



EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE LIBRARY .

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NOTES AND NEWS

THE recent publication of Volume IV of the Catalogue of the Library's collection of Greek and Latin papyri brings to fruition the task begun by Dr. A. S. Hunt in 1911. The three preceding volumes, which contain some one thousand pages, deal with literary and theological texts and with miscellaneous documents of the Ptolemaic and Roman periods, the whole ranging in date from the third century B.C. to the seventh century A.D.; included are some items now famous, such as the fragments of Deuteronomy and St. John's Gospel. The fourth volume describes all Greek and Latin papyri at present in the Library's possession which have not previously been published and is the work of Mr. C. H. Roberts of St. John's College, Oxford, and Professor Eric G. Turner of University College, London. The following survey of its contents, kindly supplied by Professor Turner, indicates its scope and draws attention to some of the more outstanding pieces: "This volume and the second are alike in being devoted to documents, but the present one is wider in time-range than its documentary predecessor, since in addition to pieces of Ptolemaic and Roman date it includes the notable collection of Byzantine documents purchased in 1896 on behalf of Lord Crawford, which came to the Library in 1901 through Mrs. Rylands' generosity. The Ptolemaic and Roman material was bought in two lots, some in 1917 by Rendel Harris, the rest in 1920 (some of it at Behnesa/Oxyrhynchus) by B. P. Grenfell.

CATALOGUE
OF THE
LIBRARY'S
GREEK AND
LATIN
PAPYRI.

"The total number of pieces included is 166: 2 literary, 51

Ptolemaic, 48 Roman, 65 Byzantine (of which 9 are wholly in Latin, the rest Greek). Some of the texts have been previously published separately and are here reprinted in definitive form. Such are Nos. 554-573, the 20 letters of the Zenon Archive which C. C. Edgar published in *THE BULLETIN*, Vol. XVIII (1934), and some six others. The method of publication is the same as that used in Vol. II, the larger pieces being given in full transcription with translation, introductions and commentaries, while the more fragmentary ones are transcribed with the minimum of commentary. Six excellent collotype facsimiles illustrate nine of the papyri.

“The great glory of the volume consists in the 36 pieces (Nos. 616-651) which constitute the archive of Theophanes of Hermopolis, who appears from internal evidence to have been on the staff of the Prefect of Egypt c. A.D. 320. It includes public papers from the prefect's office used again as scrap paper (among them a taxation list for the province of Aegyptus Jovia, and a petition to the emperors); a scrap of a letter of introduction in Latin which, being identical in wording though not in addressee, with one preserved at Strasbourg, gave the key to the interpretation of the whole group; private letters, and a long series of accounts. Some of the latter deal with the management of a private estate near Hermopolis. But the longest and most interesting cover a journey to Antioch made by Theophanes, setting out his day to day expenditure on the journey and during his residence there, together with many fascinating miscellaneous memoranda, such as itineraries and inventories of equipment, including Theophanes' clothes. The accounts are kept by five-day periods—i.e. a five-day week. The entries are of the most diverse kind (food, clothes, incidental expenses such as baths, soap, papyrus, visits to the theatre) and include many new words, especially loan-words from Latin.

“There is, however, much that is novel in the rest of the volume. Among the new Ptolemaic documents No. 572 is an official letter of the second century B.C. giving instructions regarding the selection of scribes permitted to draw up contracts in demotic, and fixing a standard tariff of charges, a matter of interest for the social and racial policy of the Ptolemies. In

No. 576 guards certify the unloading of cargo at ' the Serapeum at Rhacotis '. No. 580 is an assignment of his burial benefit by a member of a soldiers' club (*σύνοδος τῶν συστρατιωτῶν*), No. 585 an assignment of salary by a mercenary soldier made in a temple and confirmed by royal oath. In No. 588 (a well-written first century B.C. indemnification of loan) an interesting proof is afforded that the designation *Πέρσαι τῆς ἐπιγονῆς* is a legal fiction which provided additional security for the lender. No. 590, for all its tattered condition, is an interesting resolution of a *σύνοδος*, while No. 667 offers strong indications that the poll-tax known as *λαογραφία* was levied during the Ptolemaic period.

"Novelties among the Roman documents include a total of taxation actually collected probably in the year A.D. 145/6 at the village of Karanis (No. 594); a list of 105 persons 'missing' from the village of Philadelphia in A.D. 57 (No. 595) who had defaulted on their taxes, perhaps ten per cent. of the village's inhabitants; a perfectly preserved official stamp on the back of a lease of cleruchic land (No. 601); a well-preserved Latin letter of introduction (No. 608) and a fragment of a Latin marriage contract, another portion of which is at Michigan (No. 612). The Byzantine documents which fall outside the Theophanes archive include a unique fragment of a letter from the Praefectus Annonae Alexandriae to the city of Hermopolis granting a formal receipt for the annona civica (No. 652); a new document belonging to the Theadelphia archive of the early fourth century in which a praeses gives a ruling in Latin about the all-important water supply (No. 653); a fragmentary minute of proceedings in which an apprentice weaver appeals against bricklayers who have dragged him from his loom and compelled him to lay bricks (No. 654); and a magnificently written Latin letter from the Count of the Thebaid calling-up a citizen of Hermopolis for military service (No. 609).

