

SUMMARIES

THE ROYAL LIBRARY abbreviated: RL

ROLENA ADORNO. *Nueva corónica y buen gobierno: Nyt om Det kongelige Biblioteks peruanske håndskriftskat.*

Et af de mest værdifulde håndskrifter i Kgl. Bibls. besiddelse er et illustreret manuskript på 1200 sider udarbejdet af den peruanske indianer Felipe Guaman Poma de Ayala. Han kaldte sin skildring af Andes-områdets historie, hvori indgik en skitse til reformer af det spanske kolonistyre, *El primer nueva corónica y buen gobierno* (Den første krønike og god regering) og stiledede den til Filip III af Spanien. Denne skildring kendes kun fra eksemplaret i Kgl. Bibl., skrevet egenhændigt af forfatteren 1613-15, og det har været i bibliotekets besiddelse fra senest 1785, hvor titlen optræder i den første katalog over håndskriftsamlingen under signaturen Gl. kgl. Samling 2232 4°.

Guaman Poma var født i Andes-området kort efter den spanske erobring af Peru. Han ønskede at fri sit folk for de spanske overgreb, der bestod i konfiskationer af indfødt ejendom og tvangsudskrivninger af arbejdskraft, og for at fremlægge sin sag for kongen udarbejdede han i billede og skrift nævnte værk i form af et omfattende memorandum, hvori han så tilbage på inkaernes fortid og samtidig redegjorde for de bestående koloniforhold. Værkets store historiske og antropologiske betydning i dag skyldes, at det er en af de få kendte kilder, der i et indfødt amerikansk perspektiv kaster lys over ændringerne i livsmønsteret i Andes-området ved europæernes ankomst i det 16. århundrede. I nærværende artikel gives et rids af værkets baggrund og dets indhold karakteriseres ved en gennemgang af nogle af de 400 helsidesillustrationer. Hovedformålet er dog at beskrive selve håndskriftet og skitsere dets historie før og efter 1908, da det blev fremdraget af Richard A. Pietschmann. Som det fremgår af forfatterens undersøgelse af håndskriftet i 1977, er facsimilereproduktionen udgivet i Paris 1936 utilstrækkelig som studiegrundlag. Et nøje studium af originalen viser, hvordan Guaman Poma rettede og redigerede sit værk, og at han tilføjede et sidste kapitel samt synes at have planlagt endnu et. Det ses, at han under den sidste redaktion har været stærkt foruroliget over udnyttelsen af sine landsmænd i de spanske sølvminer og den spanske kirkes kampagne mod afgudsdyrkelse. De iagttagne spor af et kapitel, som ikke er blevet medtaget, åbner mulighed for, at andet Guaman Poma-materiale kan findes.

Til slut behandles håndskriftets vandring. Der vides intet sikkert om, hvordan og hvornår det er kommet til Danmark, men der var flere danske samlere i det 17. år-

hundrede, som kan tænkes at have bragt det hjem fra en Spaniensrejse. I dette århundrede har interessen for denne enestående kilde været stærkt stigende, og af den vedføjede bibliografi fremgår, i hvor høj grad Guaman Pomar *Nueva corónica* er blevet benyttet i såvel forsknings- som populariseringsøjemed.

JØRGEN RAASTED. *Two recently acquired manuscripts of Byzantine music.*

The acquisition, in 1976 and 1977, of two Greek liturgical manuscripts provided with musical notation, has considerably improved the possibilities for Danish scholars to study medieval and postmedieval Byzantine music on original material. For years, the rich collection of microfilms and enlargements belonging to the Monumenta Musicae Byzantinae has been used for scholarly and teaching purposes at the Institute for Greek and Latin Medieval Philology. For many aspects of this study, however, an easy access to handwritten originals is of vital importance; shades of ink, crasures, etc. can never be sufficiently studied on reproductions.

The present report on the two manuscripts – a Sticharion from the early 14th century (NkS 4960,4°) and a musical anthology from the second half of the 18th century (NkS 2747,2°) – investigates our means for dating the two books, both of which lack their last folios where an eventual subscription might have been found. In both manuscripts, additions have been made to the original contents (NkS 4960,4° fols. 157–58, at the end of the Menaia; NkS 2747,2° fols. 234–49 and 361–68 on inserted gatherings); NkS 4960,4°, moreover, contains numerous corrections of the melodies – apparently made in the 17th century. In a few Stichera of this manuscript, dots have been added to the musical notation in a peculiar way which may reflect a teacher's attempt to make the musical rhythm clear to his pupils (see illustration p. 33).

