## SECOND PUBLIC EXAMINATION

# HONOUR SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE 2009

## COURSE II

A4 Introduction to Textual Criticism

## **TRINITY TERM 2009**

Thursday, 28 May, 9.15 a.m.- 12.30 p.m.

Time allowed - Three hours plus fifteen minutes reading time

## Answer BOTH questions.

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Do not turn over until told to do so

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You may write on the same text in more than one answer, but you should not repeat material. You should pay careful attention in your answers to the precise terms of the quotations and questions.

- 1. Choose THREE of the passages (a) to (d)
- (a) Examine in detail how the presentation of the text and the editorial apparatus guides a historical and linguistic reading of the Sermo Lupi.

gelepede to maneze on earde. Her syndan mannslagan 7 mægslagan 7 mæsserbanan 7 mynsterhatan, 7 her syndan mánsporan 7 morþorpyrhtan, 7 her syndan myltestran 7 bearnmyrðran 7 fule forlegene horingas manege, 7 her syndan piccan 7 pælcyrian, 7 her syndan ryperas 7 reaferas 7 porolstruderas, 7, hrædest is to cpeþenne, mána 7 misdæda úngerim ealra. 7 þæs us ne scamað na, ac us scamað spyþe þæt pe bote aginnan spa spa bec tæcan, 7 þæt is gesyne on þysse earman for-

167 After syndan E adds spa pe ær sædon.

E sacerdbanan; after mynsterhaian E adds 7 hlafordspican 7 æbere aposiatan.

158 After morporpyrhian E adds 7 her syndan hådbrecan 7 æpbrecan 7 ðurh siblegeru 7 ðurh mistlice forligeru forsyngode spyðe.

170 r of myltestran added above.

171 A letter erased after c, E pælcerian.

172 After porolstruderas E adds 7 ðeofas 7 þeodscaðan 7 pedlogan 7 pærlogan.

174 After ac E adds þæs; aginnan corrected from agunnan.

\*\*In the pelepede of this word, which occurs also in XVI, and the peleped in Ælfric (S. J. Crawford, Heptateuch 268), which renders debilitatum, are better taken as p.pt. of a derivative verb from \$l\overline{x}p\$ blemish than as from \$l\overline{x}pan\$ to betray. The bearnmyroran: Professor Dickins has suggested that the

<sup>170</sup> bearnmyrôtan: Professor Dickins has suggested that the Scandinavian custom of exposing infants may be included in this condemnation; for this see Margaret Schlauch, Romance in Iceland 96.

111 piccan 7 pælcyrian: except in Napier LVII and the Cnut proclamation (v. note to IL 166-73), this phrase is not otherwise recorded in OE, but it appears as wychez and walkyries in the fourteenth-century alliterative poem, Purity, l. 1577 (v. BT s.v. wælcyrge). pælcyrie is used to gloss classical names, i.e. of the Furies, a Gorgon, Bellona and once Venus. No instance is earlier than the late tenth century and probably the word is a Scandinavian introduction (cf ON valkyrja, on which see Snorra Edda, Gylfaginning c. 36, tr. A. E. Brodeur). Wulfstan presumably means to some kind of witch, though the glosses show that it could refer to a supernatural being. The OE pælceaseja 'chooser of the slain' occurs in the poem Exodus, l. 164, but is applied to a bird of carrion.

References to witchcraft are common in church laws and penitentials, and occur also in X and in Eltric's De Auguriis (Lives of Saints, ed. W. W. Skeat I. XVII, Il. 110 ff). The most interesting example of belief in witchcraft is in a charter (BCS 1131 = Robertson XXXVII), which mentions the outlawry of a man and the drowning of a woman for an offence that comes under this heading (cf. II As 6).

syngodan þeode. Eala, micel magan manege gyt hertoeacan eabe behencan (fol. 114b) þæs þe an man ne mehte on hrædinge asmeagan, hu earmlice hit gefaren is nu ealle hpile pide gynd þas þeode. 7 smeage huru georne gehpa hine sylfne 7 þæs na ne latige ealles to lange. Ac la, on lodes naman, utan don spa us neod is, beorgan us sylfum spa pe geornost magan, þe læs pe ætgædere ealle forpeorðan.

