

Erik Benzeliuſ Letters To His Learned Friends

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Dive into the extenſive collection of Erik Benzeliuſ's letters to his eſteemed learned friends. Theſe invaluable correſpondences offer a unique window into the intellectual exchanges and ſcholarly diſcourſe of his era, providing rich insights for historians and academics alike.

Theſe articles ſerve as a quick reference for both beginners and advanced learners.

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God's Laſt Words

This wide-ranging book is an intellectual hiſtory of how informed readers read their Bibles over the paſt four hundred years, from the firſt translations in the ſixteenth century to the emergence of fundamentalism in the twentieth century. In an aſtoniſhing diſplay of erudition, David Katz recreates the reſponse of readers from different eras by examining the horizon of expectations that provided the lens through which they read. In the Renaissance, ſays Katz, learned men ruſhed to apply the tools of textual analysis to the Teſtaments, fully confident that God's Word would open up and reveal ſhades of further truth. During the English Civil War, there was a ſymbiotic relationship between politics and religion, as the practical application of the biblical meſſage was hammered out. Science - Newtonian and Darwinian, as well as the emerging diſciplines of anthropology, archaeology, and geology - alſo had a great impact on how the Bible was received. The riſe of the novel and the development of a concept of authorial copyright were other factors that altered readers' experience. Katz diſcuſſes all of theſe and more, concluding with the growth of fundamentalism in America, which broug

The Natural philoſophy of Emanuel Swedenborg

Although Emanuel Swedenborg (1688–1772) is commonly known for his ſpiritual philoſophy, his early career was focused unnatural ſcience. During this period, Swedenborg thought of the world was like a gigantic machine, following the laws of mechanics and geometry. This volume analyzes this mechanistic worldview from the cognitive perſpective, by means of a ſtudy of the metaphors in Swedenborg's texts. The author argues that theſe conceptual metaphors are vital ſkills of the creative mind and ſcientific thinking, uſed to create viſual analogies and abstract ideas. This means that Swedenborg's mechanistic and geometrical worldview, allowed him to perceive the world as mechanical and geometrical. Swedenborg thought "with" books and pens. The reading gave him associations and clues, forced him to interpret, and gave him material for his intellectual development.

Anglo-Saxon England: Volume 32

Throughout the centuries of its existence, Anglo-Saxon society was highly, if not widely, literate: it was a society the functioning of which depended very largely on the written word. All the essays in this volume throw light on the literacy of Anglo-Saxon England, from the writs which were used as the instruments of government from the eleventh century onwards, to the normative texts which regulated the lives of Benedictine monks and nuns, to the runes stamped on an Anglo-Saxon coin, to the pseudorunes which deliver the coded message of a man to his lover in a well-known Old English poem, to the mysterious writing on an amulet which was apparently worn by a religious for a personal protection from the devil. The usual comprehensive bibliography of the previous year's publications in all branches of Anglo-Saxon studies rounds off the book.

Leibniz, Mysticism and Religion

Some scholars in the history of ideas have had a growing interest in examining Leibniz's many discussions of various aspects of religion, Christian, Jewish and far eastern. Leibniz, with his voracious interest and concern for so many aspects of human intellectual and spiritual life, read a wide variety of books on the various religions of mankind. He also was in personal contact with many of those who espoused orthodox and non-orthodox views. He annotated his copies of many books on religious subjects. And he was working on schemes for reuniting the various Catholic and Protestant churches in Europe. Studies on Leibniz's views on Judaism, on the Kabbalah, on Chinese thought have been appearing over the last decades. It was decided by some of us that since there has been a growing interest in this side of Leibniz's thought it would be a good idea to bring together a group of scholars working on different aspects of Leibniz's views on religion, mysticism and spiritualism, in order to have them present papers on their current researches, and to have the opportunity for lengthy discussion, formal and informal, in the most pleasant academic ambiance of the William Andrews Clark Library in Los Angeles. Under the sponsorship of the UCLA Center for Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Studies, a workshop conference was held November 18-19, 1994.

Emanuel Swedenborg, Secret Agent on Earth and in Heaven

Drawing on unpublished diplomatic and Masonic archives, this study reveals the career of Emanuel Swedenborg as a secret intelligence agent for Louis XV and the pro-French, pro-Jacobite party of "Hats" in Sweden. Utilizing Kabbalistic meditation techniques, he sought political intelligence on earth and in heaven.