However interesting such details may be, the main importance of the acquisition of these two musical manuscripts lies in their being easily accessible for students and postgraduates working at the Institute or the Monumenta Musicae Byzantinae. NkS 4960,4° is the first *medieval* manuscript of Byzantine music in Danish collections, a typical specimen of one of the main genres of Byzantine musical manuscripts, and NkS 2747,2° – written a century after NkS 4466,4° – enables us to follow the post-medieval development of Byzantine music until shortly before the reform in the early 19th century. Together with other manuscripts in Danish public and private collections, these two anthologies cover a period of Byzantine musical tradition which at present is being studied more intensely than ever.

KARSTEN CHRISTENSEN. *Christoffer Schrodt – a Danish bookbinder from the time of Frederik II. An attempt at attribution.*

Danish Renaissance bookbinding from the 16th century does not differ in its materials, execution and style from the contemporary German bindings. Since only few and sporadic studies have been made of the activities of Danish bookbinding establishments and the tools used for decoration, it is generally very difficult to identify

Danish bindings, or to establish whether the books or manuscripts were in Denmark at the time they were bound.

In this study, a group of bindings from a number of Danish and Swedish libraries and archives have been collated (listed on pp. 39-41), having all been tooled with one and the same set of bookbinder's pallets. These bindings can all be dated with rather great certainty. A preponderant number of the bindings can furthermore be localized to Copenhagen through the owner's initials, dedications, provenance as archival bindings and printer's waste paper. Thus the bookbinder's pallets are traceable without doubt to a Copenhagen craftsman who, on the basis of the dates of the volumes, had been active 1569-83. An investigation of the ornamentation (described pp. 42-47, rubbings pp. 45/46, 49/50, distribution on the individual volumes pp. 58-59) seems to indicate that the corresponding pallets had mostly been produced in Germany, probably in Saxony. In some cases the ornamentation had previously been ascribable to a bookbinder with the initials VR. A single pair of pallets (plate I and II) might be identical with the tools described by Konrad Haebler in *Rollen- und Plattenstempel des XVI. Jahrhunderts* Bd. I, Leipzig 1928, p. 396, in which the VR signature is ascribed with certain reservations to the Wittenberg bookbinder Valentin Reich who died in 1566. In a number of instances the Copenhagen ornamentation also bears the signature CS, partly secondarily. This must refer to the Copenhagen bookbinder, since at least one of the pallets (plate V) cannot have been made before 1572. On the basis of information in the Royal Accounts, the CS-signature may with great probability be ascribed to the Copenhagen bookbinder Christoffer Schrodt. He has previously been known only through written sources. The previously established knowledge concerning Christoffer Schrodt (infinitely somewhat erroneously reproduced in Hellmuth Helwig's standard works) is here supplemented by information about his work as bookbinder to the Crown and Government Offices, detailed in accounting entries. The volumes collated give further opportunity to rate him as having been an excellent craftsman. These bindings can also substantiate that his workshop had been in function until 1583.

Some of the pallets with the signature CS are also found to have been used on a number of volumes that are not dated or of a later date (see pp. 54-56 and pp. 58-59), of which those marked with + in addition are decorated with pallets not in use on bindings from the period prior to 1583. This indicates that some of Christoffer Schrodt's bookbinding tools had found their way to other workshops. Recently found archival information confirms this stating that he, his wife and child were buried simultaneously in the summer of 1583, during a violent epidemic of plague. The additional pallets (which are not described in this article) supported by an analysis of Christoffer Schrodt's framing technique have thus made it possible to distinguish the later bindings from his own, even when other dating criteria are lacking.

