstrosity and Femininity in Old English Poems," Janice Grossman, Hamilton College

V

***Beowulf* in the Secondary Schools**

On October 21, 1994, the Univ. of New Mexico Medieval Studies Program, in conjunction with Sandia Preparatory School presented a one-day seminar in teaching *Beowulf* in the Secondary Schools. The seminar was led by Kevin Kiernan (Univ. of Kentucky) and Helen Damico (Univ. of New Mexico). Lectures included: "*Beowulf* Through the Ages," "The Electronic *Beowulf*," "The Hero and *Beowulf*," and "Cup Bearers and Warriors: The Women in *Beowulf*." There were also be two hands-on computer workshops.

VI

Carolinas Symposium on British Studies

The twenty-second annual Carolinas Symposium on British Studies will be held at Appalachian State University in Boone, NC on October 7 and 8, 1995. The Symposium provides an annual forum for the delivery of scholarly presentations and the exchange of ideas relating to all aspects of British Studies, including history, literature, art and architecture, government, dance, and music. While the Symposium is regionally based in the Southeast, participants from all parts of the country are encouraged to attend.

VII

"The Cathedral Experience"

The Center for British Studies at the Univ. of Colorado at Boulder will be sponsoring a conference scheduled for the first week-end in October, 1995 on "The Cathedral Experience: Medieval Center of Culture and Community." The conference will be inter-disciplinary, seeking to re-construct the ways in which cathedral life and government affected the surrounding communities. The Dean of Canterbury Cathedral, John Simpson, will address the conference as keynote speaker on the history of the community role of cathedrals, and Mr. John Burton, Surveyor to the Fabric at Canterbury, will describe the archeological findings in the recent nave repaving project. Other speakers will attack issues of profit economy, music, religion, and women's roles in the cathedral community. For more information contact:

The Center for British Studies
Campus Box 184, Univ. of Colorado
Boulder, CO 80309-0184.

VIII

***From Anglo-Saxon to Early Middle English:
Studies presented to E. G. Stanley***

Edited by
Malcolm Godden, Douglas Gray, and Terry Hoad

This work brings together eleven papers on aspects of English language and literature from the eighth to the thirteenth century, written in honor of E. G. Stanley. The focus of the volume is on the period of rapid change from late Anglo-Saxon to early medieval England. ISBN 0-19-811776-0. \$47.50.

Contents

- Fred C. Robinson, "Did Grendel's Mother Sit on Beowulf?"
Janet Bately, "An Alfredian Legacy? On the Fortunes and Fate of some Items of Boethian Vocabulary in Old English"
Jane Roberts, "Some Reflections on the Metre of *Christ III*"
Helmut Gneuss, "A Grammarian's Greek—Latin Glossary in Anglo-Saxon England"
Roberta Frank, "Poetic Words in Late Old English Prose"
Terry Hoad, "Old English Weak Genitive Plural *-an*: Towards Establishing the Evidence"
Malcolm Godden, "Apocalypse and Invasion in Late Anglo-Saxon England"
Bruce Mitchell, "The Englishness of Old English"
Robert Burchfield, "Line-End Hyphens in the *Ormulum* Manuscript (MS Junius I)"
Derek Brewer, "The Paradox of the Archaic and the Modern in Layamon's *Brut*"
Douglas Gray, "An Early English *Entführung*: A Note on *Floris and Blancheflur*"

Orders and inquiries should be addressed to:

Oxford University Press
200 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10016

IX

An Invitation to Old English and Anglo-Saxon England

This work is the offspring of Bruce Mitchell's enthusiasm for Old English and his fear that Old English is losing its place in university syllabuses because of the undue demands its practitioners make on the time available for an over expanding corpus of literature written in English. This book is an introduction to the Old English language and literature set within the context of Anglo-Saxon history and society.

Parts I, II, and V aim to provide the reader with an understanding of, and in particular the ability to read, Old English. Drawing on over four decades of teaching experience, Mitchell proceeds in clear, manageable steps. He stresses the "Englishness" of Old English, guides the reader through possible difficulties, and illustrates each point with examples.

Part III presents a wide-ranging account of Anglo-Saxon England. A description of the literatures followed by a brief history of the period, made vivid through a series of extracts from the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*. Mitchell draws on the latest archaeological and historical research to describe arts, crafts, and occupations, from weapons, coins, textiles, and jewellery to ship-building, architecture, and sculpture.

The book is illustrated with maps, line drawings, and photographs. It has a guide to further reading and full indexes, and concludes with a glossary. Pp. xix + 424. Paper ISBN 0-631-17436-2, \$12.99.

X

New from Early English Text Society, vol. 304—

The Old English Version of the Gospels

Edited by R. M. Liuzza

This work attempts to provide a text of the Old English version of the Gospels faithful in both transcription and presentation, in which the details of the manuscript have been altered as little as possible.

Pp. lxxviii+202, with manuscript sigla, introduction, bibliography, and 1 illustrations. Cloth ISBN: 0-19-722306-0.

To order, contact:

Oxford University Press
200 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10016

XI

Future of the Middle Ages Conference

Arizona State Univ. and the Center for Medieval and Renaissance Study invites papers for its second annual interdisciplinary conference on Medieval and Renaissance studies on the general topic of problems and new directions in the study of the Middle Ages and Early Modern period. It will be held February 15-17, 1996. Possible

session topic include, but are not restricted to: problems of interdisciplinarity, integrating literature and history, copyright and technology, textual studies, the new philology, politics and agendas of disciplines, the future of Medieval/Renaissance studies in art history, history, literature, religion, economics, etc. Proposals for sessions and detailed abstracts will be accepted beginning July 1, 1995. The final deadline will be November 1, 1995. Please send two copies of your paper and/or session proposal, along with two copies of your c.v., to the program committee chair:

Robert E. Bjork, Director, ACMRS
 Arizona State Univ., Box 872301
 Tempe, AZ 85287-2301
 Email: atreb@asuvm.inre.asu.edu
 PHONE: 602-965-5900. FAX: 602-965-2012.

XII

English Literary Studies

English Literary Studies seeks quality submissions for its annual monograph series. *ELS* publishes peer-reviewed monographs (usual length 45,000–60,000 words, or approximately 125–70 double-spaced typescript pages, including notes) on the literatures written in English. The Series is open to a wide range of methodologies, and it considers for publication a variety of scholarly work: bibliographies, scholarly editions, and historical and critical studies of significant authors, texts, and issues. For further information write the Editor, *English Literary Studies*, Department of English, University of Victoria, P.O. Box 3070, Victoria, B.C., V8W 3W1, Canada.

XIII

Brief Notices on Publications

Durham Medieval Texts announces *the Anonymous Old English Legend of the Seven Sleepers*, ed. Hugh Magennis. The Introduction covers the Legend of the Seven Sleepers, the Old English Version and its Manuscripts, Source, Language, Genre and Treatment. Magennis has included, along with the Old English text, a bibliography, variant readings in Manuscript O, manuscript capitalization, and commentary. Pp. iv + 128. Copies may be obtained from: Medieval Texts, Department of English Studies, Elvet Riverside, New Elvet, Durham DH1 3JT, England. ISBN 0 9505989 6 8.

The Society for New Language Study has published *In Geardagum*, 15 (1994). Articles on Old English include: "The Riddle of *Beowulf*," Daniel F. Pigg; "Hild and Gup: The War Maidens of *Beowulf*." Editorial correspondence, contributions, and copy requests may be addressed to The Society for New Language Study, Inc., P.O. Box 100596, Denver CO 80210.

The VU University Press announces *Companion to Old English Poetry*, ed. Henk Aertsen and Rolf H. Bremmer Jr. This work is a collection of eleven essays aimed primarily at informing the undergraduate student of recent trends in Old English poetry scholarship. Essays include: "The Diverse Nature of Old English Poetry," Allen J. Frantzen; "Old English Poetry in Its Material Context," Mildred Budny; "A Nativist Approach to *Beowulf*: The Case of Germanic," Joseph Harris; "The Christian Language and Theme of *Beowulf*," Thomas D. Hill; "The Shorter Heroic Verse," Graham D. Caie; "Snakes and Ladders: Ambiguity and Coherence in The Exeter Book Riddles and Maxims," Wim Tigges; "*Wulf and Eadwacer*: A Woman's *Cri de Coeur*—For Whom? For What?" Henk Aertsen; "*The Wanderer* and *The Seafarer* as Wisdom Poetry," T.A. Shippey; "Old English Poetry: *Christ and Satan* and *The*

Dream of the Rood," David F. Johnson; "Abraham and the Old English *Exodus*," William Helder; "Changing Perspectives on a Saint's Life: *Juliana*," Rolf H. Bremmer, Jr. Pp. 216. ISBN 90-5383-116-9.

The Porcupine's Quill, Inc. has published *Thrand of Gotu: Two Iceland Sagas from the Flat Island Book*, tr. George Johnston. Pp. 185. ISBN 0-88984-180-2.

In *Medieval Mythology: From Roman North Africa to the School of Chartres, 433-1177* (University Press of Florida). Jane Chance illuminates the efforts of medieval writers to understand human existence and the forces of nature in relation to Christian truth. Most significant to Anglo-Saxonists is "The Translation and Conversion of Orpheus in the West Saxon King Alfred's *Boethius*." For orders call 1-800-226-3822. Pp. xxxvii + 731, bibliography, index, tables, and notes. ISBN: 0-8130-1256-2.

The University of Minnesota Press announces *Landscape of Desire: Partial Stories of the Medieval Scandinavian World*, by Gillian R. Overing and Marijane Osborn. The journey of two female scholars is described in this book, which describes their travels as they follow Beowulf's sea route and explore legendary sites from the Icelandic sagas. Pp. xxii + 141, bibliography and index. ISBN 0-8166-2375-9.

The Adam Mickiewicz University (Poznan) has published Vol. 28 of *Studia Anglica Posnaniensia* in honor of Prof. Dr. Andrzej Kopcewicz's 60th birthday. Articles of interest to Anglo-Saxonists include: "Psch-Verbs in Old English: From their Origin in the Lexicon System to the Final Syntactic Structure," J. de la Cruz; "The Strong Verb System in the *Peterborough Chronicle*," M. Krygier; "The Old English preverbal *ge-* in the Light of the Theory of Language Changes as Strengthening or Weakening." F. Trobevsek Drobnak. Correspondence concerning subscription from other countries than Poland, should be sent to School of English, Adam Mickiewicz Univ., al. Niepodległości 4, 61-874 Poznan, Poland.

The proceedings of the nineteenth annual conference of the Southern Medieval Association at New Orleans, have been published as volume 9 of *Medieval Perspectives* (1994). One article of interest to Anglo-Saxonists is Marie Nelson, "Judith, Juliana, and Elene: Three Fighting Saints, or How I Learned that Translators Need Courage Too." For information contact the editor, Ordelle G. Hill, Box 22-A Coates Bldg., Eastern Kentucky Univ., Richmond, KY 40475-3101.

The Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies announces the *Newsletter of the School of Celtic Studies*, No. 7 (1994). This issue includes project areas and publishing, other academic activities by members of the School, Lectures, and "Early Irish History: Some Debatable Points," by Donnchadh O Corrain. PHONE: 353-1-6680748, FAX: 353-1-6680561. Editor's e-mail: rolf@celt.dias.ie.

Editoria Laterza has published *Tradizioni manoscritte e critica del testo nel Medioevo germanico*, edited by Luiselli Fadda. Sections of particular interest to Anglo-Saxonists are: "Alfabetismo e cultura scritta presso i Germani nell'Occidente latino: Germani insulari. Gili Anglosassoni." Pp. 323, ISBN 88-420-4484-9.

Columbia University Press announces a clearance of *The Anglo-Saxon Poetic Records: A Collective Edition*: Vol. III: George Philip Krapp and Elliot Van Kirk Dobbie, *The Exeter Book*; Vol IV: Elliot Van Kirk Dobbie, *Beowulf and Judith*; Vol. V: George Philip Krapp, *The Paris Psalter and the Meters of Boethius*; Vol. VI: Eliot Van Kirk Dobbie, *The Anglo-Saxon Minor Poems*. For orders contact: Columbia University Press, 136 South Broadway, Irvington, NY 10533; PHONE: 1-800-944-8648; FAX: 1-800-944-1844.

Oxford University Press has published *Beowulf: A Student Edition*, ed. George Jack. This fully annotated edition makes the Old English poem more accessible in its original language, while at the same time providing the materials necessary for its detailed study. The Old English text is accompanied by a running glossary. The introduction considers the origins and transmissions of the poem, and provides a survey of its narrative style. Pp. 244, glossary, bibliography. ISBN 0-19-87144-5.

Arthurian Studies volume XXXIII is entitled, *The Text and Tradition of La₃amon's Brut*. This volume investigates the problems facing the contemporary reader of *Brut*. The seven articles tackle issues from a variety of fields. Of particular interest to Anglo-Saxonists are: "A Preliminary Note on British Library, Cotton MS Caligula A. ix," Jane Roberts; "La₃amon's Archaic Use of the Verbal Prefix *To-*," Marshal S. Grant and Douglas Moffat; "Negation in the *Brut*," Yoko Iyeiri; "La₃amon's un-Anglo-Saxon Syntax," E.G. Stanley; "The Poetics of La₃amon's *Brut*," Arthur Wayne Glowka; "'Rhythmical Alliteration': Ælfric's Prose and the Origins of La₃amon's Metre," S.K. Brehe; "Reading the Past in La₃amon's *Brut*," Lesley Johnson; "Angles and Saxons in La₃amon's *Brut*," Neil Wright;

Rosenkilde and Bagger announces Anglistica Series, Vol. XXVII, *Nominal Compounds in Old English: A Metrical Approach*, by Jun Terasawa. Pp. x + 138, Introduction, Appendix, Bibliography, and Index. The price of the work is: Dkr. 350,- for subscribers, and Dkr. 390,- for non-scribers. To order contact Rosenkilde and Bagger, Kron-Prinsens-Gade 3, Postboks 2184, Dk-1017 København K, Denmark. PHONE: 45-33-15-70-44, FAX: 45-33-93-70-07.

In Memoriam: Kathleen M. J. Openshaw

A Remembrance by Robert Deshman

Univ. of Toronto

Kathleen M. J. Openshaw, assistant professor in the Department of Fine Art at Erindale College, the Univ. of Toronto, died on January 3, 1995, at the age of fifty. Her premature and unexpected death cut short what promised to be a brilliant scholarly and teaching career.

Kay discovered her passion for medieval art and culture after a first career as registered nurse. She then undertook a second academic career at the Univ. of Toronto. Completing her B.A. with a history major in 1982, she continued in the Centre for Medieval Studies which awarded her an M.A. in 1983 and a Ph.D. in 1990. It is a measure of her remarkable determination and ability that she accomplished all this while raising two young children and battling recurrent major illness.

Her doctoral thesis, "Images, Texts and Contexts: the Iconography of the Tiberius Psalter, London, British Library, Cotton MS. Tiberius C. vi," was a ground-breaking study of an Anglo-Saxon psalter famous for its enigmatic prefatory cycle of Old and New Testament pictures. She succeeded in showing the devotional function of these images within the specific manuscript context while also elucidating the origins of what would become a major scheme of medieval psalter illustration. At the time of her death she was revising her thesis for publication by Princeton University Press, and there is some optimism that others might be able to complete the project on her behalf. Kay did have time to publish facets of her research in several significant articles. In "The Battle between Christ and Satan in the Tiberius Psalter" (*Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, 52 [1989]) she demonstrated how the theme of the fight against sin linked the manuscript's miniatures in a penitential program. "The Symbolic Illustration of the Psalter: an Insular Tradition" (*Arte medievale*, ser II, 6 [1992]) analyzed the symbolic topological schemes of early Insular psalters and their influence on later systems of psalter illustration. Most recently, in "Weapons in the Daily Battle: Images of the Conquest of Evil in the Early Medieval Psalter" (*Art Bulletin*, 75 [1993]) she traced the impact of changes in the intellectual, social, and religious climate from the eighth to the twelfth century on developments in psalter imagery.

Kay frequently contributed to conferences, both as an organizer and a speaker. She instituted annual sessions on the psalter and on medieval ruler portraits at the International Congress on Medieval Studies at Kalamazoo, as well as Toronto conferences on "New Approaches in Medieval Studies" and "Italy in the Age of the City State." In the past two years alone she lectured at the Medieval Academy of America, The Canadian Learned Societies, Kalamazoo, and a Binghamton meeting on "Contextualizing the Renaissance." Her intellectual interests extended far beyond her published works, as is clear from some of the topics of her recent papers: the origin and function of an usual psalter prefatory text, an image of St. Michael in an eleventh-century Italian prayerbook, the influence of metaphor theory and *ruminatio* on picture cycles, and a feminist, contextual interpretation of fifteenth-century representations of Bathsheba. Kay had become increasingly interested in critical theory and new methodologies, while retaining a healthy regard for the value and utility of more traditional approaches to art history and Medieval Studies.

Although she only assumed a full-time position this past September, Kay had previously taught numerous courses as an adjunct lecturer at the Univ. of Toronto. She was widely recognized as a sympathetic and gifted teacher, who was able to bring to life medieval art and civilization to diverse student audiences with little or no previous knowledge of the period.

To honor the memory of this outstanding scholar and teacher, a fellowship to support the graduate study of medieval art has been established in her name. Contributions made out to the "University of Toronto" and annotated "The Kathleen M. J. Openshaw Memorial Fellowship" can be sent to The Department of Fine Art, Univ. of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5S 1A1.

Dictionary of Old English: 1994 Progress Report

Joan Holland

Centre for Medieval Studies, Univ. of Toronto

We are happy to report the publication in June of our fifth fascicle—the letter *A*. With the publication now of five letters in alphabetic sequence (*A*, *Æ*, *B*, *C*, and *D*) of a total of twenty-two, we have a real sense of having produced a substantial part of the *Dictionary*. Tak Ariga, our systems analyst, kept production time to three days through the use of a Postscript printer (purchased partially through a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities and partially through funds from the Univ. of Toronto) and through improved algorithms. This was a great advance over the production of *Æ*, which took the same amount of time while having fewer than one-third the number of pages (771 in *Æ*, 2331 in *A*). We are at present completing the drafting of entries for *E*; Revising of *E* is progressing well and *E* will be published next year. When *E* is finished, we will have published three vowels; we have had to consider *A*, *Æ*, and *E* simultaneously in order to deal efficiently with the problems of crossed spellings in the vowels. We have also written more than two-fifths of the entries for *F* which, with about 3000 headwords, is the third largest letter in the Old English alphabet.

On the computing as well as the editorial side of the project this has been a most productive year. Entries for *F* are being written using new slips produced with information retrieved from our Catalogue Database and merged with the lemmatized concordance for *F*. These new slips display a more accurate version of the Corpus and in addition have printed on them information useful in the writing of entries, such as the short titles of the Old English texts and the systems of reference for the Latin sources to certain texts. Slips for each subsequent letter will incorporate more information. Our acquisition of a high speed dedicated connection to the Campus Backbone is a result of two years of work which involved, in terms of shared costs, labor, and expertise, the cooperation of other projects located close by. We will now have a connection to the Internet which will allow our material to be ftp'd, gophered or otherwise used by the international scholarly community, and will allow us to get free access to the sources of the Internet. We are continuing our efforts to adapt our formats to Standard Generalized Markup Language, which would give our users the ability to search our material efficiently. There have been other advances connected with our materials. This summer, the 1993 diskette version of the Electronic Corpus was converted to the Text Archive (OTA). Mr. Burnard has informed us

that, for the tenth consecutive year, we are their most frequently requested Corpus, surpassing in demand the works of Shakespeare and Chaucer. Pleased as we are about our popularity, we recognize that this is largely due to the technological sophistication of Old English scholars.

In the course of the year, we have had visits from a number of scholars. Professor Eric Stanley, one of the members of our International Advisory Committee, was here for a week in March, when he advised on specific *E* entries and helped solve final problems in *A*. Our Director of Computing, Professor Richard Venezky, visited the project three times, in February, May, and December, in order to collaborate with us on various aspects of our computer operations, particularly our link to the Campus Backbone. Professor Allen Frantzen of Loyola Univ. of Chicago, who organized our fund-raising campaign, visited in November, when he also gave an invited lecture. Two scholars from Japan used the resources of the project for their own research: Dr. Shigeki Suzuki of Nagoya Univ. was here from March until August, and Professor Kazuyoshi Yamanouchi of Tokyo Metropolitan Univ. was here in September. We were very pleased to have a visit in October from Ms. Sheena Lee, Director, Research and Communication Grants Division of SSHRCC.

In June, Pauline Thompson attended the meeting of the Society of Canadian Medievalists at the Learned Societies' Conference in Calgary. In December, Antonette diPaolo Healey attended the MLA meeting in San Diego, where she gave a paper entitled "Wood-Gathering and Cottage-Builders: Old Words and New Ways at the Dictionary of Old English" and gave a report on the progress of the *Dictionary* to the Old English Executive Committee.

We are delighted to be awarded, in the spring, a \$300,000 US Challenge Grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation in New York, which must be matched dollar-for-dollar to secure the release of the funds. Our grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities under its Research Tools Program, awarded in 1993, has brought about the release of more than \$208,000 of the Mellon money; at present we are engaged in raising the remaining \$92,000.

A final report of the Dictionary of Old English Fund-raising Campaign, organized by Professor Allen Frantzen in North America and Europe and by Professor Tadao Kubouchi in Japan, is appended. The generosity of our colleagues in the field has so impressed the Development Office at the University

of Toronto that they have provided us with a specially prepared list of prospective donors to approach for the Mellon match. Once again, your

support has been invaluable to us, and we are grateful for it.

Editor

Antonette diPaolo Healey

Editor, Toronto Old English Series

Roberta Frank

Revising Editor

Joan Holland

Editor, Publ. of the Dictionary of Old English

Roberta Frank

Drafting Editors

David McDougall, Ian McDougall, Nancy Speirs,
Pauline Thompson

Funding:

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (formerly the Canada Council): Grants in Aid of Research, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975; Major Editorial Grants, 1976–81, 1981–86, 1986–91, 1991–; Grant from the Federal Government Matching Funds Policy, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991; Special Presidential Grant, 1993.

Editorial Staff

Catherine Georgi, Elaine Quanz, Takamichi Ariga (Systems Analyst), Lubo Cipin (Systems Analyst)

Connaught Fund, Univ. of Toronto, 1986–91.

Marc Fitch Fund

Foundation for Education and Social Development,
Boston

Macdonald-Stewart Foundation

McLean Foundation

Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, 1985–90, 1994–99

National Endowment for the Humanities, Research
Tools Program, 1991–93, 1993–95

The Presidents' Committee, Univ. of Toronto

The Univ. of Toronto

Xerox Corporation University Grants Committee

International Advisory Committee

Roberta Frank (Univ. of Toronto)
Helmut Gneuss (Univ. of Munich)
Fred C. Robinson (Yale Univ.)
E.G. Stanley (Pembroke College, Oxford)

Director of Computing

Richard L. Venezky (Univ. of Delaware)

Research Assistants

David Gravender, Brian Guest, Drew Jones,
Karin Olsen

Student Assistants

Trevor Moss, David Ross, Christina Kalcevic
(Mentorship student), Claudia Olegario
(Mentorship student)

Contributors to the Dictionary of Old English Fundraising Campaign, 1993-94

The fundraising campaign for the Dictionary of Old English, organized by Professor Allen Frantzen of Loyola Univ. of Chicago, has raised to date \$94,920 CDN. This figure represents \$59,007 raised in North America and Europe, and \$35,905 raised in Japan by Professor Tadao Kubouchi of the Univ. of Tokyo. The support of our colleagues, from the youngest graduate students to the most honored professors emeriti, has been enormously gratifying to all of us on the project.

Because of your generosity we have been able to generate additional funds for the project. The first \$44,000 raised through Professor Frantzen's campaign helped to generate \$60,000 from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) and another \$30,000 from the Office of the Vice-President, Research and International Relations, Univ. of Toronto. The net effect was a match of more than 2:1, \$90,000:\$44,000, for a total of \$134,000. Additional contributions from Europe, the most significant of which was the £1000 from the International Society of Anglo-Saxonists, awarded at its biennial meeting in Oxford in August 1993, and contributions from the campaign in Japan have given us a grand total of \$185,920. This is indeed an impressive achievement at any time, but even more so in the hard economic times of the past few years.

