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Gift of
Prof. Francis J. Child,
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F. J. Child

Paris 1850

ANGLO-SAXONICA,

PAR MM. P. DE LARENAUDIÈRE

ET FRANCISQUE MICHEL.

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A MONSIEUR

PHILIPPE DE LARENAUDIÈRE,

VICE-PRÉSIDENT DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DE GÉOGRAPHIE

Mon cher et respectable ami,

Connoissant l'intérêt que vous portez à la langue anglo-saxonne, que nos ancêtres entendoient mieux que nous ne comprenons l'anglois*, je me suis attaché, dans mes voyages en Angleterre, à recueillir des notes bibliographiques qui pussent vous mettre à portée de compléter votre belle collection. Je comptois vous les offrir en manuscrit; mais, au milieu de mes recherches dans les bibliothèques de Cam-

* Saint Augustin, apôtre de l'Angleterre, et premier archevêque de Canterbury, prit, lors de son passage des Gaules dans la Grande-Bretagne, des Francs pour interprètes; écoutons plutôt parler le vénérable Bède: « Acceperunt autem (Augustinus et socii ejus viri ferme quadraginta), præcipiente beato papa Gregorio, de gente Francorum interpretes. » *Æcclesiasticæ historiæ gentis Anglorum lib. I, c. XXV.*

bridge ou d'Oxford (je ne me souviens plus où), l'idée me vint de les classer chronologiquement, et d'en faire une bibliographie spéciale qui remplît la lacune que les saxonistes regrettent de trouver parmi les ouvrages consacrés à mentionner les produits de l'imprimerie. Sans doute, un catalogue semblable, publié par un homme inconnu dans les études saxonnes, eût offert peu d'intérêt, et je n'aurois jamais songé à le mettre au jour, si un savant distingué, M. John M. Kemble, maître-ès-arts du collège de la Trinité, à Cambridge, ne se fût, sur ma prière, obligeamment chargé d'en faire l'introduction. La lettre remarquable qu'il a bien voulu m'adresser, et que vous trouverez à la suite de ces lignes, les renseignements que M. Thomas Wright et M. Ferdinand Wolf, secrétaire de la bibliothèque impériale de Vienne, ont eu la bonté de me transmettre, donnent à ma compilation une importance qu'elle n'eût pas eue autrement. Puisse l'hommage que je vous en fais vous être agréable!

J'ai vu, à fort peu d'exceptions près, tous les livres dont je vous donne ici les titres, aussi les trouverez-vous très-exactement indiqués ; j'ai même cru devoir reproduire avec un soin minutieux des singularités d'orthographe et de ponctuation qu'on remarque dans certains d'eux.

Je n'ai fait tirer ce petit livre qu'à cent exemplaires, parce que, plus que tout autre, je sens son imperfection, et que j'ai à cœur de la réparer dans une seconde édition. Je vous invite donc, mon cher et respectable ami, vous et les savants de la France et de l'étranger avec lesquels ma bonne étoile m'a mis en rapport, à m'indiquer les améliorations dont mon travail est susceptible : je recevrai toutes ces communications avec autant d'empressement que de reconnoissance, et je les mettrai à profit pour une autre édition, qui vraisemblablement sera la dernière.

Dieu veuille que cette seconde édition ait lieu !

Une pareille bonne fortune me seroit d'autant plus agréable, qu'elle me fourniroit de nouveau l'occasion de vous témoigner le respect et le sincère attachement avec lesquels j'ai l'honneur d'être ,

Mon cher et savant ami,
votre affectueusement dévoué serviteur,

FRANCISQUE MICHEL.

Paris, 1^{er} mai 1837.

LETTER

TO M. FRANCISQUE MICHEL.

MY DEAR SIR,

ALLOW me, in the first place, to thank you in the name of Saxon students in general for the work with which you are prepared to present them : I am sure that it will be no less useful than curious ; and very interesting it must be, inasmuch as it will supply them with the means of tracing the study of Saxon at home and abroad, and of judging both the places and periods at which it has most flourished. Next, in answer to your questions, accept the

few pages which follow : they contain a slight sketch of what has been done here and abroad to advance the study of the Anglo-Saxon, and a few general observations upon the principal publications of Saxon authors : I am well aware how very superficial they are, but my many occupations and ill health have decided what I must write, far more than my wishes : still I am in hopes that they will serve in some respects as an answer to your questions : you say, what have been the principal steps taken to further the study? and what is the character of some of the principal works upon the subject? I have attempted to reply by tracing, however hurriedly, the history of the subject from the beginning¹, and by giving short criticisms upon the works as they occur to me, in order of time. With what you have supplied us in the following pages, this skeleton of mine may well be pieced and completed, and I then hope that my remarks may lead to a little serious consideration on the part of those who

¹ It is said that the monks of Tavistock, before the dissolution of their monastery, not only revived the study of Saxon, but possessed a font of Saxon type and printed Saxon books. I cannot give any information upon this point : assuredly of any Saxon which they did print (if ever they printed any) there is nothing remaining in any library in Europe. I begin therefore from the first sure point.

have the means of advancing this study, how they deal with and dispense them.

It cannot but be of service to my fellow-labourers in the obscure field of Saxon antiquity, to direct their eyes upon what has been done, and what left undone, by their predecessors and contemporaries; above all to enquire what should be done by themselves. It is more especially necessary that some such examination of the subject should now be made; for, as the Antiquarian Society, as well as many learned private enquirer, have of late busied themselves with our old remains, and seem disposed to carry on the work, we have great reason to desire that this may be done in the best way; that old errors, where they exist, may be abandoned, and new lights adopted, where the genius and industry of continental scholars have unveiled them for our guidance.

It is a reflection that the Saxon scholar may be proud to make, that after the tongue of his fathers had been silent for three centuries, after it had been trampled for three hundred years under the hoofs of the insolent Norman, it rose up from the grave to bear one more, amongst the many decisive testimonies of the time, against the errors and oppressions

of the Romish heresy. Archbishop Parker, though beyond a doubt animated in some degree by a love of antiquarian pursuits, had a higher and more useful aim in making his great Saxon collections. In the time of Queen Elizabeth it was an argument of some power, when the Roman said: « Our church, the holy, apostolic, and universal church, hath ever forbidden the Scriptures to be read in the vulgar tongue, » to make answer: « Behold the Gospels of the Anglo-Saxons, whose church, planted by yourselves, rejoices in the same apostolic commission and boasts of having kept what you rejected, its apostolic purity: see here the books of Moses, Psalms, and Macchabees (a small portion only of what existed once, before your jealous Abbots of Unreason hag-rid the land), translated into Saxon for public use. Consider the rubrics which prove that the whole of the Gospels at least were read in the course of the year, openly in the churches. » When he rejoined: « Our church hath ever taught that men may be justified by their works; that of themselves, and the pious practice of offerings, alms, genuflexions, crossings, masses and pilgrimages, they may storm heaven and force salvation from the reluctant hand of God, » it was something to answer:

« This homily bears witness for the Anglo-Saxon church that it believed in no justification save by Faith. » Or, when the great touchstone of orthodoxy in those days was named, and the Roman triumphantly exclaimed : « Hence with the new heresy of Berengare ! The church hath ever held the wafer to be Christ ! » To say with confidence : « Two centuries before your fabled heresiarch, the Anglo-Saxon church had stated the Eucharist to be a sign ; very body and very blood of Christ, mystically and not literally to be considered and believed.¹ » In

¹ « We receive now spiritually Christ's body, and his blood we drink, when we with true belief receive the holy housel.... Now certain men have often considered... how the loaf that is of corn prepared, and baked through the heat of fire, may be changed into Christ's body.... Now to such men we say, that some things are said of Christ, by way of betokening (typically), some by way of certainty. A true thing it is, and certain, that Christ was born of a maiden, and of his own will he suffered death, and was buried, and on this day he arose from death. He is called *bread* typically, and *lamb* and *lion*, and how else?... Yet for all that, after his true nature, Christ is neither bread, nor lamb, nor lion. Why then is the holy housel called Christ's body or his blood, if it be not truly that which it is called ? Verily the bread and the wine that are hallowed by the mass of the priests, one thing they show to human understandings outwardly, another thing they call up within believing minds. Outwardly they are seen to be bread and wine, both in appearance and taste, but they are truly, after the hallowing, Christ's body and his blood (þurh gæstlice gerynu) through a spiritual mystery. » This sermon of Archbishop Ælfric, which utterly overturns transubstantiation, was happily written as late as the beginning of the



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religious controversy was set at rest by the strong hand of power, by the ascendancy and complete triumph of Protestantism, and no further use could be made of the old religious records. The Anglo-Saxon poems could influence the argument in no wise ; and in all probability even those who were scholars enough to read the Gospels and homilies, could not have construed five lines of Beowulf, Coedmon or Judith : at all events we have no evidence whatever to show that the poems ever occupied any one's attention for a moment.

Yet, in spite of the troublous days upon which England soon fell, and the claims set up by the classical languages to almost exclusive attention, there were students still found to devote themselves to the investigation of our ancient tongue. Sir Henry Spelman, whose antiquarian zeal shrank from no labour, learnt Saxon at a late period in life. Bishop Gibson, himself a competent judge of such matters, speaks thus in his *Life of sir Henry* : " This language, at that time, was not to be learnt without great difficulty ; little assistance was to be expected from conversation in a study, which few people in that age regarded. Nor had he the directions either of *Grammar* or *Dictionary* ; as we at this day are accommodated with both,

very accurate in their kinds'. However he set about it in earnest, and though I think he never perfectly conquered it, yet (under so many inconveniences) it is a greater wonder that he attained so good a knowledge, than that he did not make himself absolute master of it. »

Again : « His revival of the old *Saxon* tongue ought to be reckon'd a good piece of service to the study of antiquities. He had found the excellent use of that language in the whole course of his studies; and much lamented the neglect of it both at home and abroad : which was so general that he did not then know one man in the world, who perfectly understood it. *Paulatim* (says he) *ita exhalavit animam nobile illud majorum nostrorum et pervetustum idioma; ut in universo (quod sciam) orbe, ne unus hodie*

¹ Meaning, I presume, Hickes's grammar and Somner's dictionary, which however accurate they may have been in 1727, are very inaccurate now. *Accommodated! Shall.* It is well said, in faith, Sir; and it is well said indeed too. Better accommodated! It is good : yea indeed it is : good phrases are surely and ever were very commendable. Accommodated! It comes from *accommodo*, very good, a good phrase. *Bard.* Pardon me, Sir : I have heard the word. Phrase call you it? By this good day I know not the phrase; but I will maintain the word with my sword, to be a soldierlike word, and a word of good command. Accommodated : that is, when a man is, as they say, accommodated; or when 'a man is — being — whereby — he may be thought to be accommodated; which is an excellent thing...*Shall.* It is very just. (Hen. IV, part. 11, act 3, s. 2.)

reperiatur, qui hoc scite perfecte calleat; pauci quidem qui vel exoletas literas usquequaque noverrint. Hereupon he settled a *Saxon Lecture* in the university of *Cambridge*, allowing 20*l.* *per annum* to Mr. Abraham Whelock, who tells us that upon his advice and encouragement, he spent the best part of seven years in the study of that language.... This stipend was intended to be made perpetual; but both he and his eldest son dying in the compass of two years, and the civil wars breaking forth, and their estate being also sequestered, the family became incapable of accomplishing that design. Nor indeed was that a time for settlements of this kind, when such a storm threatened the *universities*, and the revenues which belonged to them ¹. This lectureship was held by Whe-

¹ Through the kindness of our registry, the Rev. Jos. Romilly, I am enabled to give the following account of the manner in which this lecture was meant to be established. The Vice-Chancellor and the Master of Trinity were to have presented Mr. A. Whelock to the vicarage, etc. of Middleton, which was to be conveyed to them by Sir H. Spelman in trust for that purpose. This vicarage was always to be in the gift of the two trustees, who upon a vacancy were to present their vicar to sir Henry's descendant, and if he neglected to admit the presentee, within four months, the Bishop was to do it for him. The vicar was to deliver annually two lectures; one on Saxon learning, the other on the old church history and creed of England. Sir H. Spelman's letter to Whelock, dated 1640, states that the Bishop of Ely and the Archbishop of Armagh had warmly espoused the scheme. Together with this letter is a draught

lock in 1644, when he published his edition of *Ælfred's Beda*, with fragments of the Chronicle and the Laws : afterwards by Somner, whose dictionary, and text of *Ælfric's* grammar were nevertheless published at Oxford in 1659; probably from there not being found at Cambridge type small enough for such a work. Between Foxe and Whelock, I know of no publications, save W. L'Isle's, connected with this subject, except a very imperfect transcript of the voyages of Ohthere and Wulfstan from *Ælfred's Orosius*, which appeared in Hackluyt, A. D. 1599, and was supposed to be from the pen of Dr. Caius; Sir H. Spelman's *Concilia* containing most of the English Ecclesiastical Laws, A. D. 1639; and the interlinear Saxon and Latin psalter, by his son Sir John Spelman, A. D. 1640. In 1644, Lambard printed his *Archaionomia*, or Collection of Laws, etc., of the Anglo-Saxons. Junius had in the mean time been at work, carefully transcribing both at home and abroad whatever seemed to him to give interesting means of carrying on the enquiry

of the conveyance intended. But the whole matter seems to have had no result, for our records say nothing of any grace on the subject : and probably the allowance mentioned above by Bishop Gibson, was afterwards made by sir Henry on failure of his original plan. Gibson is likely to have had Spelman's private papers in his hands, when he wrote the account quoted above.

into the nature of all the Teutonic languages. In 1655, appeared at Amsterdam his edition of Cædmon's Paraphrase, which, though very far from accurate, was a learned piece of work for the time, and, as far as I know, the first attempt at the study of Saxon poetry. In 1665, in conjunction with Thomas Mareschal, he published the Anglo-Saxon Gospels at Dordrecht: of which work a second edition appeared at Amsterdam, in 1680; if indeed this be any thing more than the old book with a new title-page: for on the subject of the Dordrecht edition, the following remarks are made by the learned compiler of the *Bibliotheca Biblica Serenissimi Ducis Württembergensis*: « Præmittitur huic titulo alius brevior ære incisus... Cæterum hæc editio, titulo excepto, eadem est cum Amstelodamensi anni 1684. Vid. Cat. Bibl. Bunanavianæ, t. I, p. 23, Le Long's Bibliotheca, p. 372. A. » This Dordrecht edition, or more properly Dordrecht title-page, I have never seen; it is therefore probably rare, and no doubt valuable in the eyes of those who study rather the outside than the inside of books, and who measure the worth of an author exactly by the difficulty which they can throw in the way of those who would willingly make themselves masters of the information it may chance to

contain. Returning to England, Junius brought with him a new fount of Saxon and other Northern types, now deposited together with his MSS. in the Bodleian library at Oxford. No other work came from Dr. Mareschal, though it is probable that he meditated publishing the Orosius, which Junius had transcribed; for he was at the pains of collating it with the Lauderdale MS. which is not what Daines Barrington, in his arrogant and ignorant manner calls it, a *copy* of the Cotton MS. In 1678, Sir John Spelman appended to his Life of Alfred, published at Oxford, the dedicatory preface to Gregory's Cure, a reprint of Ohthere and Wulfstan; and, in 1680, Ælfric's preface to the translation of the Pentateuch was reprinted from L'Isle, though not very accurately, by H. Wharton. In the year 1689, Dr. George Hickes gave the world the first Anglo-Saxon grammar ever compiled: and from him we may in reality date, as it were, the new birth of the study in this country. Called by a friend to this pursuit, that he might thereby be diverted from an unpopular line of politics, he flung himself upon it ardently, and like a philologist, investigated the language grammatically, passed on to the cognate tongues of Germany and Iceland, and produced at last

(in 1705) that miracle of ill directed industry and mistaken learning, the *Thesaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium*. Yet, though modern attention has detected so many errors in his work, as to render his grammars rather dangerous than useful, we owe him great and hearty thanks for his labours : the enthusiasm he brought with him to the task spread far beyond himself ; a host of Saxon students rose around him ; and his grammar answered all the wants of which they were conscious. Edition upon edition of Saxon books issued from the Oxford press. In 1690, Elstob printed a specimen sheet of *Orosius* ; but from some cause or other, the undertaking was not pursued. In 1692, Gibson published the *Saxon Chronicle*. 1698 saw Thwaites's *Heptateuch* and Rawlinson's *Boethius*, both of which were for the most part taken from MS. copies made by Junius. In 1701, was published Benson's *Glossary*, at that time, I should think, a useful book, but valueless now. In 1705, the famous *Thesaurus* made its appearance ; and six years later, an Anglo-Saxon grammar, somewhat enlarged, issued from the pen of Thwaites. 1708 saw Wotton's *Conspectus*. In 1715, the grammar in English was given to the world by Miss Elizabeth Elstob, Hickes's niece ; who, in conjunction



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he would have escaped had he not, as « a man of real genius, felt himself incapable of condescending to the disgusting drudgery of collating. » In 1788, Manning followed with King Ælfred's will, since reprinted. In 1798, Mr. Henshall published a book with the title *the Saxon and English languages mutually illustrative of each other*. To this, in 1801, he added a copy, and what he imagined to be a translation, of the poem on Athelstane's victory at Brunanburh, in Ellis's *Specimens of the early English Poets*; and finally, in 1807, this irrecoverable madman favoured the world with his *Etymological organic reasoner*; of which, as well as the other labours of M. Henshall, it is enough to say, that any one who would be a Saxon scholar, must carefully avoid consulting them.

In 1812, a very different kind of work made its appearance; viz. the first edition of Dr. James Grimm's *Deutsche Grammatik*, one division of which was devoted to the Anglo-Saxon. Professor Rask of Copenhagen followed, in 1817, with his *Angelsaksisk Sproglære* (translated into English by B. Thorpe, Esq. F. A. S. Copenhagen, 1830) which is in my opinion by far the best and simplest *practical* grammar that has ever yet made its appearance among Saxonists. In 1819, a Mr. Sisson

published an Anglo-Saxon grammar; and, in the same year, Miss Anna Gurney, a worthy successor of Miss Elstob, gave us a very creditable English translation of the *Saxon Chronicle*, unaccompanied however by the original text. But, in 1822, the crown and seal was put to these researches by the appearance of the second edition of Dr. Grimm's marvellous work. The system of this scholar, which can henceforth alone form the basis of any philosophical study of the Teutonic tongues, rests upon two propositions: 1° That the roots of these languages, their methods of declension, conjugation, and derivation, are common to them all. Time may have rendered some of them obsolete; but still there they are under some form or other, in some one or other of their derivatives; 2° That each language, according to fixed laws of its own, differences the common element. The knowledge of the roots themselves, their modifications and gradual restrictions of meaning must be sought in all the languages combined. The nature of each tongue determines the particular form that each root shall have in that tongue: hence we may sometimes, when at a loss for the meaning of a word, gain light upon the subject by transferring the form in Anglo-Saxon

to its equivalent in Gothic, Old Norse or Old High-Dutch. Thus, for example, in *Beowulf*, l. 1842, we meet with the word *hose* : it is found no where else, and the context can give us no certainty as to its meaning. But following Dr. Grimm, we know that Anglo-Saxon *ós* implies *ans* in Gothic, that final *e* in Anglo-Saxon (putting out of the question that it is here the sign of the *dative case*) was probably final *a* in Gothic, and thus our word is transferred to Gothic and Old High-Dutch *hansa*, *turma*, *cætus*, which gives us exactly the sense we require. The value of this system, one portion of which I attempted to illustrate in the matter of English præterites, in the fifth number of the *Philological Museum*, depends upon the accuracy with which we have determined the equivalent vowels, consonants, and forms, in the different languages; and one of its main practical results, so valuable when we come to trace the history of a language, is the power we gain of separating at once *derivative* forms, or such as have actually been borrowed from foreign tongues, from those which result from the organic laws of the language itself. Thus under the old scheme, it was hardly possible not to consider the English word *palm* as the proper representative of *παλαμη* and *palma*; and to look

upon the Anglo-Saxon *tolm* as a capricious variation, justified a little no doubt by the fact that p and f were always and every where convertible letters. Our new system however teaches us that they are no such thing, always and every where; moreover that *palma* in Latin requires *tolm* in Anglo-Saxon, and that the more recent *palm* is therefore unorganic and French. The only evil attendant upon this work is its vast extent: but, however it may terrify the idle, or baffle the dull, it is the most magnificent present ever made to Teutonic scholars: and as I have had good reason to know, the Anglo-Saxon grammar is beyond all comparison the most philosophical and complete that has ever yet appeared in Europe. It is hardly conceivable that upon the heels of such a book as this, which ought to have closed for ever the lips of all meaner students, a number of imperfect and careless books should follow close; but so it is, To such an extent do Englishmen shut out their neighbour's light, that, in the year 1829, Jos. Gwilt, Esq. compiling an Anglo-Saxon accidence, reproduced every error of Hickes; and, four years later, a yet more careless and useless grammar, if it be possible, was published by a Mr. Hunter. In the year 1825, the Rev. Dr. Ingram, who had been Anglo-Saxon profes-

sor in the university of Oxford, gave us a more complete edition of the *Chronicle* than Bishop Gibson's, and prefixed a short grammar to it. Even as this professed little, so it deserves little of praise or blame. The grammar was not so full of blunders as those which had previously made their appearance in England. As for the chronicle itself, though more complete than Gibson's, it is far from being such an edition as was required; and is marked with some carelessness in the text, and occasional errors in the translation, which very often appears to bear a nearer resemblance to the Bishop's Latin than to the original Saxon. In the same year, the Rev. J. Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon grammar came before us, which, overladen as it is with useless and irrelevant notes, and by no means free from blunders, is yet of service to the student: though the abridgment published by himself, in 1826, is more straight-forward, and to the purpose, and pleases me better. Mr. Bosworth, however, manifests a want of acquaintance with Anglo-Saxon MSS. which in the eyes of those to whom they are familiar, will tend to lessen the value of his labours. These gentlemen are of opinion that it would have been of much advantage to Mr. Bosworth, if instead of sticking so close to his Lye, and sneering at

Rask for not doing so too, he had consulted the very numerous MS. authorities; from which he might have learnt that Lye is not quite so trust-worthy as he fancies; and even without the assistance of such education, the genius of Rask had enabled him to escape the English lexicographer's blunders. In 1826, the Rev. J. Conybeare published his brother's *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*, with additions of his own. These have beyond a doubt been of considerable service to the student: and even had they done no more than present an analysis of the noble poem of Beowulf, would still have deserved the gratitude of Anglo-Saxon scholars. But unfortunately man is frail, and so are Anglo-Saxon professors, and so is the Rev. J. Conybeare, who has committed many grievous blunders, and whose book in consequence, if not looked to, may do quite as much harm as good¹. In 1828, Mr. J. S. Cardale reprinted King Ælfred's will, with a preface and additional notes; and, in 1829, a second edition of Ælfred's *Boethius* was published by the same gentleman. This differs from

¹ Professor Conybeare has, I am happy to say, with a commendable zeal for the diffusion of Saxon learning, very liberally placed in the hands of the Antiquarian Society, many copies of this book, to be sold at a reduced price.

