

**A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE  
OF MANUSCRIPTS IN THE  
LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY  
OF CHICAGO; PP. 1-125**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649462582

A Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Libraries of the University of Chicago; pp. 1-125  
by Edgar J. Goodspeed & Martin Sprengling

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)

**EDGAR J. GOODSPEED & MARTIN SPRENGLING**

**A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE  
OF MANUSCRIPTS IN THE  
LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY  
OF CHICAGO; PP. 1-125**



A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS IN  
THE LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY  
OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

*Agents*

THE BAKER & TAYLOR COMPANY  
NEW YORK

—  
THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS  
LONDON AND EDINBURGH



THE HASKELL GOSPELS (No. 40), MATT. 1:1-4

UoFM

A DESCRIPTIVE  
CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS IN THE  
LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY  
OF CHICAGO. *University Library.*

PREPARED BY  
EDGAR J. GOODSPEED

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF  
MARTIN SPRENGLING



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



✓  
McLeod July 28 1927 EM

### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This Catalogue is the result of the conviction that the possession of manuscripts of even a moderate antiquity carries with it the responsibility of publishing some account of them for the use of scholars. It has also been our belief that a descriptive catalogue will make the manuscripts now in the University's possession more useful to the departments to which they relate, and that the only way to build up a notable collection of manuscripts in the University is to make the most of what we have.

Not all indeed that the University now possesses in the way of manuscripts is here included. The Greek papyri in Haskell Oriental Museum we have been obliged to reserve for separate treatment, although the inclusion of those texts from the Ptolemaic and Roman periods, some of them unpublished, would have enriched this volume. The East Indian and other valuable oriental manuscripts belonging to Haskell Museum we have left untouched. Since the completion of our work upon this Catalogue, too, new collections including valuable autograph letters have been given to the University by Mr. Edward B. Butler, Dr. Frank W. Gunsulius, Mrs. Erakine M. Phelps, and Mrs. Emma B. Hodge. Such collections of letters and documents evidently call for a special catalogue. Further, the mass of manuscript fragments from bindings or still in bindings present a large field for the manuscript cataloguer. We have made a beginning with these, but such pieces are seldom of value, and while a few of the more significant ones are described in the present volume, we have not as yet felt justified in asking the University's permission to destroy dozens of fine old bindings of unquestioned interest in the history of book-making, in the effort to detach parchment fragments of doubtful value. Finally, it is more than probable that as the cataloguing of the University's printed books goes on, some manuscripts long since in its possession will come to hand; but while we covet these for our Catalogue, and have made such search for them as we could, it has seemed wiser to proceed with those we have than to wait for an end which will never come, since the University will never cease to acquire manuscripts.

Of the manuscripts treated in this Catalogue, few have been secured through special purchase. Nearly all have come to the University with large collections of printed books. The libraries of Hengstenberg, acquired in 1869-70, George B. Ide (1873-74), the American Bible Union (1885-86), and the Old University of Chicago (1891) brought some manuscripts with them. But the great majority of our manuscripts we owe to the purchase in 1891 of the Berlin Collection. A concise list of these followed the Berlin Collection to Chicago, and while not all the manuscripts there reported have

v

come into our hands, we have found some others not listed there but very probably from the same source, and the eight missing ones may yet be found as the cataloguing of the great collection approaches completion. The Ovid manuscript (no. 99) came to our attention when this Catalogue was already in type, and is therefore treated in an Appendix.

The manuscripts which formed part of the Berlin Collection at the time of its acquisition by the University had been gathered from various sources, most of which it is no longer possible to identify. In the case of a few codices, however, a definite statement of origin and early history can be made. The Glycas, Georgius Hamartolus, and De Rancé manuscripts display the arms of Pius VI, in whose time and probably for whose library three of them were written. Nos. 14 and 99 have on their covers somewhat similar arms, perhaps those of Cardinal Braschi before he became Pius VI. Of these six manuscripts, three (nos. 14, 65, 99) with five others (nos. 1, 5, 11, 51, 52) have a rectangular label, numbered in roman. Perhaps this early label was that of Pius VI's collection. Over it in some cases has been pasted the oval label which appears on nos. 2, 6, 12, 14, 17, 18, 39, 47, 54, 63, 65, and 99. It is at least clear that all the manuscripts bearing these labels have come with the Berlin Purchase, whether included in its list or not, and the labels give us some hint of the probable process of accretion by which the principal element in that collection of manuscripts developed. It is not indeed impossible that the nineteen manuscripts of the three groups formed part of that private papal collection of which Cardinal Braschi's two manuscripts were the nucleus. At all events they became combined with a group of his manuscripts and were catalogued together before they came into the possession of the Calvary Brothers in Berlin. Other similar manuscript relationships, in so far as we have observed them, we have indicated by cross-references in the descriptions that follow. Thus the Lucan and the Boccaccio (nos. 33, 57) are bound and lettered alike; the Albertus, the Aristotele, and the Leo (nos. 2, 5, 30) are lettered alike on the back; the Diodorus and the Ovid (nos. 14, 99), are bound and lettered alike, etc.

Every manuscript is a human document and presents an individual history. The manuscript of Gerard's *Distinctiones* (no. 22) states that it was copied from his original at Siena by an Augustinian named Martucius, who began the task in 1466, when he was *Magister Studentium*, "at a time of great persecution and trial," and completed it on September 7, 1468, "at a time of great tranquillity and peace." Other subscriptions report its subsequent fortunes. It remained at the Convent of Prato until a visitor from Naples took possession of it and carried it off to Naples. Brother Augustinus of Prato happened to visit Naples some time after, and to him the Neopolitan, "*conscientia forte motus*," returned the manuscript. On June 19, 1520, Augustinus recorded these facts in the recovered manuscript, and expressed the pious intention of examining the whole of it, and at his death bequeathing it to his convent at Prato. . But a further subscription,

dated October 24, 1522, shows that two years later the manuscript passed into the hands of Brother Herennius, who had given Augustinus in exchange for it the Epistles of Paul, and writings of Thomas of Argentina and Gregory of Ariminum, well-known Augustinian authorities. Beyond this point the movements of the manuscript are obscure, but this sketch of its fortunes for half a century gives curious glimpses of contemporary life. Other manuscripts are not less quaintly interesting, and will invite closer study, textual or historical, from the departments to which they relate.

This Catalogue is published in connection with the dedication of the Harper Memorial Library, June 11, 1912. Our thanks are due to Karl Pietsch, James Westfall Thompson, Charles Henry Beeson, Chester Nathan Gould, and Tiemen de Vries, members of the University faculties, for many helpful suggestions on various manuscripts, upon which we sought their expert opinions. To the President of the University, the Director of the Libraries, and the Director of the Press, we are especially indebted for the interest they have shown in the publication of the Catalogue at this time, when, with the opening of the Harper Memorial Library, the University's manuscripts are at last transferred to secure and permanent quarters in the Manuscript Room.

May, 1912