INGRID ILSØE. *The bookseller Joachim Moltke and his activities, 1626-1664.*

The leading bookseller and publisher in Denmark in the 17th century was Joachim Moltke, from Germany, who was active from 1626 to 1664 in Copenhagen. The sources for his activities are chiefly the following: 1. A sales catalogue from 1640

listing theological works. – 2. The privileges acquired by Moltke for the publication of books. – 3. Catalogues for the fairs in Leipzig and Frankfurt-am-Main, in which Moltke advertised some of his books. – 4. Two printed auction catalogues of foreign books in Moltke's bookshop after his death, coming under the hammer on 29 October 1666 and 19 February 1667. – 5. An inventory of Danish books in Moltke's bookshop after his death, drawn up by Daniel Paulli in 1666, and published by the writer in: *Nordisk tidskrift för bok- och biblioteksväsen* LXXV, 1978, p. 70–80.

An examination of the fair catalogues reveals that throughout the period of his activity, practically each year, Moltke had entered items for the book fairs in Frankfurt and Leipzig. In comparison with the other Danish booksellers and printers, he was indisputably the most enterprising participant from Denmark in the German book market (see list of Danish advertisements in the fair catalogues for 1630–1654, p. 75).

Particularly interesting evidence of Joachim Moltke's business is the above-mentioned inventory, drawn up following a dispute over his estate between Helvig, his widow and Martha, widow of his son by his first marriage. The inventory only lists books printed in Denmark and items published by Moltke himself, mostly printed in Denmark, 710 titles in all. The number of copies of the individual titles could be quite considerable. The total stock of unbound copies was 50523, to which must be added the bound volumes numbering 1253.

The inventory provides valuable insight into the size of a bookselling and publishing house in 17th century Denmark. In combination with other contemporary sources, it also furnishes information on printed matter that has been lost, and is thus an important source for research into Danish bibliography in the 17th century. On pp. 84–87 is a list of missing printed works, drawn up on the basis of the inventory.

KNUD BØGH. *The Dean who extolled suicide. John Donne and his Danish assailants from 1675.*

John Donne was little known in Denmark in the 1600's although some of his books had appeared in Danish book collections of those times. A single one of his writings, however, was exhaustively dealt with in a thesis discussed at Copenhagen University as early as in 1675.

About 1608, during a troubled and pessimistic period in his youth, Donne had formulated his thoughts on suicide and had vindicated »the sweetness of dying when you wish«. The work was only published posthumously in 1646 under the title of »Biathanatos«. Young Donne maintained that there was a craving for annihilation in all living creatures. He quoted examples taken from alien races, from Antiquity and not least from the Bible. The pagan Stoics asserted their right to decide for themselves the time of death, but when Christianity displaced paganism the longing for death remained. It found a new outlet when witnesses of the Christian faith submitted willingly to martyrdom.

Luther's rigorous views that suicide was a crime against God and unforgivable were prevalent in Denmark at that time. This was the background for the above Latin thesis, a book of 72 paragraphs, solely directed against John Donne whose name

appeared in its very title. Its author, Georg Witzleben (1616–76), was born in Rudolfstadt in Thuringia. After studying at German universities, he was attached for a time to the highly esteemed Danish theologian Holger Rosenkrantz. In 1644 he was appointed to Sorø Academy, later becoming professor of theology in Copenhagen. In his counterblast he roundly refuted Donne's ideas about the Christian martyrs being participants in suicide. Witzleben regarded Donne's assertion about the death wish in all creatures as a diabolical instinct which ought not to mislead Christians. Whereas Donne had based his arguments upon the great theologians of the Middle Ages, Witzleben countered with biblical quotations rating these higher than more recent scriptural commentaries, thus following the line of his tutor, the biblically pious Holger Rosenkrantz. As a skilful casuist, Donne had built up his evidence on exceptions. The law does indeed pronounce suicide to be reprehensible, yet there are cases (*casus*) where it can be defended, like when Samson took his life under the pagan temple. Against this, Witzleben cited the many who had piously submitted to the law and had allowed God to decide on life and death. As a perfidious spiritual adviser, Donne had argued according to »*casuistarum consilio*«. The biblical passages and theological authorities adduced by Donne as evidence in his defence, were construed in the Danish rebuttal as being annihilating condemnation.

Witzleben's book received the imprimatur of Bishop Hans Wandal, the Primate of the Danish Church, who furthermore denounced »the new and brazen advocate of suicide, the Englishman John Donne, about whom one could justifiably have doubts as to whether he was a Christian: *Qvi an Christianus fuerit merito dubites*.« As it appears for instance from Keynes' bibliography, Donne's youthful work only met with sporadic contradiction in England. Not until the year 1700 did there appear an exhaustive refutation in J. Adams: »*An Essay concerning Self-Murther*.« The first great counterblast was thus delivered 25 years earlier, and from Danish quarters.