Your generosity has had an even greater ripple effect. The money raised from SSHRC in response to your gifts to the project has been considered eligible for the matching component of our most recent grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities in June 1993, thus enabling the project to have at the start of the grant the full amount awarded. Most recently, your support of our work has contributed to the success of our application to the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation of New York which awarded us a \$300,000 Challenge Grant in the spring of 1994. More than \$208,000 of this award has been released through our 1993 grant from the Endowment. We are now seeking to release the remaining \$92,000 of the Mellon award, primarily through contributions raised in Canada.

Finally, we wish to acknowledge our deep gratitude to Professor Allen Frantzen for being the

initiator of a chain of generosity to the Dictionary of Old English. We are indebted to him for his great labor and superb efficiency in organizing and running the fundraising campaign on our behalf and for his unwavering commitment to our research. We are also grateful to Professor Tadao Kubouchi who met with Professor Frantzen in Toronto and generously undertook to organize the campaign in Japan. The huge success to date of the campaign in Japan, widely supported by the relatively small community of medieval scholars there, is a remarkable accomplishment. We are very grateful to Professor Kubouchi and the Japan committee for the DOE Support Fund for their dedication to this undertaking. We also wish to thank Professor Graham Caie for his assistance in organizing and subsidizing the British mailing, to Professor Helmut Gneuss for organizing and subsidizing the Continental mailing, and to Professor Eric Stanley for receiving the European contributions on our behalf through a British account and for acknowledging those gifts.

Two lists of contributors are appended. The first list is of contributors from North America and Europe; the second of contributors from Japan. Donors who wished to give in memory of individuals are also noted separately at the end of each list. All of us on the project are grateful to each one of you. We hope to have included all who have so generously given in support of our work, but must apologize to any of our donors inadvertently left off these lists of acknowledgements.

Contributors to the Dictionary of Old English Fundraising Campaign: North America and Europe

Patrons

J.C. Pope

FriendsL.L. Brownrigg
W. Cameron
F.G. CassidyA.J. Frantzen
P.W. Gooch
I.S.A.S.†R.F. Leslie
†J.C. McGalliard
B. Mitchell & M. MitchellY. Momma & T. Momma
M. Ogura
A. OizumiA.G. Rigg & J. Rigg
F.C. Robinson
one anonymous donor**Associates**H. Chickering
H. Gneuss & M. Gretsche
S.L. KeeferK.S. Kiernan
B. Mitchell & M. MitchellF.A. Payne
A.G. Rigg & J. RiggJ. Toswell
J.F. VickreyJ. Wilcox
one anonymous donor**Supporters**J. Algeo
G. Anderson
P.S. Baker
A. Bammesberger
J. Bately
C.T. Berkhout
F.M. Biggs
M.E. Blockley
C.A. Bradof
R. Bremner
G.H. Brown &
P.R. Brown
M. Brown
R.W. Burchfield
A. Burko
'S. Butler, estate of
T. Cable
G. Caie
J.J. Campbell
J. Carley
M.D. Cherniss
M. ClaytonR.V. Colman
A. Crépin
D. Cronan
J.P. Crowley
H. Damico
C.R. Davis
R. Mac G. Dawson
D. Day
A.N. Doane
D. Donoghue
H.N. Duggan
J.W. Earle
J.B. Ellis
A. Fischer
J. Fisiak
K. Foster
R. Frank
D.W. Frese
D.K. Frye
R.D. Fulk
R. Gleissner
M. GreenT. Greenfield
S. Gwara
J.R. Hall
M.P. Halsall
J.C. Harris
Helsinki Corpus
Research Group
J.P. Hermann
C. Hieatt
J.M. Higgitt
J. Hill
J.M. Hill
N.G. Howe
A.M. Hutchison
C.A. Ireland
E.B. Irving
K. Jolly
R.A. Kilby
A.B. Kingsmill
'A.H. Kingsmill
D.N. Klausner
A.L. KlinckW.F. Koopman
W.A. Kretschmar
A.A. Lee
C.A. Lees
P. Lendinara
P.J. Lucas & A. Lucas
C. Ludlum
N.M. MacLeod
H. Mayer
G. Mazzuoli-Potru
R. McKitterick
M.K.C. McMahon
M.T. McMunn
R. Mellinkoff
I.B. Milfull
H. Momma
L.E. Nicholson
M.C. von Nolcken
K. O'B. O'Keefe
M. Osborn
G.R. Overing
C.B. PasternackD. Pelteret
R.W. Pfaff
P.J. Pulsiano
E. Quanz
C.A. Regan
K. Reichl
M.P. Richards
R.W. Ringler
J. Roberts
P. Rollinson
G.R. Russom
W.M. Ryan
H. Sauer
R. Schichler
T.A. Shippey
L.M. Simpkins
J.L. Singman
J.J. Smith
E.G. Stanley
W.M. Stevens
N.A.P. StorkJ. Strauss
P. Szarmach
C.B. Tkacz
D.R. Townsend
J.B. Trahern
R.P. Tripp
H. Tristram
J.J. Tucker
J. Turville-Petre
C.L. N. de Vegvar
L.E. Voigts
H. Weinstock
A. Welsh
G. Wieland
C. Wright
T.L. Wright
Y. Yoshino
D. Yerkes
four anonymous
donors**Contributors**L. Carruthers
R. Deshrman
B. DillonT. Fiocco
E. HackettC.J. Hale
P. JacksonC. Kay
P.G. RuscheB.A.E. Yorke
two anonymous donors**In Memory of Ashley Crandell Amos**M.E. Blockley
H. Chickering
R. Frank
R.D. Fulk
Y. Momma & T. Momma
M. Ogura
J.B. Trahern
L.E. Voigts
Y. Yoshino**In Memory of George Leslie Brook**

R.F. Leslie

In Memory of Leland Burk

H.N. Duggan

In Memory of Sharon ButlerH. Chickering
R. Frank
L.E. Voigts**In Memory of Alistair Campbell**

B. Mitchell & M. Mitchell

In Memory of Angus CameronH. Chickering
R. Frank
B. Mitchell & M. Mitchell
A. Oizumi
G. Wieland
Y. Yoshino**In Memory of Colin Chase**H. Chickering
R. Frank**In Memory of Cecily Clark**G. Anderson
D. Pelteret**In Memory of Rowland L. Collins**

M. Green

In Memory of Stanley B. GreenfieldJ.W. Earle
R. Frank
T. Greenfield
R. Gleissner**In Memory of Francis Junius
Rolf Bremner****In Memory of Robert E. Kaske**

C.A. Regan

In Memory of Alice Stevenson Kingsmill

R. Frank

In Memory of Sherman M. Kuhn

A. Oizumi

In Memory of Martin Lehnert

H. Damico

In Memory of Albert H. Marckwardt

F.G. Cassidy

In Memory of Herbert D. MerittL.L. Brownrigg
C. Ludlum**In Memory of James L. Rosier**

Y. Yoshino

In Memory of Laurence K. Shook

A.G. Rigg & J. Rigg

Contributors to the Dictionary of Old English Fundraising Campaign: Japan, 1993-94

Patrons

H. Sasabe

Friends

T. Kubouchi S. Ono S. Sato

Associates

K. Ikegami Y. Mizutori M. Nishinarita I. Saito K. Yamanouchi

Supporters

S. Aida	M. Ide	N. Kuratomi	T. Nishimura	J. Seahill	Y. Tsuda
A. Ajiro	T. Ikegami	K. Kurokawa	Y. Niwa	Y. Shibata	S. Tsuji
A. Ando	M. Ikegami	K. Manabe	Y. Niwa	K. Shikii	S. Tsukamoto
F. Demoto	K. Imai	T. Matsuda	S. Noguchi	T. Shimogasa	S. Uchioka
S. Ebara	K. Irie	N. Matsui	T. Oda	M. Shimose	H. Ueno
S. Endo	S. Ishihara	H. Matsumoto	H. Ogawa	T. Shindo	M. Ukaji
T. Ezawa	F. Ishikawa	M. Matsumoto	M. Ogawa	Y. Shinoda	N. Unebe
T. Fujii	K. Itoh	Y. Matsumoto	M. Ogura	N. Shirai	S. Watanabe
S. Fujimoto	T. Itoh	T. Matsunami	M. Ogura	J. Sudo	M. Watson
H. Fujiwara	H. Iwasaki	I. Mikami	S. Oguro	Y. Suematsu	H. Yamagata
M. Fujiwara	G.K. Jember	T. Miyagawa	Y. Ohmori	R. Sugiyama	H. Yamaguchi
H. Fukui	A. Jimura	S. Miyajima	E. Ohsawa	K. Sunazawa	K. Yamakawa
M. Furusho	A. Kanayama	T. Miyazaki	Y. Ohta	S. Suzuki	M. Yamamoto
H. Futamura	M. Kanjo	T. Mogami	F. Oka	Y. Tagaya	T. Yamamoto
K. Hamaguchi	S. Karakida	H. Moriyama	S. Oka	M. Taguchi	S. Yanagi
S. Haruta	T. Karibe	D. Nagashima	H. Ono	H. Takahashi	Y. Yano
Y. Henmi	T. Kato	K. Nakamura	S. Ono	M. Takahashi	J. Yasuda
A. Hioki	M. Kawasaki	Y. Nakamura	K. Oshitari	M. Takesue	H. Yonekura
K. Hirano	S. Kikuchi	K. Nakao	K. Saito	S. Taketazu	M. Yoshida
M. Hirooka	N. Kishida	Y. Nakao	T. Saito	S. Takeuchi	A. Yoshimi
M. Hoshino	T. Kishida	Y. Nakao	H. Sasagawa	M. Takizawa	K. Yoshimura
	A. Kobayashi	K. Nakashima	M. Sato	H. Tanabe	one anonymous
	E. Kobayashi		T. Sawada	Y. Terasawa	donor

In Memory of Ashley Crandell AmosN. Kuratomi
N. Matsui
Y. Terasawa**In Memory of Morton W. Bloomfield**

T. Kubouchi

In Memory of Sharon Butler

M. Ogura

In Memory of Angus CameronH. Fujiwara
H. Futamura
K. Arai
T. Kubouchi
K. Manabe
Y. Mizutori
Y. Nakao
Y. Niwa
S. Ono
K. Oshitari
Y. Shibata
T. Shimogasa
T. Shindo
S. Suzuki
H. Yamaguchi**In Memory of C.C. Fries**

A. Kanayama

In Memory of Albert H. MarckwardtM. Ukaji
S. Aita**In Memory of Naoto Ueno**

H. Ueno

In Memory of Hiroto Ushigaki

S. Naguchi

In Memory of Edna Rees Williams

S. Haruta

In Memory of C.L. Wrenn

H. Sasabe

In Gratitude to the Dictionary of Old English StaffM. Hoshino
S. Takeuchi

The Editing of Old English

In 1994 two books were published under the title of *The Editing of Old English*.

The first book, published by Blackwell's, contains articles and essays written by Fred C. Robinson. This book is divided into four parts. The first reflects on the relationships between a modern edition and the original manuscript or manuscripts in which it is preserved, and on how much the former may lose of the latter's meaning and integrity. The second exemplifies a variety of textual problems that arise in the editing of Old English Poetry and displays some of the methods that may prove useful in dealing with them. The third considers and confronts the uncertainties in scholarly emendations of what may either be scribal error and shorthand or obscure linguistic variants. Three exemplary editions of texts comprise the final part of the book. Pp. xi+212. ISBN 1-55786-438-1. £45.00.

The second book, edited by D.G. Scragg and Paul E. Szarmach and published by Boydell and Brewer, is a compilation of papers from the 1990 Manchester Conference. The papers in this book offer a wide spectrum of views on the editing of Old English, frequently taking contrasting positions, to the benefit of general discussion. The texts covered include items of literary and historical prose and poetry, for the most part those within the traditional canon, but there is also some discussion of the constitution of that canon. There are detailed instructions on how to present editorial information concisely and clearly, informed discussion of what types of material are appropriate alongside and edited text, and consideration of the requirements of a variety of specialist readers, from students and those from other disciplines to scholars with particular and limited interest such as lexicographers. Pp. 317. ISBN 0-85991-413-5. \$71.00/£39.50.

Basic Readings in Anglo-Saxon England

edited by

Carl T. Berkhout, Paul E. Szarmach, and Joseph B. Trahern, Jr.

Basic Readings in Anglo-Saxon England (BRASE) is a series of volumes that collect classic, exemplary, or ground-breaking essays in the fields of Anglo-Saxon studies generally written in the 1960's or later, or commissioned by a volume editor to fulfill the purpose of the given volume.

In the first volume of the series, Peter S. Baker selects essays illustrating the evolution of *Beowulf* studies from the mid-1960's, when the New Criticism dominated the field, to the present, in which that formalist mode is being supplanted by the array of methodologies that go under the labels "post-structuralist" and "post-modern."

This first volume contains: "*Beowulf*," E.G. Stanley; "The Pagan Coloring of *Beowulf*," Larry D. Benson; "*Beowulf* and the Margins of Literacy," Eric John; "Elements of the Marvellous in the Characterization of *Beowulf*: A Reconsideration of the Textual Evidence," Fred C. Robinson; "The Authentication Voice in *Beowulf*," Stanley B. Greenfield; "The Great Feud: Scriptural History and Strife in *Beowulf*," Marijane Osborn; "The Germanic Context of the Unferþ Episode," Carol J. Clover; "Skaldic Verse and the Date of *Beowulf*," Roberta Frank; "*Beowulf*, Bede, and St. Oswine: The Hero's Pride in Old English Hagiography," Colin Chase; "The Legacy of Wiglaf: Saving a Wounded *Beowulf*," Kevin S. Kiernan; "The Women of *Beowulf*: A Context for Interpretation," Gillian R. Overing; "Kuhn's Laws, Old English Poetry, and the New Philology," Mary Blockley and Thomas Cable; "On the Dating of *Beowulf*," Roy Michael Liuzza.

In the second volume, Mary P. Richards assesses the remarkable advances over the past fifty years in the study of Anglo-Saxon manuscripts. This volume seeks to provide a collection of materials covering basic terms, techniques, resources, issues, and applications. The essays are intended to give a thorough background in principles and practices, along with up-to-date coverage of new developments in paleography.

This second volume contains: "Using Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts," Alexander R. Rumble; "Self-Contained Units in Composite Manuscripts of the Anglo-Saxon Period," P.R. Robinson; "Old Manuscripts/New Technologies," Kevin S. Kiernan; "N.R. Ker and the Study of English Medieval Manuscripts," Richard W. Pfaff; "Further Addenda and Corrigenda to N.R. Ker's *Catalogue*," Mary Blockley; "Surviving Booklists from Anglo-Saxon England," Michael Lapidge; "English Libraries Before 1066: Use and Abuse of the Manuscript Evidence," David N. Dumville; "Orality and the Developing Text of Caedmon's Hymn," Katherine O'Brien O'Keeffe; "The Construction of Oxford, Bodleian Library, Junius 11," Barbara C. Raw; "The Eleventh-Century Origin of *Beowulf* and the *Beowulf* Manuscript," Kevin S. Kiernan; "The Structure of the Exeter Book Codex (Exeter, Cathedral Library, MS.3501)," Patrick W. Conner; "The Compilation of the Vercelli Book," D.G. Scragg; "History of the Manuscript and Punctuation (from *Ælfric's First Series of Catholic Homilies—British Library, Royal 7.C.xii, fols. 4–218*)," Peter Clemoes; "The Production of an Illustrated Version (from *The Old English Illustrated Hexateuch*)," Peter Clemoes; and "The Publication of Alfred's *Pastoral Care*," Kenneth Sisam.

In the third volume, *Old English Shorter Poems*, Katherine O'Brien O'Keeffe selects sixteen previously published essays and commissions three new pieces. This collection of essays concerns itself with the standard texts—*The Battle of Maldon*, *Dream of Rood*, *The Wanderer*, *The Seafarer*—but also those that are less popular, such as *Wulf and Eadwacer* and selected Exeter Book riddles.

This third volume contains: CRITICAL PERSPECTIVES: "Old English Literature in its Most Immediate Context," Fred C. Robinson; "Anglo-Saxon Literary Theory Exemplified in Old English Poems: Interpreting the Cross in *The Dream of The Rood* and *Elene*," Martin Irvine; "Old English Women, Old English Men: A Reconsideration of 'Minor Characters,'" Alexandra Hennessey Olsen; "Some Aspects of Metonymy in Old English Poetry," Gillian R. Overing; "The Return of the Repressed: Old and New Theories in Old English Literary Criticism," Roy M. Liuzza; ESSAYS ON INDIVIDUAL POEMS: "*The Battle of Maldon* 89: Byrhtnoð's *ofermod* Once Again," Helmut Gneuss; "The Battle of Maldon in its Manuscript Context," Mary P. Richards; "The Battle of Maldon: A Historical, Heroic, and Political Poem," W.G. Busse and R. Holtei; "Heroic Experience in the Old English Riddles," Edward B. Irving, Jr.; "Second Thoughts on the Interpretation of *The Seafarer*," John C. Pope; "Sylf, Seasons, Structure and Genre in *The Seafarer*," Stanley B. Greenfield; "Some Hypotheses Concerning *The Seafarer*," John F. Vickrey; "Man, Time, and Apocalypse in *The Wanderer*, *The Seafarer*, and *Beowulf*," Martin Green; "Speaker and Speech Boundaries in *The Wanderer*," Gerald Richman; "Widsið and the Tenth Century," Joyce Hill; "Women's Words as Weapons: Speech as Action in *The Wife's Lament*," Barrie Ruth Straus; "The Situation of the Narrator in the Old English *Wife's Lament*," Karl P. Wentersdorf; "The Ambiguity of *Wulf and Eadwacer*," Peter S. Baker; "The Text and Context of *Wulf and Eadwacer*," Marijane Osborn.

All three of the volumes are available from Garland Publishing, New York & London. *Beowulf*: ISBN 0-8153-0098-0 \$40.00 (hardcover), 0-8153-0491-9 \$16.95 (paper); *Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts*: ISBN 0-8153-0100-6 \$62.00 (hardcover only); *Old English Shorter Poems*: ISBN 0-8153-0097-2 \$67.00 (hardcover only). To order, contact: Garland Publishing, 1000A Sherman Avenue, Hamden, CT 06514, USA. [See order form following appendix B]

A Survey of the Language of English Place-Names: 1994 Progress Report

Carole Hough

Centre for English Name Studies, Univ. of Nottingham

The research project at the Centre for English Name Studies, Univ. of Nottingham, as announced in the Fall 1991 issue of *Old English Newsletter*, is now half-way through the five-year time-period funded by the Leverhulme Foundation. Considerable progress has been made towards each of the two main objectives: the creation of a computerized database of English place-name material based on the work of the English Place-Name Society (EPNS), and the preparation of a new edition of A.H. Smith's *English Place-Name Elements* (1956).

Much time was spent during the first year of the project in planning the structure of the database and designing the format of entries, in close collaboration with staff of the Cripps Computing Centre at the Univ. of Nottingham. The database has been created using the INGRES database management system, and is held on the university mainframe computers. It will eventually be accessible by outside scholars over the JANET network. Non-ASCII characters are represented using SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language), following British Standard 6868:1987.

The database has been designed to contain information both on place-names and on place-name elements, many of which recur dozens or hundreds of times in different combinations. It is intended to be used in conjunction with the English Place-Name Survey, and can perhaps best be described as an immensely flexible finding-tool to this highly important research archive. The initial input of elements was completed in February 1994, and data is now being entered on individual place-names, abstracted from the published volumes of EPNS. Demonstrations of the database have been given at a number of recent conferences, including the Sixth Meeting of the International Society of Anglo-Saxonists (Oxford, August 1-7, 1993), the Symposium on Computers in Place-Name Research (Belfast, September 16-18, 1993), and the Annual Conference of the Institute of British Geographers (Nottingham January 4-7, 1994).

The new edition of *English Place-Name Elements* is also well underway, updating Smith's work in the light of research published since 1956. All entries are being thoroughly revised, as it is now possible to provide more accurate definitions and a more representative selection of examples. Many new headwords are being added and some ghost-words deleted, while information on headword gender and dates of place-name citations will be included for the first time. The current intention is to have the first fascicle (A-B) available for publication by the end of 1995.

A new member of staff joined the Centre in March

1994, when David Parsons was appointed as the second full-time Research Associate for the final three years of the project. He brings a wide range of expertise in runology and philology, and has taken over responsibility for the Old and Middle English material. We are also fortunate in receiving much advice and support from other members of the project team, as well as from an advisory group appointed by the Council of EPNS.

The opinions of outside scholars were canvassed from the early stages of the project, both by conventional means (written questionnaires) and through computerized discussion groups (ANSAXNET and others). They have proved invaluable as a means of ensuring that both the database and the new edition of *Elements* will be structured effectively. Discussions at conferences have also provided useful feedback: in particular, those following reports on the project given by Carole Hough at the Twenty-Fifth Annual Study Conference of the Society for Name Studies in Britain and Ireland (Preston, April 2-5, 1993), the Twenty-Eighth International Congress on Medieval Studies (Kalamazoo, May 6-9, 1993), the Second Conference of the European Society for the Study of English (Bordeaux, September 4-8, 1993), a one-day conference organized jointly by the Centre for English Name Studies and the Society for Name Studies in Britain and Ireland (Nottingham November 27, 1993), and the International Medieval Congress (Leeds July 4-7, 1994). We look forward to reporting further at next year's International Medieval Congress (Leeds July 10-13, 1995), when three members of the team (Barrie Cox, Carole Hough, and David Parsons) will talk about some early results of the project.

Other research too is emerging from the Centre for English Name Studies, and the Univ. of Nottingham has recently made available initial funding for a series of monographs by members of the Leverhulme project team. The first, a study of the names of English inns and taverns by Barrie Cox, is currently in press, and is expected to be available by the end of 1994. A finding-list to addenda and corrigenda to the English Place-Name Survey by Carole Hough will be published early in 1995.

Close links have been established with other major research projects. Dr. Mildred Budny, Dr. Leslie French, and Mr. Timothy Graham, members of the Research Group on Manuscript Evidence at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, have given generously of their time and advice for our benefit. Prof. Jane Roberts and Dr. Lynne Grundy of the *Old English Thesaurus* project have very kindly allowed us access to some of their material in advance of publication. Staff of the

Dictionary of Old English project in Toronto are unfailingly helpful. Visits to the place-name institutes of Denmark, Sweden, and Northern Ireland, and to the monyars' database at St. Andrews Univ., have provided useful opportunities of comparing research methodologies.

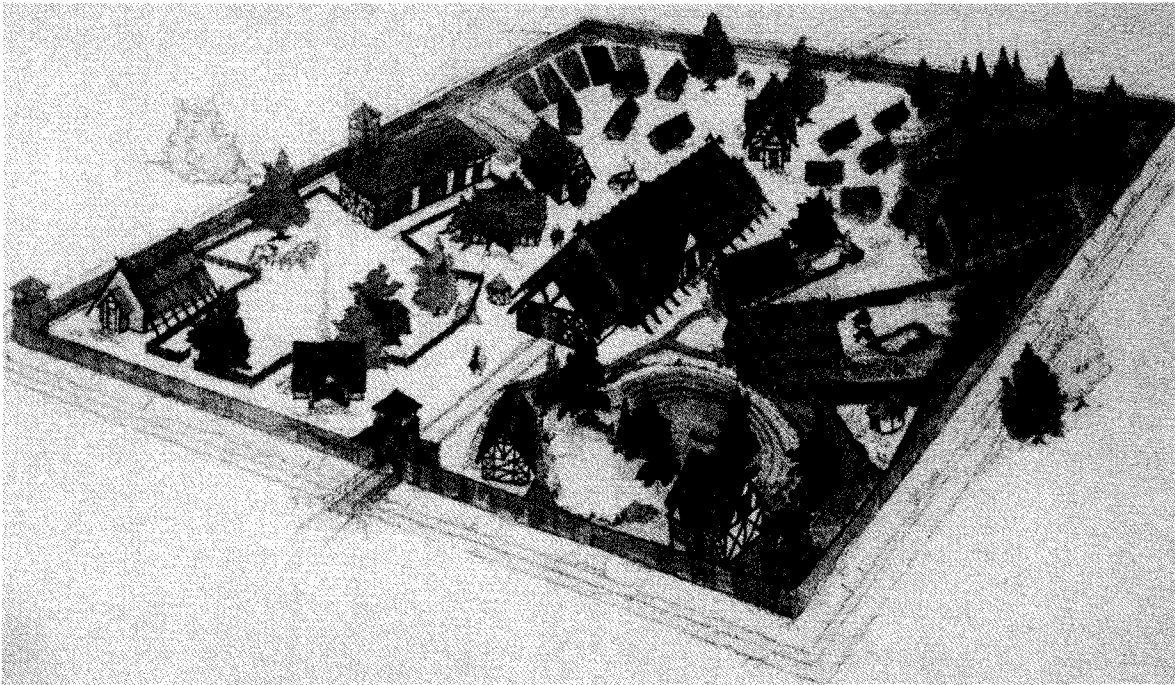
Visitors to the Centre for English Name Studies are always welcome. It is a pleasure to demonstrate our work to other scholars, and we find it valuable to gain outside opinions. If you are likely to be in Nottingham in the near future, please do not hesitate to get in touch with us and arrange to call in: we shall be delighted to see you.

