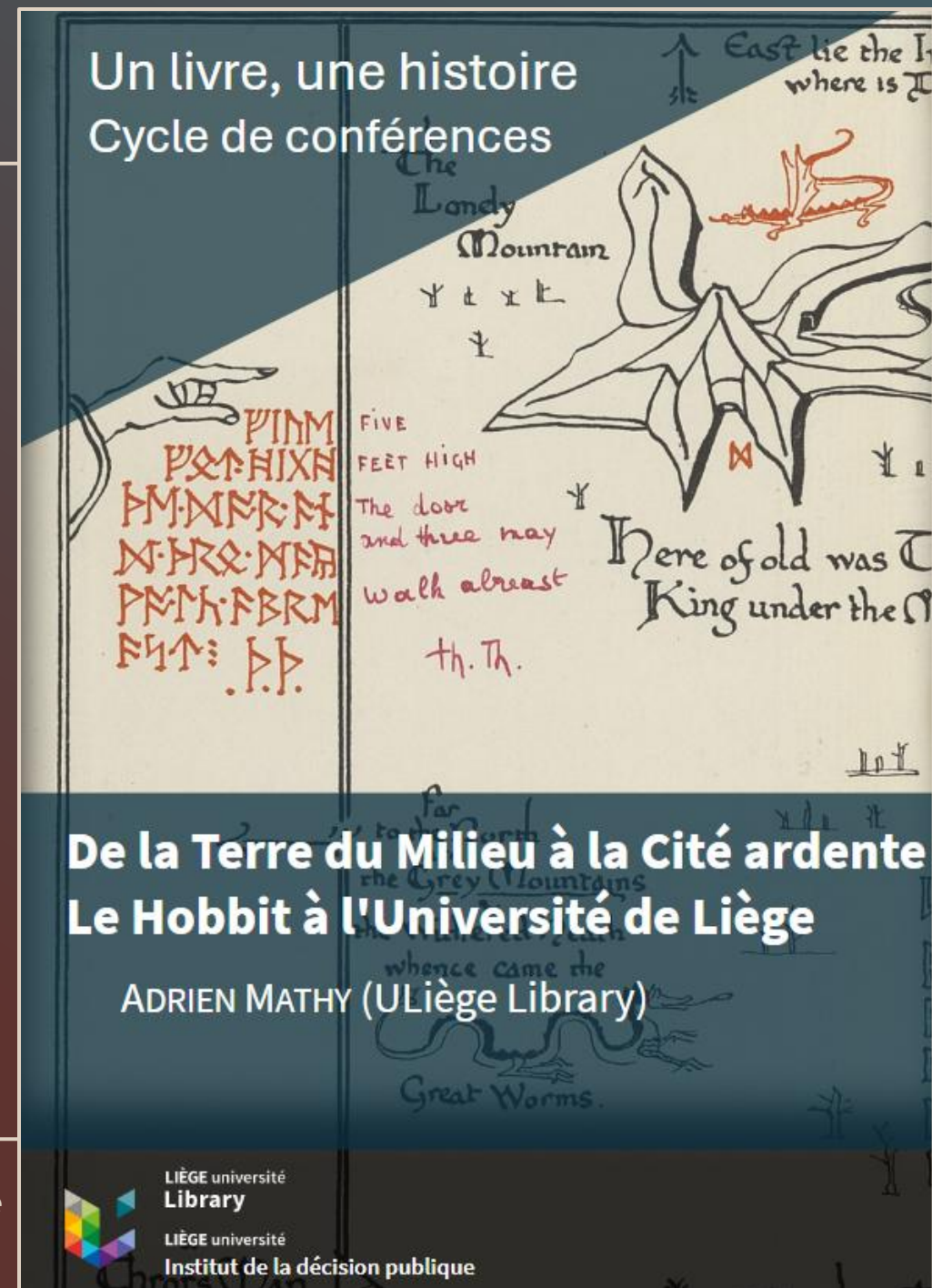


Bienvenue

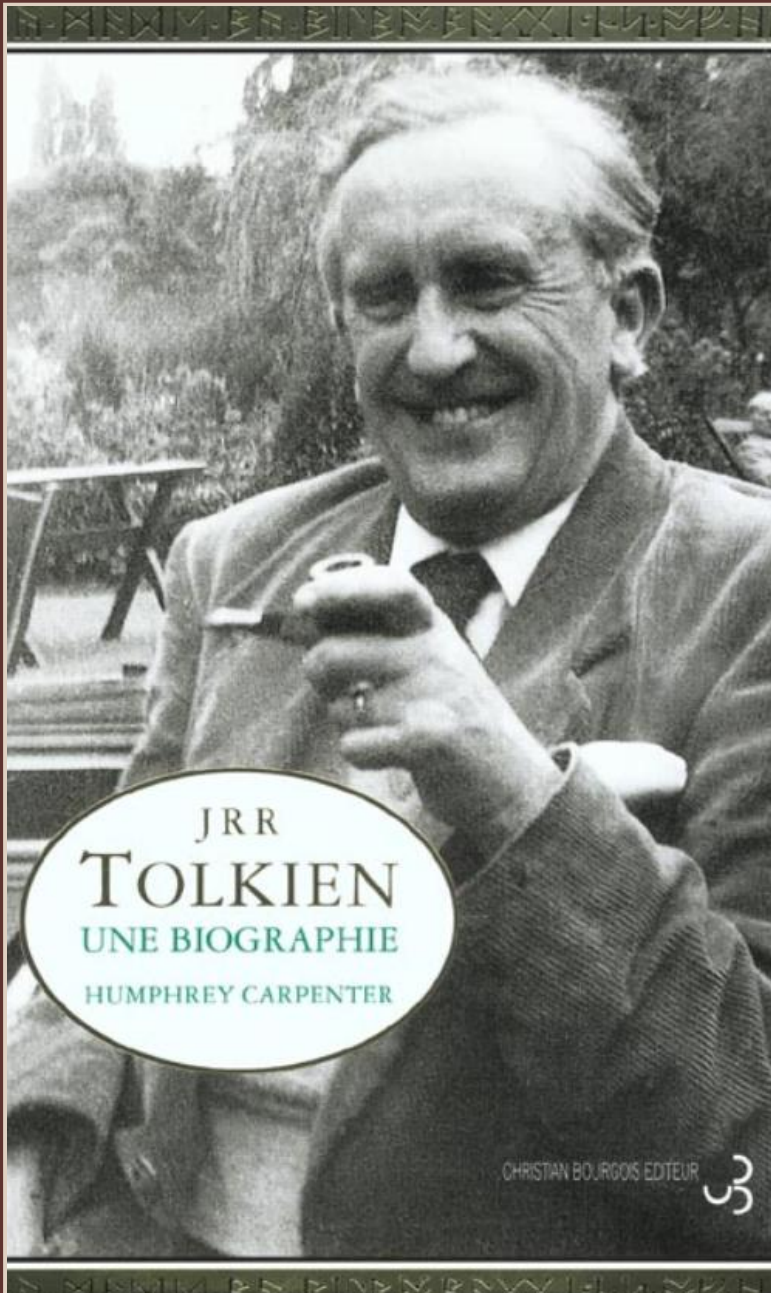
Mae govannen

Certaines images présentées lors de la conférence ont été supprimées de cette présentation en raison de droits de diffusion en ligne restreints.



À propos de Tolkien

(très rapidement)



-3 janvier 1892 : Naissance à Bloemfontein dans l'Etat libre d'Orange.



« My name is TOLKIEN (not –kein). It is a German name (from Saxony), an anglicization of Tollkiehn, i.e. tollkühn. But, except as a guide to spelling, this fact is as fallacious as all facts in the raw. For I am neither ‘foolhardy’ nor German, whatever some remote ancestors may have been »

- Famille Tolkien possiblement originaire de Prusse Orientale.
- Émigration de Johan Benjamin Tolkien (1770) à Londres (trisaïeul).
- John Benjamin Tolkien, facteur de piano (grand-père)
- Arthur Tolkien, employé de banque à Bloemfontein (père) et Mabel Suffield.

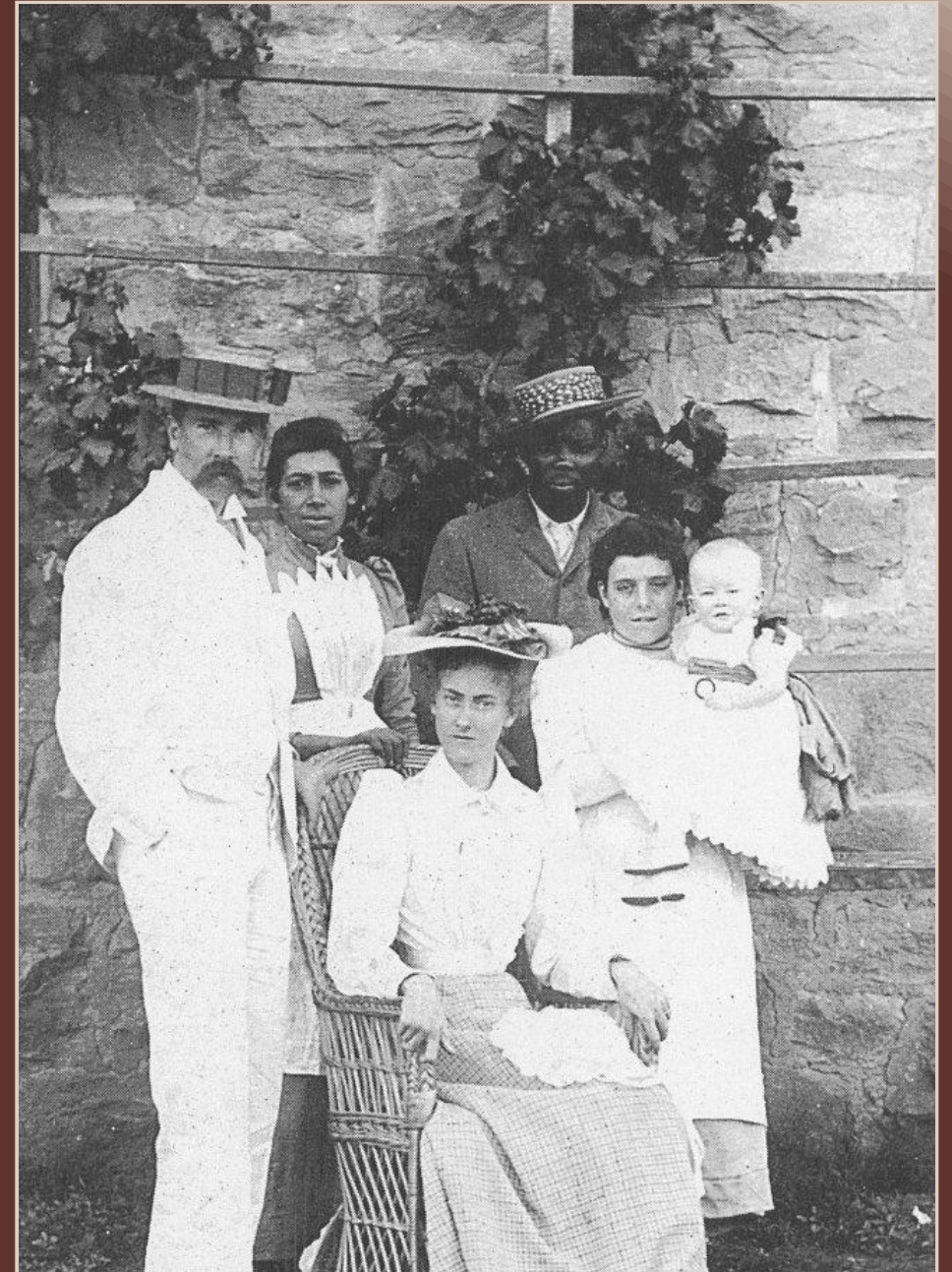


Photo issue de *JRR Tolkien: A Biography*, par Humphrey Carpenter, publié en 1977.