An peodpita pæs on Brytta tidum, Jildas hatte, se aprat be heora misdædum, hu hy mid heora synnum spa 185 oferlice spype Jod jegræmedan bæt he let æt nyhstan Engla here heora eard jepinnan 7 Brytta dujepe fordon mid ealle.

 $^{118}$  on hradings: this is the reading of two of the three MSS and the third, C, tends to omit h before r. In Napier III, 22, l. 14, the phrase clearly means 'hurriedly, quickly', and, as this makes sense here, there is no reason to emend, with Sweet, to rædinge' reading'.

184.39 An peodpita . . . pinjian zeorne: though only in E and I this passage seems to bear the marks of Wulistan's style; cf e.g. the description of the destruction and captivity of the Jews in Napier II 14, and the account of the flood ib. 10: Jod to pan spybe regremedon, pat he let at nehstan flod jan ofer ealne middaneard. The expression, clumiab mid ceafium par hy sceoldan clypian, is used in Napier XXXVII, in a part of it which may be by Wulfstan, and is repeated in XLI and in Polity 5.

184 Jildas: the author of the Liber Querulus de Excidio Britanniae, in 537, if 493 is the correct date of the battle at Mons Badonicus. Another view would put, the year of this, which is also the year of Gildas's birth, 23 years later, and so date his book 560. It is a tirade against the crimes of his countrymen; Alcuin also used it to point the moral that the Viking raids were a punishment for the sins of the people (v. A. W. Haddan and W. Stubbs, Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents III. 510). Wulistan may have taken his idea

from this letter.

magan, pret.pres.(5); mæg, 3rd pers.sg.pres.; MAY, Can 61, 102, &c; mæge, subj.sg. 71; magan, pres.pl. 176, 182; subj.pl. 165; mehte, p.1.5g. 177 man, m.monos-stem, MAN1 4, 10, 12, &c man, indef.pron. [MAN]; one, they 12, 13, &c mān, n.a-siem, [MAN2]; evil deed, crime 173 mändæd, f.i-stem, [man2 + DEED); crime 138
Inanig, adj., pron. MANY; manege 14, 74, &c; mænege, 43, 81, mænige 98, pl. mænislaga, m.n.stem, [MAN-SLAJE]; manslayer, homi-. cide 167 mannsylen, f.jö-stem, selling of men (as slaves) 139

nanslyht, m.i-stem, [MAN-SLAUGHT]; manslaughter 142 mansivht. mānswora, m.n-stem, [MAN-SWEAR]; perjurer 169 māra, adj., comp. MORE 71, 97. 102 mægræs, m.a-stem, [may sb.2 + RESE]; attack on kinsmen 141 mægslaga, m.n-stem, slayer of a kinsman 168 mægð, f.ō-stem, [MAYTH]; kindred, family 107 gemæne, adj. [I-MENE]; common, universal 51, 106, 110, 48; gemænum ceape, as a joint purchase 89 mænigfeald, adj. MANIFOLD, various 136, 193; mænigfealdre, comp. 98

