



# TOEBI Newsletter

TEACHERS OF OLD ENGLISH IN BRITAIN AND  
IRELAND

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## TOEBI Conference and AGM 2006

The 2006 conference was held in the University of Leicester and was hosted by Jayne Carroll. The theme was 'Collaboration'. There was a high attendance of thirty-eight people. Many thanks are due to Jayne for organising such an interesting and successful conference.

Following coffee and registration, the conference opened at 10.00 with an introduction and welcome from Jayne. The morning session of papers was begun by Jennifer Neville who spoke in a lively way about collaboration in the courses offered in Royal Holloway. Her advice was to elbow one's way into as many courses as possible, to bring Old English to the fore. It was inspiring to listen to her and made one realise what could be done by becoming open to new ideas in teaching. While Jennifer concentrated on undergraduate courses, Philip Shaw discussed collaboration in post-graduate research supervision. He explained the 'research triangle', set up under the White Rose funding scheme, involving the universities of Leeds, Sheffield and York. An interesting discussion followed these two excellent papers.

Elizabeth Tyler spoke next, discussing collaboration between historians and literary scholars in the field of Old English. As she pointed out, Anglo-Saxon studies has always been inter-disciplinary between history and literature, and collaboration can work fruitfully, particularly when the academics on both sides are sympathetic to both disciplines. This was followed by Richard Dance who discussed the usefulness of collaboration in the field of Viking-Age etymology in a lively and well-illustrated paper. Further enthusiastic discussion followed these two papers.

Following a very good lunch, the afternoon session was chaired by Greg Walker. The three papers in this session were less concerned with the minutiae of collaboration in teaching, more with overall organisation and funding. John Thompson talked about RAE 2008, the different sorts of submission (single,

multiple, joint) that could be made, and the various audiences the submissions were aimed at. The delegates were clearly concerned with these issues and a good discussion followed his paper. Judith Jesch then spoke about the Viking Identities Network, a joint collaboration just begun between the universities of Birmingham, Leicester and Nottingham. As she said, if Old English is a minority subject, how much more is this true of Old Norse, which makes collaboration here even more essential. The final paper of the day, given by Joyce Hill, discussed AHRC funding and gave some very useful advice on applying for this funding. She made the point that the AHRC is happy to fund 'sole author' activities, this being a term that she much prefers to the 'lone scholar' of her title. Further useful discussion followed these papers.

The conference concluded with the AGM, after which those delegates wishing to attend Elaine Treharne's lecture in Brixworth set out for there. At the AGM, chaired by the President (standing in for the Chair), reports were made by the Secretary, the Awards' Co-ordinator, and the Newsletter Editor. The following decisions were taken:

- The new committee was approved
- TOEBI is to send £100 again this year to the Lynne Grundy Memorial Trust
- The TOEBI conference is to be held in Cambridge on 20 October 2007, hosted by Richard Dance. The theme will be 'Materials'. The 2008 conference will be held in Nottingham.

**Elisabeth Okasha**  
University College Cork

## TOEBI Conference Award Reports

In 2006 six awards were made in the TOEBI Conference Awards scheme. Awardees were asked to provide short reports on the use to which they put their grants, and this has now become a condition of receiving an award. The first report, from Mark Faulkner, appeared in the Autumn issue of the *Newsletter* (No.

XXIII); here are some further reports from the 2006 competition.

**Abdullah Alger (University of Manchester) reports as follows:** I would like to thank the TOEBI committee for giving me the award a second time to attend the Leeds International Medieval Congress. I presented a paper titled: 'Flourishes and Runovers in the Exeter Book'. The paper was part of a session which was sponsored by MANCASS which looked at the contexts of Anglo-Saxon writing and manuscript production. My paper focused on the runovers in the Exeter Book, which have not received attention by scholars. In fact, runovers in Anglo-Saxon manuscripts have not received any scholarly attention, and my paper attempted to fill this void by analysing the s-shaped runovers that appear throughout the Exeter Book. Much of my analysis found that these runovers can be traced to manuscripts which were written in the west, and are prominent in Psalters. I have also found many connections between the runovers and those in manuscripts produced in Ireland, or manuscripts which have been influenced by Irish manuscripts. Irish manuscripts are indeed an important aspect of this research, and I found that manuscripts produced from the seventh to the fifteenth centuries in Ireland have these marks. More work needs to be done on this subject, and I plan to produce a catalogue of these marks in manuscripts in the future. I am grateful to TOEBI for providing me with this award to present the paper and for their generous support for graduate studies.

**Maria Artamonova (Linacre College, Oxford) reports as follows:** I was awarded a TOEBI conference grant of £104 to cover the travelling and visa costs, which enabled me to attend the 14th International Conference of English Historical Linguistics in Bergamo, Italy, on 21-27 August 2007. This conference proved to be an extremely interesting and stimulating event which allowed me to meet many major experts in my field. The sessions were either very relevant to my own research interests (Old English word order and diachronic syntax, translation theory) or else representative of the work in progress in a wide range of fields related to English historical linguistics.

My own paper presented at the conference was dedicated to word order variation in Old English coordinate clauses in the Rules of St. Benedict and Chrodegang. This paper was based on a detailed examination of word order patterns in two Old English ecclesiastical texts produced in the late

tenth century. Although both texts are faithful translations of their Latin originals, they differ markedly with regard to the percentages of verb-final and non-final patterns in different clause types. Coordinate clauses are often neglected in formal syntactic descriptions, though their significance in having higher numbers of verb-final patterns has been repeatedly acknowledged. My talk was an attempt to analyse and explain the difference between the two texts and to explore the scope of inter-speaker variations in late Old English word order. After the presentation, I was asked many questions and made contacts with a number of scholars working in the same general area.

The ICEHL is one of the most important conferences in my field, and I am very grateful to TOEBI for granting me the award.

**Vicky Bristow (University of Nottingham) reports as follows:** The TOEBI award enabled me to attend the International Medieval Congress in Leeds, 2006. I gave a paper in session 101: Medieval Sermon Writing and Preaching Performances, which was entitled 'Scripts for Preaching in Anglo-Saxon England: The Evidence of Manuscript Layout and the Booklet Format'. It has been noted in past research that booklets containing sermons would have constituted a useful tool, not only for scribes working together in the production of large codices, but also for priests, who could have employed them in preaching performances. However, these booklets have yet to be analysed as a group to explore whether the texts they contain share common aspects of style, structure, content and layout which would have facilitated oral delivery.