Project Team

Academic Director:	Barrie Cox
Administrative Director:	Christine Fell
Academic Adviser:	Kenneth Cameron
Research Associates:	Carole Hough, David Parsons
Advisory Group:	Gillian Fellows-Jensen (Copenhagen)
	Joy Jenkins (Oxford)
	Raymond Page (Cambridge)
	Victor Watts (Durham)

Saxon Village Project Wessex

The Saxon Village Project Wessex is founded to design and build a full scale reconstruction of a Saxon Village. The primary purpose of the Saxon Village is educational and has an underlying commitment to the National Curriculum of the U.K. with an emphasis on "hands-on" and "living history" learning experiences. The Saxon Village is essentially an activity-based project with an emphasis on doing things instead of looking at them. It is envisaged that the Village eventually develops as an adult study center for the teaching profession and others with an interest in Anglo-Saxon England. Teachers would gain experience in organising trips to the Village, events at their schools and related visits to the various attractions in Wessex. Family educational weekends will be offered as soon as practicable. Theatrical companies, folk music and dance groups will find the Village a very attractive venue for both indoor and outdoor performances.



This is an artist's impression of the Saxon Village. It gives an overview of the Village at full development and may be subject to revision as circumstances dictate. All features of the Village will be enclosed within the ditch/palisade perimeter in order to define and secure the site. All buildings are designed to have an archaeologically accurate appearance, regardless of how the buildings are used.

Enquires concerning the **Saxon Village Project Wessex** and offers of help should be made to:

Trevor McGrath
Project Designer SVPW
Nine Priory Park
Bradford on Avon
Wiltshire BA15 1QU
PHONE: 0225-86-6663; FAX: 0225-86-7496

Images of Women in Anglo-Saxon Art V: Matron as Ring-giver in Harley 630

Carol Neuman de Vegvar
Ohio Wesleyan Univ.

The Harley Psalter (BL Harley 603), produced at Christ Church Canterbury around the year 1000, derives its illuminations in large part from the Utrecht Psalter (Utrecht, University Library Psalter 66).^{*} Among the Harley Psalter's illuminators, four of the six early eleventh-century hands and two later illuminators adhere closely to the Utrecht Psalter as model. However, of the early illuminators of the Harley Psalter, Hands E and F consistently deviate from the model (Wormald, pp. 69–70; see also Backhouse; Gameson). Thomas Ohlgren has ascribed these variations to a hypothetical temporary absence of the Utrecht Psalter from Christ Church, during which time Hands E and F would have worked largely from memory (Ohlgren, pp. 9–10). However, given the editorial approach to texts and images taken by more educated scribes and illuminators in the medieval scriptorium, it may well be that Hands E and F represent better educated illuminators undertaking a more radical adaption of the model.

On fol. 67v, a variant image with possible bearing on the role of women in Anglo-Saxon England is ascribed to Hand F. The image illustrates Psalm 130:2, "Sicut ablactatus super matrem suam, ita retribues in animam meam;" 'As a child that is weaned is towards his mother, so reward in my soul.' In both the Utrecht Psalter and its close copy, the Stuttgart Psalter, the verse is illustrated with a mother breastfeeding an infant. In Harley 603, a seated veiled matron in a domed pavilion with double-arched facade turns toward a youth at right, touching the side of his face with her left hand while extending a large ring toward him with her right. The youth, holding a staff and evidently on the point of departure, turns back toward the woman and grasps the ring with his right hand. In her 1977 dissertation on the variant images of Harley 603, Judith Duffey points out that the illustration of Psalm 130:2 in this scene reflects Augustine's interpretation of weaning as a metaphoric reference to maturation (Duffey, pp. 138–39; Augustine, pp. 1908–09). This reading is unique to Augustine in extant exegetical readings predating Harley 603; if indeed Hand F used this source, such adaption would require an educated illuminator capable of refining and transforming the model.

The focus of the scene is clearly on the ring itself; it is centrally placed and highlighted against the woman's robe by its distinctive red coloration. Duffey was probably correct in identifying the ring as an armband, commonly used as a medium of exchange or as a signifier of material value in Anglo-Saxon wills and in the Old English poetic record (Duffy, pp. 139–40, Whitelock, pp. 20, 35, 39, 63; Holmes, pp. 34–37). It is, however, most probably not an oath-ring; the only

record of their use in the Anglo-Saxon context is in the *Chronicle* for 876, where they are used by the Danes (cf. Duffey, pp. 140–41; Magoun, pp. 277–93; Garmonsway, pp. 74–75). Moreover, oath-rings are linked with pagan temples in the Continental sources, and I find it hard to credit a specific reference to pagan cult practice in a psalter of ca. 1000.

Duffey's alternative reading of the ring as gift from mother to son is more likely, although I would not follow her in linking the scene to Harthacnut's departure to learn statecraft in Denmark (Duffey, p. 163); the building type in the scene is used for a wide range of purposes in Harley 603, and cannot be read as an indicator of the royal status of the occupant. However, a reading of the scene as a mother's farewell to her son can be confirmed by a comparison of the gesture of the mother in touching her son's cheek and the sharing of the ring to the gestures in Isaac's blessing of Jacob in the Hexateuch of Ælfric (British Library MS Cotton Claudius B.IV, fol. 42r; see Dodwell and Clemoes), produced at St. Augustine's, Canterbury in the eleventh century, possibly around 1025–50 (Temple, p. 102). Thomas Ohlgren has pointed out to me that the scene in the Hexateuch (fol. 56r) of Tamar receiving Judah's armring, staff, and finger ring also resembles the donation scene in Harley 603; the Hexateuch may share a model with Harley 603, a model used creatively in both scriptoria.

Duffey notes that in composing the donation scene, Hand F may well have been aware of the Anglo-Saxon translation of the psalter; Latin *retribues* becomes Old English *gyldast*, with overtones of material reward or recompense, so that God is asked to reward the soul as a mother rewards her weaned child (Duffey, p. 141). Coming of age in Anglo-Saxon England also gave one the right to possess and dispose of property; the ring may in part refer to the youth's newly acquired financial self-determination (Duffey, p. 142). Further, legal transactions in Anglo-Saxon England were often confirmed by the presence or exchange of tangible symbolic objects (Duffey, p. 141); the ring may well also be intended as a concrete reference to property the young man will later inherit from his mother, who confirms his role as heir by the act of blessing. Anglo-Saxon wills were written evidence of contractual relationships established orally before witnesses (Hazeltine, pp. xiv–xx, xxv–xxvi); in the case of the Harley image, the viewer may perform the role of witness.

The significant element here for women's history is the role of the mother as distributor and potential testatrix. As Christine Fell argued some time ago, Anglo-Saxon women's property rights were more

extensive than was the case for women in Rome and in later cultures more closely modelled on Roman precedent (Fell, pp. 74–88). Beginning with the laws of Æthelbert in the seventh century, Anglo-Saxon lawgivers carefully maintained the property rights of married women and widows. The wills of the later Anglo-Saxon period reflect the role of women as property holders, both as legatees and as testatrices; the Domesday survey also mentions women as

holders of substantial landed estates (Fell, pp. 89–90). In such circumstances, an image of a woman blessing a son and presenting him with a ring as a signifier of his eventual inheritance is an interesting fusion of scholarly knowledge (of the Anglo-Saxon translation of the Psalm and of Augustine's interpretation of its meaning) with a reflection of contemporary practice. Further, in reconfirming what is already known from documentary sources, the image indicates, by its very matter-of-fact presence in the Harley Psalter, that the concept of a wealthy and prestigious mother leaving property to her son was very much a part of social norms in late Anglo-Saxon England.

Bibliography

- Augustine, *Enarrationes in Psalmos* CXXX:13, Corpus Christianorum Series Latina 40 (Brepols, 1956). For translation, see: C. Marriott and H. Walford, eds., *Expositions on the Books of Psalms by S. Augustine of Hippo* (Oxford and London, 1857), vol. 6, pp. 86–88.
- Backhouse, Janet. "The Making of the Harley Psalter," *British Library Journal*, 10 (1984), 79–113.
- Dodwell, C.R. and P. Clemoes, eds. *The Old English Illustrated Hexateuch; British Museum Cotton Claudius B. IV*, Early English Manuscripts in Facsimile 18 (Copenhagen, 1974).
- Duffey, Judith E., "The Inventive Group of Illustrations in the Harley Psalter (British Museum Ms. Harley 603)," Ph.D. dissertation, University of California at Berkeley, 1977.
- Fell, Christine, et al., *Women in Anglo-Saxon England* (Bloomington, 1984).
- Gameson, Richard, "The Anglo-Saxon Artist of the Harley 603 Psalter," *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, 143 (1990), 29–48.
- Garmonsway, G.N., ed. and trans., *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (London, 1972).
- Hazeltine, H.D. "Comments on the Writing of Anglo-Saxon Wills," in Whitelock, *Anglo-Saxon Wills* (q.v.), pp. (viii)–x1.
- Holmes, Jr., U.T. "Old French *mangon*, Anglo-Saxon *mancus*, Late Latin *mancussus*, *mancosus*, *manceusus*, etc.," *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*, 53 (1938), 34–37.
- Magoun Jr., F.P. "On the Old Germanic Altar or Oath-Ring (*Stallahringr*)," *Acta Philologica Scandinavica*, 20 (1949), 277–93.
- Ohlgren, Thomas H., *Anglo-Saxon Art: Texts and Contexts*, Old English Newsletter Subsidia 17 (1991), 9–10.
- Temple, Elzbieta. *Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts 900–1066* (London, 1976).
- Whitelock, Dorothy. *Anglo-Saxon Wills* (London, 1930).
- Wormald, F. *English Drawings of the Tenth and Eleventh Centuries* (London, 1952).

* I owe a great debt of gratitude to Thomas Ohlgren, who provided me with bibliography, photocopies, and negatives, and above all, with useful ideas and encouragement in the production of this article. An expanded version of this paper will appear as part of an article in the proceedings volume of the "Gender, Production, and Perception in Anglo-Saxon England" sessions at the International Medieval Congress at the University of Leeds in July, 1994 (ed. Kelley Wickham-Crowley and John Ruffing).

Appendix A

Insular, Anglo-Saxon, and Early Anglo-Norman Illuminated Manuscripts:

Survey of Research Past, Present, Future

Papers edited by Thomas H. Ohlgren

Sponsored by the Sources of Anglo-Saxon Culture, two sessions on the CORPUS Project were held at the 1993 meeting of the International Congress on Medieval Studies. The sessions were designed as a systematic survey of research on manuscript codicology and art. Each of the presenters—Mildred Budny, M.J. Toswell, Kathleen Openshaw, Jane Rosenthal, Herbert Broderick, Gernot Wieland, Marilyn Deegan, and Richard Gameson—was assigned a particular group of manuscripts: Corpus Christi College Cambridge MSS, psalters, liturgical MSS, gospel books, Old Testament MSS, *Psychomachia* MSS, scientific MSS, and early Anglo-Norman MSS. The presentations shared three common goals: 1) to define the category of manuscripts (location, genre, or period); 2) to survey published scholarship; and 3) to assess what specific work needs to be done to complete the verbal and pictorial documentation of each grouping of manuscripts. Finally, I asked the presenters to prepare written versions of their reports for publication as occasional papers in the *Old English Newsletter*. This issue contains three papers by Mildred Budny, M.J. Toswell, and me.

The CORPUS Project: The Nest and the Egg

Thomas H. Ohlgren
Purdue University

I have been involved with computer applications in art history (the "nest") since 1969 when I produced an iconographic catalogue (the "egg") of an illuminated Apocalypse manuscript in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. This early effort led to the publication in 1977 and 1978 of a two-volume catalogue of illuminated manuscripts and early printed books in Oxford libraries.¹ While the results were somewhat mixed, the projects demonstrated the feasibility of using computers to store and retrieve information about medieval manuscripts.

The Harvey Miller Survey

The origin of the CORPUS Project can be traced to the publication between 1975 and 1978 of the first three volumes of the Harvey Miller *Survey of Manuscripts Illuminated in the British Isles*.² The volumes by J.G.G. Alexander, E. Temple, and C.M. Kauffmann listed and described 317 manuscripts now located in 62 libraries from Amiens to York. In addition to introductions, narrative descriptions of each manuscript, bibliographies, and brief glossaries, the three volumes containing 1100 photographs, mainly in black and white. In my review of E. Temple's *Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts 900-1066 in Speculum*, I predicted that, in spite of several shortcomings, the volume was destined to become a standard reference work in the field. Among the deficiencies, the most serious was the absence of systematic, clear, and complete listings of all of the miniatures and major decoration in each of the 106 manuscripts.³ Given the fact that C.M. Kauffmann listed by folio number the major initials and miniatures, the omission in the Temple volume was surprising.

Insular and Anglo-Saxon Illuminated Manuscripts: Trial Version

To remedy this situation, in August 1980 I proposed the CORPUS Project as part of a larger international effort to develop uniform standards and logic for the subject indexing of art works.⁴ Between 1980 and 1983 I began to compile iconographic descriptions of the manuscripts from many different sources, including the Harvey Miller volumes, published books, articles and facsimiles, and some of the original manuscripts themselves, particularly those in the Bodleian Library and the British Library. Another major resource was the Index of Christian Art at Princeton, where I spent several weeks studying and recording iconographic descriptions.⁵ By the time of the first meeting of the NEH-sponsored Symposium on the Sources of Anglo-Saxon Culture, held at the Eighteenth International Congress on Medieval Studies in May 1983, I had prepared a full trial version of the iconographic catalogue. Copies of this provisional catalogue were distributed to about twenty-five scholars around the world, nine of whom eagerly agreed to help me compile the catalogue entries and bibliography in their areas of expertise.⁶ Since the data file was being maintained on the university-wide Word-11 system at Purdue University, additions and corrections were relatively easy to make. By fall 1985 we completed the catalogue of manuscripts and five indexes, and the volume was published by Garland in 1986.⁷ The volume also contained 50 black and white photographs.

The Getty Project

During the next period, 1987-1991, I directed a project for the Getty Center for the Arts and Humanities, which contributed

greatly to the on-going revision and expansion of the Corpus database. I selected and ordered some two-thousand photographs of Insular and Anglo-Saxon manuscripts, and, while the photographs were in my custody, I used them to revise hundreds of the iconographic descriptions.⁸ And, thanks to a fellowship from the Lilly Endowment, I was able to examine dozens of manuscripts in the original in England and Italy. This new information, combined with data received from other contributing scholars, was compiled and resulted in 1991 in the first full revision of the material. The CORPUS database was published in electronic form by Infobusiness in Orem, Utah. Utilizing a database program called Folio Views, the integrated software and manuscript data enabled users to conduct customized searches using keywords, phrases, truncations, and multiple terms. Because Infobusiness did not pursue the marketing of the diskette, the database enjoyed only limited sales and exposure.⁹

Anglo-Saxon Textual Illustration

Under the conditions of the Getty project, I was permitted to publish about one-quarter of the two-thousand photographs in the volume *Anglo-Saxon Textual Illustration: Photographs of Sixteen Manuscripts with Descriptions and Index* (Kalamazoo, MI: Medieval Institute Publications, 1992). With the help of a group of scholars, I thoroughly revised and expanded the iconographic descriptions of the sixteen manuscripts, incorporating the results into the CORPUS database.¹⁰ As a separate but complimentary project, William I. Bormann, a systems analyst in Purdue's Computing Center, and I, utilizing the authoring program, HyperShell, created a searchable hypertext version of 126 pages of prefatory material, including descriptions of the sixteen manuscripts, descriptions of the 454 plates, and an exhaustive index to iconographic subjects. The product, *ASTI: A Hypertext System*, is being marketed on data diskette (DOS format) by ScholarWare (formerly Corpus Infobases).¹¹

The CORPUS Committee

In 1993 Mildred O. Budny and I organized an international committee of advisors and special consultants, totalling fifty-two scholars world-wide.¹² This organization will help us, as co-chairs of the administrative committee, to formulate, plan, and execute our future work. An advisory committee will review the plan of work and offer guidance for further directions. The special consultants will provide expertise in many disciplines and contribute revised information to support our five goals: 1) to maintain a database of codicological, iconographic, and bibliographic information; 2) to document photographically the corpus of manuscripts; 3) to foster publications on CORPUS manuscripts; 4) to promote cooperation and exchanges of information with related projects, such as Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts in Microfilm Facsimile, Sources of Anglo-Saxon Culture, and the Research Group on Manuscript Evidence; and 5) to survey the gaps in the CORPUS database of information and to fill them in.

Surveys of Manuscript Research

By making the existing gaps in CORPUS known, we hope to encourage scholars, particularly graduate students, to undertake studies of the neglected manuscripts and to share their results. To discover what specific gaps exist, Mildred O. Budny and I organized two sessions at the 1993 meeting of the Sources of Anglo-Saxon Culture, held in conjunction with International Congress on Medieval Studies. The sessions explored the first ten years of the CORPUS Project (T. Ohlgren) and related work by the Research Group on Manuscript Evidence (M. Budny). The sessions included, in addition, a series of seven reports surveying the status of research and future requirements in a number of different "genres" of manuscripts: psalters (M.J. Toswell), liturgical MSS (K. Openshaw), gospel books (J. Rosenthal), Old Testament MSS (H. Broderick), Prudentius MSS (G. Wieland), scientific MSS (M. Deegan), and Anglo-Norman MSS (R.

Gameson). The papers shared three common objectives: 1) to define the category of manuscripts (genre, period); 2) to survey the current status of verbal and pictorial documentation of each grouping; and 3) to assess what specific works remains to be done. Finally, we asked the presenters to prepare written versions of their reports for publication in the *Old English Newsletter*.

CORPUS Hypertext

With the aid of a number of special consultants and the technical assistance of William I. Bormann, I thoroughly revised and expanded the CORPUS database, producing an electronic guide to the textual and iconographic contents of 232 manuscripts. Using the authoring program, HyperShell, we took the textual matter in CORPUS, entered it into a computer, and broke the text down into "nodes" or frames, the basic building blocks of a hypertext system. Each frame corresponds not only to a single iconographic description of a miniature but to a photographic reproduction of the miniature in a published source, which is conveniently cited in a "pop-up" global note. Using the search utility, researchers can easily and quickly search on hundreds of terms describing the persons, scenes, and themes represented in the illustrated folios. Within each of the 3000 frames are highlighted words and phrases; by clicking the left mouse button on these "links," the user will see a pop-up window providing cross-references and supplemental information. A new feature is the addition of over 800 global notes identifying the authors (e.g. Aldhelm, Prudentius, Bede) and manuscript texts (e.g. *De laude virginitatis*, *Psychomachia*, *Historia ecclesiastica*,) as well as types of manuscripts (e.g. Psalter, Gospel Book, Sacramentary), and specialized art historical terms (Chi-Rho monogram, Wormald Type I initial, Winchester School). Another feature is the addition of Biblical citations in both Latin and the Douai-Rheims translation. Finally, the diskette includes a select bibliography, an on-line user's manual, and an alphabetical list of libraries

holding the manuscripts. The diskette is being marketed by direct-mail by ScholarWare in West Lafayette, Indiana.¹³

CORPUS and the Internet

To reach as broad an audience as possible, we are also planning to install a version of CORPUS on the World Wide Web (WWW). This will necessitate converting the database into Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) and installing it on a server at Purdue University. Users around the world will be able to access the document using Mosaic or Netscape.¹⁴ The WWW version will contain all of the frames and the links to the other frames. Users will also be able to print frames and to save a frame to a file. The 800 pop-up notes, however, will not be available.

CORPUS Photographic Collection

As stated earlier, one of the major goals of the project is to document the corpus photographically. Thanks to the support of Purdue University over the last twenty-five years, I have assembled a large collection of photographic reproductions of illuminated manuscripts, among which are many Insular and Anglo-Saxon manuscripts. The reproductions are in different formats: color slides (1200 sets), color microfilm (100 rolls), microfiche (color and black & white, totalling some 100,000 images), and 35 mm. negatives (3600). By my estimate I have photographic coverage of 135 of the 232 manuscripts in the CORPUS Project.

If financial resources and copyright restrictions were not problems, the ideal solution would be to publish the entire corpus on CD-ROM. The technology is here now. Using a Nikon Coolscan slide scanner, the 35 mm. slides and strip negatives could easily be scanned into PhotoShop 3.0. Once a preview scan is made, the image can be edited and color-corrected, which is necessary for the older Ektachrome transparencies from the Bodleian Library. The images can also be cropped before performing the final scan and

saving them in a number of different formats: TIF, GIF, PSD, JPEG, and so on. The image files are then transferred to a mass storage device before burning them on to a CD-ROM disk. Depending upon the desired resolution and compression ratio, about 500 images can be stored on a single disk. Although publication on CD-ROM is technologically feasible, the high permission fees being charged for publishing electronic images is a major obstacle yet to be overcome. It is important to remember that manuscript images are protected by copyright, and reproduction of them in any form without permission constitutes infringement.

Anglo-Saxon Manuscript Art:
Photographs of 20 Mss.

Until the problems associated with the digitized publication of the CORPUS images can be resolved, we are proceeding with a second volume of photographs of 20 manuscripts. A provisional list of the manuscripts is appended to this report. While some of the manuscripts have already been assigned, we are looking for scholars interested in contributing codicological and iconographic descriptions to this project.

Notes

¹ The two volumes are: *Illuminated Manuscripts: An Index to Selected Bodleian Library Color Reproductions* (New York and London, 1977) and *Illuminated Manuscripts and Books in the Bodleian Library: A Supplemental Index* (New York and London, 1978). For published reports on this early application of computer technology to manuscript studies, see "Medieval and Renaissance Photographic Information Retrieval," *Computer Studies in the Humanities and Verbal Behavior* 3 (1972), 228-30; "Computer Indexing of Illuminated Manuscripts for Use in Medieval Studies," *Computers and the Humanities* 12 (1978), 189-99.

² J.J.G. Alexander, *Insular Manuscripts 6th to the 9th Centuries* (London, 1978); Elzbieta Temple, *Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts 900-1066* (London, 1976); and C.M. Kauffmann, *Romanesque Manuscripts 1066-1190* (London, 1975).

³ Thomas Ohlgren, *Speculum* 55 (1980), 178-80. For two additional reviews of Temple's volume, see Linda Brownrigg, "Manuscripts Containing English Decoration, 871-1066, Catalogued and Illustrated: A Review," *Anglo-Saxon England* 7 (1978); and John Higgitt, *Burlington Magazine* 99 (1977), 455.

⁴ Between 1978 and 1983 I presented fourteen papers at conferences in the United States, Canada, England, and Italy on a variety of issues pertaining to the use of computers to catalogue and to index the iconography of art works in general and medieval illuminated manuscripts in specific. The CORPUS Project was announced as a pilot study at the Conference on Intellectual Access to Visual Resources, held at the Belmont Conference in Elkridge, Maryland on August 1, 1980.

⁵ Nigel Morgan, Director of The Index of Christian Art at Princeton University, provided invaluable support in several ways: during two visits I was able to expand substantially the iconographic descriptions of many manuscripts and, in addition, I was granted permission to adopt the Princeton subject headings for my index to iconographic subjects.

⁶ Early contributors include: Carl T. Berkhout, Mildred O. Budny, John J. Contreni, John B. Friedman, Robert M. Harris, John Higgitt, Louis Jordan, Lister Matheson, and William Voelkle.

⁷ The publication of a hard-bound book tended to enshrine its contents at a very early stage of development. Given the hundreds of additions and corrections that quickly followed, the book was dated almost from the beginning. Future releases of CORPUS, it should be

noted, are in electronic form only.

⁸ The photographs are housed in the Photo Study Collection at the Getty Center for the Study of Art and Humanities in Santa Monica, California.

⁹ Although the CORPUS "infobase" is no longer being sold, the commercial publishing software, Folio Views 3.0, which has many powerful features, is available from Compass Data Systems in Salt Lake City, Utah for \$1495 plus \$100 for each enduser product.

