

**A CATALOGUE OF THE
MANUSCRIPTS PRESERVED IN
THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF CAMBRIDGE. INDEX**

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A Catalogue of the Manuscripts Preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge. Index
by Henry Richards Luard

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Edited for the Syndics of the University Press.

INDEX

BY

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PREFACE.

THE Index, which is contained in the present volume, completes the Catalogue of the University MSS., with the exception of those styled 'Oriental,' which are kept and will be catalogued separately from the rest. An apology is scarcely needed for the length of time that has elapsed between the publication of the first volume and the appearance of the Index, which alone can give it general utility; for it was felt that to index volume by volume would give needless trouble to the literary inquirer; and as the concluding volume of the Catalogue only appeared in February of the present year, that the whole index should be published before the end of the year, is probably as much as could have been expected. The index to the first four volumes was made some years ago, and was placed in MS. in the Library, both for the convenience of inquirers, and also with a view to its own examination, so that any deficiencies or errors might be pointed out and corrected. Since the whole was completed, the correctness of every reference has been tested in two ways, and in all cases of doubt application has been made to the MSS. themselves. And as all the corrigenda are referred to in the index, it is hoped that the errors in the Catalogue itself will not be of serious importance, as in every case where an error has been ascertained to exist, the index refers to the correction at the same time as it gives a reference to the description of the MS. sought.

The Index itself, it is believed, will be found sufficiently full—and so that any MS. can be discovered without difficulty; whenever there seemed any doubt under which of two titles a MS. might be looked for, it has been given under both. No pains have been spared to secure accuracy; and while the Editor has had too much

experience in this kind of literary labour to hope that there are no errors in his work, he trusts that none of great importance will be discovered.

A few words are perhaps called for in thus completing the Catalogue of a collection of MSS. of so very miscellaneous a character. Coming as they do from different benefactors—and the greater portion from so indiscriminate a collector as Bp. Moore,—this character is only what we should expect: and as no attempt was made to class them when they first came into the Library, but they were placed on the shelves in the most careless manner, no regard being had to age, subject, or value, and very little even to size, this characteristic is the more marked to any one who turns over the pages of the volumes of the Catalogue. Poetry and History, Law and Theology, Service-books and collections of Letters, are placed side by side, utterly regardless of any connection or discrepancy between them. The whole arrangement gives the idea, which was probably the fact, that after the printed books of the bishop's library had been arranged and placed on the shelves, the librarians of the time were so utterly wearied out, that they took no pains of any kind with the MSS.

Differences of opinion will exist as to whether it would not have been better to have made a new arrangement before beginning the catalogue. My own belief is, that it is best as it is: that the present arrangement has existed too long, and the MSS. have been too frequently quoted by these shelf marks, for any sudden alteration; the object of a catalogue is to enable persons to find any MS. they may desire and to describe it when found, as well as to show what the library contains; and this is obtained by the preservation of the present arrangement better than by any fresh one. Of course if at any future time the whole collection should be re-arranged, a table, like that which is given in pp. 161–168 of the present volume, will obviate any difficulty.

I proceed to point out under different heads what are the chief treasures of the collection.

Versions of the Scriptures. Here, of course, the well-known Codex Bezae, or Codex D, (Nn. II. 41) must always take the first place. Since the account of it in the 4th volume of the Catalogue was published, Mr Scrivener's edition has appeared—where it is believed every thing known about the MS. will be found. Of the other Greek Testaments the references given in the Index to Scholz's numbers will enable any one, who knows them only by his numbers, to find them at once.

Of Latin Bibles there is of course a large collection; from these may be selected for especial notice Ee. IV. 28, which contains the fourth book and the older version of the third book of Esdras; Ee. I. 16, which contains the first two chapters of the fourth book; and the beautiful specimen of minute writing, Ii. VI. 22.

Of more ancient copies the small four Gospels in Irish characters (Ii. VI. 32) and the grand specimen of early Saxon or Irish writing (unfortunately imperfect) Kk. I. 24, may be mentioned. The Anglo-Saxon Gospels (Ii. II. 11), the Anglo-Saxon Psalter (Ff. I. 23), both given to the University by Archbishop Parker, Bp. Bedell's Irish Bible (Dd. IX. 7, see Vol. V. p. 587), the Vaudois versions of some books of the Old Testament and Apocrypha (Dd. XV. 29, 31) and of the New Testament (Dd. XV. 34), and the early Flemish Harmony of the Gospels (Dd. XII. 25) are of especial value.

Greek MSS. In these the Library is weak; there were but few in the Moore collection, and most of those which the University possesses were obtained at Dr Askew's sale in 1785¹. The most valuable of those in the Library before this date are perhaps the collection of Canons and other Synodical Documents of the thirteenth century, marked Ee. IV. 29, and the copy of the Testaments of the twelve Patriarchs (Ff. I. 24), which it is not improbable was the identical MS. owned by Grosseteste, and brought to him from Athens in 1242².

Theology. In collections of works of the Latin fathers and school-

¹ Of these the most important is the Thucydides (Nn. III. 16).

² See the present writer's preface to Grosseteste's Letters, p. liii. Rolls series of Chronicles and Memorials, 1861.

men, the Library is very rich; and the same may be said of the English devotional works of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; there being a large number of tracts attributed to Hampole and Wyclif.