Rawlinson's in being accompanied by a very respectable translation : one regrets, however that the editor has satisfied himself with giving only a specimen of the metrical portion, and has thereby very much diminished the value of his book. In 1830, the Saxon *Menology*, which had previously been printed by Hickes in his *Thesaurus*, was republished by the Rev. S. Fox, and though once or twice deformed by errors in translation, this is a creditable and useful book. To the theologian, however, by far the most interesting of all the Saxon published works appeared this year under the title of *Bampton Lectures* by the Rev. H. Soames of Wadham College, Oxford. In these the faith and morals of our ancient church are investigated ; long extracts are given from the homilies ; and these are accurately and soundly translated.

Aware however of the difficulties which press upon the unaided student, the lovers of Saxon learning determined, in 1830, to form themselves into an association for the purpose of assisting the publication of works in that language. The Antiquarian Society, to whose fellows the plan was communicated, thought it desirable that the work should be undertaken by themselves, and appointed a commit-



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practice in correcting letter-press. The last and one of the most important Saxon works ever published here or abroad is M. Thorpe's *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*. So many interesting pieces of Saxon poetry are here reprinted (and corrected) from rare books as to make this work a valuable depository of venerable reliques. But it is to learners that the *Analecta* will be found of right good use; and the Grammatical glossary is an invaluable addition to their means of mastering the tongue. Considered merely with reference to them, there might be some doubts of the propriety of reprinting the corrupt *Ormulum*. Those who are somewhat more advanced in these studies will know better how to appreciate the service which the author has done them, by furnishing them with the means of investigating the historical and dialectic variations, contained in this and similar compositions.

These are, if not all, at least the principal books which have appeared in this country relative to Saxon study : Mr. Ritson and Mr. Horne Tooke might perhaps have been named : but as the first named of these persons was as profoundly ignorant of Saxon, as he was careless and inaccurate in transcribing, commenting upon, and glossing old

English¹, I did not think it necessary to waste much time upon him, especially in a matter which he only dragged in upon occasions, by the head and shoulders. Mr. Horne Tooke deserves a far more complete examination than I could give him within the limits of this letter; for, with all his swaggering upon the subject, even he was barbarously ignorant of all the Teutonic tongues; and owes what repu-

¹ I am well aware that any opinions upon this subject do not tally with those which are usually entertained by those who have never subjected Mr. Ritson's books to the ordeal of a collation. There is now lying before me the new edition of his *Ancient Popular Poetry*, most of which was printed from MSS. etc. in the library of the university of Cambridge. Some of my results will probably startle Mr. Ritson's adherents; but here they are. In the tale of *the Frere and the Boy* taken from a printed copy by Wynkyn de Worde, there are 480 lines, and 64 mistakes; while in 84 lines of the same poem from a MS. copy there are 49 blunders, and the omission of one whole line. In the tale of *the King and the Earker* from the same MS. there are 128 lines, and herein, with his usual accuracy, Mr. Ritson contrived to commit 140 blunders. In the *Marchaunt who did his wife betray*, there are 272 lines and only about 80 errors of consequence; which, as the MS. is as legible as the letter-press, accounts for nearly the same proportion of blunders being found in this and *the Frere and the Boy*, taken from a printed original; and thus furnishes a fair guage of Mr. Ritson's accuracy under circumstances of ordinary facility. Yet this man dared to run down and persecute Warton! It is now beginning to be felt, that it was not Warton's inaccuracy that moved Ritson's bile: oh no! it was the unhappy fact that Warton was a fellow of a college, a scholar, a gentleman, and a Christian, to no one of which titles Ritson had the slightest claim. See on this subject, Mr. R. Price's preface to the last edition of *Warton's History of English Poetry*.

tation he has enjoyed solely to a happy knack of outbullying his opponents upon subjects with which he and they were alike conversant¹. For the present Mr. Tooke must be remanded. There are yet two books which, though I am well aware that they have no very close connection with subject of Saxon philology, must nevertheless exercise so great an influence upon Saxon scholars, as to deserve particular mention here. The first of these is Mr. Sharon Turner's *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, 1801, a learned and laborious work; yet in all that relates to the language and the poetry of our forefathers, often deficient, often mistaken. It is painful to be compelled to speak in terms like these of a work which in many respects deserves great praise; yet, to spare errors in a new science, is to endanger it for ever. The second work is Sir F. Palgrave's *Anglo-Saxo Commonwealth*, 1832, which cannot be too highly valued, as a clear and learned exposition of the Saxon polity. Nevertheless one must, as a philologist, quarrel with Sir Francis for false etymology. As long as he is at work with his Latin or Saxon charters, he reads them well,

¹ [See on Horne Tooke's *Diversions of Purley, Specimens of the table talk of the late Samuel Taylor Coleridge*. In two volumes. London: John Murray, MDCCCXXXV, 8vo, 117-125. — FR. MICHEL.]

and no man can more safely be followed : but set him once upon a bit of etymology, up go the heels of his hobby, and down comes Sir Francis into the mire, no better informed, as it appears, than most of his English predecessors have been, respecting the true form and power of many words.

It remains to notice such editions of Anglo-Saxon monuments as have appeared in foreign countries, or from the hand of foreigners. Meric Casaubon gives some account of the Saxon, in his *de Lingua Saxonica et Lingua Hebraica Commentarius*, published in London by Somner, with notes upon the Lipsian Glosses, 1650. In 1660, some prayers, creeds, etc. were published by M. Freher. Boxhorn, in some notes upon Tacitus, says : « Beah, vel ut alii scribunt, Beaz, quod ornamentum capitis, coronam et galeam, et caput interpretatur vir eruditissimus Johannes Lotius, in Lexico suo anglo-saxonico dignissimo, vel sola germanicarum antiquitatum illustrandarum causa, quod in lucem aliquando prodeat. » Lotius's work I have never seen, or been able to find; however Beah is *annulus*, whether worn on the head, the arm or the ankle, but never *caput*. Langebeke, in his *Scriptores Rerum Danicarum*, Hafn., 1772, quotes at length the genealogies

of the Saxon kings, and the voyages of Ohthere and Wulfstan, probably from the English printed copies. Professor Nyerup, in his *Symbola*, Hafn., 1787, has printed very inaccurately a Saxon spell for fertilizing land, since rather better given in the appendix to Rask's grammar. In 1815, a very bold attempt was made by G. J. Thorkelin : misled by the common supposition that Beowulf recorded the deeds of a Danish hero, he came to England under learned and noble patronage, and after many disappointments produced his edition of the *Scyldingis*, as he chose to call it. But though some courage was required to induce an old man to make this journey, undergo these fatigues, and beard the resentment of all Saxonists by offering to do what they were too modest or too idle to attempt ; yet still more courage was required to publish a work not five consecutive lines of which are without errors of transcription, or five consecutive words without errors of translation. It is truly wonderful to see with what perverse ingenuity both text and sense are every minute transfigured in this edition : and yet, till it appeared, most English scholars were contented to believe either with Hickes, that the poem recorded the exploits of one Beowulf, *contra quosdam regulos*

Sueciæ, or with Mr. S. Turner, that it described the feud wreaked by Beowulf upon Hrothgar. It is necessary to mention that previous to the appearance of his *Scyldingis*, Thorkelin had published a translation, and I believe a text also, of the Saxon version of *Nichodemus's Gospel* (vid. Thilo. Cod. Apocryph. N. T. vol. I, p. cXLIV). This I have never seen, and am ignorant both of its value, and date; but should think it probable that it was taken from the copy printed by Thwaites at the end of his *Heptateuch*. A Danish paraphrase of much merit was made of Beowulf by Dr. N. S. Grundtvig of Copenhagen, and appeared, though I am not quite certain as to the date, under the title *Bjowulfs Drape*. To this were added, both by himself and Rask, a vast number of conjectural emendations of Thorkelin's text, nearly all of which are in reality the readings of the MS. In the preface was included a copy of the *Fight of Finneshum*, hitherto shut up in Hickes's *Thesaurus*, and which I have since thought it necessary to reprint in the appendix to *Beowulf*. In 1832, Dr. Schmid, a professor of law at Jena, having found it desirable to investigate the Saxon institutions, and formed himself with this view in the great schools of Rask and Grimm, produced his *Gesetze der Angelsachsen*, a good book, in

which, though printed without assistance from the MSS., numberless errors of the English editors are avoided. And, in 1830, Dr. Mone, the learned continuer of Creutzer's *Symbolik*, published his *Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte der Deutschen Litteratur und Sprache*, a very large portion of which is occupied with Anglo-Saxon remains, from foreign MSS. In this work, which otherwise would have been a valuable and pleasing addition to our sources of knowledge, there is unhappily a spirit of arrogance, which, objectionable as it always is, is here not borne out by the acquirements of the author. There are a vast number of Anglo-Saxon interlinear glosses, some of which occur once only, and that for the first time; while many supply analogies with the Gothic, Old High-Dutch, and Old Saxon, which were hardly to be expected. But they have not been always copied with accuracy, and betray a want of acquaintance with Anglo-Saxon MSS. which should have rendered Dr. Mone cautious when he accused English editors of ignorance. Too ignorant they have often been: but Dr. Mone has yet shown no title authorizing him to call them so. The last work which it is proper to notice in connection with this matter, is the *Heljand* or *Old Saxon Gospel Harmony*, of which two



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liness of all garments i. e. the costliest) is in Old Saxon *allaro giuadio kust*, obviously older in form though not in date. It may therefore be said that great light is thrown by this tongue, not less upon Anglo-Saxon than all the other Low-Dutch languages; for not only are single roots, but whole expressions, whole turns of thought, found common to both. Lye having followed a mistake of Hickes (who upon no better authority than a groundless tradition of the Cott. MS. having belonged to King Cnut, invented a *Dano-Saxon* dialect as the language of the poem) put many words from it into his lexicon; by not distinguishing them he of course created endless confusion : yet I am inclined to think that a complete vocabulary of this tongue might usefully be incorporated with any Anglo-Saxon lexicon. A beautiful text of this poem, whose only fault is the being founded upon the Munich rather than the Cotton codex, but which gives *every various reading*, was published, in 1832, by Dr. A. Schmeller, of Munich : and he promises us speedily a second volume containing both grammar and glossary.

The general conclusion which we must draw from what has been said, is, that a new and powerful impulse has been given to Saxon

learning by two continental scholars : that with no lack of industry to complain of, and with the advantage of possessing vast MSS. collections, we have yet in England suffered ourselves to be crippled by a false system; too many among us have been in so great a hurry to display themselves in a course which was wondered at because it was new, that they have forgotten the golden rule : « Learn to *walk* before you *run*. » The errors which men who have enjoyed reputations in this country, have committed are positively nine times in ten the result of not knowing the accident of the tongue. It is matter of rejoicing that we are improving, however slowly; and I confidently hope that a better era is at hand. At the end of these remarks I shall justify what I have said by subjoining a page or two of my *Adversaria*, stray notes which have been made in reading various authors. These must however be looked upon not only as *pièces justificatives* and proofs of what has been advanced, but in the more merciful light of a *table of errata* by which one or two good books may be rendered more generally useful. Moreover as they and all such notes must rest upon a knowledge of comparative etymology as it is developed in Dr. Grimm's work, it is to be hoped that the

reader will catch glimpses at least of the system hereafter to be pursued. To the great scholar last mentioned I offer no apology for the *corrigenda* here noted in his mighty work : I have already communicated most of them to himself, and trust that he knows too well how deep my reverence for him and gratitude towards him are, to think that any feeling less worthy than a burning zeal for the advancement of our common aims, could induce me to hint even a suspicion of his being in error : « This falcon towers in his pride of place, » far too high to be by any « mousing owl hawked at and killed. » That the arrow is armed with his own wing feather, is another triumph to himself. Moreover my corrections principally relate to errors into which Dr. Grimm has been betrayed by no ignorance or carelessness of his own : the printed books which have misled him are in fault, not the scholar, who must take for granted and make use of the materials which he finds : least of all, one who has never had a MS. to consult. And most remarkable is the extent to which Dr. Grimm's *system* has enabled him to sweep away errors : it is delightful to see him careering away through a dozen vilely mistaken texts, calling

for correction here, for alteration there, and wielding his Thor's Hammer of a book at the head of an offending part of speech : yet more delightful still to find upon reference to the MSS. that the error was with him that could not read the text he was copying, and not with the text itself.

From the establishment of the Saxon committee, great good may be expected. Their Cædmon shows that they have discrimination enough to select a scholar, who, as the friend of Rask, and one deeply learned in his school, could do them honour and advance the study which they patronize. Yet they have begun erroneously on one point, and if they are not cautious, on that rock they will split. By a very ill-timed exertion of magnificence, they have rendered their first book very dear : this is not what we look for at their hands ; we are content if they will publish more books, even though they should not be so fine, for we want neither typographical nor bibliomaniacal curiosities, but sound editions of hitherto unedited or ill-edited Saxon authors. The very determination to keep up the old monkish Latin and which has been so long miscalled Saxon characters, though in direct opposition to the opinions and practice of the best continental

scholars¹, is a bad sign; because it is a sign that the mere appearance of the book has occupied more attention than it ought. There will always be difficulties in the way of the study while there is no good dictionary in being; but if the Saxon committee wish to be of real and lasting service, they may insist upon such an *Index* as M. Thorpe has given at the end of his *Cædmon*, being appended to every work they publish: it is far more important to do this than to keep up the Latin hand of the tenth century. With a good collection of such *indices*, and with Rask's Grammar, little industry would enable any one to read Saxon prose at least². With the disposition which has

¹ The only characters in this alphabet really Saxon are þ, ð and p; all the rest are Latin. With regard to the view taken by the learned on this point, vid. Zahn. Præf. Ulfil. p. 24. Grimm, vol. I. Rask. pref. p. 55. Schmeller's *Holjand*. Graff's *Otfrid*. Hoffmann's *Willeram* and *Deutsche Fundgruben*. Graff's *Diutiska*. The *Edda Sœmundar*. Hafn. 4°. The *Heimskringla*. Lachmann's *Nibelungen Lied*, etc. In all these the common type is used, as, except for real Runic records, it should be used.

² Even the advantages to be derived from translations are very questionable; perhaps where poems are concerned, these add but little to the expense, or the size of a book, and are therefore less objectionable; but in prose works they are very useless, a complete bonus upon idleness; never can they answer the purpose of a good glossary. On this point I shall quote the opinion of the most learned of all Teutonic philologists, as it is contained in a work not likely to fall into the hands of many of my readers. The appending of translations to ancient monuments of language which in

always existed in England to second these labours, it cannot be doubted that if the Saxon fact may very well be dispensed with, brings this mischief along with it. They swell the book, double its price, and lead astray to cunning slurring over of such passages as the translator could not perfectly master. From the accompanying versions in general no one learns any thing; he who understands the old text dare not read them; he who wishes to understand it attains it not through them; while he who finds himself in neither of these two cases is hardly attracted by the contents of the translated work, especially such a one as, like the present, has flowed from a well-known Latin original. Translations are only of advantage, when a true necessity exists of spreading abroad the hidden contents of the original, or when extraordinary difficulties hinder its study.... Yet another general objection must we raise not only against these but other modern editions of Anglo-Saxon monuments. It is time to renounce the use of the so-called Anglo-Saxon letters. With equal justice ought Old High-Dutch and many other types to be introduced, and editions thereby made difficult. The most accurate representation of the Anglo-Saxon peculiarities of language requires no other signs than the simple beautiful Latin characters (from which the train of Anglo-Saxon MS. proceeded and was altered for the worse) with only the addition of two, for the *th* and *dh*. The simple *v* is quite sufficient to express the Anglo-Saxon *w*; only at a later period did the English lose it, and become obliged to use their *w* for it. All besides these is trifling and stands in the way. One could even dispense with the contractions for *and* and *that*. Much more important however and profitable would it be to introduce into the printed texts the signs of quantity in vowels, which are partly founded upon the practice of MSS. partly deduced from an accurate grammatical comparison of the value of sounds (in different languages). We want for this, in order to secure uniformity, only a settled concert, whatever difficult enquiries the use of them in particular instances may bring with itself. • Jac. Grimm, review of Cardale's Boethius. Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen. oct. 5th. 1833. With these remarks I most cordially agree; and most earnestly do I recommend them to the consideration of the Anglo-Saxon committee.

committee would seriously set their shoulders to the wheel and the Oxford professors would really master the language before they suffered themselves to be called to the chair; all that is desired might speedily be done for this important study. Should this ever be the case, we shall expect thus much from the Saxon committee. A careful edition of Leofric's book¹, the famous *Codex Exoniensis*, which is with one exception worth all the other Anglo-Saxon poetical remains put together; a collected edition of all the works of Ælfred the Great, some of which have never been printed, though as king and philosopher few men ever better deserved that distinction; a far more accurate reprint of the fragments of the Old Testament published by Thwaites, to which must be added the portion of the Machabees in the library of the university of Cambridge; the continuous translation of the Psalms in the Bibliothèque du Roi, and one copy at least of the many interlinear Saxon Psalters; lastly a large selection from, if not a complete collection of the Saxon homilies, and philosophical treatises, which for the history of the English national church, and of that higher and more mystic church too, which

¹ [The committee have already entrusted this important work to M. Thorpe, who is at present preparing it for the press. — F. A. MICHEL.]



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a dictionary. It is however to be observed that comparison of the cognate tongues is alone capable of assuring us what the real forms are. As Dr. Grimm himself says in one of his letters ¹, respecting accents : « One sees well enough, that they neither used them rightly nor regularly in all cases, but the system may be made out with tolerable completeness, by the analogy of the other tongues. » Once for all let grammarians feel that no vowel or consonant in any word stands where it is arbitrarily : « No vowel stands or changes capriciously in the same dialect ; if a particular dialect shows transitions, the same are also found among the consonants, and universally take place according to laws and relations previously laid down. » *Deut., Grammat.* I, 5. Lye however, following an absurd dictum of Hickes, fancied that any one vowel might stand for any other in a Saxon word, and consequently generally treats us to four or five forms, all of which, *but one*, are wrong, and must be wrong, and if he found them at all, could only have been found in some half Norman MS. not worth reading. From this results of course, want of all distinction between such words as *dál, vallis, dæl pars, dol,*

¹ MSS.

stultitia, between *irnan*, *currere*, *birnan ardere* and *ærnan*, *currere facere*, *bærnan*, *urere*. Another grievous evil of this dictionary is that its author knew neither the forms nor the genders of his nouns, which mutually depend upon one another; we have therefore not unfrequently *accusatives* put down as *nomina-tives*, and in the weak declension (which makes all the oblique cases of the sing. in -an, but distinguishes the nom. m. f. and n., by the vowels -a. -e. -e.) the confusion is lamentable. Thorpe has noticed an amusing instance of Lye's blunders respecting gender: he says: "An equally gross error is committed by Lye, under the word *thæt* (the neuter of the article) which, according to him, is used before both masc. and fem. nouns in the nom. and acc.; in support of this assertion he quotes as examples, *thæt cild*, *infans*. *thæt wif*, *femina*; *thæt blód*, *sanguis*; all of which, like the German *Kind*, *Volk*, *Weib*, *Blut*, are in Anglo-Saxon of the neuter gender!"¹ Not a single accent is given to show whether a vowel be long or short (though Hickes was aware that they were used for that purpose); and as if all this was not bad enough, no word from *Beowulf*, and very few from the *Codex Exoniensis* found their way

¹ Rask's Anglo-Saxon Grammar. Pref. p. 57.

into this book, from which upon the whole many hundred important words and combinations have been omitted.

After all this, the reader will naturally ask what he is to do for a dictionary, and really for the present there is some difficulty in giving answer to the question. If he will follow the plan which experience has already proved to be useful, he will buy Grimm, read the first and second volumes till he knows them nearly by heart; then get Mr. Thorpe's Rask; and when he is master of that, let him take to reading MSS. (printed books are less sure) as diligently as he can. In the intervals of his Anglo-Saxon, Zahn's *Ulfilas*, Graff's and Hoffmann's various Old High-Dutch remains, Lachmann's and Von der Hagen's Middle High-Dutch collections, Schmeller's *Heljand*, the *Edda Sæmundar* and *Heimskringla* will furnish him with potent armoury: finally let him make his dictionary for himself. If he does this, there is not the least fear of his being misled by a corrupt and modern MS. However, if he will have patience, he will find a dictionary ready made to his hand; for the Rev. J. Bosworth has issued a prospectus¹ to that effect, and the work

¹ [Prospectus of a Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon language, containing the Accentuation—the Grammatical Inflections, in which

has already made some progress through the press. Mr. Thorpe's *Analecta* will certainly be his sheet anchor.

* continued attention is given to the important grammatical principles and lexicographical remarks of Professor Rask—the Irregular Words referred to their Themes—the Derivation—the Meaning of the Anglo-Saxon Words in English and Latin—the Substance of Somner, Lye, Manning, etc. with additional Anglo-Saxon Words from Manuscripts, and a copious English Index, serving as an English and Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, by the Rev. J. Bosworth, LL.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. member of the royal society of literature, vicar of Horwood Parva, Bucks, and British chaplain at Rotterdam; honorary F.R.S. of sciences, Norway; F.S.A. Copenhagen; F.R.S. Drontheim; F. lit. S. Iceland, F.R.S. of sciences, Gothenburgh; F. lit. S. Nottingham, Bristol, etc. W. Metcalfe, Printer, Cambridge, two leaves 8vo.

Terms of subscription. — 1. This work is printing in a handsome style, on a fine paper, and will make one thick volume, large 8vo.

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This book has not yet made its appearance. Still, we read in a recent bibliographical work : « BOSWORTH (rev. J.). Le même auteur a donné : *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*. Lond. Bohn, in-8°, 2 liv. » — Brunet, *nouv. Rech. bibl.*, t. 1, p. 202. The 2nd page of this prospectus announced also the scheme of an edition of the Anglo-Saxon and Wiclif's gospels, in parallel columns. Dedicated, by permission, to the Archbishop of Canterbury. 1 vol. large 8vo. on good paper, price about 16s. which is not likely to appear.

From the activity which all at once appears to prevail among the Saxonists of England, there is hope that we may make some important advances, and escape the reproach, at present too well deserved, of suffering foreigners to outstrip us in acquaintance with our native tongue. Surely while we have all the MSS., it cannot be right that they should have all the knowledge.

ADVERSARIA.

Corrigenda in Dr. Grimm's Deutsche Grammatik.