"In the interest of its contents this volume is not inferior to its predecessors, and it is a matter of congratulation to the Library that a commitment of fifty years standing is at last honoured. I can only regret that Dr. Guppy did not live to see its completion."

The Library has recently acquired by purchase, with the generous assistance of the Friends of the National Libraries, the records of the temporalities of the English Canonesses of the Holy Sepulchre, dating from the thirteenth century to the eighteenth. The Sepulchrines venerate as their foundress Susan Hawley (1622-1706), afterwards Mother Mary of the Conception, who was professed at the convent of Tongres in Belgium. It was from there, in October 1642, that she migrated to Liège and established, on the hill of La Pierreuse, overlooking the town, the community of which, in November 1652, she became the first Prioress. After some ten years on La Pierreuse, the nuns took over a house in the Faubourg d'Avroy which had belonged to a community of Coquins, who were, in fact, expelled to make room for them and whose property they inherited; there they remained until the French Revolution, when they came to this country and, in 1798, found a home at New Hall in Essex. The Frères Coquins, whose house at Liège they occupied, were lay religious following the Rule of St. Augustine and were originally known as the Brothers of the Hospital of St. Christopher. At various times measures had been taken against them by Bishops of Liège with the aim of obtaining the better administration of the hospital and the reformation of the brethren themselves, but apparently without success. While their expulsion was impending the brethren destroyed many of their records, but many others fortunately remained and came into the possession of the English Canonesses, who, in 1760, had the surviving Registers rebound. These Registers, together with others of the Coquins' documents, they brought with them to England when they were compelled to leave Liège later in the century and both Registers and documents now form part of the archives acquired by the Library. As received, the collection consists of 655 documents and 129 quarto and folio volumes, comprising records of the Brothers for the years from the late thirteenth century to 1655 and records of the Canonesses for the latter half of the seventeenth century and for the eighteenth century. Thanks to the care exercised by the Sepulchrines, well over 100 Registers, Manuals and Account Books of the Hospital at Liège, for the period from the fourteenth century

ARCHIVES
OF THE
CANONESSES
OF THE HOLY
SEPULCHRE.

to the seventeenth, have survived, together with a high proportion of deeds. The Library is indebted to the Friends of the National Libraries, to Mr. John Ehrman, their Secretary, and to Col. G. E. G. Malet, Registrar of the National Register of Archives, for their valuable help in the acquisition of these interesting records.

Mrs. R. S. Mortimer, who is preparing a catalogue of the Ripon Cathedral Library, has recently discovered there a hitherto unrecorded book printed by Caxton. A NEW
CAXTON.
This discovery, the first of its kind for over twenty years, is of considerable importance and Mrs. Mortimer is to be congratulated on making this valuable addition to our knowledge of the products of Caxton's press. In the following account of her find, which she has kindly contributed, she points out that it is the third Caxton among the collections at Ripon: "Among some 65 incunabula at Ripon Cathedral, there were known to be two Caxtons (the Boethius [Duff 47] and the Vocabulary [Duff 405]) found by Thomas Dibdin on his visit to Ripon in 1815 (*Bibliographical Decameron*, 1817, vol. 3, p. 419). When found they were bound together, but soon after Dibdin's visit they were rebound separately by Charles Lewis. At about the same time, and most probably as a result of the interest aroused by Dibdin's visit and discovery, other books were repaired and put into paper boards. Among these was a small folio volume which had come to the Library as part of the bequest of Anthony Higgin, second Dean of Ripon under King James's foundation (1608-1624). This contains—Gerson: *De consolatione theologiæ* (Cologne, 1488. Part of GKW. 4540; Hain 3380); Ephraim: *De compunctione cordis* ([Freiburg im Breisgau, n.d.] B.M.C. III. 694; Hain 6597); Antonius de Butrio: *Speculum de confessione*, and Dionysius Carthusianus: *Speculum conversionis peccatorum* (Louvain, not before 1493. Part of GKW. 5830; Hain-Copinger 4185); four manuscript items, and Laurentius Gulielmus de Saona: *Epitome Margaritæ eloquentiæ*. The last item, without printer's name or place, bears the date 21 Jan. 1480 in the Explicit. It is bound following a copy of a letter of fraternity from John Auckland, prior of Durham, etc., in manuscript (printed *Yorkshire*

Archaeological Journal, II, 395), and is followed by 'A lytyll ballet mayde of ye yong dukes grace' (concerning Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset; printed Y.A.J., II, 396-397).

