

THE *CARMINA SUECORUM* *POETARUM LATINA* OF SAMUEL ÄLF



Some Notes on an Eighteenth-Century Editorial Enterprise

By Peter Sjökvist

*The scholar and poet Samuel Älf (1727–1799) in the eighteenth century had great plans to edit and publish a *Deliciae Suecorum poetarum*, following the tradition established by Jan Gruter (1560–1627) at the beginning of the seventeenth century. The present article offers some insight into the collecting activities and plans of Älf, his attempts to start publishing, as well as his decision to donate the collected material to the Diocese Library of Linköping, where it is still kept until this day. A current project aims at giving digital access to this collection, so important for studies of Neo-Latin literature.*

When Samuel Älf (1727–1799) donated his collected material *Thesaurus Poëticus* or *Carmina Suecorum Poetarum Latina* to the Diocese Library of Linköping in 1793, this had been preceded since long ago by a disappointing insight. The great editorial project that he had envisioned and started collecting material for – anthologies with the foremost Swedish authors of Latin poetry (*deliciae*) – would never be financially sustainable. Latin poetry had gone out of fashion to a degree that made all prospects of publication futile. Thankfully, the archive of 38 volumes in folio and 8 in quarto found a safe haven in the city where Älf had worked for the most of his career. There it slumbered for almost two centuries. After the birth of Neo-Latin studies in the 1970s, however, researchers in the field have increasingly returned to Samuel Älf's collection in Linköping, both from Sweden and abroad. It survived the devastating fire in 1996, thankfully together with most of the other older holdings, when big parts of the city library of Linköping burnt down. At present, the collection is the subject of a complete cataloguing and digitization project. Nowhere else can such a rich source of Neo-Latin poetry by Swedish authors be found. The credit of course goes to Samuel Älf for this

achievement. But he was also assisted by many fellow collectors at the time, and he was part of a tradition that had started much earlier. For the context we thus must begin by going somewhat back in time.

A Short Background

Anthologies – texts by different authors selected and compiled by an editor – of Latin poetry composed in the early modern period began publication in the mid-sixteenth century, predominantly by Italian authors.¹ The genre of *deliciae* – anthologies of poetry by good authors – is, however, generally associated with the name of the Flemish philologist and librarian Jan Gruter (1560–1627). Born in Antwerp by an English mother, this scholar had spent his childhood and early education in England, where he also learnt Latin. He continued his academic studies in Leiden and with chairs in Rostock and Wittenberg. From 1592 he lived in Heidelberg, established himself as a librarian in 1602, and published editions of ancient inscriptions and of several ancient authors, including Livy, Cicero and Tacitus.² He edited several anthologies – *deliciae* – of Latin poetry from Italian (1608), French (1609), German (1612) and Dutch (1614) authors under the anagram Ranutius Gherus, on the initiative of a publisher who had seen a possible market.³ Their simplicity is striking; it is clear they were meant to be used and read. They were printed in the 16:o: without engravings or typographical embellishments of any kind, text compiled by a large number of authors, and arranged alphabetically with little editorial intervention.⁴ The result was a cheap product, albeit rich in texts, and the commercial success, together with the element of national prestige, was great enough to stir editions with poetry by authors from other nations. Gruter's editions were thus soon to be followed by other *deliciae* of Latin poetry from Hungary (1619), Scotland (1637) and Denmark (1693) by other editors. Anthologies with other titles also appeared at this time, and continued to appear in the eighteenth century on, , not least in Great Britain.⁵

However, considering the number and extent of these publications and the large quantity of Latin text contained in them, limited research has been made on the genre⁶, with some notable and rather recent exceptions. At the

¹ Upton 1991, 220. Cf. Sparrow 1976, 395–399. Such anthologies have been listed by Alexander Winkler, who has generously shared his information with me.

² Sandys 1908, 359–362. On Gruter's biography, see also Smend 1939, as well as the standard German biographical dictionaries.

³ Smend 1939, 66. Cf. Upton 1991, 220. Sparrow 1976, 398.

⁴ Cf. Ellinger 1933, 304; and Sparrow 1976, 400.

⁵ A rich list of anthologies produced in England can be found in Bradner 1940, 346–73.

⁶ Notably, in authoritative handbooks it is still sometimes stated that literary anthologies did not become important until the eighteenth century. See e.g. Grant 2020.