mærþ, f.ö-stem, glory 210 mæsserbana, m.n-stem, [MAS-SER1 + BANE1]; slayer of a priest 168 mæst, adj., superl. MOST, greatest 74; mæst ælc, almost everyone 69, 70 mæþ, f.i-stem, [METHE]; honour, respect 32, 84 micel, adj. [MICKLE]; MUCH, great 18, 19, &c mid, prep.w.dat. [MID]; with, among 10, 17, &c milds, f.jo-stem, [MILCE]; mercy misbēodan, v.(2), w.dat. [MIS-BEDE]; ill-use, injure 34 misdæd, f.i-stem, misdeed, sín 137, 154, &c mislimpan, v.(3), impers.w.dat. go wrong 133 mistlic, adj. [MISLICH]; various ·73, 143, 145, 169 mödor, f.r-stem, MOTHER 95 morodæd, f.i-stem, [MURIH1 + neen]; murder, deadly sin morporwyrhta, m.n-stem, [MURDER + WRIGHI1]; muiderer 169 möt, pret.pres.(6), [MOTE<sup>1</sup>]; may, must 16, 19, 48 mund, f.o-stem, [MUND]; se---curity, protection 32 myltestre, f.n-stem, harlot 170 m.n-stem, m.n-stem, minister +]; persecutor of monasteries 168 syrha + \* mynsterhata, myrho, f.o-stem, mirth, joy 210

D. Whitelock edition Sermo Lupi ad Anglos

- b) To what extent is this translation of *Exodus* responsive to the textual and lexical ambiguities of the poem?
  - 75 Hæfde wederwolcen widum fæðmum eorðan ond uprodor efne gedæled, lædde leodwerod, ligfyr adranc hate heofontorht. Hæleð wafedon, drihta gedrymost. Dægsceldes hleo
  - 80 wand ofer wolcnum; hæfde witig God sunnan siðfæt segle ofertolden, swa þa mæstrapas men ne cuðon, ne ða seglrode geseon meahton eorðbuende ealle cræfte,
  - 85 hu afæstnod wæs feldhusa mæst, siööan He mid wuldre geweoröode þeodenholde. Þa wæs þridda wic folce to frofre. Fyrd eall geseah hu þær hlifedon halige seglas, 90 lyftwundor leoht; leode ongeton,
    - dugoo Israhela, þæt þær Drihten cwom, weroda Drihten, wicsteal metan.

Peter Lucas edition Exodus

The cloud in its wide embraces had truly divided earth and heaven; it guided the host. The flame was quenched, bright in its heat; the men were amazed, most joyful of multitudes. The shelter of the dayshield moved over the sky; wise God had covered the course of the sun with a sail, though men, dwellers on earth, knew not the rigging, nor could behold the sail-yard by any skill, how the greatest of tents was made fast. After He had gloriously honoured the faithful ones, then came the third encampment as a solace to the people; all the army saw how the holy sails towered up there, bright marvel of the sky; the people, the host of Israelites, saw that the Lord, the God of hosts, came there to lay out the camp.

R.K.Gordon translation (1954)

c) What is revealed about the target audiences and aims of the editors of these two editions of Ancrene Wisse? You may wish to comment on the translation.

ah wult p me bugge hire! buggen hire? ober wio oder luue oder wid sumhweat elles! Me suled wel lu ue ? z swa me ah to sulle luue. z for na bing elles. Zef bin is 20 swa to sullen! ich habbe iboht hire wiö luue ouer alle obre. for of be fowr measte luuen. ich habbe icud toward te! pe measte of ham alle. gef pu seist pu nult nawt leote pron se liht chap. ah wult gette mare! nempne hweat hit schule beon, sete feor o bi luue, bu ne schalt seggen se 25 muchel! † ich nule zeoue mare, wult tu castles, kinedom es. wult tu wealden al þe world? Ich chulle do þe betere. ma kie be wio al bis? ewen of heoueriche, bu schalt te seolf beo seoueuald brihtre ben be sunne. nan uuel ne schal f. 1082 nahhi þe. na wunne ne schal wonti þe. al þi wil schal beon i wraht in heouene z ee in eorde. Ze z zet in helle, ne schalnea uer heorte benchen hwuch selhoe! \$\forall ich nule requen for bi luue, unmeteliche, vneuenliche, unendeliche mare.

18, 19 me suled wel lune: after this for lune is omitted. f. 108a. On this page the lines are crowded and words written unusually close together. 5 weole written wule; first stroke of u altered to e, above second stroke a small o in paler ink. Ourrection probably by main hand. wule shows attraction of suse; cf. reverse in M. kresules weole.