In the paper, I analysed the orthography and layout of the booklets containing vernacular sermons from Anglo-Saxon England, and applied the findings of research concerning the readability of printed texts to the manuscript evidence. The limitations and benefits of applying this research to manuscript texts were discussed and it was shown that features such as script size, leading, measure (width of the written area), number of lines per page, capitalisation and punctuation reveal more specific information about the function of sermon manuscripts in relation to preaching performances than has been previously recognised. The anonymous homily on the Invention of the Cross in Oxford, Bodleian, Auctarium F.4.32 (2176) provided a central example: punctuation and capitalisation work in tandem in the text to demarcate direct

speech. Features which act as visual cues for changes of voice from third person narration to direct speech would have been of particular use in an oral performance and would have increased the efficacy of a dramatic delivery. Finally, it was demonstrated that a number of booklets share codicological features which facilitate oral performance, but would have actively hindered private reading. For example, the narrow measure of many of the booklets enables ready access to the text during a performance, as the text is visually broken up into chunks more manageable to the eye, enabling a performer to glance back and forth from the page to the audience. However, a narrow measure increases the frequency of the sweeping movements the eye makes from one line of writing to the next, quickly causing fatigue during sustained private reading.

I am very grateful for the feedback I received on my paper during and after the session, which has proved to be a great help in my subsequent research.

**Lorraine Taylor (Queen's University Belfast) reports as follows:** I was delighted to receive a TOEBI award of £75 in July 2006, in respect of expenses incurred in attending the tenth annual 'Borderlines' postgraduate conference in NUI Galway in April 2006. I was particularly keen to attend this conference - firstly because it was being held in Galway for the first time ever (but not the last, I trust!) - and secondly, because it was to be my last as a postgraduate. As ever, 'Borderlines' did not disappoint, either in terms of the quality and variety of papers presented, or in the hospitality offered.

Having attended all but one of the ten 'Borderlines' conferences, I was somewhat taken aback, upon applying to the School of English at Queen's University for a refund of travelling expenses (which had always been forthcoming before) to be told that this would not be the case in 2006. As my funding had run out in September 2005 (I had submitted my thesis a few days before the trip to Galway), this was bad news indeed. I am sure many of us know that sinking feeling when already overstretched funds are further depleted. Although I did not really expect that an award could be made retrospectively, I applied to TOEBI through Dr Jennifer Neville, and was most surprised and pleased to hear that indeed my application had been successful.

A contingent of five of us from Queen's University attended the conference, and three of us gave papers - including two of our (then) MA students - James Collins and

Kath Stevenson. My paper was entitled 'O, What a tangled Web ...': the 16th and 17th century Reception of the Old English Bede manuscripts'. The conference was superbly well organized and ran very smoothly - at least, that was certainly the perception, folks! Speakers included delegates from Lodz, Pisa, and Helsinki, as well as those from UK universities (Oxford and Cambridge, Birmingham, St. Andrews) and most of the Irish universities (NUI Dublin, Galway and Cork, TCD, Maynooth and QUB). Papers ranged in content, location and timescale from Anglo-Saxon England to the Anglo-Normans in Ireland; from Dante to the Earls of Chester; from Merovingian Gaul to *Piers Plowman*, and from Peter of Blois to Julian of Norwich - as well as covering a great many other topics.

In short, 'Borderlines X' was an experience I am very glad not to have missed, and I once again thank everyone involved at TOEBI for their input into my trip. I also look forward to greeting many of our postgraduate friends from universities far and wide again at 'Borderlines XI' at QUB (where it all began!) in April 2007, for what I am sure will be another memorable event.

**Beth Tovey (Somerville College, Oxford) reports as follows:** Last year, I was fortunate enough to be granted a conference award by TOEBI which I used to attend the Leeds IMC, where I was presenting a paper on violence and masculinity in Old English literature.

Since we were in the area, a group of friends and I went to see the York Mystery Plays on the Saturday before the conference began. This was a wonderful opportunity to see how some of the pageants might have been staged, and provided plenty of material for an undergraduate lecture the following term.

The conference had, as always, an astonishing range of sessions, with the Anglo-Saxon period well represented. A series on Anglo-Saxon burial was particularly interesting, and a great opportunity to hear Dawn Hadley, whose work has influenced my research into masculinity. It was interesting, in Sally Crawford's paper on disease, disability and burial ritual, to see disabilities theory being used to interpret archaeological evidence.

Sessions on emotion in Old English poetry, sermon writing and preaching performances, and Biblical literature all gave new perspectives on the texts I use for my research. It was wonderful to be able to hear papers on later medieval literature, which provided useful material for undergraduate teaching. The high point of the week, however,

was the opportunity to buttonhole Jonathan Wilcox and discuss an idea inspired by a book he edited.

All in all, this was an inspiring experience, as well as an opportunity to meet up with old friends and make some new ones. I am extremely grateful to TOEBI for making my attendance possible.

### Letter from America

In need of a new challenge after fourteen years at the University of Leicester, where medieval studies had been transformed from two-and-a-half of us and one core module to six of us and four compulsory modules, I headed out with my family to Tallahassee and Florida State University in late December. Significant investment in a new cluster hire for the History of Text Technologies (Manuscript and Book History, essentially), has resulted in my recruitment, plus that of another five colleagues, the others in Renaissance and Early Modern Literatures. So, Tallahassee has become my jaw-dropping, eye-widening, stomping ground, an intellectual arena the like of which I have never experienced. My first class in a course prescribed for me as 'Middle English' (and re-named by me 'The Myth of Middle English') ended up depressing me to the point of tears within some fifteen minutes. A group of nine graduates sat before me, two of whom had no real knowledge of medieval literature, and four of whom had never done anything earlier than Shakespeare: neither did they want to. 'I am here because this is a requirement before I can take my prelims. You're not going to make us study the language, are you?' Given that this was my first class, where my expectations of teaching graduates had been high, my hopes dissolved and my syllabus became redundant. We started from scratch, working with manuscripts, with the methods of writing and reading, and with concepts of medieval textuality. Text - its creation, adaptation, production, and reception - affects us all, and that is the common ground between three medievalists, one contemporary women's writing specialist, one Humanities student working on depictions of the Middle East, and four modern Creative Writing PhD candidates. After twelve weeks, this has transformed into one of the most stimulating and enjoyable courses I've ever taught, where exchange seems genuine, and I learn at least as much from the students as I hope I teach them.

For my Senior Seminar, I decided to teach 'Early English' and twenty-two curious students faced me on Day 1, declaring that the

information I'd provided in November 2006 had not been posted on the website, so they had taken this required class without the first idea who would teach it or of what it might be comprised. Crikey Moses! Had they heard of the Battle of Hastings? No, ma'am. Did they know anything about the Anglo-Saxons? No, ma'am. Was this going to be an uphill struggle? Actually, no. Teaching this group of twenty (two never reappeared!) has been an energizing and exciting experience. Most are committed, lively, intellectually engaged. Being the Bible belt (where every other building is a church, with denominations represented that I've never heard of before), many students can not only tell me why Christ suffered on the cross, but can also quote from the relevant part of the Gospels. They seem to find the literature fascinating, though their sense of historical context is minimal. I think Old English has a real audience here because, paradoxically, for these students it's so *new*.