¹⁰ For assistance in revising the iconographic descriptions of some of the manuscripts, I am indebted to Herbert Broderick, Robert Deshman, and Jane Rosenthal. The sixteen manuscripts are: (1) London, British Library Cotton MS Galba A. XVIII with Oxford, Bodleian Library MS Rawl. B. 484, f. 85; (2) London, British Library MS Harley 603; (3) Vatican City, Biblioteca Apostolica, Vaticana MS Reg. lat. 12; (4) Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale MS lat. 8824; (5) Boulogne-sur-Mer, Bibliothèque Municipale MS 11; (6) New York, Pierpont Morgan Library M. 869; (7) Cambridge, Trinity College MS B. 10. 4 (215); (8) Hannover, Kestner-Museum WM XXI^a, 36; (9) Cambridge, Pembroke College MS 301; (10) London, British Library MS Harley 76; (11) New York, Pierpont Morgan Library M. 709; (12) New York, Pierpont Morgan Library M. 708; (13) Monte Cassino, Archivio della Badia MS BB. 437, 439; (14) Cambridge, Pembroke College MS 302; (15) London, British Library MS Cotton Cleopatra C. VIII; (16) Oxford, Bodleian Library MS Junius 11. For a review of the volume by J.J.G. Alexander, see *Speculum* 69/3 (July 1994), 862.

¹¹ Hypertext is ideally suited for scholarly reference works, such as ASTI and CORPUS. When you use a reference work, you do not read it in linear order. Instead you search through the index for relevant entries, you record the page references, and you look-up the references in the text. Often you must repeat this process until the desired informa-

tion is found. In a hypertext system, by contrast, the search and retrieval operations are automated by computer. HyperShell is a product developed and marketed by Text Technology (66 Kennedy Avenue, Macclesfield, Cheshire SK10 3DE, England).

¹² For a more detailed report, see "Corpus of Insular and Anglo-Saxon Illuminated Manuscripts: Statement of Goals and Organization," *Old English Newsletter* 26.1 (Fall 1992), 27-29.

¹³ Two licenses are available from ScholarWare (136 Sumac Drive, West Lafayette, IN 47906): individual license (CORPUS may be installed on one computer) \$79.95; institutional license (CORPUS may be installed on multiple computers or a local area network) \$199.95. For additional information, call 317-463-0585.

¹⁴ As soon as the datafile is installed on WWW, the address or Uniform Resource Locator (URL) will be announced on ANSAXNET and MEDTEXTL.

Anglo-Saxon Manuscript Art

Provisional List of Mss.

- | | | |
|---|------------|----------|
| 1. Salisbury, Cathedral Library MS 150
Calendar; Psalter
x ² | 21 photos | cat. 96 |
| 2. Rouen, Bibliothèque Municipale MS 369
Benedictional of Archbishop Robert
x ² | 4 photos? | cat. 112 |
| 3. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale MS lat. 987
Benedictional
x ² | 10 photos | cat. 113 |
| 4. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale MS lat. 6401
Boethius, <i>De consolatione philosophiae</i>
x ex. | 4 photos? | cat. 137 |
| 5. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale MS lat. 943
Sherborne Pontifical
x ² | 5 photos? | cat. 140 |
| 6. London, British Library MS Harley 2506
Cicero, <i>Aratea</i>
x ex. | 17 photos | cat. 147 |
| 7. New York, Pierpont Morgan Library, M. 827
Anhalt-Morgan Gospels
x ex. | 4 photos? | cat. 150 |
| 8. Copenhagen, Kongelige Bibliotek G.K.S. 10 (2 ^o)
Copenhagen Gospels
x ex. | 20 photos | cat. 152 |
| 9. London, British Library MS Additional 24199
Prudentius, <i>Psychomachia</i>
x ex. | 65 photos | cat. 156 |
| 10. London, British Library, MS Cotton Vitellius A. XV
<i>Marvels of the East</i>
x/xi | 16 photos | cat. 157 |
| 11. London, British Library MS Cotton Julius A. VI
Calendar
xi in. | 13 photos | cat. 167 |
| 12. Rouen, Bibliothèque Municipale MS 274
Sacramentary of Robert of Jumièges
xi ¹ | 25 photos? | cat. 177 |
| 13. Besançon, Bibliothèque Municipale MS 14
Gospel Book | 16 photos? | cat. 181 |

xi¹ added drawings

- | | | |
|--|------------|----------|
| 14. Cambridge, University Library MS Ff. 1.23
Psalter
xi med. | 35? photos | cat. 185 |
| 15. Oxford, Bodleian Library MS Lat. liturg. f. 5
St. Margaret Gospels
xi ¹ | 8 photos | cat. 196 |
| 16. London, British Library Cotton Caligula A. XIV
Hereford Troper
xi med. | 12 photos | cat. 202 |
| 17. London, British Library MS Arundel 60
Calendar; Psalter
xi ² | 19 photos | cat. 208 |
| 18. Rheims, Bibliothèque Municipale MS 9
Gospel Book
xi med. | 4? photos | cat. 210 |
| 19. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale MS lat. 14782
Gospel Book
xi ² | 19 photos? | cat. 213 |
| 20. Oxford, University College MS 165
Bede, <i>Life of St. Cuthbert</i>
c. 1100 | 59 photos | |

Total photographs: 376 8x10 inch, b&w + color

The Research Group on Manuscript Evidence: Contributions to the CORPUS Project

Mildred Budny
Princeton, NJ, and Cambridge, UK

CORPUS is a project of major importance, and we at the Research Group on Manuscript Evidence are pleased to contribute to it. Founded in 1990, the Research Group comprises Members based at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and specialist Associates worldwide. The Group is devoted to examining, recording, and analyzing evidence in manuscripts from the Late Antique to the Early Modern periods. Photography is, naturally, a major component. We engage in an integrated approach to manuscript studies, linking expertise in many fields in the arts and sciences.¹

The work of the Group centers upon full-time research on Anglo-Saxon and related manuscripts at Corpus Christi College, now in its sixth year, and in the fourth year of a Research Project funded by the Leverhulme Trust. The research partly draws upon the major conservation program at Corpus Christi College, also funded by outside sources. The Group closely links with other projects, including the CORPUS Project.

The College has one of the largest collections of Anglo-Saxon manuscripts, plus a few early manuscripts from elsewhere in the British Isles up to *circa* 1100.² They include twelve items in the CORPUS inventory,³ as well as many more deserving entry. How does the work of the Group address them?

The Research Project

The Research Project directly focuses upon some of these manuscripts, which it studies in depth. The twenty-two manuscripts selected for the Project include seventeen which qualify for consideration here by virtue of their date and elements of art. They include nine Inventory items (Plates 1–4): an Insular Gospel Book fragment (MS 197B); King

Athelstan's presentation copy of Bede's *Life of St. Cuthbert* (MS 183); a Gallican Psalter said to have been owned by Thomas Becket (MS 411); a set of Saints' Lives (MS 389); the Corpus Prudentius (MS 23); the Corpus Old English Bede (MS 41); the Red Book of Darley (MS 422); and two Old English homiliaries (MSS 198 and 419 + 421). The designated manuscripts also include six meriting inventory entry. Among them are the Corpus Glossary (MS 144), the Saint-Bertin Prudentius (MS 223), the West-Saxon Gospels from Bath (MSS 140 + 111), and another homiliary (MS 162).

Linking Conservation and Research: MSS 197B and 23

Two of these manuscripts have undergone conservation linked with research: MSS 197B and 23 (Plates 2–3). When the full-time research began, MS 197B had already been rebound, but we called MS 23 back from the workshop to study it for months while disbound. This is an ideal state to photograph and to examine under binocular microscope. We could compare directly upon the leaves, when set side by side, many features which normally stand at distances within the bound book. This invaluable experience led us to draw up the Research Project, which in turn gave birth to the Research Group, extending the range far beyond the requirements of the College Project.

We are engaged in monograph studies of MSS 23 and 197B with teams of specialists. We hope to produce full facsimiles of both books, as part of our plans to produce facsimiles of selected manuscripts in full color at actual size and at affordable cost. To enable this, we had to set up our own publication program, in association with the Medieval

Institute of Western Michigan University.

The Palaeographical and Textual Handbook

Over the last four years, we have been preparing a *Palaeographical and Textual Handbook* using selected pages from Anglo-Saxon manuscripts at Corpus. The *Handbook* presents an in-depth treatment of manuscripts, to demonstrate how an integrated approach, drawing upon skills in various disciplines, produces results for a wide range of manuscripts. The pages are examined in stages through color photographic facsimile, computerized depiction of the layout and contents, semi-diplomatic edition, normalized edition, translation or variant translations, and detailed commentary.

The case-studies include some relevant to CORPUS: the John initial-page in MS 197B; some chapter-openings in MSS 183 and 41 (Plate 4); and the text-openings of MSS 23 and 326. (MS 326, the Corpus Aldhelm, is another Inventory item.) The pages are subjected to close scrutiny to decipher their features as fully as possible and to set them in context. This adds immeasurably to our knowledge of the manuscripts as wholes.

The Illustrated Catalogue

The principal contribution to CORPUS so far has been my illustrated catalogue of *Insular, Anglo-Saxon, and Early Anglo-Norman Manuscript Art* at Corpus Christi College, to be published in 1995 by Medieval Institute Publications in association with the Research Group. The catalogue covers fifty-six manuscripts and fragments. The work started as a volume of plates. The aim was to reproduce all illustration and major decoration at Corpus Christi College made in the British Isles before about 1100, to complement the reproductions from other collections in Thomas Ohlgren's *Anglo-Saxon Textual Illustration*.⁴

My survey of the collection for the purpose showed that much more decoration survives at Corpus than previously believed.

Moreover, to include as many of its manuscripts as possible, I widened the range to encompass practically all forms of decoration, well beyond the so-called "major" elements. Thus the catalogue contains not only the major art-historical monuments, like MS 23; but also many further treats, like MSS 9 and 162. That is, from monumental illustrations and major initials (as in the former category), down to modestly embellished initials or other textual elements like running titles or run-over marks (as in the latter) —not forgetting scribbles and sketches in margins or on endleaves. There are many surprises, ranging from the Type IIb initial in a Winchester pontifical (MS 163), to the many Type IIb elements among the diagrams in a Canterbury copy of Boethius's *De Arithmetica* (MS 352), as well as its wonderfully animated *signes-de-renvoi*.

The catalogue includes all twelve Inventory items, as well as most items at the College in Helmut Gneuss's "Handlist of Manuscripts Written or Owned in England up to 1100."⁵ Some other catalogue manuscripts stand outside that geographic range. For example, MS 199 was made in Wales by the gifted scribal artist Ieuan ap Sulien (Plate 6); and the reused endleaves in MS 144 were made in Ireland perhaps before 1100.

The catalogue includes not only manuscripts made in the British Isles, but also manuscripts imported from elsewhere and endowed there with elements of decoration or illustration. A notable case is the sixth-century Italian Gospels of St. Augustine of Canterbury (MS 286), which contains added Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Norman drawings. They range from a zoanthropomorphic evangelist symbol imitating the now-lost Mark-portrait page, to a man perhaps representing one of the figures mentioned in the adjacent text, say the high priest Caiaphas or his servant.

The plates— nearly 750 in black-and-white and eighteen in color—reproduce all the illustrations and most of the decorated elements. All the photography was done expressly for the catalogue, ensuring a measure of consistency rarely possible for a large number of manuscripts. I did the photography, with

assistance from Timothy Graham, so we could ensure the desired results and greatly bring down the cost. The cost of film, developing, and printing was generously provided by the Medieval Institute. The number of plates ensures that the corpus of illustrations and decorated elements within the manuscripts is well represented. In the cases of lavishly illustrated or historiated manuscripts (as with MSS 23 and 41), the plates amount to a nearly complete facsimile of their art and ornament. The plates mostly show whole pages, uncropped, so the decorated elements can be seen in their setting.

Examining the books afresh brought to bear recent developments in many fields. This called for a full-fledged catalogue, to present the new findings which came to light, and to set the art into the context of the manuscript as a whole. This in turn led to much new research, which the catalogue incorporates, enabling us to refine or revise many attributions of date and origin, as with the frontispieces of the homilies in both MS 198 and 421. The former is attributable to or near Canterbury by virtue of its association with the original portion of the composite volume, rather than with the Exeter supplements. The latter is demonstrably an intended part of the volume, rather than, as Neil Ker suggested,⁶ some stray leaf inserted in the volume in the sixteenth century. Establishing its specific context now makes it possible to reassess the import of the image, with fruitful results.⁷

In keeping with our integrated approach, the catalogue entries consider the manuscripts as whole objects: as carriers of text, archaeological artefacts, works of art, layers of history, and monuments of culture. The entry gives an account of the type of book and its text, layout, script, art, and history. It also cites the evidence for attributions of date, place of origin, and provenance, rather than merely issuing assertions. After all, it can be crucial to know whether an attribution to a particular center rests upon a colophon, an *ex-libris* inscription, textual contents, the hands of scribes or artists identified elsewhere in works of known location, stylistic resem-

blance in script or art, or just wishful thinking. The entry specifies the degree of confidence which the evidence permits, so that assessments can be revised or refined when more evidence comes to light, or as further research directs.

The entry has an inventory which lists all the elements of decoration and illustration in the book, identifies their position within or around the text, and describes their features—as with the nearly one hundred forty decorated initials in MS 270 (Plate 5). The list also identifies, insofar as possible, additions by later hands. The approach can inform art-historians of the precise locations which decorated elements occupy within the text, and at the same time help textual scholars to discern which passages received decoration, and of what grades, of which styles, and by which hands, original or subsequent. All the descriptions have been checked against the manuscripts themselves. They record close-hand and repeated observation under various lighting conditions, degrees of magnification, and other forms of image-enhancement which a photograph—or only a single photograph—could not encompass, as with the badly corroded and faded pigments in MS 422. The inventory offers a guide for readers unable either to inspect all the manuscripts directly, or to inspect them closely under varied conditions and over sustained periods.

The catalogue contains manuscripts which pertain to most of the genres examined in the reports in the following sessions. There is one Insular Gospel Book fragment (MS 197B); and two Gallican Psalters with Canticles and other texts (MS 411 and 391). The Psalter in MS 391 accompanies other liturgical texts to form a primitive breviary. Another liturgical miscellany, MS 422, includes a Sacramentary with elements of a Missal prefaced by a Kalendar. All these have illustrations and major decoration. Liturgical manuscripts with decorated initials include three Pontificals or Pontificals-plus-Benedictionals (MSS 44, 146, and 163); and the so-called “Missal” of St. Augustine’s Abbey, Canterbury (MS 270), which comprises a Sacramentary with

twelfth-century alterations partly converting it to a Missal. There are three copies of Prudentius's collected or selected works (MSS 23, 223, and 448), including MS 23, the largest illustrated copy to survive, Anglo-Saxon or otherwise. Representing scientific texts, there are two mathematical and computistical text-books: MSS 352 and 291. There are at least eight Anglo-Norman manuscripts, including MSS 149, 253, 267, 276, 270, 291, 328 Part I, and 330 Part I—and perhaps a few more depending upon the dating to one or another side of the Conquest, as with MSS 44 and 391 as well some which contain Anglo-Norman portions or pages added to earlier volumes, as with MS 265 Part I, 391, and 206.

Other genres represented in the catalogue include ecclesiastical handbooks; monastic and penitential texts; collections of Latin sermons (MS 69) or Old English homilies (MSS 162, 198, and 419 + 421); individual or collected saints' lives (MSS 9, 183, 389, and 328 Part I); and historical accounts by various authors, ranging from Bede (MS 41) to the Latin Josephus (MS 149), and from the Carolingian Frechulh of Lisieux (MS 267) to the Anglo-Norman Osbern (MS 328 Part I). There are grammatical works by Martianus Capella, Alcuin, Bede, and Priscian (MSS 153, 221 Part I, 206, 330, and 144 endleaves). Collections of poetry by Late-Antique authors are devoted to Sedulius (MS 173 Part II) or Prosper of Aquitaine (MS 448). There is a remarkable collection of dialectical and theological texts closely modelled upon Late-Antique or classicizing Carolingian exemplars (MS 206).

The manuscripts contain a wide range of styles of script and decoration. Most have decorated initials or other textual elements; some manuscripts have illustrations; and many have added sketches. Some have all of these, as exemplified by MS 9. It has a small interlinear illustration with an accompanying title, entered by the annotator responsible for many Old English directions throughout the book, marking passages for reading aloud from this large-format collection of saints' lives in Latin. The drawing represents two characters from

the *Miracles of St Salvius*: the brothers Hysimbardus and Wingardus engaged in conversation. The right-figure, with no eye, is presumably Wingardus, reported by the text as having been castrated and blinded for ordering Salvius's murder. MS 9 also contains many elements of foliate or geometric decoration in or around the text.

Iconographic subjects of interest to CORPUS include historiated initials (MSS 41, 253, and 422); tables, diagrams, or figures accompanying some texts (as in MSS 153, 190, 352, and 330); and framed or unframed frontispieces. The historiated initials contain secular or religious images (Plate 4). The frontispieces comprise images of the Crucifixion (MS 421), Christ in Majesty (MS 422), a group of apostles (MS 198), the evangelist symbol of St. John (MS 197B), some author portraits, and a royal presentation scene (MS 183). The image of King Athelstan was made during his lifetime and within his own sphere, evidently to his own commission. The author portraits include King David (Plate 1), St. Jerome, the Anglo-Saxon Felix, and perhaps Martianus Capella (MSS 411, 391, 389, and 153). Two portraits of the author Prudentius occur within the cycle of illustrations accompanying his *Psychomachia* in MS 23, which contains eighty-nine framed illustrations, including some Old Testament scenes (Plates 2–3).

Trials, drawings, and sketches are plentiful. They depict ornamental motifs, creatures, parts thereof, and/or other elements. They appear upon endleaves, in the margins, or other available areas within the manuscript (as in MSS 286, 153, 223, and 41). One, which spans facing pages, represents the witnessed Crucifixion (MS 41). Some manuscripts apparently served as artists' sketchbooks, with images entered in many available blank areas throughout, as in the margins of MSS 173 Part II, 41, and 162.

The corpus of manuscript art encompassed by the catalogue represents a wide range of genres, styles, subjects, sources, dates, regions, and degrees of artistry. It offers a broad sample of the surviving range produced in the British Isles to *circa* 1100, as preserved in

many collections around the world. Altogether, the catalogue entries, inventories, and plates aim to advance the CORPUS cause of reproducing photographically and recording verbally the surviving manuscript art. As far as the project is concerned, its major limitations are that it covers only one collection; its plates are mostly in black-and-white; and many of them are reduced in scale.

Facsimiles

This is why we plan full-size facsimilies in full color, but the approach can address only selected manuscripts. Not all of them contain material relevant for CORPUS. But among the first is MS 173, containing both the Parker Chronicle and Laws and the Corpus Sedulius; the latter has some decorated initials in several styles, as well as many sketches. Plans are advancing also for a facsimile of MS 23 (Plates 2-3).

Another form of reproduction is offered by the Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts in Microfiche Facsimile series, which aims to publish all manuscripts containing Old English. For the CORPUS Project, this would mean many items in the Inventory: all those which occur in Neil Ker's *Catalogue of Manuscripts Containing Anglo-Saxon* (1957). Of course, some of them have already appeared in monochrome facsimile at actual size, notably in the series *Early English Manuscripts in Facsimile*, at considerable cost. For the Corpus Christi College manuscripts, there is already a facsimile of MS 144 (volume XXII), which has some plates in color—mostly details.

The Microfiche issues devoted to the Corpus Christi College manuscripts, which I direct, would include ten items in the CORPUS Inventory (all but MSS 197B and 411), as well as many items in my catalogue. For example, Corpus Issue I will include MSS 41, 57, 183, and 286. The series will give entire facsimiles of the manuscripts, to set their Old English—and their art—in the context of the whole. They will be very much cheaper than book-form facsimilies, but they will be in much smaller format, and only in black-and-white.

Where Do We Go From Here?

This survey shows how various projects which overlap in their interests and activities help the CORPUS Project advance. We try to maximize effort, to find results useful for many spheres at once. Yet we cannot cover all the ground at once. I here signal a few gaps in our coverage. For reasons of space, the illustrated catalogue does not include three of the items in Gneuss's list which belong to the late eleventh or early twelfth century and also contain decorated initials contemporary with their production (MSS 130, 187, and 415). They were excluded because their decoration contains no elements which appear to derive from Insular or Anglo-Saxon tradition, so they fall outside the main scope of the catalogue, but perhaps future publications might take them into account. There's much more to be done. We need your help.

Notes

¹ Mildred Budny, "The Research Group on Manuscript Evidence: A Profile," *Medieval English Studies Newsletter*, xvii (Tokyo, 1992), 8–11.

² The collection is catalogued in Montague Rhodes James, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge* (Cambridge, 2 vols., 1912). The manuscripts with Old English are surveyed in N. R. Ker, *Catalogue of Manuscripts Containing Anglo-Saxon* (Oxford, 1957), nos. 29–122.

³ Thomas H. Ohlgren, General Editor, and Mildred O. Budny, Associate Editor, *Corpus of Insular, Anglo-Saxon, and Early Anglo-Norman Manuscript Art: Hypertext Version* (West Lafayette, IN: ScholarWare, 1994. Nos. 12, 84, 100, 127, 141, 145, 153, 186, 187, 193, 209, and 214.

⁴ Thomas H. Ohlgren, ed., *Anglo-Saxon Textual Illustration: Photographs of Sixteen Manuscripts with Descriptions and Index* (Kalamazoo, 1992).

⁵ *Anglo-Saxon England*, ix (1981), 1–60; manuscripts at the College are Gneuss's nos. 36–117.

⁶ Ker, *Catalogue*, no. 48.

⁷ These are surveyed in Mildred Budny, "Worcester Manuscripts at Corpus Christi College: A Report on Recent Research," *Old English Newsletter*, 16/3 (Spring, 1993), 22–35.

List of Plates

1. Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, MS 411, folios 1v–2r. Gallican Psalter with Canticles, said to have been owned by Thomas Becket. Framed frontispiece with David, presumed author of the Psalms, facing the opening of Psalm 1.

2. Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, MS 23, folio 2v. The Corpus Prudentius. *Praefatio* of Prudentius' *Psychomachia*, lines 15–29, with illustration preceding line 19: Abraham pursues Lot's captors (Genesis 14:14).

3. Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, MS 23, folio 3r. The Corpus Prudentius. *Praefatio* of Prudentius' *Psychomachia*, lines 30–37, with illustrations preceding lines 34 and 38: Abraham returns victorious, having recovered Lot (Genesis 14:16); and Abraham brings tithes, and Melchisedech gives him sacred bread and wine (Genesis 14:18–20).

4. Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, MS 41, page 264. The Corpus *Old English Bede*. Initial *M* of *Mid*: Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, Book IV, Old English chapter 12. The letter, which includes a dragon-like creature, encloses a man wearing secular dress and holding a sword.

5. Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, MS 270, folio 46r. The so-called Missal of St. Augustine's Abbey. Initial *D* of *Deus*: *Oratio* of Mass for Easter Sunday. The letter includes interlace, geometric, and foliate ornament.

6. Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, MS 199, folios 1v–2r. Ieuan ap Sulien's copy of *De Trinitate* by St. Augustine of Hippo. Initials *In* of Ieuan's opening scribal poem, *D* of Augustine's salutation and *D* of Augustine's preface (folio 1v); and *L* of Book I, chapter 1. The initials contain geometric, interlace, and animal ornament; the second *D* comprises a biped with a coiled body and interlaced

appendages.

The plates are reproduced with the permission of the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Mildred Budny. Photography: Mildred Budny.