- 1895 : retour de Tolkien en Angleterre (Sarehole, Birnigam)
- 1900 : conversion de Mabel et ses enfants au catholicisme
- 1904 : décès de Mabel Suffield Tolkien
- 1908 : rencontre de J. R. R. Tolkien et d'Edith Bratt.
- 1913 : retrouvaille avec Edith Bratt alors que Tolkien a 21 ans.



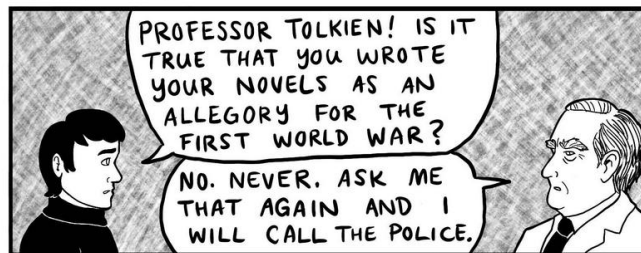
john
garth

tolkien
et la grande guerre



- 16 mars 1916 : Tolkien est diplômé de l'Université d'Oxford ;
- 22 mars 1916 : mariage de Tolkien et Edith Bratt ;
- 2-4 juin 1916 : reçoit l'ordre et embarque vers la France.
- 27 juin 1916 : part rejoindre le front sur la Somme.
- 27 octobre 1916 : contracte la fièvre des tranchées et rentre en Angleterre.
- Ca. 19 avril 1917

TOLKIEN vs. LEWIS: ALLEGORIES



reparrishcomics
2020

Comics par r.e. parrish @reparrishcomics.bsky.social

- Novembre 1918** : Tolkien commence à travailler sur la lettre *w* du *New English Dictionary*.
- 1920-25** : Enseigne à Leeds
- 1925-1959** : Enseigne au Pembroke College de l'Université d'Oxford

720

Wait-a-bit. Also Wait-a-while. [*tr.* Cape Du. wacht-een
beetje, ~~also in corrupt forms intended to represent this, as:~~
vachtbikkie, vacht-um-bache, ~~vacht-um-bige~~,
waccombechi, wacht-een-betje.] ~~In English form~~
 usually ~~always~~ attrib. with thorn, thorn-tree, etc.
 a. A name given to various S. African plants and shrubs
 with humorous reference to their hooked and clinging
 thorns. A species of mimosa was perh. earliest
 intended, but a species of zizyphus is also often so
 called. ~~The name has since been applied to by~~
~~borrowers to other plants of similar character in~~
~~various parts of the world.~~

Archive de l'OED (<https://www.oed.com/information/about-the-oed/history-of-the-oed/contributors-to-the-oed/#j.-r.-r.-tolkien>)

19 Lakeside Road
 Poole Dorset.
 Sept. 11. 1970

Dear Robert,

Thank you for your letter of August 27. I am relieved. The matter of hobbit is not very important, but I may be forgiven for taking a personal interest in it and being anxious that the meaning intended by me should be made clear.

Unfortunately, as all lexicographers know, "don't look into things, unless you are looking for trouble: they nearly always turn out to be less simple than you thought". You will shortly be receiving a long letter on hobbit and related matters, of which, even if it is in time, only a small part may be useful or interesting to you.

For the moment this is held up, because I am having the matter of the etymology: "Invented by J.R.R. Tolkien": investigated by experts. I knew that the claim was not clear, but I had not troubled to look into it, until faced by the inclusion of hobbit in the Supplement.

In the meanwhile I submit for your consideration the following definition:

One of an imaginary people, a small variety of the human race, that gave themselves this name (meaning 'hole-dweller') but were called by others halflings, since they were half the normal height of men.

This assumes that the etymology can stand. If not it may be necessary to modify it: e.g. by substituting after 'race' ; in the tales of J.R.R. Tolkien said to have given themselves this name, though others called them.....

If it stands, as I think it will even if an alleged older story called 'The Hobbit' can be traced, then the '(meaning 'hole-dweller')' could be transferred to the etymology.

This definition, since it is more than twice as long as the one that you submitted and differs from it widely, will need some justification. I will supply it.

Yours sincerely
 J.R.R. Tolkien.

TCG Letter #279 / Carpenter Letter #316
 (Tolkien Estate pour Tolkien Gateway)

-2 septembre 1973 : Décès de Tolkien

PATRIMOINE
DE L'UNIVERSITÉ
DE LIÈGE

À son Maître
3 September 1973

Dear Simone,

We are still in Provence, near St. Rémy, beginning our return journey tomorrow. I write briefly in case you may not have heard the news of Ronald's death. By chance we were listening last night to the radio news on the BBC World Service, & heard the announcement — no details of course, but it must have been pretty sudden because he seemed very well when I saw him a day or two before we left, early in August.

It is the end of an epoch for me, for he was one of the first people I met in Oxford nearly fifty years ago & so you know

Lettre de Norman Davis à S.R.T.O d'Ardenne (TOL24)

Creator of Hobbits and inventor of a new mythology

Professor J. R. R. Tolkien, CBE, Rawlinson and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford from 1925 to 1945, and from 1945 to 1959 Merton Professor of English Language and Literature, died yesterday at the age of 81.

He was the author of *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings*, two much loved and immensely popular books, which sold millions of copies and have been translated into scores of languages. He was created CBE last year.

John Ronald Reuel Tolkien was born on January 3, 1892, at Bloemfontein, South Africa, where his father died in 1896. The family returned to England, where Tolkien's early years were passed in what was then Worcestershire country, though now buried in the red brick of outer Birmingham.

He was taught by his mother, from whom he derived all his tastes and early knowledge, linguistic, romantic, and naturalist. To his German through her, from the Suffields (originally of Evesham) he used to attribute that love for the Western Marches which manifested itself alike in Mercurian studies (his primary philological interest) and in the elvish or "hobbit" strain in his imagination. In those days he had an "almost delirious" love of trees and flowers and a hunger for Arthurian romance, classical mythology, and especially George MacDonald.

In 1903 he went with a scholarship (gained by his mother's teaching) to King Edward's School, Birmingham, of which he reported much good and little evil. His form master, George Brewster (a "fierce teacher"), introduced him to Hauser in the correct pronunciation and lent him an Anglo-Saxon grammar; and E. W. Reynolds introduced him to literary criticism. In 1909 he left already, with his mother and brother, when received into the Church of Rome, and on his mother's death in 1904 Fr Francis Morgan, of the Birmingham Friary, became his guardian. Fr Morgan Tolkien always spoke with the warmest gratitude and affection.

In 1910 he won an exhibition to Exeter College, Oxford. By the high standards of King Edward's School the award was considerable rather than praiseworthy, and indeed Tolkien used to describe himself as "one of the idler boys Gilson (the headmaster) ever had". But idleness in his case meant

private and unaided studies in Gothic, Anglo-Saxon and Welsh, and the first attempt at inventing a language — of which more hereafter.

He came into residence in 1911. Dr Jackson was still Rector and the College had no resident classical tutor until the appointment of E. A. Barber. He came too late to be of much help and Tolkien took only a 2nd in Honour Moderations, having somewhat neglected his studies in favour of "Old Norse, festivity, and classical philology". My love for the classics," he once said, "took ten years to recover from lectures on Cicero and Demosthenes."

It was at this period that he first came under the influence of Joseph Wright; and he was now busily engaged on the invention of the "Elvish language". This was no arbitrary gibberish but a really possible tongue with consistent roots, sound laws, and inflections, into which he poured all his imaginative and philological powers; and strange as the exercise may seem it was undoubtedly the source of that unparalleled richness and concreteness which later distinguished him from all other philologists. He had been inside language. He had not gone far with his invention before he discovered that every language presupposes a mythology; and at once began to fill in the mythology presupposed by Elvish.

In 1915 he took a First in English. Sisam and Craigie had been his tutors and Napier his professor. Immediately after school he entered the Lancasterian. In 1916 he married Edith Bratt, whom he had known since boyhood. In 1918 he was back at Oxford, invalided out of the Army, and began to teach for the English School; E. V. Gordon was among his first pupils.

From 1920 to 1925 he worked at Leeds, first as Reader in English and later as Professor of English Language. George Gordon, E. V. Gordon and Laurence Abercrombie were his colleagues and some of his best work was done in building up a flourishing department of English Philology from small beginnings.

In 1925 he succeeded Craigie at Oxford as Rawlinson and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon, and in 1945 vacated that chair to become Merton Professor of English Language and Literature.

His Middle English Vocabulary had appeared in 1922. His edition of Sir Gossain and the



Green Knight (in collaboration with E. V. Gordon) followed in 1925. *Beowulf: the Monsters and the Critics* in 1937; his *Andrew Lang Lecture* (on Fairy Tales) in 1939. He became an Hon D Litt at University College, Dublin, and of Liège in 1954.

His most extensive researches were in the West Midland dialect from the Anglo-Saxon period to that of the Ancrune *Rime*; in this work his most distinguished pupil was Professor d'Ardenne. He retired from the Merton professorship on reaching the age limit in 1959 and was later elected an emeritus fellow of the college.

During the years 1925-35 he was, more than any other single man, responsible for closing the old rift between "literature" and "philology" in English studies at Oxford and thus giving the existing school its characteristic temper. His unique insight at once into the language of poetry and into the poetry of language qualified him for this task.

Thus the private language and its offshoot, the private mythology, were directly connected with some of the most highly practical results he achieved, while they continued in private to burgeon into tales and poems which seldom reached print, though they might have won him fame in almost any period but the twentieth century.

The Hobbit (1937) was in origin a fragment from this cycle adapted for juvenile tastes but with one all important novelty, the Hobbits themselves. It is doubtful how far he realized that these comfort-loving, unambitious, and (in aspiration) unheroic creatures embodied what he loved best in the English character and saw most endangered by the growth of

"subtopia", journalism, and television.

