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A Descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge

M. R. James (1862-1936) is probably best remembered as a writer of chilling ghost stories, but he was an outstanding scholar of medieval literature and palaeography, who served both as Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and as Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, and many of his stories reflect his academic background. His detailed descriptive catalogues of manuscripts owned by colleges, cathedrals and museums are still of value to scholars today. This two-volume catalogue contains James's description of the manuscript holdings of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge and will be welcomed by librarians and researchers alike.
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A Descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge

Volume 1

Montague Rhodes James
A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF THE
MANUSCRIPTS
IN THE LIBRARY OF
CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE
A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARY OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE

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MATTHÆI PARKER
S. T. P.
ARCHIEPISCOPI CANTUARIENSIS
HUIUS BIBLIOTECÆ
INSTAURATORIS
PREFACE

THE completion of this Catalogue, of which the first Part was issued three years ago, gives me an opportunity, which I am not slow to take, of acknowledging the obligations under which various friends have laid me during the progress of the work. In the first place I am most grateful to the College which has permitted me to undertake a piece of research of unrivalled interest and instructiveness, and has at all times studied my convenience and given me facilities for carrying it out. My very especial thanks are due to Mr C. W. Moule, Librarian of the College, for his ever-ready acquiescence in all my demands on his time, his patience, and his keys, and for numberless instances of that kindness upon which, known as it is to all his friends, it would be impertinent, though by no means irrelevant, to enlarge.

To Professor A. S. Napier of Oxford I owe the use of written notes, as well as information given vivá voce and by letter, concerning the Anglo-Saxon manuscripts, which have proved invaluable to me in drawing up my descriptions of this important constituent of the collection. The late Professor Skeat, too, it need hardly be said, gave his assistance most readily whenever it was asked of him.

Upon isolated points I have been indebted for help from Professor E. G. Browne, Professor Burkitt, Professor W. M. Lindsay of St Andrews, the Rev. Dr H. P. Stokes, who supplied a number of valuable corrections, Mr Stephen Gaselee, Mr Strickland Gibson¹, the Rev. J. Mearns, and others to whom I hope I have made due acknowledgment in the proper places.

The Index is the work of Mr A. Rogers of the University Library. I trust that its usefulness will be found commensurate with the labour expended upon it, which has been very great.

¹ See on no. 423.
vi

PREFACE

Lastly, I must be allowed to express, not for the first time, my abiding gratitude to the staff of the University Press for their patience, and my admiration for their skill, in dealing with a very difficult piece of printing.

The net result, which is contained in these volumes, is a Catalogue which, whatever its defects, will, I hope, save researchers some trouble, guide them to some discoveries, stimulate curiosity in some beginners and contribute both to the safeguarding and to the better knowledge of what may fairly be reckoned the most precious collection of ancient books in Cambridge.

M. R. JAMES.

30 October 1912.
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preface</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Pre-Reformation Library of the College</td>
<td>ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archbishop Parker's bequest, and the conditions attached to it</td>
<td>xii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources of the history of the collection</td>
<td>xiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous Catalogues</td>
<td>xiv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of the manuscripts</td>
<td>xiv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parker's methods of collecting</td>
<td>xv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Batman</td>
<td>xvi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strype's account of Parker's methods; John Stow. Bishop Bale</td>
<td>xvi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jocelin's notes</td>
<td>xviii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence from Parker's correspondence</td>
<td>xxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts owned by Parker, and not preserved at Corpus Christi College</td>
<td>xxiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuscripts at Corpus Christi College not bequeathed by Parker</td>
<td>xxv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Elbing manuscripts</td>
<td>xxvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Anglo-Saxon manuscripts</td>
<td>xxix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Library-building</td>
<td>xxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The present Catalogue</td>
<td>xxxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix to the Introduction</td>
<td>xxxii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract of Parker's Register of manuscripts</td>
<td>xxxii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Differences between the older Catalogues and that of Nasmith-James</td>
<td>xli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of the Books marked as missing in Parker's Register</td>
<td>xlii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tables of the Numberings of the Manuscripts in the Catalogues of Thomas James, Stanley and Nasmith</td>
<td>xliiv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of the manuscripts remarkable for their decoration</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Sources and Owners of the Manuscripts</td>
<td>lviii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximate dates of the Manuscripts anterior to 1500</td>
<td>lx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addenda and Corrigenda</td>
<td>lxiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasmith's Preface to his Catalogue</td>
<td>lxix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscripts; Nos. 1–250</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

The earliest record of books belonging to the College is to be found in an account-book (the oldest of the College muniments) now preserved in the Bursary. It is a tall narrow paper volume, containing for the most part entries of disbursements: but it was perhaps originally intended to be used solely as an Inventory, for the accounts appear to be in a slightly later hand than the lists of books, vestments, etc. with which I am here concerned. These are scattered over the first forty or fifty pages of the volume. On p. 9 is a title:

Hic incipit registrum omnium bonorum mobilium collegii corporis Christi et beate marie a termino S. Michaelis arcangeli a. dni m. ccc. lxvi. scriptum per manus J. botener de london socii illius collegii presentibus d. m. Joh. raysoa rectore ecclesie S. benedicti et Jo. Eltisle.....(some mutilated names follow).

The entries of books are followed by lists of vestments, hangings, relics and plate. They are mainly in two hands, those of John Botener and John Northwode, the latter of whom was apparently Fellow in 1384.

