

I G L M 25 YEARS

This issue of "Cahiers" is a birthday issue celebrating the 25 years birthday of the Copenhagen Institute of Greek and Latin Medieval Philology (IGLM).

At the moment of writing IGML is housing scholars working on Byzantine music, the problem of whether products of one culture can be fully intelligible to members of another, the Danish liturgical reform of 1187, medieval astronomy, use of the classics in the 12th century, the attitude to friendship in the patristic period and in later monastic circles, late ancient and medieval logic, and a few other things.

This diversity of pursuits befits an institute whose name indicates that it should serve the study of written sources from a period of a thousand years and in the two dominating languages of European culture throughout the period. Going back through the annals of IGML, the historian will discover both that such diversity is no recent feature of the life in the institute, and that there are some constants giving IGML an identity through time which is more than institutional.

But the historian searches in vain for a birth certificate of IGML. In 1958 the University of Copenhagen was very different from what it is now. Staff and students were much fewer, and the bureaucracy accordingly undeveloped. The names of the parents, their expectations to the child, the circumstances of birth and the baby's development in its first years are known through oral tradition only. But the historian has no reason to regret that. For, as Pliny said and Radulphus Brito never tired of repeating, *multo magis viva vox afficit quam lectio, id est inspectio librorum, et altius sedent in anima quae vultus habitusque dicentis affigunt.*

The idea of establishing the institute is said to go back to the thirties, but the first steps towards materializing it were not taken until 1956. The initiative came from M.L.L. Hammerich (+1975), C. Høeg (+1961, director of IGML 1958-1961) and P.J. Jensen (director of IGML 1961-1972). In 1958 professor Høeg installed a young assistant in one big room he had found in one of the buildings of the university (Bispe-torvet), and they posted a sign "Institut for græsk og latinsk middelalder-filologi" on the door. From that moment the institute had physical existence. The first books were acquired by pillaging a library called The

Philological Laboratory which belonged to the University. Høeg simply picked out the books on medieval subjects which he thought would be better placed in the new institute. Later a copy of Migne's *Patrologia Latina* was transferred from another library to IGLM. In the early sixties the Parliament voted a special grant to establish a basic library. Since then regular annual grants from the University and some special grants from the University, the Danish Research Council for the Humanities and the Carlsberg Foundation have made it possible to furnish the library with a very good collection of books and microfilms in the fields of Byzantine music, palaeography, and scholastic philosophy.

IGLM stayed in its one room till 1961 when it moved to an early 18th century apartment at Gråbrødre Torv, a charming place which several readers of this journal may remember. There was not a right angle in the building. Even the floor was not at right angles to the walls. This was only to a minor degree part of the builder's plan. Time had worked, and this was one reason why the place was so wonderful to work in. Another was that there was always good company. The number of people holding permanent positions attached to IGLM has always remained small, though it has grown since the beginnings. But they have never been alone. The Danish Ministry of Education, the Danish Society for Language and Literature, the Carlsberg Foundation, the University of Copenhagen and several foreign foundations have granted fellowships and scholarships enabling Danes and foreigners to work in the institute, often for years. IGLM wishes to express its sincere thanks to these institutions. Besides, university students and scholars with employment elsewhere have spent years doing research in the institute.

At the end of its first decade, IGLM felt big enough to start its own journal. The first issue of *Cahiers de l'Institut du Moyen-Age grec et latin* appeared in 1969. Its primary aim is to provide fast publication of work done by scholars working in the institute or closely collaborating with its staff. The costs of printing are defrayed by the Faculty of Humanities of the University of Copenhagen, for whose unfailing support of CIMAGL the editor would like to express his thanks.

About the turn 1974/75 the institute moved to another 18th century building, formerly official residence for professors of the University. The great 19th century classicist J.N. Madvig had been among the earlier occupants of the premises. Everybody soon felt at home in that place, too. Store Kannikestræde 11 was the address. Some people still think it is.