- Vol. I, p. 247. *Note on heafola*. This is to be expunged entirely, as it rests upon nothing but Thorkelin's blunders. The word is explained in my glossary to *Beowulf*; which see.
- Vol. I. p. 646. Dr. Grimm doubts whether *bune poculum* is masculine or feminine, adding that the feminine is less likely, from being rarer in this form. From *Cod. Exon. fol. 77 b. 90.* there can be no doubt that the word is feminine. Correct also. vol. III, p. 458.
- Vol. II, p. 59. My opinion with respect to the word *gomba* or *gombe, vectigal* is explained in the *Gloss. Beow.*
- Vol. II, p. 265. Note. Dr. Grimm says *hōs, etc.* is not found: I have shown that this is not so, at p. 17.
- Vol. II, p. 112. *ēðel, prædium avitum, patria*, is called neuter. It is in point of fact masculine; thus *swæsne ēðel*. *Beow. l. 1035*, and in an interl. *Psalter. Bibl. Pub. of Cambridge, Ff. I. 23, fol. 321*, I find the pl. nom. *æðas*. Dr. Grimm was probably misled by the analogy of Old Norse *óðal*, Old High-Dutch *uodil*, which are neuter.
- Vol. II. p. 325. Dr. Grimm says there is no example in *Beowulf* of a word formed with *-nes*. This is not quite



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Vol. II, p. 508. I think this note wrong as far as relates to *lemman*. The word certainly had nothing to do with *glig-man*; nor was it confined in use to women. In some Latin masses of the 15th. century, Caius MS. No 175, it is applied devotionally to the Saviour. I believe it to be nothing more than *leófman*, *carum caput*. For «Tilly vally, *homo* is a common name for all men!» and so is *man* in Anglo-Saxon for men, women, and children.

Vol. II, p. 521. It is too strongly asserted here that in *Beowulf* and *Cædmon* there are no compounds with *-scype*. The older *sceaft* is no doubt more common, but we have *eort-scipe*. *Beow.*, l. 4261, etc. *dreht-scipe*. *Beow.* l. 2939. So in *Cædmon*, *þegn-scipe*, p. 51. *geongor-scipe*, p. 16. *gút-scipe*, p. 22. *land-scipe*, p. 24.

Vol. II, p. 589, *Note on umbor-wesende*. This note cannot stand. See the word in the Gloss. to *Beowulf*.

Vol. II, p. 621. Following *Thorkelin*, who probably could see just as little of the missing portion of the word as I myself, *Grimm* reads the l. 4351. *Guma gudum cúð*, which has no meaning at all. My own supposition *gúðum*, *beltis*, will construe; but I should prefer as a suggestion, *guma gumum cúð*, *vir viris notus*.

Vol. III, p. 318. He asks whether *búr*, *cubiculum*, is masc. or neuter? It is masculine, as we see from the plural *búras*. *Bibl. Publ. of Cambridge*, Gg. 3. 28, fol. 205, and *bryd-búras*. *Cott. MS. Vitel. A. XV. fol. 106 b.*

Vol. III, p. 325. Among the names of horses, is omitted Anglo-Saxon *eoh*, answering to the Old Saxon *ehu* and Old Norse *jor*. It occurs in *Beorhtnoth*, *gehleop*

þone eoh, *the steed*, not *the mare* (Conyb. Illust. p. 287, errata). Again in Cod. Ex. 89 b. eorl sceal on eos-boge.... ridan, the earl shall ride on *horse-bow* (saddle bow). Notice should also have been taken of blonca, *equus*, which see in Gloss. Beowulf.

Vol. III, p. 447. Dr. Grimm says that Goth. páida, *tunica*, does not exist in Anglo-Saxon. This is not accurate, we have here-pád, *lorica, tunica bellica*. Beowulf, l. 4510. The word is also found in certain compounds, of páda, *tunicatus*, thus salwig-páda, *qui vestem fulvum gerit* (Æthelst. vid. Warton, *History of English Poetry* by Mr. Price, vol. I, p. xcix). So salwig-pád Cod. Ex. 87b. Salo-páde Cod. Ex. 114. b. Salowig-pád. Judith, p. 24. As in a compound word the first portion is never inflected, it will be mere justice to the Anglo-Saxon bard to believe that the *and þone hásean padan*, which in the poem on Æthelstan follows within a line or two of the above-quoted salwig-páda, must mean something else. I can see no possible objection to Mr. Turner's interpretation, *and the hoarse toad*. We do not believe that the toad eats dead bodies, but we cannot say that the Anglo-Saxons were quite so enlightened as to this point of natural history.

Vol. III, p. 457. Grimm asks is *steáp*, New English *stoup*, masc. or neuter? It is masc. In Schmid's *Gesetze der Angelsachsen*, p. 9, correct *steaw* into *steap*.

Vol. III, p. 465. Add to the Old High-Dutch and Middle High-Dutch examples of lephil, *cochlear*, the Anglo-Saxon læfel from læuel. MS. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 201, fol. 157.

I should recommend any one reading the *Deutsche*

Grammatik, to note down these few corrections, as if they formed a portion of the author's own table of errata.

I pass now to Mr. Price's ¹ edition of Warton, vol. I, p. LXXXVII, where we have the poem on Athelstone's victory at Brunanburh reprinted from the Chronicle. P. LXXXVIII. Ealdor langne-tir, *very illustrious chieftain*. The objections to Mr. Turner's and Mr. Ingram's translations, are not greater than those to Mr. Price's. But his note is more objectionable still. *Tir*, says the note, is an adjective : I know none such : nor even were there such an adjective, compounded with another adjective, could the first part of the compound have, when joined with the second, *an accusative case*. In this it differs from the compounds cited in the note, and from all others; for the *first* word in a compound never has either gender, number, or case. The *same* objection does not apply to the new reading cited from Beowulf : yet, were it to be translated, as Mr. Price thinks, not niw-tirwydne, *new-pitched* but niw tir-wydne, *deep and exceeding wide*, it would remain to be shown why one adjective was as it ought to be, in the masc. acc. sing. while the first remained altogether without an inflection : of course *nacan*, *cymbam*, would require *nivne* as well as *tir-wydne*. The fact is that *tir* is a substantive,

¹ Since these remarks were written, the hand of death has removed Mr. Price from among us. He was a good scholar, profoundly versed in Northern learning. With the deepest feeling of respect for him, I do not think it right to cancel the observations upon points wherein I believe him to have been in error. There are learners yet to come.

ealdor-langne the compound adjective agreeing with it, and the whole passage must be translated thus:

A *life-long glory* — they won by striking at the battle. » Ealdor, *vita*, is quite as common in Anglo-Saxon poetry as ealdor, *princeps*.

P. LXXXIX. Heaðo-linda, *the high lindens*. Heaðo does not signify *altus*, the incongruity of which epithet, when applied to a shield, has not escaped Mr. Price. It denotes *bellum*, and is merely a prefix. See the Gloss. Beow.

P. xc. Hettend. There is a dangerous mixture of éhtian, *persequi*, and hatian, *odisse*, in the note upon this word; I should be inclined to think that éhtian comes from óht, *terror*. Hettan, according to the custom of the Anglo-Saxon, which in certain cases doubles a consonant instead of writing it before i or j, corresponds to the Gothic hatjan, *odisse*. There is however another verb in Gothic, viz. hatan, and this the Anglo-Saxon seems to have followed in its verb, while it recorded the existence of the other by forming from it such a participial noun as hettend, *inimicus*, which, like feónd, *hostis*, freónd, *amicus*, is really the participle of a verb, used as a noun. There should be a full stop after hámas. Hettend is the nom. to crungon; *the foes bowed, cringed*. So in Beowulf, l. 2419, he under rande gecranc, *he cringed under shield, i. e. died*.

• P. xciv. Note on *heriges*. It should be remarked that the distinction between stefn, *prora*, and stefn, *vox*, depends upon their genders, the former being masc. the latter fem. When *a* is appended to a substantive of this nature, it converts it into a kind of epicene *masc.* denoting that the person represented is distinguished by the

possession of, or partaking in, that which the original substantive signified : thus *neb*, a *beak*, has *hýrned-nebba*, *the horned beaked one*, i. e. *the raven*. Here also *wunden-stefna* means *the curved prowed one*, i. e. *the ship*.

P. xcv. Note on *hilderinc*. The remark here made with respect to *hilde*, reminds me to get rid of a similar error in Thorkelin's *Beowulf*, p. 15 (line 348) which there stands thus :

Hwilum hie geheton
Æt hrærg-trafum
Wig weorðunga
Wordum bædon

Tandem vota fecerunt
Ad deorum tentoria
Martem supplicibus
Verbis orarunt.

For which, after having made in line 349, the necessary correction *hearg* (Old High-Dutch *haruc*, *idolum*. vid. Gloss. Beow.) we must read : « *Sometimes they promised, at the tents of their idols, temple-worship*. The fourth line belongs to the next sentence. In fact *wig* is so far from being *Mars* or any Saxon god at all (although one substantive of this form means, like *hilde*, *bellum*) that here it is *wig* or *wih*, *detubrum*. The very compound, in a rather commoner form (*weo-weorðing*) is found in Cod. Ex., fol. 69. *weorðunga* is a feminine accusative plural and never could possibly be an adjective.

I shall now pass to the Reverend Mr. Conybeare's *Illustrations*, wherein I lament to say, there is too much that requires correction; so much indeed that want of room alone will compel me to omit many remarks which I had intended to make. I shall begin with the literal prose translations from *Beowulf*, the English verses of the late Mr. J. Conybeare being, of

course, not to be criticised upon philological grounds. P. 82. *Hwæt* is not to be translated *aliquid*, it is an interjection which has nothing to do, and cannot be construed with, the rest of the sentence. The accusative after *gefrunon*, *fando accepimus*, is *þrym*, *majestatem*, and the whole passage must be rendered thus: « Lo! we have learnt by tradition, the majesty of the Gar-danes, of the mighty kings, in days of yore, how the noble ones perfected valour. » The passage quoted in the note, requires the same sense of *hwæt*; nor can it be construed otherwise in the following examples: *Hwæt! ic ána sæt*, *Lo! I sat alone*. MS. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 201. *Hwæt! ic lioŕa fela*, *Lo! I many a song*, etc. *Ælf. Boet.* *Hwæt! ic flitan gefrægn*, *Lo! I have heard that quarelled*, etc. (Sal. and Sat.) MS. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 422. So, Shakespeare: What! this gentleman will out-talk us all! Tam. of Shrew., act 1, sc. 2. What! we have seen the seven stars! Hen. IV, part 2nd., act 2, sc. 4. What! are ancient Pistol and you friends yet! Hen. V, act. 2, sc. 1. There is not the slightest obscurity or abruptness about the passage, which is extremely well rendered by the first line of the poetical translation.

P. 82. *þeód-cyninga*, *popularium regum*; read *magnorum regum*. The word *þeód* undoubtedly signifies *populus*, but when compounded is an intensative merely. Thus Old Saxon *Thiuwa bium ic thied-godes*. *Héljand*, p. 9. *I am the servant of the most high God*. Again, p. 99: *An thiu mag he thiod-godes uuillean uercean*, *by these means may he work the will of the mighty God*. The Old High-Dutch has

diot-puruc, *magna civitas, metropolis*; diot-wec, *via publica*. This use of the word is extremely common in Anglo-Saxon; thus þeód-licetere, *summus hypocrita*; þeód-loga, *valde mendax* (applied to the Devil); þeód-feónd, *summus hostis*; þeód-sceaða, *summus latro, trifurcifer*. The poet in this passage was certainly not thinking of «small independent monarchs» but of great and mythic kings, such as Scyld the son of Scef.

P. 82. Yldo-bearn, *priores*, read *hominum filii*: nothing can be commoner than this either in Old Norse or Anglo-Saxon.

P. 82. Gefrunon, for *celebrarunt*, read *celebrarent* it is the subjunctive mood.

P. 83. Buton folc-scare, and feorum gumena; for *præter populi turbam, et pravos (i. e. peregrinos) homines*, read *præter populi portionem et vitas hominum*. Feorh (m) *vita* has nothing to do with feor, *longe*: nor could a dative adjective *feorum* have under any circumstances been in concord with the genitive plural *gumena*.

P. 83. For, he beotne aleh, *ibi invitatos collocavit*, read, he beót ne á-léh, *promissum ille non mentitus est: beót, a promise or threat*, which never could have any thing to do with *bidan*, is extremely common in Anglo-Saxon prose as well as poetry. The note upon á-léh is especially useless. There is no such verb as *á-ticgan, collocare*, the form is *á-tecgan* whose preterite is *á-tegde, laid down*; it could in Anglo-Saxon be nothing else, and though in the progress towards English, it became corrupted into *á-læde*, its ever being found without the *d* which distinguishes



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- P. 88. Gewat him þa to waroðe, wicge rldan : for *accinxit se ad exercitum, per viam equitare*; read, *abiit ad littus, equo equitando (equitare)*. *Waroð*, *littus* is not to be confounded with *weored*, *turma*, and *weg* not *wicg* (*equus*) is *via*. See examples of *wicg* in the Gloss. Beow. *in voc.* Blonca.
- P. 88. þrymmum cwæhte mægen-wudu mundum; for *ante turmam concussit potentiae lignum manibus*; read, *fortibus vibravit ingens lignum manibus: mægen (n), vis, potentia*, is in composition an intensative.
- P. 88. Ic þæs ende-sæta. For *ego hosce limites*; read *ego hac ratione remotus*.
- P. 88. Secgon searwum, etc. First of all read *secg* on *searwum*, *vir in apparatu (bellico)*: and in p. 89, correct the faulty *næfre* of the MS., into *næfne*, without which the subjunctive mood *leóge* cannot be construed. This correction I had myself suggested in the Addenda and Corrigenda to Beowulf, but the printers have made it *hæfne*, which must be altered. The sense of the whole passage in this: *that man has not been seldom dignified in weapons, unless his look belie him, his comely countenance*. The whole refers to Beowulf himself.
- P. 89. Leas scea-weras; for *sinam speculatores*, read *falsi speculatores*. There is a fatal hyphen in Professor Conybeare's text between *scea* and *weras*, insinuating that he took it to be a compound word of which *wer*, *homo*, was the second part, and not the word *sceawere*, from *sceawan*.
- P. 90. Wes þu us lare na god: for, *fuisti nobis conjectura vix æquus*, read, *sis tu nobis consiliorum*

bonus. Larena, doctrinarum, is one word, not two. *Lára*, it is true, is the more usual genitive plural, but *ár*, *honos*, and other feminines of the same declension are subject to a similar anomaly; thus *úrna, commodorum*. Beow. l. 2375. *Wes* is the imperative mood. *Fuisti* would have been *þú wære*, which removes all doubt upon the subject.

P. 90. For *sceaðo* read *sceaðena*: the MS. is here injured, but the laws of Anglo-Saxon syntax require a genitive plural and *sceaðo* is not an Anglo-Saxon word. *Deogot d d-hata*, for *occulta odia*, read *occultus virtutis osor*. It is the nominative to the verb *eáwe-ge, demonstrat*, not *exercet*.

P. 92. l. 2. *Arum healdan*; neither *remis appellere* nor *in tuto collocare*; but *commode servare*. Vid. Mr. Price's note on *ar*. Warton, vol. 1. p. LXXXVIII, note 2, and p. CI.

L. 18. *Setton sæmeþe*: for *posuere unà*, read *posuere pelago fessi, sæ-méðe. Méðe, fessus*, is the Old High-Dutch, *muodi*. New High-Dutch, *müde*.

L. 20. *Rondas regn-hearde*: for *scuta pluviiâ* (telorum) *indurata*, read *scuta valde dura*. Wooden shields do not grow hard under a rain of javelins. In fact *regen, pluvia*, has nothing to do with the *regen* in this compound word; it is an intensative of the same kind and force as *mægen*. See Gloss. to Beow. in voce *regen*.

P. 93, l. 2. *Oret mecgas*; read, not *heroas socios*, but simply *pugiles*; literally *sons of the battle*. See below my note on *Cædmon*.

L. 5. *Gefætte* means only *densus*.

L. 14. *Wen ic þæt ge for wlenco*, etc. *Novi vos neque*

ob insolentiam, neque ob vindictam, sed ob gravia negotia, Hrothgarum quærere. Wulfgar says in fact pretty much the reverse of what is put into his mouth; *I ween that ye out of pride, not for exile, but out of high-spiritedness, have sought Hrothgar.* Sifrit begins the Nibelungen Lied with riding accompanied by twelve comrades only, and challenging Gunther and all his court to a single combat, for his realm and crown. Such a *Berserkerish* expedition on Beowulf's part was what Wulfgar thought by no means improbable.

L. 20. Read in one line, *wlanc wedera leod.* and correct *intrepidus Æolicæ gentis* into *superbus Æolicorum princeps.*

L. 24. *Beód-geneatas*: for *fide astricti*, read *commensales*; *beód* is *mensa*.

P. 94. L. 28. *Cúðe he dúguðe ðeáw*: for *novit ille fidelem ministrum*, read, *novit ille pompæ morem*; that is, *the custom of a court or dignified assembly*. What can the editor mean by transforming, in defiance of all syntax, the fem. substantive *dúguð* into a masculine adjective? Or by confounding, *þeáw, mos*, with *þeów, servus*? The use of *dúguð* found in this passage is by no means uncommon. In the Gospels *dúguðe-ealdor*, translates *princeps synagogæ* and *magistratus*. In Beowulf *dúguð* means the *dignified, older and more important part* of a court in opposition to *geóguð, the young men*.

P. 95, l. 11. Under *heofones hador*: for *sub cæli convexo*, read *sub cæli serenitatem*. *Hador* is the Old High-Dutch *heitar*. New High-Dutch *heiter*.

L. 25. *Yðde eótena cyn*: for *facile Jutis editos*, read,

abundabat genus Juticum. But why is the line which should be line 27, and which depends upon line 26, omitted, and a treacherous colon put in its place after *slóg*? Let us replace it: our passage then stands *and on yðum slóg niceras nihtes; and slew upon the waves, Nicors by night*. What a *Nicor* was, is well known to those who are conversant with popular superstitions. The word frequently occurs in *Beowulf*; it denotes *monstrum fluviatile*, and the German river Neckar, Old High-Dutch, *Nehhar*, either gave a name to the superstition, or gained one from it. See however Mr. Keightly's *Fairy Mythology*, concerning *Necks* and *Nixes*.

My limits compel me to leave Professor Conybeare at this point, though many corrections remain to be made in his version of *Beowulf*, and indeed throughout his book: two more however must be mentioned. At p. 223, in a poem describing the various gifts and powers of men, occur the lines, *sum con wonga begong, wegas widgielle*, i. e. *aliquis novit planitierium cursum, vias desertas*: which are most mistakenly supposed to have to do with *giellan*, *vociferare*, and *wong*, *maxilla*, and are rendered, *aliqui possunt ora exercere... elata voce*. Now *widgal*, *latus*, and also *desertus*, is an adj. formed like *singal*, *perpetuus*, and though less correctly, is not unfrequently written *widgit*, or, as in this passage, *widgiel*. It is of constant occurrence in every book of Saxon poetry. Again at p. 229 no translation is attempted of the line, *Holen sceal in æled*: this is very simple; *the rush shall (be thrown) into the fire*. The only remaining remarks which I intend to make are upon one or two

passages in the translation of my friend Mr. Thorpe's *Cædmon*, which I think susceptible of interpretations rather different from those which he has put upon them. But before I proceed to these, I am in duty bound to clear the Anglo-Saxons of a very strange piece of metaphysical or rather theosophical knowledge attributed to them by Sir Francis Palgrave, in the abridged edition of his *Anglo-Saxon Commonwealth*¹. It is very true that *God* and *Good* were represented in Anglo-Saxon by one word, *God*; although some impertinent analysts have affected to say, forsooth, that Goth. *Gups*. Old High-Dutch, *Kot*. Anglo-Saxon *God*, *deus*, have a short vowel, while in Goth. *Góds*, Old High-Dutch, *guot*, Anglo-Saxon *god*, *bonus*, the vowel is long: but that the word *man* means both *homo* and *nefas* and cries out for original sin, a man must be very fond of original sin (and one of the most original) to assert; and for this plain reason, that Anglo-Saxon, *man*, *homo*, is the Goth. *man*. Old High-Dutch *man*, while the Anglo-Saxon *mán*, *nefas*, is the Goth. *máins*. Old High-Dutch and Old Norse *mein*. Old Saxon *mén*. So far in short were the Gothic peoples from considering human nature in the light Sir Francis attributes to them, that we need only look into Tacitus (*de Mor. Germ.*) to find that *Man*, latinised by him into *Manus*, was among them a God, and one who from his name and generation is very likely to have been looked upon by them as their Demiurgus. Sir Francis must

¹ [*History of England*. Vol. I. By Francis Palgrave, F. R. S. and F. S. A. London: John Murray, Albemarle-Street. MDCCLXXXI. 12°. It contains 391 pages, and forms the XXIst volume of the *Family Library*.]

therefore give up his *man*. But before I have done with him, he must give up his whimsical etymon of *king* also. *King*, says he, cannot be Teutonic, because there is no such word in Ulfilas, where we always have *þuidans*, Anglo-Saxon *þeóden* : and because *Ihre* says that it was a word of late introduction into Norse. But as it is not Teutonic, it must be Keltic, and being Keltic it must be from *Cen* or *Cean*, *head* or *chief*. I have no doubt the Kelts will be properly grateful for the good will shown on this occasion by Sir Francis, though unfortunately there is nothing else to thank him for. The word *kuniggs* is certainly not to be found in Gothic, and principally because we have scarcely any Gothic to appeal to. When Angelo Maio condescends to put into our hands those remains of Ulfilas which he is himself utterly incapable of dealing with, and far too old to learn to read, we may even find *kuniggs*. Whatsoever *Ihre* may chuse to say about the word *king* being strange and modern in Norse, and a mere substitute for *drottinn*, *dominus*, I answer that the Eddas and old Sagas say no such thing; that in them we have *kônungr*, *rex*, *þiodhan*, *rex*, *drottinn*, *dominus*, just as in Anglo-Saxon we have *cyning*, *þeoden* and *dryhten* : moreover that *Ihre* made a blunder, no very uncommon occurrence with that learned Theban. *King* is not Gothic, but it is Old High-Dutch and the Old Germans did not get it from the Welsh : their word was *chuninc*, which bore precisely the same relation to *chunni*, *genus*, as Anglo-Saxon *cyning* did to *cyn*, the Old Norse *konúngr* to *kyn*, and as the Gothic *kuniggs* which will one day be found, will then bear to *kuni*. « *Reges ex nobilitate,* »

says Tacitus, which is only saying in other words, *cynning* from *cyn*, *generosus a genere*. The whole history of the Teutonic peoples shows that with them aristocracy was sacred in the extreme; why then not in the royal family as in all others?

I shall conclude with offering a few remarks upon one or two passages in the new Cædmon, which I look upon as one of the very best editions of an Anglo-Saxon book, which have ever been published. And thinking so I scruple less to express my dissent on one or two points, and waging one or two differences of opinion as to the construction of particular sentences: my views and motives I can safely trust in Mr. Thorpe's hands.