And so much else is new to a jaded old academic like me. This is the land of endless library-borrowing facilities: undergraduates can take out up to 175 library books at any one time (and never do so, which is why such absurdity is sustainable, presumably); academics can check out 400 books at any one time, and utter chaos would ensue if everyone tried to return their books! Our library Special Collections, apparently so second rate, houses binding fragments and pastedowns that are only now being discovered (I found two twelfth-century bifolia used as pastedowns in a fifteenth-century book of sermons and an eleventh-century fragment of a homily by Maximus of Turin used to strengthen the spine of an eighteenth-century French book of émigrés). There are new programmes being designed and a sense of real excitement at being able to do whatever is sustainable.

Other previously unknown freedoms are baffling to a compulsive and well-trained form-filler like me. Within a land that we stereotype as ultra-litigious operate entire institutional 'processes' without formal descriptions; sets of degree components without parity of assessment practice; a miscellany of marking criteria dependent on individual tutors, none of whom seems to have shared their ideas of what constitutes an A; and a policy of laissez-faire for those designing their wholly autonomous syllabi. Send in the QAA! Coming, as I do, from the continent that invented democracy, civil law, common law, canon law and university degrees (never mind an actual institution that venerated its highly developed and oft-audited Learning and

Teaching Strategy), this all seems rather bizarre and haphazard. And yet, in the land of the right to bare arms (it's very hot here), how very liberating this all is. If I could just tear myself away from my own Oral Presentation Feedback forms, my guidelines for presenting essays, my descriptors for grades, and my addiction to Blackboard, how particularly emancipatory this whole systemless system might suddenly become. How then to fill the time in the Sunshine State? I hear you Mickey Mouse... I'm on my way!

**Elaine Treharne**  
**Florida State University**

### **Visit to New Zealand**

In March 2006 I visited New Zealand and gave two lectures each in three English Departments, in Otago University, Dunedin, in Victoria University, Wellington, and in the University of Auckland. I found New Zealand a fascinating place and was delighted to meet so many friendly people from such a wide spectrum of nationalities.

The actual settings of the three universities are very different, although all are architecturally diverse, consisting of a mixture of old and new buildings. Victoria University, Wellington, is in an urban setting on four campuses. The main campus, Kelburn, has panoramic sea views and is located close to the Botanic Gardens. The University of Auckland is also an urban university, but on a much larger scale, and it is therefore less easy to gain an overall impression of it. The main campus, City Campus, is in the heart of the city but there are a number of other campuses. Otago University is different in that it forms an important and large part of the city of Dunedin. Otago is the oldest university in New Zealand, founded in 1869, and now has over 18,000 students. Auckland University was founded in 1883 and now has 40,000 students, while Victoria, founded in 1897, now has 20,000 students.

These three universities, and their English Departments, are very different, but one thing they all had in common was the enthusiasm shown by the students and their interest in the subject. On no occasion was there a hiatus at the end of a lecture while we wondered whether there would be any responses. The students were all ready with lots of questions, most of them firmly based on what I had just said. The medievalists in the Departments were all equally enthusiastic,

both about their subjects and about their students.

However, one thing that came out with clarity was the way in which many of the staff felt that study of the Middle Ages, and of medieval literature, was not given the same support and encouragement as the more modern parts of the curriculum. This was in spite of the fact that personal relations between staff of various disciplines within English seemed perfectly cordial. Probably for this reason, I was both welcomed with enthusiasm and became the recipient of much complaint about this lack of support. Of course it was easy for me to be very sympathetic with this.

If I had to pick out one of the three universities for special mention it would have to be Otago. I was only there for two days but was given a key, a desk in a shared office, and the use of all facilities. As it happened, I was there on a Friday, when the English staff have a weekly coffee-and-cake meeting. Not only is informal contact made easy but staff news is also publicly announced: promotions, publications, leave of absence, visiting speakers, and so on. In Otago I was asked if, as well as lecturing, I would talk informally and individually to the medieval post-graduates. I was delighted to do this and was most impressed by the quality of their work and their commitment to their subject.

It was altogether a fascinating trip and I am hoping to return to New Zealand during this academic year.

**Elisabeth Okasha**  
**University College Cork**

### **Changing Faces**

Professor Elaine Treharne has moved from Leicester to Florida State University.

Congratulations to Dr Chris Jones (University of St. Andrews) on the award of a three-year major research fellowship (2007-10) from the Leverhulme Trust to write a history of lineation in English poetry from the early Middle Ages to the present day.

Dr Judith Hewisch has been appointed to a lectureship in Old English at University College, Dublin.

Please send information about recent appointments or retirements in your department to the Editor. And encourage your new colleagues to become members of

TOEBI! Application forms can be downloaded from the TOEBI website.

### **VIN: The Viking Identities Network**

In the popular view the ‘Vikings’ loom large as raiders and thugs who occasionally came to the coasts of this country, but not as settlers. However, the Scandinavians who arrived with the Great Army settled among the English, and talked with them, so that today a significant percentage of words in English are Norse-derived. They left their linguistic footprints all over the map of northern and eastern England giving Scandinavian names to their homes and farmsteads. Their poets praised English kings, notably Athelstan and Æthelræd, and their artists fashioned new monuments on English soil. The parochial view of Vikings as aggressive male warrior-invaders is challenged through the work of *VIN: the Viking Identities Network*. This AHRC-funded project is led by four founder members, Professor Judith Jesch (University of Nottingham), Dr Jayne Carroll (University of Leicester), Dr Chris Callow (University of Birmingham) and Dr Christian Lee (Nottingham), and has set itself the task of looking at Viking migration as a diaspora with subsequent effects on ethnic, religious, linguistic, cultural and genetic identities. The project focuses on the British-Irish archipelago and its north Atlantic neighbours, in the wider context of a diaspora emanating from Scandinavia and stretching from Russia in the east to North America in the west. The chronological focus will be c. 750-1100 AD, but the project also incorporates an evaluation of the implications of the substantial Viking presence in England for heritage, tourism and identities in the twenty-first century.

Unlike migration in modern societies, we have little information on the number of migrants or the reasons for leaving the homelands. While we know the extent of Norse settlement, we do not know whether settlement was directed towards specific areas or occurred at random. There are only a few snippets of how natives viewed the incomers, and most seem to be written from outside areas of contact. Did Scandinavian settlers remain an ‘alien’ group, setting themselves apart through language, dress or customs? Was their stay in the British Isles intended to be temporary, so they hoped to return at some stage, or was this seen as a permanent move from the outset? Who were the people who migrated and what were the ‘push and pull factors’ of Norse settlement? One of the questions that *VIN* addresses is the construction of culture and identity in the diaspora in contrast to the homelands. In this context *VIN* specifically

examines the role of women in the migration and settlement. In many deliberations of Norse migration women are largely absent, however, judging from the material culture found in the British Isles, women must have been among the émigrés. *VIN* encourages a debate on the ways in which women could have been involved in the creation of identities in the new land.