If you, dear reader, are among them, please update your files, for since 1979 the address has been Njalsgade 90, DK-2300 København S. It was with dark apprehensions that we moved to the present location, a modern concrete think-tank housing most of the faculty of humanities. We still feel nostalgic when thinking of the old places, but it cannot be denied that the new location has advantages. The library which we had had to split into a Greek and a Latin part because it had grown too big for one room has been reassembled. Communication with colleagues in other departments has become easier. And it has been proved that the cordial atmosphere in the old places was not just a function of the buildings.

In 1982 the faculty of Humanities created a Centre for European Medieval Studies, with the purpose of boosting interdisciplinary research on medieval subjects. The staff of IGLM is dedicated to the success of this new institution, while at the same time continuing the specific traditions of the institute, some of which date back to its foundation.

The reason why the name of the institute mentions both Greek and Latin medieval philology is not just that this was a natural combination for the classical philologists who invented the name. It was equally important for the choice of name that there actually were two projects, one Greek and one Latin, that the founders wanted to support by creating a centre of research. One was the edition of Byzantine musical texts in the series *Monumenta Musicae Byzantinae* (MMB), published under the auspices of Union Académique Internationale. Another was the edition of scholastic texts by Danish authors in the series *Corpus Philosophorum Danicorum Medii Aevi* (CPhD), published under the auspices of the Danish Society for Language and Literature. On this 25th anniversary of IGLM, the institute would like to express its thanks for twenty-five years of harmonious cooperation with the societies responsible for the two editorial projects.

The ties of MMB to Copenhagen are as old as the series. The initiative to start it proceeded from C. Høeg and since 1933 the Royal Danish Academy has been responsible for the edition on behalf of Union Académique Internationale. Høeg's pupils have seen to it that IGLM has now for 25 years served its purpose of providing a centre for Danish research on Byzantine music and ensuring a continued Danish contribution to the international collaboration on MMB. Important progress has been achieved in the field. With a view to the future, perhaps one of the most important achievements is a rapprochement between two schools in the interpretation

of Byzantine musical notation, one taking its cue from modern practice in the Orthodox church, another trying to interpret the manuscript sources without help from modern practice. IGLM has been instrumental in bringing representatives of the two schools together so as to learn from each other. It is a pleasure to be able to publish in this birthday issue of CIMAGL two studies on Byzantine music by Greek scholars whose company we enjoyed during the years 1968-1969 (G. Stathis) and 1973-1976 (G. Amargianakis).

Corpus Philosophorum Danicorum Medii Aevi was a young project when IGLM was founded. Only one volume had appeared. H. Roos, who worked in IGLM till his death in 1977, was editor-in-chief and P.J. Jensen, the institute's second director (1961-1972) was then as now member of the supervising committee for the series. In the early sixties their pupils began to work in IGLM. One of these was the future third director (1972-1982), J. Pinborg. Shortly after the middle of the sixties his pupils began to arrive to take part in the work on CPhD and generally in research on medieval philosophy, grammar, rhetoric and astronomy. Most of the Danish members of the Copenhagen group have come to the study of scholastic texts from a training in classical philology. This uniformity has been broken in a delightful way by foreign scholars with different backgrounds who have come to IGLM to do research. Five of these have contributed a paper to the present issue of Cahiers. They are A. Conti from Italy who was at IGLM in the spring of 1983, Y. Iwakuma from Japan (1980-82), Chr. Knudsen, the Federal Republic of Germany (1974-75), M. Sirridge, USA (1979-80), K. Tachau, USA (1979-81).

Research does not thrive if a little group of people with the same interests and training isolate themselves from outside influences. But on the other hand, it is also important to have stable centres where traditions have time to develop and be refined. It is the conviction of the staff of IGLM that the institute has until now struck the balance between blind singlemindedness and unprincipled diversity in the objects and methods of study, between arteriosclerosis and the cult of change for change's sake.

In the hope that the best of our traditions can live on, and with thanks to all those, in Denmark and abroad, who have supported or taken an active part in the Institute's research these first twenty-five years, IGLM starts on the road to the gold jubilee.

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