They soon dominated with his best a far deeper love. *Hobbit* had allowed he was at work on romance *The Lord of the Rings* (published in three volumes 1954 and 1955) and, after and translated, destiny which links happiness of Hobbit decision of war they would gladly which even makes itself momentarily of their latent and rage, is its central theme no allegory.

These things were to reflect any portion in the real world the other way round began, inevitably, to the pattern he had tried. Hence these growing work read chapter in the moon followed the fall of F it as relevant, as at tonic, as Churchill's blood, sweat and to right across all contents of criticism, cast, when published and delighted the audience.

Tolkien's spirit Former Giles of Har work of a wholly different

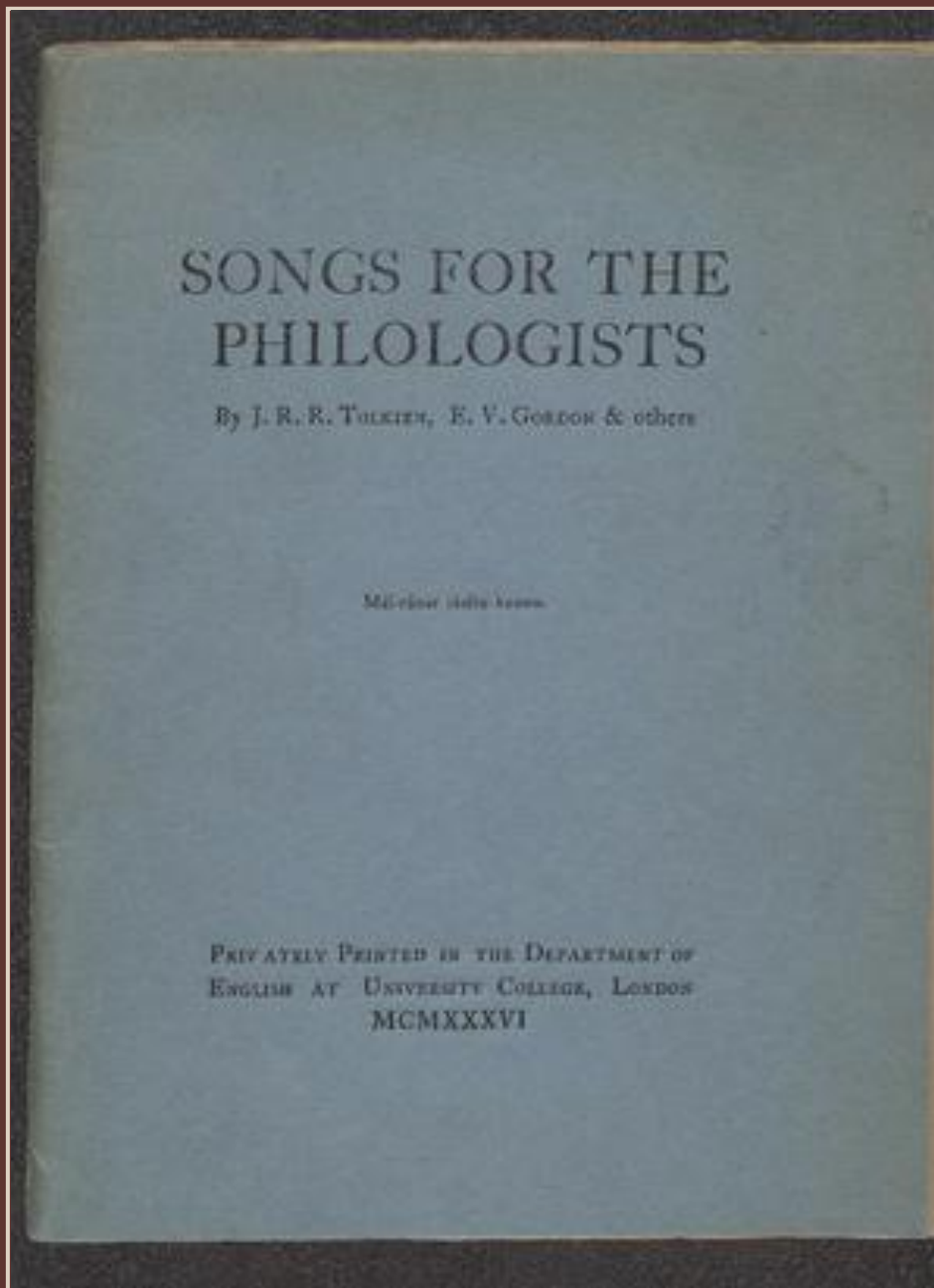
Only a title of translations, articles and notes in which farious interest for sion ever reached. His standard of self high and the mere a publication usually a revision, in the case so many new ideas him that where his hoped for the final old work they actual first draft of a new

He was a man of rather than of god and was always best night (he had a horror of going to some small circle where the tone was Bohemian, literary, tian (for he was religious).

He has been described as best and worst talker — worse for the radio indistinctness of his best for the penetrating, humour and "ra he said. C. L. W. McCallum of Pembroke Dyson of Merton, C. Magdalen, and Charl were among those often made his and interrupters) on such

Notice nécrologique par Lewis publié au Times.
(<https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1973/09/03/90475020.html?pageNumber=18>)

Du philologue...



Philologie

Langues – Textes – Histoire

- Tolkien a une filiation intellectuelle avec Joseph Wright, néogrammairien anglais. Il travaille sur des textes comme *Beowulf* ou *Sir Gawain*.
- Il s'oppose à l'opposition stérile entre *linguistique* et *littérature* qui a lieu dans son université.
- Les texte et les langues s'inscrivent dans une histoire, une culture, un ensemble de *légendes* (cf. sa position sur l'esperanto [lettre 180]).

SIGELWARA LAND.

Sigelwara land,
forbærned burh-hleoðu, brune leode,
hatum heofoncolum. (Exodus 69-71.)

THE Ethiopians began their career in letters as ἀνύμωτες 'without reproach.' They were visited by the gods of Olympus, and were generous with hecatombs. But they changed sadly, and they appear in Old English in a most unpleasant light. Their country was too like hell to escape the comparison, and the blackness of the inhabitants became more than skin-deep. A diabolic folk, yet worthy perhaps of a note, if not a visit.

The note has, however, ramified into an article, incomplete, though it touches a good many things too lightly. The original purpose was to discover why the English should anciently have had a private name for this people, and what the name signified. Though it can hardly be claimed that the purpose is achieved, for all the pother, a report on the investigation is presented: there are at any rate things by the way that may interest students of Old English.

Sigelwaran, or the more usual form *Sigelhearwan*, stands for Ethiopians. Of that there is no doubt. *Æthiopes*, *Æthiopia* are almost invariably rendered in Old English by one of the forms of *Sigelhearwan*, and occurrences are frequent. This is remarkable. Classical or biblical proper names are not usually translated—by a word having no obvious connexion with the original. Even glosses by the learned, explaining the real or fancied meaning of names, are rare.¹ But *Sigelhearwan* explains nothing and is itself obscure. Before, however, any explanation of this special treatment is attempted, or the name investigated, a necessary preliminary is to parade in some detail the extant occurrences, to exhibit the forms and uses of the name. A full parade is attempted, except for the variant readings of the MSS. of *Ælfric*, but it is possibly incomplete.

¹ Such as: *Eliopoleos*, *æt is on Englisc 'Sunnan Burh'*, Gen. lxi 45 (*O.E. Heptateuch*, ed. Crawford, p. 185). To provide a parallel to the Ethiopians we should require Heliopolis to be rendered 'Sunbury' consistently and frequently, and usually without mention of the Greek name.

Philologie

Langues – Textes – Histoire

- Grand spécialiste du moyen anglais et du vieux norrois, mais aussi du gallois, du gothique, etc.
 - Par ex., étude, en 1932, du mot *Sigelwara*.
- Étudie et définit un dialecte Midlands de l'Ouest (*West Midlands*):
 - Corpus A : CCCC402 – Ancrene Wisse
 - Corpus B : Bodley 34 – Katherine Group
- Tolkien considère que les langues et les cultures [races] sont liées (lettre 95) : le dialecte du *West Midland* est sa langue inhérente (lettre 163)

SIR GAWAIN
⌘
The Green Knight

Edited by
J. R. R. TOLKIEN
⌘
E. V. GORDON



OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
London Edinburgh Glasgow Copenhagen
New York Toronto Melbourne Cape Town
Bombay Calcutta Madras Shanghai
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
Humphrey Milford

Reproduction de *Sir Gawain*

Philologie

Langues – Textes – Histoire

- Spécialiste de divers auteurs (notamment Chaucer).
- Spécialiste et admirateur de *Beowulf* (voir sa conférence de 1936).
- Édition critique de nombreuses œuvres médiévales (*Sir Orefo*., *Sir Gawain*, *Exodus*, etc.) ;
- Spécialiste d'Ancrene Wisse.

SIR GAWAIN
⌘
The Green Knight

Edited by
J. R. R. TOLKIEN
⌘
E. V. GORDON



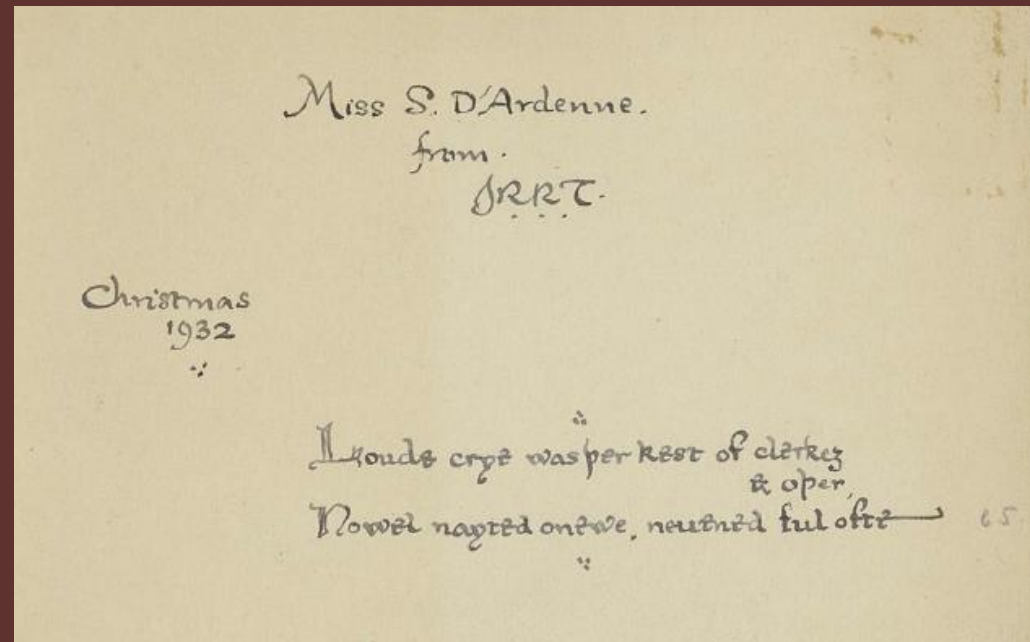
OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
London Edinburgh Glasgow Copenhagen
New York Toronto Melbourne Cape Town
Bombay Calcutta Madras Shanghai
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
Humphrey Milford