The first *VIN* workshop on myth and memory, organised by Judith Jesch and Jayne Carroll, took place in Leicester in January, and the second workshop on gender and material culture, organised by Christina Lee, will take place in March in Nottingham. Two more workshops will follow, one on language, gender and identity, and a second, which will look at twenty-first century representations of ‘Vikings’. For more information please consult the website:

<http://viking.nottingham.ac.uk/english/csua/vin/>

**Christina Lee**  
**University of Nottingham**

### **Skalds and Skills**

**Skalds and Skills:**  
**Teaching Old Norse/Viking Studies as part of an English Studies degree**  
**University of Nottingham**  
**6 October 2007 10 am**

In recent years there has been a growing interest in Old Norse, influenced by film and cultural studies and by the trend towards interdisciplinary research. In most UK universities Old Norse is taught as part of an English Studies degree, and there is now a great variety of ways in which students approach the subject, which may be as part of a module on myth, through translation, as part of film or cultural studies or through traditional teaching of philology. At the same time the nature of the English degree has changed much over the last decades and is still changing. How have these changes influenced the teaching of Old Norse and where do we see ourselves in the curriculum? What is the relationship between Old Norse and English Studies and other related disciplines? Have recent teaching tools and innovations (such as VLEs) improved teaching? The workshop will give a forum to the discussion of teaching philosophies, approaches and the needs of the various learners, as well as encourage the exchange of good practice and innovative teaching methods. We are inviting teachers

from all areas of Old Norse/Viking Studies and we particularly welcome research students. There is no charge for this event, but we reserve the right to charge a £15.00 non-attendance fee. For further details please consult the Higher Education Academy website:

[http://www.english.heacademy.ac.uk/explore/events/event\\_detail.php](http://www.english.heacademy.ac.uk/explore/events/event_detail.php)

**Christina Lee**  
**University of Nottingham**

### **Contributions to the Nick Howe Fund**

Donations to the *Nicholas G. Howe Memorial Fund* in memory of the personable and well-known Anglo-Saxon scholar who died last year are requested by Richard Firth Green, Director of the Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies at The Ohio State University. The fund number is #480256, and donations may be made online at <https://www.giveto.osu.edu/igive> or donors may send a \$US cheque or draft to:

Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies,  
Ohio State University,  
308 Dulles Hall,  
230 W. 17th Ave,  
Columbia, Ohio 43210-1361  
or to:

M.J. Wolanin, Director of Development,  
020 Mershon Center,  
1505 Neil Ave.,  
Columbus, Ohio 43210-2602.

Several tributes to Nick appeared in the October 2006 issue of *Nouvelles Nouvelles*, the newsletter published by the Center.

### **Quadrivium III English Medieval Textual Cultures, Methods and Materials 8-9 November 2007**

The third symposium of the Quadrivium Project, which is a collaborative PhD training programme targeted at students in the field of medieval English, will be held 8-9 November 2007, hosted by the Department of English, University of Birmingham. It will consist of workshops and networking sessions facilitated by specialists from the collaborating institutions of Birmingham, Glasgow, Queen's Belfast, York, and beyond.

The draft programme, which may be subject to change, includes sessions on 'Material Culture and the Book', led by Orietta Da Rold (University of Leicester) and John Thompson (QUB); 'Recovery of the Visual: Materials and Methods', led by David Griffith, Rebecca Farnham, and Philippa Semper (all University of Birmingham); 'Paper Evidence and the Medieval Book', led by Dan Mosser (Virginia Tech University and University of York). There will also be opportunities for student participants to present their doctoral research projects in sessions led by Wendy Scase (University of Birmingham) and Margaret Connolly (University of St. Andrews). For further details please consult the project website:

<http://www.arts.gla.ac.uk/quadrivium/index.htm>

### **Online Manuscript Research: Resources and Challenges**

The past years have seen an increasing number of online manuscript resources, as well as new projects to create such resources (many funded by bodies such as the AHRC). Some of these resources have taken the form of digital archives, while others have been more descriptive or bibliographical studies. There has, meanwhile, been great interest in how these electronic resources can be put to their best use, either in the classroom or in research, and how they should reflect the needs, interests and requirements of students and teachers, librarians, conservationists and ICT specialists.

A one-day symposium to address the special issues posed by the creations of online resources in manuscript studies will take place on 9 July 2007, organised by Scriptorium, a 3-year AHRC-funded project based in the Faculty of English at the University of Cambridge. The symposium aims to promote good and consistent practice in these resources by allowing those working in ICT and manuscript studies to share information, develop new techniques and respond to new technologies, and to incorporate online manuscript resources into research and the classroom. The emphasis will be on round-table and workshop-style collaborative discussion. Subjects to be covered will include:

- Moving from the library to the digital archive: the capture, storage and preservation of manuscript images
- Manuscript conservation and online resources



- Managing workflow within an online manuscript project
- Constructing an online manuscript resource (file formats, databases, data and metadata, use of TEI, XML, etc.)
- Collection development (usability, viewing, user interfaces, submission, sustainability, etc.)
- Bringing together online manuscript resources (integration, conformability, etc)
- The role of the bibliographer and palaeographer in constructing online manuscript resources
- Making best use of online manuscript resources: research and teaching
- Intellectual property, permissions, and data security

Participation in the symposium is free of charge, but places are limited, and those wishing to attend are asked to register in advance. Please contact Dr Christopher Burlinson ([cmb29@cam.ac.uk](mailto:cmb29@cam.ac.uk)) for details.

### **MANCASS Postgraduate Conference: 5-6 March 2007 *Anglo-Saxon Connections***

This was the third annual two-day postgraduate conference orchestrated by the Anglo-Saxon studies postgraduate students at the University of Manchester (Chris Monk, Fran Alvarez, and Kathy Mare). The theme of the conference was ‘Anglo-Saxon Connections’, which intended to bring together postgraduate students from a variety of disciplines and to present their research and interests. The conference was successful in this endeavour, and had attracted a number of speakers and participants from the UK and Europe, which provided us all with a full schedule of interesting discussions. The papers presented reflected an array of diverse fields from archaeology, history, literature, cultural theory, linguistics, and even medicine. To my knowledge, this was perhaps the most diverse crowd that the conference had ever attracted.

This year the conference had two plenary lectures by Professor Gale Owen-Crocker (Manchester) on Monday, and Dr Richard Dance (Cambridge) on Tuesday. Professor Owen-Crocker entertainingly performed and discussed the gestures in the Bayeux Tapestry, enlightening us all with her ongoing research concerning the connections of the Tapestry with Biblical imagery in manuscript art. Dr Dance gave a witty and stimulating paper on Middle English and Old

Norse loanwords in *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*, and provided an interesting outlook into the linguistic connections and possibilities that are available in Old English research.

Overall, all of the papers reflected the immense enthusiasm and strength of Anglo-Saxon studies at today’s universities, and how pertinent it is to the intellectual and cultural development of European history, and more significantly English history, in the twenty-first century. The best papers of the conference will be published in our online journal ‘The Proceedings of the Manchester Centre for Anglo-Saxon Studies Postgraduate Conference’, which is freely available at: <http://www.arts.manchester.ac.uk/mancass/epapers/>. We thank all of our participants this year, and would like to extend our welcome to all academics and their postgraduate students to attend, or present a paper, at next year’s conference; title forthcoming!