Knowledge Lost

A compelling alternative account of the history of knowledge from the Renaissance to the Enlightenment. Until now the history of knowledge has largely been about formal and documented accumulation, concentrating on systems, collections, academies, and institutions. The central narrative has been one of advancement, refinement, and expansion. Martin Mulrow tells a different story. Knowledge can be lost: manuscripts are burned, oral learning dies with its bearers, new ideas are suppressed by censors. Knowledge Lost is a history of efforts, from the Renaissance to the Enlightenment, to counter such loss. It describes how critics of ruling political and religious regimes developed tactics to preserve their views; how they buried their ideas in footnotes and allusions; how they circulated their tracts and treatises in handwritten copies; and how they commissioned younger scholars to spread their writings after death. Filled with exciting stories, Knowledge Lost follows the trail of precarious knowledge through a series of richly detailed episodes. It deals not with the major themes of metaphysics and epistemology, but rather with interpretations of the Bible, Orientalism, and such marginal zones as magic. And it focuses not on the usual major thinkers, but rather on forgotten or half-forgotten members of the "knowledge underclass," such as Pietro della Vecchia, a libertine painter and intellectual; Charles-César Baudelot, an antiquarian and numismatist; and Johann Christoph Wolf, a pastor, Hebrew scholar, and witness to the persecution of heretics. Offering a fascinating new approach to the intellectual history of early modern Europe, Knowledge Lost is also an ambitious attempt to rethink the very concept of knowledge.

Humanistica Lovaniensia

Volume 32

A Passage to China

"The departure from Gothenburg on 7 March 1732 of the *Fredericus Rex Sueciae*, the first vessel manned and armed by the newly established Swedish East India Company, represented the start of an enterprise that was ultimately to send more than 130 ships to the Far East, establishing for the first time regular relations between Sweden and China." "In charge on board, and acting also as Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Sweden to the Chinese Emperor, was the first supercargo Colin Campbell, a Scotsman by birth but by now a naturalized Swede and one of the three directors of the new Company, in fact the only one who had any previous experience of trading with the Far East, having formerly been in the service of other East India companies." "This volume contains the unabridged and fully indexed text of Campbell's diary with an extensive introduction and copious explanatory footnotes. We have here a detailed and vivid account of the adversities of the eventful voyage, according to Campbell largely caused by the incompetent and sottish Swedish captain. In addition, the diary provides invaluable information on commercial transactions in Canton, including prices and availability of teas, silks, and porcelain. Among Campbell's many interesting observations is that of a hitherto unknown comet, which has now been officially recognized and registered."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

The Occult Tradition

Is the universe alive? Are there hidden connections within it, revealed in history and in sacred texts? Can we understand or even learn to control these secrets? Have we neglected an entirely separate science that works according to a different set of principles? Certainly by the time of the Renaissance in Europe, there were many thinkers who answered in the affirmative to all of these questions. Despite the growth of modern science and a general disenchantment of the world, the 'occult' or 'esoteric' tradition has evolved in the West, manifesting itself in such diverse groups as the Freemasons, the Mormons, Christian Scientists, the Theosophists, New Ageists and American Fundamentalism. Paradoxically, the turn to science and the triumph of evolution in the nineteenth century produced an explosion of occultism, increasing its power as a kind of super-science. Gothic, fantastic, and supernatural fiction flourished, while Spiritualism emerged as a serious inquiry into the possibility of contacting the dead. After all, if you could communicate with the living at great distances, why should a similar teletechnology not be possible to the other world? Disciplines had not yet hardened, and the borders were as yet undefined between parapsychology and psychology, between mythology and anthropology. Mesmerism became hypnotism, and the subconscious came to be recognized as more than a medium's stomping ground. This book describes the growth and meandering path of the occult tradition over the past five hundred years, and shows how the esoteric world view fits together.

The History of the Third World in Nordic Research

Om igangværende nordisk forskning i Afrika, Asien og Latinamerikas historie

Mare Balticum, Mare Nostrum

"Edward Lye (1694-1767) was an important contributor to the advancement of our understanding of the structure of the English language, its vocabulary, and its literature. Compared with the work of more celebrated pre-nineteenth-century Anglo-Saxonists and antiquaries, Lye's was a scholarly output of less original talent and reach (the role he gave himself was 'to remove the rubbish out of the way, as an underworkman'), but in the course of editing, improving, and publishing the hitherto unpublished work of others he made genuine advances in scholarship, particularly in the areas of English lexicography and Gothic studies. The Lye correspondence - in the main a collection of scholarly letters that are also sometimes the personal communications of friends - indicates how varied his interests were, how widely he read, and how frequently he discussed texts, elucidated cruxes, and established correct textual readings, often for the first time." "This edition presents the 193 letters known to have passed between Edward Lye and forty-five correspondents between 1729 and Lye's death in 1767. English translations are provided for letters written in Latin, Greek, and Swedish, as well as for words and passages in other languages (e.g. Old English, Gothic, Hebrew) discussed in the correspondence. The introduction provides a biography of Lye and a detailed examination of his major scholarly accomplishments: the edition of Franciscus Junius's *Etymologicum Anglicanum*, published in 1743 with extensive improvements and additions by Lye; the publication in 1750 of Eric Benzeliuss edition and Latin translation of the Gothic Gospels (*Sacrorum evangeliorum versio Gothica*), together with Lye's own contribution of corrections and notes, preface, and a Gothic grammar; the *Dictionarium Saxonico- et Gothico-Latinum*, completed posthumously by Owen Manning and published in 1772;

and an unfinished translation into Latin of the Old English poems of the Caedmon Manuscript (Oxford, Bodl. MS. Junius 11)." "Supporting materials, including biographical records and documents relevant to the edited letters and Lye's publications, are presented in several appendices; there are also biographical notes on Lye's correspondents and a bibliography of manuscripts and printed works. This book will be of value to all those interested in Germanic philology, the history of Old English and Gothic scholarship, and the work of the sixteenth- to eighteenth-century antiquaries in England and northern Europe."--BOOK JACKET.