Reproduction de *Sir Gawain*

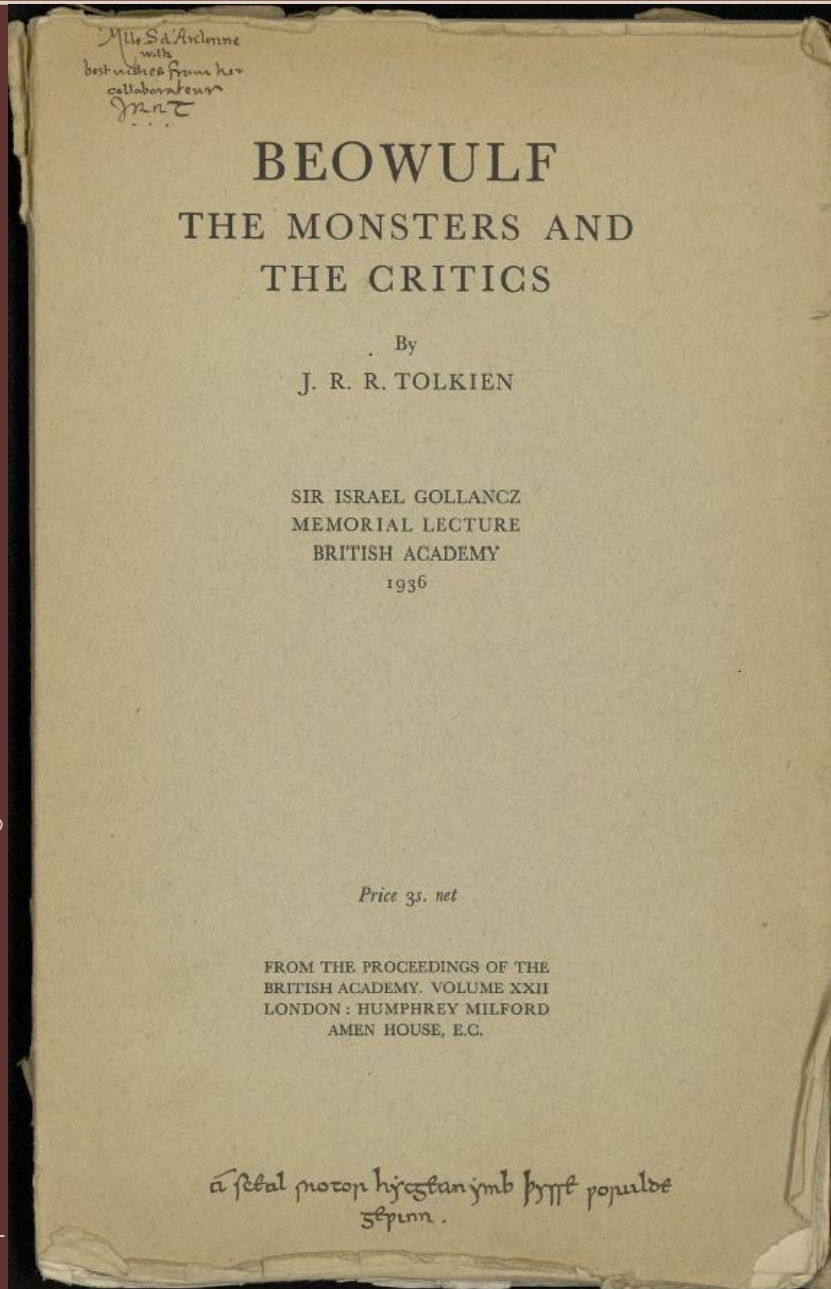
Philologie

Langues – Textes – Histoire

Loude crye watz per kest of clerkez and oper
Nowel nayted onewe neuened ful ofte



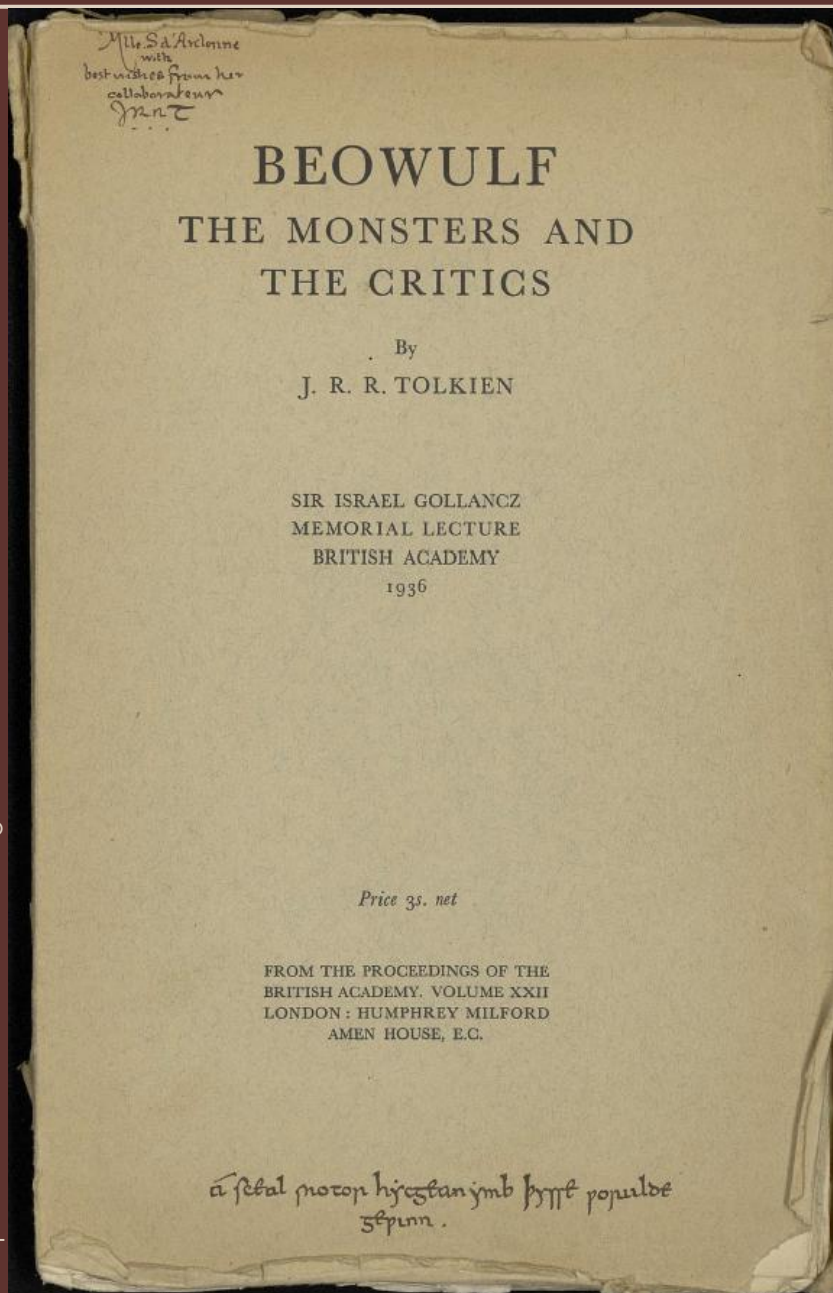
TOL-056 (Dédicace de *Sir Gawain*)



Philologie

Langues – Textes – **Histoire**

- Culture dans laquelle les langues et les textes vivent et son produits.
- Intérêt pour différents textes et poèmes : *Beowulf*, *Volsunga saga*, *Hervarar saga*, *Hrolfs saga kraka*, les *Eddas*, les légendes arthuriennes, le *Kalevala*.
- Imaginaire catholique : les mythes doivent être le reflet d'une vérité transcendante.



Philologie

Langue – Textes – **Histoire**

- *Beowulf* est une source d'inspiration primordiale qui met en scène la fait de l'âge des héros et la tension entre culture nordique et chrétienne.

A photograph of a manuscript page, likely from the Cotton Gnome, showing Old English text in a Gothic script. The text is written in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed parchment. The script is a formal Gothic bookhand. The text reads: 'a secal snotor hycgean ymb þysse worulde gewinn.'.

a secal snotor hycgean ymb þysse worulde gewinn.

A wise man must always ponder about the struggles of this world (Maxims II ; Cotton Gnome)

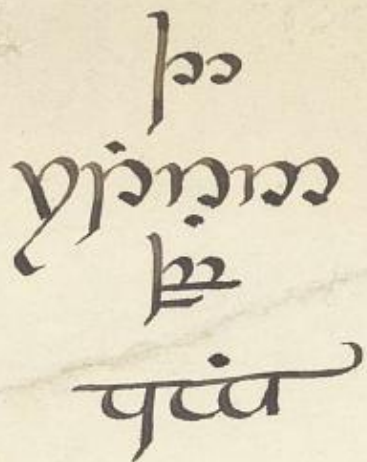
Philologie

Langue – Textes – Histoire

- Culture dans laquelle les langues et les textes vivent et son produits.
- Intérêt pour différents textes et poèmes : *Beowulf*, *Volsunga saga*, *Hervarar saga*, *Hrolfs saga kraka*, les *Eddas*, les légendes arthuriennes, le *Kalevala*.
- Désir de produire une ensemble de légendes, une mythologique pour l'Angleterre.
- Imaginaire catholique : les mythes doivent être le reflet d'une vérité transcendante.

