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LIBRARY NOTES AND NEWS

IT is not often that one is able to report the discovery of fragments of Greek literature in the Bible; so that the student of Biblical origins will have an especial interest in the present number of the "BULLETIN," and in Dr. Rendel Harris's detection of passages from the Greek tragedians in the third book of the Maccabees. One of these extracts appears to come from an unknown author, and it is probable that the mine which Dr. Harris has opened may have more treasures in it than have fallen to the lot of the first excavator, for he sometimes leaves more than he takes.

FRAG-
MENTS OF
GREEK LIT-
ERATURE
IN THE
BIBLE.

Under the title "The Synopsis of Christian Doctrine in the Fourth Century" we print a translation, with critical apparatus, by Dr. Mingana, of an unpublished text embodying the theological views of Theodore of Mopsuestia. Since almost all the writings of this illustrious Father of the Church were destroyed in consequence of the charges of doctrinal error brought against him soon after his death, this interesting contribution to the patristics of what may be described as the golden age of Christianity, cannot fail to be of interest to our readers.

THEODORE
OF MOP-
SUESTIA.

The treatise partakes of the character of a catechism, with questions and answers on all the important points of Christian dogma, giving in a succinct form the gist of all that was necessary for salvation with regard to dogmatic and moral doctrine. It may be said that Theodore's authority was so great in the fourth to the fourteenth century that from the Euphrates to Manchuria the outcome of every discussion could be summarised as follows: "Theodorus loquitur causa finitur".

In a previous issue of the "BULLETIN" (Vol. 4, No. 1, April-August, 1917, p. 123) the Rev. D. P. Buckle called attention to the importance of the Coptic manuscripts in the John Rylands Library

for the study of Christian Egypt. The interest of Coptic writers was not restricted, however, to their own country. Councils and martyrdoms gave them an opportunity of throwing light on controversies and persecutions in other lands. In connection with the latter subject we hope in the next issue to reproduce in facsimile four pages of the Rylands Coptic MS. No. 94, showing how the homily of Basil the Great, on the Forty Martyrs of Sebaste was partly enlarged and partly misunderstood by a Coptic writer, and how the Egyptian Version is an intermediate step between the original and simplest narrative and the highly developed accounts given in the earliest printed "Gesta," in the collections of Vincentius Bellovacensis (1473), Mombritius (1483), Petrus de Natalibus (1519), and in the extremely extended story of Lipomanus (1581). These accounts will be compared with what seems to be their Greek source, as published by Abicht (in "Archiv. f. Slav. Phil.," vol. 18, pp. 190-2) and by Gebhardt in his "Acta martyrum selecta". The gradual growth of the story will be further illustrated by the "Commentarius prævius" and the other narratives given in the Bollandist "Acta Sanctorum".

Professor W. M. Lindsay of St. Andrews sends an interesting note regarding the Rylands Greek Papyri, No. 61, which gives to the fragment a new interest. The papyrus referred to is a fragment of Cicero's "Second Speech against Catiline," and is a welcome novelty by reason of the fact that Cicero papyri are of rare occurrence, although by a stroke of bad luck the passages covered in this example happen to be deficient in points of textual interest. It is described in the "Catalogue of Greek Papyri in the John Rylands Library," vol. 1, pp. 193-4, and we cannot do better than reproduce the paragraph in which Professor A. S. Hunt describes it.

"This manuscript, which was in book form, was not of the ordinary kind, but was designed for a Greek-speaking reader imperfectly acquainted with the Latin language. The Latin words are arranged singly or in small groups in one column, and a parallel column gives the literal equivalents in Greek. But though of the nature of a school-book, and no example of calligraphy, the papyrus is not in an unpractised hand. Both the Latin original and the Greek rendering were written by one person, who used the brown ink characteristic of

THE FORTY
MARTYRS
OF
SEBASTE.

A
BILINGUAL
PAPYRUS
OF CICERO.

the Byzantine period. The Latin script is in the mixed uncial style. . . . The Greek is in irregular uncials also with some cursive admixture. Their appearance suggests the end of the fourth or the fifth century, and the papyrus may be assigned with probability to the period from about 400 to 450 A.D. It may therefore claim to be the oldest authority for this speech of Cicero by some four centuries."

Professor Lindsay remarks that: "The famous Philoxenus Glossary" (see his interesting articles in the "Classical Review," vol. 31, pp. 158 and 188) "was compiled partly from a bilingual text of Cicero's 'Second Speech against Catiline'. Its home seems to have been Italy. Your papyrus shows that the same bilingual text was used in Egypt in the fifth century. That strongly suggests that this speech had been published with a Greek word-for-word translation as a school-book, and was used for teaching Latin in Greek-speaking countries and Greek in Latin-speaking countries, which puts your papyrus fragment in a new light."

At the deferred sale of the Medici Archives, which took place in May last, we were fortunate in being able to acquire for the library a quantity of briefs, bulls, letters, and other interesting and apparently unexplored papers relating to property, lawsuits, and other family affairs of the Medici. It may be of interest to readers to be reminded that, originally, the sale was fixed to take place on four days in the early part of February, 1918, but at the last moment the Italian Government stepped in, the sale was postponed, and it was not until the Italian authorities had extracted from the collection all such documents as they considered to be of national importance that the sale was sanctioned.

