CLASSIQUES GARNIER
NUMÉRIQUE

2024 Databases

Founded in 1833, the Maison Garnier Frères was originally publishing reference editions of French, Greek and Latin literature, edited by the best specialists and which soon became highly popular with readers.

Since 2000, and under the name Classiques Garnier, this catalogue started to encompass most research topics in humanities: French and foreign literature, language, history, arts, music, law, social siences and economics.
All our books and journals are published simultaneously in print and online format and are available in universities, research centers, and public libraries.

Classiques Garnier also offers fulltext databases in literature, dictionaries, grammars, encyclopedias, and bibliographies. They offer a variety of browse and search options that allow all types of end-users to find relevant information in a treasure trove of original works.

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DICTIONARIES / Great Corpus of Dictionaries

The ***Grand Corpus des dictionnaires (9th to 20th century)*** gathers the **24 most important dictionaries** on French language with 200,000 pages, and 900,000 entries and definitions in total. It is the largest collection available on this research subject.
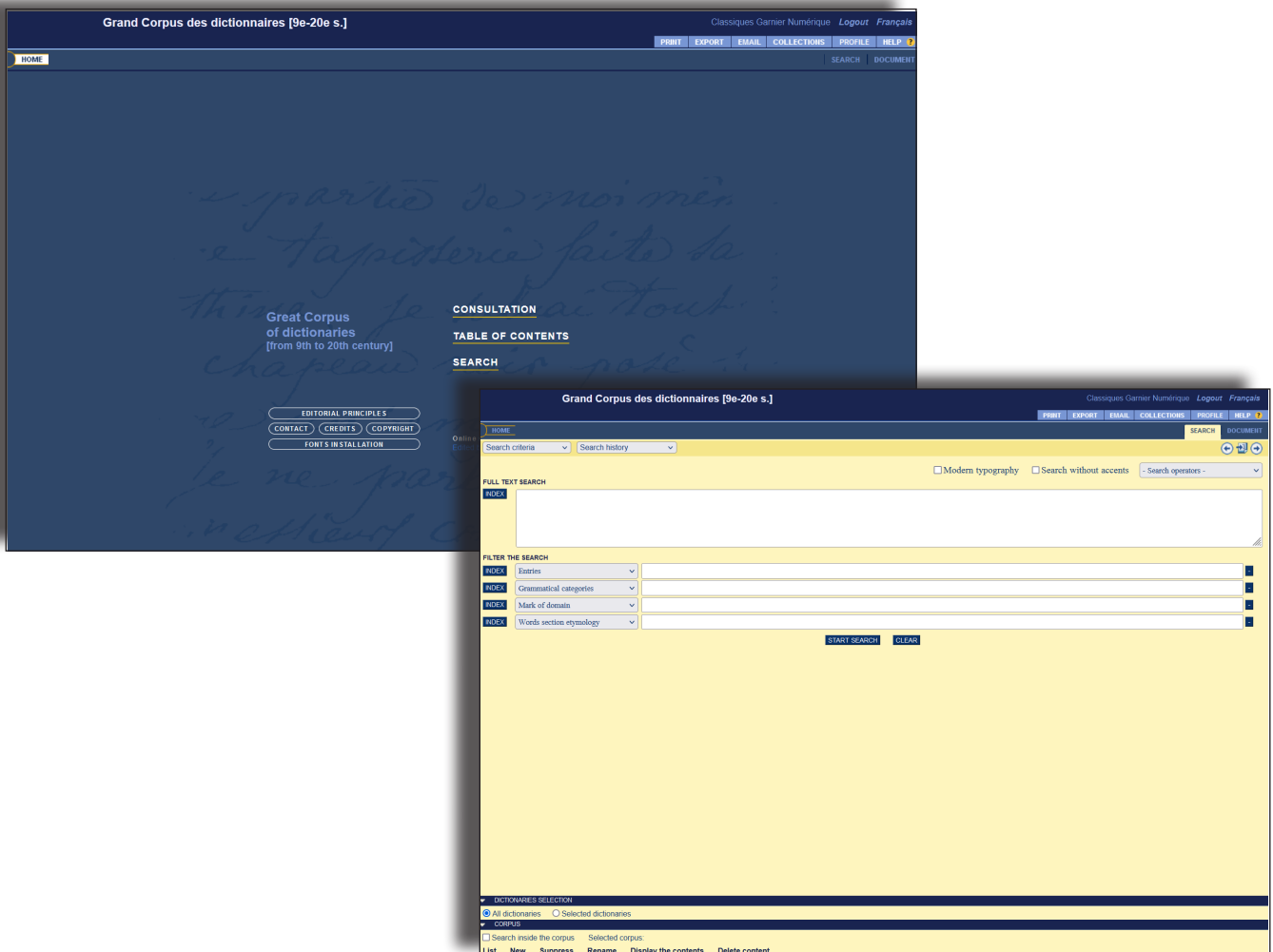
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22. Barré (Louis), *Complément du Dictionnaire de l'Académie française*, 1842

23. *Dictionnaire de l'Académie française*, 1879 [Septième édition]

24. *Dictionnaire de l'Académie française*, 1932-1935 [Huitième édition]

Presentations and editorial teams from pages 6 to 15.

DICTIONARIES / Frédéric Godefroy

The *Dictionnaire de l'ancienne langue française et de tous ses dialectes du IXe au XVe siècle* (1881-1902) by Frédéric Godefroy is an « essential element of Old French lexicography » (Georges Matoré), a major dictionary of more than **20 million words** and **160 000 entries**.

Search results page

RESEARCH FIELDS

Literature and medieval studies, old French, history, linguistic history, lexicography.

Dictionary of Old French Language (9th to 20th Century)
The most important reference work for the study of the Old French

The dictionary presents the full richness of Old French language, with words from the Middle Ages which are currently inexistant in modern language or have acquired new meanings. Collecting examples from all kinds of sources – printed papers, books, and library archives – F. Godefroy traced the history of words in spoken language, dialects, and names of people and places. In short, Godefroy's *Dictionary* gathers together the richest collection of words and forms possible.

Godefroy collected "well-constructed and long-term" words used by the major authors of the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries (about 370,000 extracts from authors). Yet he also explored the 15th century, collecting scientific and legal terms found in French and Latin charters.

EDITORIAL TEAM

Jean Dufournet (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle), Claude Blum (Sorbonne Université)

DICTIONARIES / La Curne de Sainte-Palaye

The *Dictionnaire historique de l'ancien langage français* of La Curne de Sainte-Palaye is "an indispensable working tool for further study of the vocabulary of early French" (Gilles Roussineau).

With its **56 000 entries**, this dictionary is an essential complement to the *Dictionnaire de l'ancienne langue française et de tous ses dialectes du IXe au XVe siècle* of Frédéric Godefroy and to the *Dictionnaire de la langue française du XVIe siècle* of Edmond Huguet.

Composed by Jean-Baptiste de La Curne de Sainte-Palaye, born in 1697, the *Dictionnaire historique de l'ancien langage françois* or *Glossaire de la langue françoise depuis son origine jusqu'au siècle de Louis XIV* was not published during the author's lifetime. It is thanks to the industry of an erudite writer in the second half of the 19th century, Léopold Favre, that the monumental work by La Curne de Sainte-Palaye was published in 10 volumes, between 1875 and 1882.

With its detailed glossary and extensive, diverse corpus (literary, historical and didactic texts of the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th centuries, printed material of the 16th and 17th centuries, charts, ancient inventories, etc.), La Curne's Dictionary is an invaluable instrument for historians of the French language, and particularly for specialists of the Middle Ages.
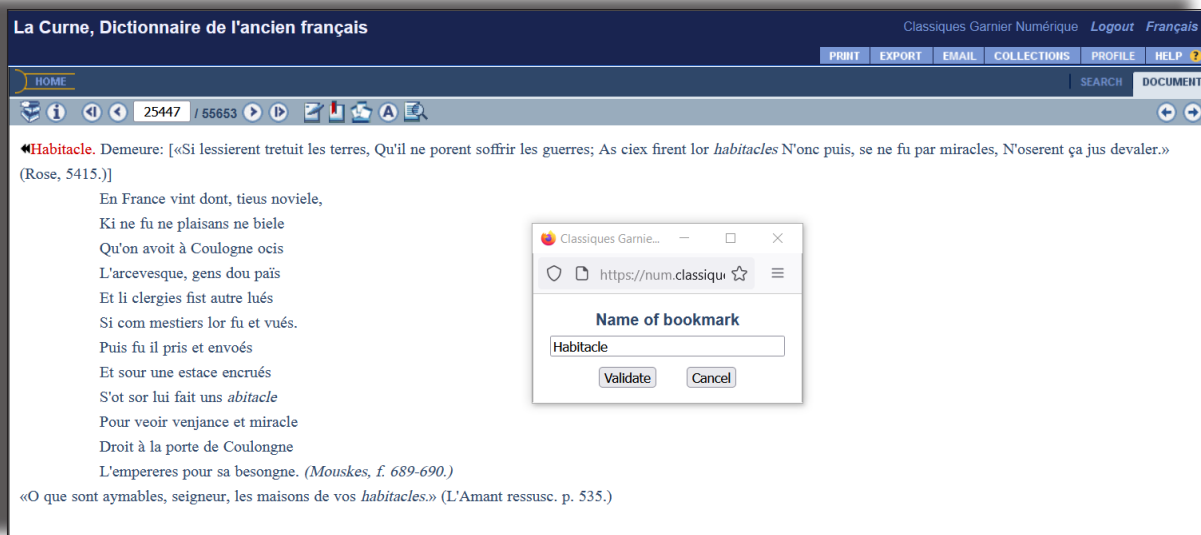
RESEARCH FIELDS
Medieval studies, old French, literature, history, linguistic history, lexicography.

