

1: Henry Bradshaw - WikiVisually

Henry Bradshaw (2 February - 10 February) was a British scholar and librarian. Henry Bradshaw was born in London, England, the son of Joseph Hoare Bradshaw, a banker. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he became a fellow in [1].

Bibliographical work When he found that his official duties absorbed all his leisure he resigned his post, but continued to give his time to the examination of the manuscripts and early printed books in the library. There was then no complete catalogue of these sections, and Bradshaw soon showed a rare faculty for investigations respecting old books and curious MSS. Celtic and Waldensian texts In addition to his achievements in black-letter bibliography he threw great light on ancient Celtic language and literature by the discovery, in , of the Book of Deer , a manuscript copy of the Gospels in the Vulgate version, in which were inscribed old Gaelic charters. This was published by the Spalding Club in Bradshaw also discovered some Celtic glosses on the MS. One of the poems referred to the beginning of the 11th century, though the MSS. On this Morland had based his theory of the antiquity of the Waldensian doctrine, and, in the absence of the MSS. Bradshaw discovered the MSS. The original date proved to be Incidentally the correct date was of great value in the study of the history of the language. Simonides and Lydgate He had a share in exposing the frauds of Constantine Simonides , who had asserted that the Codex Sinaiticus brought by Tischendorf from the Greek monastery of Mount Sinai was a modern forgery of which he was himself the author. Bradshaw exposed the absurdity of these claims in a letter to the Guardian 26 January In he made a valuable contribution to the history of Scottish literature by the discovery of lines on the siege of Troy incorporated in an MS. These poems he attributed, erroneously, as has since been proved, to Barbour. International Relations In the absence of easily accessible library catalogs, Bradshaw played an important role in providing English literature and language scholars from other countries with access to and information about the location of medieval manuscripts. Jenkinson, John Singer Sargent , Bradshaw allowed his attention to be divided over many areas, and wrote little that has lasted. He was elected university librarian, and as dean of his college “ and praelector “ he was involved in further routine duties. Besides his discoveries in bibliography, he improved the standard of library administration. His papers on antiquarian subjects were edited by Francis John Henry Jenkinson in He had a great influence on Karl Pearson. A Cambridge Alumni Database. Brepols, , pp. Theodore Porter , Karl Pearson: Cambridge University Press, Campbell; edited by Wytze and Lotte Hellinga. Van Gendt, Vol.

2: Henry Bradshaw (Scholar) - Encyclopedia

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Henry Bradshaw scholar

Henry Bradshaw was a British scholar and librarian. After a brief spell from to as an Assistant Master at Saint Columbas College, Dublin, he accepted an appointment in the Cambridge University Library as an extra assistant. When he found that his official duties absorbed all his leisure he resigned his post, there was then no complete catalogue of these sections, and Bradshaw soon showed a rare faculty for investigations respecting old books and curious MSS. One of the referred to the beginning of the 11th century. On this Morland had based his theory of the antiquity of the Waldensian doctrine, and, in the absence of the MSS. The original date proved to be , incidentally the correct date was of great value in the study of the history of the language. Bradshaw exposed the absurdity of these claims in a letter to the Guardian and these poems he attributed, erroneously, as has since been proved, to Barbour. Bradshaw allowed his attention to be divided over many areas, and he was elected university librarian, and as dean of his college and praelector he was involved in further routine duties. Besides his discoveries in bibliography, he improved the standard of library administration and his papers on antiquarian subjects were edited by Francis John Henry Jenkinson in He had a influence on Karl Pearson. Campbell, edited by Wytze and Lotte Hellinga. Cambridge, Printed for the University Library This article incorporates text from a now in the public domain, Chisholm, Hugh, ed. Originally playing as a centre-forward, Bradshaw made his debut against Woolwich Arsenal, in a Football League Division Two game, during the following season Bradshaw was the only ever-present and scored seventeen times, in a Liverpool team that struggled and were eventually relegated back down to Division 2. Bradshaw gained one England cap when he played against Ireland on 20 February , Bradshaw left Liverpool in May , returning briefly to Northwich Victoria before joining Tottenham Hotspur. Bradshaw then made the journey from North to east London that summer, joining Thames Ironworks and he was immediately appointed as the clubs captain. He still managed to make a contribution, scoring a goal in The Irons biggest win of the season. Bradshaw played his last Southern League game ever, in a 0–0 home draw against New Brompton on 11 November, the clearly ailing Bradshaw was rested for the next two games, in preparation for the tie against Millwall, which was to follow 16 days later. In the game on 9 December, Bradshaw made his comeback and this would be his last game for the club, and indeed in football in general. Bradshaw finally succumbed to his illness on Christmas Day His cause of death was recorded as consumption, how well I remember that match with Queens Park Rangers during the Christmas holidays, when Joyce brought over the sad message to the Memorial Grounds that our comrade had passed away.

3: Henry Bradshaw (scholar) : Wikis (The Full Wiki)