History. Here too the collection is very extensive. Capgrave's Chronicle (Gg. iv. 12), The Buik of the Chroniclis of Scotland (Kk. II. 16), The French Metrical Life of Edward the Confessor (Ee. III. 59), Richard of Cirencester (Ff. I. 28), Pecock's Repressor of over blaming of the Clergy (Kk. iv. 26) have been recently published from MSS. in this Library in the Rolls series of Chronicles and Memorials. There are also MSS. of Gildas, Nennius, Henry of Huntingdon, Higden, William of Malmesbury, Robert de Monte, Simeon of Durham, Giraldus Cambrensis, the Itinerarium regis Ricardi (here incorrectly given to Geoffrey Vinsauf), and others of the chief English historians, while the earliest known MS. of Bede's Ecclesiastical History, from which Smith published his edition in 1722, is also preserved here (Kk. v. 16).

Poetry. Besides the MSS. of Chaucer, Lydgate, and Piers Plowman, there is a great deal that comes under this head among the MSS., Latin, English, and French. The anonymous pieces will be found in the index, alphabetically arranged as far as possible in their several languages under the head of Poetry. How rich the collection is in Early English romances, both in prose and poetry, will be easily seen by observing how much that the Early English Text Society has published comes from it. The curious collection of metrical Sermons (Dd. I. 1), which has been used by Mr Small in his recent edition (Edinb. 1862), may be especially singled out for notice. Of Scotch poetry, the most important is the volume transcribed by John Reidpeth (Ll. v. 10), apparently from the MS. in the Pepysian Library. Of Italian poetry, with the exception of three fine MSS. of Dante (Gg. III. 6, Mm. II. 3), there is scarcely anything.

Service Books. Here also the Library is rich. The very beautiful early Winchester Pontifical, possibly used at the coronation of

Richard I. (Ee. II. 23) and that of Bishop Russel of Lincoln (Mm. III. 21), also a very splendid MS., though much later, have furnished Mr Maskell with some of the most valuable portions of his *Monumenta Ritualia Ecclesie Anglicanae*. There is also a fair number of Breviaries and Missals, and a few Manuals and other Service Books. Of the Breviaries, that (unfortunately imperfect) executed for Mary de Valence, Countess of Pembroke, in France, in the reign of Edward III. (Dd. v. 5), and the beautiful English one (Dd. x. 66), written in 1435, are the most valuable: of the Missals, perhaps the Tewkesbury one (Gg. III. 21) is the most interesting, its Kalendar containing a number of valuable obituary notices. There is one very fine Antiphonary of Salisbury use (Mm. II. 9).

Of *Monastick Cartularies*, the Library contains the whole or portions of those of Ouston (Dd. III. 87, § 20), Combwell (Dd. III. 88, § 7), S. Edmundsbury (Ee. III. 60, Ff. II. 29, Ff. II. 33, Gg. IV. 4, Mm. IV. 19), Christ Church, Canterbury (Ee. v. 31), S. Gregory's Priory, Canterbury (Ll. II. 15), Bromholme (Mm. II. 20), and Deer (Ii. VI. 32).

Law. Under this head are many collections of ancient Statutes, both English (especially the well-known Luffield MS. Ee. I. 1) and Scotch (Ee. IV. 21). Most of the MSS. of the Statutes have been used for the edition published by the Record Commission. Among the Year-books, Dd. VII. 14, which contains the cases of the 20th and 21st years of Edward I., is the earliest known MS. of this description. They have been recently published from it by Mr Horwood in the series of Chronicles and Memorials.

Treatises on *Astronomy*, *Astrology*, and *Alchemy* abound in the collection.

Of *Anglo-Saxon* MSS., besides the Gospels which have been already mentioned, the most important are King Alfred's translation of Bede (Kk. III. 18), from which Wheelock edited that work, his translation of S. Gregory *de Cura Pastoralis* (Ii. II. 4) of the 11th century, and the volumes of Homilies and Passions of Saints (Gg. III. 28, Ii. I. 33, Ii. IV. 6).

Of the *Waldensian* MSS., given by Morland, the more modern

portion will be found very fully described in the Catalogue; the earlier and more valuable, though they had remained in their places on the shelves since he gave them, had been supposed to be lost from their being of a different size and therefore placed on a different shelf to the rest. And Nasmith's error in not perceiving their connexion with the others and supposing them to be Spanish, led his successors into the same; and they remained thus undiscovered and uncared for till their identification by Mr Bradshaw in 1862. His description is so full and is so readily to be obtained, both in the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's publications and in Dr Todd's reprint (see Vol. v. p. 589), that it has not been thought necessary to give it here, especially as the descriptions in the Catalogue with all their errors shew what the contents of the volumes are.

Miscellaneous. Of the very curious collection of precedents and warrants under the Great Seal (Dd. III. 53), drawn up it has been supposed for the use of the keeper of the Great Seal, there is a very full description in the Catalogue. Every article that it was found possible to place under a definite head will be found in the index, so that it is hoped reference to any portion of its contents will be easy. The curious MS. of Juvenecus (Ff. iv. 42), with the specimen of the ancient British language, of which M. de la Villemarqué has given some specimens, merits a passing notice. The collection of documents and Statutes relating to S. Paul's Cathedral (Ee. v. 21) is of especial value;—and the process of the legates in the divorce case of Henry VIII. and Katharine of Arragon (Dd. XIII. 26) may be mentioned among the most curious MSS.

Of specimens of the art of the *illuminator and designer*, there are not very many of a very high order. The beautiful life of Edward the Confessor (Ee. III. 59), mentioned above, with elaborate coloured pictures in every page, written probably for Queen Eleanor in 1245, may be singled out as the best specimen in the Library of English art of the time, as the volume of allegorical poetry and letters of Jehan Robertet, secretary to the Duke of Bourbon (Nn. III. 2), is a very elaborate and beautiful specimen of late French