P. 38, l. 20. for-hatena; ? *the ill-named*, i. e. the Devil. The *hated-one* can hardly be quite right; for *hatian*, *odisse*, makes its preterite in *-ode* and its participle past in *-od*.

P. 39, l. 15. Probably, þá (gieng) tó Adame: *then went to Adam*: at present the sentence wants a verb.

P. 50, l. 18. *Háte* here must be an adjective, the substantive is *hút*. This and the following fem. weak. adj. *beorhte* are epithets of *sunne*, and both alike depend upon *þeós*.

P. 53, l. 1. I should be inclined to think this an opposition to the usual *nédes* or *neádes*, *invito*, and to render it *of his own accord*.

L. 6. I should suggest, *he knew them* (to be) *undone*.

P. 55. l. 17. *Líf-ceare* is a substantive, not an adjective.

P. 60, l. 8. *Brúd blado* is not a dative depending upon *of*, but a neut. pl. nom. to the verb *on-gunnon*. The whole passage must be read thus: *thence began*



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formative *t* which answers to the Gothic *-ap*. The passage probably means, *he imposes greater duties upon us*.

P. 213, l. 14. *múð-hæł*, as it appears to me, means, *an oneu given by the mouth*. It is obvious that *múð-hæł* is in opposition to *wundor, miraculum*, in the preceding line, and a far more powerful expression than *meðel*. I therefore think that Mr. Thorpe's correction in p. 371 was unnecessary.

I am,

my dear Sir,

yours very truly,

JOHN M. KEMBLE.

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1568.

Ἀρχαιονομία, sive de priscis Anglorum legibus libri, sermone anglico, vetustate antiquissimo, aliquot abhinc seculis conscripti, atq.; nunc demum, magno iuris peritorum et amantium antiquitatis omnium commodo, è tenebris in lucem vocati. Gulielmo Lambardo interprete. *Londini, ex officina Joannis Daij. An. 1568. Cum gratia et privilegio Regiæ Maiestatis per Decennium.* Un vol. in-4, folié 1-140; mais il a de plus dix-huit feuillets de préliminaires et une carte gravée sur bois, et il est terminé par trois feuillets non chiffrés.

La traduction latine des lois saxonnes renfermées dans ce volume est en regard du texte.

1571.

The gospels of the fower Euangelistes translated in the olde Saxons tyme out of Latin into the vulgare toung

of the Saxons, newly collected out of Auncient Monuments of the sayd Saxons, and now published for testimonie of the same (. . .). *At London. Printed by Iohn Daye dwelling ouer Aldersgate. 1571. Cum priuilegio Regiæ maiestatis per decennium.* In-4 de 408 pages, plus six feuillets de préliminaires.

La traduction angloise qui est en marge est de l'éditeur John Foxe.

1574.

Ælfredi regis res gestæ (à Johanne Assero scriptæ, à Matthæo Parker editæ, et litteris saxonis, quamvis latinæ, expressæ. *Londini, in œdibus Johannis Daij, anno Dom. 1574*). Pet. in-fol. de 48 pages, dont 40 seulement chiffrées; il contient de plus un feuillet de titre et quatre feuillets de préface.

Page 41 : *This [is] the Preface how S. Gregorie this booke made, which men the Pastoral, doe call.* En saxon avec traduction angloise interlinéaire; p. 45, se trouve la traduction latine.

Tout l'ouvrage est ordinairement en tête des Chroniques de Thomas Walsingham, imprimées la même année, dans le même format, par le même imprimeur.

1576.

A Perambulation of Kent : conteining the description, historie, and Customes of that shyre. Collected and written (for the most part) in the yeare 1570. By William Lambard of Lincolnes Inne Gent. and nowe increased by the addition of some things which the au-

thour him selfe hath obserued since that time. *Imprinted at London for Ratphe Newberie, dwelling in Fleetstreete a little aboue the conduit. Anno. 1576.* In-4 gothique, de 435 pages, plus 8 feuillets de préliminaires.

Le 7^e feuillet porte à son recto un alphabet saxon.

Pages 307-312 : *Textus de ecclesia roffensi*, en saxon avec une traduction angloise interlinéaire au-dessus du texte, et une traduction latine à la suite du tout.

Pages 357-362 : Testament en saxon, avec traduction angloise interlinéaire.

Pages 364-366 : Avis qui suit diverses anciennes copies des lois saxonnes, en saxon avec traduction angloise interlinéaire.

Cet ouvrage a été réimprimé à Londres, par Edm. Bollifant, 1596, in-4 goth. ; puis dans la même ville, par R. Hodgkinsonne, pour D. Pakeman, etc., in-8. Les pièces ci-dessus mentionnées s'y retrouvent.

1587..

The first and second volumes of *Chronicles* [by Raphael Holinshed). *At London, printed in Aldersgate street at the signe of the Starre (1587)*]. Deux volumes in-folio.

T. II, p. 15, col. 2 : Charte Saxonne de Guillaume le Conquéran, imprimée en caractères romains, et suivie de la traduction latine.



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sis Claudij Marnij, et hæredum Iohannis Aubrij. Anno M. D CIII. In-fol.

Au verso du 6^e feuillet est un alphabet saxon.

Pages 25-27 : *This is the preface how S. Gregorie this booke made, vvhich men te (sic) Pastoral doe call.* En saxon, imprimé en caractères romains, avec une traduction angloise interlinéaire, suivie de la traduction latine, qui finit à la page 28.

1610.

Decalogi orationis symboli Saxonica verslo vetustissima, Marq. Freheri notis exposita. *Typis Gotthardi Voegelini. Anno MDIOCX, in-4.* De 10 feuillets non paginés, en caractères romains.

The second volvme of the ecclesiastical Historie. Containing the Acts and Monuments of Martyrs, etc. By Iohn Foxe. *At London printed, for the Company of the Stationers. Anno Domini 1610. In-fol.*

Fol. 1040 (chiffré à tort 1310), col. 2 : Deux passages saxons et en caractères saxons d'Elfric, archevêque de Canterbury, suivis de la traduction angloise.

Fol. 1041, col. 1 : *The worde of Ælfricus written to Wulfsine Bishop of Scyrburne, against Transubstantiation*, suivi de la traduction angloise.

Mêmes page et colonne : *An other Epistle of Ælfricus against the bodily presence to Wulfstane Archbishop of Yorke*, avec traduction angloise sur la colonne suivante.

Page 1042 (cotée à tort 1041), col. 2 : *A Sermon translated out of Latine into the Saxon tongue by*

Ælfricus, against Transubstantiation. Anno 996.
Avec traduction angloise, page 1045.

1605.

Remaines of a greater worke, concerning Britaine, etc. (by William Camden). *At London, printed by G. E. for Simon Waterson. 1605. In-4.*

Pages 15 et 16: Deux versions saxonnes du pater imprimées en caractères romains: la première a une traduction angloise interlinéaire.

1623.

A saxon Treatise concerning the old and new testament, written about the time of King Edgar (700 yeares agoe) by Ælfricus Abbas, thought to be the same that was afterward Archbishop of Canterburie, whereby appeares what was the Canon of holy Scripture here then receiued, and that the Church of England had it so long agoe in her Mother tongue. Now first published in print with English of our times, by William L'Isle of Wilbvrgham, Esquier for the Kings Bodie: the Originall remaining still to be seene in S^r Robert Cottons Librarie, at the end of his lesser Copie of the Saxon Pentatevch, and herevnto is added ovt of the homilies and Epistles of the fore-said Ælfricus, a second edition of A Testimonie of Antiquitie, etc., touching the Sacrament of the Bodie and Bloud of the Lord, here publickely preached and receiued in the Saxons time, etc. — *Extera quid querat sua qui vernacula nescit? — London, printed by Iohn Haviand for Henrie Seile,*

dwelling in Pauls Church-yard at the Signe of the Tygers head. 1623. In-4, contenant : 1° le titre précédent ; 2° une table des caractères saxons qui diffèrent des romains ; 3° une dédicace au prince de Galles, en forme d'églogue imitée de la IV° de Virgile, en vers anglois ; 4° la table des *points handled in the preface* ; 5° *to the readers* ; 6° *that S. Paul, Simon zelotes, and Ioseph of Arimathea preached the word here in Britaine* ; 7° DE VETERI TESTAMENTO. La pagination commence par 12 au 43° feuillet, recto, signé D, et se continue par le même chiffre sur les deux pages en regard l'une de l'autre.

Page 23 : *incipit de novo testamento ; a testimony of Antiquitie*, etc. ; titre ; préface ; autre avis.

A Sermon of the paschall lambe , and of the Sacramentall Body and Bloud of Christ our Saviour, etc. ; titre ; paginé 1 au verso jusqu'à 14 ; les deux pages, saxonne et angloise, portant le même chiffre.

Here followeth the words of Etfrike, etc. ; titre signé S, suivi de cinq autres feuillets de texte non paginés.

The Lords Prayer, the Creed, and the Ten Commandements in the Saxon and English tongue ; titre signé T 3., suivi de 4 autres feuillets de texte non signés.

1623.

Eadmeri Monachi cantuariensis Historiæ novorum siue Sui Sæculi Libri vi Res gestas (quibus ipse non modò spectator diligens sed comes etiam et actor plerunq. in-

terfuit) sub Guilielmis I et II et Henrico I Angliæ Regibus, ab anno nempe Salutis MLXVI ad MCXXII potissimum complexi. In lucem ex Bibliotheca Cottoniana emisit Ioannes Seldenus, et Notas porro adiecit et Spicilegium. *Londini. Typis et Impensis Guilielmi Stanesbeij, ex officinis Richardi Meighen et Thomæ Dew. M. DC. XXIII. In-fol. de 1-218 pages, plus 3 feuillets de préliminaires non chiffrés.*

Page 145 : *Prohemium regularis concordie anglicæ Nationis Monachorum Sanctimonialiumque Orditur.* En saxon, avec traduction latine interlinéaire.

1624.

Three Rare Monuments of Antiquitie, or Bertram, Priest, a French-man, of the Bodie and Blood of Christ (written 800 yeares agoe) with the late Romish purging thereof : Ælfricus, Arch-bishop of Canterburie, an English-man, His Sermon of the Sacrement (preached 627 yeares agoe :) And Maurus, Abbot, a Scots-man, His discourse of the same (820 yeares agoe :) All stronglie convincing that grosse Errour of Transubstantiation. Translated and compalled by M. William Guild, Minister at King Edward. BON ACCORD. Device. Insignia urbis Abredoniæ. *Printed at Aberdeine, by Edward Raban, for David Melvill, 1624. De 150 pages, plus, à la fin, un feuillet portant un fleuron à son recto et verso.*

1629.

Remaines Concerning Brittain : . . . (by William

Camden). *London, printed by A. I. for Symon Watterson, etc. 1629. In-4.*

Pages 19 et 20 : Deux versions anglo-saxonnes du pater en caractères romains : la première a une traduction angloise interlinéaire.

1637.

Remaines Concerning Britaine : etc. Written by William Camden Esquire, clarenceux, king of armes, surnamed the Learned. The fift Impression, with many rare Antiquities never befor imprinted. By the industry and care of Iohn Philipot, somerset Herald. London, printed by Thomas Harper, for John Watterson, etc. 1637. In-4.

Pages 23-24 : Deux pater en saxon, le premier avec une traduction interlinéaire angloise:

. 1639-64.

Concilia, decreta, leges, constitutiones, in re ecclesiarum orbis britannici. Viz. Pambritannica, Pananglica, Scotica, Hibernica, Cambrica, Mannica, Provincialia, Diocesana. Ab initio Christianæ ibidem Religionis, ad nostram usque ætatem. Uti reperiuntur in eorundem Actis, Canonibus Ecclesiasticis, Regnorum Constitutionibus, Senatus Consultis, Principum Rescriptis, Libris impressis, et antiquè Mss. in Regnum etiam priscorum Diplomatum, Chartis, Schedis, et Monumentis veteribus, studiosè congesta. Operâ et Scrutinio Henrici Spelman, Eq. Aur. Tribus distincta tomis : quorum, Primus hic Tomus Ea continet, quæ à primis Christi seculis,

usque ad introitum Normannorum (id est, an. Dom. 1066) habita sunt et celebrata. *Londini, excudebat Richardus Badger, Serenissimi Principis Walliæ Typographus. Impensis Ph. Stephani, et Ch. Meredith, sub Aureo Leone in Cæmeterio Paulino.* MD. LXXXIX. In-fol. de 1-637 pages, plus 13 feuillets de préliminaires et 12 feuillets d'index à la fin.

1640.

Psalterium Davidis Latino-Saxonicum vetus, a Iohanne Spelmanno D. Hen. fil. editum. E vetustissimo exemplari Ms. in Bibliotheca ipsius Henrici, et cum tribus aliis non multo minus vetustis collatum. *Londini, excudebat R. Badger, Serenissimi Principis Walliæ Typographus. Impensis Ph. Stephani, et Ch. Meredith, sub Aureo Leone in Cæmeterio Paulino.* 1640. In-4 non paginé, mais de 182 feuillets, à longues lignes, avec traduction latine interlinéaire.

1641.

The Second Volume of the ecclesiasticall History : containing the Acts and Monuments of Martyrs : , etc. by John Fox. *London, printed for the Company of Stationers, 1641.* In-fol.

Page 447, col. 2 : Passages saxons des œuvres d'Elfric, archevêque de Canterbury, imprimés en caractères romains et suivis d'une traduction angloise.

Page 448, col. 1 : Lettre d'Elfric à Wulfsine, évêque de Scyrburne, contre la transsubstantiation ; en langue et en lettres saxonnes, avec la traduction angloise qui suit.

Page 448, col. 2 : Epitre d'Elfric contre la présence corporelle, à Wufstane, archevêque d'York; en saxon, avec la traduction à la page suivante, col. 1.

Page 450, col. 1 : Alphabet saxon.

Page 450, col. 1-453 (à faux chiffrée 553): *A Sermon translated of Latin into the Saxon tongue, by Elfricus, against transubstantiation, anno 996. In die Sanctæ Paschæ.* Avec traduction angloise, p. 454.

1643.

Historiæ ecclesiasticæ gentis Anglorum libri v, a Venerabili Beda presbytero scripti; tribus præcipuè MSS. Latinis, à mendis haud paucis repurgati : Ab Augustissimo veterum Anglo-Saxonum Rege Aluredo (sive Alfredo) examinati; ejusque paraphrasi Saxonica eleganter explicati; tribus nunc etiam MSS. Saxonis collati : Unâ cum annotationibus, et analectis è publicis Veteris ecclesiæ anglicanæ homiliis, aliisque MSS. Saxonis, hinc indè excerptis, nec antea Latine datis : Quibus in calce operis Saxoniam Chronologiam, seriem hujus imprimis Historiæ complectentem, nunquam antea in lucem editam nunc quoq. primò Latine versam contexuimus : opera hæc fere omnia Saxonica hactenus in archivis recondita, nunc demum in Reipublicæ Literariæ usum deprompta e Bibliotheca publica Cantabrigiensi. (Ab Abrahamo Wheloc.) *Cantabrigiæ, excudebat Rogerus Daniel, celeberrimæ Academiæ Typographus.* MDCXLIII. In-fol. de 1-570 pages, plus 8 feuillets de préliminaires et un d'errata; à deux colonnes, dont l'une contient le saxon et l'autre le latin.



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gard de laquelle est un alphabet saxon, commence *Guilielmi Somneri cantuariensis, ad verba vetera Germanica, a V. Cl. Justo-Lipsio, Epist. Cent. III. ad Belgas, Epist. XLIV. collecta : Notæ.*

1652.

Historiæ anglicanæ scriptores X.... ex vetustis manuscriptis, nunc primùm in lucem editi (a Rog. Twisden). Londini, typis Jacobi Flesher, sumptibus Cornelii Bee. M DC LII. In-fol.

Col. 76 : *De situ Dunelmi, et de sanctorum reliquiis quæ ibidem continentur carmen compositum.* En langue et en caractères saxons.

1655.

Monasticon Anglicanum, etc. Londini, typis Richardi Hodgkinsonne, M. DC. LV - MDCLXXIII, 3 vol. in-fol.

T. 1, p. 37, col. 1 : Charte saxonne, suivie de la traduction latine.

P. 76, col 2 : *Limites terrarum ad abbatiam de Certeseia spectantium, Saxonice descripti.* Suivi de la traduction latine.

P. 87, col. 1 : Description de limites en langue et caractères saxons.

P. 187, col. 2 : Inscription saxonne placée sur le dos d'une Charte d'Édouard-le-Confesseur.

P. 195, col. 1 et 2 : *Charta Regis Athelstani.*

P. 221-23 : *De terris, ornamentis, vestimentis, atque libris huic ecclesiæ (Exoniensi) a Leofrico loci episcopo datis, avec traduction latine.*

Page 223-227, col. 1 : *De reliquiis ab Æthelstano rege collatis*. En saxon, suivi d'une traduction latine.

P. 260, col. 1 et 2 : Description de limites en langue et en caractères saxons, suivi de la traduction latine.

P. 265, col. 2 : *Id.*

P. 266, col. 2 et seqq. : *Testamentum Wulfrici Spott, cænobii (Burtonensis) fundatoris*, suivi de la traduction latine.

P. 270, col. 1 : *Hæc sunt nomina Villarum quæ præfatus minister ipsi sancto devotissimè subegit monasterio*. En saxon.

P. 276, col. 2 : Description de limites en saxon.

P. 277, col. 1 : Deux lignes et demie de saxon écrites derrière une charte du roi Canut et suivies de la traduction latine.

P. 277, col. 2 : *De fraternitate (vulgò gyldâ) apud Abbottesburiam per Orcium institutâ*. En langue et en caractères saxons, suivie d'une traduction latine.

P. 278, 279 : *Charta Edwardi regis, Confessoris dicti*, suivie d'une traduction latine.

P. 279, col. 1 : *Alia ejusdem regis chartæ*, avec traduction latine.

— Col. 2 : *Charta Gulielmi regis, Conquestoris dicti*, suivie d'une traduction latine.

P. 287, col. 1 : Description de limites en saxon.

P. 353, col 1 : *Idem*.

T. II. p. 858, col 1 et 2 : Chartes saxonnes du roi Athelstan, suivies de traductions latines.

P. 859 : Description de limites.

P. 860 : *Id.*, avec traduction latine.

P. 862 : Fin anglo-saxonne d'une charte du roi Eadwig, suivie d'une traduction latine.

Carta regis Edgari de Niwantun, Scearntun. En saxon, avec traduction latine.

P. 862, 863 : Description de limites en saxon, avec traduction latine.

P. 864, col. 1 : *Alia carta ejusdem regis Edgari, de duabus hidis terræ.* En saxon, avec traduction latine.

—Col. 2 : Description de limites en saxon, avec traduction latine.

P. 865, col. 1 : *Carta regis Eadgari de Cheolcan, et de diversis privilegiis,* suivie d'une traduction latine.

P. 866, col. 2 : Description de limites avec traduction latine.

T. III, p. 302, col. 1 : *Alia carta ejusdem regis Adclstani saxonice,* avec traduction latine.

P. 303, col. 1 : *Carta Reginae Egelsfledæ, uxoris Edgari Regis, de quatuor hidis terræ apud Lagefare, et duabus apud Cochamstede, Saxonice,* suivie de la traduction latine.

P. 304, col. 1 : *Alia Carta ejusdem Regis Canuti de quibusdam immunitatibus eidem Ecclesiæ (sancti Pauli, Lond.) per ipsum concessis (sic), Saxonice,* suivie de la traduction latine.

— Col. 2 : *Alia Carta ejusdem Regis Edwardi Saxonice,* avec traduction latine.

P. 308, col. 2 : *Carta ejusdem Regis Willicelmi facta Mauricio Episcopo Lundoniæ de Castro de Stortford et aliis terris, Saxonice,* suivie de la traduction latine.

Cædmonis monachi Paraphrasis poetica Genesis ac

præcipuarum Sacræ paginæ Historiarum, abhinc annos M. LXX. Anglo-Saxonice conscripta, et nunc primùm edita à Francisco Junio F. F. *Amstelodami, apud Christophorum Cunradi, typis et sumptibus Editoris. MDCC LV. Prostant Hagæ-Comitum apud Adrianum Utacq.* In-4. de 1-106 pages, plus un feuillet de titre, un de préliminaires, trois qui terminent le volume, et 15 planches gravées au trait, reproduisant les miniatures du MS. Bodléien, qui contient la paraphrase de Cædmon.

Plus tard, le libraire d'Oxford James Fletcher, ayant acquis quelques exemplaires de ce livre, fit imprimer de même format, en 1752, et placer à la suite, les notes que Junius avoit écrites sur son exemplaire. Cette addition fait 3 feuillets.

Deux ans après, on fit un nouveau tirage des figures, à Oxford, chez le même libraire, qui les réunit en un petit volume in-4, et y ajouta un titre et un feuillet contenant un avertissement. En voici le titre :

Figvræ quædam antiqvæ ex Cædmonis monachi Paraphraseos in Genesim Exemplari in bibliotheca Bodleiana adservato delineatæ; ad Anglo-Saxonvm Mores Ritvs atqve Edificia seculi præcipue decimi illustranda in lucem editæ. Anno Domini M. DCC. LIV.

Si l'on en croit la vie de Rowe Mores, en tête de son livre sur Ælfric, page (xxxvii), ce savant fut l'éditeur de cette seconde édition.

1658.

The History of St. Pauls Cathedral in London, from its Foundation untill these Times, etc. By William Dvg-

dale. London, printed by Tho. Warren, in the year of our Lord God MDCLVIII. In-fol.

Page 185 : *Alia Carta ejusdem Adelstani Saxonice*, avec traduction latine, p. 186.

Page 187 : *Carta Reginae Egelsfledæ, uxoris Edgari Regis, de quatuor hidis terræ apud Lagefare, et duabus apud Cochamstede, Saxonice*, suivie de la traduction latine, même page.

Page 188 : *Alia Carta ejusdem Regis Canuti de quibusdam immunitatibus eadem ecclesiæ per ipsum concessis, Saxonice*, suivie de la traduction latine, page 189.

Page 190 : *Alia Carta ejusdem Regis Edwardi Saxonice*, suivie de la traduction latine, même page.

Page 196 : *Carta ejusdem Regis Willielmi [I] facta Mauricio Episcopo Lundoniæ de castro de Storford, et aliis terris, Saxonice*, suivie de la traduction latine, même page.

1659.