I.R.R. Tolkien edition Ancrene Wisse

'3ef bi luue nis nawt to 3eouene, ah wult bet me bugge hirebuggen hire? Hu? Oder wid oder lune oder wid sumhweat elles. Me suled wel luue for luue; ant swa me ah to sulle luue, ant for na þing elles. 3ef þin is swa to sullen, Ich habbe iboht hire wið luue ouer alle obre; for of he fowr measte luuen Ich habbe icud toward te he measte 15 of ham alle.

'3ef þu seist þu nult nawt leote þron se liht chap, ah wult 3ette mare, nempne hweat hit schule beon. Sete feor o bi luue; bu ne schalt seggen se muchel bet Ich nule zeoue mare. Wult tu castles, kinedomes, wult tu wealden al be world? Ich chulle do be betere-20 makie be wid al bis ewen of heoueriche. Pu schalt te seolf beo wunne ne schal wonti pe. Al pi wil schal beon iwraht in heouene ant ec in corde-3e, ant 3et in helle. Ne schal neauer heorte benchen swuch selhoe bet Ich nule zeouen for bi luue unmeteliche, 25 vneuenliche, unendeliche mare.

11 buggen hirel Hul] CG, buggen hirel A, achatez-le. Comenti F, quomodo potest do sele hwu N, dites coment yus la uolez doner S, hu? T 12 for luuel CFGNTSLP, our. A 24 swuch] CGNT, hwuch A 36 per CFGNTSL, ou. A, be P

'If your love is not to be given, but you want it to be bought, how is it to be bought? Either with another love or with something else. Love for love is a fair exchange; and that is how love should be sold, and for nothing else. If your love is to be sold in this way, I have bought it with a love greater than all others; since, of the four greatest loves, I have shown towards you the greatest of them all.

'If you say that you do not want to value your love so cheaply, but want still more, say what it is to be. Set a price on your-love; you cannot ask so much that I will not give more. Do you want castles, kingdoms, do you want to have power over the whole world? I will do better for sequenald brihtre ben be sunne. Nan uuel ne schal | nahhi be, na [1081, you-make you, as well as all this, queen of the kingdom of heaven. You yourself shall be seven times brighter than the sun. No evil shall approach you, no joy shall fail you. All your will shall be done in heaven and on earth-yes, and even in hell. No heart can ever imagine such bliss that I will not give for your love immeasurably, incomparably, infinitely more.

d) Evaluate the relative merits and shortcomings of the editorial choices made in these two editions of Sir Orfeo

### AUCHINLECK

Pai made scheltrom in ich a side, & sayd pai wold pere abide & dye per euerichon, Er pe quen schuld fram hem gon; Ac 3ete amiddes hem ful rist pe quen was oway y-tvist, Wib fairi forb y-nome		He cleped to-gider his barouns, Erls, lordes of renouns, & when pai al y-comen were, 'Lordinges,' he said, 'Bifor you here Ich ordainy min heize steward To wite mi kingdom afterward; In mi stede ben he schal
— Men wist neuer wher sche was bicome. po was per criing, wepe & wo; pe king into his chaumber is go,	195	To kepe mi londes ouer-al,  For now ichaue mi quen y-lore,  Pe fairest leuedi þat euer was bore,
& oft swoned opon be ston, & made swiche diol & swiche mon bat neize his liif was y-spent — per was non amendement.	ASHMOLE	61  And seyd he wold per a-byde  What auentour so be-tyde;