The descriptions of the books are made in great detail, with the view of putting the identification of them beyond the reach of doubt. John Botener habitually gives the first words of the text, the first words of the 2nd line of the 2nd leaf, the last words of the last leaf, and of the last leaf but one; and sometimes even more dictiones probatoriae are added.—Northwode describes the first initials in each volume, specifying the figures represented in it if it is historiated, and its colour if it is not. The binding is also described.

It would have unduly swelled this Introduction if I had printed the whole of this matter, interesting as it is. I prefer therefore to make the Inventory the subject of a separate study, and to restrict myself here to giving the titles of the books recorded in it; noting their donors and whether they are entered by Botener in 1376 or by Northwode at a slightly later date.

They are arranged according to their subjects in the inventory, and that order is preserved in the following list:

p. 7. Libri philosophie (Northwode).
(1) Libri priorum. elenchorum. posteriorum.
C. C. C.

p. 9. Libri iuris canonici (Botener).
INTRODUCTION

p. 9. (2) Tabula Martiniani super decreta et decretales (crossed out).
(3) Liber decretalium vetus given by Joh. Smyliswelle (Northwode?).

p. 11. Libri theologiae (Botener).

The first ten were given by Roger de Stanforde Rector of Over.
(4) Isidori Etymologiae, de summo bono, liber differentiarum: epistolae Pauli et Senecae: epp. Senecae ad Lucillum: Seneca de beneficiis, de clementia, de quatuor virtutibus, de copia verborum, de remediis fortuitorum, de morte Claudii Caesaris, proverbia, de quaestionibus naturalibus, Octavia, Tragoediae.

(5) Magister historiarum (Petrus Comestor).
Libri iuris canonici.

(6) Rosarium (Guido de Baysio).

Libri iuris civilis.

(9) Digestum novum.
(10) Decreta (Gratian): lost "tempore rumoris" i.e. in 1381.
(11) Decretaales cum glossa Bernardi, taken by Robert Eltisley.
(The two following were given by Thomas of Eltisley first Master of the College and uncle of Robert.)
(15) Decreta: crossed out.
Northwode's hand begins here:

(16) Innocentii apparatus.
(17) Decreta.
(18) Decreta.
(19) Decretaales cum libro Sexto.
(20) Archidiaconus in Rosario (Guido de Baysio).
(21) Hostiensis (Summa Copiosa) in two volumes.
(22) Durandii Speculum Iudiciale.
(23) Abbas super Decretaales.
(24) Quidam doctor super decreta.
(25) A second entry of the Rosarium crossed out.
(26) Archidiaconus super Sextum.
(27) Tabula Martiniani.
(28) Quidam doctor super decreta.
(29) Decretaales.
(30) Liber Sextus.
(31) Hostiensis summa.
Libri iuris civilis (Botener).

(33) Digestum novum.
Northwode again:
(34) Corpus iuris.
(35) Codex.
(36) Ff. vetus.
(37) Ff. novum.
OLDEST CATALOGUE. MARKAUNT, ETC. xi

p. 21. (38) Ff. infortiatum.
(39) Roffredus.
(40) Doctor de repeticionibus drax.
(41) Ff. vetus.
(42–47) Six old volumes of Civil Law "parui precii" namely 3 codices, ff. vetus ff. nouum, ff. infortiatum.

p. 27. Service-books kept in St Benet's Church but belonging to the College (Botener).
(1–11) Two Antiphoners, two Missals, one Epistolarium, 3 Portiforia, an old Missal, a gradual, part of a Missal.

p. 33. De libris theologici faculatii (Botener).
(48) Bible given by Henry de Leiceste, fellow.
(49) Sentences, given by the same.
(50) Summa de septem vitis (Peraldus): Exposition of Pater noster and Creed: verses on Vices and Virtues: grammatical verses.
(51) Legenda (Jac. de Voragine).
(52) Northwode: Isidore, entered above.
(53) Magister historiarum, entered above.
(54) Bible bought by J. Kynn, Master, at Northampton tempore parliamenti 1 for reading in the Hall.

p. 39. De libris philosophie et logice (Botener).

From these 55 items 11 should be deducted under the heads of loss or duplicate entry. But the eleven service-books which I do not reckon in the total of 55 make up the deficiency to the same number. None of the books can be described as rare. The College was not a rich institution at the time when it owned them. I have no reason to think that any one of them is in existence now.

Far more interesting was the collection of 76 volumes bequeathed by Thomas Markaunt, Fellow, in 1439. A complete Register of these exists in MS. 232 in the College Library, and the Catalogue of the books with their prices has been printed from it by J. O. Halliwell, and more recently by myself. Markaunt made special regulations for the care of his books, and we can trace their existence as far as the year 1516 by means of the reports of the yearly inspections preserved in the above-named Register. Between that date and the benefaction of Archbishop Parker, all but three of the seventy-six had disappeared. Of these three two are in the College Library (nos. 275, 394) and one in the Registry of the University.

Contemporary with Markaunt was John Tytleshall, Master, who, dying in 1446, left twelve books which are entered in Markaunt's Register and were treated in the same fashion as Markaunt's Collection. I have printed the titles of these books in my account of 232 in the Catalogue.

It may be regarded as certain that other books accrued to the College in the course of the fifteenth century; but no record of any other gifts

1 Sources of Abp Parker's Collection. C. A. S. 1900.
INTRODUCTION

has been brought to light. At the end of the medieval period and in Parker's student days, the collection of books owned by the College would not compare unfavourably with those of other Cambridge foundations, such as Clare, Trinity Hall and King's; while, to judge from old catalogues and extant remains, the libraries of Peterhouse, Gonville, Pembroke and Queens' must have been considerably larger.