Dictionarium Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum voces Phrasesque præcipuas anglo-saxonicas, e libris (*sic*), sive manuscriptis, sive typis excusis, aliisque monumentis tum publicis tum privatis, magna diligentia collectas; cum latina et anglica vocum interpretatio ne (*sic*) complectens. Adjectis interdum Exemplis, vocum etymologiis, et cum cognatis linguis collationibus, plurimisque in gratiam linguæ Anglosaxonice (*sic*) Studiosorum Observationibus. opera et studio Gvlliel. Somneri Cantuariensis. Accesserunt Ælfrici abbatis grammatica latino-saxonica, cum glossario suo ejusdem generis. *Oxo-*

*ni, excudebat Gutiel. Hall, pro authore. Prostant Londini, apud Danielem White, ad insigne Septem Stellarum. Ex Aquilone Templi S. Pauli. Anno Dom. M. DC. LIX. In-fol. non paginé, ayant 9 feuillets de préliminaires. A la fin est la grammaire de l'abbé Ælfric, avec un titre particulier portant le nom du même imprimeur et la même date : elle est paginée 1-80. Le volume contient en outre un feuillet d'*addenda*, un d'*errata*, et un autre où sont les noms des souscripteurs.*

1668.

An Essay towards a real Character and a philosophical Language. By John Wilkins... London, printed for Sa : Gellibrand, and for John Martyn... 1668. In-fol.

Page 7 : Trois pater saxons en caractères romains.

1670.

De Anglorum Gentis Origine Disceptatio, etc. Authore Roberto Sheringhamo Cantabrigiensi, Collegii Gonvillii et Caii Socio. Cantabrigiæ : Excudebat Joann. Hayes, Celeberrimæ Academiae Typographus, impensis Edvardi Story, Bibliopotæ Cantab. Anno Dom. M. DC. LXX. In-8.

Page 175 : Alphabet saxon.

Page 310 : Extrait d'un livre d'homélie saxonnes conservé à la bibliothèque publique de l'université de Cambridge, suivi de la traduction angloise, page 311 : c'est le même que celui cité par Sammes.

Pages 382 et 383 : Deux passages saxons.

1674.

Remains Concerning Britain : etc. Written by William Camden Esquire, Clarenceux, king of Arms, surnamed the Learned. The Seventh Impression... By the industry and care of John Philipot Somerset Herald : and W. D. Gent. *London, printed for, and sold by, Charles Harper... 1674.* In-8.

Pages 30-31 : Deux pater en saxon, le premier avec une traduction interlinéaire angloise.

1676.

Britannia antiqua illustrata : or, the antiquities of ancient Britain, derived from the Phœnicians ; etc. By Aylett Sammes, of Christ's Colledge (*sic*) in Cambridge. Since, of the Inner-Temple. *London, printed by Tho. Roycroft, for the Author, MDCLXXVI.* In-fol.

Page 410 : *The English-Saxon Alphabet.*

Page 448 : Extrait d'un livre d'homélies saxonnes conservé à la bibliothèque publique de l'université de Cambridge, suivi de la traduction angloise.

Pages 569-578 : *The Laws of King Ina.* A deux colonnes, dont l'une contient le saxon, l'autre l'anglois.

1678.

Ælfredi Magni Anglorum regis invictissimi Vita tribus libris comprehensa à clarissimo D^{no} Johanne Spelman Henrici F. primum Anglice conscripta, dein Latine red- dita, et annotationibus illustrata ab Ælfredi in Collegio



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nouvelle édition du *Monasticon*, t. II, London : printed for Longman, etc., 1819, pages 527-528, et est immédiatement suivie du morceau *De reliquiis*, etc., avec traduction latine à la suite, qui va jusqu'à la page 531, col. 1 (1).

1684.

Quatuor D. N. Jesu Christi euangeliorum versiones per antiquæ duæ, Gothica scil. et Anglo-Saxonica : Quarum illam ex celeberrimo Codice Argenteo nunc primùm depromsit Franciscus Junius F. F. Hanc autem ex Codicibus MSS. collatis emendatiùs recudi curavit Thomas Mareschallus, Anglus : Cujus etiam observationes in utramque Versionem subnectuntur. Accessit et Glossarium Gothicum : cui præmittitur Alphabetum Gothicum, Runicum, etc. Opera ejusdem Francisci Junii. *Amstelædami, veneunt apud Janssonio-Waesbergios. A° 1684. In-4. de 566-431 pages, plus un frontispice gravé, 8 feuillets de préliminaires devant la première partie, un corrigenda à la suite; et 12 feuillets de préliminaires devant la seconde partie, qui porte un titre à part, avec la même adresse et la même date. Le gothique est en regard de l'anglo-saxon.*

On trouve des exemplaires avec le nom de Dordrecht et la date de 1665 (1); mais c'est la même édition dont

(1) Nous avons donné l'indication de ces seules pièces, parce que le détail de tous les morceaux saxons que renferme cet ouvrage seroit trop long. Voyez, au reste, plus haut, p. 79-81, à l'année 1655.

(1) *Dordrechtii. Typis et sumptibus Junianis. Excudebant Henricus et Joannes Essæi, Urbis Typographi ordinarii. c13 13 c LXV. In-4.*

on n'a changé que le titre et réimprimé la dédicace, quoiqu'en disent MM. Gley et Buchon à l'article ULPHILAS de la *Biographie universelle*. M. Thomas Frognall Dibdin (*Ædes Althorpianae*, etc., t. I, p. 120) dit, en parlant de l'édition de Dordrecht : « I suspect that this book was in fact, printed at Oxford. The types and paper clearly indicate it. »

The second volume of the ecclesiastical history : containing the Acts and Monuments of Martyrs : etc. By John Fox. *London, printed for the Company of Stationers*, MDCLXXXIV. In-fol.

Page 376, col. 1 : Passages d'Ælfric, en saxon, imprimés en caractères romains, suivis de la traduction angloise.

— Col. 2 : Lettres du même à Wulfsine, en saxon, avec caractères saxons et traduction angloise.

Eptre à Wulfstane, en saxon, avec traduction angloise à l'autre page.

Page 378, col. I : Alphabet saxon et Sermon contre la transsubstantiation ; il finit page 380, col. 2, où commence la traduction angloise.

1686.

The works of the learned S^r Thomas Brown, Kt. Doctor of Physick, late of Norwich... *London, printed for Tho. Basset, Ric. Chiswell, Tho. Sawbridge, Charles Mearne, and Charles Brome*. MDCLXXXVI. In-fol.

Certain miscellany tracts. Pages 43-49. Tract VIII. *Of languages, and particularly of the saxon tongue*. Avec un grand nombre de citations saxonnes imprimées en caractères romains.

Le libraire W. Pickering vient de publier un prospectus par lequel il annonce : « *Nearly ready for Publication, in 4 vols. 8vo (a few Copies on large paper), the works of Sir Thomas Browne, Knt. M. D. of Norwich; with his life by Dr. Johnson. Edited by S. Wilkin, F. L. S., and member of the Wernerian Society of Edinburgh.* »

1689.

A Seasonable Treatise; Wherein is proved, that King William (commonly call'd the Conqueror) did not get the Imperial Crown of England by the Sword, but by the Election and Consent of the People. To whom he swore to observe the Original Contract between King and People. *London, printed for J. Robinson at the Golden Lion in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1689. In-8.*

Pages lxxiv-vi : Charte saxonne de Guillaume-le-Conquérant, suivie de la traduction latine et angloise qu'a donnée Stow dans son *Survey of London*, page 140. Elle est tirée de la chronique d'Holinshed, vol. III, p. 15, col. 2, et imprimée en caractères romains.

Page lxxx : Charte saxonne du même, imprimée en caractères saxons, et tirée de Dugdale, *Hist. of S. Paul*, appendix, fol. 196.

Page lxxxi : Charte du même, sans traduction. Elle a deux lignes et deux mots.

Institutiones grammaticæ anglo-saxonicae, et moeso-gothicae. Auctore Georgio Hickersio Ecclesiae Anglicanae Presbytero, etc. *Oxoniae, e Theatro Sheldoniano, 1689. Typis Junianis. In-4. de 11¼—(6)—182 pages,*



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colonnes, l'une contenant le saxon, l'autre le latin, de la page 1 à 244; *Index chronologicus*, 18 feuillets non paginés; plus 64 pages chiffrées, contenant le reste de ce qui est promis dans le titre.

Il y a un curieux article sur cette publication dans *the Retrospective Review*, vol. VIII. Part. II. London : Charles Baldwyn, 1823, in-8, page 195-227.

1698.

An. Manl. Sever. Boethi (*sic*) Consolationis Philosophiæ libri V. Anglo-Saxonice redditi ab Alfredo, Inclyto Anglo-Saxonum rege. Ad apographum Junianum expressos edidit Christophorus Rawlinson, è Collegio Reginae. Oxoniæ, e Theatro Sheldoniano MDCXCVIII. Sumtibus Editoris, typis Junianis. 1 vol. in-8 de 1-198 pages, plus un beau portrait de Junius, 6 feuillets de préliminaires, et, à la fin, un feuillet contenant l'*errata*. De la page 1 à 149, la prose saxonne; de 150 à 198, les *Versiones poeticæ* à Codice Cottoniano desumptæ.

1699.

Hormesta Pauli Orosii quam olim patrio sermone donavit Ælfredus magnus, Anglo-Saxonum Rex doctissimus. Ad exemplar Junianum edidit Wilhelmus Elstob, A. M. et Coll. Univ. Socius. Oxoniæ, e Theatro Sheldoniano An. D. MDCIC.

Il n'a été imprimé que ce titre et le feuillet 1-2 de cette édition. Ils sont in-4, et conservés au Musée Britannique dans le Lansdown Ms., n. 373.

Heptateuchus, liber Job, et Evangelium Nicodemi; Anglo-Saxonice. Historiæ Judith Fragmentum; Dano-Saxonice. Edidit nunc primum ex MSS. codicibus Edwardus Thwaites, è Collegio Reginae. *Oxoniae, e Theatro Sheldoniano, An. Dom. MDCXCVIII (sic). Typis Junianis.* Grand in-8 de 168-32 pages, plus une gravure et 4 feuillets de préliminaires.

1700.

Oratio dominica Πολύγλωττος πολύμορφος. Nimirum, plus Centum Linguis, Versionibus, aut Characteribus Reddita et Expressa. Editio novissima, Speciminibus quam priores comitator. *Londini: Prostant apud Dan. Brown, ad Insigne Bibliorum, et W. Keblewhite, sub Cygno in Area Boreali D. Pauli.* CIO IO CC. In-4.

Pages 53 et 54: Deux versions anglo-saxonnes du pater, suivies chacune de leur *lectio*.

1701.

Sermo Lupi Episcopi, saxonice. Latinam interpretationem notasque adjecit Gulielmus Elstob. Col. Univ. Oxon. Soc. *Oxoniae, e Theatro Sheldoniano, An. Dom. MDCCI.* 11 pages in-folio, tirage à part avec nouvelle pagination, du *Thesaurus* d'Hickes, p. 98-108, vol. I.

Le seul exemplaire connu est en la possession de M. Pickering, de Londres.

Vocabularium anglo-saxonicum , lexico Gul. Somneri magna parte auctius. Opera Thomæ Benson , Art. Bac. è Collegio Reginae. Oxoniae, e Theatro Sheldoniano, An. Dom. M. DCC. I. Impensis Sam. Smith, et Benj. Watford ad insigne Principis, in cœmeterio D. Pauli. In-8, non paginé, mais de 97 feuillets, à deux colonnes. Les mots s'y suivent : il n'y a d'alinéa que quand les premières lettres ou secondes changent. Il est anglo-saxon et latin.

1703-1705.

I. Linguarum Vett. septentrionalium Thesaurus Grammatico-Criticus et Archæologicus. Auctore Georgio Hickesio, S. T. P. Oxoniae. E Theatro Sheldoniano, An. Dom. MDCCV. In-fol. de XLVIII—18—235—10—111 pages, plus huit feuillets de préliminaires, un portrait d'Hickes et six planches. Ce qui est compris entre les pages XLVIII et 235 contient une grammaire anglo-saxonne et mæso-gothique.

II. Antiquæ litteraturæ septentrionalis liber alter. Seu Humphredi Wanleii librorum vett. Septentrionalium, qui in Angliæ Bibliothecis extant, nec non multorum Vett. Codd. Septentrionalium alibi extantium Catalogus Historico-Criticus, cum totius Thesauri Linguarum Septentrionalium sex Indicibus. Oxoniae, e Theatro Sheldoniano, An. Dom. MDCCV. In-fol. de 326 pages, plus 9 feuillets de préliminaires, et 16 d'index à la fin. Les pages 325, 326 contiennent un catalogue des livres saxons imprimés avant 1705.

III. Linguarum Vett. Septentrionalium thesauri Gram-



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Page 19 : *Lex de Monetariis, ex Æthelstani Constitutionibus*. En saxon, avec traduction latine interlinéaire.

Page 21 : *Lex Canuti de Moneta*. En saxon, avec traduction latine interlinéaire.

Page 22 : Passage de la chronique saxonne, suivi d'une traduction latine, page 23.

Page 24 : *Jugatae litterae*.

Cet opuscule se trouve à la suite de l'ouvrage de Wotton, édition de 1708.

Linguarum Vett. Septentrionalium Thesauri Grammatico-Critici, et Archæologici, auctore Georgio Hickesio, Conspectus Brevis per Gul. Wottonum, S. T. B. Cui, ab Antiquæ Literaturæ Septentrionalis Cultore, adjectæ aliquot notæ accedunt; cum appendice ad Notas. *Londini : Typis Gul. Bowyer, sumptibus Ricardi Sare, Bibliopolæ in Porta Australi Hospitii Grayensis, apud quem prostat hic liber venalis. M DCC VIII. Petit in-8 de vii—74—85 pages.*

Folio vii, verso, est un alphabet saxon.

Page 13 : *Æthelfledæ Æthelstani Ducis viduæ testamentum*. En saxon, suivi d'une traduction latine, p. 18.

Page 26 : *Testamentum Ælfledæ seu Egelsledæ, viduæ Brithnothi Ducis Orient. Anglorum*. En saxon, suivi d'une traduction latine, page 31.

Pages 39-42 : *Charta Eadgari R. qua Ceorlesweorth dedit Æthelfledæ*. En latin et en saxon.

Pages 77-84 : *Hymnus Athanasii de fide Trinitatis*.

Ce petit volume est suivi des *Note in Anglo-Saxonum nummos*.

1709.

An English-Saxon Homily on the birth-day of St. Gregory anciently in the English-Saxon Church. Giving an Account of the Conversion of the English from Paganism to Christianity. Translated into modern English, with Notes, etc. By Eliz. Elstob. *London : printed by W. Bowyer.* MDCCLXIX. In-8. de lx—(2)—44—(4)—11—(3)—49, plus 5 feuillets de préliminaires et une gravure, et 6 pages à la fin contenant les noms des souscripteurs.

Le saxon est sur une colonne, la traduction angloise sur l'autre.

La troisième série de chiffres contient la traduction latine, par Guill. Elstob, frère de la dame, et la quatrième contient un appendix.

Elfrici Homiliæ, ed. El. Elstob.

On n'a imprimé de cet ouvrage que 36 pages grand in-fol., sans titre général, mais avec les titres particuliers qui se trouvent en haut de chaque sermon et ceux des deux préfaces, en rouge. Les notes sont à longues lignes, tandis que le texte est à deux colonnes, le saxon d'un côté, la traduction angloise de l'autre. Au commencement de chaque chapitre, il se trouve en tête du texte et de la traduction une large place carrée pour recevoir une initiale qui y manque. L'exemplaire du musée britannique, le seul que nous connoissions, a été acheté à la vente de M. Herbert Croft.

Voyez sur Elizabeth Elstob, sur ses homélies saxonnes et sa grammaire: *Biographical and literary Anecdotes*

of William Bowyer, printer, F. S. A. and of many of his learned friends, etc. By John Nichols. London : printed by and for the author. MDCCXXXII. In-4., pages 40, 48, 316 et 418. Page 48, se trouve cité un petit ouvrage que Bowyer imprima en 1713, pour l'auteur Mrs. Elstob, en faveur des homélies saxonnes. Voyez aussi *the General Biographical Dictionary* d'Alex. Chalmers.

1711.

Grammatica Anglo-Saxonica ex Hiccesiano Linguarum Septentrionalium Thesauro excerpta (ab Edwardo Thwaites). Oxoniæ, e Theatro Sheldoniano, A. D. MDCCXI. In-8. de 48 pages, plus deux feuillets de titres dont l'un gravé, un feuillet de dédicace à Christ. Rawlinson, et un errata à la fin.

1713.

Oratio dominica πολύγλωττος, πολύμορφος. Nimirum, plus centum Linguis, Versionibus, aut Characteribus reddita et expressa. Editio novissima, Speciminibus variis quam priores comitator. Londini : prostant apud Dan. Brown, etc. CIJ IO CCXIII. In-4.

Pages 53 et 54 : Deux versions anglo-saxonnes du pater, suivies chacune de leur *lectio*.

●1715.

The English-Saxon Homilies of Ælfric Arch-Bishop of Canterbury who flourished in the latter End of the tenth



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feuillet renferme un specimen contenant une gravure sur cuivre en tête de page, les mots *the Preface* en rouge au-dessous; enfin, le saxon sur une colonne et l'anglois sur l'autre : tous deux commençant par une grande initiale sur cuivre. En marge sont les indications des citations de l'Écriture sainte, et au bas sont les notes. (Musée britannique, Ms. Lansdown, n. 373.)

The Rudiments of Grammar for the English-Saxon Tongue, first given in English : with an Apology for the Study of Northern Antiquities. Being useful towards the understanding our ancient English Poets, and other Writers. By Elizabeth Elstob. London, printed by *W. Bowyer* : and sold by *J. Bowyer* at the Rose in Ludgate-street, and *C. King* in Westminster-Hall, 1715. In-4. de xxxv—70 pages, plus un feuillet de titre et trois de dédicace.

Oratio dominica in diversas omnium fere Gentium Linguas versa et propriis cujusque Linguae Characteribus expressa, una cum Dissertationibus nonnullis de Linguarum Origine, variisque ipsarum Permutationibus. Editore Joanne Chamberlaynio Anglo-Britanno. Regiae Societatis Londinensis et Berolinensis Socio. *Amstelædami, typis Guilielmi et Davidis Goerei.* MDCCXV. In-4.

Page 55 : En anglo-saxon, suivie de sa *lectio*.

• N. B. That there will not be above two dozen more printed than are subscribed for.

• Subscribers are desired to give their names and titles that they may be printed with the book. •

Page 56 : *Anglo-saxonice, dialecto vetustiori*, suivie de sa *lectio*.

Page 57 : *Anglo-saxonice, ex codice Rushworthiano*, suivie de sa *lectio*.

Page 58 : *Atiter, ex eodem codice*, suivie de sa *lectio*.

Page 59 : *Anglo-saxonice, ex codice Hattoniano*, suivie de sa *lectio*.

Johannis Lelandi Antiquarii de Rebus Britannicis Collectaneorum Tomus tertius. Edition de Hearne (1715). In-8.

Page 134-136 : [*Excerpta*] *ex antiquis : Dictionario Latino-Saxonico*. En marge est indiquée la page 222, qui est le numéro de celle de l'autographe.

1715-27.

Controversial Discourses containing Wm. Elstob's Office of Devotion, used in the Anglo-Saxon Church, with a Translation and Notes. London, 1715-27. 8vo. 2 vols. 12s.

(Lowndes, *the Bibliographer's Manual*, t. II, p. 927, col. 2.)

1716.

The History of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, from its Foundation, etc., by Sir William Dugdale K^m. Garter principal King at Arms... London: printed by George James.... M DCC XVI. In-fol.

Appendice, page 9 : *Alia Carta ejusdem Regis*

Adelstani, saxonice, suivie de la traduction latine à la page suivante.

Page 11 : *Carta Reginae Egelsledæ*, etc., suivie de la traduction latine, même page.

Page 13 : *Alia Carta ejusdem regis Canuti*, etc. Avec traduction latine à la suite, même page.

Page 14 : *Alia Carta ejusdem Regis Edwardi*, *saxonice*, suivie d'une traduction latine, même page.

Page 20 : *Carta ejusdem Wilhelmi* [1], etc., suivie d'une traduction latine, même page.

1720.

Roberti de Avesbury Historia de mirabilibus Gestis Edwardi III. Accedunt, (1.) Libri Saxonici, qui ad Manus Joannis Joscelini venerunt, etc. *Oxonii, e Theatro Sheldoniano*, M. DCC. XX. In-8.

Ce catalogue de Mss. saxons est très-court : il n'occupe que les pages 267 et 268.

Textus Rossensis. Accedunt, Professionum antiquorum Angliæ Episcoporum Formulæ, De canonica Obedentia Archiepiscopis Cantuariensibus præstanda, et Leonardi Hutteni Dissertatio, anglice conscripta, de Antiquitatibus Oxoniensibus. E Codicibus Mss. descripsit ediditque Tho. Hearnius. *Oxonii, e Theatro Sheldoniano*, M. DCC. XX. Un vol. in-8. de LIV—(2)—423 pages.

Page XXI : Alphabet anglo-saxon.

Page XXV : Testament de Byrchtrick et d'Ælswitha, déjà publié par Lambarde, et par Hickes (*Dissertatio tolaris*, p. 51). Elle est ici avec une traduction angloise interlinéaire, et va jusqu'à la page xxx.



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chiepiscopi Opera : nec non Eadmeri Monachi Cantuariensis Historia Novorum, et alia Opuscula : Labore ac Studio D. Gabrielis Gerberon Monachi Congregationis S. Mauri ad Mss. Fidem expurgata et aucta. Secunda Editio, correctata et aucta. *Lutetiæ Parisiorum, sumptibus Montalant, etc. M. DCC. XXI. In-fol.*

Pages 105-109, in fine : *Prohemium regularis concordie Anglicæ nationis Monachorum sanctionialiumque orditur.* En saxon, imp. en caractères romains, avec une traduction latine interlinéaire.

1722.

Annales Rerum gestarum Ælfredi Magni, auctore Asserio Menevensi, recensuit Franciscus Wise, A. M. Coll. Trin. Soc. *Oxonii A. D. MDCCXXII. In-8., de [xxx] (sic)* — 181 pages, plus un portrait d'Alfred, 4 feuillets de préliminaires, 1 feuillet de titre avant le texte, et une liste de souscripteurs de 7 pages:

Pages 81-86 : *Ælfredi regis Præfatio ad Pastorate sancti Gregorii à Cod. MS. Jun. LIII.* En saxon.

Pages 87-91 : Traduction latine.

Historiæ ecclesiasticæ Gentis Anglorum Libri quinque, Auctore sancto et venerabili Baeda Presbytero Anglo-Saxone, una cum reliquis ejus Operibus historicis in unum Volumen collectis. Cura et Studio Johannis Smith, S. T. P. et Ecclesiæ Dunelmensis non ita pridem Canonici. *Cantabrigiæ, typis academicis MDCCXXII. In-fol. de 1-823 pages, plus 8 feuillets contenant les titres et préliminaires, et 7 feuillets contenant l'index rerum, lesquels 15 ne sont pas chiffrés.*

Page 471-649 : *Baedae Historia ecclesiastica a gloriosissimo veterum Anglo-Saxonum rege Aluredo saxonice reddita.*

Page 768 .: *Concilium apud Clifeshoas tempore Biornwulfi regis Merciorum.*

Page 771 ; *Charta Uerfrithi episcopi.*

Page 778 : *Compositio inter Wulfricum et Wulstanum archiepiscopum.*

Page 782 : *Charta Ealdredi episcopi.*

Page 793 : *Decem versus à venerabili Baeda conscripti.*

1723.

