

**OLD-LATIN BIBLICAL TEXTS: NO.  
III. THE FOUR GOSPELS. WITH A  
FRAGMENT FROM ST. JOHN.  
EDITED, WITH THE AID OF  
TISCHENDORF'S TRANSCRIPT**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649661183

Old-Latin Biblical Texts: No. III. The Four Gospels. With a Fragment from St. John. Edited, with the Aid of Tischendorf's Transcript by Henry J. White

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.  
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

[www.triestepublishing.com](http://www.triestepublishing.com)

**HENRY J. WHITE**

**OLD-LATIN BIBLICAL TEXTS: NO.  
III. THE FOUR GOSPELS. WITH A  
FRAGMENT FROM ST. JOHN.  
EDITED, WITH THE AID OF  
TISCHENDORF'S TRANSCRIPT**



*OLD-LATIN BIBLICAL TEXTS: No. III*

THE FOUR GOSPELS

FROM THE MUNICH MS. (q) NOW NUMBERED LAT. 6224 IN THE  
ROYAL LIBRARY AT MUNICH

WITH

A FRAGMENT FROM ST. JOHN

IN THE HOF-BIBLIOTHEK AT VIENNA (COD. LAT. 502)

*EDITED, WITH THE AID OF TISCHENDORF'S TRANSCRIPT  
(UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY)*

BY

HENRY J. WHITE, M.A.

OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. ANDREW, SALISBURY

*WITH A FACSIMILE*

**Oxford**

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

1888

[*All rights reserved*]

LONDON  
HENRY FROWDE



OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE  
AMEN CORNER, E.C.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
FACSIMILE OF CODEX MONACENSIS (q).	
INTRODUCTION DESCRIPTIVE OF THE MS. . . . .	v-iv
§ 1. <i>General Notice</i> . . . . .	v
§ 2. <i>Title and Number</i> . . . . .	v
§ 3. <i>External Description</i> . . . . .	vi
§ 4. <i>Orthography, etc.</i> . . . . .	xiv
§ 5. <i>Relation of q to other Old-Latin Texts</i> . . . . .	xxi
§ 6. <i>History</i> . . . . .	li
§ 7. <i>The Lectionary Notes in q</i> . . . . .	liii
MONITUM . . . . .	i
CODEX EUANGELIORUM MONACENSIS . . . . .	2-138
EDITORIS NOTULAE . . . . .	139-158
INDEX LOCORUM A MANIBUS RECENTIORIBUS CORRECTORUM . . . . .	159
APPENDIX. FRAGMENTUM UINDOBONENSE (p) EUANGELII SECUNDUM JOHANNEM CAP. XIX. 27-XX. 11 . . . . .	161
<i>Additions and Corrections to Old-Latin Biblical Texts, Nos.</i> I and II . . . . .	165

## INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. *General Notice.* Some apology is perhaps needed for the length of time which has elapsed between the first advertisement of this book and its actual appearance. But though I went to Munich as long ago as September, 1884, to revise the proof-sheets of the manuscript<sup>1</sup> with the manuscript itself, the large amount of labour which fell to my share as joint editor of the second number of 'Old-Latin Biblical Texts,' and other pressing duties, have prevented me from working continuously at the Munich MS. Even now my Introduction is not so complete as I could wish, though I trust that the relation of the text to that of other Old-Latin MSS. may receive fuller treatment in time to come at the hands of Dr. Sanday. I have however spared no effort to make the printed text a representation as correct as possible of the written one.

I was able to work for a little over four weeks at Munich in revising the proof-sheets and examining the MS., and my labours were much lightened by the kind assistance of Dr. Laubmann, the Director of the Hof-Bibliothek, and Dr. Wilhelm Meyer, then the Secretary, but now Professor at Göttingen: to them I owe my thanks for their courtesy in answering my questions, and in furnishing me with information, both while I was at Munich, and also afterwards. Especially must I thank Dr. Meyer for his advice, and for the assistance of his experience in deciding difficult points in the MS., and notably in the lectionary notes.