**Abdullah Alger**  
University of Manchester  
[abdullah.alger@postgrad.manchester.ac.uk](mailto:abdullah.alger@postgrad.manchester.ac.uk)

### **Call for Papers**

Papers are invited for two volumes of PECIA; texts in French, English, Italian, and Spanish are welcome.

PECIA 18 (2008): Monachisme et érémitisme dans l’Occident médiéval: règles de vie à travers les source manuscrites

History has retained many traces of the specific rules of various monastic organizations, from the communities of canons under the rule of Chrodegang (followed by the rule of Aachen) to the great monastic brotherhood of Cluny. This volume of PECIA will be devoted to studies of the various manuscript sources tracing the evolution of these rules, including the Augustinians, the Camaldolese Order, the Rule of Benedict and the Carthusian Rule of Bruno.

A summary of a few sentences is due by 30 June 2007. Contributions are due by June 30, 2008.

PECIA 20 (2009): Ecrire pour mon Prince ...Manuscrits commandés au Moyen-Age

From the first manuscripts sponsored by Charlemagne (Dagulf psalter, Godescalc Evangeliary) to the well-known Hours sponsored by the Duc de Berry, from Anglo-Saxon illuminators to the copyists employed by Ferdinand I, King of Naples (e.g. Pietro Ippolito de Luna) evidence of written works



produced at the request of lay and religious leaders is abundant throughout the Middle Ages. This volume of PECIA will demonstrate, with precise examples, how connections between copyists and illuminators on the one hand and sponsors on the other were conceptualised.

A summary of a few sentences is due by 30 June 2007. Contributions are due by 30 December 2008.

Texts in French, English, Italian, and Spanish are welcome. Contact: Jean-Luc Deuffic at [pecia@wandadoo.fr](mailto:pecia@wandadoo.fr). For the website see: <http://perso.orange.fr/pecia/>

### **Introductory Offer to TOEBI Members**

The editorial board of *Leeds Studies in English/Leeds Texts and Monographs* is pleased to announce the publication of *LSE XXXVII (2006), Essays for Joyce Hill on her Sixtieth Birthday*, edited by Mary Swan, pp. 490. issn 0075-8566.

Contributors: Janet Bately, Catherine Batt, Roberta Frank, Mechtild Gretsche, David Johnson, Christopher A. Jones, Sarah Larratt Keefer, Tadao Kubouchi, Michael Lapidge, Patrizia Lendinara, Rory McTurk, Hugh Magennis, Richard Marsden, Peter Meredith, Oliver Pickering, Christine Rauer, Mary P. Richards, Jane Roberts, Donald Scragg, Philip Shaw, Eric Stanley, Mary Swan, Paul E. Szarmach, Loredana Teresi, Christine Thijs, Elaine Treharne, Andrew Wawn, Jon Wilcox, Ian Wood.

Normal price to non-subscribers £36.00 plus P&P. Introductory offer price to TOEBI Members £32.50 (P&P UK £5.00, International airmail £15.00 surface £7.00)

Cheques must accompany orders and must be made payable in sterling to 'The University of Leeds'. Payment, in sterling only, may also be made by credit/debit card (except American Express). Orders should be sent to:

The Secretary, *Leeds Studies in English*  
School of English, University of Leeds,  
Leeds LS2 9JT  
tel. 0113 343 4773  
e-mail: [lse@leeds.ac.uk](mailto:lse@leeds.ac.uk)

### **IMC 2007 Anglo-Saxonists Meal**

As usual there will be a dinner for Anglo-Saxonists on the Monday evening of the IMC. This year that's Monday 9 July, and the dinner will be at 19.00 that evening in the usual, local restaurant. The total cost for three courses is likely to be in the region of £18. In early June, I'll send out an e-mail with menu choices to everyone who's signed up to attend the meal. To sign up to attend the meal, please send an e-mail to Ms Alison Martin on [medieval-studies@leeds.ac.uk](mailto:medieval-studies@leeds.ac.uk) by 1 June. Please pass on this message to any of your colleagues or students who might want to sign up for the meal.

**Mary Swan**

### **Survey of Dedications to Saints in Medieval Scotland**

This AHRC-funded project to survey the dedications to saints in medieval Scotland, is based at the University of Edinburgh under the direction of Dr Steve Boardman. The project will be completed later this year, and the database and website will be launched at a conference in September. Saints' dedications surveyed range from ecclesiastical foundations such as churches and chapels, including individual altars and aisles of churches, to moveable objects such as bells, crosses, vestments and relics. The importance of saints in popular culture is recognised by the inclusion of dedications to wells, springs, and fairs, and both secular and liturgical celebrations on feast days are also included. Relying mainly on printed sources for medieval Scotland, the survey also notes payments in honour of saints, and reveals evidence of the personal devotions of Scottish kings and nobles.

A two-day conference to celebrate the completion of the project will be held at the National Museums of Scotland on 8-9 September 2007. The theme will be 'The Cult of Saints in medieval Scotland', and speakers will include David Dumville, Barbara Crawford, Simon Innes, Helen Brown, David Ditchburn, Julia Smith, Matthew Hammond, Eila Williamson, Steve Boardman, Nicki Scott, Rachel Butter, and Thomas Clancy. The cost of the full conference is £80 (£50 for postgraduates and unwaged); the cost for a single day, either Saturday or Sunday, is £40 (£25). For further information about the programme and registration contact Jan

Goulding, Department of Scottish History, 17  
Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh EH8 9LN.

## Recent Books

**Carole Hough and John Corbett**

***Beginning Old English***

London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007  
hardback 1 4039 9349 1, £45  
paperback 1 4039 9350 5, £15.99

Described as ‘a simple introduction to Old English for students with little or no linguistic knowledge’, *Beginning Old English* focuses on the explanation and demonstration of how the language works, using accessible illustrations from simplified Old English texts and showing how many features of present-day English have their roots in this stage of the language. It also includes four popular Old English works (*Cynewulf and Cyneheard*, *Beowulf*, lines 710-836, *The Battle of Maldon* and *The Dream of the Rood*) for use in the classroom. More information, including a sample chapter, is available at:

<http://www.palgrave.com/newsearch/Catalogue.aspx?is=1403993491>

**Richard North and Joe Allard, eds**

***Beowulf and Other Stories***

London: Pearson Longman, 2007 560 pp.  
paperback 1 4058 3572 5 £16.99

The editors of *Beowulf and Other Stories* believe that Old English, Old Icelandic and Anglo-Norman, should be seen as a genuine delight, replete with wonder, creativity and magic. The book forages with abandon through the literature of the period, turning up en route the fire and bloodlust of the great epic, *Beowulf*, and the sophistication and eroticism of the *Exeter Riddles*. Fresh interpretations give new life to the spiritual ecstasy of *The Seafarer* and to the imaginative dexterity of *The Dream of the Rood*. *Beowulf and Other Stories* provides the student and general reader with all they might need to explore and enjoy this complex but rewarding field. The book sheds light, too, on the shadowy contexts of the period, with suggestive and highly readable essays on matters ranging from the dynamism of the Viking Age to Anglo-Saxon input into *Lord of the Rings*, from the great religious prose works to the transition from Old to Middle English. The volume also branches out into related traditions, with expert introductions to the Icelandic Sagas, Viking Religion and Norse Mythology. Peter S. Baker offers a guide to taking your first steps in the Old English language, while David Crystal provides a linguistic overview of the entire period. Other

contributors include Clive Tolley, Andy Orchard, Jennifer Neville, Éamonn Ó Carragáin, Bryan W. Wyly, Susan Irvine, Jayne Carroll, Terry Gunnell, Stewart Brookes, and Patricia Gillies. Written with a deep understanding of its subject, *Beowulf and Other Stories* will be the standard introduction to the field for many years to come.