→ **Subcréation**

... au sub-créateur



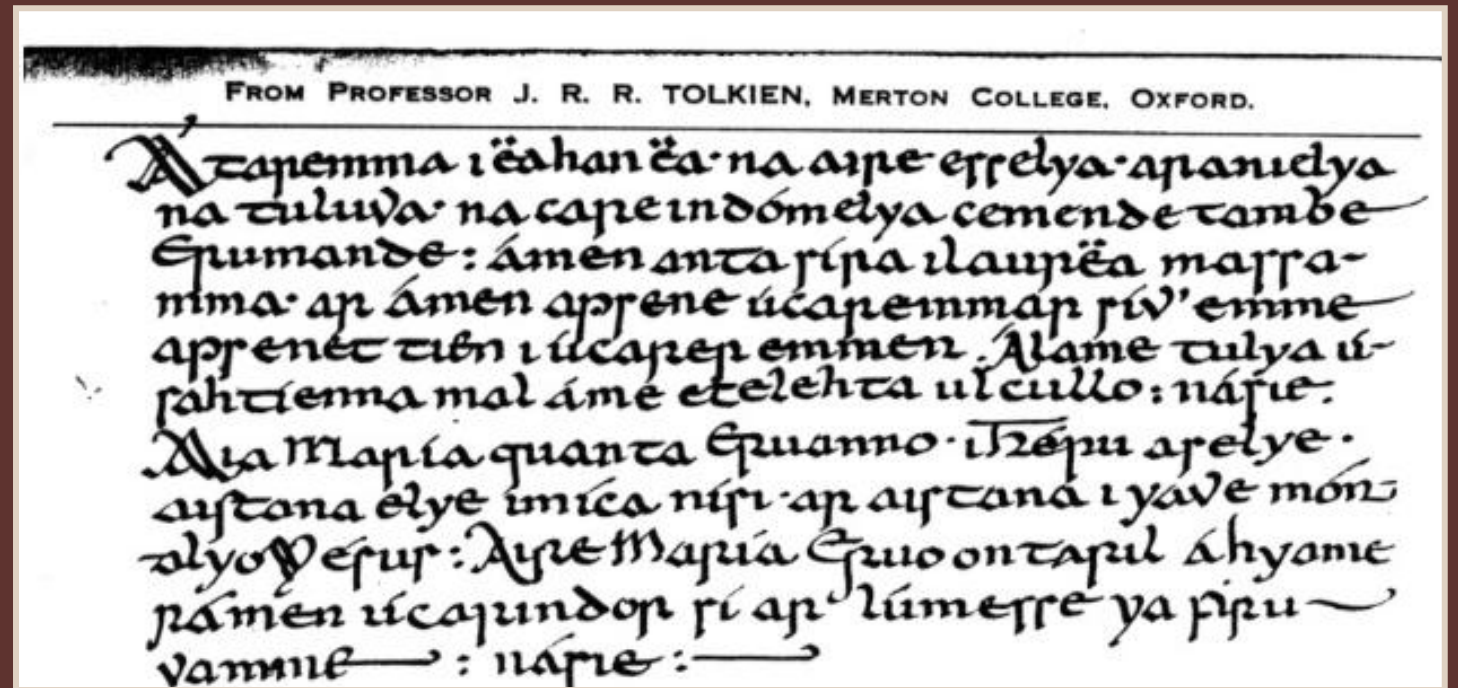
Átaremma i ëa han ëa,
na aire esselya,
aranielya na tuluva,
na kare indómelya
cemende tambe Erumande.
Ámen anta síra ilaurëa massamma,
ar ámen apsene úcaremmar
sív' emme apsenet tien i úcarer emmen.
Álame tulya úsahtienna
mal áme etelehta ulcullo.
Násië.

Subcréation

Langues – Textes – Histoire

- Tolkien compose des dizaines de langue, dont plus avancées, qui connaissent grammaire, sémantique, phonétique, historicité, etc. : langues et dialectes elfiques, orques, nains et humaines.
- La langue parlé par les *hobbits* – et dans laquelle le *Hobbit* est écrit – est l'occidentalien [*westron*] (à rapproche du AB ?)
- L'œuvre de Tolkien est «d'inspiration fondamentalement linguistique » (lettre 163)

*Átaremma i ëa han ëa,
na aire esselya,
aranielya na tuluva,
na kare indómelya
cemende tambe Erumande.
Ámen anta síra ilaurëa
massamma,
ar ámen apsene úcaremmar
sív' emme apsenet tien i
úcarer emmen.
Álame tulya úsahtienna
mal áme etelehta ulcullo.
Násië.*



Tolkien's manuscript of the final Quenya translation of the Pater Noster (Tolkien Gateway)

Hobbit + Seigneur des Anneaux

Le livre rouge
(traduit)

Péritexte

Récit de
Bilbo &
Frodo

Chants,
poèmes, ...

Cartes,
appendices,
...

Subcréation

Langues – **Textes** – Histoire

- Tolkien crée des textes pour ses langues et son cadre historique.
- Il prétend ne pas en être l'auteur mais le simple traducteur, entérinant le motif du manuscrit-retrouvé.
- Le *Livre rouge* (inspiré du Livre rouge de Hergest, qui contient plusieurs manuscrits en gallois) serait l'ouvrage original en occidentalien que Tolkien traduit.

Subcréation

Langues – **Textes** – Histoire

Léendaire

- L'ensemble des textes qui constituent la mythologie de Tolkien forment son **léendaire**.
- Terme utilisé par Tolkien lui-même [cf. lettres 131, 153, 154, 163] .
- Définitions concurrentes. L'ensemble des écrits sur les légendes elfiques (Rateliff) ou, plus largement, **l'ensemble des écrits de Tolkien sur la Terre du Milieu**.
- Univers nourrit par ses connaissances philologiques.

Le Légendaire

« Eálá Earendel engla beorhtast
Ofer middangeard monnum sended »

« Salut, Éarendel, le plus brillant des
anges
envoyé aux hommes sur la terre du
milieu »

« Aiya Eärendil, elenion ancálma »

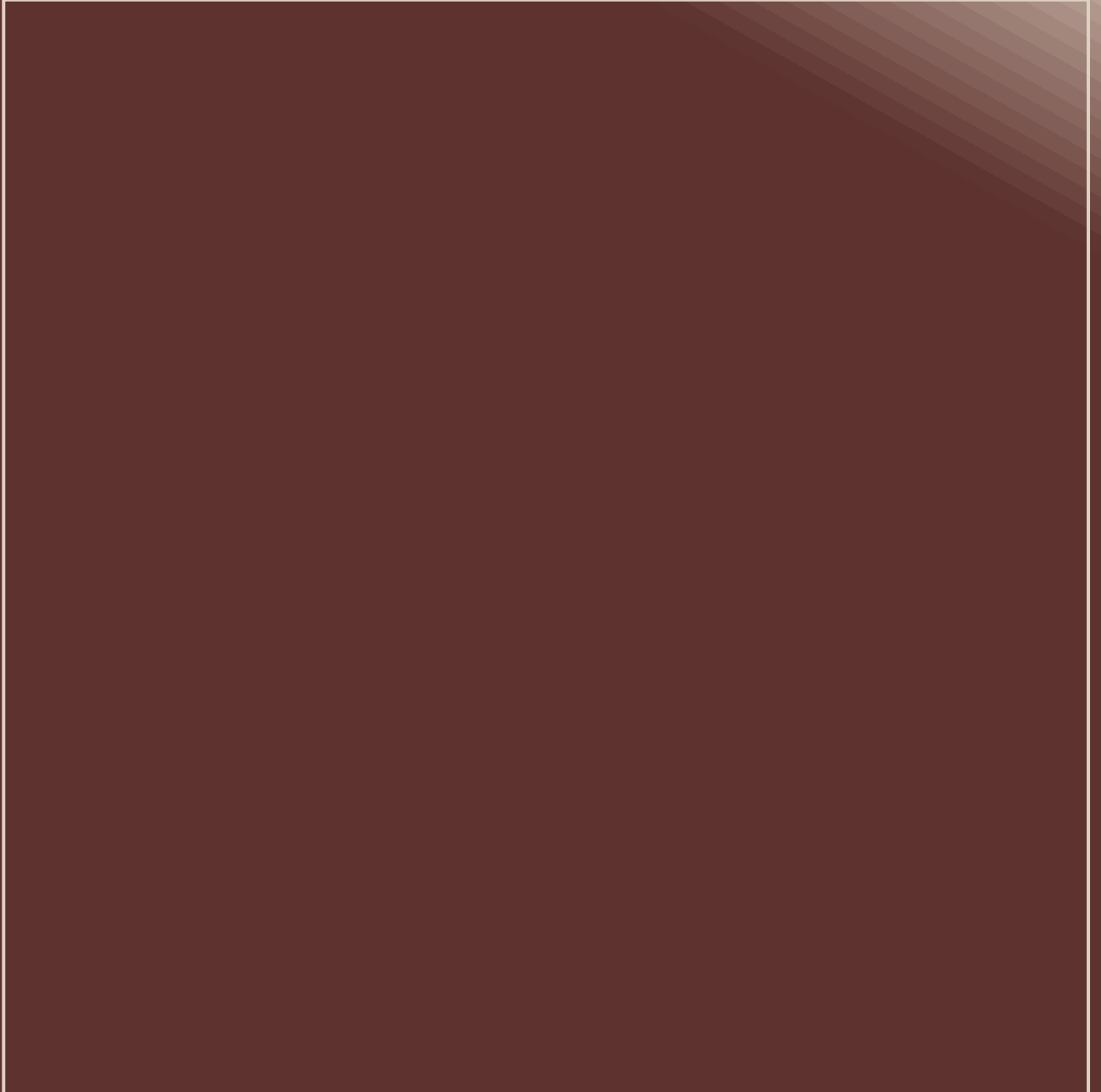
« Salut Eärendil, la plus brillante des
étoiles »

- **En 1914** Tolkien entame la rédaction d'un poème fondateur de son univers imaginaire : « Le Voyage d'Aerendel, l'Étoile du soir ».
- **À partir de 1916**, Tolkien commence à créer la Terre du Milieu.
 - (1) Donner à ses langues fictives un cadre historique, géographique et littéraire.
 - (2) Créer une mythologie pour l'Angleterre.
- **En 1917**, Tolkien rédige la première version de Beren et Luthien.
- **En 1926**, il commence à travailler sur l'arrière-plan mythologique de son monde.

*(no! he was so much busy with his fictive world that as Bruce Dickins said
"he was lost in a wilderness of dragons!") - we never contemplated to publish*

R.R.T. comes to Liege to represent Oxford Bodley 39 -
onal Congress of Modern Philologists. He is