Historical Dictionary of Old French Language from its origin to Louis XIV
Essential for the study of Old French

The *Dictionnaire historique* of La Curne de Sainte-Palaye is an indispensible tool for those studying Old and Middle French vocabulary. La Curne's remarkable skill in elucidating the specific meaning of words and classifying their various connotations, and his study of rare words, idioms and proverbs of Old and Middle French, make his work a priceless resource.

One of the options of the personal profile: adding a bookmark to a page

EDITORIAL TEAM

Claude Blum (Sorbonne Université), Gilles Roussineau (Sorbonne Université)

DICTIONARIES / Edmond Huguet

Much like Frédéric Godefroy's *Dictionnaire de l'ancienne langue française* and Adolf Tobler and Erhard Lommatzsch's *Altfranzösisches Wörterbuch* for medieval language, Edmond Huguet's ***Dictionnaire de la langue française du XVIe siècle (1925-1967)*** constitutes the essential reference source for Renaissance language.

With more than **100 000 entries** the *Dictionnaire* features nearly every word of Renaissance language. To achieve this feat, Huguet did not limit his work to the sixteenth century: he often explored the fifteenth century, linking his work to Godefroy's dictionary to put his lexicon into perspective. He also extended his work to the seventeenth century to provide depth to his dictionary and build a true "history of words."

Huguet consulted thousands of texts to establish his list of obsolete words. Among them, he emphasized borrowed words that came mostly from Latin or Italian, words that had enjoyed great success in the sixteenth century before disappearing from common usage. Fully aware that a history of words is also a history of their changes in meaning, Huguet drew up a list of thousands of words or faux amis which are deceptively familiar to a modern reader. For words from the Renaissance still in use Huguet gives the exact date of their appearance.

RESEARCH FIELDS

Studies on Renaissance, Middle French language, literature, history, linguistic history, lexicography.

Dictionary of the 16ᵗʰ Century
The main dictionary for the language of the Renaissance

Entries by alphabetical order and fulltext view

Huguet also gives the spelling and translation of words in modern French. Under each entry he includes all its orthographical forms throughout the ages, and gives a precise, nuanced translation into modern French.

The number and variety of provided examples reaches far beyond what is necessary to determine the precise meaning of the words. Huguet was not content simply to compose a lexicographical work. His project was much larger: he aimed to provide readers and historians with the full range of documents he had accumulated on the vocabulary of the "long" sixteenth century.

EDITORIAL TEAM
Claude Blum (Sorbonne Université)

DICTIONARIES / 16ᵗʰ and 17ᵗʰ centuries

Homepage

This ***Corpus des dictionnaires des XVIᵉ et XVIIᵉ siècles*** contains the **10 most important dictionaries** published in this period. Each contributed, in its own way, to the construction and consolidation of French lexicography and language.

This database is presented in arborescent form, allowing access at any moment to a particular dictionary at one's chosen entry point and easy passage from one dictionary to another. Beyond full-text searches, cross-searches can be made in the following fields: one or several dictionaries, entries, and sub-entries, grammatical categories, signs of domain or usage, definitions of a word, and entire articles. Cues are given for all fields. This database of dictionaries modifies and modernizes research on language history and lexicography.

RESEARCH FIELDS

Science of dictionaries, lexicography, history, linguistic history, literature.

3 kinds of works constitute this online database:

- The bilingual dictionaries, Latin-French, English-French
  - *Dictionnaire françois-latin* by Robert Estienne, Paris, 1549
  - *Thresor de la langue françoyse, tant ancienne que moderne* by Jean Nicot, Paris, 1606
  - *A Dictionarie of the french and english tongues* by Randle Cotgrave, London, 1611

- The Gilles Ménage's dictionaries. The author gathered together a vast quantity of information on the presumed origins of the French language (regional and vernacular languages)
  - *Les Origines de la langue françoise*, Paris, 1650
  - *Dictionnaire étymologique ou Origines de la langue françoise*, Paris, 1694

- The dictionaries which played a part in establishing the reputation of the French language and thus supported a linguistic policy which aimed to give world-wide influence to French culture
  - *Dictionnaire françois* by Pierre Richelet, Genève, 1680
  - *Essai d'un dictionaire universel* by Antoine Furetière, Amsterdam, 1687
  - *Dictionaire universel* by Antoine Furetière, La Haye et Rotterdam, 1690
  - *Dictionnaire de l'Académie françoise dedié au Roy*, Paris, 1694
  - *Dictionnaire des Arts et des Sciences* by Thomas Corneille, Paris, 1694

EDITORIAL TEAM

Claude Blum (Sorbonne Université), avec la collaboration de :
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Patrick Gilbert (CESR, Tours), Laurent Leidwanger (IRHT, Paris), Laurence Plazenet (Sorbonne Université)
François Roudaut (Université Paul-Valéry Montpellier 3), Chantal Wionet (Avignon Université et METADIF, CNRS)

DICTIONARIES / Académie Française

This database includes all **13 dictionaries** produced by the Académie Française from its beginning in 1687 to the present day. It thus charts linguistic policy in France since the seventeenth century onwards.

The first edition of 1694 may be regarded as the first linguistic manifestation of political power, and as the first attempt to create an image for the French language, by choosing to deal with common, everyday language.

The next three editions (1718, 1740 and 1762) continue the work of the former Academicians with certain modifications and innovations. Spelling was modified in 1740 and follows modern usage. Over time, quotations appeared. The general outlook of the 1762 edition was influenced by Enlightenment philosophy. Published at the time of the French Revolution the 1798 edition produced definitions in tune with the new revolutionary ideology.

With the 1835 edition, the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie française* entered the modern era, and became the bible for the most important writers of the nineteenth century. The layout and nomenclature of the preceding editions were revised; moreover, this edition marks the change from the language of the monarchy to the language of the republic. The 1878 edition simply provided a supplement to the excellent 1835 edition, with additional entries to reflect the evolution of the language.

RESEARCH FIELDS
Science of dictionaries, lexicography, history, linguistic history, literature.

The edition published in 1932-1935 is the only complete edition of the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie française* devoted to modern language. It is characterised by a modern, well-founded art of definition and by its intention to offer a faithful reflection of the twentieth century. The next edition is still in the process of being composed.

The *Dictionnaire des Arts et des Sciences* (*Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*) published in 1694 came to complete the academic dictionary of usage in the fields of the arts, sciences and technology. It was published in Paris under the direction of Thomas Corneille. The *Complément du Dictionnaire de l'Académie* (*Supplement to the Dictionary of the Academy*), under the direction of Louis Barré, took over that role in 1842. The *Dictionnaire de l'Académie française* thus became a "Universal Dictionary" (Foreword, p. xviii).