"The work consists of 34 leaves, size 287 × 205 mm. The type-page is 197 × 122 mm. and there are 29 lines to a page, the line-endings being even. The watermark is of the scissors type, stated by Heawood to be found in Caxton books of 1482 and 1483 (Heawood: *Sources of English paper-supply*, ap. *The Library* (Dec. 1929), 4th series, vol. 10, p. 298. No. 74).

"In order to establish the identity of Laurentius Gulielmus de Saona's *Epitome Margaritae eloquentiæ* and its connection with the same author's *Nova Rhetorica*, it had to be compared with the editions of the latter which were printed at Westminster in 1479 by William Caxton (Duff 368; copy at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge), and at St. Albans in 1480 (Duff 369; copy at the John Rylands Library). At the John Rylands Library the Keeper of Printed Books pointed out the identity of the M with that in the Caxton group (Haebler: *Typenrepertorium der Wiegendrucke*. M⁸⁰ 135). Further examination revealed similarities with Caxton's type 2*, but detailed comparison was not possible at Manchester as the Ripon work (in Latin) had many contractions not present in the English works in that type in the John Rylands Library.

"Mr. R. H. Martin, lecturer in Latin at Leeds University, kindly examined the Caxton, 1479, edition of the *Nova Rhetorica* at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and found the type, contractions and ligatures of this work (accepted as being in type 2*) to be the same as that in the Ripon *Epitome*. Mr. Martin was also able to establish from a survey of the chapter headings and the commencement of the text, that the Corpus Christi *Nova Rhetorica* [1479] was substantially the same as the text of the St. Albans, 1480, edition in the John Rylands Library (cf. Blades: *The biography and typography of William Caxton*, 1877, 218). When the Ripon *Epitome*, which has suffered from damp, has been repaired and is able to be handled without risk of further damage, Mr. Martin hopes to make a further examination of the text of the *Nova Rhetorica* and the *Epitome* with a

view to establishing the literary relationship between the two works.”

Professor K. H. Usener, Professor of Fine Art at the University of Munich, has recently completed an examination of our twelfth-century manuscript of Josephus, in the course of which he has made the interesting discovery that its decorated initials are the work of artists who were also concerned in the production of a Bible now in the Bibliothèque Royale at Brussels, the provenance and date of origin of which are known. Professor Usener has kindly supplied us with the following note on his discovery: “ Rylands Latin MS. 40 (Flavius Josephus) contains neither marks of ownership nor any inscription indicating its source of origin. In M. R. James’s *Catalogue* (p. 102 sq., pl. 101) it is accordingly only described in general terms as ‘ French (?), 12th century.’ The decoration of the manuscript’s initials, however, allows us to fix its place of origin more exactly. This decoration is the work of two different artists, a master and an assistant. The master is responsible for all the initials to the Books of the ‘ Antiquitates ’ as well as for those to Books I, VI and VII of the ‘ Bellum Judaicum ’. (His extra-large ‘ In principio ’ initial is shown on pl. 101 of the *Catalogue*). The assistant has drawn only the four initials to Books II-V of the ‘ Bellum Judaicum ’ (on ff. 156 v., 168, 175, 179 v.). Both these illuminators, however, may be traced in a further manuscript, MS. II 2524 of the Bibliothèque Royale in Brussels (cf. C. Gaspar and F. Lyna, *Les principaux manuscrits à peintures de la Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique*, Paris, 1937, pp. 74 sqq., pl. xv). This is a fragment of a two-volume Bible of which there has survived only—in two volumes bound in the seventeenth century—the greater part of the Old Testament. The New Testament, together with the Books of Solomon, Ecclesiasticus, Chronicles, Ezra, Tobias, Judith, Esther and the Maccabees, is lacking. In the first volume of this manuscript the eleven initials on ff. 3, 7v., 8, 24 v., 47, 60, 79, 94 v., 95, 106 (illustrated in Gaspar and Lyna, pl. xv) and 120—to the Epistle to Paulinus, the Pentateuch, Joshua, Judges and the corresponding prologues, as well as to

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OF FLAVIUS
JOSEPHUS.