The sale catalogue was prepared by Mr. Royall Tyler, and will remain a model of its kind, and an indispensable book of reference about the Medici.

A comparison of the original catalogue with the revised edition, prepared for the deferred sale, will reveal the fact that no fewer than 174 of the most interesting lots were withdrawn to form part of the permanent archives of Italy. We are glad to learn, however, that the remaining series of letters of Lorenzo de' Medici were sold in one lot, and that the collection of ledgers, account books, and memoranda of the Medici family as bankers and merchants are

THE
MEDICI
ARCHIVE .

also to be kept together in this country, both lots having been acquired by Mr. Gordon Selfridge.

The centenary of what is known as "The Peterloo Massacre" was commemorated in Manchester on Saturday the 16th of August. The tragic event so marked occurred in St. Peter's Fields, at that time an open space, which is now covered by modern buildings including the Free Trade Hall, where a great throng of people numbering about 60,000, principally operatives of Manchester and the outlying districts of Middleton, Royton, Chadderton, Rochdale, Saddleworth, Oldham, Stockport, and Bury assembled under the chairmanship of Thomas Hunt, better known as "Orator Hunt," one of the leading figures in the Reform agitation, to demand a radical reform of Parliament, or, to be more exact, "to consider the propriety of adopting the most legal and effectual means of obtaining reform of the Commons House of Parliament". When the open space was packed with this dense mass of men and women, some carrying flags and banners, others carrying children, they were suddenly, without warning and without having given the least provocation, charged by the Manchester and Cheshire Yeomanry, and the 15th Hussars, and trampled upon and sabred by the horsemen, with the result that within ten minutes the space was cleared, except for the dying and injured victims left lying in heaps. A careful investigation later by the Relief Committee put the casualties at eleven killed and nearly 600 wounded.

THE
PETERLOO
MASSACRE.

The occasion was further marked by the publication of "The Story of Peterloo" from the pen of Mr. F. A. Bruton, a pre-print of the article which appears elsewhere in the present issue of the BULLETIN, for which it was written. It is an exceedingly clear and connected narrative, based on all the contemporary evidence of the often distorted and little understood event, the publication of which has already led to interesting developments, four of which we may briefly mention :—

(1) Lord Sheffield has written to ask that Bishop Stanley's account of Peterloo, which was lithographed for private circulation only, in 1819, and has never been published, should now be made public, enclosing a cheque towards the expenses of the issue. In accordance with his wish, Stanley's valuable account will be supplemented by that written by Sir William Jolliffe, afterwards Lord Hylton, and the

MS. account left by Mr. J. B. Smith, afterwards first Chairman of the Anti-Corn Law League. These three narratives are shortly to be edited by Mr. Bruton for the Manchester University Press under the title : "Three accounts of Peterloo by Eye-witnesses".

(2) One of the most interesting narratives of Peterloo is one entitled : "An impartial narrative of the melancholy occurrences, etc.," issued at the time of the catastrophe. It was anonymous, and the authorship has remained a mystery for a hundred years. The writer of "The Story of Peterloo" hazarded a guess at the authorship on page 25 of his pamphlet (see p. 275). He there conjectured that it may have been written by Mr. J. Smith, who reported for the "Liverpool Mercury". He has since received a communication from Lady Durning-Lawrence stating that his conjecture was correct, i.e. that the "Impartial narrative" was written by Mr. J. Smith, and that this Mr. J. Smith was her father, and is identical with the Mr. J. B. Smith mentioned earlier in the same passage. Thus a mystery of a century's standing is satisfactorily cleared up.

(3) The Library has been fortunate in being able to acquire a small octavo account-book, leather bound, which seems to have been an official record of the casualties at Peterloo which were dealt with by one of the Relief Committees. It contains details of the names, addresses, and injuries of 347 individuals, particulars of the successive grants made to them by one committee, and references to the grants made by another committee (possibly two others).

The details given are corroborative of many of the statements in Mr. Bruton's "Story". Thus : the cases include those of Elizabeth Gaunt (mentioned on pp. 274, and 275), of Mrs. Fildes (on p. 274), of Thomas Radford (on pp. 285, 291, and 294). There are references to the loose timber (see pp. 269, 284, and 294), the injuries to special constables (see p. 280), the fight near the Friends' Meeting House (see pp. 284 and 289), the oak trees growing near that building (see pp. 269, 294), the white hat as a symbol of Radicalism (see p. 273), the fear of losing employment evinced by the wounded (see p. 291), the infantry intercepting fugitives (see p. 290), the child killed by a trooper in Cooper Street (see p. 277), and so on. The sum total voted by this committee appears to have been £687 ; it must be remembered, however, that the sum of £3000 mentioned on p. 291 as having been subscribed may have been used partly for legal expenses.

Since Mr. Bruton's "Story" was written, and since this manuscript account book came to light, Mr. Bruton has discovered a printed Report of the Relief Committee differing from the manuscript copy, in which 560 cases are described and the amount raised to date is given as £3408 1s. 8d., and pronounced as inadequate for 600 people. It also gives the amount spent on legal expenses as £1077.