EDITORIAL TEAM

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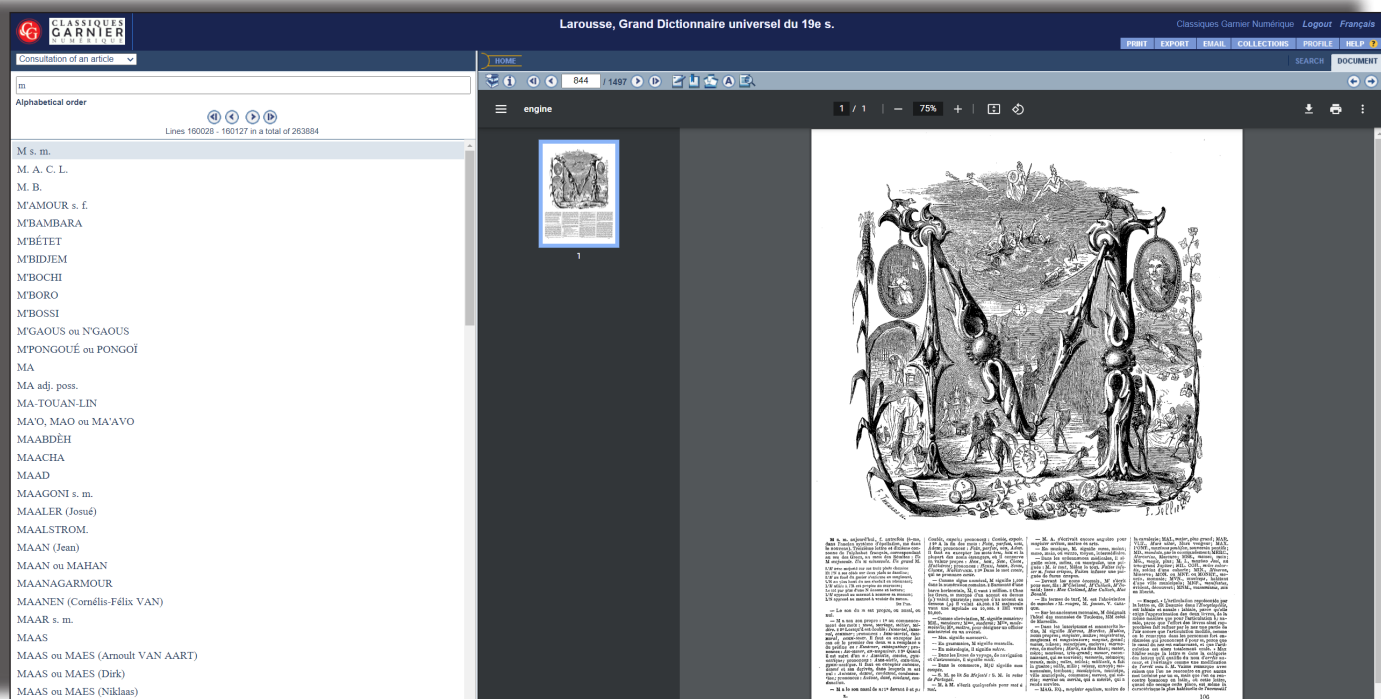
Simone Benhamou (Paris), Liselotte Biedermann-Pasques (CNRS-INALF), Jean Buffin (Paris)

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Chantal Wionet (Avignon Université & METADIF, CNRS)

DICTIONARIES / Larousse

Browse fulltext page

The ***Grand Dictionnaire universel*** of Pierre Larousse, reprint of the 1866-1890 Paris edition, includes **17 volumes**, 26,300 pages, and 500 millions of signs.

This dictionary remains the most extensive biographical, bibliographical, and analytical repertory on all topics related to the humanities. It is the only general reference work to offer such a detailed account of important individuals, and such in-depth, meticulous studies of literary, musical, and artistic works.
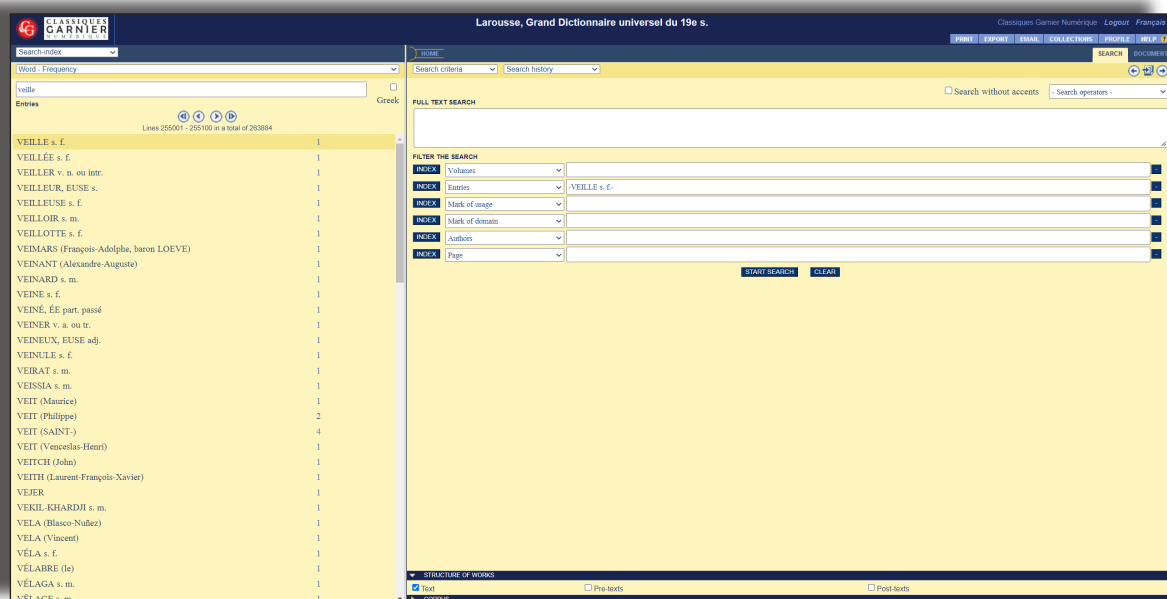
RESEARCH FIELDS

French, history, geography, biography, mythology, bibliography, literature, art, sciences.

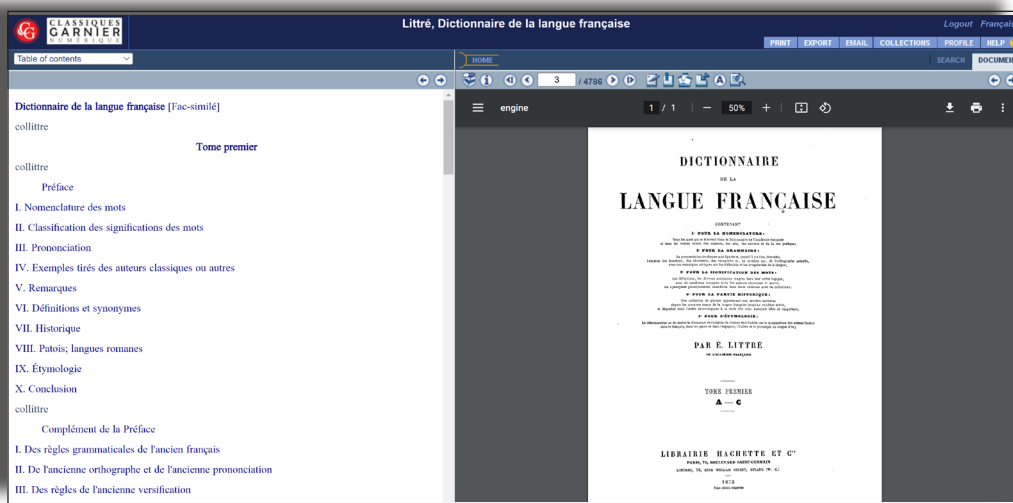## The most extensive dictionary for all topics related to the humanities

It is a veritable library, equivalent to several thousand books on the following subjects: French language; pronunciation; etymologies; conjugation of irregular verbs; grammatical rules; innumerable word-definitions and familiar or proverbial phrases; history; geography; solutions to historical questions; biographies of key individuals; physical sciences; mathematics and natural sciences; moral and political sciences; pseudo-sciences; inventions and discoveries; literary types and characters; heroes of epics and novels; political and social caricatures; general bibliography; the fine arts; analysis of works of art; anthologies of French, foreign, Latin and mythological allusions.

Advanced search form, search by index keywords

EDITORIAL TEAM

Claude Blum (Sorbonne Université)

DICTIONARIES / Littré

Facsimile view

The ***Dictionnaire de la langue française*** by Émile Littré (Paris, 1873 and 1877 for the *Supplément*) inaugurated a new era of lexicography.

Illustrative of philological lexicography, it was founded on considerable textual documentation, with more than **300,000 quotations** taken from historical French literature. The dictionary also illustrated historical lexicography, as Littré's understanding of the description of language relied on a historical chain of linguistic facts.

This lexicographic enterprise is particular in that it did not remain limited to its own epoch. Rather, it encouraged a tradition which is still alive and admired today.

RESEARCH FIELDS

Dictionary, lexicography, history, history of language, literature.

The 1st dictionary to illustrate both philological & historical lexicography

The electronic edition by Classiques Garnier is the result of considerable lexicographic and scholarly work, aiming to make the resources and riches of this exceptional dictionary, insufficiently known and appreciated, available to users.

Users have the possibility to search each rubric of Littré's entries: definition, comments, synonyms, history, and etymology. It is also possible to search the entries in other categories, for example, by grammatical category, pronunciation, variants or markers of usage or field.

Quotations and proverbs each have a dedicated search screen, facilitating the use and study of this unrivalled corpus.

The potential of the numerous cross-references and links between definitions established by Littré has been fully realised thanks to a vast, classified network with specific search fields.