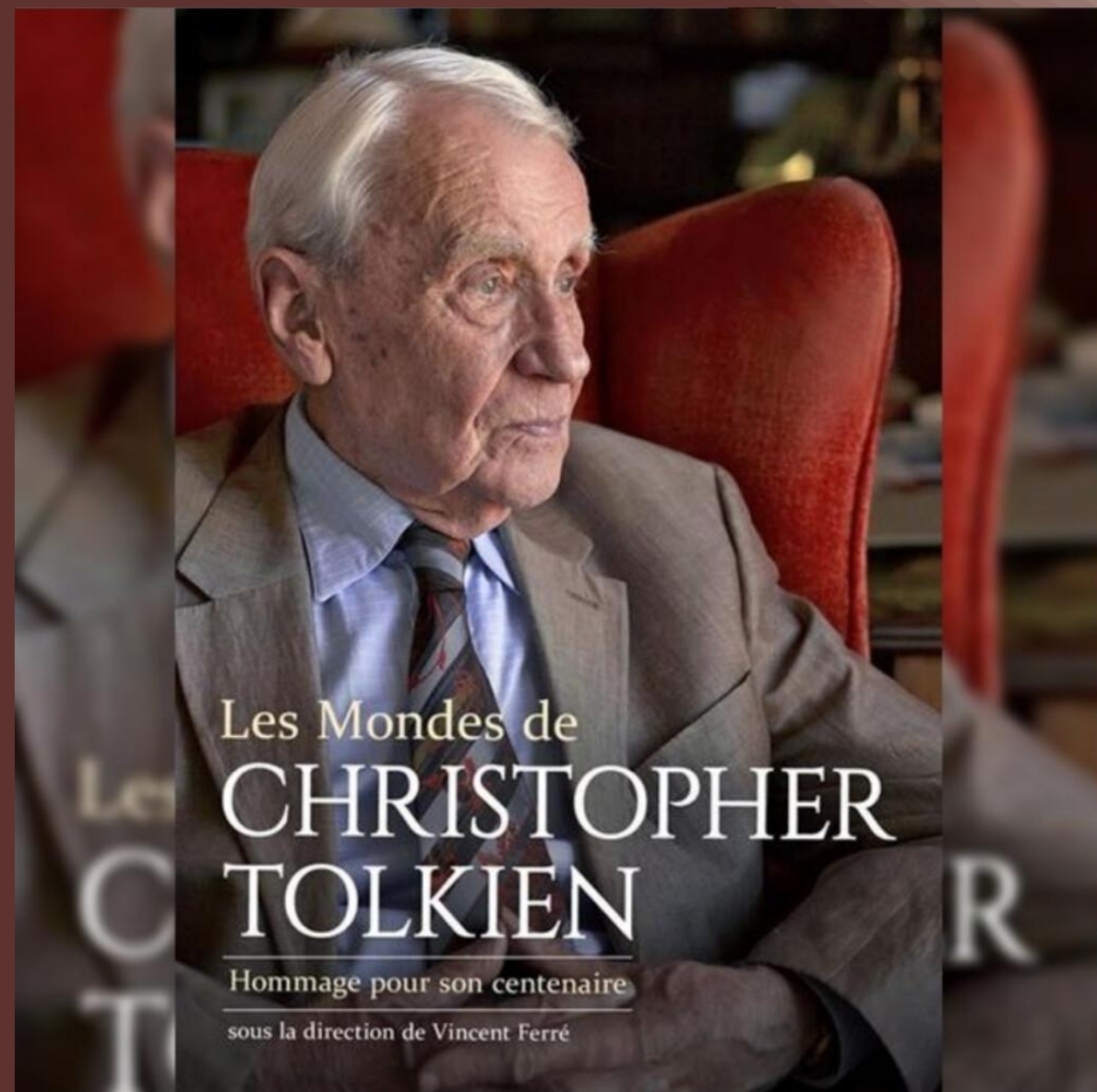
- **Avant 1929**, à une date inconnue, écrit sur une copie laissée blanche « Dans un trou vivait un hobbit » (lettre, 163) ;
- **Fin 1932**, Tolkien fait lire l'ouvrage à Lewis ; en 1936, Susan Dagnall lit l'ouvrage et souhaite le voir terminer et soumis à Allen & Unwin ;
- **Publication en 1937** et premier souhait d'une traduction française. Tolkien recommande Simonne d'Ardenne ;
- L'éditeur souhaite une suite mais refuse le Silmarillon préférant une histoire qui poursuit celle des Hobbit. Tolkien commence la rédaction du Seigneur des Anneaux ;
- **1947**, Tolkien modifie le Hobbit pour que cela corresponde à la suite qu'il est en train d'écrire ; il s'agira de la seconde édition en 1951 ; Publication du Seigneur des Anneaux en 1954 ;



L'exemple de Beren & Lúthien

- Inspiration réelle : Tolkien & Edith en 1917 ;
- Aspect génétique : Tolkien rédige plusieurs versions de Beren & Luthien (celle de 1917, de 1920 et celle du *SdA*) qu'il intègre ensuite à plusieurs textes : l'histoire apparaît dans « Esquisse d'une mythologie » (1926), dans les *Quenta* (1930 & 1937), dans les *Lais du Beleriand* (1935) dans *Le Seigneur des Anneaux* ;
- Aspects éditorial : *Le Seigneur des Anneaux*, *Silmarillon* *Les lais du Beleriand*, *Histoire de la Terre du Milieu*, et enfin *Beren et Luthien*.
- Aspect intra-diégétique : Beren & Luthien (FA 462-203 ; le Lai de Luthien (ca FA 503-508), chanté par Aragorn (ca. TA 3018) ; commenté par Tolkien (Appendice A, notre ère).

Tolkien, philologue de père en fils



Tolkien & D'Ardenne

Simonne d'Ardenne

- **1899** : Simonne Rosalie Thérèse Odile d'Ardenne naît à Verviers ;
- **1929-36** : D'Ardenne obtient une bourse pour étudier en Angleterre ; obtention d'un Bachelor of Letters puis d'une thèse sous la direction de Tolkien ;
- **1942** : Professeure ordinaire à l'Université de Liège ;
- **1949** : D'Ardenne crée la Chaire de langue et littérature anglaises du Moyen Âge à l'Université de Liège ;
- **1970** : Devient professeure émérite
- **1986** : Décès de Simonne d'Ardenne

Autumn, 1932: You came to Oxford to study Middle English as a B.Litt. student, intending to work on the Ancrene Wisse. Dr Onions arranged for you to go to Professor J.R.R.Tolkien as a supervisor.

October 1932: The Tolkiens take you in as a paying guest at 20 Northmoor Road. You stay till March 1933 (keeping vacation term over Christmas). (This much is recorded in Tolkien's diary; he also writes): 'With great efforts and in spite of illness she managed to get a B.Litt. and is very grateful. She was uniformly charming....In spite of real poverty we had a very happy Christmas to end a poor year.' At Christmas he writes a 'Father Christmas' letter to the children, and as usual leaves a snowy footprint on the study carpet when the letter is delivered.

In the event, your B.Litt. thesis is the edition of Juliene. Afterwards, J.R.R.T. helps you to make extensive revisions and enlargements, and it is published at Liege in 1936. By this time, you and he hope to collaborate on Katerine. He offers an edition of this MS. to the EETS in 1938, and they accept the offer; but the war intervenes. By this time, you are on the staff at the University of Liege (? as Reader in Old English Philology? When did you become Professor; and what was the title of your chair?) *In 1938 I was appointed reader of comparative grammar at the University of Liege, and 4 years later*

During the German occupation of Belgium, you remain at Liege, but are of course unable to communicate with J.R.R.T. (Is this correct?) *I remained in Liege during the German occupation, but was unable to communicate with J.R.R.T. (Is this correct?)*

1947. When the war ends, you and J.R.R.T. resume correspondence (and did you not visit Oxford at about this time?). In 1947 you collaborate on an article for English Studies on 'ibplen' in "Sawles Warde" (a dubious word in the Bodley MS 34, the Katerine Group MS). A year later you contribute a joint article to Studia neophilologica on the same MS, this time a criticism of an article by R.Furskog on the MS. At this time you state in print (perhaps to discourage competitors, rather than with strict truth?) that the Katerine group edition on which you are to collaborate 'is now nearly complete, and will, we hope, shortly be in print.' (To what extent had the collaboration proceeded beyond the stage of dealing with 'cruxes' in the MS to the preparation of text and notes?) (And was the edition to be of Katerine alone, or of the whole MS?) *No!*

But - due to pressure of time on both J.R.R.T. and yourself - the work is not completed. *One has a lot to say about this. J.R.R.T. was too busy with his fiction work that as far as the Katerine MS was concerned, he was lost in a wilderness of dragons! - we never completed it to publish.*

1951. 10-13 September: J.R.R.T. comes to Liege to represent Oxford University at the International Congress of Modern Philologists. He is invited to lecture, but comes without one! You and he collaborate on the lossenger paper (which you have in preparation), and he delivers it at

1932-1936 : Sainte Julienne

But considerably enlarged, revised, and finally his constant contribution gave the edition the scientific value which was recognized to it. Of course it should have been published as a joint work. But, unfortunately, it was published as a thesis for the Belgian degree of "agrégé de l'Enseignement Supérieur", which entitled me to be elected as a university professor. Prof. Colchen acted here with his well-known generosity (see my contribution to his Memorial Volume) as my actual supervisor, for no member of the Jury was a specialist on the subject. But we expected both to publish the edition of Katherine as a joint work. In fact on a letter dated Aug. 13, 1933, he wrote to me "I have spoken to the Director of the E.E.T.S. asking, if the Society would accept an edition of K in our conjoint names; a demand, which apparently was granted, for in Aug. 14, 1936 he wrote 'Chambers & Smith (called on him) they are favourable to K, though it may not get into actual print now.' Of course he was pleased and delayed its printing! And in 1973 as I thought he might resume the longer for collaboration, Prof. Colchen died. And his sudden death played a part in the tribulations of my edition of K, which

English versions of the legend of St. Julienne, and of one Latin version, written in England and related to the vernacular versions, but not before printed. An emended text with modern punctuation is also provided. The principal parts of the apparatus are the glossary, and the chapters on accidentie included under the section headed Language. These, which are freely supplied with cross-references, together with the emended text and the textual foot-notes, provide the information usually sought in a line-by-line commentary. The glossary is in intention complete, and considerable space is given to etymology, especially of words and forms characteristic of this interesting idiom. The grammar is incomplete. A detailed grammar of Julienne in isolation would no longer be profitable. An attempt has, therefore, been made to deal with the language of the Ancrene Wisse (A) and the related homilies (B) as a whole, though only certain points of special importance or difficulty have been fully discussed, and in general only an outline is given. The accidentie, in which several points of syntax are touched upon, is fuller and more systematic than the phonological notes: a reversal of current practice which may perhaps prove useful and welcome. It is hoped that in any case it may serve not only as an immediate aid to the reading of this particular text, but also as a contribution to the study of the archaic, but once important and literary, form of English in which it is written, a preliminary essay towards the now required complete grammar of 'A and B'. The full material provided by the Ancrene Wisse was not available while this book was being made, but this prime document has been used as far as possible, and I have especially to thank Miss M. E. Griffiths for supplying information from her now nearly complete glossary and index. To Professor J. R. R. Tolkien

Sept. 21. 1937

My dear Miss d'Ardenne,

How are your affairs. In the
meanwhile here is a copy of the
Hobbit, which (I hope) may amuse you
with love from all my family &
affectionate remembrance from your
collaborator

J.R.R.

1937 – Le *Hobbit* liégeois

- Exemplaire de la première impression de la première édition du *Hobbit* accompagné d'une dédicace de Tolkien datée du 21 septembre 1937 (soit la date de publication officielle).
- Se présente, de façon ironique, comme le collaborateur de D'Ardenne ;
- Édition particulièrement rare et intéressante :
- 1500 exemplaires de la première édition, dont moins d'une trentaine signé par Tolkien, pour son cercle le plus proche (C. Lewis, ...) ;
- La première édition contient des scories et des incohérences par rapport à son inscription dans le légendaire.

Différence entre éditions

- Édition de 1937, de 1951 et de 1966.
- Dans la première édition, l'anneau unique n'est pas spécialement important et Gollum le donne volontairement.
- Certains usages, notamment linguistiques ou botaniques, ne sont pas cohérents dans l'univers (par ex., les hobbits mangent des tomates).
- Le cinquième chapitre est largement réécrit en conséquence.

Première & Seconde
édition

1945-1949 Retour à Oxford



TOL042-b - D'Ardenne à Oxford (en 1948)

24 August 1945
Miss Smith
B.O. REGISTRY

Dear Sir,

I have heard from Professor Simone d'Ardenne of Liège that her name has been selected as one to be recommended to the British Council. She has, I believe, expressed a wish to come to Oxford for a year, and to resume her unfinished work with me; so, possibly I should have heard in due course from the Council. But I hope I may be in order in speaking for her at once.