**Mark Atherton**

***Teach Yourself Old English***

London: Hodder and Stoughton, 2006  
paperback 978 0 340 91504 2 £16.99  
book + CD pack 978 0 340 91505 9 £28.99

The book is intended to be interdisciplinary in its appeal. It offers an integrated approach to the learning of Old English (complementary to the usual grammar-plus-reader method of other textbooks presently in print). In *Teach Yourself Old English*, language (grammar, lexis and style) and context (cultural institutions and political events) are presented accessibly in a series of units graded for linguistic difficulty. Each unit is based on a short study text (recorded also on the CD), on the basis of which vocabulary and usage are taught in small digestible portions. No prior knowledge of an inflected language is expected and grammar terms are explained and introduced only gradually. There are sections on the connections of Old English with Middle and modern English as well as brief explanations of cultural and political contexts.

Rather than ranging very widely over the whole of Anglo-Saxon literature and history, the book focusses for the main study texts on one clearly definable cultural context (the period from the fall of Aethelred to the coronation of Edward the Confessor), and draws on a wide range of historical documents and sources, beginning with the Chronicle account of Edward's coronation and ending with the Old English coronation oath. Other study texts include the thieving raven story from the prose *Guthlac*, Wulfstan's writ to Cnut, and the Herefordshire lawsuit. Other material supplements the study texts. Traditional pieces such as *Dream of the Rood*, *Beowulf*, *Wanderer*, *Seafarer*, *Battle of Maldon* and *Sermo Lupi* are all mentioned and short extracts given for further reading. There are also brief introductions to oral-formulaic style, genre, hagiography, scribes, manuscripts, church structure, and royal authority.

By the end of the book students should have basic reading skills for Old English prose and a foundation for reading

poetry, along with some knowledge of the history and culture of the Anglo-Saxon period.

## Book Reviews

If you have a book at press or which has recently appeared, please ask your publisher to send a review copy to TOEBI. New reviewers are always welcome.

**Helen Gittos and M. Bradford Bedingfield**  
*The Liturgy of the Late Anglo-Saxon Church*  
London: Henry Bradshaw Society, 2005 336pp  
hardback 1 87025221 7 £50

This collection of essays brings together a variety of approaches to Anglo-Saxon liturgy and liturgical practice, ranging from the minute scrutiny of texts to art historical and architectural analyses. As the outcome of what was clearly an extremely interesting conference, it causes the reader to speculate on how discussions following the papers further elucidated the connections between them. Indeed, many themes are shared between essays, helping to build a clearer picture of the effects of tenth-century reform on the liturgy, the development of ritual and representation in relation to Easter, and the central role of the cross in both public and private devotions.

Some contributions will be of primary interest to liturgists with a pre-existing knowledge of the issues, texts and practices under discussion. Mechtild Gretsch's careful examination of the Old English glosses of the Roman Psalter allows for a reading of them in relation to the English Church's connections with Rome and the reforming interests of Æthelwold. Susan Rankin re-evaluates the 'Winchester Tropers' Cambridge Corpus Christi College 473 and Oxford, Bodleian Library, Bodley 775, setting the former at a later date than previous commentators and focusing on the multiple sources and flexibility of scribal compilation in relation to the liturgical needs of the community. The work of Joyce Hill, Sarah Hamilton and Christopher A. Jones describes and analyses ritual in relation to various practices of Easter week, examining the differing needs of female houses to male ones, the knowledge and practice of public penance, and the diversity of *Ordines* of the Chrism Mass. Shifting the focus slightly, the detailed investigation of the pericopes in one manuscript copy and one fragment of the *West-Saxon Gospels* enable Ursula Lensker to read them 'as starting-points for vernacular homilies' (211). Several essays can be very usefully read against each other and will be of interest to scholars working on other aspects of Anglo-Saxon literary culture: Sarah Larratt Keefer's assessment of 'the veneration of the cross in Anglo-Saxon England' is

complimented by further discussion of the sign of the cross both by Karen Jolly (as 'ritual protection', with reference to *Lacnunga*, *Bald's Leechbooks* and *Leechbook III*), and by Catherine E. Karkoff (in text and image within Junius 11). Finally, Richard Gem constructs persuasive arguments concerning the relation of Anglo-Saxon buildings to their liturgical use, while M. Bradford Bedingfield presents a fascinating and plausible account as to the nature of what might be called 'liturgical drama' in later Anglo-Saxon England.

This collection, then, represents a valuable addition to our knowledge of liturgical manuscripts and practices in particular, and the ways in which the liturgy influenced and interacted with other aspects of Anglo-Saxon culture. The book is also beautifully produced and remarkably free from typographical errors, making it a pleasure to read in more ways than one.

**Philippa Semper**  
University of Birmingham

**Richard Huscroft**  
*Ruling England 1042-1217*  
Pearson Longman 2005, xxxi + 232pp.  
paperback 0 582 84882 2 £14.99

Late Old English and early Middle English studies are very much in vogue at the moment, but many students (and their teachers) must have often felt the lack of a reliable, compact, intelligent and up-to-date introduction to the historical framework of their period. Richard Huscroft's accessible new textbook goes far to meet this need. Its theme is a decidedly traditional one, 'the exercise of political power in England from the beginning of the reign of Edward the Confessor to the beginning of the reign of Henry III' (p. ix). A straightforward chronological narrative follows, divided into three large sections (1042-1066, 1066-1154 and 1154-1217), each in turn featuring four identically titled chapters: 'the reigns' (i.e. domestic politics and warfare), 'ruling the kingdom' (kings and nobility, structures of government, royal wealth and military organization), 'the kings and the law' and 'the kings and the Church'. As these repeated headings suggest, the stress throughout is on continuity and development rather than sudden change, whether in 1066 or 1154. One great attraction of the book for Anglo-Saxonists is its inclusion of the reign of Edward the Confessor (when several better-known histories begin with the Conquest); another is its compelling demonstration of the

extraordinary sophistication of English systems of administration in the mid-eleventh century and of the preservation of many of their essential features long after.