A fragmentary record of the College library belonging to the reign of Henry VIII is preserved to us in the notes of manuscripts seen there by John Leland (Collectanea iv 17). For one reason or another he noted the following treatises:

Sermones dominicales autore Waterton.
  =Tytelln hall no. 2.

Omeliae dominicales 53 editae a quodam Priore S. Barptolemaei Londin.
  =Markaunt 33.

Stephanus Archiep. Cant. super Pentateucum.
  =Markaunt 7.

Boeti libelli sive epistola de hebdomadibus.

Idem de duabus naturis et una persona Christi ad Joannem diaconum.

Io. Damascenus de incomprehensibilitate dei.

Idem de amatoribus mundi et dei.

These four tracts were in Markaunt 17.

Boetii libelli de unitate et uno.

Possibly this was also in Markaunt 17.

Anselmus de sacrificio azimi et fermentati.

Not identified.

Tres tractatus sive libelli Jo. Wyclif de rebus sophisticis et dialecticis.
  =Markaunt 45.

The only book noticed by Bale as belonging to the College (Index, Poole and Bateson, p. 159) is:

Henr. Bracton de legibus et consuetudinibus Anglicani libri v.

Inc. In rege qui recte regit. Not identified.

In 1575 at Archbishop Parker's death his noble library came into the possession of the College. At various times between 1569 and 1574 he had devised conditions for its safe-keeping. In their final form, embodied in an indenture, of which copies were given to the three Colleges interested, these conditions stand as follows.

The books were to be kept under three keys, of which one was lodged with the Master and the other two with the keepers of the Billingford Chest (a fund founded in 1432 by the then Master, Richard de Billingford). On the 6th of August in every year, the Masters of Gonville and Caius and of Trinity Hall or their substitutes were to hold an inspection of the library, and to be invited to dinner along with the scholars of Parker's foundation in the two Colleges. The inspectors were to be paid 3s. 4d. apiece and the scholars a shilling apiece. They had power to fine Corpus Christi College 4d. for every leaf of a manuscript found to be missing, and
PARKER'S BEQUEST

2s. for every missing sheet or quire: for every missing volume (manuscript or printed) not returned within six months after notice given, the fine was in their discretion.

If six manuscripts in folio, eight in quarto, or twelve in lesser sizes were lost through "supine negligence" the whole collection, together with the plate given by Parker, was, with the consent of the Vice-Chancellor and one senior doctor, to be surrendered to Gonville and Caius College within the space of a month. Upon similar losses being incurred by that College, the books and plate were to go to Trinity Hall, and if Trinity Hall were equally neglectful, the bequest reverted to Corpus Christi: and so forth.

Provision for making transcripts was made by the direction that a registrar (to be called the senior Bible-clerk) was to be appointed.

The library was to be open to the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College from 8 to 11 and 1 to 4, from 1 November to 1 February: and for the rest of the year from 6 to 11 and 1 to 5. No book was to leave the library, but the Master might borrow three volumes at a time.

An oath for the safe keeping of the books was prescribed to be taken by the Master and Fellows upon their admission.

To these carefully devised regulations the present unimpaired condition of the collection may well be owing. Through two centuries in which research into medieval history and literature was somewhat at a discount, the mysterious importance with which the Archbishop's injunctions invested his books must have operated as a powerful safeguard against neglect, and the annual inspection by the authorities of two sister institutions was calculated to act in the same direction. Recent generations of scholars have no cause to complain of any difficulty of access to the treasures which Parker's wisdom and liberality have preserved for their use. I, for one, owe to him and to his heirs a deep debt of gratitude, which I would here acknowledge.

PARKER'S MANUSCRIPTS.

The authorities available for the history of Archbishop Parker's collection of manuscripts are the following:

1. The evidence derivable from the books themselves.
   A large proportion of the volumes tell their own story, and I have tried—at first in a pamphlet published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1900, and now again in this fuller Catalogue—to record all the surviving indications of provenance and transmission.

2. The evidence afforded by the Archbishop's own correspondence.
   This has in several cases proved helpful (see e.g. on nos. 32, 55, 478), but it is not large in amount. Cognate to it is the information which Joscelin's notes (preserved in the Cotton MS. Nero C. iii and printed by Hearne in his Robert of Torshbury), and Strype's Life of Parker, may be made to yield.
INTRODUCTION

3. The Register of the books drawn up at the time of the bequest.

This is an authority of primary importance. Copies of it in the form of small and neatly written parchment volumes were supplied to the three Colleges concerned, namely, Corpus Christi, Gonville and Caius and Trinity Hall. They are annotated by John Parker, the eldest son of the Archbishop. I have had the advantage of a long loan of the Trinity Hall copy, which I owe to the kindness of the Rev. H. S. Cronin, B.D., Librarian of that College.

4. The printed catalogues.

Of these there are five, four complete and one partial, which demand notice, viz.:

a. The list drawn up by Thomas James and printed in his Elega Oxoniensis Cantabrigensis in 1600.
b. The reprint of this list in the Oxford Catalogi Manuscriptorum Angliae et Hiberntae of 1697.

The compass and character of these various catalogues may be briefly described here:

a. T. James enumerates 396 items, but his numbering only runs to 395. There are some repetitions in his list which are compensated by omissions of numbers and other errors.
b. The Oxford reprint was meant to be an unaltered reproduction of a: but there are some discrepancies from a in the numbering.
c. Stanley describes 473 volumes: his Catalogue is a good piece of work.
d. Wanley treats only of the Anglo-Saxon MSS.: his work is of so high a quality that it cannot be passed over. It has been for two centuries indispensable to students of Anglo-Saxon.
e. Nasmith describes 482 volumes. His book has been for over a century the standard of reference to Parker's collection. It is surprising and disappointing that he did not incorporate Wanley's descriptions of the Anglo-Saxon MSS.; but with this exception his catalogue must take high rank among those produced in his time.