Kings I—show the style of the master of the 'Flavius Josephus', while in the second volume six initials on ff. 1., 1v., and 11 v. (to the Book of Job, the three versions of the fifty Psalms and the prologues to Job and the Psalter) are in the style of the assistant. The remaining initials in both the Brussels volumes are the work of a third draughtsman, not represented in the Josephus. The related groups of initials in Manchester and Brussels are in exact agreement in the formation of the body of the letters, and in style, construction and individual motifs of the tendril ornamentation. The colour scheme is also the same. In both manuscripts the initials of the group for which the master was responsible are drawn in different colours: inky black and red, varied with green and a pale lilac-purple. Their tendril work stands out against a coloured background which is divided irregularly into green, pale blue and pale yellow surfaces. The assistant's initials, on the other hand, are only drawn in dark brown ink (save for the 'A' on f. 179 v. of the Rylands manuscript, the tendril work of which has an inner edging of red) and are placed against the colourless background of the parchment. The fact that in the Josephus, in contrast to the Brussels Bible fragment, gold and silver are used in the bodies of some initials and once even in the tendril ornamentation (some flower motifs in the 'In principio' initial on f. 2 v.) does not denote any difference in principle. The corresponding groups of initials in the two manuscripts could only have been drawn by the same illuminators. It is otherwise with the script. This shows differences so distinctive that the 'Flavius Josephus' cannot have been written by the scribe of the Brussels manuscript, whose name is known to us. On f. 7 of its first volume the Brussels codex contains—in charter-hand—a detailed dedicatory inscription of the scribe to St. Maria. (Published by J. van den Gheyn, S.J., *Album belge de paléographie*, Brussels, 1908, table XI.) From this we learn that the manuscript was begun on 26th August, 1132, and completed in July, 1135, by a 'Frater Henricus', 'ecclesie de bona spe humilis filius'—as a two-volume Bible, 'primum inchoans ad genesim, ultimum terminans in apochalypsin', intended for the use of the same church. This 'ecclesia de bona spe' is the Premonstratensian Abbey of Notre-Dame-de-Bonne-Espérance

in Vellereille-les-Brayeux in Hainaut, founded in 1130. There the 'Flavius Josephus' of the John Rylands Library would seem to have had its origin, and perhaps about the same time as the Bible of 'Frater Heinricus'."

"In February, 1767," states Boswell in his famous biography, "there happened one of the most remarkable incidents of Johnson's life, which gratified his monarchical enthusiasm and which he loved to relate with all its circumstances, when requested by his friends." The reference is, of course, to the conversation which took place between Johnson and George III at the Queen's House and Boswell goes on to describe their meeting in some detail. He informs us that he has been at great pains to obtain an authentic account of the whole incident and as proof sets out his sources of information in a footnote. One of these, and the one which he describes at greatest length, was "a minute, the original of which is among the papers of the late Sir James Caldwell, and a copy of which was most obligingly obtained for me from his son Sir John Caldwell by Sir Francis Lumm." The Caldwells, a family of some distinction seated at Castle Caldwell, co. Fermanagh, have, with the possible exception of Hume Caldwell, hardly attracted the attention they deserve, and the Sir James already mentioned receives only one reference from Boswell, although, as we know from other sources, he was the friend of Johnson, Garrick, and others of that literary circle. In 1751 his sister, Catherine, married Colonel Samuel Bagshawe of Ford Hall, co. Derby, and it is ultimately due to this alliance that a large collection of Caldwell family papers has survived among the muniments of the Bagshawes of Ford, now deposited in this Library by their owner Major F. E. G. Bagshawe; the Caldwell papers, in fact, number over four thousand, and date from the seventeenth century to the nineteenth, the bulk being eighteenth century. Although perhaps of more direct value to the political and social historian than to the literary scholar, this important material includes a number of items which should prove of interest to Johnsonians. It contains, for example, the original letter from Garrick to Sir James Caldwell, written on 14th May,

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MUNIMENTS.

1776, relating to his proposed visit to Ireland (see *The Private Correspondence of David Garrick*, ii (1832), 150) and the draft of Sir James's long reply, with its references to Swift and Johnson (cf. *Notes and Queries*, 8th Series, i, 1). Other fragments concern Johnson's early friend and imitator Dr. John Hawkesworth and from these it is clear that Hawkesworth and Sir James were on intimate terms; the former, in fact, superintended the education of the John Caldwell mentioned in Boswell's note. Probably the most interesting single pieces, however, are what purports to be the original "minute" cited by Boswell in the quotation given above and, accompanying it, a copy of a covering letter from Johnson to Sir James bearing the date 12th February, 1767, and beginning: "Our friend Doctor Hawkesworth acquaints me that you are very desirous to see a paper reciting a conversation with which his Majesty was pleased to honour me last Tuesday [10th February] in his library. The moment I left the King's presence I put it down in writing as nearly as I could recollect, and I send you a copy of it enclosed." Attention was drawn to this letter in 1886 by W. H. G. Bagshawe in his *The Bagshawes of Ford* (p. 317), but, no doubt owing to the fact that that work was printed for private circulation only, it appears to have escaped the notice of scholars. The survival of the Caldwell "minute" among the Bagshawe Muniments has likewise gone unnoticed. Both have their interest for students of Johnson and his biographer and it is hoped to deal with them more at length in the next number of this BULLETIN.