University of Glasgow, for instance, under the direction of Steven Reid, the project *Bridging the Continental Divide* was carried out between 2012 and 2015 based on the *Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum* (1637).⁷ Its very broad aim was to understand the entire Latin usage in Jacobean Scotland (c.1567–c.1625) and its interaction with the dominant Protestant culture.⁸ In relations of Gruter’s life, however, his editions of *deliciae* have mostly been mentioned only in passing. Although some of them were widely disseminated, they have been used in modern time by scholars only as source material to find texts by less known poets otherwise difficult to access, and to get an overview of the poetry produced in a certain area, rather much in accordance with Gruter’s own intention.⁹ Less has been said concerning the principles used for the selection and the performative patterns that can have been established thereby with the readers, and what role they have played in the process of literary canonization.¹⁰ Although the editorial work had been limited in Gruter’s own *deliciae*, the texts were indeed advertised as good poetry already in their title.

Moreover, the fact has been highlighted as something of an irony that an idea of a kind of *national* literary talent and ambition was so early used for poetry in the very international language of Latin. Collections do exist of poetry by Italians, Germans, the French, etc., but after all, to write in Latin was the best way in which writers of different nations could compete and compare with each other.¹¹ When the focus turns to the aim and work of Samuel Älf to create a Swedish *deliciae*, starting with some biographical notes, one can see that this aspect of nationalistic prestige is a notable incentive for him. It was the glory of Sweden that was at stake. Several countries in Europe had been covered by such works, and most recently the Danes had published one at the end of the seventeenth century.¹² In addition, it was urgent to collect the material rapidly, since it could otherwise be destroyed, or foreign collectors could acquire it and take it out of the country.¹³

Samuel Älf

Älf was born in 1727 in the village of Kvillinge in the Swedish region of Östergötland, as the son of a vicar who passed away when Älf was only five

⁷ For an outline of the creation and the contents of the Scottish *delitiae*, see Reid 2013.

⁸ For information on this project, with reports of the research output, see <https://www.dps.gla.ac.uk/>.

⁹ Gruter 1608, [3–4].

¹⁰ An early discussion of this can be found in Forster 1973.

¹¹ Upton 1991, 220–222; Reid 2013, 400–401.

¹² Älf 1780, [8]. Cf. Bradner 1940, 213, as regards the incentives for publishing the *Musarum Anglicanarum analecta*.

¹³ Nilsson 2018, 171. Cf. Älf 1780, [1–2].

years old.¹⁴ His mother three years later married Martin Lidén (1700–1769), who was appointed reader of philosophy and history at the *gymnasium* of Linköping in 1636. The scholar Johan Hinric Lidén (1741–1793), an eager collector himself, was Älf's half-brother.

Älf completed his school and *gymnasium* education in Linköping, and completed his matriculation at Uppsala University in 1745. As a student he soon made considerable progress and was an ardent author of occasional poetry. He completed his master's degree in 1752 and was the following year appointed *docens*. Having been considered too young for other positions at Uppsala, Älf became reader of eloquence and poetry at the *gymnasium* of Linköping in 1760 after a long and difficult process. Having applied to his Royal Majesty, Älf was given the title of professor in 1762, because of his pedagogical merits and his eminence as a Latin poet. Having given up all hopes of an academic chair at Uppsala, Älf was ordained in 1766. Four years later, he was appointed vicar of Slaka, and in 1772, at the coronation of Gustavus III, he was awarded the title of Doctor of Theology together with 39 other clergymen. In 1777, Älf was appointed second reader of theology at the *gymnasium*, and in 1781 finally promoted to become dean of Linköping Cathedral. Älf had in 1762 married Anna Dorotea Filenia (1745–1797), daughter of the bishop Petrus Filenius (1704–1780), and had seven children with her, four of which reached adulthood. He was member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities and several learned societies. Already as a student at Uppsala in the 1740s he had started collecting Latin poetry composed by Swedish authors, as well as orations, programmata, dissertations, letters, etc.¹⁵ The idea to publish anthologies with Latin poems would stay with him for decades. He died in 1799.

¹⁴ For the biography of Samuel Älf, see especially Nilsson 2018, which to a great extent has used the very rich correspondence of Älf still extant at Uppsala University Library and the Diocese Library of Linköping. Information also in the obituary of Lindblom 1799.

¹⁵ For overviews of Älf's collections, see Carlander 1904, 590–592; Broomé 1977, 124–125 and Walde, s.v. *Älf, Samuel*.