Mlle. d'Ardenne is a very considerable scholar, and in a field (early English) that is otherwise poorly represented in countries of Latin language, to which Belgium largely belongs. She was once my pupil; but latterly we were working in collaboration. The war cut our communications and left us with much unfinished work on hand. It would be impossible for Mlle. d'Ardenne to resume this without residence in Oxford. And, if I may speak of myself, it would be of the greatest assistance to me, if it could be made possible for her to return here for a time. I find it very difficult to pick up the threads without her help. It is not possible for me to go to Belgium; and in any case our main sources and materials are in England.

Mlle. d'Ardenne's work (*Sainte Julienne*), published in Liège in 1936, was recognized as one of the most important works in the field of Middle English for a generation, and is probably the best extant edition of a Middle English text. The work we had planned was in continuation of the research there begun.

Particular University or other institution and name of Professor with

Reproduction de BW 84/27 (TCG Letter #1034)

3 - Indeed in 1950-51 Prof Zolner was invited to the ceremony
the fete foundation of the Germanic and Romance sections, an
lecture. Of course, he came without one! We were in a fix. So
that I was preparing a short study on the ME losange, we
-cussed with him during a short visit in Oxford. He had
interested in this word, so much so that I thought it would
lecture for the occasion. This he readily accepted, and we
-- and the result was a delightful address, very Colthamian
in fact much better than the poor thing I could have produced!
pleased to be able to reciprocate for the generous help he had
I have still the proof corrections of the article, which I added
of the Reban of the King, which he was kind enough to give to me
publication of the book. As you probably know I possessed a
original typed and emended copy of his laudatory Address, etc.
If you still want further details of my long acquaintance
Kindly let me know.

With all good wishes.

1950-1951 Les 60 ans de la section Romane & Germanique

ESSAIS DE PHILOLOGIE MODERNE (1951)

Communications présentées au Congrès International de Philologie Moderne, réuni à Liège du 10 au 13 septembre 1951, à l'occasion du LX^e Anniversaire des Sections de Philologie germanique et de Philologie romane de la Faculté de Philosophie et Lettres de l'Université de Liège.



1953

Société d'édition « LES BELLES LETTRES »

1951 Conférence à Liège

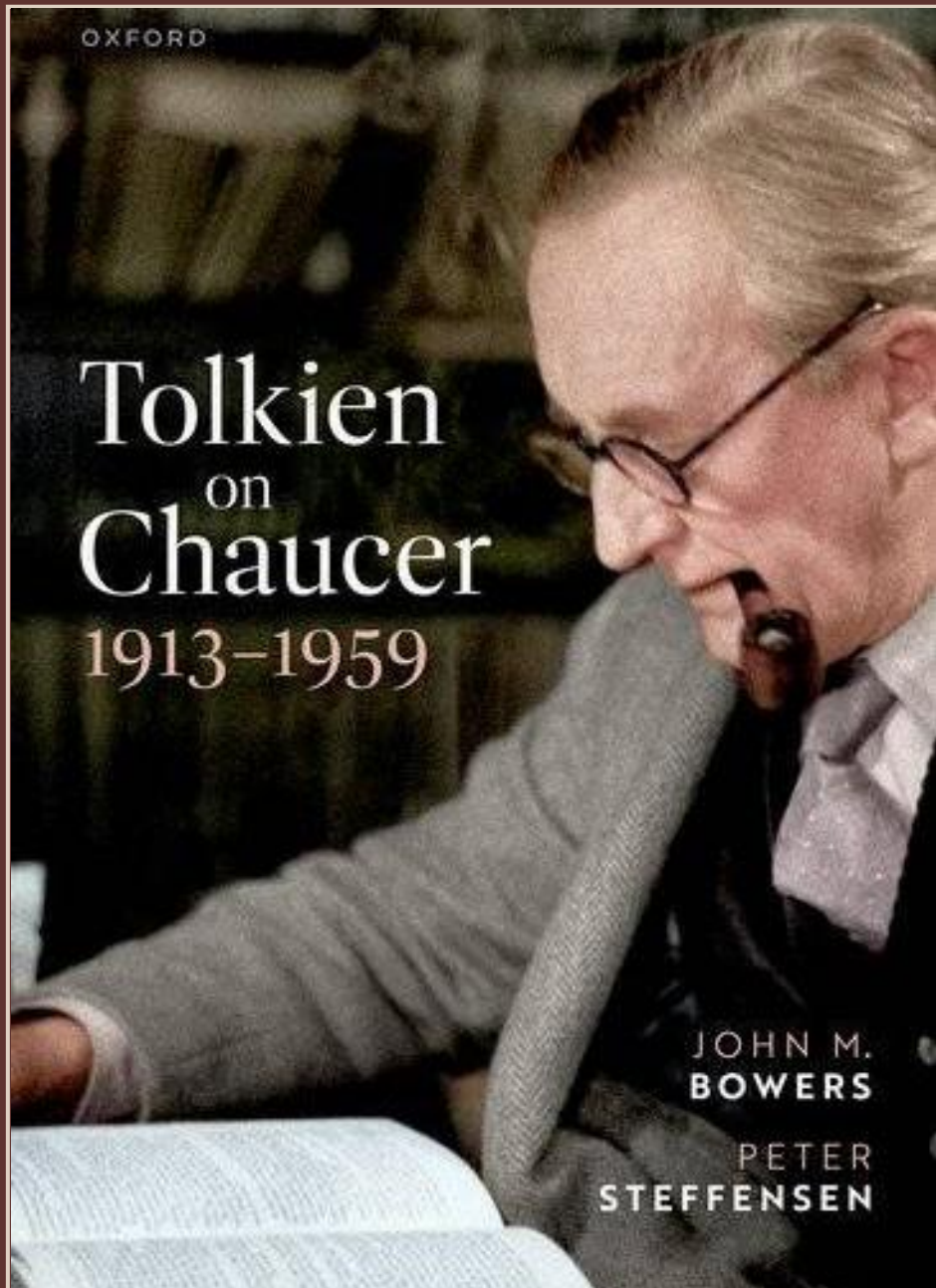
Essais de philologie moderne (1951) : communications présentées au Congrès international de philologie moderne, réuni à Liège du 10 au 13 septembre 1951, à l'occasion du LX^e anniversaire des sections de philologie germanique et de philologie romane de la Faculté de Philosophie et Lettres de l'Université de Liège.

Le bureau s'occupa encore d'établir un horaire des grands exposés et des communications qui devaient illustrer les deux thèmes proposés aux congressistes : critique textuelle d'une part, frontières et échanges de l'autre. Voici la liste des exposés, qui furent tous accueillis avec un vif intérêt : MM. Mario RoQUES, *La critique des textes* ; Heinrich HEMPEL (Cologne), *L'essence et l'origine de la métaphore* ; Ernst GAMILLSCHG (Tubingue), *Autour des invasions germaniques de la Gaule du Nord* ; John Ronald R. TOLKIEN (Oxford), *About the etymology of Lozenge* ; Paul AEBISCHER (Lausanne), *Quelques mots signifiant blé et froment dans les langues romanes* ; Richard ALEWYN (Cologne), *Motif, « topos » et symbole* ; Walther VON WARTBURG (Bâle), *État actuel et organisation des travaux du FEW* ; Rudolf HOTZENKÖCHERLE (Zurich), *Sprachatlas der deutschen Schweiz* ; Vittorio BERTOLDI (Naples), *Tradizione mediterranea di lingua e di cultura*.

– Parmi les intervenants : Tolkien

Parmi les participants :

- Baldinger
- D'Ardenne
- Hjelmslev
- Remacle
- Von Wartburg
- ...



Couverture de *Tolkien on Chaucer, 1913-1959* par John Bowers et Peter Steffensen. Publié le 25 juin 2024 chez Oxford University Press)

– Un article sur l'étymologie du mot *Losenger* chez Chaucer.

It is an honour and a pleasure to be allowed to address this assembly of so much talent and learning ; and I am grateful for the permission to make my remarks in English.

The contact (and in various degrees : the blending) of alien languages has been frequent, even in recorded history, in the North-West of Europe, on both sides of *La Manche* ; and the struggles and interactions in this area have a special importance, because the languages there developed have in the event become the vehicles of a great culture. These are large matters. To the consideration of them I aim now to add no more than a footnote. What I have to do is to examine afresh one item, one word only, produced by the important events discussed yesterday by Professor GAMILLSCHEG : *the Germanic invasions of Northern Gaul*.

To this word Professor GAMILLSCHEG actually referred. But independently I selected it, the Middle English word (of French origin) *losenger*, because I believe that a fresh scrutiny of its etymology may afford a glimpse (if no more) into the com-

1954 Honoris Causa

Peut-être convient-il de rappeler pour terminer que Mr. Tolkien, cet An
endurci, n'a quitté son île (malgré les demandes réitérées de l'Amérique et
divers pays européens) que deux fois, et ce fut pour venir à Liège. La prem
pour assister aux fêtes commémoratives du Soixantième anniversaire de la Fon
des Sections romane et germanique; la seconde pour participer activement aux
vaux du Congrès des Langues Modernes en nous offrant la primeur d'une commun
tion sur l'étymologie du vieux mot français *losange*. Il fit un troisième sé
en Belgique. Mais il date de loin, de l'époque où, en 1914-18 il vint se ba
aux côtés de ses frères d'armes belges *atte Poperinghe*, comme disait ce bon
Chaucer. C'est pourquoi l'Université de Liège est doublement fière de le co
parmi ses docteurs honoris causa, où son nom figurera dignement auprès de ce
de son collègue, Sir Howard Florey.

1962 – « A neglected manuscript » English and Medieval Studies Presented to J.R.R. Tolkien on the Occasion of His Seventieth Birthday

MS. Liège University Library 369 C¹

¹ I wish to express my gratitude to Mme Gobeaux-Thonet, the University Librarian, for her generous help in enabling me to study the manuscript under the best conditions. My obligations to the staff of the library, especially to M. Stiennon, for help on palaeographical matters, Mlle Lavoye and M. Hoyoux are also large. Last, but certainly not least, my thanks are due to Professor Norman Davis for valuable remarks on the material here presented.

