

Making Biblical Scholarship Accessible

This document was supplied for free educational purposes. Unless it is in the public domain, it may not be sold for profit or hosted on a webserver without the permission of the copyright holder.

If you find it of help to you and would like to support the ministry of Theology on the Web, please consider using the links below:



A table of contents for the *Journal of Theological Studies* (old series) can be found here:

https://biblicalstudies.org.uk/articles_jts-os_01.php

pdfs are named: [Volume]_[1st page of article]

FRAGMENTS OF AN ANGLO-SAXON SACRAMENTARY.

WHEN in April 1908 I published in the JOURNAL (vol. ix pp. 398 sqq.) some leaves of eighth-century sacramentaries, of English origin, and therefore rare and valuable, I did not expect that as a result fragments of another sacramentary of similar date and origin would be brought to my notice; but in November of that year dom Cunibert Mohlberg, O.S.B., of the abbey of Maria Laach, most kindly placed at my disposal 'rotographs' of four leaves which he had found in the Cologne City archives in a wrapper entitled '4 Bll. aus dem Sacramentarium Gelasianum', and bearing the mark 'G B Kasten B N° 24'.¹

As an appendix to my previous Note I gladly avail myself of his courtesy to make known his communication, premising that I have unfortunately not been able, as I had intended, to see the original, and must therefore be content with the photographs, which, in some places, and especially in the rubricated titles of the *Missae* and their parts, are scarcely legible, owing to the very soiled state of the fly-leaves. They come from Great St Martin at Cologne, the name of which, 'Bibl. Mart.-maj.', by a modern hand, occurs on one side of each leaf. Whether all four originally formed part of the same MS is uncertain and of no great importance.

The leaves have been cut down, and now vary from 207 to 210 mm. in height, and from 148 to 158 mm. in breadth; they are written with two columns to the page; ff. *a* and *b* have 25 lines to the page with, on the average, 15 letters (4 mm. high) to a line; but ff. *c* and *d* are the work of a different scribe who wrote 26 lines on a page and his letters are so much smaller that 23 of them go to a line.

There can be little doubt as to the date and *provenance* of these flyleaves; they shew the characteristic script² (perhaps the most characteristic that exists) of a North English scriptorium of the first half of the eighth century; but as the same script was used in the houses founded by the Northumbrian monks of that date on the banks or in the neighbourhood of the Rhine (among them the Schottenkirche of St Martin at Cologne), it is difficult to decide on which side of the North Sea any given MS was written at this period. For liturgical purposes, however, this is of slight account, for these missionaries carried with them their books and their use. In any case we have in these

¹ Cf. Revue d'histoire ecclésiastique xi 3 (July 1910) p. 471.

² The script of ff. c and d is very similar to that of the second hand of MS B.M. Reg. I. B. vii (cf. Dr Kenyon's *Facsimiles of Bible MSS*, London 1900, pl. xii).

452 THE JOURNAL OF THEOLOGICAL STUDIES

leaves an evidence of the Saxon, or much more probably the Anglo-Saxon, sacramentary of the eighth century.

The fragments contain part of eight *missae votivae* from the third book of the 'Gelasian' Sacramentary and confirm the opinion expressed in the previous Note, that the eighth-century 'Gelasian' sacramentary was the current one in the north of England. Two collects only which do not appear to have been published are here given *in extenso*; for the others it will suffice to take Mr H. A. Wilson's edition of *The Gelasian Sacramentary*, Oxford, 1894, here cited as W, as the textbook, and to note such variants as are found in the fragments, thus allowing the liturgiologist to add them to his copy of that text; all references, unless otherwise stated, are to the pages of that book; the small numbers indicate approximately the position of the various readings.

Fol. a.

W . 2	"	[Adesto domine] generis, &c. [Alia.] Quaesumus omnipotens deus, &c.
	"	
"	"	[Secreta.] Adesto domine supplicationibus, &c. * placitus (a unique reading).
"	"	V.D. qui foedera, &c. ^{4*} tua gratia for tuaque gratia. ⁶ add (as in Menard)
, ,	"	per Christum. [Infra actionem.] Hanc igitur, &c. ⁷ illarum (as Menard) adque obtatam seriem. ¹² diesque nostros omitted but in its place (as in Menard) per
,,	"	[Christum, &c.]. [Infra actionem, &c.] Hanc igitur deprecamur. ^{12*} domine omitted. ¹³ famulorum tuorum illarum et illarum (!!). ^{13*} quo diem for quo die.
		Fol. <i>b</i> .
		[AD POSCENDAM SERENITATEM] as in Gel. III xlvi without the second collect, but with a Preface.
W. 2	260.	[Ad te nos] serenitatem. ¹ supplicantes as in MS Regin. 316.
"	"	[Alia.] Deus qui omnium rerum, &c. ^{3*} natura.
3 3	,,	[Secreta.] Praeveniat nos, &c. ⁷ perficiant as in MS Regin. 316. V. D. per Christum dominum nostrum cuius creatura, &c.