The book has other strengths too. There are frequent quotations from the primary sources (in particular the *Chronicle*); clear and unfussy explanations of terms and concepts that are puzzling for a beginner; and numerous references to standard secondary authorities which the more ambitious reader will no doubt pursue. Though the author usually holds the scales evenly when dealing with disputed matters, he is never afraid of suggesting his own views from time to time (for example on the supposed 'murder' of William Rufus) or to make his own contribution where it is required (as in correcting the translation of the writ of novel disseisin). A particularly useful feature is a series of boxed 'Debates' on matters of continuing scholarly discussion, such as the purpose of the Domesday survey and the existence or otherwise of the feudal system. There are helpful bibliographies and some clear maps; and the writing is consistently fluent. In fact, in many ways this is a model textbook of its type.

Yet any book wholly concerned with 'high politics' - in other words, with the doings of about two hundred kings, nobles and churchmen - must omit much. Of this Huscroft is certainly aware, more than once listing topics that have been passed over, while arguing that a thorough knowledge of mainstream politics is necessary for an understanding of the cultural and social developments that he has had to exclude. Nonetheless, the gaps remain, and for a discussion of (say) the new religious Orders of the twelfth century, the mutual accommodation of English and Normans after the Conquest or the role of women, the reader will need to look elsewhere, perhaps to the work of David Carpenter or Robert Bartlett. Inevitably, there are also points of detail in the book on which opinions will differ. Occasionally the author is too categorical about matters that are still open to debate, such as the existence of a royal chancery before the Conquest (which he discounts) or the origin of the Bayeux Tapestry in Kent (which he accepts without comment). Again, a few statements already need to be corrected or modified by new research. The figures given at p. 24 for the relative value of the estates of Edward the Confessor and his earls in 1066 need drastic revision in the light of Stephen Baxter's Oxford DPhil thesis (shortly to appear in print); and the discovery by Mark Hagger of an excerpt from an 1124 pipe roll means that it can no longer be said

that 'the 1129-30 roll is the only one which survives from Henry I's reign' (p. 100).

None of these smaller criticisms perhaps matters much, and the book remains an outstandingly lucid and attractively presented introduction to the political history of England in the period it covers. Hopefully it will encourage many new to the subject to read further, and to discover other aspects of the story than those that the author has been able to present here.

**Peter Jackson, Oxford**

**David Johnson and Elaine Treharne, eds.**  
*Readings in Medieval Texts: Interpreting Old and Middle English Literature*  
OUP 2005 ix + 400pp.  
paperback, 0 19 926163 6 £18.99

This collection of twenty-five essays achieves good coverage and balance, with eleven contributions on Old English literature and twelve on Middle English; there is also one essay on Scottish literature, and one on the context of medieval literature. This volume is intended principally as an aid to literature students who might initially find reading earlier literary texts rather alienating. Accordingly each chapter addresses a text or texts which may be considered both broadly canonical and representative of the major genres of medieval literature; each section usefully concludes with an annotated list of suggestions for further reading.

After a short introduction by the editors the opening chapter by Elaine Treharne focuses on the key issue of manuscript culture or, as she puts it, 'hand-made texts' (p. 8), exploring issues of making, dating, authorship and audience. Sarah Keefer's essay pays attention to the manuscript context of Old English religious poetry, offering a discussion which highlights the pervasive influence of liturgy. The next three essays treat material from the Exeter Book; Patrick Conner uses historical documents to contextualise the elegies; Jonathan Wilcox investigates the context, style and function of the riddles; and Jill Frederick considers the depiction of female Anglo-Saxon saints via a detailed reading of *Juliana*. Heroic literature is covered by Rolf Bremmer Jr who describes and evaluates the Germanic hero and the heroic code, and Roy M. Liuzza who discusses the importance of memory and a sense of the past in *Beowulf*. History and memory are obviously important themes in chronicle writing, as Thomas A. Bredehoft's analysis of the *Anglo-Saxon*

*Chronicle* elucidates. Bredehoft's is also the first essay to focus on prose writing, and it is followed by two others: firstly Nicole Guenther Discenza gives a close analysis of Alfred's Preface to Gregory's *Pastoral Care*, and secondly, Thomas Hall considers the themes of death and judgment in Old English religious prose, alerting us to the fact that the homiletic tradition of Anglo-Saxon writing was one of the most prolific. It is good to see prose writing receiving so much attention in a volume of this type, not least because prose texts in both Old and Middle English are often linguistically more approachable for students who are just beginning to explore medieval literature. The Old English half of the volume concludes with Stacy Klein's feminist reading of *Elene* and Thomas Hill's wide-ranging survey of Old English sapiential poetry.

Although this review has focussed only on the Old English contents, it must be said that a key strength of this book is the inclusion of essays on both Old and Middle English. This allows both the continuities and discontinuities of medieval literature to be made apparent, and the arbitrary temporal division of c. 1150 to be easily breached. Equally importantly, a wealth of secondary reading which can support courses in both periods, is here accessible in one reasonably priced, paperback volume; we should all order this book for our institutional libraries of course, but it is also a book that we could justifiably recommend for student purchase.

**Margaret Connolly**  
University of St. Andrews

**Chris Jones**  
*Strange Likeness: The Use of Old English in Twentieth-Century Poetry*  
Oxford UP 2006, viii + 266 pp  
hardback 0 19 927832 6 £50

This book concentrates on the strange likeness or peculiar familiarity that Old English engendered in some of the great poets of the twentieth century. Jones introduces his book with an effective salvo against James Fenton's declaration that Old English seemed to be 'someone else's poetry' by demonstrating the number of poets who attempted to adapt Old English verse forms for their own writing, or alluded to individual poems. This introduction in itself is both informative and useful, summarising information scattered around in previous studies.

We then get an extremely detailed analysis of four poets from the twentieth

century - Pound, Auden, (Edwin) Morgan, and Heaney - concentrating on how they responded to the prosody of Old English. The expected suspects are included (e.g. Pound's *The Seafarer*) but also new areas of interest (as with the inclusion of Morgan) that are warmly welcomed. The analysis is detailed and informative, but always presented in an approachable manner. Moreover, although the chapter headings indicate a concentration on a single author, which is true, Jones finds time to digress to other poets at appropriate points where they may have influenced the later writer (e.g. Hopkins and Heaney), which again is invaluable.

Inspired, no doubt, by the celebrations surrounding the centenary of his birth the lengthy analysis of Auden's use of Old English poetry drew my attention immediately. His initial exposure to Anglo-Saxon is explained, and we are then taken through a detailed exploration of his attempts to use and imitate the verse forms, including lesser-known works such as his early verse play 'Paid on both sides' or his poem (number) XXIII with the sudden appearance of lines from *The Dream of the Rood*. However, Auden should not draw all our attention and the analysis of the other three poets is equally fascinating.

Jones concludes his book by noting that even though these poets were attracted to, and used Old English verse forms, there was always that underlying feeling of a 'strange likeness' and that a 'sense of otherness' was always present. Moreover he warns that Old English has often been relegated to 'shadow poetry' and may be eroded even further in the consciousness of the public and the syllabi of our Universities (the founding reason for TOEBI, we should remember) but sees hope in the works of Heaney, Auden, etc, with their appropriation of this 'shadow tradition' which may yet 'stimulate the interest of future generations'.