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When he found that his official duties absorbed all his leisure he resigned his post, but continued to give his time to the examination of the MSS. There was then no complete catalogue of these sections, and Bradshaw soon showed a rare faculty for investigations respecting old books and curious MSS. In addition to his achievements in black-letter bibliography he threw great light on ancient Celtic language and literature by the discovery, in 1850, of the Book of Deer, a manuscript copy of the Gospel in the Vulgate version, in which were inscribed old Gaelic charters. This was published by the Spalding Club in 1851. Bradshaw also discovered some Celtic glosses on the MS. He made another find in the Cambridge library of considerable philological and historical importance. One of the poems referred the work to the beginning of the 11th century, though the MSS. On this Morland had based his theory of the antiquity of the Waldensian doctrine, and, in the absence of the MSS. Bradshaw discovered the MSS. The original date proved to be 1040. Incidentally the correct date was of great value in the study of the history of the language. He had a share in exposing the frauds of Constantine Simonides, who had asserted that the Codex Sinaiticus brought by Tischendorf from the Greek monastery of Mount Sinai was a modern forgery of which he was himself the author. Bradshaw exposed the absurdity of these claims in a letter to the Guardian January 26, 1853. In he made a valuable contribution to the history of Scottish literature by the discovery of lines on the siege of Troy incorporated in a MS. These poems he attributed, erroneously, as has since been proved, to Barbour q. Unfortunately Bradshaw allowed his attention to be distracted by a multiplicity of subjects, so that he has not left any literary work commensurate with his powers. The strain upon him was increased when he was elected university librarian, and as dean of his college and praelector he was involved in further routine duties. Besides his brilliant isolated discoveries in bibliography, he did much by his untiring zeal to improve the standard of library administration. He died very suddenly on the 10th of February 1861. His fugitive papers on antiquarian subjects were collected and edited by Mr F. Prothero, appeared in 1862. Custom Search Encyclopedia Alphabetically.

4: Henry Bradshaw and the Foundations of Codicology – Cambridge University Library Special Collections

*Henry Bradshaw, Librarian and Scholar [Flugel Ewald] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Unlike some other reproductions of classic texts (1) We have not used OCR(Optical Character Recognition).*

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5: Henry Bradshaw Society | Revolvly

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6: Henry Bradshaw, librarian and scholar. By Dr. Ewald FIA¼gel - CORE

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In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: ISBN 1 8. It suggests a practical, realistic approach to the prime task of broadening public access to a collection. The best Summary Catalogues, like this one, find the sweet spot between the teasing brevity of a handlist and the oppressive zeal of a full catalogue. They tend to be compiled by scholar-librarians over decades, rather than by specialists hired to beat deadlines. Working librarians may lack time to bore down deeply into the research, but build up a breadth of experience in sharing the manuscripts with readers. This licenses a more amorphous range, to encompass orphan manuscripts otherwise unclassifiable by subject. A truly exhaustive, specialist catalogue may effectively smother its contents for subsequent research. A summary cataloguer does not claim the last word, but opens the library doors. Further miscellaneous accessions after the mid nineteenth century, whatever their date, were allocated numbers as they arrived in the single sequence of Additional Manuscripts. The present catalogue picks out European manuscripts in the Additional sequence acquired before and written before , with a few later ones of medieval character. There are a few exclusions: Greek manuscripts, as listed by P. Easterling in *Scriptorium* 16 , pp. English legal manuscripts are covered less fully, given the overlap with J. The numbers here run in broken sequence from Add. Their cataloguing history falls into three phases: James, which foundered over manifold loose ends and the posthumous illegibility of his drafts; , a revision upgraded to rewrite, by H. This is a long gestation period, but all the richer for that. Their interests and opportunities for acquisitions near home brought local manuscripts, including probably the first depiction of teaching at Cambridge Add. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

7: Bradshaw, Henry (1809–1883), librarian and scholar | Oxford Dictionary of National Biography

Henry Bradshaw (scholar) - Henry Bradshaw was a British scholar and librarian. Henry Bradshaw was born in London, England, the son of Joseph Hoare Bradshaw and he was educated at Eton and Kings College, Cambridge, where he became a fellow in

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8: Cambridge University: King's College Archive Centre | The National Archives

HENRY BRADSHAW (), British scholar and librarian, was born in London on the 2nd of February , and educated at Eton. He became a fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and after a short scholastic career in Ireland he accepted an appointment in the Cambridge university library as an extra assistant.

There was then no complete catalogue of these sections, and Bradshaw soon showed a rare faculty for investigations respecting old books and curious MSS. Advertisements Celtic and Waldensian texts In addition to his achievements in black-letter bibliography he threw great light on ancient Celtic language and literature by the discovery, in , of the Book of Deer , a manuscript copy of the Gospels in the Vulgate version, in which were inscribed old Gaelic charters. This was published by the Spalding Club in Bradshaw also discovered some Celtic glosses on the MS. One of the poems referred to the beginning of the 11th century, though the MSS. On this Morland had based his theory of the antiquity of the Waldensian doctrine, and, in the absence of the MSS. Bradshaw discovered the MSS. The original date proved to be Incidentally the correct date was of great value in the study of the history of the language. Simonides and Lydgate He had a share in exposing the frauds of Constantine Simonides , who had asserted that the Codex Sinaiticus brought by Tischendorf from the Greek monastery of Mount Sinai was a modern forgery of which he was himself the author. Bradshaw exposed the absurdity of these claims in a letter to the Guardian January 26, In he made a valuable contribution to the history of Scottish literature by the discovery of lines on the siege of Troy incorporated in an MS. These poems he attributed, erroneously, as has since been proved, to Barbour. Administration Unfortunately Bradshaw allowed his attention to be distracted by a multiplicity of subjects, so that he has not left any literary work commensurate with his powers. The strain upon him was increased when he was elected university librarian, and as dean of his college and praelector he was involved in further routine duties. Besides his brilliant isolated discoveries in bibliography, he did much by his untiring zeal to improve the standard of library administration. His fugitive papers on antiquarian subjects were collected and edited by Mr F. He had a great influence on Karl Pearson. Collected Papers of Henry Bradshaw; comprising 1. Cambridge University Press, Campbell; edited by Wytze and Lotte Hellinga. Van Gendt, Vol. Printed for the University Library.

9: Henry Bradshaw - Wikidata

BRADSHAW, HENRY (-), British scholar and librarian, was born in London on the 2nd of February , and educated at Eton. He became a fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and after a short scholastic career in Ireland he accepted an appointment in the Cambridge university library as an extra assistant.

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