Our source of information being thus set out, we will proceed first to determine the original and present extent of the collection.

The original bequest of the Archbishop to the College comprised 457 volumes. I leave out of sight everything except manuscripts and the few early printed books included by Nasmith in his Catalogue. That is to say, 457 entries of manuscripts can be extracted out of the Register. But of these a certain number never came to the College. They are marked by John Parker himself as missing, and a note by him is prefixed to the
PARKER’S BEQUEST

Register setting forth that “suche Bookes as be in this Regester either rased or have Deest written before them...and IP...wear not found” by him in his father’s library, being either “lent owt before or embeacced away,” and that the Colleges interested in the bequest were exempted from making them good. The missing books number 24 (or 28) of which almost all are marked with the word deest by John Parker. The Archbishop’s MSS. are thus reduced to 433 (or 429). It will be remembered that Thomas James and the Cat. M.S.S. Angl. again reduce this number to 396, while Stanley brings it up to 473 and Nasmith to 482.

The mistakes in T. James’s numeration make it difficult to explain his reduction of the total number exactly. However, thus much is plain: he omits all printed books, most of the books called Miscellanea, and about 10 others. En revanche, he includes 9 volumes which were not given by Parker.

Stanley’s 473 is made up of Parker’s 433 omitting four plus some 44 books not given by Parker and classed as Libri ab alienis donati. He has 10 fewer MSS. than Nasmith and one printed book which Nasmith omits. Thus Nasmith’s 482 are Stanley’s 473 + 10 - 1. I add to Nasmith’s list somewhat over fifty books either acquired since his time or not known to him.

Parker’s own classification of his manuscripts will be set out in full in due time. Thomas James substitutes for it a continuous numbering in which Parker’s arrangement is partially adhered to. Stanley reverts to Parker’s arrangement. Nasmith, again, adopts a continuous numbering quite different from James’s and roughly dictated by the size of the books, the largest being placed first and the smallest last. This numbering, since it is familiar to students, and has been followed in the present shelf-arrangement, I have retained.

We may then reckon Parker’s own gift of manuscripts to his college as numbering some 433. It will be interesting to see what can be gathered as to the composition of this collection and the means by which it was brought together.

The acquisition of the manuscripts must probably be assigned to the years of his archiepiscopate. Only a very few books and a portion of the correspondence are such as he would naturally have acquired during his residence at Cambridge. On the other hand, we know that, as Archbishop,

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1 The chief dates in Parker’s life may be set down in a note:

Born in 1504, he came to Cambridge in 1521. In 1535 he was made Chaplain to Queen Anne Boleyn and Dean of the College of St. John. In 1537-8 he became Chaplain to the King.

In 1544 he was made Master of Corpus Christi College, and was Vice-Chancellor of the University in 1544-5 and 1549-9.

From 1553 to 1558 he lived in seclusion, having resigned his mastership in December 1553.

In 1559 he was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury, and on May 17, 1575, he died.
INTRODUCTION

he was most active in procuring both printed books and manuscripts. Special agents were employed by him for this purpose; Stephen Batman (better known as the translator of *Bartholomaeus de proprietatibus rerum*) was perhaps the principal among these, and in a letter quoted by Strype, describes himself as having got together some 6,700 volumes. There is no certain occurrence of Batman's name (which he was fond of writing in books) in any manuscript at Corpus Christi; and we may be fairly confident that his 6,700 volumes were printed books.

Strype in his *Life* devotes some space to the consideration of the Archbishop as a book-collector. His statements may be taken *seriatim*.

Parker, he says, obtained Saxon books from Robert Talbot and from Dr Owen, physician to Henry VIII. None of the Anglo-Saxon manuscripts bear the names of either of these persons; but both occur in connexion with some xvith century transcripts of A.-S. charters in no. 111.

"He kept skilled amanuenses in his household, especially Lyly (not to be confused with William L'Isle) who could counterfeit any antique writing, and was employed to supply the deficiencies of various ancient books." There are several instances of lacunae filled up by a skilled scribe, e.g. in 178, 449 (where I myself have inadvertently attributed the work to L'Isle instead of Lyly!).

"From Stow (the Chronicler) he received his copies of Matthew Paris, Matthew Westminster, Thomas Walsingham, and other ancient historians, as Stow in his own history tells us." The passage in Stow is as follows (under the year 1575): "This reverend Father ... making diligent search for the antiquities of the Brytons and English Saxons, to the end those monuments might be carefully kept, hee caused them to be well bound, and trimly covered, and such whereof he knew very few examples to be extant (among the which was Matthew Paris, Matthew Florilegus, Thomas Walsingham and other, all which he receiued of my hands) he caused to be printed." This is explicit enough: but I do not think that any clear traces of Stow's ownership are to be found in the Corpus Christi copies of the authors whom he mentions.

"Bale (I am still quoting Strype) presented Parker with an ancient MS. in favour of the marriage of priests, attributed to Volusianus of Carthage." This document, really by Udalricus of Augsburg, exists only in a late copy at Corpus Christi (no. 101): but an old (xiiith cent.) MS. of it is at Gonville and Caius (no. 427).

