

# PROCEEDINGS

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WITH

**Communications**

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. XXXV.

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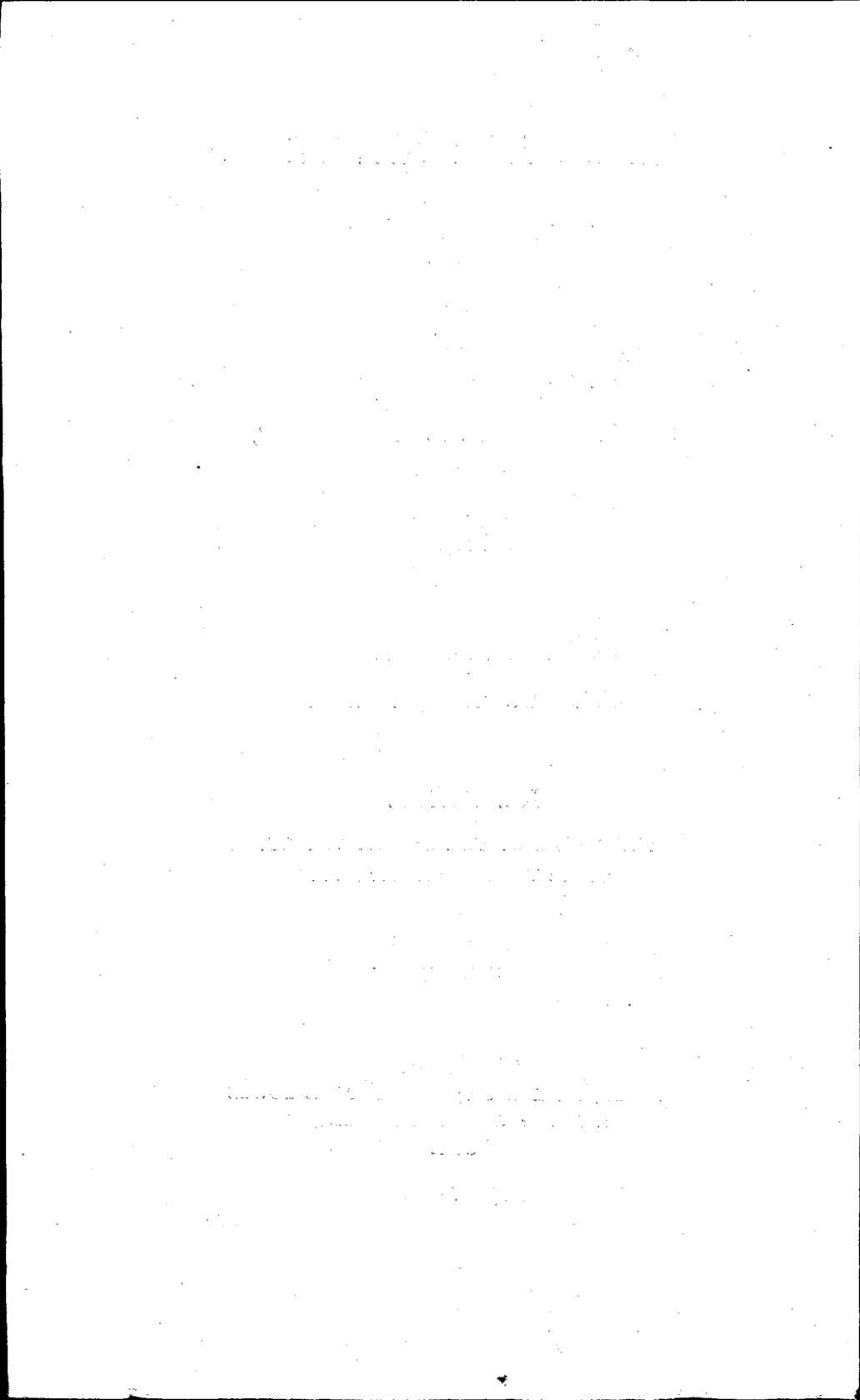
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## II. ON A GREEK PSALTER IN THE LIBRARY OF EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

THE Psalter in the Library of Emmanuel College which I am now about to describe may possibly be—in fact, in my opinion is—a very noteworthy piece of evidence in connexion with the study of Greek in England in the Middle Ages.