Hemingi Chartularium Ecclesiae Wigorniensis. E Codice MS. penes Richardum Graves, de Mickleton in Agro Gloucestrensi, Armigerum, descripsit ediditque Tho. Hearnius, qui et eam Partem Libri de Domesday, quæ ad Ecclesiam pertinet Wigorniensem, aliaque ad Operis (duobus Voluminibus comprehensi) nitorem facientia, subnexuit. *Oxonii, e Theatro Sheldoniano, M. DCC. XXIII.* 2 vol. in-8, ensemble de cxx-723 pages, plus une gravure.

Cet ouvrage contient *passim* un grand nombre de chartes saxonnes.

1726.

Johannis Seldeni Jurisconsulti Opera omnia tam edita quam inedita. In tribus Voluminibus. Collegit ac recensuit, Vitam Auctoris, Præfationes, et Indices adjecit, David Wilkins, S. T. P., etc. *Typis Guilt. Bowyer, etc. M DCC XXVI. In-fol.*

Vol. II, tom. II, page 1612 : *Prohemium regularis concordiae Anglicae nationis monachorum sanctionumque orditur.* En saxon, avec traduction latine interlinéaire.

An Introduction to an English Grammar; containing :
I. A compendious Way to master any Language in the World. II. A particular Account of those Eastern and Northern Tongues, Grammars of which are not publish'd in the Collection to which this Attempt belongs, viz. the Ethiopic, Coptic, Persic, Samaritan, Armenian, Turkish, Chinese, Damulian or Malabaric, Malayan, Indian : and the Sclavonic, Teutonic, Hibernian, British, Gothic, Runic, Islandic Tongues. III. A Dissertation on the Saxon. IV. A Grammar of it. Being Number X. of the complete Linguist; or universal Grammar.
 by J. Henley, M. A. *London : printed, and sold by J. Roberts, at the Oxforde Arms in Warwick Lane; etc. M DCC XXVI. In-8, de 61 pages, plus un feuillet de titre et un de dédicace.*

The History and Antiquities of the cathedral Church of Canterbury and the once-adjoining Monastery :
 by the Reverend Mr. J. Dart. *London : printed, and sold by J. Cole..... M. DCC. XXVI. Grand in-fol.*

Appendix n°1 : Charta R. Cnutonis Saxonica; in qua terram apud Folkestan dedit Ecclesiae Chri. Cantuariensi, quando Eadsinus, Presbyter suus, Monachus factus erat. En langue et en caractères saxons. Elle a déjà été publiée dans le *Monasticon Anglicanum.*



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Cet ouvrage se trouve à la suite de *Arii Thor-gilsis Filii... Schedae, seu Libellus de Islandia, Islendinga Bok dictus, etc. Havnæ, ex Calcographæo (sic) B. Joachimi Schmidtgen. Ao. 1733, in-4.*

Les relations d'Ohther et de Wulfstan ont été publiées dans *l'Histoire des Découvertes et des Voyages faits dans le Nord*, par M. J. R. Forster : mise en français par M. Broussonet. A Paris, chez Cuchet, M. DCC. LXXXVIII. 2 vol. in-8., vol. 1, pages 89-125, sous ce titre : *Géographie du Nord de l'Europe, selon le roi Alfred, traduite littéralement de l'anglo-saxon.*

Voyez, sur Ohther et Wulfstan, *Litteratur der alteren Reisebeschreibungen...* von Johann Beckmann. Gœttingen, bey Johann Friedrich Rœwer. 1807-1809, 2 vol. in-8, vol. I, pages 450-468.

1728.

Joannis Schilteri... Thesaurus Antiquitatum Tevtonicarum (sic), etc. T. I. Ulmæ, sumptibus Danielis Bartholomæi, et filii. M DCC XXVIII. In-fol.

Monumenta catechetica, pages 76-77. Decalogus Ecclesiæ Anglo-Saxonicae sub rege Aluredo. En saxon, imprimé en caractères romains, avec traduction latine sur l'autre colonne.

Page 82 : *Orat. Domin. anglo-saxonice è veteri Versione N. T.* Deux versions, sans traduction.

Page 86 : *Symbolum Saxo-Anglicum à Lamburdo in Archænonia et postea à Frehero ex illo An. 1610. editum.* Sans traduction.

Page 189 : *Verba S. Cenæ, anglo-sax.* Sans traduction.

Même page : *Synodica Apostolorum Historia, quæ in Concilio Hierosolymitano scripta, per Paulum et Barnabam ad Ecclesias Syriæ ac Siciliae missa fuit.* Avec traduction latine sur la colonne correspondante.

1735.

Wotton's short View of George Hickes's grammatico-critical and archeological Treasure of the ancient Northern Languages, with some Notes, by a Lover of the ancient Northern Literature, and an Appendix to the Notes, faithfully and intirely translated into English from the Latin Original, by Maurice Shelton, of Barningham-Hall in the County of Suffolk, etc. *London, printed for the Author, and sold by D. Browne....* M. DCC. XXXV. 1 vol. in-4.

Page 60 : *The Testament of Æthelflede, Duke Æthelstan's Widow.* En saxon, jusqu'à la page 63, où commence la traduction angloise, qui va jusqu'à la page 67.

Page 68 : *The Testament of Ætlflede, or Ægetflede the Widow of Brihtnot, Duke of the East-Angles.* En saxon, jusqu'au bas de la page 70, où commence la traduction angloise, qui va jusqu'à la page 74.

Pages 102-106 : *Hymnus Athanasii de Fide Trinitatis.* En saxon. Pages 107-110 se trouve la traduction angloise.

Page 133 : *The Law concerning Coiners, out of the Constitutions of Æthelstan.* Elle est en saxon, et va jusqu'à la page 134, où se trouve la traduction angloise qui la suit. Vient ensuite la loi de Canut concer-

nant la monnoie, en saxon, suivie d'une traduction anglaise.

Page 135 : Extrait de la Chronique Saxonne. Il va jusqu'à la page 136, où se trouve la traduction anglaise.

Sur le verso de l'avant-dernier feuillet et sur le recto du dernier se trouvent un alphabet saxon et une liste des *letters joined together*.

1737.

Concilia Magnæ Britanniaë et Hiberniaë, a Synodo Verolamiensi A. D. CCCC XLVI. Ad Londinensem A. D. CII DCCXVII. Accedunt Constitutiones et alia ad Historiam Ecclesiae Anglicanaë spectantia : a Davide Wilkins, S. T. P. Archidiacono Suffolciensi, et Canonico Cantuariensi, collecta. Volumen primum ab Anno CCCC XLVI. ad Annum CII CCLXV. Londini, sumptibus R. Gosling, etc. M DCC XXXVII. In-fol. de XLI-763 pages, plus 8 feuillets de préliminaires, une liste de souscripteurs avant le texte, et un index de 12 feuillets à la fin, le tout à deux colonnes. Le saxon est accompagné d'une traduction latine.

Wotton's short View of George Hickes's grammatico-critical and archeological Treasury of the ancient Northern Languages, etc., translated into English from the Latin Original by Maurice Shelton, of Bar Mingham (sic) Hall.... The second Edition.... London, printed for, and sold by D. Browne..., MCCCXXXVII. In-4.

Page 95 : *The Testament of Æthelflede*.

Page 98 : la traduction anglaise qui le suit immédiatement.



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1743.

Francisci Junii Francisci Filii Etymologicum Anglicanum. Ex Autographo descripsit et Accessionibus permultis auctum edidit Edwardus Lye A. M. Ecclesiæ parochialis de Yardley - Hastings in Agro Northamptoniensi Rector. Præmittuntur Vita Auctoris et Grammatica Anglo-Saxonica. Oxonii : e Theatro Sheldoniano, MDCCXLIII. In-fol. non paginé. Le portrait sur cuivre de Fr. Junius le fils est en regard du titre. Le dictionnaire est à deux colonnes et les préliminaires à longues lignes.

An Enquiry into the Time of the first Foundation of Westminster Abbey, as discoverable from the best Authorities now remaining, both printed and manuscript. To which is added an Account of the Writers of the History of the Church. By Richard Widmore, M. A. Librarian to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. London, printed for J. Stagg in Westminster-Hall. 1743. [Price, One Shilling.]

Pages 13, 14 : *Charter of Liberties in Saxon, with a Latin Translation.* Charte octroyée par le roi Edward à Eadwin, abbé de Westminster. Sur deux colonnes, le saxon sur l'une, la traduction latine sur l'autre.

Pages 19 et 22 : deux passages saxons.

Page 66 : *Regneri apostolatus ?*

1751.

An History of the Church of St. Peter, Westminster,

commonly called Westminster Abbey. Chiefly from manuscript Authorities. By Richard Widmore, M. A. Librarian to the Dean and Chapter, and Author of An Enquiry into the Time of the first Foundation of the Abbey. *London, printed, and sold by J. Fox, etc. MDCCCLI. In-4.*

Page 179 : *A Grant to Wesminster of the Reversion of Rutland after the Queen's Death by King Edward the Confessor. En saxon, sur une colonne, et traduction angloise sur l'autre.*

Notæ in Cædmonis Paraphrasin. 2 feuillets in-4, dont le premier contient à son recto le titre précédent. La deuxième page est consacrée à un avis *Lectori* daté *E Coll. Reg. Oxon. 17 Mart. 1752.* L'auteur est Junius lui-même, et l'éditeur Edward Rowe Mores.

1754.

Gentleman's Magazine, for June 1754.

Page 280 : Petit article sur un monument portant une inscription anglo-saxonne, signé Paul Gemsege.

1767.

Proposals for printing a Dictionary Anglo-Saxon and English. A Work never before attempted. Also a Specimen of the Theology, Bequests, Grants, and Poetry of the Anglo-Saxons, literally translated. With some Account of their Surnames. And Rules for distinguishing their Posterity from those of Norman and Danish Extraction. To which is prefixed a Saxon Grammar, and a

Specimen of a Celtic Vocabulary. London. Printed for the Author, and sold by C. Marsh, at Charing-Cross, W. Owen at Temple-Bar, and G. Keith in Grace-Church-Street. M. DCC. LXVII. In-4 de 2 feuillets. Derrière le titre ci-dessus sont les *conditions* en trois articles. Le feuillet 2 renferme le commencement de la lettre A sur quatre colonnes, deux contenant le saxon et deux l'anglois.

Le seul exemplaire de ce prospectus que nous ayons vu appartient à M. Singer, de la *Royal Institution* de Londres.

1770.

Archæologia : or miscellaneous Tracts, relating to Antiquity, published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. 1. Sold at the House of the Society, in Chancery-Lane, etc. MDCCLXX. In-4.

Page 335 : *LVII. A Copy of a Deed in Latin and Saxon, of Odo, Bishop of Baieux, half Brother of William the Conqueror; with some Observations thereon by Samuel Pegge, A. M.*

Vis-à-vis de la page 336 est un *fac-simile* du saxon de la charte et du sceau.

1771.

The History and Antiquities of the conventual and cathedral Church of Ely : from the Foundation of the Monastery, A. D. 673. to the Year 1771.... By James Bentham, M. A. Cambridge, printed at the University Press, by J. Bentham.... M. DCC. LXXI. In-4.



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by *S. Baker and G. Leigh*, York-Street, Covent-Garden; *T. Payne*, at the Meuse-Gate, Castle-Street; and *B. White*, at Horace's Head, Fleet-Street. MDCCLXXIII. Un vol. in-8, de xxxiii-242-xii-259 pages, plus deux feuillets contenant un faux-titre et un titre; un autre feuillet contenant un titre à la suite de la préface, et une carte géographique.

Pages 1-242 : Texte saxon d'Alfred.

Pages iii-239 : Traduction angloise.

Pages 241-259 : *Notes on the first Chapter of the first Book of Ælfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of Orosius*. By Mr. J. R. Forster, F. R. S.

Scriptores Rerum Danicarum mediæ Ævi.... ed. Jacobus Langebek.... Tomus II. *Hafniæ*, 1773. In-fol.

Pages 106-123 : *XLVIII. Periplus Otheri Norvegi et Wulfstani, sive eorum Narrationes de suis in Septentrionem et in Mari Balthico Navigationibus*.

Le texte commence page 108; il est en saxon (caractères romains), sur une colonne, avec une traduction latine sur l'autre. Il avoit déjà été publié par Spelman, *Ælfredi Vita*, Oxford, 1678, in-fol., page 205; par And. Busæus, à Copenhague, 1733, in-4, et pages 21-28 de l'*Orose* saxon d'Alfred, publié aussi en 1773, à Londres, in-8.

1774.

The History of Great Britain, from the first Invasion of it by the Romans under Julius Cæsar. Written on a new Plan by Robert Henry, D. D. one of the Ministers of Edinburgh. Volume the second. Edinburgh: prin-

ted for the Author, and sold by T. Cadell, London.
MDCCLXXIV, in-4.

Page 620. Appendix : *The Lord's Prayer, in the Anglo-Saxon and other kindred Languages, derived from the ancient Gothic or Teutonic.* En caractères romains.

Page 581 du volume III se trouve un paragraphe de la Chronique Saxonne en caractères romains, avec traduction angloise interlinéaire, comme échantillon du langage saxon au XI^e siècle.

1778.

The Chronicle of England. vol. II. From the Accession of Egbert to the Norman Conquest. By Joseph Strutt. London : printed by Thomas Jones, for Walter Shropshire... M. DCC. LXXVIII. In-4.

Page 279. Appendix : Alphabet anglo-saxon.

Page 279 : *The Lord's Prayer (towards the lat'er End of the seventh Century)*, avec traduction angloise interlinéaire.

Page 280 : *Part of the first Chapter of St. John*, avec traduction angloise interlinéaire.

Page 280 : *Part of the first Chapter of Genesis (supposed to have been written towards the latter End of the eighth Century)*, avec traduction angloise interlinéaire.

Page 281 : *The Lord's Prayer (written in the tenth Century)*, avec traduction angloise interlinéaire.

Page 282 : *The Belief*, avec traduction angloise interlinéaire.

Page 282 : *The Exordium of an Anglo-Saxon*

Poem... composed by Cædman, suivi de la traduction anglaise.

Page 283 : *The Lord's Prayer paraphrased, in the Anglo-Danish Language, avec traduction anglaise interlinéaire.*

L'année suivante, cet ouvrage passa entre les mains d'un autre libraire, qui en fit réimprimer les titres. Voici celui du second volume :

The Chronicle of England; or, a compleat History, civil, military and ecclesiastical, of the ancient Britons and Saxons... by Joseph Strutt. vol. II. London: printed by Thomas Jones, for T. Evans... M. DCC. LXXIX.

1787.

Symbolæ ad Literaturam Teutonicam antiquiorem ex Codicibus Manu exaratis, qui Havniæ asservantur editæ (ab Erasmo Nyerup). Sumtibus Petri Friderici Suhm. Havniæ, 1787. Typis Petri Horrebowii. In-4.

Pages 129-130 — 145-146 : *Excerpta ex Codice membranaceo Bibliothecæ Cottonianæ, Monotessaron continente. C. F. Temler excripsisit. En bas-saxon et en caractères romains.*

Pages 147-148-149-150 : *Exorcismi sacri ad reddendos Agros fertiles, anglo-saxonice. Ad Apographum Rostgardianum ex Codice chi. MS. inter Juniana in Bibliotheca Cottoniana.*

1788.

The Will of King Alfred. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. M DCC LXXX VIII. In-4, de 1-51 pages, plus



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Cet ouvrage contient un grand nombre de chartes et de passages anglo-saxons imprimés en caractères anglo-saxons, et le plus souvent avec une version latine.

Gentleman's Magazine, for March, 1789, p. 254, col. 2 :

« BRISTOLIENSIS asks, what writings in our ancient Anglo-Saxon tongue are still in being, in print or in manuscript? What dictionaries, grammars, glossaries, and the like, have at any time been put forth, for the better understanding of the same? »

1798.

The Saxon and English Languages reciprocally illustrative of each other; the Impracticability of acquiring an accurate Knowledge of Saxon Literature, through the Medium of Latin Phraseology, exemplified in the Errors of Hickes, Wilkins, Gibson, and other Scholars, and a new Mode suggested of radically studying the Saxon and English Languages, by Samuel Henshall, M. A. Fellow of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, and Author of Specimens and parts of the History of south-Britain. *London, printed for the Author; and sold by Nicol, Pall-Mall...* M DCC XC VIII, in-4, de iv-60 pages.

Three philological Essays, chiefly translated from the German of John Christopher Adelung; aulic Counsellor and first Librarian to the Elector of Saxony. By A. F. M. Willich, M. D. *London: printed for T. N. Longman, no. 39. Paternoster-Row.* 1798, in-8.

Le premier essai contient : *A concise History of the*

English Language, its Change and gradual Improvement. I. British-Saxon Period. II. Danish-Saxon Period. III. Normannic-Saxon Period; or Normannic Anglo-Saxon.

Page viii : Fragment métrique de Cædmon. Il avoit d'abord été publié différemment par Hickes, Gram., p. 187; par Wanley, antiq. Literat. Septen., partie 2, p. 287; et par Whelock, Bede anglo-saxon, chap. xxiv. Ici sont les versions de Hickes et de Wanley en caractères romains, suivies de deux traductions, l'une angloise, l'autre allemande.

Pages ix-xxi : Récit des voyages d'Ohter et de Wulfstan, fait par le roi Alfred dans la préface de sa traduction d'Orose, publié ici d'après Spelman, *Vita Ælfredi*, Oxford, 1678, in-fol.; à deux colonnes, l'une contenant le saxon imprimé en caractères romains, l'autre renfermant une traduction angloise. Au bas de chaque page est une traduction allemande. Le tout est publié avec si peu de soin qu'un passage d'environ trois colonnes s'y trouve deux fois de suite avec les deux traductions.

Pages xxii-xxiii : *Topography of the City of Durham*, en vers saxons, caractères romains, sur une colonne; avec une traduction angloise sur l'autre, et une version allemande au bas. L'original avoit déjà été publié par Hickes, *Grammat. anglo-sax.*, p. 178.

Les pages xxix, xxx, xxxi, xxxii, xxxiii, xxxiv et xxxv contiennent des fragments métriques en ce que l'éditeur appelle *anglo-normand*. Ils étoient déjà connus.

J. Oelrich's Angelsächsische Chrestomathie. Bremen, 1798, in-4.

1799.

Essai sur les antiquités du Nord et les anciennes langues septentrionales, par Charles Pougens, etc. Paris, Charles Pougens, an VII (1799 v. s.). In-8, de .xvj-152 pages.

Pages 136, 137 se trouve une bibliographie anglo-saxonne qui se compose de sept articles.

1801.

The History of Bath. By the Rev. Richard Warner. Bath, printed by R. Cruttwell, and sold by G. G. and J. Robinson, Pater-Noster Row, London. 1801, in-4.

Appendix n° VIII, page 5 : *A Lease of Land with Cattle, at Charlecombe, made to William Hosett, under a yearly Ferm William to serve in War at the King's Summons, and to pay the King's Tattage. The Lessors, Wlfwold Abbot, and Ælfsig Abbot, and the whole Convent of Bath.* En saxon sur une colonne, avec traduction latine sur l'autre.

N° IX, page 5 : *Memoranda of the Emancipation of certain Villains and their Offspring, belonging to the Abbey and Monks of Bath.* En saxon sur une colonne, avec traduction latine sur l'autre.

1803.

The Origin and Progress of Writing, as well hierogly-



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sion du *Durham Book*, Mss. Cotton. Nero, D. 4, fol. 33, verso, col. 2.

The History of the Anglo-Saxons. By Sharon Turner, F. A. S. Second Edition, corrected and enlarged. *London : printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme, Paternoster Row.* 1807, 2 volumes in-4.

Tome II, pages 277-429, Book XII : *Their Poetry, Literature, Arts and Sciences.*

Tome II, pages 447-472, Book XIV : *Their Language.*

The first Number of the etymological organic Reasoner : or Yldestan Radchenistres Gewitnessa, Oldest Reckoner's Witness; with Observations on the Works of Mr. Whiter, and Mr. Tooke : and one Sheet of the Gothic Gospel of St. Matthew; and another of the Saxon Durham Book, in Roman Characters; and a literal English Lesson. By Samuel Henshall, M. A. Rector of St. Mary Stratford Bow, Middlesex; late Fellow of Brazen-nose College, Oxford : Author of *Specimens and Parts of the History of South Britain, etc.* *London : printed for the Author by Richard Taylor and Co. Shoe Lane; and sold by J. White, Fleet-Street.* 1807, in-8, de 64 pages.

« Next month (dit-il en terminant) I propose to print the first part of ALFRED'S WILL for my introductory sheet, with Illustrations of the Tenures of places there mentionned, from Domesday, as held by the *Spear Half*, the *Liberti*, *Coliberti*, etc. »

Ce livre n'a jamais paru.

1809.

An Inaugural Lecture on the Utility of Anglo-Saxon Literature; to which is added the Geography of Europe by King Alfred, including his Account of the Discovery of the North Cape in the ninth Century. By the Rev. James Ingram, M. A. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Oxford, and Anglo-Saxon Professor. *Oxford, at the University Press for the Author. Sold by J. Cooke and J. Parker, Oxford; Payne and Mackinlay, Strand, and J. White, Fleet Street, London. 1809. In-4, de viii-112 pages, plus un feuillet contenant une carte.*

Mithridates oder allgemeine Sprachenkunde mit dem Vater Unser als Sprachprobe in beynahe fünfhundert Sprachen und Mundarten, von Johann Christoph Adelung... Zweyter Theil. *Berlin, in der Vossischen Buchhandlung, 1809. In-8.*

Page 191 et suiv. : Paters en anglo-saxon tirés de Camden, l'Isle, Chamberlayne, etc. En caractères romains.

The Romance of Octavian, Emperor of Rome, abridged from a Manuscript in the Bodleian Library. *Oxford, printed by Collingwood and Co. 1809. In-8vo, de (4)—vi—(2)—66—(1) pages.*

Pages 50-55 : Deux fragments de Cædmon (Discours de Satan et relation de la déconfiture de Pharaon dans la Mer-Rouge). En langue et en caractères saxons sur une colonne, avec traduction latine sur l'autre; le tout suivi d'une traduction en vers anglois.

Ce livre a été *printed only for private distribution*. Il est de J. J. Conybeare.