Rousseau's sojourn in England can hardly be described as an unwritten chapter in his biography. His famous quarrel with Hume, under whose protection he fled from the continent, the fact that he composed here the greater part of his *Confessions*, and, not least, the mental change which took place in him during these months, have, among other things, focused attention on what was after all a comparatively short episode in his life. He stayed in this country from January 1766 to May 1767 and, save for some ten weeks at the beginning and three at the end, lived at Wootton Hall in Staffordshire, one of the residences of Richard Davenport of

ROUSSEAU
IN ENGLAND.

Calveley, a close friend of Hume. The stay is fairly well documented in its main outlines. There has survived, for example, correspondence between Davenport and Hume on the subject, letters from Rousseau himself to Davenport, and accounts, in Rousseau's hand, of his personal expenses from March to October 1766. Much of this material, now divided between London and Edinburgh, originally formed part of Davenport's personal papers, which for this reason have long attracted attention. Had these papers remained intact, they would now be among the Bromley Davenport muniments deposited in this Library, but they have been scattered and that portion still surviving here does not contain any additional Rousseau information. Some fragments, however, have recently come to light among the papers of Edward Davies Davenport, Richard's great-grandson, and although of interest rather than importance they should be recorded. They include an early nineteenth-century copy of a Will headed "Ceci est le Testament de moi, J. J. Rousseau, citoyen de Genève, écrit de ma main", signed and dated at Motiers on 29th January, 1763. In content this Will is similar to, although shorter than, the well-known one of February 1763, but the fact that Rousseau made such a Will in January does not seem to be generally known. Edward Davies Davenport was consulted by the historian John Hill Burton when the latter was writing that section of his *Life and Correspondence of David Hume* relating to the quarrel with Rousseau. There remain in the present collection copies of eleven letters (1766-1767) written by Richard Davenport to Hume, made from the originals in Edinburgh at Burton's instigation and forwarded to Edward Davies Davenport in case the latter wished to make any comments or deletions before they were printed. Another letter shows that Lord Harcourt (Rousseau's "Milord Nuneham") was contemplating, in 1778, publishing a volume of his letters, "chiefly such as were written during his residence in England and of which his lordship is already in possession of a good number", and that to this end he circulated in August of that year a request to "the few neighbours" who visited Rousseau at Wootton asking whether they possessed any of his correspondence. Perhaps most striking are Edward Davies Davenport's own comments on

Rousseau, to whom he refers as a "thankless guest" who departed from Wootton leaving "no recollections behind except what belonged to a 'queer old man' ". Amidst the conflicting and sometimes melodramatic reasons which have been advanced for this departure it is worth noting that the one recorded in the Davenport family is, according to a memorandum left by Edward Davies Davenport, that "he quitted in dudgeon at some servant of whom he complained and who was not instantly (and unheard) discharged. But when his great soul resolved to depart he was reluctantly indebted to his host for the means, which favour he endeavoured to neutralize by insisting on paying one penny per mile".

Edward Davies Davenport's reference to the opinion held locally concerning Rousseau is confirmed by others, with the addition of more detail. William Howitt, LOCAL OPINIONS CONCERNING ROUSSEAU. for example, claims to have spoken with some of those who, as children or youths, saw him in and around Wootton and has recorded their views in his *Visits to Remarkable Places*. Any foreigner of eccentric habits living in the squire's house would naturally be closely observed by the villagers and Rousseau, with his unusual Armenian dress, his taciturnity and his solitary plant-hunting expeditions, was likely to be long remembered. Some thought he was an exiled King, others, inevitably, suspected him of dealings with the supernatural and fled when they encountered him. All remembered his wanderings over the moors and hills in search of "yarbs" (herbs)—Dovedale seems to have been one of his favourite resorts—and he is credited with a consideration for the poor which, scholars are agreed, he did not always extend to his generous host and benefactor. He was known locally by the somewhat familiar name of "owd Ross Hall", a distortion which apparently originated in the equation of "-eau" with the dialect pronunciation of "hall". "Rousseau", argues Howitt, writing in 1840, "would thus be, in their fathers' mouths, Ross Ha'; but the present generation something educated, would endeavour to give ha' the full sound to a stranger, which in their dialect it represents, and ha' would become hall".