Painting of Samuel Älf at Katedralskolan in Linköping. Photo: Matilda Ahl

Collecting Poetry

Samuel Älf was, however, not the first to have had the idea to collect and publish the best poetry by Swedish authors in Latin. Both Petrus Lagerlöf (1648–1699) and Olof Hermelin (1658–1709), first professors of poetry and later royal historiographers, and frequently published Latin poets themselves,

had started such projects.¹⁶ The professor of poetry in Uppsala, Petrus Schyllberg (1669–1743), went further by printing a first and a second unfinished edition of a *Prodromus deliciarum Svecorum poetarum* (1722 and 1733[?]), including the poetry of Petrus Lagerlöf, Olof Hermelin and Johannes Columbus. A few years later, 2 May 1739 and 31 May 1740, two academic dissertations were defended at Uppsala University with Johan Ihre (1707–1780) as the praeses and Johannes Wåhlberg as the respondent. Under the title *Dissertatio historico-literaria de poëtis in Svio-Gothia Latinis*, the intention was to survey the most important Swedish authors of Latin poetry in two parts. For Älf, the point of departure was then obvious. According to the information in the first volume of the archive material, Älf started collecting around 1750.¹⁷ There are, however, reasons to believe he had started even earlier.¹⁸ Schyllberg's and Wåhlberg's publications, with rich annotations, make up a big part of the first volume of this archive. Älf has also explicitly mentioned the importance of Wåhlberg's dissertations for the selection of good authors in his correspondence with Olof Andersson Knös (1756–1804), who was about to start a similar project on Latin poets from the region of Västergötland.¹⁹

When relating some of the principles for the forthcoming publication in his will, Älf stated that he did not want to include any simple (*nugae*) or profane material (*secularis spiritus nequitiae*), but only what aimed at celebrating the virtue and glory of the Swedish people. If there was any vile poetry in his collection by mistake, he distanced himself from it. The intention was that the selection of poetry would correspond to and compete with the anthologies published abroad.²⁰ In letters to fellow collectors, Älf thus emphasized the importance of not including everything that had been written. Not everyone that has composed a poem could be considered a son of Apollo.²¹ The propagandistic defamatory poems by Olof Hermelin, which had been composed in the wars against the Russians, were also problematic,

¹⁶ Älf 1780, [8]. Cf. *Nova Literaria Maris Balthici et Septentrionis* 1699, 338; *Tidningar om lärda saker* 1768, 12; *Norrmannus* 1780, 263–264, Lindblom 1799, 16; and Olsson 1953, XI and 157.

¹⁷ W 25:1, 11v. In the will of 1775, printed in *Linköpings stifts tidningar* 1783, [3], it is stated that Älf has collected *ultra ducentos annos*. In a letter to his brother Johan Hinric Lidén from 1768, Älf says he has begun collecting *ante hos octodecimo et quod excurrit annos*. Olsson 1953, XI.

¹⁸ Nilsson 2018, 171.

¹⁹ Hamberg 1985, 81. Cf. *Nya lärda tidningar* 1775, 396; and Nilsson 2018, 172. The still extant archive of Olof Andersson Knös is today kept at the Diocese Library of Skara.

²⁰ *Linköpings stifts tidningar* 1783, [3]

²¹ Hamberg 1985, 165 (referring to a letter from Älf to Olof Knös dated 15 January 1776, extant at the Diocese library of Skara).

but more for political and moral reasons than literary. Älf accordingly hesitated to include them in the future publications.²²

On the whole, it was Älf's extensive network of collectors and correspondents that made it possible for him to gather such a large amount of poetry, in print or in transcript. Rarely could he track them down himself after he had moved to Linköping in 1760; it had been easier while still living at Uppsala.²³ Among these correspondents were Älf's brother Johan Hinric Lidén, Olof Knös and Erland Fryxell (1730–1774), among others, but help with collecting was also in particular received from Jonas Apelblad (1718–1786) and Daniel Tilas (1712–1772).²⁴ For instance, Älf several times asked Lidén to make transcripts of Latin poetry from the rich Palmskiöld-collection at Uppsala University Library, where Lidén was working between 1765 and 1772.²⁵ When Olof Knös in 1779 visited Linköping and stayed in Älf's home, he also mentioned explicitly how very pleased he was with being able to go through Älf's admirable collection of Latin poetry, although this kind of literature was almost completely out of fashion.²⁶