Page xlv de l'édition des romans sur Havelok le Danois, donnée par Sir Fred. Madden, se trouve citée une édition « 8vo. 1816. » Elle n'existe pas.

1810.

The Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church. The second Edition. By the Rev. John Lingard. Newcastle : printed by Edward Walker.... 1810, in-8.

Page 522 : Vers composés par Cædmon et rapportés par Bede, *Eccles. Hist.*, liv. IV, chap. 24. (*Ælfred's Bede*, page 597.) En langue et en caractères saxons, suivis d'une traduction de Lingard, qu'il dit être aussi littérale que possible.

Cet ouvrage a été traduit en françois sous ce titre : **Les Antiquités de l'église anglo-saxonne, par le docteur John Lingard ; traduites de l'anglois sur la seconde édition, par A. Cumberworth fils, professeur, à Paris, chez M^{lle} Charié de la Carie, 1828, in-8.** Le traducteur, p. 611, 612, s'est borné à donner des vers de Cædmon une traduction aussi littérale que possible.

Illustrations of the Lives and Writings of Gower and Chaucer. Collected from authentick Documents by the Rev. Henry J. Todd, M. A. F. S. A. London : printed for F. C. and J. Rivington... 1810, in-8.

Page 289 : Le fragment donné par Bentham, avec la même traduction latine. Il est en caractères saxons.



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printed for R. Triphook, 37, St. James's Street, by T. Bensley, Bolt Court, Fleet Street. 1814. In-8.

N° xv, pages 261-267 : *Anglo-Saxon Poem on the Battle of Finsborough.*

Composé d'une préface signée J. J. C [onybeare], du fragment imprimé en caractères saxons, avec une traduction latine sur l'autre colonne, et une en vers anglois à la suite. Ce morceau a été republié dans les *Illustrations* du même savant.

A Catalogue of the Books relating to British Topography, and Saxon and Northern Literature, bequeathed to the Bodleian Library, in the Year MDCCXCIX. by Richard Gough, Esq. F. S. A. *Oxford at the Clarendon Press. MDCCCXIV. In-4.*

La *Saxon and Northern Literature* va de la p. 305 à la p. 417.

1815.

De Danorum Rebus gestis Secul. III et IV. Poema Danicum Dialecto Anglosaxonica. Ex Bibliotheca Cottoniana Musaei Britannici edidit Versione Lat. et Indicibus auxit Grim. Johnson Thorkelin. Dr. J. V. Eques Ord. Danebregici auratus. S. R. M. a Consiliis Status. Arcanis Regni Scriniis Præfectus. Regiis Legati Arna-Magnæani Curatoribus a Literis. Regiar. Societ. Scient. Havniens. et Islandicæ. Antiquarior : Londinens. et Edinburg. necnon Academiae Reg. Hibernicæ Sodalis, etc. *Havniæ Typis Th. E. Rangel. MDCCCXV. In-4,* de xx-299 pages, titres et préliminaires compris, plus deux feuillets d'*Addenda et corrigenda* à la fin. Le

texte saxon, déplorablement donné, s'étend, en regard de la traduction, de la page 3 à la 236; et l'*Index rerum* de la page 237 à la 299. Le saxon imprimé en caractères romains, avec seulement des þ islandois.

Archaeologia : or miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Volume XVII. *London : printed by T. Bensley, Bolt Court, Fleet Street, etc. MDCCCXIV. In-4.*

P. 173-175 : *XIII. Communication of an inedited Fragment of Anglo-Saxon Poetry, in a Letter from the Rev. J. J. Conybeare, M. A. Anglo-Saxon Professor in the University of Oxford, to Henry Ellis, Esq. F. R. S. and S. A. Read 28th November 1811. Avec traduction latine et angloise.*

P. 180-188 : *XV. Account of a Saxon Manuscript preserved in the Cathedral Library at Exeter, in a Letter from the Rev. J. J. Conybeare, etc. to Henry Ellis, etc. Read 5th November 1812, avec fragments saxons et traductions latine et angloise.*

P. 193-197 : *XVII. Account of an Anglo-Saxon Paraphrase of the Phœnix attributed to Lactantius, contained in the Exeter Manuscript, in a third Letter from the Rev. J. J. Conybeare, M. A. to Henry Ellis, etc. Read 4th Feb., 1813. Avec fragments saxons et traductions latine et angloise.*

P. 257-266 : *XXX. Observations on the Metre of the Anglo-Saxon Poetry, by the Rev. J. J. Conybeare, etc. in a Letter to Henry Ellis, etc. Read 25th of Feb. 1813. avec fragments et traduction latine.*

P. 267-274 : *XXXI. Further Observations on the Poetry of our Anglo-Saxon Ancestors, by the Rev.*

J. J. Conybeare, etc.; adressed in a second Letter to Henry Ellis, etc. Read 9th December, 1813. Avec fragments saxons, et traductions latine et angloise.

1817.

Gentleman's Magazine, Aug. 1817.

P. 102-104: *Early History of English and French Poetry*, signé J. F. Conybeare. Cet auteur y donne le plan d'un ouvrage intitulé *Illustrations of the early History of English and French Poetry*, dans lequel il avoit l'intention de publier une partie de *Beowulf*, des morceaux de l'*Exeter Book*, etc.

1818.

The History of Saint Paul's Cathedral, in London, from its Foundation :... by Sir William Dugdale... London : printed for Lackington, etc. 1818, grand in-fol.

P. 292 : *Alia cart (sic) ejusdem Regis Adelstani, saxonice*; suivie de la traduction latine, p. 293.

P. 294 : *Carta Reginae Egelstedæ, etc.*, suivie de la traduction latine, même page.

P. 296 : *Alia Carta ejusdem Regis Canuti, etc.*, suivie de la traduction latine, même page.

P. 297 : *Alia Carta ejusdem Regis Edwardi, saxonice*; suivie de la traduction latine, même page.

P. 304 : *Carta ejusdem Regis Willielmi [I], etc.* Avec traduction latine à la page suivante.



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Nous n'avons jamais pu réussir à trouver ce volume, qui est deux fois indiqué par M. Bosworth, la première dans ses *Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar*, p. xxxi; la seconde dans son livre intitulé : *The Origin of the Germanic and Scandinavian Languages*, p. 20.

A literal Translation of the Saxon Chronicle (by Miss Gurney). *Norwich : printed by Stevenson, Matchett, and Stevenson; for John and Arthur Arch, Cornhill, London. Printed for private Circulation. 1819, in-12, de 324 pages, plus 2 feuillets de préliminaires et 48 feuillets d'index.*

1820.

Bjowulfs Drape. Et Gotisk helte - Digt fra forrige Aar -- Tusinde af Angel - Saxisk paa Danske Røm ved Nik. Fred. Sev. Grundtvig Præst. *Kiøbenhavn 1820. Trykt hos Andreas Seidelin, Hof. og Universitets. Bogtrykker. Un vol. in-8.*

The Glory of Regality : an historical Treatise of the anointing and crowning of the Kings and Queens of England. By Arthur Taylor, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. *London : printed by and for R. and A. Taylor, Shoe Lane :... 1820. Un vol. in-8.*

P. 238, 239 : Petit poème saxon sur le roi Edgar, conservé dans la Chronique Saxonne. Le saxon est sur une colonne, et la traduction angloise littérale sur l'autre.

P. 405, 406 : Appendix. *Promissio Regis*, publiée d'après le Ms. cott. Cleop. B. xiii, p. 56.

1821.

Ueber deutsche Runen. Von Wilhem Carl Grimm. mit elf kupfertafeln. *Göttingen. In der Dieterichschen Buchhandlung. 1821, in-12.*

P. 94-106 : *Vergleichung der deutschen und angelsächsischen Runen.*

P. 116 : *Runen des Beda.*

P. 120 : *Übereinstimmung der St. Galler und angels. Runen.*

P. 124-137 : *Abstammung und Verwandtschaft der nordischen, deutschen und angels. Runen.*

P. 163-171 : *Angels. Denkmäler.*

P. 217 : *(Beilagen) Angelsächsischen Gedichte ueber die Runen-Namen.* En saxon, imprimé en caractères allemands. Cette pièce avoit déjà été publiée par Hicke, *Gramm. Anglo-Sax.* p. 135. — Le saxon va jusqu'à la p. 225, où commence la traduction allemande, qui va jusqu'au bas de la p. 233. — Page suivante commencent les remarques.

1822.

A Lecture on the Study of Anglo-Saxon. Read before the Vice-Chancellor, and printed at his Request. (By Dr. T. Silver.) *Oxford, printed by W. Baxter, for J. Parker; and F. C. and J. Rivington, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. 1822, in-8, de iv-58 pages, et un feuillet à la fin contenant à son recto un erratum.*

Forschungen auf dem Gebiete der Geschichte, bei C. F. Dahlemann. *Altona*, 1822, in-8.

T. I, p. 403-456 : Dissertation géographique et archéologique sur la *Germania* du roi Alfred.

Gentleman's Magazine, July, 1822.

P. 4-8 : *On the Construction of Anglo-Saxon and Northern Poetry*. Signé J[ohn] B[osworth].

Ibid., p. 8 : *The Works of Alfred pure Anglo-Saxon*. Signé A. B. et daté de Leicester, July 24.

The monthly Magazine ; or, British Register : volume LIII. Part. I. for 1822. In - 8. Feb. 1.

P. 20, col. 1 : Courte lettre signée T., d'un homme qui se plaint du manque de livres élémentaires et classiques anglo-saxons.

Ibid., vol. LVI. part. II. for 1823, p. 122, 123 : Réponse à cette lettre, signée PHILOGRAIUS.

1823.

The History of the Anglo-Saxons : comprising the History of England from the earliest Period to the Norman Conquest. By Sharon Turner, F. A. S. In three Volumes. vol. III. The fourth Edition. *London* : printed for Longman, etc. 1823, in-8.

Page 257, Book IX : *Their Poetry, Literature, Arts and Sciences*.

Chap. I : *Their native or vernacular Poetry*. Avec fragments en saxon et traduction anglaise.

P. 274-276 : *The Song of Ethelstan's Victory at Brunanburh*. Traduction anglaise seulement.



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Rector of Rotherfield Greys, Oxfordshire; and formerly Anglo-Saxon Professor in Oxford. *London : printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, Paternoster Row, 1823 [by Richard Taylor, Shoe Lane, London]*. Un volume grand in-4, de xxii-463 pages, un feuillet de titre, deux cartes, un *fac simile* de manuscrits, et trois planches de médailles.

The Gentleman's Magazine, July, 1823, Vol. XCIII. Pages 45-47; et Aug. 1823, p. 148-150 : Critique de l'édition de la Chronique Saxonne d'Ingram.

Sept. 1823, p. 228, 229 : Réponse de l'éditeur de l'ouvrage, J. Ingram.

The Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar, with copious Notes, illustrating the Structure of the Saxon and the Formation of the English Language : and a grammatical Praxis with a literal English Version : to which are prefixed, Remarks on the History and Use of the Anglo-Saxon, and an Introduction, on the Origin and Progress of alphabetic Writing, with critical Remarks by the Rev. Chas. O'Connor, D. D. and exemplified by Engravings of Inscriptions, and Facsimiles of Saxon and other ancient Manuscripts. By the Rev. J. Bosworth, M. A. F. A. S. and Vicar of Little Horwood, Bucks. *London : printed for Harding, Mavor, and Lepard, (Lackington's) Finsbury Square. 1823. London : printed by Richard Taylor, Shoe Lane.* In-8, de XLVIII-330 pages; plus, deux feuillets contenant le titre et la dédicace, et un feuillet de *fac simile*.

La préface contient un catalogue des grammaires anglo-saxonnes parues avant 1823.

1824.

The History of English Poetry, from the Close of the eleventh to the Commencement of the eighteenth Century, etc., by Thomas Warton... A new Edition carefully revised (by Richard Price). *London : printed for Thomas Tegg, 1824. 4 vol. in-8.*

Tome I, p. lxxxvii-ci : *On the Saxon Ode on the Victory of Athelstan.* A deux colonnes, avec le saxon (imprimé en lettres romaines) d'un côté, la traduction angloise de l'autre, et de nombreuses notes.

1825.

The Classical Journal for March and June, 1825.

Vol. XXI, p. 121-123 : *Notice of an Introduction to the Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar.* By the Rev. J. Bosworth. Les pages 124, 125 et 126 contiennent les planches de cette grammaire.

Versuch einer Darstellung der Geschichte des Angelsächsischen Rechts von George Phillips Beider Rechte Doctor. *Göttingen, 1825. In der Dieterich'schen Buchhandlung.* In-8, de XIV-272 pages. Le saxon est imprimé en italique, caractères romains, avec la traduction latine sur l'autre colonne. La seule lettre qui diffère est le þ.

Dans *the Foreign Review.* Vol. II, MDCCCXXVIII, p. 251, 252, il y a un article sur les lois anglo-saxonnes et normandes, publiées par Phillips à Göttingen (1825) et à Berlin (1827).

1826.

Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry. By John Josias Conybeare, M. A., etc., late Prebendary of York and Vicar of Bath Easton ; formerly Student of Christ Church, and successively Professor of Anglo-Saxon and of Poetry in the University of Oxford. Edited together with additional Notes, introductory Notices, etc. By his Brother William Daniel Conybeare, M. A., etc. Rector of Sully. *London : printed for Harding and Lepard, Pall Mall, East (by Richard Taylor, Shoe-Lane).* 1826. In-4 et in-8, de (viii)-xcvi-286 pages; plus un feuillet à la fin contenant l'*errata*. L'*introductory Essay on the Anglo-Saxon Metre* a été publié moins complet dans l'*Archæologia*, vol. XVII, pages 257-274.

Pages lxxvi-lxxxvi est un *arranged Catalogue of all the exstant Relics of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*.

Legum Regis Canuti Magni quas Anglis olim dedit Versionem antiquam Latinam ex Codice Colbertino, variantibus Lectionibus atque Observationibus additis, cum Textu Anglo-Saxonico edidit Jan. Laur. Andr. Kolderup-Rosenvinge J. U. Dr. et Prof. in Universitate Havniensi. Havniae. Typis Directoris Jani Hostrup Schultzii, Aulæ et Universitatis Typographi. 1826. In-4, de xii-120 pages, plus un titre. L'anglo-saxon qui est en regard est imprimé en caractères romains, sauf le δ et le β .

A compendious Grammar of the primitive English or Anglo-Saxon Language, a Knowledge of which is essential to every modern English Grammarian who would



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nicon Vitodunense, imprimé également à cent exemplaires in-folio, aux frais du même seigneur, et édité par M. W. H. Black, en 1830.

Hermes. Vol. XXVIII, cahier 2. *Leipzig*, 1827 : *Eine Abhandlung über die Sprache der Angelsachsen*, von Reinhold Schmid.

1828.

The Will of King Alfred, reprinted from the Oxford Edition of 1788; with a Preface, and additional Notes. *London: W. Pickering, Chancery-Lane. Nattali, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden. M.DCCC.XXVIII (Leicester: printed by Thomas Combe, junior. December 1827).* In-8, de xii-32 pages, tout compris, avec traduction anglaise en regard.

The History of the Anglo-Saxons from the earliest Period to the Norman Conquest. By Sharon Turner, F. A. S. and R. A. S. L. In three Volumes. The fifth Edition. *London: printed for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, Paternoster-Row. 1828. Trois vol. in-8.*

Hermes, volume XXX, cahier 2. *Leipzig*, 1828 : *Über die Chroniken der Angelsachsen*, von Reinhold Schmid.

Vol. XXXI, cahier 2 : *Über die Angels. Rechtsquellen*, par le même.

1829.

King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ : with an English Translation, and Notes. By J. S. Cardale. *London : William Pickering, Chancery-Lane. M. A. Nattali, Tavistock Street, Covent-Garden. Combe and son, Leicester, M. DCCC. XXIX (Leicester : printed by F. Combe and son, Gallowtreegate).* Grand in-8, de xv-425 pages, plus huit feuillets de préliminaires contenant les titres, la préface de l'éditeur et *Note on the Saxon Dialects*, et à la fin un feuillet d'*errata*. De la page 2 à la 395 se trouve le texte en prose d'Alfred, avec traduction anglaise; de la page 397 à 406, il y a un *appendix* contenant une note et un specimen de la poésie d'Alfred en saxon, avec traduction anglaise; enfin de la p. 409 à 425 sont les notes.

Un article sur le Boèce de Cardale a été publié par J. Grimm, pages 1586-1595 du *Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigen*, n° 160, 5 octobre 1833, in-12.

Rudiments of a Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Tongue. By Joseph Gwilt, Esquire. *London : William Pickering. M. DCCC. XXIX. (Printed by T. Combe and son, printers Leicester.)* In-8, de viii-56 pages.

Commentaries on the History, Constitution, and chartered Franchises of the City of London. By George Norton.... *London : Henry Butterworth,..... 1829, in-8.*

Page 324 : Charte saxonne de Guillaume-le-Conquérant, suivie d'une traduction anglaise littérale.

The legendary Cabinet : a Collection of British national Ballads, ancient and modern; from the best Authorities. With Notes and Illustrations. By the Rev. J. D. Parry.... *London : W. Joy. MDCCCXXIX, 1 vol. in-8.*

Pages 1-7 : *Version of the Saxon Ode, on the Victory of King Athelstan, at Brunanburgh. A D. 938. By the Editor (en vers anglois).*

Die deutsche Heldensage von Wilhem Grimm. *Göttingen, in der Dieterichschen Buchhandlung, 1829, in-8.*

Pages 13-22 : Passages relatifs au cycle germanique, extraits de Beowulf, de la Chanson du Voyageur, et du manuscrit d'Exeter, imprimés en caractères romains avec des þ.

Hermes, volume XXXII, cahier 2, *Leipzig, 1829 : Über die Rechtsbürgschaften bei den Angelsachsen, von Reinhold Schmid.*

1830.

Bibliotheca Anglo-Saxonica. Prospectus and Proposals of a Subscription, for the Publication of the most valuable Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts, illustrative of the early Poetry and Literature of our Language. Most of which have never yet been printed. Edited by the Rev. N. F. S. Grundtvig, D. D. of Copenhagen. *London, Black, Young, and Young, foreign Booksellers to The King, Tavistock-Street, Covent-Garden. MDCCCXXX, London : printed by W. Clowes. Stamford-Street. In-8, de 15 pages.*



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Collingwood, Printer to the University.... MDCCCXXX
1 vol. in-8, de xxvii-478 pages.

Ce volume est plein de longues citations en langue et en caractères saxons, suivies de traductions angloises.

Il a été revu dans le *Gentleman's Magazine*, Oct. 1830, p. 336, 337.

Heliand. Poema Saxonicum Seculi noni. Accurate expressum ad Exemplar Monacense insertis e Cottoniano Londinensi Supplementis nec non adjecta Lectionum Varietate nunc primum edidit J. Andreas Schmeller Bibliothecae regiae Monacensis Custos, etc. Monachii, Stuttgartiae et Tubingae. Sumtibus J. G. Cottæ. 1830. In-4, de xii-176 pages, imprimé en roman.

L'éditeur a promis une seconde partie, qui contiendra l'introduction et le glossaire ; mais elle n'a pas encore paru.

Ancient History, English and French, exemplified in a regular Dissection of the Saxon Chronicle; preceded by a Review of Wharton's *Utrum Elfricus Grammaticus?* Malmesbury's *Life of St. Wulstan*, and Hugo Candidus' *Peterborough History* : wherein the principal Saxon Annalists are now (for the first Time) identified. London : J. Hatchard and son, 187, Piccadilly, 1830. In-8, de xvi-478 pages.

Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte der teutschen-Literatur und Sprache; zum ersten mal herausgegeben von Franz Joseph Mone, professor an der Universität zu Loewen. Erster Band, erste Abtheilung. Mit einer

Schrittafel. *Aachen und Leipsig, Verlag von Jacob Anton Mayer, 1830, in-8.*

Pages 310-6 : *Angelsächsische Glossen.*

Pages 312-A : *Glossarium zur Naturgeschichte.*

Pages 323-B : *Glossen im Aldhelm.*

Pages 442-C : *Zerstreute Glossen.*

Pages 443-D : *Angelsächsische Lesarten im Beda.*

Pages 456-458 : *Anmerkung. Über die Heimath der angelsaschsischen Gesetze.*

Pages 482-548 : *Zur Geschichte und Kritik der angelsächsichen Gesetze.*

1^r. *Ahschnitt. Untersuchung.*

2^r. *Abschnitt. Text der Gesetze.*

Le saxon est imprimé en caractères romains.

Histoire de la Conquête de l'Angleterre par les Normands; de ses causes et de ses suites jusqu'à nos jours, en Angleterre, en Écosse, en Irlande et sur le continent; par Augustin Thierry, de l'Institut royal de France (académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres). Troisième édition. *Paris, Alexandre Mesnier, 1830. 4 vol. in-8.*

Tome I, p. 354 : Discours d'un des chefs du Northumberland (extrait de l'Hist. Ecclés. de Bède, trad. du roi Alfred). En saxon, imprimé avec des caractères romains.

Tome I, p. 362, 363 : Fragment d'un chant saxon sur la bataille de Brunan-Burgh (extrait de la Chronique Saxonne, édit. de Gibson, p. 112 et 113). En saxon, imprimé avec des caractères romains.

1831.

Gentleman's Magazine, March, 1831.

Pages 253, 254 : Rapport à la Société des Antiquaires de Londres, sur la publication des ouvrages saxons.

Prospectus of a Series of Publications of Anglo-Saxon and early English literary Remains under the Superintendence of a Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London (*printed by Richard Taylor, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street*). 1831, un feuillet in-4.

Under the Patronage of His Most Gracious Majesty. Bibliotheca Anglo-Saxonica. Prospectus, for the Publication of the most valuable Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts illustrative of the early Poetry and Literature of our Language. Most of which have never yet been printed. Edited by the Rev. N. F. S. Gruntvig, D. D. of Copenhagen. *London: Black, Young, and Young, foreign Booksellers to the King, MDCCCXXXI.* 15 pages in-8.

C'est le même prospectus que celui déjà publié l'année précédente, sinon que la dernière page de la seconde édition contient une liste de souscripteurs en place d'annonces d'ouvrages anglo-saxons.

The Coronation Service or Consecration of the Anglo-Saxon Kings, as it illustrates the Origin of the Constitution. By the Rev. Thomas Silver, D. C. L. of St. John's College, Oxford; formerly Anglo-Saxon Professor. *Oxford, printed by W. Baxter, for J. Parker; and J. Murray, London, 1831, in-8.*



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D^r. Reinhold Schmid, Professor der Rechte zu Jena. Erster Theil, den Text nebst Uebersetzung enthaltend. *Leipzig : F. A. Brockhaus.* 1832, in-8, de xciv-(2)-304 pages. Le saxon est imprimé en caractères romains, auxquels on a ajouté des ð et des þ ; il est sur une colonne, et la traduction allemande sur l'autre.