§ 2. *Title and Number.* The Manuscript is now numbered *Lat. 6224* in the Hof-Bibliothek at Munich, whither it was transferred in 1802 with the rest of the Monastic Library of Freising, in which it was numbered 24. Since the time of Tischendorf it has been cited as *g*. It is thus

<sup>1</sup> These were printed by the Delegates of the Clarendon Press from Tischendorf's transcript of the MS., which had been bought by them with other similar material from Tischendorf's widow in Feb. 1883.



described in the printed Catalogue of the Munich Royal Library (vol. 1. part iii. Codices Latini, Munich, 1873):—

<sup>1</sup> 6224 (Fris. 24), membr. in 4<sup>to</sup>. s. vii. 251 fol. literis semiuncialibus exaratus inter Cimelia II. 13.

Quatuor euangelia secundum Matheum, Johannem, Lukan, Markum. Ordo foliorum culpa ligatoris septem locis turbatus est, atque ita ut finis legatur in fol. 207; simul aliquot inde lacunae notantur. Conclusio haec est fol. 202 b, sinistrorsum ab imagine crucis in medio folio depictae; finit liber sancti euangelii dicta adque facta domini nostri Ihi Christi amen: qui legis intellige quia domini sunt uerba ista sancta et ora pro scriptore sic mereas corona a saluatore et uitam cum sanctis eius cultores et legentes mementote mei peccatoris. Dextrorsum: quia tribus digitis scribitur et totius membrus laborat labor quidem modicum gratia autem magna a creatori pax legentibus pax audientibus pax et caritas et gaudium spiritui Sancto uidentibus in Christo Amen.

In centro crucis apicem ornat imago uiri, cum in brachiis sedeant columbae, legitur

Ego ualerianus scripsi

Manus cursiua sat antiqua et difficilis lectu aliquot in margine adscriptis adnotationes quae spectant lectiones euangeliorum solemnes.

§ 3. *External Description, date and place of origin.* The book thus described is a fairly stout volume, with its old binding of oak boards and yellow worm-eaten leathern back still remaining. It is written throughout in bold but rather squat semi-uncial characters apparently of the 7th century<sup>1</sup>, though Tischendorf on the one hand assigns it to the sixth, and Silvestre<sup>2</sup> on the other describes it as 'une écriture onciale caroline.' But Tischendorf was known to be rather prone towards dating his MSS. early, and it is at the same time difficult to discover any traces of a Caroline character in *g*. The writing seems to be an ordinary half-uncial, such as prevailed in the 7th century, the century which witnessed the breaking up of the uncial hand, and which therefore produced

<sup>1</sup> *N. T. editio octaua critica maior* (Leipzig, 1869) p. xv. 'g Monacensis VI. saeculi.'

<sup>2</sup> *Paléographie universelle; Quatrième Partie*, No. 148. 'On reconnaît ici une mauvaise écriture onciale caroline, à plein trait à demitranchée, massive, indistinct, un peu tortue, parfois pointue à ses extrémités inférieures, très-irrégale, plusieurs lettres, telles que LUIAT approchant de la minuscule'; but though, below, Silvestre again notices the spelling of the MS., 'l'orthographe n'est pas encore correcte comme au temps du Charlemagne,' he strangely enough heads the specimen which he gives, 'VII<sup>e</sup> siècle Latin, Allemand.'

a writing rougher and more careless than that of the previous century. Though unlike the writing of the 5th and 6th centuries, at the same time it seems quite different from the careful uncials which marked the revival of the 8th century and the Caroline times. The Editors of the Palaeographical Society's facsimiles<sup>1</sup> remark apropos of this 7th century, 'once past the year 600, the decay of uncial writing rapidly advances; the letters lose uniformity and become mis-shapen, and, though there is occasionally a calligraphic revival, as in MSS. of the 8th century, the trained eye detects the imitative character of the writing,' and they cite as a characteristic MS. of the 7th century the Ashburnham Pentateuch (pl. 234), a MS. which shews a strong general resemblance to the Codex Monacensis, and is supposed to have been written in North Italy. We may notice also that in the printed catalogue of the library, as we saw above, it is assigned to the 7th century, and also that another German scholar, in a small work containing notices of MSS. in the Munich Library<sup>2</sup>, cites it as of the 6th or 7th century.