EDITORIAL TEAM

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Chantal Wionet (Avignon Univeristé & METADIF, CNRS), Philippe Derendinger (Altdorf - Suisse)

ENCYCLOPEDIAS / Diderot and d'Alembert

Published under the direction of Diderot and D'Alembert, the *Encyclopédie, ou Dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers* was conceived as a vast system allowing for the classification, hierarchisation, and comprehension of human knowledge.

It aims to be a reference work for all topics related to the arts and sciences - and to be a militant undertaking, spreading Enlightenment ideas in order to found a new order of things.

The present version is an edition, produced in accordance with the strict principles of digital philology, based on the one printed in Paris, known as the "Sorbonne copy.".

It includes:
- The 17 volumes of articles and the 11 initial volumes of plates (1751-1772)
- The 4 volumes of the *Supplément* (1776-1777)
- The 2 volumes of the *Table analytique* produced by Pierre Mouchon in 1780.
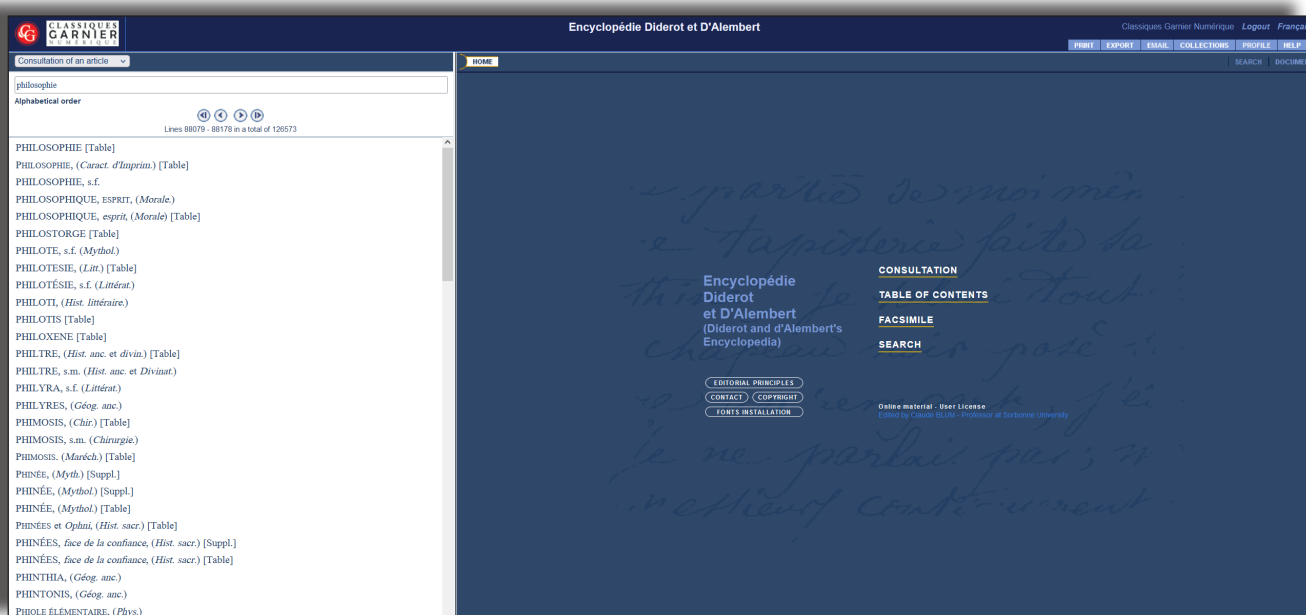
The set of **35 volumes** contains **74 000 articles**, **18 000 pages**, and **213 millions** of characters.

RESEARCH FIELDS

European 18th century, Enlightenment, arts, sciences, philosophy of Modern Europe.

A renewed understanding of the European Enlightenment

Now available in a digital edition, the two encyclopedias - the first bearing the mark of the French philosophes, the second (Yverdon, see next page) more European and deliberate in its expansion of the realm of knowledge - can now be studied and compared in a precise and systematic fashion, due specifically to the "inventory records" of these two editions. This allows for a renewed understanding of the European Enlightenment.

Homepage and browse by entries

EDITORIAL TEAM

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Antony McKenna (université Jean Monnet) , Hebrew by Jean Pflieger (CNRS), Greek by Nathalie Rambault (CNRS)

ENCYCLOPEDIAS / Yverdon

The ***Encyclopédie d'Yverdon***, is a set of **58 volumes** published between 1770 and 1780. Building on the foundations laid by Diderot, the work aims to establish an "encyclopaedic system of knowledge." It aims to give the encyclopaedia a european scope, considering the theoretical foundations of, and therefore considerably enlarging, the human field of knowledge.

The director of the *Encyclopédie* was J.B. De Felice (1723-1789). This native Italian scholar had been living in Yverdon since 1762. He gathered together a european team of scientists and scholars, organised into three groups: the Swiss (canton of Vaud, Neuchâtel, Bern), the French (from mostly Paris and Grenoble) and the Berlin group. Jean Henri Samuel de Forney, permanent secretary of the Prussian Academy, and individual Italian and english scholars also collaborated on the project.

Inspired by Diderot's methodological rules, De Felice aimed to create a renewed "encyclopedic system of knowledge." He classified knowledge according to strict hierarchies, and, with his Protestant collaborators, sought to re-establish the link between scientific knowledge and religion or spirituality. Under De Felice, the encyclopaedic system thus took on a wider scope, and legitimised the study of areas and fields impossible for Diderot.

RESEARCH FIELDS
Literature and humanities, history, book history, history of art, philosophy, theology, history of sciences.

An encyclopedia of European knowledge & culture from the 18ᵗʰ century

Homepage and table of contents

The european network of collaborators enabled De Felice to draw upon unexploited sources of knowledge. These new sources correct, add, renew or replace the content of the Parisian *Encyclopédie*. The number of articles in Yverdon's *Encyclopédie* is much greater than in the Parisian *Encyclopédie*, and the encyclopaedic nomenclature consequently increased.

EDITORIAL TEAM

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BIBLIOGRAPHIES / Bibliography of French literature

The ***Bibliographie de la littérature française (BLF)*** gives access to **195,000 records** from 1998 to today.

The *Bibliographie de la littérature française* is a research tool which has long been available only in print format. At first a simple bibliographic chronicle appearing at the end of issues of the *Revue d'Histoire littéraire de la France* (from 1894 to 1949), it later became a separate volume constituting the annual special edition of this journal.

Today this database is co-produced by the Bibliothèque nationale de France, the Société d'histoire littéraire de la France and Classiques Garnier.

It focuses on **French and Francophone litearatures from the 16ᵗʰ century to today.**

Simple search form

A bibliographical database updated daily

Results page

The BLF in numbers :

- 99,110 book records
- 69,770 journal records
- 25,930 reviews
- 1,115 French and foreign journals
- 9,000 records added annually

A multi-year digitization program is under way to add years 1894-1997 (500,000 records) to the database.

The *Manuel du Libraire* is the most comprehensive and celebrated of the universal bibliographies published between the 16th and 19th century. The *Manuel* was published in 5 editions between 1810 and 1860.

This famous book, which Brunet spent 60 years working on and perfecting, is a bibliography of the most outstanding works of his age, considering its content as well as its presentation, in all languages, on all subjects, and from all countries. Brunet, an erudite bookseller, selected works for their rarity, value, and perfection, considering the full range of texts published since the birth of the printing press.

View of the fulltext

RESEARCH FIELDS

Bibliography, book history, literature, history, geography.

CONTENT

- *Dictionnaire bibliographique*: 40,000 books, listed under author names and anonymous titles.
- *Table méthodique* which classifies all works described and cited in the dictionary.
- *Dictionnaire de géographie ancienne et moderne*, an indispensable list of Latin town names with subsequent modifications and modern forms.
- *Supplément au Dictionnaire bibliographique* by P. Deschamps and G. Brunet, which provides an inventory of some 10,000 additional works.

3 appendices concerning the history of the printing press and the book from the 15th to the 17th century:

- Records on Gothic works printed in Paris at the end of the 15th century, and part of the 16th century.
- Alphabetical lists of the bookshops and printers whose typographic marks are reproduced in the *Manuel*.
- Records on the collection of authors printed in small format by Elzevier.

EDITORIAL TEAM
Claude Blum (Sorbonne Université)

GRAMMARS / Great Corpus of French language Grammars, Remarks,

The *Grand Corpus des grammaires françaises, des remarques et des traités sur la langue (XIVe-XVIIIe siècles)* federates in a single database 5 subsets representing all the French grammars published during 5 centuries. Each grammar is available both in digital format, which faithfully transcribes the original text and also as a fac-simile.