An Anglo-Saxon Grammar, and Derivatives; with Proofs of the Celtic Dialects's being of Eastern Origin; and an Analysis of the Style of Chaucer, Douglas and Spencer. By William Hunter, Professor of moral Philosophy, Logic, and Rhetoric, Anderson's University. *London : Longman....* 1832 (*D. Prentice and Co., Printers, Chronicle Office*), in-8, de xxxvi-80* pages, plus un feuillet de titre et un alphabet anglo-saxon lithographié en regard, un index de vi pages, et un errata d'un feuillet. L'auteur a évité de se servir de caractères saxons.

Archæologia, etc., vol. XXIV. *London : printed by J. B. Nichols and Son, etc.* MDCCCXXXII.

Pages 329-340 : XI. *Account of Cædmon's metrical Paraphrase of Scripture History, an illuminated Manuscript of the tenth Century, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Communicated by Henry Ellis, Esq. F. R. S., Secretary, in a Letter to the Right Hon. George Earl of Aberdeen, K. T., President.* Avec cinquante-deux planches, dont l'une contient un *fac-simile* de l'écriture du Ms.

Pages 341-343 : XII. *Observations on the History*

* La dernière page de cette série porte 84 ; mais la seconde page commence par 6.

of Cædmon by Francis Palgrave, Esq. F. R. S., F. S. A., in a Letter to Henry Ellis, Esq. F. R. S. Secretary.

The Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth. — Anglo-Saxon Period. Containing the Anglo-Saxon Policy, and the Institutions arising out of Laws and Usages which prevailed before the Conquest. By Francis Palgrave, F. R. S. and F. S. A. Volume the first. Part I. London : John Murray, MDCCCXXXII, un vol. in-4, de xli-658 pages.

Volume the first. Part II. Proofs and Illustrations. MDCCCXXXI. De xix-cccclvi pages.

Dans l'exemplaire que j'ai vu, il y a un carton des titres. Dans celui du tome premier, il n'y a pas *Volume the first*, mais seulement *Part I*.

Dans le deuxième tome, le titre porte le millésime de MDCCCXXXII, et n'a pas *Volume the first*.

Il y a un article sur la *Saxon Commonwealth* et sur l'Histoire anglo-saxonne de Sir Francis Palgrave, dans l'*Edinburgh Review*, July, 1832, n° cx, p. 305-337.

Gentleman's Magazine, Sept., 1832.

Pages 203, 204 : *On Saxon Literature — Lye's Dictionary*. Article signé *Philo-Saxonicus*.

Gentleman's Magazine, March, 1833.

Page 207 : Lettre de M. Joseph Bosworth sur l'article précédent et sur son propre dictionnaire.

Boucher's Glossary of archaic and provincial Words, edited by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F. S. A. With large

Additions, principally from early ms. Authorities, by Joseph Stevenson, etc. *London, printed for Black, Young and Young, etc.* MDCCCXXXII et an. suiv. In-4, non achevé encore.

Introduction, p. xxviii, col. 2, note : Quatre versions différentes de l'Oraison dominicale en saxon.

Au mot AWF : Charme en prose saxonne.

Au mot AULD : Deux citations de Beowulf.

Au mot AULD-NICK : Passage d'une homélie en semi-saxon.

Passim : Passages de Beowulf et de Laȝamon.

The History and Topography of the County of Essex... By Thomas Wright.... *London : published by G. Virtue.* Part 42, 1832, in-4.

Pages 655-657, liv. II, chap. XVIII, *Hundred of Dengey* : Récit de la bataille de Maldon, avec trois extraits du poëme anglo-saxon sur la mort de Byrhtnoth, en langue et caractères anglo-saxons, sur une colonne, avec traduction angloise sur l'autre.

1833.

The Anglo-Saxon Poems of Beowulf the Travellers Song and the Battle of Finnes-Burh edited together with a Glossary of the more difficult Words and an historical Preface by John M. Kemble Esq. M. A. of Trinity College Cambridge. *London William Pickering.* 1833. (*Printed by C. Whittingham, Took's Court, Chancery Lane.*) In-18, de xxxii-260 pages, tout compris.

A general Introduction to Domesday Book, etc. By



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Tyre, upon which is founded the Play of Pericles, attributed to Shakespeare; from a Ms. in the Library of C. C. C. Cambridge. With a literal Translation, etc. By Benjamin Thorpe, F. S. A. *London: John and Arthur Arch, 61 Cornhill. (Printed by Richard Taylor, Red Lion Court, Fleet-Street) 1834.* In-8, de iv-92 pages et un feuillet d'errata. Le saxon va jusqu'à la page 28 inclusivement; le reste contient la version angloise* et le glossaire.

Samlede tildels forhen utrykte Afhandlinger af R. K. Rask. Udgivne efter Forfatterens Død af H. K. Rask. Første Del. med Bidrag til Forfatterens Levnet af N. M. Petersen. *Köbenhavn. 1834. Trykt i det Poppeske Bogtrykkeri.* In-8.

Pages 289-384 : *Ottars og Ulfstens korte Rejseberetninger med dansk Oversættelse, kritiske Anmærkninger og andre Oplysninger. (Skand. Lit. S. Skr. for 1815.)*

The graphic and historical Illustrator : an original Miscellany of literary, antiquarian, and topographical Information;... edited by Edw. W. Brayley... *London: published by J. Chidley.... 1834.* In-4.

Pages 91-93 : *A Dissertation on some of the Anglo-Saxon Pronouns. By James Jennings, Esq. No. I. — i, ic, ich, iche, utchy, ise, c', ch', che, ch'am, ch'ud, ch'll.*

* The chasm in the Saxon text is supplied in the..... translation (a few trifling alterations excepted,) from the recent English version of the *Gesta Romanorum*, etc. by the Rev. Charles Swann, 2 vol. in-12, 1824.

Pages 122-125 : *No. II. — er, en, a-it het-theeaze theeazam, thizzam-thic, thilk-twordn-wordn-zino.*

Pages 301, 302 : *Notes of some of the Anglo-Saxon Pronouns. ik, ic, ich, iche, ych, icholle, ichot, ycholle, etc.-her, thike, thulve, quhilk. Composées de citations en langue et caractères saxons.*

Pages 355-358 : *The Durham Book. On the Manuscript commonly called "the Durham Book," or "the Book of St. Cuthbert," now preserved in the British Museum*. Article signé J. S. [Joseph Stevenson.]*

History of the English Language. First, or Anglo-Saxon Period. By J. M. Kemble, Esq. A. M. Trinity College. Cambridge : printed for J. and J. J. Deighton, Trinity Street. 1834 (printed by W. Metcalfe). In-8, de 20 pages ; avec trois planches contenant les paradigmes des noms, des pronoms et des verbes gothiques et saxons.

C'est un Syllabus de vingt lectures données à Cambridge. Il contient des extraits de la chronique rimée de Laȝamon.

Analecta Anglo-Saxonica. A Selection, in Prose and Verse, from Anglo-Saxon Authors of various Ages; with a Glossary. Designed chiefly as a first Book for Students. By Benjamin Thorpe, F. S. A. hon. Memb. of the Isl. lit. Soc. Copenh. London : John and Arthur

* Ce volume, marqué Nero D. iv, contient les quatre évangiles en latin avec une version saxonne interlinéaire. MM. J. M. Kemble et B. Thorpe l'ont mis sous presse à Cambridge.

Arch, Cornhill. 1834. — Printed by Richard Taylor, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street (London). Un vol. in-8. Prix, 20 shel., de xii-268 pages, plus un prospectus de deux feuillets contenant des titres de livres saxons annoncés sous presse.

Il y a un article sur les *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica* dans le *Gentleman's Magazine*, April 1st, 1834, p. 391-393. — Dans le numéro du 1 Décembre, 1834, p. 591-594, se trouvent *Remarks on Thorpe's Anglo-Saxon Glossary*, par. [Frederi]K [Madde]N.

Le premier article, qui est de John M. Kemble, a donné naissance à une controverse dans le même journal. En voici les pièces :

August, 1834, p. 140, col. 1 : Lettre contre M. Kemble, datée d'Oxford, July 20, et signée I. J.

September, 1834, pages 259, 260 : Lettre contre M. Kemble, datée d'Aug. 2, et signée T. W. Elle est relative à l'édition de Beowulf donnée par ce savant, et est immédiatement suivie de *Memoranda of Thwaites the Saxonist*, p. 260-263, puis d'un article *on Anglo-Saxon Coins*, p. 264.

October, 1834, p. 362, col. 1 et 2 : Lettre pour M. Kemble, datée de Cambridge, Sept. 1, et signée M. N. (T. Wright).

October, 1834, p. 362, col. 2 : Lettre contre M. Kemble, datée d'Oxford, Sept. 6, et signée T. W.

October, 1834, p. 363, col. 2 : Lettre d'un tiers conciliateur, datée de Cambridge, Sept. 5, et signée B. (J. Bosworth.)

November, 1834, p. 483-486 : *On the Progress of Anglo-Saxon Literature in England*, lettre datée d'Oct. 15, et signée K. N. (Frederick Madden.)



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les nombreuses bévues de l'auteur, abonde en passages anglo-saxons.

1835.

King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of the Metres of Boethius, with an English Translation and Notes ; by the Rev. Samuel Fox, M. A..... London : William Pickering.... M. DCCC. XXXV. In-8, de viii-144 pages, à deux colonnes ; le texte, en caractères anglo-saxons, est sur l'une, la traduction angloïse sur l'autre.

Il y a un article sur cette publication dans *the London literary Gazette*, n° 956, saturday, May 16, 1835, p. 311, et dans *the Gentleman's Magazine*, July, 1835, p. 49-51.

Deutsche Mythologie. Von Jacob Grimm, Göttingen, 1835, in-8.

Appendice, p. 1- xxix : Dissertation sur la généalogie mythologique des Anglo-Saxons (Angelsächsische Stammtafeln).

P. cxxvi - cxxxi : Formules d'exorcisme en anglo-saxon (Angelsächsische Beschwörungen).

The Anglo-Saxon Meteor ; or Letters, in defence of Oxford, treating of the wonderful Gothic Attainments of John M. Kemble, of Trinity College, Cambridge. In-8, de 15 pages.

Cette brochure ne porte ni date ni indication de lieu d'impression. Elle est parvenue aux saxonistes anglois par la poste, avec le timbre d'Oxford. Elle paroît être imprimée ailleurs qu'en Angleterre. Quoi qu'il en soit,

c'est un pamphlet pauvre de science et de style; mais, en revanche, riche de calomnies et d'outrageantes personnalités.

The Anglo-Saxon Church : its History, Revenues, and general Character. By Henry Soames, M. A. Author of the Reformation. *London : John W. Parker, West Strand. M. DCCC. XXXV. (London. Printed by J. Moyes, Castle Street, Leicester Square.)* In-8, de xxxv-316 pages.

On y trouve un grand nombre de passages anglo-saxons en caractères de cette langue, suivis d'une traduction anglaise.

Pages 313 , 314 : *King Edgar's Proclamation.*
En langue et caractères anglo-saxons.

Pages 315, 316 : Traduction anglaise.

Archaeologia : or miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Volume XXVI, part. I. *London : MDCCCXXXV.* In-4.

Pages 255 , 256 : VII. *Three inedited Saxon Charters, from the Cartulary of Cirencester Abbey ; communicated by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. F. S. A., in a Letter to John Gage, Esq. F. R. S. Director.*

En caractères anglo-saxons.

Libri Psalmorum Versio antiqua Latina ; cum Paraphrasi Anglo-Saxonica, partim soluta Oratione, partim metricè composita. Nunc primum e Cod. Ms. in Bibl. regia Parisiensi adservato descripsit et edidit Benjamin

Thorpe, S. A. S. Soc. lit. Isl. Hafn. Soc. hon. *Oxonii, e Typographeo academico*. MDCCCXXXV. In-8, de viii-446 pages, plus un *fac simile* lithographié du manuscrit. Le latin est sur une colonne, et le saxon sur l'autre.

The Gentleman's Magazine, July, 1835.

Page 26, col. 2 - p. 30, col. 1 : M. Kemble on Anglo-Saxon accents.

Fraser's Magazine for Town and Country. N° LXVII. July, 1835.

Pages 76-88 : On Anglo-Saxon Poetry. Ce morceau, sans signature, est de M. Thomas Wright; il renferme beaucoup de citations en langue et caractères saxons sur une colonne, avec une traduction angloise sur l'autre.

Cet article a été traduit en partie par M. A. R. Bouzenot dans le *Journal général de l'Instruction publique et des cours scientifiques et littéraires*, vol. 4, Jeudi 6 août 1835, n° 80, p. 409, 410. Il l'a été en entier par M. Philippe de Larenaudière. Voyez ci-après.

1836.

Histoire des Anglo-Saxons par Sir Francis Palgrave, Conservateur des Archives du Trésor royal de l'Échiquier, traduite de l'anglois par Alexandre Licquet. Rouen. Édouard Frère, 1836. Un volume in-8, de XLV-515 pages, plus une gravure au trait représentant la bataille d'Hastings, et une demi-feuille de titres et de dédicace.

The Gentleman's Magazine, June, 1836.



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cet ouvrage dans *the literary Gazette*, London, Saturday, February 25, 1837, p. 123, 124.

Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der teutschen Heldensage. Von Franz Joseph Mone. *Quedlinburg und Leipzig*, 1836, in-8.

P. 129-136 : *Zur Kritik des Beowulf*.

Report addressed by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries to its British and American Members. *Copenhagen*, printed by J. D. Qvist. 1836. In-8.

P. 81-188 : *On the Ruthwell Obelisk and the Anglo-Saxon Runes*. By Finn Magnussen.

Coup-d'œil sur les progrès et sur l'état actuel de la littérature anglo-saxonne en Angleterre, par M. Thomas Wright; traduit de l'anglais par M. de Larenaudière. *Paris*, chez Silvestre, rue des Bons-Enfants, n° 30. *Londres*, William Pickering, 57 Chancery-Lane. MDCCCXXXVI, in-8, de vii-43 pages.

Ce volume forme le N°. I d'un recueil intitulé : *Anglo-Saxonica*, par MM. de Larenaudière et Francisque Michel. Il en a été brièvement rendu compte dans *the literary Gazette*. London, Saturday, March 11, 1837, p. 159.

1837.

The Anglo-Saxon Poems of Beowulf, the Travellers Song, and the Battle of Finnesburh, edited by John M. Kemble, Esq. M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, Fellow of the Konungliga Norrœna Fornfrœda Felag.

Second Edition. London, William Pickering, 1835 (1837), post-8, de xxxii-263 pages.

Réimpression de la première édition, donnée en 1833 par le même savant. Elle est du même format; mais elle contient plusieurs changements importants. L'impression a commencé par le titre : ce qui a donné lieu à la date de 1835, mais elle n'a été terminée qu'en 1837.

A Translation of the Anglo-Saxon Poem of Beowulf, with a copious Glossary, Preface, and philological Notes, by John M. Kemble, Esq. M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge. London, William Pickering, 1837, post-8.

Ce volume se compose du titre ci-dessus, d'une dédicace à Jacob Grimm, d'une liste des abréviations employées: en tout quatre pages; d'un *Postscript to the Preface* (c'est-à-dire préface à ce second volume): lv pages*; de la traduction: 127 pages; d'un glossaire non paginé, mais qui est de huit feuilles; de *Appendix. Addenda. Corrigenda.* etc. (où sont les notes philologiques), non paginés, mais de trois feuilles et un quart; enfin des *Corrigenda. Vol. I*, qui font deux pages.

M. Thomas Wright a rendu compte de ces deux volumes dans la *literary Gazette*, N° du samedi 8 avril, 1837, p. 219; et dans le *Gentleman's Magazine*, May, 1837, p. 497-500.

* C'est une amplification d'une partie du traité sur la généalogie mythique des Anglo-Saxons, publié en allemand par le même auteur.

LIVRES SANS DATE.

A Testimonie of Antiquitie shewing the auncient Fayth in the Church of England touching the Sacrament of the Body and Bloude of the Lord here publikely preached, and also receaved in the Saxons Tyme, about 600. Yeares agoe. Imprinted at London by John Day, dwelling ouer Aldersgate beneath S. Martyns. De 89 feuillets dont la pagination cesse à 75.

Cette publication, qui contient l'anglois sur le recto, et le saxon, en caractères saxons, sur le verso des feuillets, a été faite par l'Isle. Elle est terminée 1° par l'attestation de quinze archevêques ou évêques qui certifient l'identité de l'imprimé avec les manuscrits; 2° par *the Lordes Prayer, the Creede and the x. Commandements in the Saxon and English Tounge*; 3° par *the Saxon Characters or Letters*, etc.

Parochial History of North Durham by James Raine, M. A., Rector of Meldon, principal Surrogate of the consistory Court of Durham, and Librarian of Durham Cathedral. Sans titre, nom de ville ni d'imprimeur, ni date. Grand in-folio.

Appendix, p. 129 : Courte charte saxonne d'un évêque de Durham.

Oratio dominica πολύγλωττον καὶ πολύμορφον, nimirum plus centum Linguis, Versionibus aut Characteribus, reddita et expressa, Editio novissima, Speciminibus va-



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Among the most venerable and interesting remains in this country are the Versions and Glosses of the Holy Gospels, the immediate publication of which is now proposed, in the following manner :

I. The Pure Saxon Text, from a Cambridge MS. with complete collations : from a MS. in the Bodleian Library; in the Semi-Saxon of the Twelfth Century, *from* the Hatton MS. in the Bodleian Library, a Cambridge MS., a MS. in the King's Library. The text of the Hatton MS. will occupy a separate column.

II. The Vulgate, accompanied by the Interlineary Glosses of the Eighth Century, from the celebrated MSS. in the Cottonian and Bodleian Libraries, known as the Durham, or St. Cuthbert's, and the Rushworth, MSS.

Of the pure Saxon Text, two editions have been printed : the first at London in 1571, under the auspices of Archbishop Parker, with a Prefatory Address to Queen Elizabeth, by Foxe the Martyrologist; the second by Marshall and Junius, at Dordrecht in 1665, superior in some respects to the preceding, yet exhibiting in many instances a text made up from manuscripts of heterogeneous character.

Of the Semi-Saxon Text no specimen has yet been printed.

Of the St. Cuthbert's and Rushworthian Glosses, little beyond the fact of their existence is known to the majority of Saxon students; though the dialect in which they are written, being that of the kingdom of Northumbria, as well as their high antiquity, renders them of the utmost importance to English philologists and divines.

The First Part, price Fifteen Shillings, containing the Gospel of St. Matthew, will be sent to press as a

sufficient number of names shall have been collected.

Subscriptions received by J. G. and F. RIVINGTON, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo Place, Pall Mall; J. and A. ARCH, Cornhill; and R. TAYLOR, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

The above will be printed at the Pitt Press, Cambridge, at the expense of the University.

Appendix B (au rapport de M. Charles Purton Cooper sur les actes de Rymer). Grand in-8, de (164) pages, sans titre, imprimé en caractères saxons.

Cet *appendix*, dont l'éditeur est M. Benjamin Thorpe, n'a pas encore été publié, non plus que le rapport dont il dépend; mais trois ou quatre exemplaires ont été donnés: c'est sur l'un d'eux que M. Thomas Wright a pris la note des articles qu'il renferme, note qu'il a bien voulu nous envoyer, et que nous reproduisons ici textuellement:

P. (5) to (12): *Canones editi sub Eadgaro rege*. This article is, I believe, from a MS. at Brussels.

P. (13) to (35): *Pænitentialis Ecgberti Archiepiscopi Eboracensis, liber IV^{us}*. From Brussels, with a plate of fac-simile.

P. (36) to (43): *Glossarium Latino-Anglo-Saxonicum, e cod Brux.*

P. (45), (46): Extracts from the Anglo-Saxon Psalter of the Bibliothèque du Roi, with two plates of fac-similes, the same as were afterwards used for Thorpe's edition of this Psalter.

P. (47) to (138): The poetry of the MS. preserved at Vercelli in Italy, printed in double columns, with three plates of fac-similes. The different poems are these: —

P. (47) to (89) : *The Legend of St. Andrew*. 3441 lines.

P. (90) to (92) : *The Fates of the twelve Apostles, a fragment*. 190 lines.

P. (93) to (97) : *The departed Soul's Address to the Body. — Part I. The condemned Soul*. 249 lines ; *part II. The blessed Soul*. 80 lines.

P. (98) to (99) : *A Fragment, moral and religious*. 92 lines.

P. (100) to (104) : *The Holy Rood, a Dream*. 310 lines.

P. (105) to (138) : *The Invention of the Cross*. 2648 lines.

P. (139) to (152) : *Anglo-Saxon Gloss to Prudentius, from a MS. at Boulogne*.

P. (153) to (164) : *Anglo-Saxon and old-Saxon Glossary at Epinal, originally from the abbey of moyen Moutier*.

At the end of the volume, four plates of fac-similes of manuscripts with interlineary Anglo-Saxon Glosses.

All the Glossaries are printed, like the poetry, in double column.

In all, it contains ten plates of fac-similes.



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vnum collegit, ac Præfatione, in qua Catechizatio mediæ præsertim Ævi exponitur, Interpretatione et Commentatione critica illustravit, Catecheses item eiusdem Generis, cum Marquardi Freheri Notis olim evulgatas, addidit Io. Georgius Eccardus, Historiarum in Acad. Ivl. Prof. ordin. et Academiae Scientiarum regiae Berolinensis Socius. Impensis Nicolai Försteri, Bibliopol. Avl. Hanov. MDCCXIII. Petit in-8, de 213 pages, plus quatre feuillets de titre et de dédicace.

P. 200 comment: *Decalogi, Orationis, et Symboli Saxonica Versio vetustissima Marquardi Freheri Notis exposita.*

P. 101, avant-dernière ligne: Au lieu de *tolaris*, lisez *epistolaris*.

L'on trouve dans le *Repertorium commentationum a societatibus litterariis editarum*, de J. D. Reuss, tom. IX, 1810, in-4, les indications suivantes, que nous croyons devoir reproduire:

DE LINGUA ANGLO-SAXONICA.

Antwoord op de Vraag: — « in hoc verre kan men uit de overblijfsels van het Moeso-gotthisch en *Engel-saxisch*, tot opheldering der Oudheid van het Nederduitsch, aantoonen, dat de grond onzer tale in de bovengemelde te vinden is. »

Werken van het Maatsch. der Nederlandsche Letterk.
Deel 7. Bl. 1.

H(ans) G(RAM).

Prøve af danske ord og talemaader af det *Engel-Saxiske* sprog forklarede.

Skrifter det Kiøbenhavnske Selsk. Deel 5. S. 127.

***Charles* DENINA.**

**Comment la langue angloise s'est formée de la celtique
et Anglo-Saxonne , puis de la langue latine et gau-
loise.**

Mém. de Berlin. A. 1796. Mém. B. L. p. 61.

FIN.