During the academic year 1949-1950 the American Schools of Oriental Research, with the co-operation of the Librarian of Congress and the Library of Congress Photo-duplication Service, were concerned in a unique project, involving, firstly, a detailed examination of every manuscript in the libraries of the Jerusalem Patriarchates and the monastery of St. Catherine at the foot of Mt. Sinai, and, secondly, the micro-filming of as many selected items as possible from these three collections. "The task", writes Dr. Kenneth Clark in his report (*Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, No. 123), "was not merely one of passing a complete library under the camera lens. Instead, a staff of language specialists scrutinized, described, restored, evaluated, selected or rejected each manuscript, while they recorded descriptive and historical data that would be invaluable in any subsequent use of the resultant film. . . . The photography was but the final operation in the library, serving to transfer all further research on the manuscript to any interested scholar's desk throughout the world". In general all manuscripts up to A.D. 1600 were included, together with all biblical manuscripts and all manuscripts dealing with the classics, lexicography, philosophy, history, geography, astronomy, mathematics, musical theory, the history of law and medicine, and medical treatises. Small language groups were done in entirety. For the numerous liturgical books of various types the line was drawn at the fourteenth century. Patristics received high priority and many items later than A.D. 1600 were selected. In addition several lists of special requests made by American and European scholars were dealt with in full. The following figures relating to the Mt. Sinai library will convey some idea of the field covered and the results achieved: 2289 Greek MSS. examined, 1100 micro-filmed; 550 Arabic, 300 microfilmed; 257 Syriac, 159 micro-filmed; all the Georgian (90), Slavonic (41), and Ethiopic (6) were microfilmed, together with an important collection of 1700 historical firmans. Similarly at Jerusalem, where, for example, 1200 manuscripts from the library of the Greek Patriarchate were microfilmed and valuable codices from the special Treasury

MICRO-
FILMING
MANU-
SCRIPTS AT
JERUSALEM
AND
MT. SINAI.

of the Armenian Patriarchate. Throughout the year and in all three libraries combined the Schools were instrumental in micro-filming some 3,000 manuscripts in twelve different languages, as well as making larger pictures (4 × 5 film) of 2,300 miniatures, most of them new to scholarship. Among notable items recorded were the Armenian Queen Keran Gospels, famous codices of Job, John Climacus and Cosmas Indicopleustes (all profusely illustrated), the Sinai Psalter, complete on six leaves, and ancient uncial copies of the Old and New Testaments. Many manuscripts were discovered in the treasuries which had hitherto remained uncatalogued. Never before has so large and important a body of research material been presented *en bloc* to the world of scholarship and scholars everywhere will join in offering their thanks and congratulations to all concerned in this great undertaking.

During the second half of 1951 additions to the Library by purchase numbered 774. These included one incunable and five S.T.C. items. The incunable, a copy of an edition of *Floretus*, commonly but incorrectly attributed to St. Bernard of Clairvaux, was printed, probably in 1494, at the second press of the celebrated Cologne printer, Heinrich Quentell. It is a most interesting accession for, although twenty-four separate editions of this text appeared in the fifteenth century, not one of them had found a place on the shelves of the Library. It is well known that Lord Spencer, in forming his collection of early printed books, devoted special attention to the period before 1480, but it is surprising that such a popular book has not been acquired amongst the many hundreds of incunables, a large proportion of them printed between 1480 and 1500, which have been added since the opening of the Library.

PRINTED
BOOKS:
ACQUISITION
BY
PURCHASE.

Two of the S.T.C. items are rare books. Of No. 24723, a medical work, *The Whole Work of John Vigo*, T. East, 1586, S.T.C. records only the British Museum and Cambridge University Library copies; to these Bishop adds a third in the Huntington Library. The Rylands copy, unfortunately, contains only the works of Vigo; the two additional parts, containing *Cer-*

taine Workes of Galens, etc., are wanting. Still rarer is a copy of Cicero: *Orationum volumen secundum*, R. Field, 1596. Of this the only other copy appears to be that noted by Bishop as in the Folger Library in Washington. It is interesting to find that these are apparently the only surviving copies of the second volume of any of the three earliest English-printed editions of the *Orationes*. The earliest edition (S.T.C. 5308), printed by T. Vautrollier in 1579, is known only from the Cambridge University Library copy of the first volume. Of an edition of 1585 printed by J. Jacson and E. Bollifant (S.T.C. 5309), shown by the new British Museum *General Catalogue* to be part of a collected edition of Cicero's works, there are copies of the first volume only in that library and in Chicago University Library, while of an edition of 1601, printed by R. Field, which S.T.C. (No. 5310) knows only from the Cambridge University Library copy of volumes 1 and 3, Bishop records three copies of volume one, including that in the Folger Library which is accompanied by Field's second volume of 1596, mentioned above. The remaining S.T.C. items purchased were: No. 3828, Sir R. Brook, *Le Secounde Part du Graunde Abridgement*, R. Tottell, 1576; No. 5035, *The familiar epistles of M. T. Cicero Englished (by J. Webbe)*, E. Griffin (1620); and No. 11947, F. Godwin, *Annales of England*, A. Islip and W. Stansby, 1630.