HERTHA KIRKETERP-MØLLER. *Arsenic and old manuscripts. A Danish travel-expedition's sojourn in Egypt 1761–62. On basis of F. C. von Haven's posthumous papers.*

In 1756 the well-known orientalist J. D. Michaelis, professor at Göttingen University, wrote a letter to J. H. E. Bernstorff, the Foreign Minister of Denmark, advancing the idea of sending a learned theologian from the Danish colony Trankebar to Yemen in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula for the benefit of biblical studies and the enlightenment of the learned world. Bernstorff was very interested in the plan and so was the Lord High Steward, A. G. Moltke, Frederik V.s most intimate friend; and so the matter was settled. But Michaelis' one-man show grew to a well-equipped expedition of six men: Two Danes, F. C. von Haven, a philologist and C. Cramer, a physician, two Swedes, P. Forsskål, a naturalist and a hussar, functioning as man of all work, named Berggren, two Germans, the Hannoveran Carsten Niebuhr, who was employed as geodesist and G. W. Baurenfeind, an engraver, who was to illustrate the material of the expedition – corresponding to the photographer of to-day. Frederik V.s Danish Expedition to Yemen had a sinister course due to the death of

all its participants except one, Carsten Niebuhr. Its scientific results, however, were splendid. Almost all the collections and valuables of the travellers safely reached Denmark, and owing to the genius of its only survivor, the expedition holds a fine place among the world's famous travels. Now always referred to as the Travels of Carsten Niebuhr.

The present article is based on von Haven's diary in the Manuscript Department of RL. It covers the prolonged sojourn of the expedition in Egypt from September 1761–October 1762. A previous article dealing with the stay of the expedition in Constantinople has appeared in *F & F* XVII 1970. Through the whole diary run the enmity and jealousy between von Haven and Forsskål, the two men who, by the organizers of the expedition, were regarded as its best assets. In Forsskål's case it grew to such an extent that he on a ridiculous pretext accused von Haven of nourishing murderous intentions against the whole party. It was C. Cramer, the physician, hitherto the sworn friend and constant companion of von Haven who furnished his fellow-travellers with fuel for the grim accusation telling them that von Haven had bought a substantial quantity of arsenic at a chemist's shop in Constantinople in the presence of the doctor and leaving it in his custody. The forebodings of Cramer were shared by his companions, and a letter was sent from Rhodes 21st Sept. 1761 to the Minister in Constantinople, V. S. von Gähler, submitting the case and their suspicion to him and begging him to help them to get rid of their dangerous colleague. The letter was written by Forsskål and countersigned by Niebuhr and Baurenfeind. Neither the Foreign Minister nor his envoy believed in the contemplated assassination, but they were deeply worried by the animosity among the members of the expedition which the letter disclosed. Bernstorff left the decision to von Gähler, but he made it quite clear that he considered von Haven to be the trump-card of the expedition, and that his dismissal would ruin the whole enterprise. So it was decided that no change should take place. The conspirators were strictly ordered to keep silent about the matter, or they would risk to fall into royal disfavour. Nothing in the diary indicates that von Haven had any knowledge of the grave accusations and many slandering letters about him which his colleagues sent to Constantinople and Copenhagen. He was busily occupied with the many duties of the philologist of the expedition, now and again transgressing into the fields of the geodesist and the naturalist. We read about sight-seeing trips in Alexandria and Cairo, excursions to the Pyramids and picnics in Oriental gardens with descriptions of trees and plants. He gives information on slavery and on the status of the Egyptian women, on the religion and social conditions of the Copts, on customs service, trade and political conditions under Ottoman Rule. The whole scenery of daily life in the Middle East is carefully portrayed, spiced with some local scandals.

The technical part of von Havens papers is substantial, and his learned researches might have brought him honour and fame, if it had not been for his untimely death on May 25th 1763. To-day the only palpable results of his labour are his purchases of precious Hebrew and Arab manuscripts. A list of those bought in Egypt is given at the end of the article.