The *Great Corpus* is unique in offering search options ranging from simple consultations to advanced academic research, meeting the needs of scholars and students alike. For instance, users can conduct searches on different levels of the text's structure. This includes not only full-text searches (on the different words of the text, on the metatext or metalinguistic terms), but also searches on specific parts of the texts: the pre-texts, post-texts, chapters, sub-chapters, paragraphs, notes (editor's and author's notes, the marginalia, etc.) as well as examples and quotations.

Features of the search engine include author searches which can be refined, allowing the distinction of the author of a grammar (according to the date of composition, edition, printing, etc. of the text) and an author cited in a grammar (source of an example, quotation or opinion, or as a historical or mythological figure).

NEW AUGMENTED EDITION !

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3. Corpus of French Grammars of the 18th century
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5. Corpus of Remarks and Treatises on the French Language (18th century)

Detail and editorial teams from pages 30 to 39.
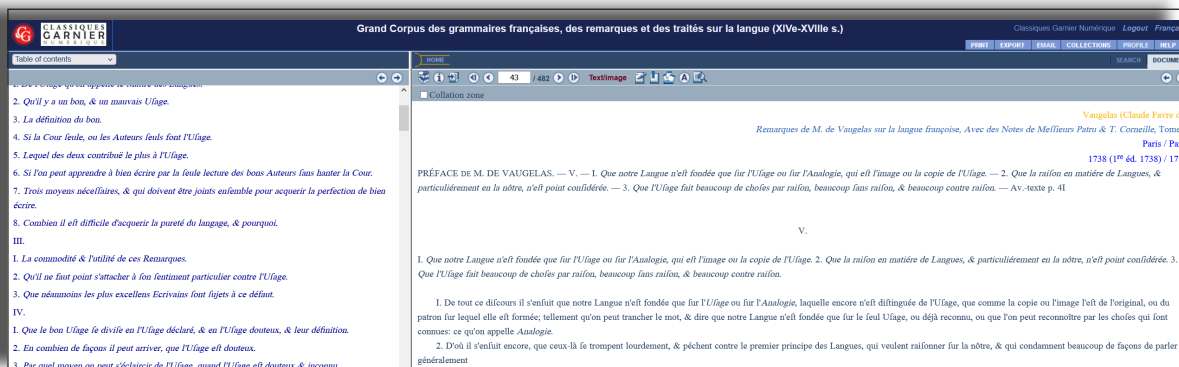
Various search options and tools are offered to end-users:
- Simple and advanced search
- Fulltext search
- Index and thesaurus
- Old or modern spelling
- Personal profile: for saved searches, notes, bookmarks, personal corpus
- Export options

GRAMMARS / French Grammars of the Renaissance

The earliest French grammars are a rich and extremely diverse body of material. The genre was not yet set in stone and reflected a wide range of different uses: not only to describe the French language, but also to teach it to foreigners eager to learn about an idiom and a culture that was spreading throughout Europe.

The works vary greatly in size, from a few manuscript pages to more than 1,000 pages. The languages in which they were written were just as varied: French, of course, but also English, German, and frequently Latin. For the first time, a digital corpus allows detailed and varied research using these works, which are still largely unknown.

RESEARCH FIELDS

History of the language, grammar, linguistic codes, history of linguistic theories, translation, sociolinguistic variations, literature.

EDITORIAL TEAM

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Francine Mazière (Université Sorbonne Paris Nord), Valérie Raby (université Sorbonne Nouvelle)
Danielle Trudeau (San José State University, Californie)

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2. [Barton, Johan] *Donait francois,* ca. 1409

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5. Jacobus Sylvius Ambi anus [Jacques Dubois], I*n linguam Gallicam isagwge et Grammatica Latino-Gallica*, Paris, 1531

6. Charles de Bovelles, *Liber de differentia vulgarium linguarum et Gallici sermonis varietate*, 1533

7. *Aelii Donati de octo partibus orationis libellus*, Paris, 1585 [1545]

8. Louis Meigret, *Le trętte de la grammęre francoęze*, Paris, 1550

9. Jean Pillot, *Gallicae linguae institutio, Latino sermone conscripta*, Paris, 1561 [1550]

10. Robert Estienne, *Traicte de la gramaire Francoise*, Paris, 1557

11. Gabriel Meurier, *La Grammaire francoise*, Anvers, 1557

12. Jean Garnier, *Institutio gallicae linguae in usum iuuentutis Germanicae,* Genève, 1558

13. Abel Matthieu, *Devis de la langue francoyse*, Paris, 1559

14. Abel Matthieu, *Second Devis et principal propos de la langue francoyse*, Paris, 1560

15. Gérard Du Vivier, *Grammaire francoise*, Cologne, 1566

16. Gérard Du Vivier, *Briefve Institution de la langue francoise, expliquee en Aleman*, Cologne, 1568

17. Antoine Cauchie, *Grammaticae gallicae libri tres*, Strasbourg, 1586 [1570]

18. Petrus Ramus [Pierre de la Ramée], *Gramerę*, Paris, 1562

19. Petrus Ramus [Pierre de la Ramée], *Grammaire*, Paris, 1572

20. Henri Estienne, *Hypomneses de Gallica Lingua, peregrinis eam discentibus necessariæ: quædã verò ipsis etiam Gallis multum profuturæ*, Paris, 1582

21. Jean Bosquet, *Elemens ou institutions de la langue francoise*, Mons, 1586

22. Joannes Serreius [Jean Serrier], *Grammatica Gallica nova*, Strasbourg, 1623 [1598]

GRAMMARS / French Grammars of the 17th century

The *Corpus des grammaires françaises du XVIIe siècle* contains the most notable grammars of the Classical period.

Besides the interest in the French language, integral to their composition, these works have very different ambitions: to stabilize common language by identifying it with its "best" form; using French (and several other languages) to define "general" rules of the "art of talking"; to help foreigners (particularly English and Flemish) to learn the French language.

They are written in French, but frequently reference other languages (Masset's Acheminement is translated into Latin, La Grue frequently references Latin, Mauger for English). They can assume different forms: didactic treatises, dialogues, lists of vocabulary, etc. The use of certain methods is reciprocal: Mauger's grammar allows an English reader to learn French and a French reader to learn English. The representation of these works is as close as possible to the original.

RESEARCH FIELDS

History of the language, grammar, linguistic codes, history of linguistic theories, translation, sociolinguistic variations, literature.

Grammars from the Classical period

LIST OF TITLES

1. Jean Masset, *Exact et tres-facile acheminement à la langue françoise*, 1606

2. Charles Maupas, *Grammaire et syntaxe françoise*, 1618 [1607]

3. Antoine Oudin, *Grammaire françoise rapportée au langage du temps*, 1640 [1632]

4. Claude Mauger, *French Grammar with additions*, 1684 [1653]

5. Thomas de La Grue, *La vraye Introduction à la Langue françoise*, 1669 [avant 1655]

6. Claude Irson, *Nouvelle méthode pour apprendre facilement les principes et la pureté de la langue française*, 1662 [1656]

7. Laurent Chiflet, *Essay d'une parfaite Grammaire de la langue françoise*, 1659

8. Antoine Arnauld & Claude Lancelot, *Grammaire Générale et Raisonnée*, 1676 [1660]

9. Denis Vairasse d'Allais, *Grammaire Méthodique contenant en abrégé les Principes de cet art et les règles les plus nécessaires à la langue française*, 1681

10. Louis de Courcillon de Dangeau, *Opuscules sur la grammaire*, 1694

11. Pierre de La Touche, *L'art de bien parler françois* (2 vol.), 1730 [1696]

GRAMMARS / French Grammars of the 18th century

The *Corpus des grammaires françaises du XVIIIe siècle* includes not only the French grammars considered to be the most important ones from the 18th century, but also an immensely wide range of works, as much in terms of their size or their medium as their purpose and their authorship.

There are both purely didactic works as well as occasionally original ones, written by pedagogues who are often unknown, works recognized for the institutional position of their authors and general grammars written by illustrious authors.

These works are therefore varied in terms of size, perspective (pedagogical grammars vs. general ones, even philosophical grammars), the fame of their authors, and their distribution (some of them did not go through more than one edition). But it is this heterogeneity that gives the corpus such intellectual wealth.

RESEARCH FIELDS

History of the language, grammar, linguistic codes, history of linguistic theories, translation, sociolinguistic variations, literature.

The most important grammars from the Enlightenment

NEW !