Appendix

Insular, Anglo-Saxon, and Early Anglo-Norman Manuscript Art at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge: An Illustrated Catalogue

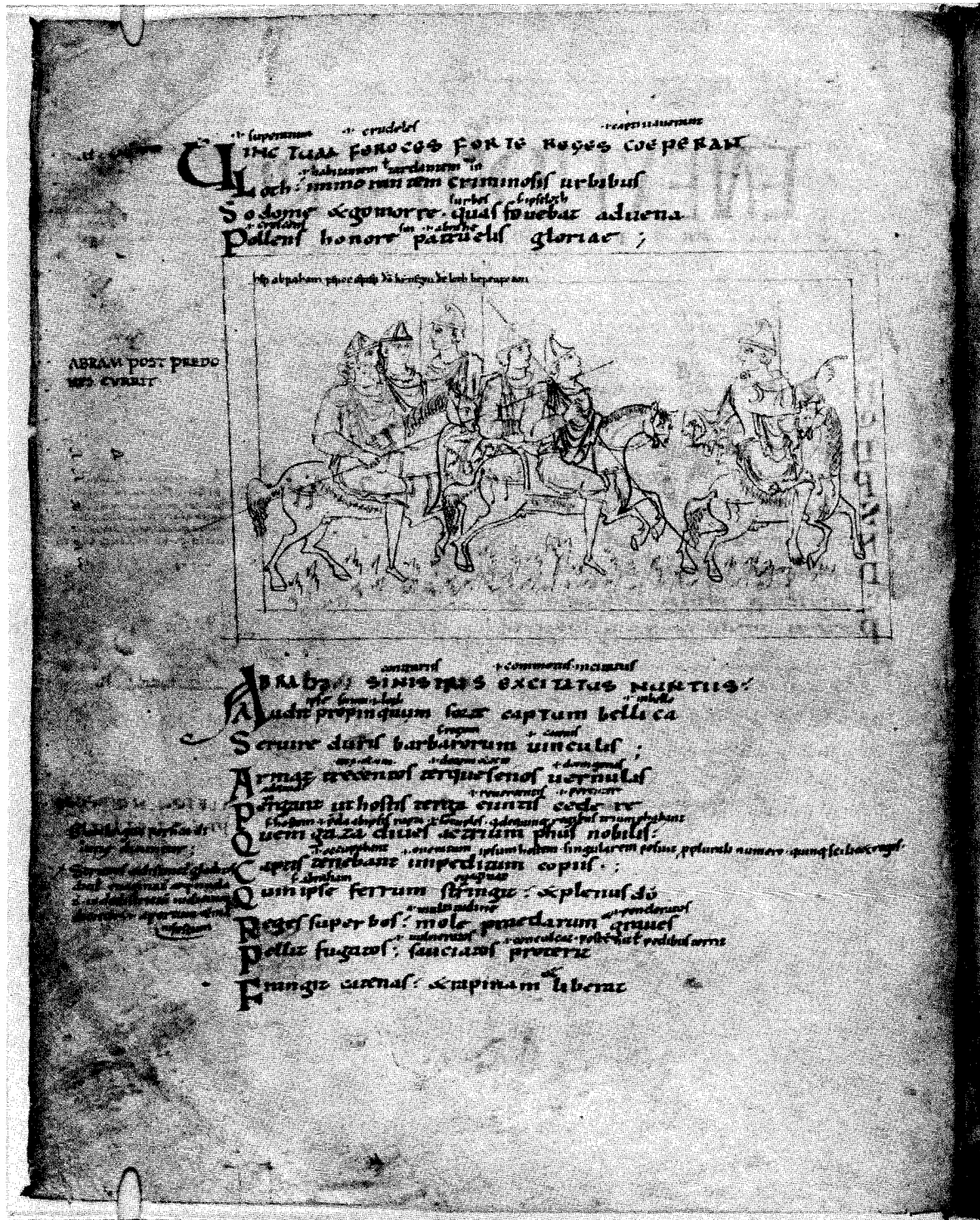
Contents

1. MS 286. The Gospels of St. Augustine of Canterbury (Plates 1–6).
2. MS 304. The Corpus Juvencus (Plate 7).
3. MS 197B. The Cambridge Portion of the Cambridge-London Gospels (Plates II–III, and 8–9).
4. MS 173, Part II. The Corpus Sedulius (Plates 10–24).
5. MS 69. *Homiliae in Evangelia*, Book II, by Gregory the Great (Plates 25–53).
6. MS 144. The Corpus Glossary (Plates 54–79).
7. MS 153. The Corpus Martianus Capella (Plates 80–101).
8. MS 193. The Corpus *Hexameron* and its Added Endleaves (Plate 747).
9. MS 399. The Corpus Julian of Toledo (Plates 102–3).
10. MS 223. The Saint-Bertin Prudentius (Plates 104–5).
11. MS 173, Part I. The Parker Chronicle and Laws (Plates 106–9).
12. MS 183. King Athelstan's Presentation Copy of Bede's *Vita Sancti Cuthberti* and Other Texts (Plates IV and 110–52).
13. MS 12. The Corpus Alfredian Pastoral Care (Plate 153).
14. MS 192. The Landévennec Amalarius (Plates 154–9).
15. MS 221, Part I. Alcuin's and Bede's *Orthographiae* (Plates 160–1).
16. MS 206. Dialectical and Theological Texts by Martianus Capella, St. Augustine of Hippo, Aristotle, Alcuin, Boethius, and others (Plates XIII and 162–70).

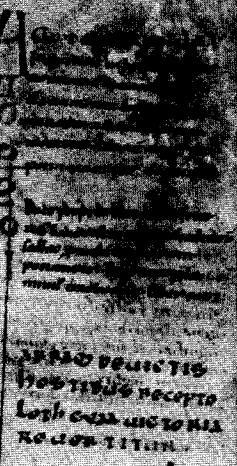
17. MS 448. Religious Texts by Prosper, Isidore, Prudentius, and others (Plate 171).
18. MS 320, Part II. Archbishop Theodore's *Penitential*, the *Libellus Responsionum* of Gregory the Great, and other texts (Plates 172–3).
19. MS 356, Part III. Latin *abba*-Glossary (Plates 174–8).
20. MS 352. Boethius's *De Institutione Arithmetica* (Plates 179–91).
21. MS 326. The Corpus Aldhelm (Plates 192–202).
22. MS 411 "Archbishop N's and Thomas Becket's" Latin Gallican Psalter, with Canticles and Litanies (Plates I and 203–8).
23. MS 389. The *Vitae* of Sts. Paul and Guthlac by St. Jerome and Felix (Plates X and 209–21).
24. MS 23, Part I. The Corpus Prudentius (Plates V-IX and 222–95).
25. MS 57. Benedictine Monastic Texts for Abingdon Abbey (Plates 296–320).
26. MS 368. The *Rule of St. Benedict* (Plates 321–26).
27. MS 285, Part II. Aldhelm's *Carmen de Virginitate* and *De Octo Vitiis* (Plates 327–31).
28. MS 162, Part I. Old English Homilies by Ælfric and others (Plates 332–81).
29. MS 201, Part I. Wulfstanian Ecclesiastical and Secular Handbook (Plates 382–85).
30. MS 473. The Corpus Winchester Troper (Plates 386–87).
31. MS 146. The Samson Pontifical: Winchester Pontifical and Benedictional, with Worcester Supplements (Plates 388–95).
32. MS 41. The Corpus Old English Bede (Plates 396–444).
33. MSS 419 + 421. Old English Homilies by Wulstan, Ælfric, and others, Supplemented at Exeter (Plates 445–55).
34. MS 190. Ecclesiastical Handbook from Exeter: A Witness to "Archbishop Wulfstan's 'Commonplace Book'" (Plates 456–60).
35. MS 178, Part II. Bilingual *Rule of St. Benedict* (Plates 461–63).
36. MS 198. Old English Homilies by Ælfric and others, Supplemented probably at Worcester (Plates 464–83).
37. MS 188. Enlarged Version of Ælfric's First Series of *Catholic Homilies* (Plates 484–85).
38. MSS 140 + 111, pp. 7-8 and 55-56. The "West-Saxon" Gospels from Bath (Plates 486–533).

39. MS 163. Romano-Germanic Pontifical Adapted for Use in a Female Community (Plates 534–49).
40. MS 265, Part I. Ecclesiastical Handbook from Worcester: A Witness to “Archbishop Wulfstan’s ‘Commonplace Book’” (Plates 550–59).
41. MS 9. The Corpus Portion of the London-Cambridge Legendary: The Earliest Witness to the “Cotton-Corpus Legendary” (Plates 560–87).
42. MS 322. The Old English *Dialogues* of Gregory the Great (Plates 588–95).
43. MS 391. The *Portiforium* of St. Wulfstan (Plates XI and 596–603).
44. MS 422, Part II. The Red Book of Darley (Plates XII and 604–08).
45. MS 361. *Regula Pastoralis* by Gregory the Great (Plates 609–15).
46. MS 44. The Corpus Canterbury Pontifical (Plates 616–20).
47. MS 267, Part I. *Historiae*, by Frechulf of Lisieux (Plates 621–41).
48. MS 270. The “Missal” of St. Augustine’s Abbey (Plates XIVa–b and 642–75).
49. MS 291. Bede’s *De Temporum Ratione* and other Computistical Texts (Plates XVIa and 676–87).
50. MS 276. *Historia Romanorum* by Eutropius and Paul the Deacon and *Historia Normannorum* by Dudo of Saint-Quentin (Plates 688–95).
51. MS 253, Part I. *Confessiones* by St. Augustine of Hippo (Plates XVa–b and 696–708).
52. MS 149. The Corpus Latin Josephus: Hegesippus’s *Historiae Libri Quinque* (Plates 709–11).
53. MS 328, Part I. Osbern’s *Vita Sancti Dunstani* and Liturgical Texts for St. Dunstan (Plate 712).
54. MS 330, Part I. William of Malmesbury’s Copy of Martianus Capella’s *De Nuptiis Philologiae et Mercurii* (Plates 713–22).
55. MS 199. Ieuan ap Sulien’s Copy of the *Liber de Sancta Trinitate* by St. Augustine of Hippo (Plates XVIIb and 723–45).
56. MS 144, Endleaves. Fragment of Priscian’s *Institutiones Grammaticae*, Book II. (Plate 746).

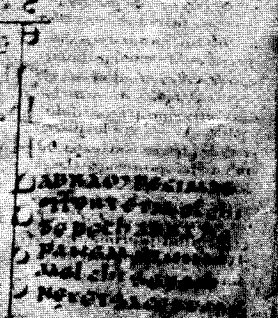


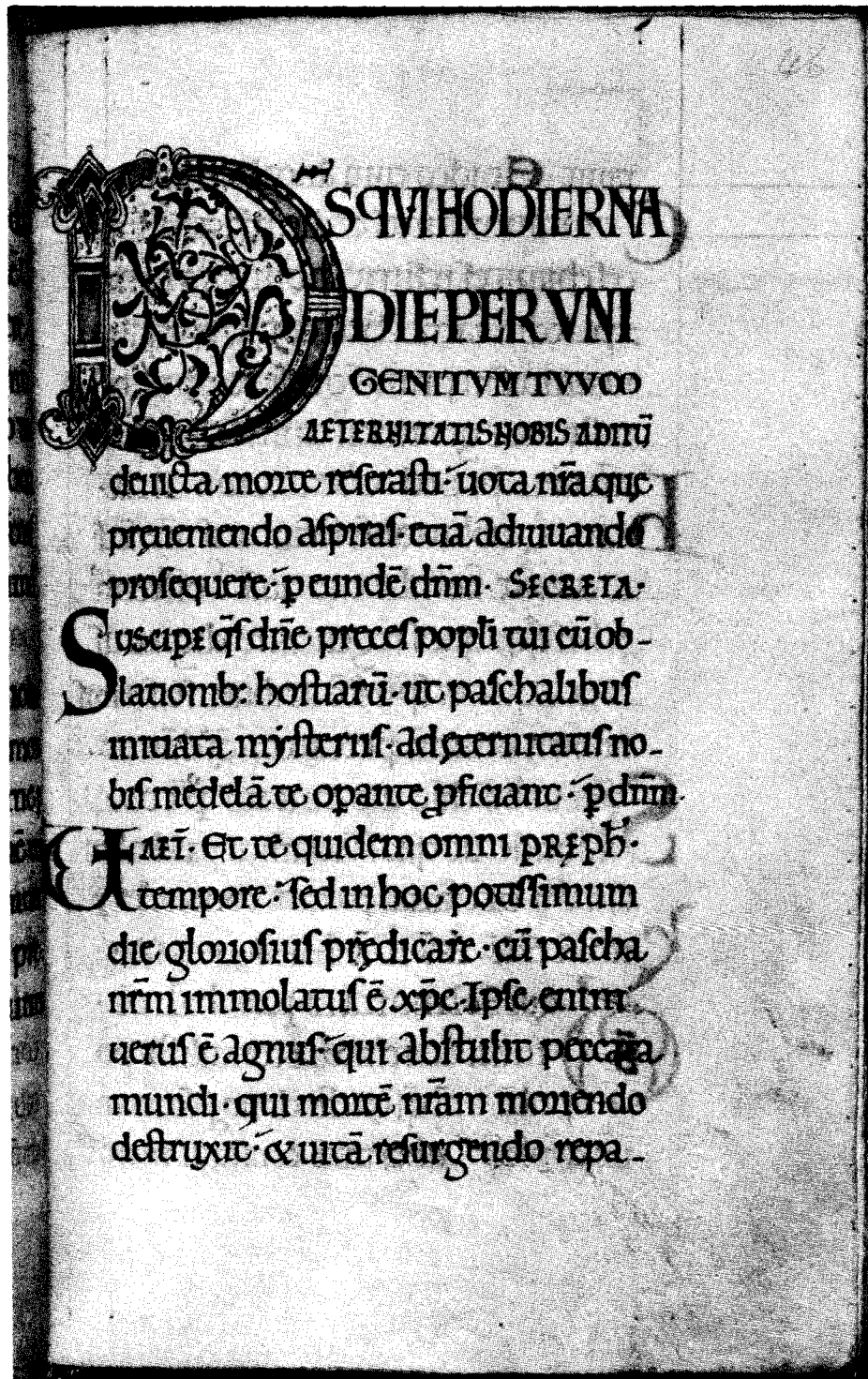


Azoria lucis colla liber erigiz



In nomine patris amen





[illegible]

TCipre se pramo, nas plogar.

parce non parua. S. p. q. ti. corio potius innotescit. oia. p. nolue
runt. qualisq. uenit. p. oia. p. hanc. p. p. oia. p. p. oia.
p. p. oia. p. p. oia. p. p. oia. p. p. oia. p. p. oia. p. p. oia.

Explicit oratio pro plebe
Hic incipit oratio pro plebe
Sicut et oratio pro plebe

[illegible]

Anglo-Saxon Psalter Manuscripts

M.J. Toswell
Univ. of Western Ontario

Definition

The psalter of Anglo-Saxon England should, by rights, be the easiest category of text to describe and to define. Proportionately more psalter texts and psalter illustrations have already been made available to the scholarly community than any other genre of manuscript from the years 600 to 1100 in Britain, Ireland and insular foundations on the continent. It seems remarkable, then, that this task is so difficult in practice. The reason is simple: for various reasons different manuscripts fall into and out of the criteria developed by different cataloguers of the subject. Thus, where the *Corpus of Insular, Anglo-Saxon, and Early Anglo-Norman Manuscript Art* lists twenty-five psalters, Phillip Pulsiano's unpublished list includes forty-one, and Helmut Gneuss' "preliminary handlist" refers to thirty-eight. The latter two groups are composite listings of illuminated and non-illuminated manuscripts, of course, but the decision to list all these codices I would defend on the grounds that we must remain aware, at least, of the proportions and dimensions of the field. If we are interested in the images and themes of Anglo-Saxon psalters we must look for those ideas and motifs not only in the illustrations but also in the rubrics, texts and glosses of insular manuscripts.

The psalter is on the face of it a transparent and simple text, but anyone who looks closely at this book of the Bible and its contexts in any period of literature finds a myriad of complications and difficulties. The Latin psalter in Anglo-Saxon England was predominantly the Roman version, but particularly after the Carolingian reforms of the liturgy Gallican readings crept in, and eventually entirely Gallican psalters were produced. Never does Jerome's supposed third version, the Hebrew psalter, with its extensive re-

translation from the Hebrew, appear alone as a psalter, but there is evidence to suggest it was available and influenced some readings, and some illuminations, in insular manuscripts.

A psalter manuscript in the Anglo-Saxon period included most commonly a copy of the Latin psalter, often with sporadic glossing in Latin, whether interlinear or in the margins, and sometimes with glossing in the vernacular, almost always interlinear. Both the Latin and vernacular glosses appear most commonly to have been integral parts of the compilation, to have been prepared for when the manuscript's layout was settled in the scriptorium. The psalter headings or descriptions in the manuscript were drawn from one or more of the sets available in the early medieval period, and because they were often written in red, are nowadays often referred to as the psalter rubrics. In addition, most psalter manuscripts include, in descending order of frequency (roughly calculated), one or more of the following: a group of canticles; a litany; a group of Latin prayers; a calendar; one or more psalter prefaces; a set of psalter collects (whether for each of the psalms, or for each of the quinquagenes); a hymnal; liturgical material of various kinds, particularly the Hours of the Virgin or a group of monastic canticles; computistical tables or explications; confessional prayers in Latin or in the vernacular; and other miscellaneous material, most likely including later additions such as charters, prayers or documents particular to the monastic establishment or individual in whose possession the psalter found itself in later medieval times. For instance, Pierpont Morgan Library 776 was, according to N.R. Ker, commonly used as an oath book in Lincoln in the sixteenth century and perhaps earlier (#287, p. 348). Occasionally, the liturgical material appearing after the psalter proper is so extensive as to change the fundamental character of

the manuscript; thus, C.C.C.C. 391 is commonly known as the Portiforium of St. Wulfstan, because the psalter occupies only the first 201 folia of the manuscript, which has a complete sacramentary and much else necessary for the everyday and festal usage of a priest in its 723 folia. Still, these manuscripts all begin with psalters, and the additions to the codices all begin with accretions typical of psalter manuscripts, and I would argue that their initial conception was likely to have been as a psalter, with the other liturgical material being added to improve the utility of the relevant codex. This definition of a psalter manuscript as being one which includes not only a copy of the psalter itself but also a complex of other associated texts also requires that a manuscript listed by Gneuss as a psalter (Cambridge, St. John's College 82 (D.7), my number 11), but rejected by Pulsiano on the grounds that it contains no psalter—this manuscript qualifies for inclusion here because it contains parts of two canticles, the ancillary material most often found in a psalter manuscript.

The second difficulty with defining the limits of the insular psalter codex is the problem of dating. Ordinarily, only those texts which actually date from the early medieval period would be included here. However, I have included a secondary list of manuscripts with insular elements, in order to signal the existence of late copies of what are unquestionably earlier texts or illuminations. For example, the second Paris Psalter (Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, MS lat. 8846), despite its late twelfth-century origin, qualifies here as another of those insular psalters influenced by the Utrecht Psalter. This tripartite version has an Anglo-Norman gloss, and sporadic glosses in Old English, and it is known to literary scholars as either Q or Par. It thus counts as Anglo-Saxon for literature specialists, yet its date of production and the style of the illumination places it much later. It belongs over the boundary into the post-Conquest manuscripts—to which we rarely refer—and takes its place along with the other fifteen illuminated Romanesque psalters Kauffman de-

scribes and with the many other copies of the psalter made during that century and so far insufficiently catalogued. That many other twelfth century psalter manuscripts should be considered for their Anglo-Saxon components seems likely, and the additional list here should be taken only as a starting point.

Finally, the limits of the genre known as "psalter manuscripts of Anglo-Saxon England" are difficult to define geographically, given the obvious interlinking of Anglo-Saxon, Welsh, Irish and even continental texts. Certainly, these manuscripts were not all created in the same cultural and historical context, but at the same time the separation of these texts is a fraught matter. The Vespasian Psalter is a stellar example of dialectal uncertainty, and, during the great language debate of Kuhn and his opponents, it was shuttled back and forth between Lichfield and Canterbury as if the two places were a day's easy amble apart. However, that a scribe or illuminator could be Welsh and working in England, or Anglo-Saxon and working on the continent, is certain. As a result, even when the provenance of a manuscript is known for certain—and such a knowledge is rarer than we normally wish to acknowledge—the responsible scholar must remain loath to divide the insular scriptoria into such overdetermined categories as "Anglo-Saxon" and "Celtic." Also, as Françoise Henry pointed out, there are continental manuscripts such as Amiens, Bibliothèque Municipale MS 18, which are "permeated with Insular influences." (Henry, p. 26) The extent of the cross-pollination of ideas and layouts in this period must have been great.

Work completed to document the genre:

A great deal of work has already been done to clarify the illuminations in psalter manuscripts of this period. As I collated all the published descriptions of these manuscripts, however, the differences among them were highlighted. I have depended most heavily on the *CORPUS* descriptions for those texts it covers, but for some of the other manuscripts,

descriptions must remain tentative. In some cases I have been able to consult other catalogues, but in others the contradictions in the descriptions will require recourse to the microfilm versions or to the manuscripts themselves. Some of the illuminations in Anglo-Saxon psalter manuscripts are described with great frequency, while others—sometimes in the same manuscript—are not well documented at all. Partly because of this difficulty, and partly for reasons of space, I have omitted the summaries of manuscript decoration from the preliminary list of these manuscripts which follows. Some of these manuscripts will need to be consulted, preferably by way of microfiche or microfilm, in order to verify the descriptions already available. Others are already being described for the second volume of the *CORPUS* project. Some of those psalters with Anglo-Saxon glosses will soon be available as the second volume of *Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts in Microfiche Facsimile*, eds. Phillip Pulsiano, A.N. Doane, and Ronald E. Buckalew.

Other work already completed for these manuscripts includes Korhammer's excellent book on the canticles and Salmon's edition of psalter headings. Recently, Patrick P. O'Neill has begun in a series of articles to consider individual manuscripts, notably those with vernacular glosses. Robert Harris and Kathleen Openshaw in well-known doctoral theses each consider a specific psalter manuscript and analyse it, principally from the point of view of the decoration, Harris focusing on the Bury Psalter (Rome, Vatican City, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, MS. Reg. lat. 12), and Openshaw, following Wormald (1962), concentrating on the Tiberius Psalter (British Library, MS Cotton Tiberius C. vi). Perhaps the best model for a proper consideration of each aspect of the manuscript, however, is that provided by the superbly detailed set of essays by a group of scholars, each experts in their field, concerning Cambridge, Trinity College MS R. 17. 1, the Eadwine Psalter (ed. by M. Gibson, T.A. Heslop and R.W. Pfaff). This manuscript is a triple psalter with sets of

glosses in Latin, Anglo-Norman and Old English and decoration of several types. Many features of its production are very complex; this volume strives to reach conclusions about the production and purpose of the codex where they are possible, but leaves open a number of questions as well. This kind of judicious scholarship is necessary, on a smaller scale, for many of the psalter manuscripts of insular England.

Work remaining to be done

In the first place, as I have already pointed out, the list on this handout needs honing and expansion. Elzbieta Temple in her entry on the Bury Psalter (no. 84, p. 100) refers to marginalia added around the turn of the eleventh century by an Anglo-Saxon artist to the Otbert Psalter (Boulogne MS. 20), and other such cases must exist. One area that could be particularly profitable in this regard is the study of ancillary texts, in that miniatures based on psalter illustrations often appear in other manuscripts. The obvious examples of this are the illustrations in *CORPUS* 17 (Durham, Cathedral Library MS B.II.30), a copy of Cassiodorus on the Psalms; *CORPUS* 62 (Milan, Biblioteca Ambrosiana MS C. 301. inf.), containing an epitome of Theodore of Mopsuestia's *Expositio in Psalmos*; and in the post-Conquest copy of Augustine on the psalms in Cambridge, Trinity College MS 5.5.26, which has an opening miniature of David playing a harp and a *Beatus* initial. However, there are less obvious examples. In *CORPUS* 42, a copy of the *Carmina* of Paulinus of Nola, the description of the illumination refers to the influence of Psalm 143. Secondly, Thomas Ohlgren argues that the sculpted cross-slab from the Isle of Man, often taken as an example of Anglo-Viking culture in the British Isles before the Norman Conquest, derives iconographically from the images of Psalms 91.13 and 73.13 (*OEN Subsidia* 17, p. 29). Thirdly, George Henderson argued recently that f. 32v of the Book of Kells, which has a miniature of Christ attended by angels, is influenced by Psalm 73,

and particularly by Cassiodorus' *Commentary* on the motif of the hand-in-bosom (Henderson, p. 157). Finally, Thomas Ohlgren has also suggested ("Grumbling Monk," *OEN*, 1991) that the miniature on ff. 5v-6r of Pembroke 302 derives from Psalm 38 (Vulgate 39). A format for adding this material to the composite list will have to be developed, and some work done to determine which manuscripts have relevant illustrations.