A few years ago Professor Tolkien presented the University of Liège with a philological gift, which he claimed to be 'the first gift, perhaps, of *perfidia anglosaxonica* to Gaul'.¹ Gaul is happy to

¹ Middle English 'Losenger', in *Essais de Philologie Moderne* (1951) (Liège, 1953), p. 69.

pay him in kind and *anfan amico anglosaxonico* what is very likely the unique miniature of Woden,² in which the great god

² Dr W. O. Hassall, of the Bodleian, who is compiling a catalogue of all medieval illuminations in Bodleian manuscripts, kindly informs me that neither Woden nor Wotan appears in the index, which now covers 400 manuscripts. The same negative answer was given to me by my colleague, M. Meyers, Keeper of the Museums of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, a distinguished specialist in Wotan studies.

is represented as the ancestor of the Anglo-Saxon kings. To this quality another may be added, which, although not limited to England, will not displease Professor Tolkien, namely Woden's close association with runes and magic. The miniature is found on folio 88^v of MS. 369 C of the Liège University Library. How and when it came into its possession we do not know. The



1977 – *The Katherine Group*

the first specimen proofs of
C.C.C.C. 402 ! The whole text
is with the printer, but we have
not yet got the introduction.
Ronald is busy, he tells me, with
his new fairytale trilogy.

But I too am badly behind.
Miss Simon wants an outline of
my August paper early in January (!)
and I am trying to put something

Bibliothèque de la Faculté de Philosophie et Lettres
de l'Université de Liège Fascicule CCXV 215

S.T.R.O. D'ARDENNE

Professeur émérite

THE KATHERINE GROUP

edited from

MS. BODLEY 34



1977

Société d'Édition «Les Belles Lettres»
95, boulevard Raspail, Paris (VI^e)



1992–2005
Et après ?

- 1992 : Redécouverte de la bibliothèque de S.R.TO d'Ardenne.
- 2005 : un utilisateur du forum français *JRRVF* se renseigne sur le *doctorat honoris causa* de Tolkien à Liège ;

Fonds Tolkien

Fonds Tolkien qui provient de la bibliothèque de Simonne d'Ardenne.

- Quelques lettres (la majorité ont été rendues à Priscilla Tolkien) ;
- Un exemplaire de Farmer Gile ; de Beowulf
- Les épreuves du Retour du Roi avec une inscription en tengwar sur la première page.
- Un exemplaire du Hobbit, dédié par Tolkien et annoté par Simonne D'Ardenne.

Correspondance de d'Ardenne

Fonds Tolkien qui provient de la bibliothèque personnelle de Simonne d'Ardenne.

- Quelques lettres (la majorité ont été rendues à Priscilla Tolkien) ;
- De nombreuses lettres échangées avec Norman & Léna Davis ;
- Une lettre échangée avec Tolkien ;
- Des lettres échangées avec Carpenter pour la biographie autorisée et la publication des lettres de Tolkien.

Les épreuves du *SdA*

- Lors de son séjour en 1951, Tolkien offre à Simonne d'Ardenne les épreuves du Seigneur des Anneaux.

Un univers philologique

Le Verbe

Tolkien en vrai philologue, a su saisir toute la magie du Verbe [...] Il appartient à cette classe privilégiée de linguistique [...] dans laquelle s'illustrèrent les frères Grimm qui ont compris toute la valeur de la phrase biblique : « Au commencement était le verbe, et le Verbe était avec Dieu, et le Verbe était Dieu » (S.R.TO d'Ardenne)



SIGELWARA LAND.

Sigelwara land,
forbærned burh-hleoðu, brune leode,
hatum heofoncolum. (Exodus 69-71.)

THE Ethiopians began their career in letters as ἀμύμονες 'without reproach.' They were visited by the gods of Olympus, and were generous with hecatombs. But they changed sadly, and they appear in Old English in a most unpleasant light. Their country was too like hell to escape the comparison, and the blackness of the inhabitants became more than skin-deep. A diabolic folk, yet worthy perhaps of a note, if not a visit.

The note has, however, ramified into an article, incomplete, though it touches a good many things too lightly. The original purpose was to discover why the English should anciently have had a private name for this people, and what the name signified. Though it can hardly be claimed that the purpose is achieved, for all the pother, a report on the investigation is presented: there are at any rate things by the way that may interest students of Old English.

Sigelwaran, or the more usual form *Sigelhearwan*, stands for Ethiopians. Of that there is no doubt. *Æthiopes*, *Æthiopia* are almost invariably rendered in Old English by one of the forms of *Sigelhearwan*, and occurrences are frequent. This is remarkable. Classical or biblical proper names are not usually translated—by a word having no obvious connexion with the original. Even glosses by the learned, explaining the real or fancied meaning of names, are rare.¹ But *Sigelhearwan* explains nothing and is itself obscure. Before, however, any explanation of this special treatment is attempted, or the name investigated, a necessary preliminary is to parade in some detail the extant occurrences, to exhibit the forms and uses of the name. A full parade is attempted, except for the variant readings of the MSS. of *Ælfric*, but it is possibly incomplete.

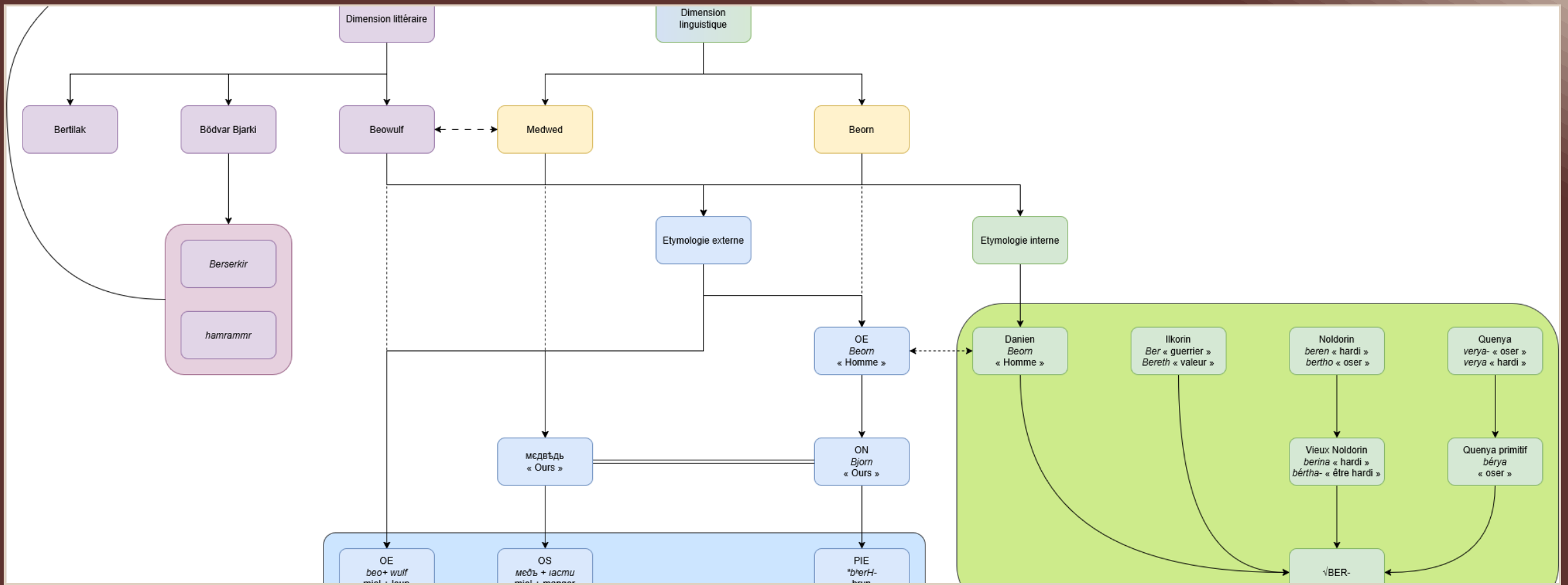
¹ Such as: *Eliopoleos*, *hæt is on Englisc 'Sunnan Burh'*, Gen. lxi 45 (O.E. *Heptateuch*, ed. Crawford, p. 185). To provide a parallel to the Ethiopians we should require Heliopolis to be rendered 'Sunbury' consistently and frequently, and usually without mention of the Greek name.

Reproduction d'un tiré à part de l'article
Sigelwara Land publié par Tolkien dans le
premier volume de *Medium Ævum* en
1932

Le *Silmarillon* : des racines philologiques

- *Sigelwara* = éthiopien → *Haradrim* (?)
- *Sigelwara* < *Sigelhearwa* : *Sigel* + *hearwa* (?)
- *Sigel* (*sigel* x *sygle*) (?) → *Silmaril*
- *Sigelwara* : sorte de démon de feu (?)
(Muspelheim)

[g]limpses are caught, if dim and confused, of the background of English and northern tradition and imagination [...] *Sigel* may be taken as a symbol of the intricate blending of the Latin and Northern which makes the study of Old English peculiarly interesting and controversial.



Un univers philologique

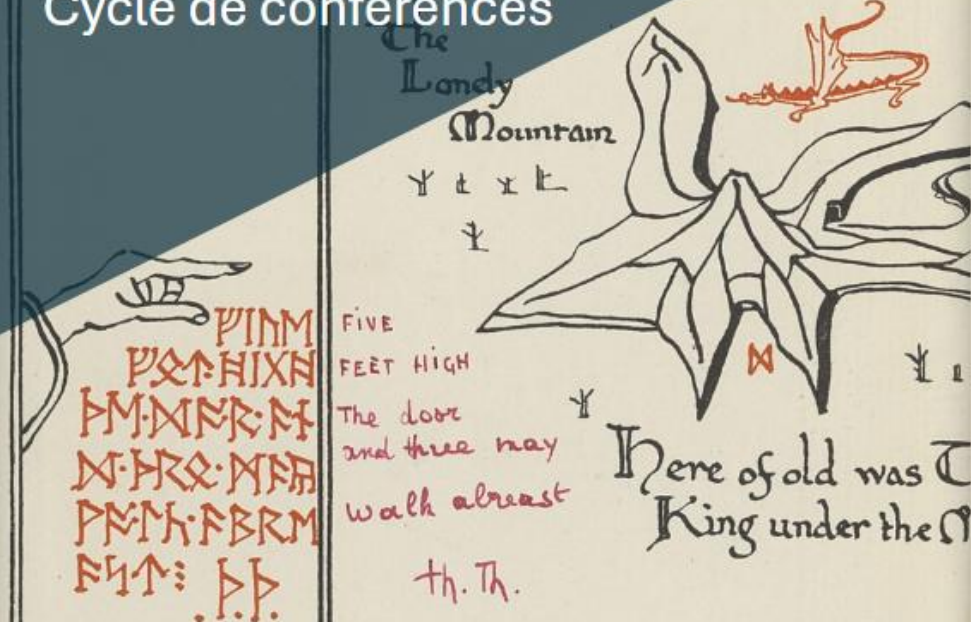
Beorn is dead; see vol. I p. 241. He appeared in The Hobbit. It was then the year Third Age 2940 (Shire-reckoning 1340). We are now in the years 3018-19 (1418-19). Though a skin-changer and no doubt a bit of a magician, Beorn was a Man. [lettre 144]

Échanges et questions

Contact

Adrien Mathy
amathy@uliege.be

Un livre, une histoire
Cycle de conférences



De la Terre du Milieu à la Cité ardente
Le Hobbit à l'Université de Liège

ADRIEN MATHY (ULiège Library)



LIÈGE université
Library

LIÈGE université
Institut de la décision publique