Bale, continues Strype, died in 1563, "whose rare collection of MSS. came, as I am apt to believe, to our Archbishop's hands by purchase. For he laid out for them immediately upon his death...and was promised to have them for his money, as he told Cecil." The reference here is to a

1 But see on no. 194. The initials SB are inscribed in no. 61.
2 Book iv ed. 1821, ii, 497 sqq.
HISTORY OF PARKER'S MSS.

letter (*Corresp.*, p. 198) in which Parker says: “Concerning the old antiquities of Mr Bale, I have bespoken them, and am promised to have them for money if I be not deceived.” The question whether Parker actually did secure Bale’s MSS. is worth a little investigation. The only catalogue we possess of Bale’s library is, though interesting, not a satisfactory one. It occurs in the Basel edition of his *Scriptores* (p. 159) in the form of a list compiled by himself, partly perhaps from memory, of the MSS. he had left behind him in Ireland when he fled to the Continent. It is addressed to Conrad Gesner, and is arranged under the following heads:

a. Chronicles and writers of British history.

b. Chronicles and histories of foreign writers; with others.

c. Miscellanea.

The whole number of items is 395; but in many cases they are small tracts and the whole number of *volumes* indicated need not be more than from 150 to 200.

An examination of the list shows that Parker did probably acquire some few of the MSS., but, on the other hand, there is a letter of his addressed to Math. Flacius (Francowitz) Illyricus, John Wigand, and Matthias Judex (*Corresp.*, no. 221, p. 286) which proves conclusively that we must not expect to find any large proportion of Bale’s collection at Corpus Christi. Parker says that after much fruitless inquiry he had at length ascertained into whose hands the books had come after Bale’s flight from Ireland. A huge heap of volumes was brought to him, but among them he found “haud dubie nullos, mea sententia, vel dignos vetustate, vel argumento ad vestrum institutum commodi ac utilis. quos tamen cum vidisset vester Nigerus una cum meis et aliorum complures, multum juvare posse dicebat. Habet igitur, hac condicione, ut infra annum transmittatur.”

Whether Flacius and his friends eventually acquired the MSS. or any large share of them I do not know; but in the place where the bulk of Flacius’ library is preserved, namely, the Grand Ducal Library at Wolfenbüttel, it is not possible to identify a single one of them with certainty. Sir F. Madden says¹ many of the MSS. appear to have come afterwards into Sir Robert Cotton’s hands, a few to the Earl of Arundel, others to Selden, and some to the Ware and Clarendon collections. Others, again, are traceable at Lambeth, and in later collections, such as the Harleian. The few which I can cite at Corpus Christi are nos. 43 (?), 136, 152, 161 (?), 177, 180 (?), 181 (?), 331 (?), 339, 404, 408, 414, 441 (?), 456 (?): also 88, which is not in Bale’s own list².


² At Wreast Park is a MS. containing a list of certain “libri Anglici quos Illyricus habet” which might repay examination (no. 19, 2nd Report of Hist. MSS. Commission, p. 4 sqq.).
INTRODUCTION

So much for Strype's evidence on our subject. Of authorities nearer to the Archbishop's own time the first to be examined is his chaplain and secretary John Joscelin or Josselin, a man of whose literary activities the Parker MSS. bear copious traces. His collections in Nero C. III (f. 191 sqq.) printed by Hearne in Robert of Avesbury (p. 267), give us some light.

He has made, in the first place, a list of the Anglo-Saxon books known to him. Of these only one is now at Corpus Christi, namely:


This is of course, the famous copy of the Chronicle, no. 173. The occurrence of the name of Wotton in connexion with it is the noteworthy point. The man referred to is Nicholas Wotton, first Dean of Canterbury, who died in 1366. He was employed in various foreign legations under Henry VIII and his successors, and held the Deanery of York and Treasurership of Exeter as well as his Canterbury preferment. It will appear from Joscelin's notes that Parker obtained other valuable books from him besides the Chronicle.

Joscelin proceeds to give a catalogue of English historians, accompanied by notes of the owners of MSS. of their works. Of these the following were owned by Parker either when the list was drawn up, or subsequently. I add the present numbers of the MSS.:

Felix, Life of Guthlac.  
habet Archep. Cantuar.  
Stephanus de fundatione S. Mariae Eboraci.  
habet Arch. Cant.  
Datum illi per M\textsuperscript{2} Wutton.  
Turstinus Archep. Ebor. quomodo Funtaniense cenobium ceptit exordium.  
Habet Arch. Cant. ex dono M\textsuperscript{1} Wutton.  
ÆAlfredus Rievallensis de sanctimoniali de Wuttun.  
habet Arch. Cant. ex dono M\textsuperscript{1} Wutton.  
Richardi Westmonasteriensis Historia. quatuor libros habet Stowe.  
Cuthbertus Girvensis.  
habet Arch. Cant.  
Edgarus Rex. oratio ad clerum. habet Arch. Cant.  
Anselmus. Epistolae. habet Arch. Cant.  
Eadmer. Historia.  
habet Dr Jones.  
Vita Anselmi.  
habet Arch. Cant.  
Gesta Pontificum. libb. 1–IV habet Arch. Cant.  
Simeon Dunelmensis. habet Arch. Cant. ex dono M\textsuperscript{1} Wutton.  
de Archiepiscopis Ebor. habet Arch. Cant. ex dono M\textsuperscript{1} Wutton.
JOSECLIN’S NOTES

Abbreviationes Malmesberiensis.

Inc. Non indecens eam opinor.

habet Arch. Cant. ex dono Mr Wotton.

