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## AUGUSTINE-FRAGMENTS FROM THE CAIRO GENIZAH.

AMONG the Taylor-Schechter MSS in the Cambridge University Library are three tattered vellum leaves and some smaller bits which once formed part of a handsome Codex of St Augustine's works. The hand is not unlike that of the well-known Fulda MS (A.D. 546); I have no hesitation in assigning the fragments to the sixth century.

The fragments are now mounted between panes of glass and are numbered CUL Add. 4320 (a, b, c, d). Each leaf contained one column of writing, 30 lines to the page, the size of the page being about  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8$  inches. The extant text consists of the end of *De* Sermone Domini in Monte bk ii, immediately followed by Sermon cxviii.

The contents of the several leaves are as follows :----

4320 (c) De Serm. Dom. in Monte ii = Migne P. L. xxxiv 1300 recto <sup>9</sup>[et con]uersi dirumpant uos canes er[go] <sup>10</sup> [pro op]pug[n]atoribus ueritatis porcos ... et stomachando non uideo-Verso <sup>10</sup> -go simplex et mundum cor ha[bere] .4320 (a) De Serm. in Monte ii = Migne xxxiv 1307 f. recto Apostolus (end of § 83)-uisibilia illa (beg. of § 85) Verso miracula-[dici]t apostolus. s[erum] (col. 1308, middle of § 86) **4320** (b) De Serm. in Monte ii = Migne xxxiv 1308, followed by Sermo cxviii = Migne xxxviii 671 f. recto ] SCI QUAS ESAIAS PROPHETA 5 [COMMEM]ORAT SED SIVE ISTE ORDO IN [HIS CONS]IDERA[N]DUM SIT SIVE ALIQUI sic [ALIUS] FACIENDA S[UN]T QUAE AUDIMU[S] sic A DRO SI U]OLUMUS AEDIFICARE SUP[E]R [PETRAM·] AMEN· >>>

## 10 E[XP]LK[· LI]B['] II DE SERMO N[E] DNI[· IN M]ON[TE H]A[BIT0] [3 or 4 illegible lines here follow, probably a rubricated title.]

22 [Blank] [OM]NES QUI MULTA UERBA QUAERITI[S] [HO]MINIS JNTELLIGITE UNUM UERBUM

- 25 [DI IN P]RINCIPIO ENIM ERAT UERB[UM] sic [IN PRINCI]PIO FECIT DS CAELUM ET TER [RAM SED] ERA[T] UERBUM QUANDO [AU] [DIUIMUS IN] PRINCIPIO FECIT DS AGNOS [CAMUS] CREATOREM. CREATOR ES[T E]
- 30 [NIM Q]UI FECITI CREATURA AUTEM QUOD

At the beginning of the verso FEC[IT] is legible.

I have not identified the passages on the smaller fragments, numbered 4320(d). A good deal more could be read of (a) and (c).

As I have indicated, s is sometimes written in a more cursive manner at the ends of lines, as is generally the case in Latin uncials. I cannot quite make out the compendium for *explicit*: the vellum is much torn. The initial I of *intelligite* (l. 24) has a well-marked tail.

The leaves are palimpsest, the upper writing being a Hebrew Masoretic MS.

The chief interest of these fragments is their age and provenance. Latin MSS from Egypt are rare at all periods, but the Nitrian MS B.M. Add. 17182 (the older codex of Aphraates, partly written A.D. 512) has bound up with it a scrap from a sixth-century MS of the Vulgate Gospels. No doubt the Augustine leaves reached the Cairo Synagogue merely as waste vellum.

Sermon cxviii was first published by Sirmond in 1631 from a MS belonging to the monastery of St Victor at Paris, and the Benedictine editors adduce no other MS. When the Vienna Corpus reaches the *De Sermone Domini in Monte* it may be possible to determine to what branch of transmission the Cairo MS of St Augustine belonged.

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