VELLO HELK. *Autograph albums 1751-1800 in the Royal Library.*

This concludes the review of autograph albums in RL up to 1800, commenced in *Fund og Forskning* vol. XXI (1974). This final section covers 71 volumes with 67 owners, described in an appendix arranged in alphabetical order. A total of 398 owners of autograph albums have received mention, with 255 being represented by independent volumes. The habit of keeping autograph albums had its first flourishing period from about 1560 to 1650. From the middle of the 1700's there burgeoned a new golden age with the cultivation of friendships. At the same time the custom had spread more and more to outside the academic circles and was mainly practised by women. Whereas the ordinary travel autograph albums might serve as valuable supplements to university registers and accounts of journeys, their successors were characterized by topographical limitation and a small circle of people.

RL's extensive collection of autograph albums is a treasury of cultural history, the wealth of which has been far from made use of. Apart from its biographical value the volumes also contain material throwing light on the history of scholarship, contributions to art history and, not least, provide an insight into the contemporary world of ideas.

JOHANNE SLOTS. *Madame M. S. Buchholm's »Poesier« – and a female preface of 1806.*

During the first decade of Pram's and Rahbek's monthly »Minerva« a single female poet appeared among its many male contributors of poetry. From 1785/86 until 1795 Madame Magdalene Sophie Castberg, later remarried Buchholm, published about a dozen poems. In its »Poetiske Samlinger« 1783 the Norwegian Society had published two poems by this young Norwegian woman (b. 1758), one of which was highly praised by Rahbek – especially because of her fine expressions of feminine feelings – in the critical journal »Nyeste Kjøbenhavnske Efterretninger« 1786. Later, as Madame Buchholm, she had her poems printed in different reviews of the period, most of which poems were afterwards included into her two small collections of »Poesier« 1793 and 1806 (2. enlarged impression). About 1790 her reputation had gained such a lustre that Rahbek in a poem called her »Norges Sappho« (traditionally misinterpreted as »Nordens Sappho«), but with the bad review by L. Kruse of »Poesier« 1806 her literary position changed, and she nearly ceased writing for the remainder of her life (d. 1825).

What she owed to Knud Lyne Rahbek for his support during the first many years of her literary career she acknowledges in two letters to him in 1790 (now in the Manuscript Department of the Royal Library), as well as in the preface of »Poesier« 1806. In this preface she displays a humility as to the value of her own poems that in several cases is related to her position and nature as a woman. She speaks apologetically of »nothing but feminine feelings« in her book. In the few lines on her in our literary history it is, however, for the existence in her poems of some »genuine outbursts of feminine feeling« (Francis Bull) she is appreciated a little by a later posterity – as she was at first in the flattering evaluation of Rahbek, her contemporary.

SVEND JUEL MØLLER. *An American visits Hans Andersen.*

In one of the special collections of the Royal Library, Copenhagen, comprising works by and about Hans Andersen, there is a cutting from 'Supplement to the Manchester Weekly Times, Saturday, December 19, 1863', with the headline 'Hans Christian Andersen' and the subtitle 'A Californian in Iceland'. The source is 'Harper's New Monthly Magazine, January 1863', and the unnamed author turns out, on further investigation, to be the American author of travel-books, John Ross Browne, who during a trip to Iceland in 1862 got shipping opportunity at Copenhagen, and went to see Hans Andersen. Browne gives a description of the Danish author – precise and full of humour, a lifelike and vivid portrait made by a real artist, and to be reckoned among the best produced by contemporaries. Browne's sketch of the visit to Andersen is rendered pp. 188–194.

CARL ERIK BAY. *Georg Brandes and Herbert Iversen. An exchange of letters.*

Since the 1920's the Georg Brandes archives in RL have contained a small collection of letters from the Danish socialist and philosopher Herbert Iversen (1890–1920) who had considerable influence upon leftist intellectuals during the interwar years. In 1975, RL succeeded in acquiring Georg Brandes' letters to Iversen (NkS 2723, fol.). The present article is based on this correspondence between young Iversen and the older Brandes from 1909 to 1919. This exchange of letters throws light on their mutual relationship as it developed until Iversen's death. Their conflicting views on the world situation are contrasted with reference to World War I. These divergences – in spite of a mutual personal affinity – drove them further and further apart. The Russian Revolution seems to have played a decisive role. The value of this correspondence seems to lie in the peculiar and astonishing constellation of personalities, which sets the final ideological position taken by Brandes into sharp relief.