Ealredus Rievallensis. Vita Edvardi. habet Arch. Cant. 161, 16, 318, 1

Ioh. Sarisberiensis. Polycraticus. habet Arch. Cant. ex dono Mr Wotton. 46

Ricardus Finisienisi (Divisiensis) ad Robertum Winton. i

Priorem Epitome rerum Britannicarum. 339, 1, 2

Ioh. de Hexam Historia. in lib. Arch. Cant. ex dono Mr Wotton. 139

Ric. Hagustaldensis de gestis Stephani. habet Arch. Cant. ex dono Mr Wotton. 139

Gualt. Couentriensis. habet domina Cheke et Mr Fox. 175

Rad. Niger. habet Arch. Cant. 343, 1

Matth. Paris. habet Comes Arundel et Arch. Cant. 16, 26

Th. Wincke (Wykes) de Oseney. habet Arch. Cant. sed mutilatam atque imperfectam in fine. Fuit liber Coenobii Martini. 59, 15

Exstat Historia in manibus Raneri Wolffi ab anno 1236 ad 1307. deest aliquid in fine. Non incredibile autoremuisse monachum Abbindungae. Univ. Libr. Dd. 2. 15 (given by Parker)


Walt. de Gisburne. habet Arch. Cant. 100, 250

[Transcripts of Gisburne, Hemingford and R. Niger, made for Parker, are in Trin. Coll. R. 5. 10.]


21, 117, 164

Ioh. de Tinmouth Historia aurea.


Matth. Westmonast. Flores Historiarum. 5-7
tertium historiae librum habet Arch. Cant. et integrum etiam historiam.

Th. Stubbes. de Ebor. Episcopis. habet Arch. Cant. 298, 12


There are other authors mentioned in the list of whose works Parker possessed copies. But it is not clear that these copies are those named by Joscelin. It will however be worth while to note the owners recorded by Joscelin.


1 Once owned by Bale.
INTRODUCTION

Jo. Twyne (often described as “knowing where” such and such a book “is”).

Boyer (Bowyer).

Sir J. Cheke (widow or executors of)

Dr Jones.

Earl of Huntingdon.

Earl of Arundel.

Pekyns, prebendary of Westminster.

Dorellus (Darell) of Canterbury.

John Caryl of Coleman Street. Dr Caryl.


St Paul’s Library, London.

Wotton, Dean of Canterbury (besides those given to Parker).

Th. Langton “sacerdos Cantuar.”

Th. Moyle’s wife.

Dr Turner’s widow.

Earl of Sussex.

Provost of Eton.

Eton College.

“A widow of Lynn.”

John Duket.

An Oxford College.

Rochester Cathedral.

Queens’ College, Cambridge.

Sir R. Cotton.

Mr Agar.

All Souls’ College, Oxford.

The King’s Library, London.

Sir H. Sidney.

Nennius, Edgarius Rex (oratio), Lanfranc (controversia de primatu), Anselm (Epps.), Henric.


burgh), Gervase of Tilbury, Langton (Vita Th. Becket), Roger of Chester, Th. Rudburne.

Asser, Goscelin of St Bertin, Matth. Westm., Adam Murimuth.

Asser, Will. Malmsb. (Gesta Regum and Hist. Novella), Walter of Coventry, Walter Gisburne,

John Bever.

Eadmer (Hist.). Will. Malmsb. (Gest. Reg., Gest. Pont.).

” ” (Gest. Pont.), Matth. Paris.

” ” (Gest. Pont. 1-v), Henr. Huntingdon.

Roger Hoveden, Walter of Coventry.


Roger Hoveden.

Capgrave de nobilibus Henricis.


” ” ”

Rad. deDiceto.

Rad. Niger (borrowed from Darell), Ran.

Higden.

Greg. Caerguinet cum aliis historiis.

Jo. Bever (from Twyne).

Walter Gisburne.

Nic. Trivet.

Flores historiarum.

Works of Nic. Montacute.

Flores historiarum.

” ”

Hist. Roffensis.

Th. Stubbes.

Hist. Roffensis, Th. Stubbes, W. Thome, Adam.

Murimuth, Trevisa, Gower.

Hist. Roff.

Th. Rudburne junior.

The above list enables us to credit Dean Wotton with the gift of three important MSS. to Parker, nos. 46, 139, 173. Of these the first and third were from Canterbury, while no. 139 is a book certainly produced

1 Is either of these “Mr Caryl clothworker” who owned MS. Arundel 1x at the College of Arms?

2 It also appears that Wotton had read the Scala cromatica (see no. 133) : vide Stevenson’s Maitland Club edition (1836).
in the north of England. We have seen that Wotton held the Deanery of York.

The few letters among Parker’s correspondence which make mention of manuscripts shall next be noted. They make it evident that, as archbishop, he busied himself in inquiring after any ancient and in particular any ‘Saxon’ books that might be in the possession of his suffragans.

In the volume of letters no. 114, art. 154 is a letter from Scory, bishop of Hereford, to the effect that he is sending the Archbishop three Saxon manuscripts from his Cathedral. Their contents are not indicated. In the same volume arts. 174, 175, are from William Salesbury and Davies, bishop of St David’s (in 1565). The latter is printed in Parker’s Correspondence (no. CCIV): in it the bishop states that the MSS. of his diocese had been sent two years before to the Secretary (Cecil). One of these, be it noted in passing, a Giraldis Cambrensis, appears to be now in Lord Mostyn’s library (no. 83 given to Wm Cecil by Rich. Davies, 4th Report of Hist. M.S.S. Comm.).

William Salesbury’s letter relates in part to the decipherment of the Armenian Psalter, no. 478.

Art. 179 is from Robinson, bishop of Bangor, sending a transcript of part of Eadmer’s History (probably no. 341) and stating that he cannot find any “faithful monuments of antiquity” in Wales.


