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Per-Axel Wiktorsson (ed.), Äldre Västgötalagen och dess bilagor i Cod. Holm. B 59. Utgivna av Föreningen för Västgötalitteratur, vols. 1–2 (Skara stiftshistoriska sällskaps skriftserie nr 60), [Skara]: Föreningen för Västgötalitteratur 2011 (Lars-Erik Edlund) ........................................................................................................................ 117


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position himself as close to the original text as possible also in the wording of the translation. The publisher does not give very many explanations of the translation in the notes, but there are some. Thus *gengärd* is translated ‘goods for the bishop’s maintenance, while he visits the parish’ (p. 9), *tångbrink* ‘seaweed slope, beach’ (p. 55) and *riva* ‘rake’ (p. 149). The explanations could however have been even more numerous, such as for example in connection with the expression “medh vmfærþ” (p. 260). More indexes, perhaps about words that are explained, would also have been greatly advantageous to the reader. But this criticism is of minor importance. That this important manuscript has now been published in its entirety, transliterated and translated is immensely valuable. The most important scholarly aspect is Per-Axel Wiktorsson’s correct assessment as far as can be judged of who were involved in the origin of the manuscript. As a whole the edition is an important achievement.

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At the symposium “Jöns Budde – språkpionjär och samtidsaktör” [‘Jöns Budde—language pioneer and leading figure of his time’], arranged at Åbo Akademi in 2008, a number of talks were given, the majority of which are published here. As is well known, the Bridgittine brother Jöns Budde worked in the Nådendal monastery in the latter part of the fifteenth century, but not very much is known about him. In the editor Lars Wollin’s introduction, with the heading “Jöns Budde och eftervärlden. En presentation, en forskningsrapsodi, några spekulationer” [‘Jöns Budde and posterity. A presentation, a research rhapsody, some speculations’] Budde is described in a well-informed way together with the historical background and a survey is given of the research tradition. In her contribution Kristina Nikula discusses Jöns Budde’s geographical provenance, which based on the location of the language features in the texts attributed to him can, according to Nikula, be located to middle and east Österbotten and east Åland respectively, west Åboland and the coastal area of Finland Proper. Olav Ahlbäck and Eskil Hummelstedt have earlier argued for a location in Österbotten in works independent of each other, but Nikula seems perhaps somewhat more inclined to give precedence to a location in the southern Fenno-Swedish area. Nikula emphasises however the considerable methodological problems. Jonas Carlquist and Seija Tiisala deal in their contributions from different perspectives with the translation into Swedish of Honorius Augustodunensis’ textbook *Elucidarius*—called *Lucidarius* by Jöns Budde—which is included in Cod. Holm. A 58. In the marginal notes of the text Carlquist thinks one can find an encyclopaedic tendency, and Budde might have wanted to produce a homiletic reference work. At the same time *Lucidarius* fulfils a pedagogical function where the needs existing among laymen may have influenced the design. Carlquist also discusses the text’s detailed descriptions of the torments...
to be suffered in Purgatory and Hell, while the descriptions of Paradise seem to be more toned down—Budde is maybe in his preaching a fire-and-brimstone preacher? Tiisala’s study deals with hendiadyoin—where two words are used to express one and the same concept—duplication and expansion in Lucidarius. Examples of word duplication in Budde’s translation are discussed in comparison with the original work. The purpose of the duplications is twofold: to make the message more understandable through conscious redundancy and to find more complete expressions for abstract Latin words at the same time as they are concretised. She summarises her study by pointing out that Budde was an inventive translator displaying a good knowledge of the semantic nuances of Latin. Marko Lamberg analyses the text Tundalus syn och uppenbarelse. The message seems here to be admonitory, since a “message of obedience” is formulated for the monastery sisters. Marginal notes show an interest in the torments of Hell. There is for example the intense vision of Hell where monastery brethren become pregnant and give painful birth to monsters—this text seems to direct “a clearer admonition to brethren than to nuns, since condemned monastery brethren are deprived not only of eternal bliss but also of their masculinity”, as it is put by Lamberg (p. 85). In Wollin’s introductory text the translation perspective is emphasised among other things and Budde’s role in the history of the Swedish language is underlined. “Present-day colleagues in the Swedish fraternity of translators have called Budde ‘our first professional’” (p. 29). Thanks to this book “the Picture of Budde” has become somewhat clearer at any rate.

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