### HARLEY 38

<b>F</b>		What adentous so be-tyde;	
et e se	•	Lyue & dyze pei wold jchon,	
		Or pat pe quen schuld fro pem gon;	190
810		Than pei gon batell to make,	
- <del></del> -		And sched blod for hys quenys sake,	
Per made pey watche on euery syde,		Bot among pem all-ry3ht	
& cast hem pere for to byde		The quen was a-wey twy3ht,	
& suffre deth euery-chon,	185	And wyth pe feyry a-wey j-nome	195
Er sche schulde from hem gon;		- The ne wyst wer sche was com.	,,,
And pere anon, with-outen lette,	f. 48	Ther was cry, wepyng & wo;	
Arnong hem all scho was yfet;		The kyng vnto hys chamber Bede po,	
Awey with be fayré sche was ynome		And oft he knelyd onne pe ston,	
<ul> <li>— Wyst non of hem where sche become.</li> </ul>	190	And made grete sorow for sche was gon,	200
Den was her wepyng & cryeng also;	•	That né hys lyue was j-spent	
De kyng to his chamber can go,	-	- Bot per myst be non amendment.	
& fel adown on be stone;		TTe sent after hys barons,	
He made grete dele & meche mone;		Knyjhtys, squyres off grete renownys;	
Wel nye he hed hym-self y-schent	195	When pei all com were	205
— He sy3 per was non amendement.		He seyd, 'Lordingys, be-for you here	
He sende aftur erle and baroun		J wold orden my hyse stuerd	f. 153a
& oper lordys of grete renoun,		To kepe my londys afterwerd,	
And whan pey to-gedur were,		And in my sted be he schalle,	
'Lordys,' he seyde, 'Pat ben here,	200	To kepe my landys ouer-alle.	210
Y ordeyne my steward of myn halle	-	When pat 3e se my lyffe is spent,	-,
To kepe my londys oueralle;		Than make 30u a parlament;	
Now y haue my quene for-lore,			
De best lady pat euer was hore,		200 grete] gre MS. 206 Lordingys] lodingys MS.	
•			

205

210

Thai made schelttome in ich a side, a shield-wall/on And sayd thai woldo there abide would And dye ther, everichon,° ечетуопе 190 Er° the Quen schuld° fram hem° gon-Before should them Ac yete amiddes hem ful right The Quen was oway y-tvight,° snatched With fair forth y-nome; By/faerie, enchantment Men wisto never wher sche was bicome. knew 195 Tho was ther cning, wepe" and wo!" weeping/woe, sorrow The King into his chaumber is go, And off swoned opon the ston swooned/stone (floor) And made swiche diol and swiche mon such | grief | moan That neighe his liif was y-spent-Ther was non amendement 8 He clepedo togider his barouns, called Erls, lordes of renouns,° renown And when that al y-comen were, "Lordinges," he said, "bifor you here Lords, Sirs 205 Ich ordainy min Heighe° Steward9 High To wite mi kingdom afterward.° watch over/hereafter In mi stede° ben he schal stead To kepe° mi londes° overal protect / lands For now Ichave mi Quen y-lore, now (that)/I have 210 The fairest levedi that ever was bore,

5. And if you cause us hindrance. 6. Such that nothing will help you.

7. It would be preferable to me to forfeit my own life.

Such that his life was nearly expended—there was no remedy (for it).
 On the occupation of steward, see Ywain and Gawain, 1. 1209, n.

- 2. Answer ONE of the following:
- a) 'Some textual theorists .... have argued that the desire to recover the authorial text, the original composition, should be significantly de-emphasised as a goal of editing' (DOUGLAS MOFFAT and VINCENT P.McCARREN). Debate the issues.
- b) Consider the relative value of THREE of the following editing methods: direct; recensionist; best text; parallel text.
- c) 'In a hypertext system, the electronic text becomes one element in an electronically replicated cultural context that, in theory at least, may be as open-ended as the real-world context on which it is modeled' (PETER S.BAKER). Discuss the contribution of electronic editions to textual criticism in light of this remark.
- d) 'The dialectic that is textual criticism feeds on shifting binaries whereby the roles of text and gloss are continually reversed and interrogated' (DAVID C. GREETHAM). Discuss
- e) By what means can the practice of editing best recover historical and cultural conditions of textual production?