29 TITLES, SAMPLE LIST

1. Père Claude Buffier, *Grammaire françoise sur un plan nouveau pour en rendre les principes plus clairs et la pratique plus aisée*, Paris, 1709

2. Nicolas Beauzée, *Grammaire Générale ou exposition raisonnée des éléments nécessaires du langage, Pour servir de fondement à l'étude de toutes les langues*, Paris, 1767, 2 volumes

3. Étienne Bonnot de Condillac, *Grammaire [Tome I du Cours d'étude pour l'instruction du Prince de Parme], Parme*, 1775

4. François Urbain Domergue, *Grammaire françoise simplifiée, élémentaire*, Paris, 1791

5. Émilie Du Châtelet, *The "Grammaire raisonnée" of Mme du Châtelet*, Princeton, 1947

6. Noël-François de Wailly, *Principes généraux et particuliers de la langue française...*, Paris, 1786

7. Charles-François Lhomond, *Elémens de la grammaire françoise*, Paris, 1790

8. James Harris [Thurot (François) traducteur], *Hermès, ou Recherches philosophiques sur la grammaire universelle...,* Paris, 1796

GRAMMARS / Remarks on French Language - 17ᵗʰ century

The ***Corpus augmenté des remarques et des traités sur la langue française (XVIIe siècle)*** presents a consummately French genre that emerged in the middle of the 17ᵗʰ century.

The collections of remarks, observations, and reflections on the language do not generally deal with elementary questions of grammar but rather with subtleties and idioms which posed problems to those who spoke French best. The "remarqueurs" deal with all areas of usage (pronunciation, spelling, syntax, etc.) while abandoning the traditional presentation of grammar.

The corpus contains the classic texts (Vaugelas, Ménage, Bouhours), the collections organized alphabetically (Alemand, Andry de Boisregard), the texts that censure Vaugelas and advocate greater freedom of usage (Dupleix, La Mothe Le Vayer), the volumes originating from the Académie Française (commentary on Vaugelas, Tallemant), as well as lesser-known texts (Buffet, Macé).

RESEARCH FIELDS

History of linguistic ideas, history of language, grammar, lexicography, sociolinguistic variation, language prescription, literature, translation, learning.

26 TITLES, SAMPLE LIST

1. Marguerite Buffet, *Nouvelles Observations sur la langue françoise*, Paris, 1668

2. François de La Mothe Le Vayer, *Lettres touchant les nouvelles remarques sur la langue françoise*, Paris, 1669 [1647]

3. François de La Mothe Le Vayer, *Considerations sur l'Eloquence françoise de ce temps*, Paris, 1669

4. Gilles Ménage, *Observations de Monsieur Ménage sur la langue françoise*, Paris, 1675 [1672], et *Observations de Monsieur Ménage sur la langue françoise. Segonde partie*, Paris, 1676

5. Scipion Dupleix, *Liberté de la langue françoise dans sa pureté*, Paris, 1651

6. Jacques Cassagne, *Nouvelles remarques sur la Langue Françoise*, Paris, 1690

7. Claude Favre de Vaugelas, *Remarques sur la langue françoise utiles à ceux qui veulent bien parler et bien escrire*, Paris, 1647, et *Nouvelles Remarques de M. de Vaugelas sur la langue françoise. Ouvrage posthume. Avec des observations de M.****** [Louis-Augustin Alemand], Paris, 1690

8. Paul Tallemant, *Remarques et decisions de l'Académie françoise*, Paris, 1698

EDITORIAL TEAM

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Eric Tourrette (université Lyon 3), Barbara Von Gemmingen (Heinrich-Heine Universität, Düsseldorf)
Chantal Wionet (Avignon Université)

GRAMMARS / Remarks on French Language - 18th century

The *Corpus des remarques et des traités sur la langue française (XVIIIe siècle)* shows how the genre of observations or reflections on language evolved after appearing in France in the mid-17th century.

The lasting influence of the founding text of the genre, Vaugelas's *Remarques sur la langue françoise*, first published in 1647, is shown by way of the new edition of 1738, which contains notes by Thomas Corneille and Olivier Patru, as well as Vaugelas's *Nouvelles Remarques*, rightly identified as "dross from his first *Remarques*."

The influence of the genre is not limited to France: while modernizing the method of the "remarqueurs," Prémontval perpetuates the observational format in an attempt to escape the contagion of bad usage common in Berlin.

But the genre also diversified in the 18th century. We observe a series of volumes devoted to regionalisms, a parameter relatively unstudied by Vaugelas. The desire to discern "proper usage" and resolve cases of "questionable usage" continues in other forms, including dictionaries and linguistic periodicals.

RESEARCH FIELDS

History of the language, grammar, linguistic codes, history of linguistic theories, translation, sociolinguistic variations, literature.

LIST OF TITLES

1. Antoine Arnauld, *Regles pour discerner les bonnes et les mauvaises critiques des traductions de l'Ecriture-Sainte en François Pour ce qui regarde la Langue*, Paris, 1707

2. Pierre-François Guyot Desfontaines, *Dictionaire néologique a l'usage des beaux esprits du siécle*, Paris, 1726

3. Jean Desgrouais, *Les Gasconismes corrigés,* Toulouse, 1766

4. François Urbain Domergue, *Journal de la langue françoise, soit exacte, soit ornée*, Lyon, Paris, 1784-1795

5. Henri Dubois de Launay, *Remarques sur la langue françoise, a l'usage de la jeunesse de Lorraine*, Paris, 1775

6. Éléazar de Mauvillon, *Remarques sur les germanismes. Ouvrage utile aux Allemands, aux François, et aux Hollandois, &c.*, Amsterdam , 1753-1754, 2 volumes

7. Pierre-Joseph Thoulier d'Olivet, *Remarques sur la langue françoise. Par M. l'Abbé d'Olivet,* Paris, 1767

8. André Pierre Le Guay de Prémontval, *Préservatif contre la corruption de la langue françoise,* Berlin, 1761, 2 volumes

9. Claude Favre de Vaugelas, *Remarques de M. de Vaugelas sur la langue françoise, Avec des Notes de Messieurs Patru & T. Corneille*, Paris, 1738, 3 volumes

LITERATURE / Great Corpus of literatures

The *Grand Corpus des littératures (Moyen Âge-XXe siècle)* offers access to 4 **fulltext databases of literature**. They include **14 000 fulltext works** which can be searched simultaneously and about **300 authors**.

The text chosen for the online edition is the last version of the original work published during the author's lifetime and reviewed by him / her. If such a text does not exist, the most reliable version of the text is chosen by a specialist (another edition from his lifetime, a posthumous edition, a manuscript, etc.). When a text is in the original language, it is simultaneously given in facsimile and in French translation.

Several editions are offered:
- The diplomatic edition: the published edition is the exact copy of the printed original.
- The modern written version if necessary.
- The translated edition for the medieval period (given with the version in Old French).

Indispensable sources from the Middle Ages to the 20ᵗʰ century

CONTENT

1. Corpus of Medieval Literature
2. Corpus of Narrative Literature (Middle Ages to 20th century)
3. Corpus of French-speaking literature from black Africa
4. Corpus of French-speaking literature from the Indian Ocean

Detail and editorial teams from pages 42 to 49.

Homepage, browse by literary genres

LITERATURE / Corpus of Medieval Literature

Almost 900 complete works constitute the *Corpus de la littérature médiévale*, for the period of the Middle Ages, here defined as going from the 9th to the 15th century.

The 4 literary fields specific to that period are:

- **Narrative fiction** : tales, novels, "chantefables", "dit", allegories, fables, "fabliaux", "lais", stories, courtly literature.
- "**Chansons de geste**"
- **Poetry**: lyric poetry, epic poetry, sonnets, ballads, lays, epistles, complaints
- **Religious and profane theatre**: games, farces, satirical farces, dramatic monologues, mock sermons.

The editions chosen for the *Corpus de la littérature médiévale* were carefully selected amongt the reference editions available and follow the general principles of electronic editing.

RESEARCH FIELDS

Literature, French, Francophonie, literary history, medieval history, old French, philology.
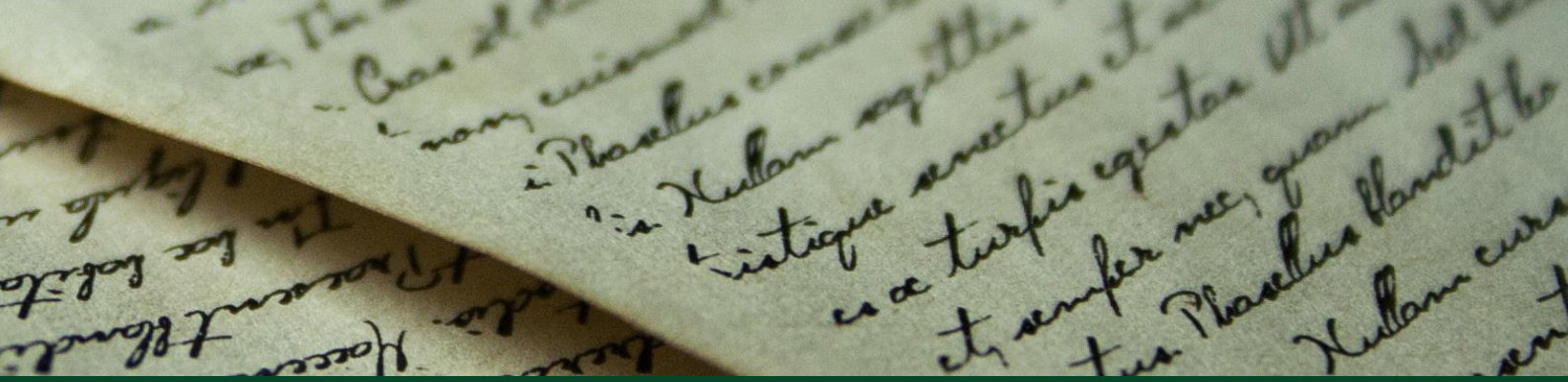
The most extensive collection of medieval texts

Homepage and advanced search form

EDITORIAL TEAM

Claude Blum (Sorbonne Université)

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Poetry: Dominique Boutet (université Paris Nanterre)

Theatre: Élisabeth Lalou (Institut de Recherche sur l'Histoire des Textes)

LITERATURE / Corpus of narrative literature

The *Corpus de la littérature narrative (Moyen Âge-XXe siècle)* give access to more than **1,000 fulltext works** of narrative fiction: novels, tales, and short stories.