Art. 324, from John Ælmer, archdeacon of Lincoln, promises to send Langton’s Commentary on the Old Testament: probably no. 55.

Besides these, there are in the University Library MS. of Gregory’s Pastoral Care in Anglo-Saxon (II. 2. 4) letters from Bp Jewell to Parker in one of which he speaks of having found this (or another) MS. in the library at Salisbury.

Turning now to the evidence preserved in the books themselves, we find very few indications in them of the way in which they came to Parker. There is a reason for this in the deplorable re-binding which almost the whole collection underwent at some time in the eighteenth century. Nasmith makes piteous reference to this in his description of no. 200. Parker had noted (quite erroneously) in the volume that it was in the autograph of Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury; upon which Nasmith says: “I do not know upon what authority the reverend prelate relied for this statement, for when our manuscripts were rebound a few years ago, many indications of the kind alluded to perished, since the book-binder carelessly threw away the (old) covers.” In spite of this catastrophe a good proportion of the books still preserve some clues to their earlier history; and there are a few marks which belong to the time
INTRODUCTION

immediately preceding the entry of the books into Parker's library. For instance there is a series of class-marks not due as I think to Parker but dating from the end of the xvth or beginning of the xviith century. I have noticed them in the following MSS.:

17. (B.) 131. (B. 39) 203. (E. 1) 344. (B. 32)
64. (C. 23) 155. (B. 44) 268. (C. 32) 409. (L. 8)
67. (B. 38) 159. (B. 53)

My suspicion is that these belong to a monastic library, and for no very clearly defined reason I connect them with Norwich.

Another mark which is not of certain signification consists of the letters TW, written by Parker in the red chalk which he habitually used, on the first leaf of several volumes, usually nos. 326, 374, 425, 441 (and also in the Lambeth MS. 430). This might be taken to stand for Twyne, i.e. John Twyne, from whom Parker did obtain some books, and whose name occurs in full (in red chalk) in nos. 129 and 161; or, as I would suggest, it may mean Thomas Wotton, whom Strype (Lifé II 509) describes as "worshipful, godly, truly learned in antiquities, and a correspondent and friend of the Archbishop's."

It seemed possible at one time that I might be able to deduce from Parker's own arrangement of his books some useful evidence as to the manner in which they were got together. But the examination of his own Register of them very quickly showed that this hope was fallacious. Full particulars of the classification will be found in another part of the Introduction; and anyone who will be at the pains to analyse a portion of it will soon be convinced that the arrangement is in the main dictated by such considerations as the size of the books and not by the order of their acquisition. In some few cases there has been an attempt to put books of a particular sort together (for example, books in English under R, books in Anglo-Saxon under S, and documents of Parker's own time among Miscellanea); but the particular information of which we are in search is not to be elicited from this source.

I fear that we must rest content with generalities: we can see that a good many books were given to the Archbishop, and we may safely conclude that he purchased a good many more. The suggestion has been made that he despoiled the library of Canterbury Cathedral. Of this I see no evidence, and am glad to see none. It is, of course, open to question how far such a man as Dean Wotton was justified in handing over to Parker manuscripts which had at one time been the property of the Cathedral Priory: but here again we cannot tell whether at the moment when they were so handed over they were in possession of the Chapter, or whether (as is very likely, considering the extensive alienation of monastic books which was going on) they had already been removed from the Library and had come into the Dean's hands by purchase or gift.
MANUSCRIPTS OWNED BY PARKER, AND NOT AT CORPUS CHRISTI.

Something must now be said of the manuscripts which Parker possessed, but did not ultimately give to his College.

The most important group of these is in the University Library, to which the Archbishop presented them (largely at the instance of Dr Perne) in 1574. A list of them is given by T. James in the Ecloga Oxonio-Cantabrigiensis; another, less readily accessible, in the life of Parker which appears in some copies of the De Antiquitate Brit. Eccles., and another in Strype's Life (Bk iv, ch. 42: II, p. 419). This I reproduce here, adding the present class-marks, and the numbers assigned by T. James, and brief notes on their provenance and date:

1. J. 225. Dd. 7. 3. Latin versions of the Gospels of St Matthew and St Mark. Written by Peter Meghen in 1509 for Dean Colet.
3. J. 241. Kk. 3. 18. Bedae Historia Saxonic. Cent. xi. From Worcester. I had conjecturally assigned it to Christ Church, Canterbury, but the presence in it of the hand of a certain annotator (see further on MS. C. C. 12) makes the Worcester provenance certain.
5. J. 243. Ff. i. 24. Paralipomenon libri, Testamenta xii Patriarcharum, Iosippi Hypomnemaston, etc. Graecae. Cent. xii. Formerly the property of Bp Grosseteste, and almost certainly bequeathed by him to the Franciscans of Oxford. Parker believed this book also to have belonged to Abp Theodore.
6. J. 253. Li. 2. 4. Gregorii Pastoralis Saxonic. Cent. xi. In it is a letter from Bp Jewell to Parker stating that he had found the book in the Cathedral Library at Salisbury. It has been thought that this letter really refers to the copy now at Trinity College (R. 5. 22).
7. J. 250. Ff. i. 30. Catena in Epistolae Pauli Graecae. Cent. xi. The fly-leaves are from a Latin MS. Possibly it belonged to Grosseteste. In the old lists it is called "Photius in Epistolae."
10. J. 242. Li. 4. 6. Anglo-Saxon Homilies. Cent. xi. From Tavistock: found there in 1566 by R. Ferrar, a servant of the Earl of Bedford. The latter gave it to Parker in 1569.
11. J. 231. Ff. i. 31. Chronicon Eusebii, etc. Cent. xiii.
INTRODUCTION


21. J. 247. Ff. 1. 27. Gildas, Simeon of Durham, Giraldus Cambrensis, etc. Two portions of cent. xii and cent. xiv respectively. The former is from Sawley or Salley Abbey, the latter is from Bury St Edmunds, and the remainder of it is in MS. C. C. 66.