The book contains in its present mutilated state 251 leaves of vellum, usually stout in texture and of a yellow tinge, though mixed with sheets of whiter and thinner skin; it measures  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches by  $8\frac{1}{4}$  (in centimetres  $25.1 \times 21.1$ ). The pages are divided into two columns, ruled on the average with about 20 lines; and there are from 12 to 16 letters in a line. The writing is on the whole well preserved, though in parts the ink has faded to a light brown colour. The writer is the same throughout, and though careless, as his numerous slips shew, had by no means an unpractised hand. The initial sentences of the Gospels, and of the chapters into which each Gospel is divided, are marked by capital letters, ornamented in colours, but without gold, while the two or three lines following them are also written in colours and in letters slightly larger than those of the rest of the book. The capital letters vary in size, but are always considerably larger than the rest of the text; the outlines are drawn in ink, and the colours laid on in diagonal patterns. They are frequently

<sup>1</sup> *The Palaeographical Society, Facsimiles. Series J.* London, 1873-1878, p. viii.

<sup>2</sup> *Allgemeine Anzeigenschaft über die K. Hof- und Staats-Bibliothek zu München* (München, 1846), p. 24. 'Cim. 13. Cim. 6214, sec. vi-vii, Quatuor Evangelia, oder vielmehr Theile derselben nach vorhieronymischer Uebersetzung in Halbuncialschrift wahrscheinlich des vi-vii Jahrhunderts, mit etwas spätern cursiven Randbemerkungen.'

ornamented further by the addition of well-drawn, though rather primitive figures of birds, also roughly coloured; and the blank spaces at the end of the chapters and gospels are similarly ornamented with birds, beasts, and fishes; the drawing of the beasts and fishes however is far more primitive and schoolboy-like, and lacks the boldness and grace which characterise the birds. The titles of the gospels also, which are placed in the centre at the head of each page, are frequently inscribed within roughly drawn and uncoloured figures, generally of quite imaginary animals.

As regards the colours used for the capital letters and the initial sentences of the Gospels, green, brown, vermilion and crimson are the only colours employed throughout the MS.; with the exception of the brown they have all lasted well, though occasionally they have come off on to the opposite page.

The largest and most representative piece of ornamentation is on fol. 202 b, the page which originally ended the MS., and which contains the subscription of the scribe. A large cross occupies the middle of the page, and extends down the greater part of its length; it is divided by a vertical line along the upright part of the cross, and by a horizontal line running along the cross-beams, and one side of the cross is painted crimson, the other brown; a large number of oblong and lozenge-shaped ornaments, apparently meant to represent jewels, are let into the cross, and these are painted green; in the head of the cross is placed the half-length portrait of a man, evidently intended for the scribe himself, and on the two arms are seated birds, while hanging from these arms are the A on the one side, the Ω on the other. In the centre of the cross is written 'ego ualerianus scripsi.' Silvestre notices that the signature of a scribe, though comparatively common in Greek MSS., is rare in Latin; but besides the well-known frequency of signatures in Irish<sup>1</sup> and Saxon

<sup>1</sup> In the Book of Durrow (7th or 8th century), there is at the end of the book the following subscription, 'Rogo beatitudinem tuam ac̄ presbitere patrie et quicumque hunc libellum manu tenerit meminerit columbae scriptoris, qui hoc scripsi hinc euangelium per xii dierum spatium, gta dñi m̄ia. s.' (Abbott, *Evangeliorum Versio Antiquiorum*. (Dublin, 1884), p. xix. In a St. Gall MS. of the 9th century we have 'Psalterium hoc domino semper sancire curasi Wolfcos, sic supplex nomine qui uocitor' (Wattenb. *Schriften*, p. 419). The Book of Armagh (9th century) bears the name of the scribe 'Ferdonsach'; so do the Gospels of Macregol (also 9th century) and the Gospels of Maelbrigte (A. D. 1138).