Other interesting additions from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are: a delightful edition of the *Argonauticon* of Valerius Flaccus, printed in Italic type "sumptu Philippi Iuntae" at Florence in 1517; an edition of Justinian's *Digestum vetus*, printed in red and black by A. Boucard at Paris in 1509, and a Justinus, printed at Oxford in 1669, of which Wing records only the British Museum and Bodleian copies. The outstanding sixteenth-century acquisition is, however, an anonymous work attributed to Edmond de L'Allouette, *Apologia Catholica Adversus Libellos . . . & Consultationes . . . editas a foederatis perturbatoribus pacis in regno Francia, Parisiis*, 1586. This volume, found in a very dirty condition on the shelves of a second-hand bookshop, proved, after careful cleaning, to bear on each cover the blind-stamped arms of Queen Elizabeth. On the example of a Queen Elizabeth binding which came to the

Library as part of the Lloyd Roberts bequest the royal arms are stamped in gold.

Among recent acquisitions are many works, current publications and older books, which are of considerable importance in their respective fields. To the archaeological section, for example, have been added the two volumes, text and plates, of volume 1 of the report of the Princeton University expedition, *Excavations of Gozlü Küle, Tarsus*. Edited by H. Goldman; volumes 3 and 4 of *Ur excavation texts*, published jointly by the British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania, and two further volumes of Dr. Schaeffer's report on the excavations at Ras Shamra; to the section of palaeography and description of manuscripts, the fine facsimile of the *Book of Lismore*, issued by the Irish Manuscripts Commission, Mangeart's *Catalogue des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque de Valenciennes*, 1860, and Marsand's *Manoscritti italiani della Biblioteca regia parigina*, 1835-1838, 2 vols.; and to the numismatic section a further part (IV, 3) of the British Academy's *Sylloge nummorum Graecorum*, three volumes of the *Catalogue of coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum*, and the ninth volume of Mr. H. R. Mattingley's monumental *Roman Imperial coinage*. Two important American works have been placed on the quick-reference shelves, Professor M. P. Yilley's *Dictionary of the proverb in England in the 17th and 18th centuries*, and the *Dictionary of North American authors*, by Professor W. S. Wallace, librarian of the University of Toronto.

It has been possible to fill gaps in a number of sets which, by reason of the disruption of book supply caused by the war, or from other causes, were incomplete. The volumes of *L'Annee psychologique*, from the beginning of the war to date, a number of volumes of *Sources chrétiennes*, the last 36 volumes of the Vatican Library series, *Studi e testi*, volumes 1-58 of the *Transactions of the Birmingham Archaeological Society*, and all the earlier volumes of the Luttrell Society have been acquired. The Library has also commenced to subscribe to several additional journals and transactions of learned societies notably *Berytus*, and the proceedings of the Caernarvonshire and Anglesey Historical Societies.

The Library has also acquired 809 volumes by gift, 229 volumes from 39 individual donors, and 580 volumes from 85 institutions. The system of exchange of publications with learned institutions in many parts of the world has continued to be of great benefit to the Library. Substantial gifts of their publications have been received from, *inter alia*, the universities of Basel, Copenhagen, Halle, Helsinki, Lund, Michigan, Stockholm and Utrecht. The gift from the University of Basel was particularly generous. Exchange relations have existed for 25 years during which the University has presented a most representative selection of its publications. Recently the Library was invited to make a similar selection from the works published for the University between 1900 and 1925, and has received a further gift of 52 volumes on classical, historical and literary subjects. The Orientální Ustav of Prag has also made a splendid gift of complete sets of *Archiv Orientální*, 17 volumes, and *Monografie*, 12 volumes, and of Lexa's great *Grammaire démotique*, in 6 volumes, folio. New exchanges have been arranged with a number of bodies, including the Société d'archéologie copte, the Bibliografski Institut FNRJ of Belgrade, the Institut Arias Montano of Madrid, and the Scuola Normale Superiore at Pisa. The last institution has sent to the Library a set of all available parts, comprising 35 volumes, of its *Annali*, from its commencement in 1873 to date.

The Library is again much indebted to the Friends of the John Rylands Library : Hebraic Section. With their assistance a number of important works on Jewish subjects have been acquired, including J. Llamas, *Biblia medieval romanceada Judeo-Cristiana* ; L. Finkelstein, *The Jews* and *The Pharisees* ; J. Stengers, *Les Juifs dans les Pays-Bas au Moyen Age* ; Tur-Sinai, *The language and the book*, in Hebrew, and a group of important Hebrew texts printed in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Two important gifts have been made by institutions. The Burlington Fine Arts Club, whose splendid series of exhibitions have for many years been so important a feature of London artistic life, has presented a series of 101 of its exhibition

catalogues in the unillustrated edition. As, at the same time, the Library had an opportunity of purchasing a number of the illustrated editions, its collection of these catalogues is now a very fine one. From the Bebington Public Library Committee came a generous gift of 60 volumes which included several interesting items. Especially noteworthy are S.T.C. 4194, Butler's *The feminin' Monarchi', or, a treatise on bees*, Oxford, W. Turner, 1634, in phonetic spelling, and the *Liverpool theatrical investigator*. Vol. 1. Nos. 1-129. (1821.) The collection also included a group of early works on the decipherment of hieroglyphs, and several archaeological studies of which only a very limited number were printed.