Its mark in the College Library is 3. 3. 22 (formerly 2. 2. 14). It is not one of Archbishop Sancroft's gifts to the College, nor is it known who was the donor; it is so fragmentary, moreover, that no notice of its medieval possessors survives in it. Lagarde calls it Codex P of the Psalms; in Holmes and Parsons' LXX it is No. 294. Holmes attributes it to cent. x. Astle in his *Progress of the art of writing* (p. 75 and Pl. 6) gives a short notice and a facsimile of a few lines. I have not found any other mention of it.

It consists of 26 leaves in small folio and contains parts of Pss. lxxi—lxxxī, cxxvii—cxxxix, cxxxv—cxxxvi, cxxxvii—cxliv.

f. 1 *a* begins *λυτρωσете τας ψυχας αυτων* lxxi. 14.

On f. 8 *b* is the signature of the quire, xi. So that ten quires of 8 leaves, 80 leaves in all, are wanting at the beginning.

f. 16 *b* ends with lxxxī. 7 *υμεις δε ως*, and has the signature xii. A late note (cent. xvii. or xviii.) says *Desunt multae paginae*.

f. 17 *a* begins *Υιοισισου (= υιοι σου) ως νεοφυτα ελεω* cxxvii. 3, and the hand from this point is larger and coarser, though not later in date.

f. 17 *b* ends *πρωιας με(χρι)* cxxxix. 6.

f. 18 *a* begins *κε εξαγαγωντι τον ιηλ* cxxxv. 11.

f. 18 *b* ends *Βαβι(λωνος)* cxxxvi. 1.

f. 19 *a* begins *στι ηκουσαν* cxxxvii. 4.

f. 26 *b* ends with *κε εις τον εωνα του εωρος* cxliv. 21 end, and has the signature xxi<sup>1</sup>.

The interest of the book, briefly stated, lies in this: that it is at least as old as the twelfth century; that it was certainly not written by a Greek (or in Greece); and that it was probably

<sup>1</sup> The titles of the Psalms are in red, and so also is the initial of each verse.

ΔΙΕΡΟΪ ΘΙΣΑΙΡ ΛΙΞΩΜΑΙ  
 ΕΡΘΟΜΙΡΙΑ: ΔΔΙΛΩΡΪΣΤΟ  
 ΥΨΟΣΞΩΜΑΙ:  
 ΕΘΕΡΤΟΪΣΟΥΡΟΡ ΤΟ ΣΤΟΡΩΩ  
 ΤΩ: ΚΕΪΓΩΩΑΤΩΩΛΥΤΩΡ ΔΙ  
 ΪΪΘΕ ΞΩΠΙΣΓΙΣ:  
 ΔΙΩΤΟΥ ΤΩ ΞΩΠΙΣΤΕΨΙΟΞΩΟ-  
 ΣΗΟΥ ΕΡΤΩΩΘΩ: ΚΕΪΜΕΡΕ  
 ΨΑΡΙΣ Δ ΡΕΘΙΣΟΥΡ ΤΕ ΞΩΠΙΣΓΙΣ:  
 ΚΕΪΤΩΡ ΜΤΩΪΣ ΕΡΓΩΩ Ο ΘΕ: ΚΕ  
 Ϊ ΞΕΨΙΡΓΩΩ<sup>cl</sup> ΕΡΤΩΩ ΨΙΣΤΩ:  
 Ϊ ΔΟΥ ΟΥΤΟΙ ΩΜΟΥΡ ΤΩ ΧΟΙ ΛΙ  
 Δ ΘΗΡΩΩ ΤΕΣ ΪΣΤΟΡΕΩΡΩ  
 ΛΩ ΤΕΣ ΧΩΨΟΥ ΤΟΥ:  
 ΚΕΪΩΩΩΡΩ ΜΩ ΤΕΩΣ Ξ ΔΙ ΛΙ Ξ  
 ΩΩ ΤΩ ΛΩΡ ΔΙΩΡ ΜΟΥ:  
 ΚΕ ΞΕΡΙΨΩΜΗΡ Ξ ΜΩΘΩ  
 ΟΙΣ ΤΩΣ ΧΪ ΡΩΙΣ ΜΟΥ:  
 ΚΕ ΞΕΡΟΜΗΡ ΜΕ ΜΩΣ ΠΓΩ ΜΕ  
 ΡΟΣ Ο Ϊ Ψ Π Ϊ Ϊ ΜΕ ΡΩΡ: ΚΕ Ο  
 Ξ Ξ ΕΓΧΟΣ ΜΟΥ ΪΣ ΤΩΣ ΨΡΟΪ ΔΕ:  
 Ϊ Ξ ΕΓΟΡ Δ Ϊ Ϊ ΓΙΣΟ ΜΕ ΟΥ ΤΩΣ:  
 Ϊ Δ ΟΥ ΠΙ ΓΕ ΡΕ Ω ΤΩ Μ Ϊ Ψ Ξ Δ:  
 Ϊ Ϊ ΘΕ Π Ϊ Ω ΛΙ Ξ Ψ Ξ Ϊ Ϊ Ψ Ο Ρ Ϊ  
 ΓΩΡΕ:

Ϊ Ξ Ψ Ο Ρ Ϊ  
 ΟΥ ΤΙ

Ps. lxxii, (lxxiii.) 8-15.

FIG. 1.

written in England. Several points lead me to the belief in its non-Greek origin: first, the vellum, which is to my mind just like the vellum of Western MSS. and not like that of Greek MSS.; next, the writing, of which more anon; thirdly, certain glosses which I find in it; and fourthly, the signatures of the quires.

The writing is a principal point, naturally. The two pages, facsimiles of which accompany this paper (figs. 1, 2), amply suffice to show the remarkable aspect and character of the MS. They are taken from the two ends of the book; for, as has been already remarked, the writing, after f. 17, becomes larger and coarser than in the earlier leaves. The impression which one gathers at the first glance is that the scribe has been influenced by Russian or Slavonic writing; but a closer examination shows that what he has been doing is to copy painfully and exactly, letter by letter, from a manuscript written in early minuscules. The slow and laborious character of the work becomes more and more apparent as we look further into the MS.: and the conviction speedily arises that no Greek could possibly have written such a hand as this.

It will not be necessary to go into details about the script. I am merely desirous of laying the facsimile before my readers, and letting them draw their own conclusions from it. I will, however, just specify that certain *compendia scripturae* occur in the MS.: namely, the ordinary contractions of these words and letters: *καὶ*, *δέ*, *αρ*, *ετ*, *εϋ*, *ος*, *ου*, *σσ*, *υυ*, *ψα*, *ψι*. All of these are formed with the elaborate and painful care that characterises the rest of the writing.

Next let us speak of the glosses and signatures. Three signatures survive; xi, xii, xxi: and they are all in Roman figures which I attribute to the twelfth century, and in ink not distinguishable from that of the text. I conclude that they are original, and I ask if, in that case, their occurrence is compatible with the supposition of a Greek origin for the MS.

As for the glosses; there are only a few of them, but they are in two hands, one of the twelfth, the other of the fifteenth century. The first hand is not much later than the text; it has added a few explanations of words and contractions.

ΜΗ ΠΙΝΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΑΘΟΥΣ ΤΙΣ ΧΡΙ  
 ΣΤΟΠΤΩΣΟΥ ΕΞΕΡΔΖΟΝΤΕ:  
 ΚΕ ΠΑΥΛΕΟΣ ΟΝΙΚΟΥ ΟΥΛΟΥ  
 ΗΝΩΣΟΝΤΕ:  
 ΟΙ ΠΛΗΡΩΝ ΣΕ ΕΙΡΩΝΗ ΟΙΣ:  
 ΜΑΤΡΟΘΥΡΟΣ ΣΤΩ ΟΥ ΕΜΕΟΣ:  
 ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ ΙΣΤΟΙΟ ΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΙ: ΚΕ  
 ΟΙ ΟΙ ΠΛΗΡΟΙ ΟΥ ΠΤΩ ΠΑΡ  
 ΤΩ ΠΑΡΕΡΓΑ ΟΥΛΟΥ:  
 ΕΞΟΡΟ ΟΥ ΓΙΣΩΣ ΘΩ ΣΑΡΣ ΟΙ Η  
 ΠΩ ΤΩ ΠΑΡΕΡΓΑ ΣΟΥ: ΚΕ ΟΙ  
 ΟΣΙΟΙ ΣΟΥ ΔΥΟ ΓΙΣΩΣ ΘΩ ΣΑΡΣ Ε:  
 ΔΟΖΟΡΤΙΣ ΠΩΣΙ ΓΩΣ ΣΟΥ ΕΡΔ  
 ΣΙ: ΣΤΗ ΔΥΝΑΜΙΣ ΤΩ ΣΟΥ  
 ΖΩΗΣ ΟΥΣΙ:  
 ΤΟΥ ΥΡΩΡΙΣΕ ΤΟΙΣ ΟΙΣ ΤΩ ΡΩ  
 ΡΩ ΠΗ ΔΥΝΑΜΙΣ ΤΩ ΣΟΥ: ΚΕ  
 ΠΗ ΔΟΖΟΡΤΙΣ ΕΓΑΓΩ ΠΡΕ ΠΩ  
 ΩΣ ΤΙΣ ΠΩΣΙ ΓΩΣ ΣΟΥ:  
 Η ΠΩΣΙ ΓΩΣ ΣΟΥ ΠΩΣΙ ΓΩΣ ΠΗ  
 ΤΩ ΤΩ Η ΕΩ Η ΟΗ: ΚΕ ΕΣΩ  
 ΤΩ Σ ΔΕ ΡΩ Σ ΠΕ ΝΕ ΑΣΤΕ ΡΕ Α:  
 » ΠΙΣΤΟΣ ΙΣ ΕΡΩ Σ ΠΟΙΣ ΟΥ ΟΙ  
 » ΟΥΛΟΥ: ΚΕ ΟΣΙΟΣ ΕΡΩ Σ ΠΟΙΣ  
 ΕΡΓΟΙΣ ΟΥΤΩ:

Ps. cxliv. (cxlv.) 7—17.

FIG. 2.

- lxxii. 28. <sup>·i· glutinare</sup> προσκολλασθε  
 lxxvii. 46. <sup>erisiue</sup> ερυσιβη  
 lxxiii. 1. <sup>legis</sup> νομης (a wrong explanation). <sup>altare</sup> αγιαστιριον  
 cxlvii. 3. <sup>adipe frumenti</sup> στεατος πυρου

also χειρ *manus*, ωπον *dorsum*.

The contractions explained are :

$\overline{\pi\rho\omega\nu}$  *pateron*  $\overline{\upsilon\nu}$  *filium*.

The second hand, writing late in the fifteenth century, has added the opening words of the Psalms in Latin: (e.g. lxxii. *Quam bonus*), and a few explanations of words.

Now it seems to me that both of these hands are English; about the second hand in particular I feel little doubt.

This second annotator may quite possibly have been the Franciscan Richard Brinkley<sup>1</sup>, who 'at one time owned the Greek Psalter now at Gonville and Caius College, and also the famous Codex Leicestrensis of the New Testament. He was a student of Hebrew as well as of Greek; for a Hebrew Psalter which belonged to Bury Abbey was lent to him by that house in the year 1502. It is now in the Bodleian Library (Laud. Orient. 174), and contains Latin annotations of a character very similar to those in the Emmanuel Psalter.

According to my theory, then, this Psalter was written in an English monastery in the twelfth century, and was studied as late as the fifteenth century. Had it not been for the cruel mutilations which the volume has undergone, we should probably have known for certain whether I am right; and in that case the book would have been a document of primary importance—as I hope it may be in the future—to the historian of Greek learning in the west during the Middle Ages.

<sup>1</sup> For an account of Brinkley see Rendel Harris, *The Leicester Codex*, 17 sqq., where, however, the Hebrew Psalter is not mentioned.