Secondly, many of the Anglo-Saxon psalter manuscripts have been insufficiently studied in their manuscript context. Thus, for instance, the possible close connection between the Regius Psalter, B.L. MS Royal 2 B v, and the commentary on the psalter found in B.L. MS Royal 4 A xiv is noted only in small print in Ker, (#249, p. 320) where he points out the identity of hand in the two manuscripts. Neither of these manuscripts is illuminated, but the Regius Psalter has a good copy of the Latin psalter and a very fine and very influential copy of the vernacular gloss, one which appears to lie behind that appearing in several other Anglo-Saxon psalter manuscripts which are illuminated. The identity of hand here perhaps suggests a common origin, and if these two manuscripts were produced at the same place, it was a place very interested in study of the psalter text. Unfortunately, the evidence is conflicting as to whether that place was Winchester, Worcester, Christ Church at Canterbury, or some as yet unknown major centre. In any case, the existence of two manuscripts which may form part of a complex of codices dedicated to the study of the psalter has implications on a number of levels for our study of both the pictorial and the textual content of psalter manuscripts. More consideration is necessary of these productions as coherent collections involving the compilation of texts and decoration in the context of script, ink, parchment and layout of the text of the page, binding and the other physical features of the manuscript.

Thirdly, what can be tenuous iconographic similarities could become more certain links if a collation of the Latin psalter texts of Anglo-

Saxon England were completed. I suspect that there are unexpected parallels in that material, and that some of the ways in which psalter manuscripts—and by extension other kinds of texts—were borrowed and copied in various insular centres will become more readily apparent.

Finally, we need more comprehensively to consider the wider context of early and late medieval psalters. Can we look to Anglo-Saxon England for some explanation of the explosion of twelfth and thirteenth-century psalters in England, or do the roots for that proliferation of illustrated psalters with detailed miniature cycles lie primarily on the continent? Have we checked the continental parallels to insular psalters enough to be certain of the directions of influence, and of the provenance of the manuscripts? Two of the great advantages of a joint scholarly project are the opportunity to reconsider the clichés of the subject and the opportunity to push the taxonomic boundaries of the material to the limits. We should be sure to grab that brass ring—or better yet, the golden one that the queen holds out to a young man in one of the Harley 603 illustrations recently elucidated by Judith Duffey and Thomas Ohlgren.

Bibliography

Alexander, J.J.G. *Insular Manuscripts—6th to the 9th Century*. A Survey of Manuscripts Illuminated in the British Isles 1 (London, 1978).

Backhouse, Janet, D.H. Turner and Leslie Webster, eds. *The Golden Age of Anglo-Saxon Art* (London, 1984).

Duffey, Judith E. "The Inventive Group of Illustrations in the Harley Psalter." Diss., University of California at Berkeley, 1977.

Gibson, Margaret, T.A. Heslop, and R.W. Pfaff, eds. *The Eadwine Psalter: Text, Image, and Monastic Culture in Twelfth-Century Canterbury* (London and University Park, PA, 1992).

Gneuss, Helmut. "A Preliminary List of Manuscripts Written or Owned in England up to 1100," *Anglo-Saxon England* 9 (1985), 1-60.

Harris, Robert Mark. "The Marginal Drawings of the Bury St. Edmunds Psalter." Diss. Princeton Univ., 1960.

Henderson, George. *From Durrow to Kells: The Insular Gospel-books 650-800* (London, 1987).

Henry, Françoise. "Remarks on the Decoration of Three Irish Psalters," *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* 61C (1960), 23-40.

Kauffman, C.M. *Romanesque Manuscripts 1066-1190*. A Survey of Manuscripts Illuminated in the British Isles 3. (London, 1975).

Ker, N.R. *Catalogue of Manuscripts Containing Anglo-Saxon* (Oxford, 1957).

Korhammer, M. *Die monastichen Cantica im Mittelalter und ihre altenglischen Interlinearversionen: Studien und Textausgabe*. Texte und Untersuchungen zur Englischen Philologie 6 (Munich, 1976).

Ohlgren, Thomas H. *Anglo-Saxon Art: Texts and Contexts*. Old English Newsletter *Subsidia* 17. (SUNY at Binghamton, 1991).

-----, *Anglo-Saxon Textual Illustration* (Kalamazoo, MI, 1992).

-----, "The Grumbling Monk in the Hereford Gospels," *Old English Newsletter* 24/3 (1991), 22-24.

-----, *Insular and Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts: An Iconographic Catalogue* (New York and London, 1986).

----- and Mildred O. Budny. *Corpus of Insular, Anglo-Saxon, and Early Anglo-*

Norman Manuscript Art (West Lafayette, IN, 1994).

O'Neill, Patrick P. "Latin learning at Winchester in the early eleventh century: the evidence of the Lambeth Psalter," *Anglo-Saxon England* 20 (1991), 143-66.

Openshaw, Kathleen M. "Images, Texts and Contexts: The Iconography of the Tiberius Psalter, London, British Library, MS Cotton Tiberius C. VI." Diss. University of Toronto, 1990.

Salmon, P, ed. *Les "Tituli Psalmorum" des manuscrits latins*. Collectanea Biblica Latina 12 (Vatican City, 1959).

Temple, Elzbieta. *Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts 900-1066*. A Survey of Manuscripts Illuminated in the British Isles 2. (London, 1976).

Wormald, Francis. *English Drawings of the Tenth and Eleventh Centuries* (London, 1952).

-----, "An English Eleventh-Century Psalter with Pictures: British Museum Cotton MS Tiberius C.VI," *Walpole Society* 38 (1962), 1-13; rpt. in *Francis Wormald: Collected Writings I: Studies in Medieval Art from the Sixth to the Twelfth Centuries*. Eds. J.J.G. Alexander, T.J. Brown, Joan Gibbs (London, 1984), 123-37.

Preliminary Composite List Insular Psalters of the Anglo-Saxon Period

1. Basel, Universitätsbibliothek N.1.2. fol. i
2. Berlin, Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, MS Hamilton 553 [Salaberga Psalter]
3. Cambridge University Library Ff. I. 23 ff. 5-250v [Cambridge Psalter, Winchcombe Psalter]
4. Cambridge University Library Ff. 5.27 f. i
5. Cambridge, Corpus Christi College 272 [Psalter of Count Achadeus]
6. Cambridge, Corpus Christi College 391 [formerly Portiforium Oswaldi, now Portiforium Wulstani, Portiforium of St. Wulfstan]
7. Cambridge, Corpus Christi College 411 [Archbishop N's and Thomas Becket's Psalter]
8. Cambridge, Magdalene College Pepys 2981 (3);
9. Cambridge, Pembroke College 312 C. nos. 1 & 2; Haarlem, Stadsbibliotheek, 168 B. 4
10. Cambridge, St. John's College MS 59 (C. 9) [Southampton Psalter]
11. Cambridge, St. John's College 82 (D.7)
12. Dublin, Royal Irish Academy MS s.n. [Cathach of St. Columba]
13. Dublin, Trinity College MS 50 (A.4.20) [Ricemarch Psalter]
14. Dublin, Trinity College MS H.3.18
15. Durham, Cathedral Muniments Misc. Charter 5670
16. Florence, Bibliotheca Medicea Laurenziana, Amiatino 1 [Codex Amiatinus]
17. London, British Library Additional 37517 [Bosworth Psalter]
18. London, British Library Arundel 60 [Arundel Psalter]
19. London, British Library Arundel 155, fols. 1-135 and 171-91; [The Eadui Psalter]
20. London, British Library B.L. MS Cotton Galba A. xviii; Oxford, Bodleian Library MS Rawlinson B. 484, f. 85 [Athelstan Psalter]
21. London, British Library MS Cotton Tiberius C. vi [Tiberius Psalter]
22. London, British Library MS Cotton Vespasian A. i [Vespasian Psalter]

23. London, British Library MS Cotton Vespasian D. vi
24. London, British Library MS Cotton Vitellius E. xviii [Vitellius Psalter]
25. London, British Library MS Cotton Vitellius F. xi
26. London, British Library MS Harley 603 [Harley Psalter]
27. London, British Library MS Harley 863 [Leofric Collectar?]
28. London, British Library MS Harley 2904 [Ramsey Psalter]
29. London, British Library MS Royal 1 E vii
30. London, British Library MS Royal 2 B v [Regius Psalter]
31. London, British Library MS Stowe 2 [Stowe or Spelman Psalter]
32. London, Lambeth Palace Library 427 ff. 1-202 [Lambeth Psalter]
33. New York, Pierpont Morgan Library M. 776 [Blickling or Lothian Psalter; now occasionally known as Morgan Psalter]
34. Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Douce 296 (S.C. 21870) [Crowland Psalter]
35. Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Junius 27 (S.C. 5139) [Junius Psalter, earlier called Codex Vossianus]
36. Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Laud lat. 81 (768)
37. Paris, Bibliothèque nationale MS lat. 8824 [Paris Psalter]
38. Rome, Vatican City, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, MS. Reg. lat. 12 [Bury St. Edmunds Psalter]
39. Rouen, Bibliothèque municipale 231 (A. 44)
40. Rouen, Bibliothèque municipale 24 (A. 41) [Double Psalter of St. Ouen]
41. Salisbury, Cathedral Library MS 150 [Salisbury Psalter]
42. Salisbury, Cathedral Library MS 180
43. Stuttgart, Württembergische Landesbibliothek Cod. Bibl. 2 (o). 12
44. Utrecht, Universiteitsbibliotheek 32 (Script. eccl. 484) ff. 1-91 [Utrecht Psalter]
45. Warsaw, Biblioteka Narodowa [formerly Leningrad, Public Library O. v. I. 45]

46. Worcester, Cathedral Library F. 173

Possible additions:

- i. St. Gall, Stiftsbibliothek Cod. 1395 pp. 426-7, fragment.
- ii. Denmark (Copenhagen Library), fragment.
- iii. Psalter, formerly of Bruges, property of Gunhilda daughter of Cnut, died 1043. See Ker #403, p. 469.

Other Psalter Manuscripts with Insular or Anglo-Saxon features:

- A. Amiens, Bibliothèque Municipale MS 18
- B. Boulogne, Bibliothèque Municipale MS 20 [Otbert Psalter]
- C. Cambridge, Trinity College R.17.1 (987) [Eadwine or Canterbury Psalter]
- D. London, British Library MS Additional 36929 [Psalter of Cormac]
- E. Paris, Bibliothèque nationale MS lat. 8846 [Paris Psalter]

Ancillary Texts:

- A. Cambridge, Pembroke College 91 *Breviarium in Psalmos*
- B. Cambridge, St. John's College Aa. 5.1. f. 67 Cassiodorus, *In Psalmos* (fragment)
- C. Cambridge, Trinity College B. 5. 26 (172) Augustinus, *In Psalmos* (I-L)
- D. Cambridge, Trinity College B. 5. 28 (174) Augustinus, *In Psalmos* (CI-CL)
- E. Durham, Cathedral Library B. II. 13 Augustinus, *In Psalmos* (LI-C)
- F. Durham, Cathedral Library B. II. 14 Augustinus, *In Psalmos* (CI-CL)
- G. Durham, Cathedral Library B. II. 30 Cassiodorus, *In Psalmos*
- H. London, British Library Royal 2 E xiv Pseudo-Hieronymus, *In Psalmos*
- I. London, British Library Royal 4 A xiv ff. 3-106 Pseudo-Hieronymus, *In Psalmos*
- J. Milan, Biblioteca Ambrosiana C. 301. inf. Ps. Theodore of Mopsuestia, Commentary on the Psalms
- K. Oxford, Bodleian Library e Mus. 7 (3568) Augustinus, *In Psalmos* (CI-CL)
- L. Oxford, Bodleian Library e Mus. 8 (3569) Augustinus, *In Psalmos* (L-C)

- M. Oxford, Bodleian Library MS Rawlinson B. 512
- N. Oxford, Trinity College 54 Augustinus, *In Psalmos* (L-LXXII)
- O. Salisbury, Cathedral Library 58 Augustinus, *In Psalmos* (LI-C)
- P. Salisbury, Cathedral Library 59 Cassiodorus, *In Psalmos* (LII-CI)
- Q. Salisbury, Cathedral Library 160 Commentary on the Psalms
- R. Düsseldorf, Staatsarchiv Fragment s.n. Cassiodorus, *In Psalmos*
- S. Rome, Vatican City, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana Pal. lat. 68 ff. 1-46 *Glossa in Psalmos*

CORPUS

Corpus of Insular, Anglo-Saxon, and Early Anglo-Norman Manuscript Art Hypertext Version (Release 1.0)

Thomas H. Ohlgren
Professor of English and
Medieval Studies
Purdue University

Mildred O. Budny, Director
Research Group on Manuscript Evidence
Cambridge UK
Princeton NJ

With contributions by Carl T. Berkhout, Herbert R. Broderick, Mildred O. Budny, John J. Contreni, Marilyn Deegan, Robert Deshman, Judith Duffey, John B. Friedman, Richard Gameson, Helmut Gneuss, Robert M. Harris, John Higgitt, Louis Jordan, Simon Keynes, Lister Matheson, Thomas H. Ohlgren, Kathleen Openshaw, Andrew Prescott, Jane Rosenthal, Elizabeth Teviotdale, M. J. Toswell, William M. Voelkle, Gernot Wieland, Charles Wright. Special technical assistance provided by William I. Bormann.

ScholarWare™ is pleased to announce the availability on data diskette of a powerful new research tool for scholars, teachers, and librarians interested in early English illuminated manuscripts. CORPUS is an electronic guide to the textual and iconographic contents of 232 Insular, Anglo-Saxon, and early Anglo-Norman illuminated and decorated manuscripts, produced or owned in the British Isles, circa A.D. 625 to circa 1100.

Based on material published in Thomas H. Ohlgren's reference work, *Insular and Anglo-Saxon Illuminated Manuscripts: An Iconographic Catalogue* (New York and London: Garland Publishing, 1986), the manuscript descriptions have been thoroughly revised and expanded with the help of the scholars listed above. Each of the 232 catalogue entries contains the pertinent codicology (city, library, shelfmark, title, author, date, and place of origin) and folio-by-folio descriptions of the iconography (persons, scenes, themes) and major decoration, such as carpet pages, canon tables, and initial pages.

With CORPUS the researcher will gain easy access not only to the most notable manuscripts of the period, among them the *Lindisfarne Gospels*, the *Book of Kells*, the *Benedictional of Ethelwold*, the *Harley Psalter*, *Ælfric's Hexateuch*, and the *Junius Manuscript*, but also to all-known Insular, Anglo-Saxon, and early Anglo-Norman manuscripts containing illumination and decoration. In addition, scholars will be able to range freely among thousands of figural subjects, from familiar Biblical *personae*, *tableaux*, and *topoi* to unusual iconographic innovation, in order to facilitate their teaching and research. The diskette promises to be a portable Index of Christian Art for early English illustration.

CORPUS also contains features not possible in a printed catalogue: rapid search and retrieval of information; hypertext linking of related terms and concepts; pop-up notes identifying the authors, texts, historical personages, types of manuscripts, art historical terms, and iconographic themes; on-line bibliographic citations to published photographic sources and relevant scholarship; and on-line Biblical citations in Latin and English.

It is important to note that CORPUS does not contain the images themselves, although the future integration of textual descriptions with the photographic images on CD-ROM is one of our major goals.

Also Available!

ASTI: an on-line guide to the iconographic subjects inventoried, described and indexed in Thomas 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.

ASTI supports the display of Old English characters on your screen.

To order, send a check for \$49.95 to ScholarWare. Please specify disk format.

System Requirements

- IBM PC or compatible computer (386/SX or higher recommended)
- At least 512 kilobytes RAM
- DOS 3.0 or higher
- Mouse recommended
- Hard disk drive recommended

Licensing Options

- Individual License: may be installed on one computer
- Institutional License: may be installed on any computer at purchasing institution

ScholarWare
136 Sumac Drive
West Lafayette, IN 47906-2157

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Send _____ CORPUS individual licenses at \$79.95/license _____ **Disk Format**

Send a CORPUS site license at \$199.95/site license _____ 3½ HD ☐

Send me _____ ASTI license(s) at \$49.95/license _____ 5¼ HD ☐

Subtotal _____

Indiana Residents add 5% Sales Tax _____

Total _____

APPENDIX B
ISAS 1993: Anglo-Saxon Studies in Eastern Europe
ed. Terry Hoad

At the Sixth Meeting of ISAS, held at Wadham College, Oxford, in August 1993, a special session was organized at which speakers from different parts of Eastern and Central Europe spoke on the history and present state of Anglo-Saxon studies in their home countries. Here follow the texts of four of the five papers read at the conference. The papers are essentially as prepared for the conference, with only minor editing and with minimal updating to take account of the fact that—through no fault of the contributors—publication of the papers has been delayed longer than might have been hoped.

The papers read at the conference gave ample evidence of the continuing interest which Anglo-Saxon studies hold in academic circles in Eastern and Central Europe. Despite the limitations, until very recent times, of contacts between scholars from those countries and their Western colleagues, and despite the difficulties in obtaining access to Western publications, the study of the language, literature, and culture of the Anglo-Saxons has been seen as a highly desirable part of the training of English specialists. And in what may even be seen as a positive by-product of the isolation of East from West, some of the lines of enquiry have been productively different from those which have held sway in Western Europe and North America.

The enthusiastic response of the audience at the conference will, it is to be hoped, lead to the development of lasting links between Western Anglo-Saxonists and their new-found colleagues in the countries of Eastern and Central Europe. To that end, the addresses of the four contributors whose papers are printed here are included at the end of their contributions. ISAS generously provided each of the participants with a sum of money as a first tangible step in facilitating collaboration through the wider dissemination of scholarly works. And a procedure is now in place for offering free membership of ISAS, for a limited period, to scholars from Eastern and Central Europe.

If any members have suggestions as to further ways of developing contacts, or would like to have any further information, I would be delighted to hear from them:

Terry Hoad
St. Peter's College
Oxford OX1 2DL England
PHONE: +44 1865 278888
FAX: +44 1865 278855
e-mail: terry.hoad@spc.ox.ac.uk

Anglo-Saxon Studies in Romania

Florica Băncilă
University of Bucharest

In Romania, Anglo-Saxon studies are not a domain of teaching and research in their own right. At the present moment they are a component of the much wider area of English Studies.

Given the geographical position of Romania on the lower Danube, as well as its gravitation in the 19th century into the cultural sphere of France, cultural contacts with England are of comparatively recent date. In an initial stage, translations from English literature (especially Romantic literature) were done via French or German, pointing to the fact that English was known to only an insignificant number of the Romanian intelligentsia. It is under these specific circumstances that the international expansion of English culture reached Romania.

English Studies in the Romanian Universities

There are four major universities in Romania: the University of Bucharest (founded in 1864), the University "A.I. Cuza" of Iași (1860), the University "Babeș-Bolyai" in Cluj (1918), and the University of Timișoara (1962). All these universities have chairs or departments of English, which came into being after World War I. The English department in Cluj, founded in 1919, is the oldest. It was followed by Iași (1925), Bucharest (1936), and Timișoara (1964).

It is important to know that the Romanian system of education, designed on the French model at all its levels, underwent marked changes both in content and organization as a result of the Soviet-inspired Reform of Education started in 1948.

An essential characteristic of the current educational system in Romania is its high degree of centralization. With only minor differences, the subjects of study taught in each Faculty follow the same curricula approved by the Ministry of Education.

The basic aims of the universities, and implicitly of the Foreign Language departments, are to train teachers, as well as researchers. It is, therefore, natural that one of the important priorities in the educational policy of the English departments should be to increase the students' levels of proficiency in English.

Teaching in the departments of foreign languages and literatures consists of the following types of activities:

- a) compulsory survey courses, supplemented by seminars in which the students debate the topics presented in the lectures;
- b) optional courses, whose topics are more specialized, usually reflecting the research domain of the lecturer;
- c) practical classes exclusively devoted to improving the students' command of the language they study.

The curriculum of the English departments includes the following subjects of study:

- 1) English language courses and seminars covering the descriptive and explanatory aspects of the major components of the language: phonetics and phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics;
- 2) courses and seminars in English literature, treated chronologically;
- 3) comparative literature, taught to third-year students;
- 4) comparative grammar of the Germanic languages, a course designed for fourth-year students;
- 5) optional courses, beginning with the third year of study;
- 6) practical English seminars;
- 7) seminars in Old English and Middle English texts, taught to first and second-year students.

The Place of Anglo-Saxon Studies in the Curricula of the English Departments

The study of Early English Literature and of the History of the English Language was introduced after the Reform of Education of 1948, and lectures started several years later, when members of the teaching staff were prepared to teach the newly introduced subjects.

From the format of the curricula in the area of foreign language teaching, it is important to note that Anglo-Saxon language and culture do not appear as items *per se* on the list of subjects of study. As a result, this domain of study was fragmented and dispersed among the other subjects of the curriculum. Also, the highly specialized knowledge involved in teaching the early history, religion, art, language and literature of the Anglo-Saxons is understandably allotted a very limited amount of time.

Thus, the survey course on English literature allots one or two lectures and seminars to the teaching of Old English literature, focusing mainly on a presentation of *Beowulf* (possibly also *Widsith*, *Deor*, and the *Elegies*). At the English department of Bucharest University, elements of Anglo-Saxon culture and civilization (including aspects of history, art, religion, administration, and literature) are briefly presented to first-year students as a chapter of the series of lectures on English Civilization. One seminar of this course annually is devoted to the personality and cultural activity of King Alfred.

The course and seminar in Comparative Literature taught to third-year students looks at *Beowulf* within the broader context of Northern saga and heroic epic.

The seminars to the courses mentioned above focus on the study and analysis of literary fragments in modern English renderings of the original.

Teaching Old English grammar based on exercises and texts is the concern of the practical classes in Old English attended by first- or second-year students. The main goal of these classes is to help the student to become familiar with the orthography and with the grammatical and lexical structures of original Old English texts. The main areas of Old English morphophonemics and accidence are introduced at an elementary level, and are applied in exercises and text analysis. In these classes students also have the opportunity of (and greatly enjoy) listening to fragments of Old English poetry recorded on tape, as well as viewing video presentations connected with the Anglo-Saxon period provided by the British Council Library in Bucharest.

Between one third and one half of the survey course on the History of the English Language taught at present to fourth-year students presents a systematic description of the basic elements of Old English phonology and morphology, preceded by a lecture on the historical background of the period. The presentation includes only the military, cultural, and religious events that are relevant to the evolution of the Old English dialects and the

development of the literary koine. The seminar work focuses on the linguistic and rhetorical study of Old English prose and verse fragments.

The course in the Comparative Grammar of the Germanic Languages, also taught to fourth-year students, makes use of the information acquired by the students in their History of English course. The specific phonological and morphological characteristics of the Old English dialects are viewed in the broader context of the comparative description of the grammar of the Old Germanic languages. In this way the students develop an awareness of the similarities and differences within the group of Old Germanic languages.

As already mentioned, a more flexible and specialized way of dealing with various topics of study is represented by optional courses. The field of study of these courses is extremely varied; in effect, the choice of topics reflects the area of specialization and research of the teaching staff. On the other hand, enrolment in these courses is also naturally influenced by the topics selected by the students for their diploma papers (BA degree).

Over the years small groups of senior students of the English department in Bucharest, for instance, have attended an optional course on Elements of Anglo-Saxon Language and Culture, as reflected in the literature of the period, as well as an optional course on Aspects of English Historical Syntax focusing particularly on word-order phenomena. Another optional course and seminar has discussed Old North Germanic Versification, making special reference to the alliterative patterns of Old English verse.

Teaching Materials

The teaching materials used by the students are basically the notes they take while attending the lectures and seminars. In addition they are referred to the printed courses of lectures and anthologies of texts available in multiple copies at the Department Libraries. These handbooks present the information in accordance with the structure and sequence of the lectures delivered in class.

For the sake of illustration we give below (see the Appendix to this article, p. B-5) a selection of materials produced by Romanian authors. Each of the titles given contains relevant chapters or information on Anglo-Saxon language, culture, and literature.

The conclusion to be drawn at this point is that the study of the Anglo-Saxon period is not treated in a unified and systematic way in the teaching programs of the English Departments in our universities. The main reason for this is the special status of Anglo-Saxon studies as a highly specialized domain, requiring some knowledge of the difficulties and intricacies of an unfamiliar, dead language. Moreover, the literature and civilization of the period are of minor interest to the foreign language student, who is expected to cover and understand the evolution of six centuries of great literature, whose links with the Anglo-Saxon period are not easy to trace.

The negative effect of the lack of focus in the presentation of Anglo-Saxon England to the students is that during the years they spend at the University they may not become fully aware of the utility of including elements of Old English language and literature in their programs of study. Given the existing circumstances, however, rather than ignore this area altogether it is decidedly a better option to include parts of it in the subjects specified in the curriculum, and thus give the students a complete outline of the history of English culture and literature, with information going back to the earliest sources.