Among the gifts from individual donors are S.T.C. 14401, *An Apologie for the Oath of Allegiance, First Set Foorth Without a name : And now acknowledged by the Author, the Right High and Mightie Prince , James . . . King of Great Britain . . .*, R. Barker, 1609, presented by Mr. J. B. Jordan, and a volume presented by Mr. H. G. Gerrard, which was sent to him during the war in response to an appeal for books for the troops. It contains S.T.C. 16357, *The Booke of Common Prayer*, B. Norton & J. Bill, 1621; S.T.C. 23039, *The Genealogies . . . By J. S(peed)*, (c. 1600), the Old Testament of S.T.C. 2150, the Bible printed by The Deputies of C. Barker, 1589; S.T.C. 2891, *The Newe Testament*, The Deputies of C. Barker, 1592, and a Sternhold and Hopkins, *Whole Booke of Psalmes*, I. Windet for the Assignes of R. Day (c. 1600). Mr. Raymond Richards has presented a number of volumes, including Pemberton's *View of Sir Isaac Newton's philosophy*, 1728, and Mr. W. H. Haslam four privately printed volumes of the travel journals of his grandfather, Robert Heywood, two of them being pleasing specimens of the work of Mr. Bruce Rogers at the Cambridge University Press.

During the latter half of 1951 the following donors have made valuable gifts to the Library, and to them the Governors offer their grateful thanks :

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In addition to these donations many learned societies and other bodies have continued to present copies of their periodical publications.

The following is a list of recent Library publications, consisting, with the exception of the first, of reprints of articles which appeared in the last issue of the BULLETIN (September 1951):—

RECENT
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TIONS.

Catalogue of the Greek and Latin Papyri in the

John Rylands Library, Vol. IV: Documents of the Ptolemaic, Roman and Byzantine Periods (Nos. 552-717). Edited by C. H. Roberts, F.B.A., Reader in Documentary Papyrology in the University of Oxford, and E. G. Turner, M.A., Professor of Papyrology in the University of London. 4to, pp. xvi, 211. 6 plates in collotype. Price five guineas net.

- “Church-Building in the Middle Ages.” By C. R. Cheney, M.A., F.B.A., Professor of Medieval History in the University of Manchester. 8vo, pp. 17. Price two shillings net.
- “Some Aspects of Kingship in the Sumerian City and Kingdom of Ur.” By T. Fish, Ph.D., Professor of Mesopotamian Studies in the University of Manchester. 8vo, pp. 7. Price one shilling net.
- “Fr. Georgius de Hungaria, O.P., and the *Tractatus de Moribus Condicionibus et Nequicia Turcorum*.” By J. A. B. Palmer, B.A. 8vo, pp. 25. Price two shillings and sixpence net.
- “Some Illustrated Persian Manuscripts in the John Rylands Library.” By B. W. Robinson, M.A., B.Litt., Assistant Keeper, Victoria and Albert Museum. 8vo, pp. 12, with facsimiles. Price two shillings and sixpence net.
- “Moses and the Decalogue.” By Harold H. Rowley, M.A., D.D., Theol.D., F.B.A., Professor of Hebrew Language and Literature in the University of Manchester. 8vo, pp. 38. Price two shillings and sixpence net.
- “Aeneas at Carthage: A Short Study of *Aeneid* I and IV.” By W. H. Semple, M.A., Ph.D., Hulme Professor of Latin in the University of Manchester. 8vo, pp. 18. Price two shillings and sixpence net.

- “ Italian Humanism and Spanish Historiography of the Fifteenth Century. A Study of the *Paralipomenon Hispaniae* of Joan Margarit, Cardinal Bishop of Gerona.” By Robert B. Tate, M.A., Assistant Lecturer in Spanish in the University of Manchester. 8vo, pp. 29. Price two shillings and sixpence net.
- “ The Rabbinic Approach to the Study of the Old Testament.” By J. Weingreen, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Hebrew at Trinity College, Dublin. 8vo, pp. 25. Price two shillings and sixpence net.
- “ Hand-List of Additions to the Collection of English Manuscripts in the John Rylands Library, 1937-1951.” By F. Taylor, M.A., Ph.D., Keeper of Manuscripts in the John Rylands Library. 8vo, pp. 50. Price two shillings and sixpence net.