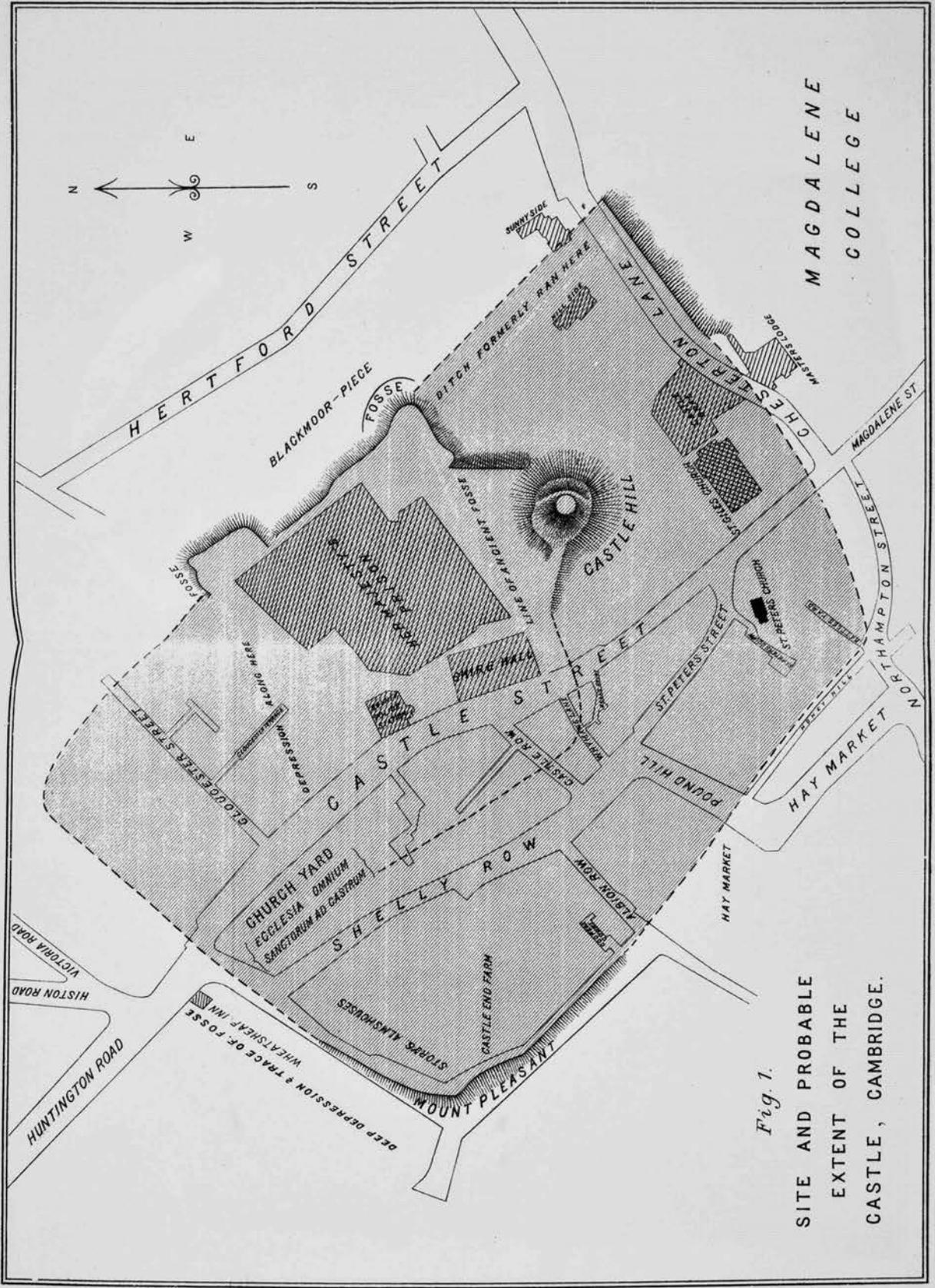


Fig. 1.

SITE AND PROBABLE  
EXTENT OF THE  
CASTLE, CAMBRIDGE.

Professor HUGHES and Mr T. D. ATKINSON gave some account of the remains of a Roman House, lately discovered at Swaffham Prior, Cambridgeshire. Mr Atkinson exhibited a plan of the foundations which had been laid bare, and suggested their probable use. Professor Hughes explained the bearing which this discovery has on our knowledge of the Devil's Ditch, and of the occupation of the neighbourhood by the Romans.

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MONDAY, *January 23rd*, 1893.

Professor E. C. CLARK, LL.D., President, in the Chair.

Professor HUGHES made the following communication :

ON THE CASTLE HILL, CAMBRIDGE<sup>1</sup>.

*Natural Features.*

A short sketch of the natural features of the site and its geology may be of use at the beginning of this enquiry, as many apparent difficulties are explained away at once by reference to the subsoil and underlying strata. The Castle and all the earthworks immediately about it were constructed on a natural promontory which forms the end of a terrace running by Girton, the Observatory, the Grove, and abuts on the river at its bend near Magdalene College. This promontory (see section, fig. 2) has the Gault at its base, a stiff impervious clay, here about 125 feet in thickness, and, therefore, extending far

<sup>1</sup> See also *Proc. Camb. Ant. Soc.* May 26, 1884; *Reporter*, 3 June 1884, p. 808; *Cambridge Review*, Vol. vi, 20 May 1885, p. 322. The probable extent of the Castle has been laid down on the plan (fig. 1), based on the Ordnance Survey (10·56 feet=1 inch), which has been drawn to illustrate this paper. Modern streets and houses are indicated by red lines. I will take this opportunity of thanking Mr Gibson, Governor of Her Majesty's Prison, for his unfailing courtesy on all occasions, and for the facilities for exploration with which he has favoured me.