To TOEBI members then, this book could be a wonderful tool for teaching. By using the works of these great poets, that even our Modernist colleagues would not dare to criticise, we have another route through to the works we devote our careers to. Although the price of the book in its hardback edition would make it prohibitive as a course book, set readings prior to a traditional Old English class (e.g. an analysis of Auden's 'The Wanderer') will demonstrate to the students just how relevant Anglo-Saxon verse is to modern day poetry.

**Stuart Lee**  
University of Oxford



## **Forthcoming Conferences 2007**

### ***Writing England: Books 1100-1200***

**University of Leicester**

**6-8 July 2007**

This conference aims to investigate the writers, compilers, manufacture and reception of books in England between c. 1100 and 1200. It will also question the manuscript culture pragmatically, searching for the implicit agendas and responses of writers and audiences, and problematizing responses within a wider cross-disciplinary approach which draws on history, literature and languages, material culture, history of the books and textual studies. Keynote speakers include Rodney M. Thompson and Ralph Hanna. Further details are available on the website:

[www.le.ac.uk/ee/em1060to1220/index.htm](http://www.le.ac.uk/ee/em1060to1220/index.htm).

### **International Medieval Congress 2007**

**University of Leeds**

**9-12 July 2007**

The Institute for Medieval Studies of the University of Leeds will host the thirteenth annual International Medieval Congress at the University of Leeds July 9-12 2007. In addition to the regular IMC strands, the special theme of the 2007 Congress will be 'Medieval Cities'. Keynote speakers include Chris Wickham (University of Oxford) and David Palliser (University of Leeds). Full details of the IMC can be found on the website: <http://www.leeds.ac.uk/ims>.

The call for papers and sessions for the **2008 IMC** is now out. The special thematic strand for 2008 is 'The Natural World'. Among the rest of the usual multiple strands that make up the conference is 'Anglo-Saxon Studies'; proposals for individual papers and especially for full sessions on any aspect of Anglo-Saxon studies are welcomed. Please contact Dr Mary Swan, [m.t.swan@leeds.ac.uk](mailto:m.t.swan@leeds.ac.uk)

### **The French of England: Linguistic Accommodation and Cultural Hybridity c.1100-c.1500**

**University of York**

**13-16 July 2007**

This conference will explore linguistic, literary and cultural inter-relations of the French of England with Middle English and continental

French, and includes attention to the question of training graduate medievalists in this field. Further details from the organiser: Jocelyn Wogan-Browne, [jwb502@york.ac.uk](mailto:jwb502@york.ac.uk).

### **French in English Manuscripts and French Manuscripts in England**

#### **Eleventh York Manuscripts Conference**

**King's Manor, York**

**17-19 July 2007**

The theme of the conference will be French influence on manuscripts produced in England in the later Middle Ages. Papers will range over the topics of manuscripts and incunables imported into England; French scribes and illuminators working in England or in English manuscripts produced on the continent; French influence on manuscript script and/or illumination. Further details available from the organiser: Linne Mooney, [LRM3@york.ac.uk](mailto:LRM3@york.ac.uk) and the website: [www.york.ac.uk/inst/cms](http://www.york.ac.uk/inst/cms)

### **Lost in Translation?**

#### **The Tenth Cardiff Conference on the Theory and Practice of Translation in the Middle Ages**

**Université de Lausanne, Switzerland**

**17-22 July 2007**

Papers will cover traditional aspects of the translation of texts with reference to any of the classical, Middle Eastern or vernacular languages of the medieval world, and also the modern translation of medieval texts, and those that interpret the idea of translation more broadly, examining the translation of ideas, images, cultural perceptions, or objects of material culture. Keynote speakers include Piero Boitani, Roger Ellis, and Alastair Minnis. Papers will be given in English and in any of the national languages of Switzerland. Further details from the website:

<http://www.unil.ch/mt2007>

### ***Anglo-Saxon Traces***

**International Society of Anglo-Saxonists**

**London**

**30 July - 4 August 2007**

Keynote speakers are Anton Scharer (Institut für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung, Universität Wien) and Julia Crick (University of Exeter). For details of registration see the website: <http://www.isas.us/conf.html>. Further information available from the organiser Prof. Jane Roberts, [jane.roberts@kcl.ac.uk](mailto:jane.roberts@kcl.ac.uk)

## TOEBI Committee

**The dates refer to when members of the committee are due to retire or to stand for re-election.**

President: Professor Don Scragg (2009)  
Chair: Professor Elaine Treharne (2007)  
Secretary: Dr Jayne Carroll (2009)  
Newsletter Editor: Dr Margaret Connolly (2007)  
Awards' Co-ordinator: Dr Sara Pons-Sanz (2009)  
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Dr Gale Owen-Crocker (2008)  
Dr Richard Dance (2009)  
Professor Clare Lees (2009)  
Dr Richard Marsden (2009)  
Dr Jennifer Neville (2009)

**For membership details and general enquiries contact the secretary:**

Dr Jayne Carroll  
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or consult the web-site: [www.toebi.org.uk](http://www.toebi.org.uk)

**Send submissions for the next Newsletter by 30 September 2007 to the Editor:**

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Scotland

✉ e-mail: [mc29@st-andrews.ac.uk](mailto:mc29@st-andrews.ac.uk)

## Action points for Members

- **For information about the October 2007 TOEBI meeting** please contact the Secretary or Dr Richard Dance [rwd21@cam.ac.uk](mailto:rwd21@cam.ac.uk)
- **Contribute to the Newsletter:** responses to this issue; book reviews; short articles on your Old English courses or assessment procedures; material about professional practice; student howlers
- **Please send information about the following items for inclusion in the Newsletter:**
  - Conferences on Anglo-Saxon Studies
  - Special Lectures by Anglo-Saxonists
  - Postgraduate Courses and Opportunities in Old English in your Department
  - News about promotions, or general (non-salacious) news about lecturers in your Department
  - The publication of new books or articles useful for teaching Old English
  - Useful websites for teaching Old English

## Please recycle me

Don't just file your copy of the TOEBI Newsletter away or put it in the bin. When you've finished reading it why not pass it on to a colleague who is not a member, or to one of your postgraduate students? Better still, leave it in the staff common room so that other faculty members can find out what goes on in the world of Old English studies.

## Stop Press

Applications are invited for a funded PhD scholarship on the 'English Manuscripts 1060 to 1220' Project, directed by Elaine Treharne and Mary Swan. Full details and an application pack are available from the website: [www.le.ac.uk/ee/em1060to1220](http://www.le.ac.uk/ee/em1060to1220). The closing date for applications is **25 May 2007**. Please alert good MA students to this PhD opportunity. Mary Swan is happy to chat informally with prospective applicants by e-mail: [M.T.Swan@leeds.ac.uk](mailto:M.T.Swan@leeds.ac.uk).