Älf at repeated occasions also made attempts to advertise his project and to ask the readers to send him the Latin poetry he still missed so that he could make transcriptions. In practice, however, these did not have any result at all, he complained.²⁷ One such document is the letter sent by the bishop of Linköping, Älf's father in law Petrus Filenius, to the clergymen of the diocese in 1768. Among other matters, Filenius there introduces Älf's project, aiming to publish texts by the 'most selected' Swedish poets of Latin for both the glory of the country and to inspire other authors. He then summoned the readers to inform Älf if they have Latin poetry in manuscript or print. A list of 60 poets is added; these are the authors whose texts he is looking for in particular. Although it is not stated explicitly in the document, one can presume that these were all intended to be included in the anthology. The authors are:

Laurentius Petri Gothus	Johannes Widekindi	Christopher Aurivillius
Eric Skinnerus	Johan Stiernhök	Bengt Hammarinus
Sylvester Johannis	Emund Figrelius	Petrus Lagerlöf
Phrygius	Gripenhielm	
Johannes Messenius	Magnus Celsius	Haquin Spegel
Laurentius Olai Wallius	Martin Brunnerus	Laurentius Norrmannus

²² Olsson 1953, 309–310.

²³ Cf. Älf 1780, [2].

²⁴ Nilsson 2018, 175–177. Cf. Älf 1780, [16].

²⁵ Lindholm 1978, 42.

²⁶ Hamberg 1985, 292.

²⁷ Nilsson 2018, 174.

Georg Stiernhielm	Johan Prytz	Gunno Eurelius Dahlstierna
Johannes Matthiae Laurentius Paulinus Gothus	Johannes Columbus Samuel Columbus	Johan Bergenhielm Olof Hermelin
Jonas Columbus Andreas Gyllenclou Eric Odhelius Lars Fornelius Joseph Thun Torsten Rudeen Olof Bröms Johan Linderstolpe	Andreas Liljehök Thomas Polus Enevald Svenonius Johan Olivecrantz Eric Lindschiöld Georg Wallerius Johannes Wallerius Sophia Elisabeth Brenner Magnus Rönnow	Andreas Stobaeus Johan Bilberg Hemming Forelius Daniel Forelius Johan Hermansson Gustaf Lithou Andreas Olai Rhyzelius Abraham Burman
Nils Celsius		Hinric Adolph Löfvensköld
Olof Celsius Lars Forsselius Anders Rydelius	Johan Liljenstedt Johan Brauner Johan Upmark Rosenadler	Jacob Svedelius Matthias Asp Magnus Rydelius

Although others are not mentioned, they are still of interest to Älf as well, it is stated. Among them are the ones that had been accounted for in Schefferus's *Suecia literata* (1680) and Stiernman's *Bibliotheca Suiogothica* (1731), as well as foreign authors that had been active in Sweden and thus belong to the group. An additional argument to help and notify Älf is that he has promised to donate the material to the Linköping library later. All the clergymen could contribute to make this the finest collection of its kind in Sweden.²⁸ The request was repeated in another letter in 1770.²⁹ The urgency around these years to find poems was explained by the prospects to start publishing the first parts shortly.

Preparing a Publication

News of Samuel Älf's forthcoming anthology was published in *Svenske Mercurius*, edited by Carl Christoffer Gjörwell (1731–1811), in 1764 on the initiative of Johan Hinric Lidén. By publicly announcing the editorial project, Lidén intended on forcing Älf to complete his work.³⁰ This would be an

²⁸ Filenius 1768, [3–4].

²⁹ Osander 1770, [7]. Cf. Älf 1780, [16], where a similar wish is still expressed.

³⁰ *Svenske Mercurius* 1764, 652–653. Lindholm 1978, 80. Cf. Älf 1780, [11].

important anthology, according to Lidén, who in a letter to Gjörwell the same year wrote:

[I am] sure that our *deliciae* would surpass those of all other countries. Partly because our North has undeniably created the greatest Latin poets, partly also because the *deliciae* of the French, Germans and Italians have not been edited carefully enough.³¹

In the earlier mentioned letter of Petrus Filenius to the clergymen of the diocese of Linköping asking for Latin poetry on Älf's behalf, dated 18 May 1768, it is related that Älf wanted to print parts of the *deliciae* as soon as possible in the Netherlands or in Germany, seemingly breaking his own initial plans and the tradition to publish a more extensive anthology. Poems by any of the Columbus-brothers, Petrus Lagerlöf, Olof Hermelin, Johan Bilberg, Magnus Rönnow or Johan Brauner were then especially wanted, since Älf intended to start with one of them.³²