From Chrétien de Troyes to Alain-Fournier and Marcel Proust, the *Corpus de la littérature narrative* brings together the greatest authors and the greatest works of the last eight centuries and offers the possibility to cross-search them in simple and complex ways.

It is both a basic and a specialised library that covers all French study-programs from the High school to University (ordinary and competitive examinations). Moreover, specialists and researchers will find texts with appropriate bibliographical references edited according to the rules of scientific publishing : medieval texts in Old French or transaltions, prominent French writers from the 16th to the 20th century.

RESEARCH FIELDS

Literature, French, Francophonie, literary history, philology.

Browse fulltext

EDITORIAL TEAM

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Élisabeth Lalou (Institut de Recherche sur l'Histoire des Textes)

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19ᵗʰ-20ᵗʰ centuries: Françoise Court-Pérez (université de Rouen Normandie)

Jean-Michel Gliksohn (Sorbonne Université)

LITERATURE / Corpus of literature from black Africa

The *Corpus de la première littérature francophone d'Afrique noire, écrite et orale, des origines aux Indépendances (fin XVIIIᵉ siècle - 1960)* is a large-scale scholarly enterprise that gathers together all the French-speaking literature from sub-Saharan Africa it was possible to collect: oral and written literature from the origins (end of the 18th century) to Independence (1960, or date of authors' death):
11 000 texts, 18 countries, and more than **100 ethnic groups**.

The written literature gathered comes either from works benefiting from a wide distribution or from publications with a local or temporary distribution and kept on short-lived media (press, periodicals, parish bulletins, pamphlets, etc.).

The oral literature was collected by monks, civil servants, soldiers, French, foreign or local academics. It was edited on various media as different as a report from a commanding office or a collective work assembled by a Parisian publisher.

We also often find this oral literature in dictionaries, grammars, or in early 19th century teaching methods of African languages.

RESEARCH FIELDS

Literature, French, Francophonie, languages, history, ethnology, sociology.

Educational works are treasure-stores for the keeping of the most ancient cultural heritage, both popular and scholarly. They also have the extreme advantage of being bilingual. That is why a bilingual version is given for every French text that has a counterpart in an African language.

CONTENT: novels, tales, short stories, drama, theatre, poetry, myths, legends, fables, proverbs, riddles, songs.

COUNTRIES: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Central Africa, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, Tchad, Togo.

EDITORIAL TEAM
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LITERATURE / Corpus of literature from the Indian Ocean

The ***Corpus de la première littérature francophone de l'Océan Indien, écrite et orale, des origines aux Indépendances (fin XVIIIe siècle - 1960)*** gives access, as completely as possible, to the whole of Francophone written and oral literature from the Indian Ocean, from the origins (end of the 18th century) to the Independence (1960, or death of authors).

Réunion and Mauritius witnessed considerable literary production as early as the 18th century, while the 20th century was particularly rich for Madagascan literature. In the 18th and 19th centuries, works were published on local printing presses by local editors and their distribution was limited. Some of these editions are known only through rare copies in several libraries, private collections or family archives in each country.

The oral literature of the Indian Ocean was recorded by intellectuals or religious communities. It is often recorded in specialised volumes or dispersed in didactic works (dictionaries, grammars, anthologies). We have used these sources to extract both the popular, scholarly, and often very ancient literary heritage of these countries.

RESEARCH FIELDS

Literatures, French, Francophonie, languages, history, ethnology, sociology.

This Corpus is based on extensive bibliographical research and the collection and editing of the texts themselves over a twenty-year period. No library, public or private, or research centre enjoys a collection of this importance, which gives easy access to meticulous editions of a little-known but very rich literature.

The texts chosen for the electronic edition correspond to the original texts as they came to us. They are edited in their identical original form. The French version of oral literary works is accompanied by a version in the original language, when that version exists.

COUNTRIES : Comoros, Reunion Island, Mauritius, Madagascar.

EDITORIAL TEAM
Claude Blum (Sorbonne Université)
With the collaboration of: Philippe Derendinger (université de Bâle)
Brigitte Springmann (Bâle), Boubou Seck (Saint-Louis du Sénégal)

LITERATURE / The French Library

The *Bibliothèque des Lettres* is a Bibliopolis database which included **9 fulltext literary subsets**.

1 - Narrative and Renaissance Literature, Theatre

This large database gathers the greatest works of classical French literature, from the *Chanson de Roland* to the *Diable au corps :* 267 fulltext original works, 54 authors, 6 centuries. These texts are representative of an era (from the Middle Ages till today), of literary genres (from tales to plays, to novels, literary movements (from classicism to romanticism). The works talk and respond to each other. They reflect the evolution of French literature, in its forms and in its inspiration.

2 - French poetry

This collection brings together the complete works of the greatest French poets, from the Middle Ages to the first World War: more than 750 complete collections of poetry.
A unique opportunity to cross-search these great poetical texts.

3 - Novels of the 17th century

The texts of *L'Astrée*, of the *Grand Cyrus*, of *Clélie*, reedited for the first time in their entirety. In order to replace these works in their cultural context, the database includes the very rare texts of Segrais, Duplaisir, Français Hédelin d'Aubignac, Catherine Bernard, Anne Ferrand and Jean de Préchac.

4 - Theatre of the "Grand Siècle"

This corpus contains the complete works of 3 major French playwrights: Corneille, Molière and Racine. The interface allows browsing of acts, scenes or chosen sections and the possibility to run complex queries applied to the masterpieces of classical theater.

Homepage, browse by author names

LITERATURE / The French Library

5 - Writings on Art

This database devoted to writings on Art is a unique product of its kind. It includes 250 titles, from 1741 to 1919, 87 authors and 78,000 pages.

Esthetics, philosophy, history of art, texts by painters and writers, but also novels and artistic diaries: the readerwill be struck by the diversity of fields of reflexion and writing touched on by this corpus.

6 - Literary criticism

Erudite volumes, theatre reviews, prefaces, manifestos… the development of literary criticism is one of the major phenomena of 19th century cultural life. Besides specialists, a great number of writers practised this multi-form genre. This rich heritage, hitherto hidden in libraries, is now available online.

Advanced search, author index

RESEARCH FIELDS

Literature, literary criticism, art, history.

7 - The Revolution and the Empire

Inaugurated by the Revolution and then by the Napoleonic Empire, the 19th century is the century of historians. During this period were developed the methods, schools and historical corpora that still form the basis of our studies today. This database includes the complete works of the greatest historians of the 19th century, almost 100,000 pages of text. Among the authors present in this online resource: Aulard, Barante, Louis Blanc, Buchez, Jaurès, Lamartine, Michelet, Quinet, Thiers and Tocqueville.

8 - Around Romanticism, the novel

From Chateaubriand to Barbey d'Aurevilly, Around Romanticism brings together the complete novelistic works of the most studied Romantic authors: Hugo, Mérimée, Musset, Madame de Staël, Benjamin Constant as well as the works of authors now out of print - such as those of Frédéric Soulié, Madame Cottin… - but highly celebrated in their own time. From the black novel to the serial and melodrama, libraries, professors and students thus have access to a heritage of extraordinary wealth, which conjures up the literary atmosphere of a whole century.

9 - Realist and Naturalist novelists

This corpus contains 300 works written between 1820 and 1910. It offers the complete works of novelists such as Balzac, Daudet, Flaubert, the Goncourt, Huysmans, Maupassant, Stendhal, Vallès and Zola. Less well-known authors can also be discovered here, who played an important role in the 19th century literary world..