(4) A well-known firm, whose offices stand on the site of Peterloo, have decided to mark the centenary of the event by placing a commemorative tablet on the walls of the building.

The appeal which we made in our last issue for further contributions to the new library for the University of Louvain, THE LOUVAIN LIBRARY. which has been in process of formation, here in Manchester, since December, 1914, has met with the same encouraging response as was accorded to our earlier requests for help. In proof of this statement it needs only to be pointed out that since the publication of our last report upwards of 9000 additional volumes have been sent in, whereby the total number of volumes actually received and registered is increased to 21,000. Even this does not complete the record, for it does not take into account many other definite offers of help which have still to materialize, and several large consignments of books at present in course of transit from such distant parts of the Empire as Bombay, Sydney, and Toronto, which together will further swell the total by many thousands of volumes.

It will be of interest to our readers, especially to those whose names figure in the lists of contributors, to learn that the Rector of the University (Monsignor P. Ladeuze) writing under date of the 21st of September in the name of his Alma Mater, at the conclusion of the first session of its revival, refers in terms of gratitude and appreciation to what has been accomplished already with the help of the many contributors and institutions, who with great promptitude and generosity supported our scheme of reconstruction.

Readers will also learn with pleasure of the success which has attended the University since its reopening in January last. No less than 3200 students have been in attendance, and Monsignor Ladeuze anticipates a still larger number of entries at the opening of the new session in November. It is not surprising, however, to learn that, in the absence of any properly equipped library, the work of the students has been somewhat hampered. Fortunately that want is

likely to be met, at least in part, during the ensuing session, since temporary premises have been secured, to serve as a library and reading-room, pending the erection of the new library building. It will be our privilege to assist in the equipment of the shelves, and to that end we are at present making arrangements for the dispatch to Louvain of the first consignment of the new library, consisting of 5000 volumes, with an accompanying catalogue. Other consignments will follow as they can be made ready for shipment.

There are still many of our readers, we feel sure, who would welcome an opportunity of being associated with this practical expression of sympathy with the authorities of the University, and through them of gratitude to the Nation who sacrificed all but honour to preserve her own independence, and thereby safeguard the liberties of Europe by nullifying the invader's plans. Further gifts either of books or money are invited, and may be sent to the Librarian of the John Rylands Library, Manchester. In the case of books we would ask prospective donors to be good enough, in the first instance, to submit a list of their proposed gifts, so as to obviate unnecessary duplication.

Elsewhere in these pages we print a supplementary list of contributors, to whom we take this opportunity of offering our grateful thanks for their welcome and generous co-operation.

The following series (the eighteenth) of public lectures has been arranged for the ensuing session. They will be given, as usual, in the lecture hall of the library.

PUBLIC
LECTURES.

EVENING LECTURES (7.30 p.m.).

Wednesday, 24th September, 1919. "English Assyriology during the War." By Canon C. H. W. Johns, Litt.D., D.D., etc., Sometime Master of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge.

Wednesday, 8th October, 1919. "The Messianic Consciousness of Jesus." By Arthur S. Peake, M.A., D.D., Rylands Professor of Biblical Exegesis in the University of Manchester.

Wednesday, 22nd October, 1919. "The Story of Peterloo." (Illustrated with Lantern Pictures.) By F. A. Bruton, M.A., of the Manchester Grammar School.

Wednesday, 12th November, 1919. "Recent Tendencies in European Poetry." By C. H. Herford, M.A., Litt.D., Professor of English Literature in the University of Manchester.

Wednesday, 10th December, 1919. "The Present Position of Papyrology." By Bernard P. Grenfell, D.Litt., F.B.A., etc., Professor of Papyrology in the University of Oxford, and Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

Wednesday, 14th January, 1920. "History and Ethnology." By W. H. R. Rivers, M.A., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Wednesday, 11th February, 1920. "The 'Mayflower' and her Voyages." (Illustrated with Lantern Pictures.) By J. Rendel Harris, M.A., Litt.D., D.Theol., etc., Hon. Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge.

Wednesday, 10th March, 1920. "On Some Aspect of the Reign of Edward III." By T. F. Tout, M.A., F.B.A., Bishop Fraser Professor of Mediæval and Ecclesiastical History in the University of Manchester.

Wednesday, 14th April, 1920. "Shakespeare's 'Lear': A Moral Problem Dramatised." By Richard G. Moulton, M.A., Ph.D., Sometime Professor of Literary Theory and Interpretation in the University of Chicago.

Friday, 16th April, 1920. "Fiction as the Experimental Side of Human Philosophy." By Richard G. Moulton, M.A., Ph.D., etc., etc.

AFTERNOON LECTURES (3 p.m.).

"Two Lectures (Biblical and Devotional) for Ministers and Others." By J. Rendel Harris, M.A., Litt.D., D.Theol., etc., Hon. Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge.

Tuesday, 4th November, 1919. "Spikenard and Prophecy."

Tuesday, 2nd March, 1920. "The Hart and the Waterbrooks."