J

)

(only found in Gerbert *Monum. vet. lit. aleman.* i 302 and note (1)); the text of the fragment is in places illegible, but it concludes as in note (1) but with *nimborum* before *amoveri*.

W. 260. [Post communionem.] Plebs tua, &c.

PRO FULGORIBUS. Gel. III lxxvii.

W. 288. [Oratio.] Omnipotens sempiterne deus . . . noxios ignes.

Fol. c.

[The right-hand column of the recto and the left-hand column of the verso are practically illegible, and part of the rest is very indistinct; hence it has been impossible to collate the variants.]

[PRO PACE.] Secreta and first Postcommunion of Gel. III lvi. W. 272. [Secreta.] [Deus qui credentes . . . suscipe]re, &c. Of the three readings, Christianorum, Christianos, Romanos, the first is excluded as the letters nos are visible, but there is room for more than Christia before it. [Post communionem.] Deus auctor pacis, &c. 22 17 ⁹ fidemus as in MS Reg. 316. [PRO CARITATE.] 2 collects and Secreta of Gel. III xxvi and Post communionem and Ad populum of xxvii. W. 247. [Oratio.] Deus qui diligentibus te, &c. [Alia.] Deus qui iustitiam, &c. ² Deus as in MS. Regin. 316. [Secreta.] Deus qui nos ad imaginem, &c. ,, ,, The rest of the recto is undecipherable : the verso has W. 248. [Post communionem.] [Spiritum na]bis tue caritatis, &c. [Ad populum.] Confirma domine quaesumus, &c. ,, ,, [ORATIONES PRO HIS QUI AGAPE FACIUNT.] Gel. III xlviii. W. 261. Oremus dilectissimi, &c. Sanctum ac venerabilem retributorem, &c. ,, ,, [Orationes ad Missas.] Gel. III xlix. •• W. 262. Deus qui post baptismi, &c. 'secundum' as in MS. Regin. 316. ² abolitionem. 2* operis for operibus. Deus qui homini . . . metat suo[rum]. ,, " ⁶ illo. ⁷ veres (unique). Fol. d. [This leaf is quite legible.] [AD MISSAM IN DOMO NOVA.] i. Infra actionem and first of the two Postcommunion collects of Gel. III lxxiii. W. 284. [Infra actionem.] Hanc igitur . . . quam tibi offert, &c. the page begins with 'domus suae'. ^s consistentibus !!

454 THE JOURNAL OF THEOLOGICAL STUDIES

W. 284. [Post communionem.] Omnipotens sempiterne deus qui facis, &c.

³ tuos omitted. ^{4*} rore for rorem.

- [AD FRUGES NOVAS.] Two collects which do not seem to have been printed; the second is of the Gallican type.
- Te (de) domine sancte pater omnipotens eterne deus supplices deprecamur ut misericordiam tuam iugiter nobis concedas sufficienter mensium [cur]sus et fructuum omnium . . . quoque substantiam abu[n]dantem, arborum fetus, proventus omnium rerum adque ab his omnibus prestiferum (*sic*) fidus (*for* sidus) tempestatis universas procellas et grandinis amovere digneris, per.
- [Alia?] Misericordiam pietatis tue supplices deprecamur, omnipotens eterne deus, ut oblationes populi tui quas tibi de suis primitiis offerunt benignignus (sic) suscipere digneris, tribu[e] eis domine in hoc seculo habundantiam tritici, uini et olei, in futuro autem uitam eternam, commemorationem quoque facientibus nobis beatissimorum martirum et confessorum ueniam peccatorum largire digneris, per.
- W. 294. Oramus pietatem, &c. (second collect of Gel. III lxxxviii).

^{2*} dignatus est for dignatus es. cfundas (? for confundas) for perfundas. The words 'et fructus terrae tuae usque ad maturitatem perducas' have been omitted by the copyist.

- [Benedictio ad fruges novas.] Domine sancte pater omnipotens eterne deus qui celum et terram, &c., as in Muratori Lit. Rom. vet. (Venet. 1748) ii 228, with variants: novum fructum, offerentium for offerentibus, laudis for laudes.
- W. 294. Benedic domine hos fructus, &c. i.e. first collect of Gel. III lxxxviii.

The conclusion is 'per quem hec omnia domine' as in W.

" [Benedictio pomorum] i.e. Gel. III lxxxix.

Te deprecamur . . . diversis.

,,

novum for novorum; inlustratione as in MS Regin. 316; benediccionem for benedictione.

H. M. BANNISTER.

THE ELZEVIR NEW TESTAMENTS OF 1624 AND 1633.

It seems many a long day since I investigated the minute differences between Elzevir 1624 and Elzevir 1633. My eyes were certainly better