EDITORIAL TEAM

Claude Blum (Sorbonne Université)

LITERATURE / Montaigne Corpus
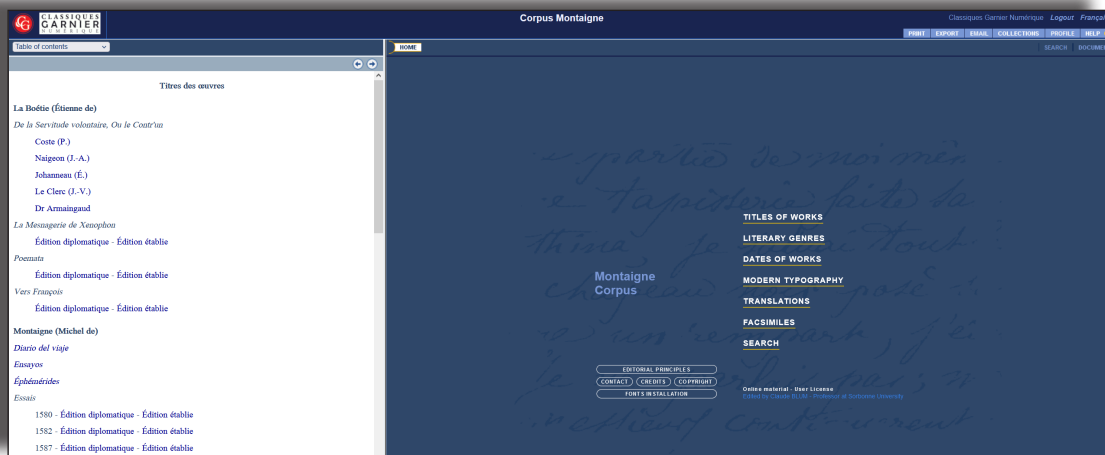
Homepage

All the works published in Montaigne's lifetime and after his death by his "daughter-in-law" Marie de Gournay, all the editions published from the 16th to the 20th century, their annotation and critical apparatus, and also the best editions of the complete works in English, German, Italian and Spanish go to make up the Corpus of Montaigne's Complete Works.

It contains all the different editions of the works of Montaigne in the 16th and 17th centuries, published from the manuscripts and the printed originals in 3 different versions:

- The diplomatic edition: exact copy of the printed originals.
- The critically established text: correction of abbreviations and misprints, critical editing of the text.
- Edition with modern spelling.

RESEARCH FIELDS

Literature, philosophy, history, history of ideas.

CONTENT

Original editions:

- *Essais*, during the author's lifetime: 1580 (Bordeaux, Millanges), 1582 (Bordeaux, Millanges), 1587 (Paris, Richer), 1588, (Paris, L'Angelier)
- *Essais*, posthumous editions called de Gournay editions: 1595 (L'Angelier), 1598 (L'Angelier), 1600 (L'Angelier), 1602 (L'Angelier), 1604 (L'Angelier), 1611 (Gueffier), 1617 (Nivelle), 1625 (Dallin), 1635 (Camusat).
- *Théologie naturelle*, editions of 1569 (Paris, Gourbin), 1581 (Paris, Gourbin), 1603 (Rouen, Beauvais), 1605 (Tournon, Michel and Soubron), 1611 (Paris, Du Bray).
- Raymond Sebond, *Theologia naturalis*: translation of the Latin text.
- *Journal de voyage*: the 4 editions of M. de Querlon, 1774, (Le Jay, Paris) et 1775.
- *Marginalia* (notes written by Montaigne in the margins of certain works in his library): editions of César, Quinte-Curce and Nicole Gilles
- *Lettres*
- *Ephémérides* : "Livre de raison" having belonged to Montaigne.
- Works of La Boétie edited by Montaigne: *La Mesnagerie de Xenophon*, *Poemata*, *les Vers François*

Reeditions of the main editions of Montaigne's works, from the 18th to the 20th century, in 5 languages, with their critical apparatus.

Independent editions of the *Journal de voyage*.

EDITORIAL TEAM
Claude Blum (Sorbonne Université)

LITERATURE / Pierre Bayle Corpus

The **Pierre Bayle Corpus** brings together all of Pierre Bayle's literary and philosophical works from 1684 to 1731, as well as his unrivaled *Historical and Critical Dictionary*. The *Pierre Bayle Corpus* offers for the very first time, in an innovative digital edition, Pierre Bayle's complete works.

Historical and Critical Dictionary (1740)

In 4 years of tireless work (1693-1696), Pierre Bayle wrote and published his *Dictionnaire historique et critique* in 8 volumes. The dictionary is composed of articles on catholic and reform theologians, as well as on a variety of sects. Significant articles are dedicated to well-known Bible figures, and various mythological figures. Articles dedicated to the ancient philosophers allow us to examine the coherence of their doctrines and to compare them to modern systems.

Pierre Bayle established the *Dictionnaire* as a masterpiece symbolizing the "peaceful war" of intellectuals, or rather, the critical debate, permanent and pacifist, characterizing the Republic of Letters, in which the "empire of truth and reason" is recognized.

The immense work immediately became the sine qua non reading of young philosophers and an inexhaustible source for the period's clandestine manuscripts. It soon became one of the principal sources for Enlightenment philosophers and for Diderot and Alembert's *Encyclopédie ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers*.

RESEARCH FIELDS
Literature, philosophy, history, theology, criticism.

Complete Literary and Philosophical Works

This subset covers all Bayle's literary and philosophical work: the *Nouvelles de la République des lettres*, the *Critique de Maimbourg*, the *Pensées diverses* and their *Continuation*, the *Commentaire philosophique* and other controversial works, the *Réponse aux questions d'un provincial.* Are also available the polemical works from his great battle with Jurieu, as well as the minor works, including excerpts from Henri Basnage of Beauval's periodical which can be confidently attributed to Bayle, and the famous *Avis aux réfugiés*, attributed somewhat controversially to Bayle for the past three centuries.

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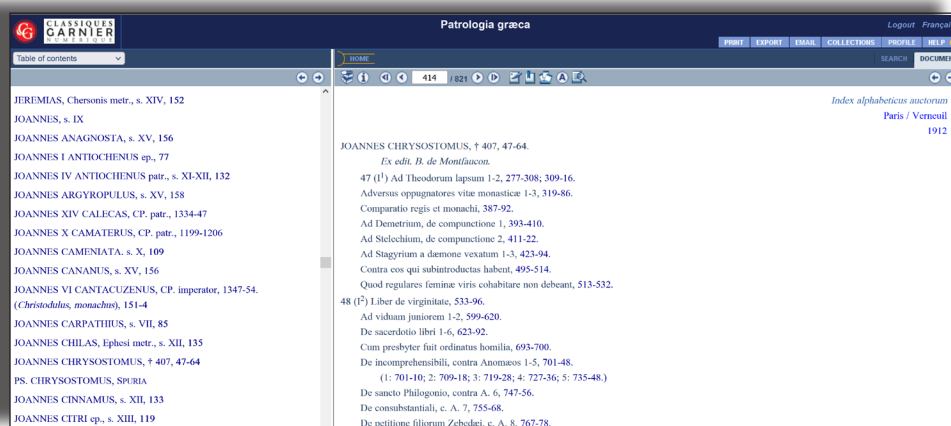
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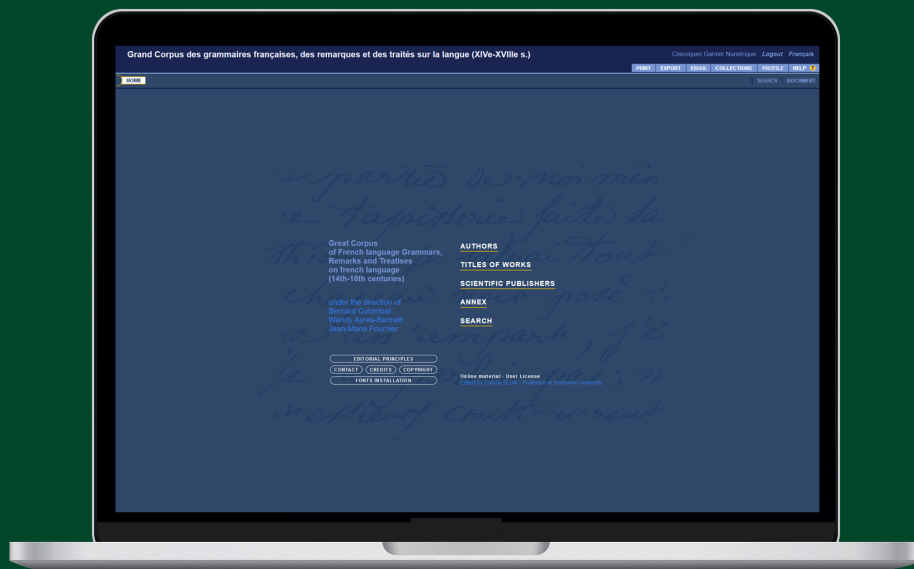- Search by subject matter

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