Litteratur og lærdom

Part II of the landmark Companion to Neo-Latin Studies covers all the relevant literary forms and genres of Neo-Latin literature, as well as their characteristics and evolution.

Die letzten Tage Jesu

Vols. for 1980- issued in three parts: Series, Authors, and Titles.

Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae

English summary: In Immanuel Kant's Dreams of a Spirit-Seer, Swedenborg is seen as a candidate for the hospital and at the same time is said to be an arch-hallucinator. This hard verdict may have contributed considerably to the fact that Swedenborg's name has virtually disappeared from official historiography, although the works of Swedenborg, who was a natural philosopher and a theologian, were read by many of his contemporaries. In view of Swedenborg's surprising sources in particular, Friedemann Stengel reconstructs his comprehensive works, which were based on mechanistic natural philosophy, contemporary soul and brain research, Leibniz-Wolff rationalism and Lutheran theology. The origins, and mainly Swedenborg's striking reception, open up an unexpected perspective on the Enlightenment. German description: In den Traumen eines Geistersehers (1766) ist Swedenborg von Immanuel Kant ins aHospital verbannt und zugleich zum aErzphantasten erklart worden. Dieses scharfe Verdikt durfte erheblichen Anteil daran gehabt haben, dass der Name Swedenborgs aus der offiziellen Geschichtsschreibung weitestgehend verschwunden ist, obwohl die Schriften des Naturphilosophen und Theologen Swedenborg von vielen Zeitgenossen gelesen worden sind. Sein umfangreiches Werk, das aus der mechanistischen Naturphilosophie, aus der zeitgenossischen Seelen- und Hirnforschung, aus dem Leibniz-Wolffschen Rationalismus und vor dem Hintergrund der lutherischen Theologie konstruiert worden ist, stellt Friedemann Stengel im Hinblick gerade auf seine uberraschenden Quellen dar. Der Entstehungshintergrund, vor allem aber Swedenborgs wirkungsvolle Rezeption eroffnet eine unerwartete Perspektive auf die Aufklarung.

Letters of a Learned Lady

A cumulative index to biographical material in books and magazines.

Janus

"The complete catalogue of the Queen Lovisa Ulrika Collection of Numismatic Literature in the Library of the Royal Academy of Letters, History and Antiques, Stockholm, is printed with bibliographic information, including descriptions of the bindings, and notes on the authors. Photographic illustrations of the title pages accompany the bibliographic descriptions. The major part of the collection was brought together by Count Carl Gustaf Tessin in the early part of the eighteenth century and sold by him to Queen Lovisa Ulrika in the 1750s. Upon the death of the Queen's son, Gustav III, the books were moved to the Royal Museum in which the collections of coins and medals were kept, later to be transferred to the Academy Library."

The Correspondence of Edward Lye

Text in Danish. Johann Albert Fabricius (1668-1736) was a teacher, scholar and intellectual in the early Age of Enlightenment in Europe. His lifelong passion was Greek and Latin literature on which he spent more than 40 years of categorisation and description. The result was three major works: Bibliotheca Latina, Bibliotheca Græca and Bibliotheca Latina Mediæ et Infirmæ Aetatis, a presentation of nearly 20,000 pages in more than 20 volumes. He wrote and published many other books, mainly within the fields of the humanities and theology. He was a dedicated intellectual who not only aquired academic knowledge, but also devoted himself to investigations into nature and longed for insight into the human

nature. In this thesis, Doctor of Philosophy Erik Petersen analyses the work of Fabricius in the light of his German and common European framework as an existential and intellectual process which had emancipation as its principal subject, and academic epoch-making works as its result.

Companion to Neo-Latin Studies

Drawing on new manuscript sources, this volume offers seven contributions on Hermann Samuel Reimarus, the most significant biblical critic in eighteenth-century Germany, as well as an eminent Enlightenment philosopher, a renowned classicist, and expert on Judaism.

Companion to Neo-Latin Studies: Literary, linguistic, philological, and editorial questions

This volume was designed as a basic bibliography of books, dissertations, and pamphlets that address and illuminate world Lutheranism since 1580. Huber (church history, Trinity Lutheran Seminary, OH) organizes this reference into subject areas, including historical Lutheranism (with sections by region and a section on the history of the theology and ministry), missions, and contemporary Lutheranism (also by region with a long section on the North American church, and a section on Lutherans and ecumenical ministries. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Books in Series

Among the authors whose writings are explored in this volume are: Swift, Peacock, Dickens, Paladin, Kipling, Yeats and A.E. Waite.

Ludus Heliconius

Neo-Latin Literature in Sweden in the Period 1620-1720