In November 1768, Älf himself publicly declared he would start by editing the poetry of Magnus Rönnow (1665–1735). At the same time, he asked everyone to inform him if they owned anything by this poet, or anything by less known poets of Latin, as we just saw.³³ One month later, he repeated the request by explicitly mentioning titles wanting by Rönnow.³⁴ Once again, Lidén had encouraged Älf to start publishing, although the latter had hesitated because of the many missing poems. When the decision was made to start with Rönnow, Älf promised to send his poetry to Lidén, who stayed in Germany at the time and could publish them there after having made some completions on a more favourable book market.³⁵ Professor Johann Philipp Cassel (1707–1783) in Bremen had promised to take care of the publishing. And if the edition would make profit, Johan Brauner was the second poet on the list to be published. Lidén had also been searching for missing Latin poems by Swedes in Germany, but in fact found nothing at all. Not even in the Netherlands, where Rönnow had lived in the 1710s, was anything found. So, the work was delayed, and was never sent to Germany.³⁶ When later looking for publishers in Sweden, Älf with letters approached both the publishers Lars Salvius (1706–1773), who did not answer, and Gjörwell, who accepted but who in the end could never afford a publication, due to bankruptcy.³⁷ Using subscribers to finance the enterprise was considered too

³¹ Quoted from Lindholm 1978, 80, in my translation.

³² Filenius 1768, [4].

³³ *Tidningar om lärda saker* 1768, 12.

³⁴ *Tidningar om lärda saker* 1768, 68.

³⁵ Lindholm 1978, 80.

³⁶ Cf. Olsson 1953, XI, and Nilsson 2018, 177.

³⁷ Lindholm 1978, 193.

risky. Professor Cassel in Bremen did not contact Älf again, and Älf gave up his efforts. Rönnow's poetry would never be printed.³⁸ In *Nya lärda tidningar* of 1775 Älf's enterprise was described in great detail.³⁹ There it is also said that Älf was planning to edit the poetry of Jonas, Johannes and Samuel Columbus, and the readers were asked to notify Älf if they had any poems by these authors.⁴⁰ Another plan for a publication of parts of the collected Latin poetry then took shape in 1777, when Älf discussed with Gjörwell to edit the poems by Erik Lindschöld, Petrus Lagerlöf and Olof Hermelin, having received financial contributions from the nobleman and official Germund Carl Cederhielm (1717–1789). Once again Älf's brother Lidén was the one who had urged him to publish material, having returned from England with the anthology *Musarum Anglicanarum analecta*, edited by Addison and printed in 1699, as a gift to Älf.⁴¹ This was never realized, however.

In 1780, Älf finally published the collected poetry, programmata and orations of Petrus Lagerlöf (1648–1699), with a dedication to Anders Johan Höpken (1712–1789), President of the Royal Chancellery and Chancellor of Uppsala University. According to the preface, where he also discusses the financial difficulties because of the decreasing prestige of and interest in Latin⁴², Älf had been encouraged to do so by his brother Johan Hinric Lidén, and had had the brother's publication of the Latin works of Andreas Rydelius (1671–1738) from two years earlier as a model.⁴³ The edition was based both on extant printed and manuscript texts, and with obvious flaws corrected with a gentle hand, Älf stated.⁴⁴ The publication was well received by several important readers, and was favourably reviewed by Olof Knös in *Upfostrings-sällskapets tidningar* 1781.⁴⁵ Despite this, it was an economical failure; 500 copies were printed, but Älf only managed to sell 100.⁴⁶ The plans to continue with Hermelin's poetry, to which valuable additions had been made from the family estate of Hermelin at Torsätra a few years earlier, were cancelled for this reason.⁴⁷ The publication was so close that Älf had even received a congratulatory poem for the new edition.⁴⁸ It would most likely have been more economical to publish an extensive anthology directly instead

³⁸ Nilsson 2018, 178.

³⁹ *Nya lärda tidningar* 1775, 395–398, 403–406.

⁴⁰ *Nya lärda tidningar* 1775, 404.

⁴¹ Olsson 1953, XI. Cf. Nilsson 2018, 178; and Älf 1780, [13–14].

⁴² Älf 1780, [9–10].

⁴³ Älf 1780, [1].