The only solution to the dilemma at the present moment would be to offer to interested senior or graduate students a regular optional course on Anglo-Saxon culture and literature, supplemented with text analysis in the original.

Research in the area of Anglo-Saxon studies in such countries as Romania is faced with a number of inherent difficulties. Thus, for instance, we have already mentioned the marginal status of the domain, as compared to the mainstream of research done in English literature and language, which favors topics starting with the 14th century in the field of literature, as well as topics exploring various areas of contemporary English grammar viewed in a comparative perspective.

Another difficulty to be considered is the paucity and, at the present moment, the outdatedness of the reference material available in our libraries.

The small number of scholars specializing in the field, and the almost total lack of academic contacts with British universities and libraries for about four decades also explain the state of Anglo-Saxon research in Romania.

Still, over the years, both teachers and students with an interest in the field of Old English grammar and literature have undertaken research in various linguistic and literary topics. Some of the students in the English departments have opted for topics in English historical grammar and lexicology for their diploma papers, although their research is hardly every focused exclusively on the Anglo-Saxon period.

Members of the teaching staff have also done research under the same difficult conditions. Their work consists mainly of papers read at various symposia and conferences, as well as studies and articles published in the specialized journals issued in Romania. To illustrate the range of topics of research in the field we mention:

E. Iarovici, "Conversiunea în engleza veche" ["Conversion in Old English"]. *Revista de filologie romanică și germanică* 6 (1962), 139–52.

M. Quittner, "Despre unele lexeme mixte anglo-scandinave în vocabularul limbii engleze" ["On Some Mixed Anglo-Scandinavian Lexemes in English"]. *Studia Universitatis Babeș-Bolyai, Series Philologia* 2 (1968), 101–08.

F. Băncilă has published a series of papers on early English historical syntax:

"Remarks on Syntactic and Semantic Constraints on Subject Formation in English Impersonal Constructions (Diachronic Approach)." *Analele Universității București, Limbi și Literaturi Străine*, 28 (1979), 133–40.

"Remarks on the Semantic Representation of Early English Impersonal Verbs." *Analele Universității București, Limbi și Literaturi Străine*, 35 (1986), 77–81.

"Personal Pronouns Between Pragmatics and Syntax." *Analele Universității București, Limbi și Literaturi Străine*, 41 (1992), 14–20.

She has also studied the structure and evolution of impersonal constructions in early English and wrote a doctoral thesis in 1986 entitled "The Historical Evolution of the Impersonal Sentence Structure in English."

M. Săulescu published an interesting and stimulating paper on "The Treasure Motif in *Beowulf*." *Analele Universității București, Limbi și Literaturi Străine* 36 (1988).

At the University of Bucharest **Gabriela Alboiu** is working on her doctorate on word order and language type, with special reference to verb-second languages. Her dissertation will contain a chapter on Old English word-order patterns described from a British perspective.

Also, at the Institute of Linguistics of the Academy of Romania a new project is under way. **Andrei Avram Jr.** is working on an anthology of Germanic texts. The aim of the project is to offer specialists in the domain of Germanic studies illustrations of the historical evolution of the grammar of each Germanic language from the earliest attestations down to modern times. The selection of texts, as well as the notes and comments of the author, will highlight aspects of language development peculiar to the languages in question. The anthology is planned to include a sizeable chapter on the historical evolution of English.

Resources

The question of resources is decidedly the major difficulty in the development of teaching and research in the domain of Anglo-Saxon Studies in Romania. Given the highly specialized nature of the domain of research, as well as the limited financial resources, the university libraries possess only a small number of the basic reference materials, acquired almost exclusively before 1980. Owing to the collapse of Romanian economy, after 1980 no new book orders were made, and only a few of the donations coming after 1990 include specialized materials referring to the Anglo-Saxon period. It should be specially mentioned that our libraries are particularly deficient in reliable editions of texts in the original. It is, therefore, small wonder that so little research has been done in the field.

The Presence of Anglo-Saxon Culture and Civilization in the Context of Romanian Culture

Elements of Anglo-Saxon history, culture and civilization have been made accessible to the general public in Romania mainly by means of translations. Special mention should be made in this connection of the outstanding translation of *Beowulf* into Romanian, done by the late professors Leon Levițchi and Dan Duțescu, and published in 1969.¹

Anglo-Saxon history is represented by the relevant chapters in the Romanian translations of André Maurois' *Histoire d'Angleterre* and G. M. Trevelyan's *Illustrated History of England*.²

In the domain of art, two small books by Virginia Cartianu (and Viorica Dene), published in 1976 and

¹*Beowulf. Tălmăcire și prefață de Dan Duțescu și Leon Levițchi; Note de Virgiliu Ștefănescu-Drăgănești* ["Beowulf. Translation and preface by Dan Duțescu and Leon Levițchi; Notes by Virgiliu Ștefănescu-Drăgănești"] Bucharest: Editura pentru Literatură Universală, 1969.

²A. Maurois, *Istoria Angliei*. 2 vols, Bucharest: Editura politică, 1970.
G. M. Trevelyan, *Istoria ilustrată a Angliei*. Bucharest: Editura științifică, 1975.

1980, describe and illustrate in colour reproductions the development of manuscript illumination in early England.³

Finally, elements of early English culture and civilization are included, with drawing and illustrations, in Ovidiu Drîmba's monumental work *Istoria culturii și civilizației* ["History of Culture and Civilization"], vols. 2 and 3 (Bucharest: Editura științifică și enciclopedică, 1987-90).

To conclude the present report: a word on the prospects of Anglo-Saxon Studies in Romania. It is not easy to anticipate the development of this area of study and research, given the variety of factors involved in the design of teaching and research programs for the future. One point is clear, however. The reopening of Romanian culture to the Western world, the unhindered contacts between scholars, the free circulation of information and of the results of research in all fields, all these will facilitate and stimulate the development and diversification of many areas of research.

It is our hope that Anglo-Saxon Studies will become part of this general trend. In fact, an encouraging beginning has already been made at the University of Oxford, where one-year Soros/Foreign and Commonwealth Office Scholarships have been held by a number of young researchers from Romania. Some of them have developed a marked interest in Old English language and literature, and intend to specialize in the field. Under favourable circumstances, these young scholars will be in a position to contribute in a more substantial way to the development of Anglo-Saxon Studies in Romania. Also, they will be able to give more detailed and recent information to the general public in Romania about the extraordinary world and achievements of the Anglo-Saxons.⁴

Appendix

Teaching Materials Used in Romanian Universities

1. Iarovici, E. *A History of the English Language*. Bucharest: Editura didactică și pedagogică, 1970.
2. Schmidt, G. *Istoria limbii engleze* ["History of the English Language"]. Timișoara: University Copy Center, 1978 (2nd edition, 1981).
3. Poruciu A. *A Concise History of the English Language*. Iași: University Copy Center, 1987 (2nd enlarged edition, Chicago: Kinko Copy Center, 1992).
4. Ștefănescu-Drăgănești, V. *Introduction to the Comparative Grammar of the Germanic Languages*. Bucharest: University Copy Center, 1978.
5. Schmidt, G., *Grammatica comparată a limbilor germanice* ["Comparative Grammar of the Germanic Languages"]. Timișoara: University Copy Center, 1977.
6. Levițchi, L., *Istoria literaturii engleze de la începuturi până la 1648* ["History of English Literature from the Beginnings to 1648"]. Bucharest: University Copy Center, 1977.
7. Dorobăț, D., and S. Pârnu, *English Literature: I Old English Literature; II Middle English Literature*. Iași: Editura Fundației "Chemarea," 1993.
8. Deac, L., L. Lupaș, and I. Pană, *Antologie de civilizație engleză I* ["History of English Civilization I"]. Bucharest: University Copy Center, 1976.
9. Deac, L., and A. Nicolescu, *British Life and Civilization*. Bucharest: Editura didactică și pedagogică, 1984.
10. Băncilă, F., *Old and Middle English Texts: An Anthology*. Bucharest: University Copy Center, 1979.
11. Todoran, M., P. Brînzeu, and N. Harsanyi, *An Anthology of English Literature*. Timișoara: University Copy Center, 1978.

Contributor's address: Dr. Florica Băncilă
Facultatea de limbi străine
Catedra de limba engleză
Str. Pitar Moș 7-13, Sector 1
București
Romania

³V. Cartianu, *Miniatura irlandeză* ["Irish Manuscript Illumination"]. Bucharest: Editura Meridiane, 1976.
V. Cartianu and V. Dene, *Miniatura medievală în Anglia* ["Medieval Manuscript Illumination in England"]. Bucharest: Editura Meridiane, 1980.

⁴Grateful acknowledgement is made of a grant from the British Council office in Bucharest, which made my attendance at the Oxford conference possible.

Vilém Mathesius (1882–1945), the “Ærfæder” of Czech Anglo-Saxon Studies

Jan Čermák
Charles University, Prague

When I brought up the subject of this paper in a recent conversation with Josef Vachek, Professor of English Philology and the lone survivor of the founding nucleus of the Prague Linguistic Circle, he produced a wistful smile and observed tersely: “You’ll be finished soon, my boy.”

Whichever meaning was more prominent in the mind of the *āna æfter eallum*, a quick look back over the past decades will reveal that he was right in at least one of them: that the obvious trap such a topic sets—the danger of putting up a cumbersome catalogue of names and dates, that is—will indeed snap shut almost empty for the Czech lands.

It is true that the scattering of articles, reports and students’ mimeographed texts intended primarily to keep Czech interest in Old English literature and language at least flickering includes some valuable pieces. There is a study of the vocabulary of Anglo-Saxon prose by Otakar Vočadlo,¹ once a Professor of English Literature at Charles University and a man of English family connections; or the brilliant note on the *dēathbēam* in the Old English *Genesis* by Otokar Fischer, the Charles Professor of Romance Languages,² to name but two.

If, however, modern Czech interest in matters Anglo-Saxon seeks a synthetic and inspiring predecessor, it is necessary to return to the greatest figure that English Studies in the Czech lands have had, Vilém Mathesius, and the first volume of his unfinished series *Dějiny literatury anglické v hlavních jejích proudech a představitelích. Část I: Doba anglosaská* [“A History of English Literature as Reflected in its Main Streams and Key Figures. Part 1: The Anglo-Saxon Period”]. I shall try to demonstrate briefly why this is so.

The book, published in 1910, remains one of the two monographs on an Anglo-Saxon topic ever produced in my country.³ It appeared one year before Mathesius’ legendary lecture “O potenciálnosti jevů jazykových,”⁴ two years before his appointment as the first Czech Professor (Extraordinary) of English Language and Literature, and sixteen years before he founded the Prague Linguistic Circle.

There are several aspects in which Mathesius’ *History* both inspires and encourages his countrymen who happen to be modern, and belated, newcomers to the field. The same aspects anticipate, and complement, the more famous and better known phases of Mathesius’ scholarly career:

- (1) First of all, the perspectives his book opened to the Czech reader were very *new* (one would feel tempted to use a different tense here). Moreover, it appears that there had been only two books of Slavonic provenance Mathesius could refer to: one by V. E. Mourek,⁵ a teacher of Mathesius to whom the book was dedicated, and one by the Polish scholar Roman Dyboski.⁶

¹“Anglo-Saxon Terminology,” *Přspěvky k dějinám češtiny a literatury anglické*, 4 (1933), 61–85.

²“Dēathbēam,” *Sborník Filologický*, 1 (1910), 1–6.

³The other is Bohumil Trnka’s early *Syntaktická charakteristika češtiny anglosaských památek básnických* [“A Syntactical Analysis of the Language of Anglo-Saxon Poetry”] (Prague: FFUK, 1925). It was conceived as a counterpart to Wülfing’s *Die Syntax in den Werken Alfreds des Grossen* 2 vols. (Bonn: Hanstein, 1894, 1901) and intended as a preparatory work for Trnka’s project of a comparative syntax of modern Germanic languages. However, this project never materialized. Trnka’s early diachronic inclinations bore fruit only one more time: five years later, when he published the book *On the Syntax of the English Verb from Caxton to Dryden*, *Travaux du Cercle Linguistique de Prague* 3 (Prague: Jedna Českých Moderních Filologů, 1930).

⁴For the English translation, see “On the Potentiality of the Phenomena of Language,” in J. Vachek (ed. and tr.), *A Prague School Reader in Linguistics* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1964), 1–32.

⁵*Přehled literatury anglické* [“A Survey of English Literature”] (Prague: Otto, 1890).

⁶*Literatura i język średowiecznej Anglii* [“The Literature and Language of Medieval England”] (Cracow: Gebethner, 1910).

- (2) Crucial for the *method* of Mathesius' book is his humble devotion in the face of the subject's remoteness and complexity and, at the same time, his sober awareness of the limits within which any modern effort seeking to uncover such complexity is inevitably confined. For him, mere probability does not turn conjectures into facts. Also, he is firmly convinced that writers take precedence over philologists.
- (3) Mathesius posits the necessity of a multidisciplinary approach to the literature of the Anglo-Saxons. It must be treated "amidst facts and events."⁷
- (4) His wide and balanced knowledge of the subject is borne by immediate experience of Old English texts. Though thoroughly steeped in the Anglo-Saxon scholarship of the day,⁸ the book provides plentiful evidence that Mathesius dealt with the original versions of Old English texts and that his dependence on translations and paraphrases was minimal.
- (5) Old English literature as a product of the Anglo-Saxon mind and Mathesius' imaginative and zestful way of writing come together in perfect harmony, striking a dramatic, lifelike vision. A vision that rests on three pillars: insight, style, and language.
In this respect, Mathesius is a master of what he himself defined as interpretive criticism:

First and foremost, the critic makes every effort to enter into the spirit of the object he seeks to evaluate. . . . he takes pains to immerse his mind and heart in it so as to express and judge, in his own way, its most hidden secrets, so as to penetrate the very root of its essence and expound it in a clearer and more consistent way than a casual observer is able to.⁹

Mathesius' style moves on in sharp-edged paragraphs and pointed chapters, itself clear and expository (there is perhaps no need to stress that a predilection for clarity, unity, and order pervades the whole of Mathesius' work). And yet no matter how calm the style, the language never ceases to be forceful and stirring. The three things—the insight of a fine linguist and sensitive reader, his style, and his language—clash, as it were, in perfect union, lending a dramatic air to the vision conveyed. And evidence is plentiful. Thus, Cynewulf's poems

offer enough to reveal both the depths and the shallows of his creativity, the paragraphs relating the anguish and the joy of his religious feeling show much of his character and the experience of his heart;

before his dragon fight, Beowulf does not feel

the passionate determination of a doomed barbaric warrior, his is a quiet sorrow of a gentle heart and an experienced mind over the anticipated outcome of a difficult duty;

and Byrhtnoth of Maldon is

a hero tragic in his magnanimity.¹⁰

⁷"prostřed poměrů a dějů."

⁸Henry Sweet and Otto Jespersen were held in high esteem by this synchronic linguist. Of literary scholars, Richard P. Wülker (*Grundriss zur Geschichte der angelsächsischen Literatur*) and Alois Brandl (*Geschichte der altenglischen Literatur*), sometime a professor of the Prague German University, seem to have exerted the most considerable influence on Mathesius.

⁹"Kritik usiluje na prvním místě vymyslet se a vcítit se v to, co chce posuzovat...kritik se [v předmět posuzování] usilovně noří, aby vycítil a pak po svém vyjádřil a zhodnotil jeho nejskrytější tajemství, aby zpytavým pohledem pronikl do samých základů jeho podstaty a vyložil ji jasněji a soustavněji, než dovede náhodný všední pozorovatel..."; quoted in J. Vachek, *Vilém Mathesius: Jazyk, kultura, slovesnost* ["Vilém Mathesius: Language, Culture, Language"] (Prague: Odeon, 1982), p. 207.

¹⁰"poskytují dosti látky k seznání hlubin i mělcin tvůrčí jeho síly umělecké a odstavce, v nichž vypráví o trýzních a radostech svého náboženského citění, mnoho nám odhalují z jeho povahy a ze zkušenosti jeho srdce" (p.107); "vášnivou odhodlanost barbarského bojovníka jdoucího na smrt, je to tichý stesk jemného srdce a zkušené hlavy nad tušeným výsledkem těžké povinnosti"(p.36); "rek tragicky velkomyslný" (p.160).

My last example comes from Mathesius' commentary on Alfred's Preface to the *Hierdebāc*, which opens with a fine syntactic observation:

After a friendly greeting, in which an unfinished battle between the impersonal tone of charters and the directness of the epistolary form is reflected in an anacoluthon, Alfred proceeds to his topic.¹¹

- (6) Last but not least, Vilém Mathesius' early but powerful vision of his subject, forged by commitment and devotion, clear style and forceful language, reflects the charisma and ethos of its maker.

My country was remotely known to medieval and Renaissance Englishmen for various, and mostly unsubstantiated, oddities: to William of Malmesbury and John of Trevisa for its strange beasts, to Gower for its luxurious and exotic costumes, to Shakespeare and Greene for its maritime deserts. It may be that I have come here to answer the question: "What has it contributed to Anglo-Saxon studies?" with a response no less bizarre: "nothing much." Let me therefore, in conclusion, discuss some of the potential reasons for that.

The systematic interest in English Studies at large starts only with Mathesius. They do not become fully integrated into Czech university programs until after World War II.

Mathesius' extraordinary capacity to organize both scholarly and cultural life around him was soon (1922) gravely restrained by eye and spinal diseases which rendered him almost blind and immobile. The same problems account for the shift of his interest to linguistic and Modern English studies.

Of his pupils and heirs to the Prague School linguistic tradition, some turned to general linguistics and problems of historical phonology (e.g. Trnka, Vachek), some to general linguistics and Modern English (e.g. the Brno School, represented by Jan Firbas and Aleš Svoboda working on the theory of Functional Sentence Perspective and communicative dynamism and sometimes using Old English data towards that end).

Literary scholars have rarely found the barrier of Old English worth overcoming. Work has been done on the English Renaissance, Chaucer and Langland, but not on the *Dream of the Rood* or *Ælfric*.

Last, but definitely not least, comes a fact of—as I believe—more universal validity. Over Old English, taught in Czech and Moravian universities as a part of the history of the English language, there lay for many years the deep shadow of so-called "historical grammar." It proved enough of *lēodbealu* to deter many for ever after, long before they could get more insight into this noble subject.

Naturally, all these considerations make the present circumstances of our Anglo-Saxon studies very challenging. At Charles University, effort is being made to turn Old English literature and philology into a truly integral part of the English teaching program. Every year, we have around twenty students (preferably seniors, though sophomores are not refused admittance, plus some graduates working already in other walks of life) who take optional seminars in both disciplines as extras to core courses in the history of the English language and general history of English literature. Some of them have over recent years produced their diploma papers on Anglo-Saxon topics. Also, efforts are being made to establish a medieval forum as a section of the Circle of Modern Philology, an offspring of the Prague Linguistic Circle.

So, it will not perhaps be too immodest to say in conclusion that *flota is on yðum* and our interest in Anglo-Saxon England renewed. The Czechs may still perhaps be compared to the three Scotsmen who set out in an oarless boat to arrive at the court of Alfred in 891. Yet, if we from Brno, Olomouc, Prague, and elsewhere in land-locked Bohemia and Moravia are ever to reach the same shores, it will also be thanks to Vilém Mathesius who the fascinating sea of Anglo-Saxon civilization *ærest hrōr*.¹²

Contributor's address:

Dr. Jan Čermák
Ústav anglistiky a amerikanistiky
Filozofická Fakulta Univerzity Karlovy
nám. Jana Palacha 2
11638 Praha 1
Czech Republic

¹¹"Po přátelském pozdravu, v němž nedobojovaný zápas mezi neosobní formou státních listin a přímým hovorem dopisu se obráží anakoluthem, přechází Ælfred rázně k vlastnímu tématu" (p. 128).

¹²I here express my gratitude to the British Council Office in Prague, which generously provided financial support for my attendance at the conference.

Anglo-Saxon Studies in Poland: Tendencies and Characteristics

Przemysław Łozowski
Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Lublin

It is really difficult now to attain the depth and quality of description of a foreign culture set by Wulfstan in his report of the voyage to the mouth of the Vistula river in the ninth century.¹ In his report, not only does Wulfstan include *geographical* details as to the location of Balts and Slavs, not only does he give an informative *ethnographical* account of early funerary customs in the Baltic area, but he also attempts to present a *sociological* stratification on the basis of what one drinks (i.e., the rich drink milk, whereas the poor drink mead) and ends with a *technological* remark mentioning the art of creating cold, if not just of deep freezing.

One could wonder whether this versatile Anglo-Saxon contribution to the early history of what is now northern Poland could well in return be requited with Anglo-Saxon studies from the Polish side.

For the last 50 years, Anglo-Saxon studies in Poland have been conducted almost exclusively at the Institutes of English Philology and dominated by *linguistic* investigations. The Anglo-Saxon reality, then, has been filtered *through* language and *for* language. That it has been, and still is, the linguistic perspective that seems to be most favoured can be attributed to two main factors.

First of all, denied or deprived of any free access to the Anglo-Saxon literary corpus or at least to the best possible critical editions of the texts, researchers have had to be satisfied with the available samples, perfectly suitable as an illustration and exemplification of linguistic hypotheses, but rather incomplete and insufficient for any thorough literary, paleographical, historical, or philological analyses. (Even a brief survey of the library resources of Polish universities will show that the number of the EETS publications does not exceed one dozen, that the Methuen editions or the *Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Prosa* series are yet more scarce, and that the Toronto projects—the DOE and the Concordances—are simply unknown).

More importantly, however, the linguistic character of Anglo-Saxon studies in Poland results from a very well established tradition of linguistic inquiry which started with Baudoin de Courtenay (1845–1929), Kruszewski (1851–87), and others, grouped in the so-called Kazań School of Polish Linguistics in the 70's and 80's of the nineteenth century.

Most fully developed and enriched by Kuryłowicz (1895–1978), this tradition, roughly speaking: (i) imposes a sharp distinction between the *static* (i.e., *synchronic*, in Saussure's modern terms) and *dynamic* (i.e., *diachronic*) aspects of language, (ii) allows for some implicit superiority of diachrony over synchrony, at least as far as the understanding of language phenomena and processes is concerned, and (iii) calls for a broad comparative Indo-European language context.

Consequently, from the Polish perspective, Anglo-Saxon England seldom appears as an autonomous, self-contained, and self-explaining cultural system that might be investigated for its own sake. Quite the contrary, Anglo-Saxon England is a link in the chain of Indo-European, or, more narrowly, Germanic, or—even more specifically—English cultural developments and transformations. In other words, in their (linguistic) practice, Polish scholars would view the earliest history of England either as a transition period between Indo-European/Proto-Germanic community and Middle/Modern English society or, alternatively, as the starting point for the future and continuous growth of the English nation. In either case, however, Anglo-Saxon language material would be squeezed into some linguistic framework working here as an organizing principle.

These two tendencies can easily be identified in the works of Poland's best known Anglo-Saxonist, the late Professor **Alfred Reszkiewicz** (1920–73). On the one hand, he investigated specific problems, e.g., a phonemic interpretation of Old English digraphs (1953)² or the rise of Old English secondary non-front short vowels (1972)³ in a broader comparative language context. On the other hand, as in his most serious contribution *Ordering of*

¹Recorded in *The Old English Orosius*, ed. J. Bately EETS SS 6 (1980), pp. 16–17.

²A. Reszkiewicz, "The Phonemic Interpretation of Old English Digraphs," *Biuletyn Polskiego Towarzystwa Językoznawczego* (Cracow) 12 (1953), 179–87.

³A. Reszkiewicz, "On the Rise of Old English Secondary Non-Front Short Vowel Phonemes," *Studia Anglica Posnaniensia* 4 (1972), 23–33.

Elements in Late Old English Prose (1966),⁴ he exhaustively analysed and abundantly quoted Anglo-Saxon material with a view to establishing principles and rules of universal applicability and use. In the preliminaries to his *Ordering of Elements*, he stated this intention quite overtly:

In particular it is my aim to organize all those ordering principles that are at the bottom of every Late Old English sentence in a coherent, uniform system, especially to establish the fundamental ordering pattern, and, at the same time, to devise a technique with a system of concise symbols and formulas by means of which it would be possible to express the basic ordering structure of every clause, encountered or to be encountered (p. 8).