⁴⁴ Älf 1780, [2].

⁴⁵ *Upfostrings-sällskapets tidningar* 1781, 170–174.

⁴⁶ Nilsson 2018, 178.

⁴⁷ Olsson 1953, X. Cf. Älf 1780, [15].

⁴⁸ Älf's *Carmina Suecorum Poetarum Latina*, W 25:8f, 137. I thank Arsenii Vetushko-Kalevich for having shared the information on this poem with me.

of separate authors, but for Älf the idea of completeness was essential. What remained was to fulfil the plans that had been part of the collecting from years past, and that had served as an argument when convincing people to contribute – to make sure the material was saved and taken care of for posterity.

Donation

Älf had from early on decided to donate the whole collection to the *gymnasium* at Linköping after his death.⁴⁹ In *Nya lärda tidningar* of 1775, it was related that he had written a will for the Diocese and Gymnasium Library of Linköping the first January that year.⁵⁰ The complete will was later published in *Linköpings stifts tidningar* 1783. Älf would donate the 40 volumes that he had collected so far, and everything he would collect in the future. He was also sure that the librarians at Linköping would continue looking for Latin poetry by Swedish authors after his death, when they had received such a fine collection.⁵¹ He decided, however, to give it already in 1793, because of weak health. His entire *instrumentum donationis*, listing everything that was given – much more than only the Latin poetry – was printed in the first part of *Linköpings biblioteks handlingar* in 1793. He there reminds of the promise from 1775, and with a sigh concerning the tastes and declining interest of the time states that he will make the donation to the library already now. His hope was that the future would look at this Latin poetry with more gentle eyes, and that Sweden by the collection would have something just as important as other countries did.⁵² Or in the words of the will:

[...] futurum magnopere vellem, ut, si posteritati mitiora illuxerint antiquis his Musis, hodie prope repudiatis, fata, hic selectiorum poëmatum Thesaurus fini subserviat a me intento, ita quidem, ut patria carissima, quod Exteris omnino opponat, hac facta habeat Collectione, sic minime poenitenda.⁵³

It took almost two centuries, but the importance and usefulness of Älf's collection has now been realized and emphasized repeatedly.⁵⁴ In most deeper studies of Latin poetry by Swedes it has been considered vital to travel to the Diocese Library of Linköping. With the new technological possibilities,

⁴⁹ *Tidningar om lärda saker* 1768, 12.

⁵⁰ *Nya lärda tidningar* 1775, 395.

⁵¹ *Linköpings stifts tidningar* 1783, [2–4].

⁵² *Linköpings biblioteks handlingar* 1793, 337–361.

⁵³ *Linköpings stifts tidningar* 1783, [3]

⁵⁴ So, e.g., in Aili 1995, 155, and Helander 2004, 21 and 32.

however, the intention is also to give better access in the digital world. Work is currently ongoing.



The collection *Carmina Suecorum Poetarum Latina* of Samuel Älf. Photo: Linköping City Library.

An Infrastructure Project

In January 2022, a project of three years funded by Riksbankens jubileumsfond began to make Älf's material available online.⁵⁵ By digitizing every single page in the collection and making it available in Alvin, a digital repository and catalogue for cultural heritage material, as well as cataloguing

⁵⁵ Members of the project are Peter Sjökvist (Uppsala) and Arsenii Vetushko-Kalevich (Lund), in collaboration with the Diocese Library of Linköping. See: <https://www.rj.se/en/grants/2021/the-carmina-suecorum-poetarum-latina-of-samuel-alf/>.

all the printed items in the collection in Libris, the Swedish Union Catalogue, and the manuscript material in Alvin, supplied with rich metadata on the persons and poems in it, the hope is that research and acquaintance with Latin poetry by Swedish authors will be considerably facilitated. This is a part of the history of Swedish literature that is still understudied, and an increased accessibility is of course an important contribution to further exploration. In addition, the Latin language makes this material available and relevant to users all over the globe for reception, genre, and historical studies, as well as literary value in itself.⁵⁶

Unprinted

Älf, Samuel, *Thesaurus Poëticus* or *Carmina Suecorum Poetarum Latina*, W 25 and W 25a, Linköping Diocese Library.

Walde, Otto, manuscript catalogue of personal archives, Uppsala University Library.

⁵⁶ See the work in the *Carmina Suecorum Poetarum Latina*-project so far: <http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:alvin:portal:record-445542>.

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