Even in his three-volume series on Old English, Reszkiewicz seems to be in the first place a confessed linguist, and an Anglo-Saxonist only incidentally. In *Synchronic Essentials of Old English: West-Saxon* (1971),⁵ the author says that

out of many possible interpretations of the material (especially in phonology) it [the present volume] chooses one interpretation only, the one which in the author's opinion is the most up-to-date and is most compatible with the achievements of modern linguistic science in the field. (p. 8)

In *A Diachronic Grammar of Old English* (1971),⁶ in turn, as the first of his guiding principles, Reszkiewicz mentions the one which is

to give a clear, lucid, coherent picture of the prehistoric bases of Old English grammar in structural terms. (Concomitantly, this will show the student how theoretical principles of modern linguistics are applied to one concrete, particular language.) (p. 8)

And finally, in the preface to *An Old English Reader* (1971),⁷ Reszkiewicz openly states that

the choice of the extracts has been determined in the first place by linguistic considerations, and to a lesser degree, by their literary value. (p. 3)

The same language-centered and linguistically-oriented approach to Old English can be found in the works of other active promoters of Anglo-Saxon studies in Poland. In her two exhaustive essays on *hātan* and its compounds, **Ruta Nagucka** (1979 and 1980)⁸ employed semantic and syntactic tools. So did **Jerzy Krzyspiał** (1987)⁹ in his attempt at a semantic interpretation of verbs in the Old English impersonal construction with experiencer. **Jacek Fisiak**'s profound linguistic interests have resulted in a number of works he has written and

⁴A. Reszkiewicz, *Ordering of Elements in Late Old English Prose in Terms of Their Size and Structural Complexity* (Wrocław: Ossolineum, 1966).

⁵A. Reszkiewicz, *Synchronic Essentials of Old English: West Saxon* (Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1971).

⁶A. Reszkiewicz, *A Diachronic Grammar of Old English. Part I: Phonology and Inflections* (Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1973).

⁷A. Reszkiewicz, *An Old English Reader: Seventh-Eleventh Centuries* (Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1971).

⁸R. Nagucka, "Syntax and Semantics of *hatan* Compounds," *Kwartalnik Neofilologiczny*, 26 (1979), 19–28.

-----, "The Grammar of OE *hatan*," *Studia Anglica Posnaniensia*, 11 (1980), 27–39.

⁹J. Krzyspiał, "A Semantic Interpretation of Verbs in the OE and ME Impersonal Construction with Experiencer," *Kwartalnik Neofilologiczny* 34 (1987), 23–40.

edited, many of them stressing the Anglo-Saxon basis for historical developments and continuity of English.¹⁰ **Wiesław Awedyk** published two books in 1975, one of them interpreting Old English phonology within the syllable theory, the other being a comparative study of the palatalization and velarization of vowels in English and other Germanic languages.¹¹ **Jerzy Rubach** (1986) analyzed degemination in Old English within the context of generative phonology.¹² In 1987 **Adam Pasicki** completed his book on temporal adverbials in Old English and Middle English.¹³ **Grzegorz Kleparski** (1990) presented *A Study of Evaluative Developments in the Domain of "Humans"*,¹⁴ a componential analysis of meaning, with the Old English period as the starting point for semantic changes in the historical evolution of most of the analysed lexemes. **Przemysław Łozowski** investigated Wulfstan's preference of *dryhten* over *hælend* (1991), and has recently tried to link—on the grounds of cognitive linguistics—the peripheral sense of Old English *drēam*, "rage, frenzy, madness," with the Modern English central sense of the word, "a sleeping vision" (1993).¹⁵ **Rafał Molencki** studied the accusative and infinitive construction in Old English within the framework of transformational grammar (1987) and produced a book on complementation in Old English (1991).¹⁶

To conclude, it should be stressed that if Polish Anglo-Saxon studies evidently tend to be one-sided, because of their overwhelming emphasis on linguistic issues, then this is not on principle, but of necessity. In Poland, we wish we were as well-informed about Anglo-Saxon England as Wulfstan was about ninth-century Poland after he presumably made his voyage to the mouth of the Vistula. Could it be equally promising and rewarding if we set out on a journey like his in precisely the opposite direction? Thankfully, this has just now become perfectly possible.¹⁷

Contributor's address: Mr. Przemysław Łozowski
Instytut Filologii Angielskiej
Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej

¹⁰To name just few of Fisiak's recent contributions:

J. Fisiak, "Old East Anglian: A Problem in Old English Dialectology," *Journal of the Australasian Universities Language and Literature Association*, 70 (1988), 336–65; "Doomsday Book and Late Old English Dialects," in *Historical Linguistics 1987: Papers from the 8th International Conference on Historical Linguistics*, ed. Henning Andersen and Konrad Koerner (Amsterdam: Benjamins, 1990), 107–28; *An Outline History of English. Volume I: External History*. (Poznań: Kantor Wydawniczy SAWW, 1993).

¹¹W. Awedyk, *The Syllable Theory and Old English Phonology*. Wrocław: Ossolineum, 1975; *Palatal Umlaut versus Velar Umlaut and Breaking. A Comparative Study of the Palatalization and Velarization of Vowels in Germanic Languages*. (Poznań: Wydawnictwa Naukowe UAM, 1975).

¹²J. Rubach, "Degemination in Old English and the Formal Apparatus of Generative Phonology," *Linguistics Across Historical and Geographical Boundaries: In Honour of Jacek Fisiak*, ed. Dieter Kastovsky and Aleksander Szwedek, Trends in Linguistics; Studies and Monographs 32 [Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 1986], pp. 621–35.

¹³A. Pasicki, *Temporal Adverbials in Old and Middle English* (Lublin: Redakcja Wydawnictw KUL, 1987).

¹⁴G. A. Kleparski, *Semantic Change in English: a Study of Evaluative Developments in the Domain of "Humans"* (Lublin: Redakcja Wydawnictw KUL, 1990).

¹⁵P. Łozowski, "Some Notes on Wulfstan's Preference of *dryhten* over *hælend*," *Lubelskie Materiały Neofilologiczne* 1991, pp. 56–64; "The Metaphorical Development of *dream*: in Search of the Missing Link." In *Images from the Cognitive Scene*, ed. E. Górka (Cracow: Universitas, 1993), pp. 115–25.

¹⁶R. Molencki, "The Accusative and Infinitive Construction in Old English: a Transformational Approach," *Kwartalnik Neofilologiczny*, 34 (1987), 41–56; *Complementation in Old English*, Prace Naukowe Uniwersytetu Śląskiego w Katowicach 1181 (Katowice: Uniwersytet Śląski, 1991).

¹⁷Presentation of the above report at the 6th biennial conference of the International Society of Anglo-Saxonists was possible due to generous support from the Stefan Batory Foundation, Warsaw, Poland, which contributed substantially to the author's travelling and accommodation expenses.

Pl. Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej 4
20-031 Lublin
Poland

Anglo-Saxon Studies in Hungary

Katalin Halácsy Scholz
Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

The Past

The Department of English Language and Literature of Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest is just like any other English department anywhere else in the world. At least this is how I have been thinking about it in the past twenty-five years I have been associated with it. More careful scrutiny might reveal a number of distinctive features, some of which show that it has a long tradition: it is over a hundred years old, full professors have been its heads since the turn of the century. Some features paint a favorable picture of it: all classes are conducted in English, which is only possible after very severe entrance exams, and great efforts have been made to preserve tutorials with not more than twelve students beside large lectures (until the most recent times, when tremendous pressure has emerged for training more English teachers as compulsory Russian was abolished in primary and secondary schools, making us enlarge the groups to not more than sixteen). Some give away our weaknesses: the first computer arrived at the department four years ago, and the size of the library could not at all keep pace with the increase in the student population, or cater to the needs of the faculty members.

The department has had its ups and downs as history dictated: during the early fifties, when the judgment of the cultural government was that a "capitalist language" like English was more harmful than useful it was almost closed down as were other English departments in the country, the professor was dismissed, and he made his living by translating Russian classics into Hungarian.

Anglo-Saxon language and literature has always been a part of the curriculum, but not a very prominent part. Professors of high prestige taught it, but usually their main interest was somewhere else. Professor Miklós Szenczi edited a translation of the *Canterbury Tales* and added a good introduction about Chaucer after he was re-established as the head of the department beside teaching about Old English literature, requiring the students to read the works in Modern English translation. László András, a good synchronic linguist, duly made his way through *The Seafarer* and other Old English poems with the students and also translated some into Hungarian.¹ Nowadays Ádám Nádasdy, a phonologist, has regular classes in Old and Middle English.

Linguistics had an easier lot than literature during the hard times because it grew out of Germanic philology, and the study of German had a much longer tradition in Hungary than that of English. Miklós Hutterer, a prominent professor of the German Department, acquainted all students of German, English, and the Scandinavian languages with the history of these languages. His bulky book, which appeared in Hungarian and in German, was one of the major scares and tribulations of the students, but there was no way round it for anyone.² He supervised the post-graduate training of the generation now in their fifties.

Linguists have been able to maintain closer contacts with the international community as their subject was much less burdened with ideology than was literature. What could a young scholar do when an article about the possible way of composition of the *Battle of Maldon* was benevolently received by one of her elders with only the remark that the closer knowledge of a few more writings of George Lukács would have made the argumentation much more powerful? No-one reminded her that a new edition of the poem had been published, without the knowledge of which any scholarly publication looked ridiculous; and this was ten dollars out of the reach of the writer.

The pre-war trained scholars left us painfully early, the younger generation, now in their forties, had hardly

¹Two parts of *Beowulf* (Beowulf's last fight with the dragon, and his final speech) appeared in Hungarian translation in *Klasszikus angol költők*, vol. 1 (Budapest: Európa Könyvkiadó, 1986), pp. 10-14, together with Hungarian versions of two more short parts of *Beowulf*, two of *Genesis*, one each of *Judith* and *The Phoenix*, and full texts of *The Dream of the Rood*, *The Seafarer*, three *Riddles*, *The Battle of Brunanburh*, *The Grave*, and the charm *Against Wens*, tr. by Júlia Képes, Sándor Weöres, Gyula Tellér, and Amy Károlyi.

²Claus Jürgen Hutterer, *Die germanischen Sprachen: ihre Geschichte in Grundzügen* (Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó/Munich: C.H. Beck, 1975).

graduated or made their first steps after completing their PhDs when they were left to their own resources. No "Budapest School" of English or Anglo-Saxon studies could evolve. No regular contacts existed between our department and one of the great centers either. Some members of the faculty had the chance to study in England or the United States for short periods of time, but neither the choice of the place or the persons was in any way systematically planned.

During these years there were still a handful of students whose main interest was Anglo-Saxon, as the fair number of undergraduate theses demonstrates.

The Present

A small team of four faculty members represent Anglo-Saxon studies in Budapest, two working in linguistics, two in literature:

Veronika Kniezsa, whose name is not unknown to readers of the *Old English Newsletter* bibliography and those who attend international meetings of linguists, has written about issues in Old English phonology, the chronicles, and runes.

Erzsébet Perényi, who has an MA from Edinburgh and wrote her Ph.D. thesis on "*Beowulf* and the Epic Tradition," has a wide range of interests and publications including a number on elements of style in Anglo-Saxon poetry, Middle Scots, and ballads.

Katalin Halácsy Scholz, the writer of the present summary, is a later convert to Anglo-Saxon studies, with all the enthusiasm of the neophyte. Her list of publications in this field is very short. So far her studies include epic poetry, the *Battle of Maldon*, Chaucerian rhetoric, and the possible connections between words and music in poetry.

Judit Farkas grew up under Veronika's wing, pursuing research in historical semantics and dialectology with a special interest in early English and Scandinavian language contacts. She has already presented some of the results at international conferences. Their joint topic of research, and shared dream, is to compile a Northumbrian grammar.

One graduate student completes our number:

Dóra Pődör, who will start her graduate work at Trinity College, Dublin in Celtic studies, including the study of Old Irish, wrote her undergraduate thesis on Celtic loan-words in Scottish English.

Two other persons definitely deserve to be mentioned in this circle. Neither of them is affiliated to the university, but both live and work in Budapest:

Júlia Képes has translated an impressive amount of medieval English (and French) poetry into Hungarian, to a very high standard. Some pieces are included in a representative two-volume collection of English poetry, parts of *Beowulf* and *Judith* and some charms among them, alongside works such as the *Seafarer*, the *Dream of the Rood* and others rendered by some of the best of contemporary poets. Júlia's greatest achievement, however, is a full verse-translation of *Troilus and Criseyde*. Her contribution to the most recent Hungarian edition of the *Canterbury Tales*, which made the translation complete, i.e. the *Parson's Tale*, shows her strength.

György Szegő, a graduate of Babeş-Bolyai University in Cluj, Transylvania (Romania), has prepared a verse translation of *Beowulf* into Hungarian. After a long career at home he now lives in Budapest, and his translation has been published by our department (1994). His idea is to graft the alliterative Old English verse onto an archaic Hungarian verse pattern, and the result seems to sound remarkably well.

As happened at other universities, too, one of the last reforms of the curriculum swept away compulsory Anglo-Saxon courses, leaving only two terms of historical linguistics for every student to complete. At present students are given much (maybe too much) freedom to choose what courses they attend in the third and fourth year of their studies, and there is an effort on the part of the staff to channel their interests so that their studies finally amount to an in-depth view of at least one area. This and the new idea of "market economy" led the four medievalists to design a harmonized set of courses, a sort of honors course we call *Medium ævum britannicum* and which we try to "sell" the students.

The Future

This new Medieval Program barely started in February 1993. The main goals are the following:

- Every term the menu will include courses both in Old and Middle English, in literature and linguistics.
- Beside the survey course in literature, which is not part of the compulsory curriculum, it will have specialized courses.
- An effort will be made in the Old English "language course" to teach the students enough to be able to read and appreciate literature, too.
- We shall involve members of other departments, like that of Medieval European History and eventually the theological seminary, to give the students a multi-disciplinary approach, and sometimes even team-teach courses with these faculty members. This is very unusual and sounds quite innovative in our system. Finding people who can teach a course in English is not easy but not at all impossible.

To show the kind of choice we can offer, here is the list of courses for Autumn 1993:

Medieval English Literature II—survey lecture (Erzsébet Perényi)

Old English Texts and Their Background (Katalin Halácsy Scholz and Miklós Lojkó, a historian)

Middle English Vocabulary: The Art of Hunting (Veronika Kniezsa)

Reading Old English (Judit Farkas)

Latinists might find it interesting to know that a similar program in Medieval Latin—lasting for three years—is being started at the Department of Latin in Budapest.

It might seem strange that so far no mention has been made of anything outside Budapest, although there are three other university English departments in other towns in Hungary—in Debrecen, Szeged, and Pécs, besides a large number of old and recently established English departments at teacher training colleges. Given the size of the country, it is not difficult to find out about colleagues' interests, but the sad fact is that no other English department apart from Budapest has any specialized staff to teach Old or Middle English linguistics or literature. These areas of study form a small part of their survey courses, at least literature does begin with Chaucer and not just with Shakespeare, but no specialized courses can be offered. Hopefully this situation will soon change with the establishment of a new English department at the Pázmány Péter Catholic University in Budapest, where the teaching of Latin and Greek as well as Medieval History are already very strong, and this undoubtedly will have a favorable impact on the new English department as well.

Finally I wish to make an attempt at answering a very delicate question brought up during the discussion after the presentation in Oxford. What has Eastern Europe to do with Anglo-Saxon studies at all? Why all these efforts? Would business English not be more profitable? And how much easier it would be to help us learn business English than Old English! Even the World Bank would contribute some money. Besides, *Westseaxna þēod* is not *þēod ūra ealdfædera. We ne sindon hiera ierfan.*

My arrogant answer to these questions is: let us ask our Japanese colleagues, whose contribution to Anglo-Saxon studies is growing fast, what they have to do with Old English, since they live much further from the source than we do.

My teenager's answer is a short Hungarian word which is hard to translate into English: *csak* [tʃʌk], meaning roughly: "because," "just so," with a flavor that there is something wrong with the question. Would we not all like to preserve a little of the attitude of the teenager for whom nothing is impossible, and oldies are just too dull to see this?

And really: even if we are the descendants of those wild horsemen who sacked south German monasteries, *we nyllað dolu bēon.*

Short bibliography of selected relevant works of the members of the English Department at ELTE:

Veronika Kniezsa

1971 "Az Angolszász Krónika" ["The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle"]. In *Studies in English and American Philology*

- (Budapest), ed. M. Szenczi, 5–45.
- 1971 “Az Óangol Krónika” [“The Old English Chronicle”]. *Filológiai Közlemény* 17, 1–15.
- 1974 “Az Óangol Krónika II” [“The Old English Chronicle II”]. *Filológiai Közlemény* 20, 306–29.
- 1975 “To the Phonological Aspects of Old English Prefixes.” *Studies in English and American* 2, 349–69.
- 1976 “The Old English Short Vowel System.” *Annales Universitatis Scientiarum Budapestensis de Rolando Eötvös Nominatae, Sectio Philologica Moderna* 7, 159–69.
- 1977 “The Development of the Old English Consonantal System.” *Studies in English and American* 3, 97–128.
- 1977 “The Development of the Old English Long Vowel System and Diphthongs.” *Annales Universitatis Scientiarum Budapestensis de Rolando Eötvös Nominatae, Sectio Philologica Moderna* 8, 55–64.
- 1984 “On the Phonology of Compounded Words from LOE to eME.” In *English Historical Linguistics: Studies in Development*, ed. Norman F. Blake and Charles Jones. CETAL Conference Papers Series No. 3. Sheffield: U. of Sheffield. pp. 44–55.
- 1986 “The Progress of the Expression of Temporal Relations from Old English to Early Middle English.” In *Linguistics Across Historical and Geological Boundaries*, ed. Dieter Kastovsky and Aleksander Szwedek. Trends in Linguistics; Studies and Monographs 32. Berlin: Mouton. pp. 423–36.
- 1988 “Accents and Digraphs in the Peterborough Chronicle.” *Studia Anglistica Posnaniensa* 21, 15–23.
- 1989 “The Sources of the <i> Digraphs: the Place-name Evidence.” In *Bright Lanternis: Essays on the Language and Literature of Medieval and Renaissance Scotland*, ed. J. Derrick McClure and Michael R.G. Spiller. Aberdeen: Aberdeen University Press. pp. 442–50.
- 1990 “The Orthographic Aspects of the Runes.” In *Historical Linguistics and Philology*, ed. Jacek Fisiak. Trends in Linguistics; Studies and Monographs 46. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter. Pp. 245–59.
- 1991 “Prepositional Phrases Expressing Adverbs of Time from Late Old English to Early Middle English.” In *Historical English Syntax*, ed. Dieter Kastovsky. Topics in English Linguistics 2. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter. Pp. 221–31.
- 1991(1992) “Anglo-Norman Influence Upon English Writing.” *Folia Linguistica Historica* 12/1–2, 45–55.
- 1992 “*Rich Lake*: a Case History.” In *History of Englishes*, ed. Matti Rissanen, Ossi Ihalainen, Terttu Nevalainen, and Irma Taavitsainen. Topics in English Linguistics 10. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter. 506–16.

Erzsébet Perényi

- 1969 *Beowulf and the Epic Tradition*. Unpublished dissertation.
- 1970 “Sir Gawain and the Green Knight and the Tradition of Medieval Art.” *Annales Universitatis Scientiarum Budapestensis de Rolando Eötvös Nominatae, Sectio Philologica Moderna* 1, 100–08.
- 1973 “The Secular Pieces of the Harley Collection.” *Annales Universitatis Scientiarum Budapestensis de Rolando Eötvös Nominatae, Sectio Philologica Moderna* 4, 67–78.
- 1984 “Lovag portrét, a regény elemei a középkori angol románcokban” [“Knight Portraits in Medieval English Verse and Prose Romances”]. In *A nő az irodalomban*. Zalaegerszeg: Zala Megyei Könyvtár. Pp. 182–92.
- 1977 “Aspects of Ballad Art and the Scottish Border Ballads.” *Annales Universitatis Scientiarum Budapestensis de Rolando Eötvös Nominatae, Sectio Philologica Moderna* 8, 27–37.
- 1984 “Doing Justice to the Owl and the Nightingale: Recent Interpretative Criticism on a Twelfth Century Poem.” *Annales Universitatis Scientiarum Budapestensis de Rolando Eötvös Nominatae, Sectio Philologica Moderna* 15, 1–11.
- 1993 *The Medieval English Poetic Tradition: A Cultural Historical Background*. Budapest: Department of English, Eötvös Loránd University.

Katalin Halácsy Scholz

- 1983 Review of K. Kiernan, “*Beowulf*” and the “*Beowulf*” Manuscript. *Acta Litteraria Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 25, 449–50.
- 1986 “Reality and the Battle of Maldon.” *Studies in English and American* 6, 63–79.

Judit Farkas

- 1989 “The Need for the History of the English language for Students of English to Understand Present-day English Structures: Genitive Marking and Compounding.” In *Proceedings of the Conference on English and American Studies*, Eger. Pp. 205–11.
- 1994 “Scandinavian Influence in English ?” Forthcoming in *Even Year Book* (Department of English Linguistics, ELTE).
- 1994 “Prepositions in the four versions of *Cursor Mundi*.” Forthcoming in *Proceedings of LACHE* 2, Tulla.

Contributor's address:

Mrs. Katalin Halácsy Scholz
Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem
Anglisztika Tanszék
Ajtósi Dürer sor 19
Budapest H-1146
Hungary

In celebration of its
25th Anniversary
GARLAND PUBLISHING
is pleased to offer a

40% DISCOUNT

40% DISCOUNT* ORDER FORM

GARLAND PUBLISHING
1000A Sherman Avenue • Hamden CT 06514 USA
Toll-free (800) 627-6273 • Tel (203) 281-4487 • Fax (203) 230-1186

Please send me the following book(s) at **40% off** the regular price, plus \$3 shipping & handling for each book in US and Canada; \$6 elsewhere:

TITLE	ISBN	PRICE
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

☐ Payment enclosed. Check must be in US dollars, drawn on a US bank.

☐ Charge to my ☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard ☐ American Express

Card # _____ expires _____

Signature _____

Institution _____

PRINT Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Telephone () _____

*This 40% discount does not apply to previously discounted titles or paperbacks and is available only to individuals and libraries — not to wholesalers and retailers. Orders for not-yet-published books will be billed at 40% off the actual price at the time of publication and does not apply to standing orders. The discount expires on 6-15-95. 30-day return and refund privilege guaranteed. NY & CT orders are subject to state sales tax. Prices and availability subject to change without notice. Institutions and account holders only will be billed with shipment.

OLD ENGLISH NEWSLETTER

Research in Progress Report

Each year, the editors of the *Old English Newsletter* solicit information concerning current research, work completed, and forthcoming publications. The Research in Progress reports are an important collaborative enterprise, recording information of common interest to our colleagues. Please complete the form below (type or print clearly), and return it to Phillip Pulsiano, Department of English, Villanova University, Villanova, PA 19085. If the subject of your project is not obvious from the title, please add a note indicating its best classification. For dissertations, please provide the name of the director.

Name _____

Address _____

Academic Affiliation (if not above) _____

a = article; b = book or monograph; d = dissertation; IP = in progress; C = completed; TBP = to be published in / by.

1. Research in progress (aIP, bIP, dIP):

2. Research completed (aC, bC, dC):

3. Research to be published in / by (TBP):

How to reach the Old English Newsletter :

Effective immediately, for business transactions including subscription and publication information, back orders, OR to notify the *OEN* of an address change, contact:

Old English Newsletter,
Medieval Institute
Western Michigan Univ
Kalamazoo, MI 49008-3801
PHONE: 616-387-8832 FAX: 616-387-8750
e-mail: MDVL_NEWS@WMICH.EDU

(Note: the above is also the address for any information about *Subsidia* volumes.)

To request information concerning the *Year's Work in Old English Studies*, or to send comments and suggestions, write the *FWOES* General Editor:

Joseph B. Trahern, Jr.
Dept. of English
Univ. of Tennessee-Knoxville
Knoxville, TN 37996

To submit abstracts of papers given at conferences, or to receive information about the annual appendix of conference abstracts to the Spring issue, write:

Robert L. Schichler
Dept. of English
Arkansas State Univ.
State University, AK 72467-1890
e-mail: RSCHICH@TOLTEC.ASTATE.EDU
FAX: 501-972-2795

For information about the *Old English Bibliography* featured in each Summer issue, write:

Carl T. Berkhout
Dept. of English
Univ. of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721

Send *Research in Progress* information concerning current research, work completed, and forthcoming publications to:

Phillip Pulsiano
Dept. of English
Villanova Univ
Villanova, PA 19085

OLD ENGLISH NEWSLETTER
MEDIEVAL INSTITUTE
WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIV.
KALAMAZOO, MI 49008-3801

NON-PROFIT
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT 478
KALAMAZOO, MI