23. J. 239. Probably Hh. 1. 10. "Grammatica et Historia Angliae Saxonice." Hh. 1. 10 contains Ælfric's Grammar of cent. xi and is probably from Christ Church, Canterbury.

24. J. 252. Ii. 2. 3. W. Malmesbury, Gesta Regum, etc. Cent. xii. "Liber Sancte Marie de Bletesdene."


To these should be added:

J. 236. Ff. 1. 23. Psalter in Latin and Anglo-Saxon. Cent. x-xi. Bequeathed by Parker to Sir Nicholas Bacon but given by the latter to the Library in 1574. It is from a monastery in which St Kenelm was specially honoured: St Tova (buried at Thorney) also occurs in the Litany.

Among the Parker MSS. James enumerates several which do not appear in Parker's own list. Some of them are demonstrably not from him.

J. 223. Dd. 7. 1. 2. Hieronymi Epistolae, dated 1490. Given to the Library of Jesus College by J. Gunthorpe, Dean of Wells († 1498).

J. 224. Ii. 3. 3. Astronomica, dated 1276. Belonged to a Franciscan (?) Roger de Nortingham.


J. 257. Nn. 2. 41. The Codex Bezae.


I have not been able to draw up a complete list of other manuscripts which appear to have belonged to Parker or in which his writing is found. He must certainly have used, if he did not own, many of the Cotton MSS. In the Old Royal Collection are at least two volumes which are entered in his Register (7. B. xi, xii, Loci Communes of Abp Cranmer). At Lambeth the Gospels of Mac Durnan seem to have been his property; so also was no. 1213 (Diversi tractatus monast. S. Aug. Cant.): and no. 430 belonged to John Parker.
PARKER’S MSS.

At Trinity College, Cambridge, I find a certain number of books which were once the Archbishop’s:

B. 2. 18. Bonaventura de vita Christi, etc. From a “collegium Cantuariense.”
B. 14. 2. Aurora. From Waltham
B. 15. 33. Isidore: has paging in red chalk, and a note by Stephen Batman.
B. 15. 34. Anglo-Saxon Homilies. Originally Parker’s “Homiliarum liber decimus.”
R. 5. 22 (vol. III). Gregory’s Pastoral Care in Anglo-Saxon.
R. 5. 34. Geoffrey of Monmouth, Will. Malmesbury de gestis Regum, etc.
R. 7. 5. Bedae Historia.

I think this must be the book entered as D. 12 in Parker’s Register.
R. 7. 28. Annals of St Neot’s, etc.
R. 9. 17. Ælfric’s Grammar, etc.

Harley 3634 and Othan C. 11, both copies of a St Alban’s Chronicle, belonged to Parker.
Arundel 288 (French poems, xiii) belonged to John Parker.

MANUSCRIPTS NOT GIVEN BY PARKER.

The scanty relics of older collections and the gifts made to the Library by others than Parker in old times were grouped together in Stanley’s Catalogue of 1722 under the heading Libri ab alienis donati, and placed at the end of the catalogue. Nasmith discarded this arrangement and drafted them into the middle of the collection (nos. 201—249) though still keeping them together. He also included in his catalogue a few gifts made since Stanley’s date. Since Nasmith’s time, again, a few more MSS. have come in, and there is, as we shall see, a large group of MSS. (seemingly given to the College early in the seventeenth century) of the existence of which neither Stanley nor Nasmith betrays any consciousness.

In this section of the Introduction I will put together such facts in regard to the manuscripts not given by Parker as have come to my notice, and will treat in the first place of the group specially called the Libri ab alienis donati.
INTRODUCTION

The earliest notice of any of them is that written on the flyleaf of the College copy of Parker’s Register or Indenture, viz.:

1594. Eliz. 26th.

In interior bibliotheca reposit per J. Jegon.

Fragmenta quaedam manuscipta Richardi Cox
Martini Buceri Cor(? ) manu propria script. 8vo
Miscellanea quaedam manuscipta in 4.

An olde manuscript of Topographie. long in.

168
242
210 or 275

The next list is in the same book, at the end of the Miscellanea. The first entries are in a hand of cent. xvi–xvii. Four other hands make additions to it. I omit the few obviously printed books which it contains, and indicate changes of hand by Roman numbers.

I. Libri ab aliis donati in Interiori Bibliotheca.

De contrarietate Scripturae cum aliis tractatibus MS. fol.
Blondi Historia MS. fol.
Cuthberti Dunelmensis (i.e. Bp Tumstall) liber miscellaneorum MS. 4vo
Homiliarum libri 3 MS. 4o [added: in catalogo heap 17]
Bonaventura de vita Christi MS. fol.
In Ep. ad Romanos comment. François MS. fol.
Th. Markaunt Testamentum, etc. MS. 4vo
Grammatica Latina MS. 4vo
Will. Worcester Miscellanea quaedam MS. fol.

217
205
242
235
213
204
208
232
233
210

II. Epistolae Cyrilli, Hugo Erianius...Ex dono Mr Richardi Palmer
Richardi Cox Eliensis fragmenta quaedam MS. ex dono
Jo. Jegon Mr Colli

207
168

III. Lyra in N. T. manuscrit

203

IV. Dr Boys’s Postills in 2 vols beenge y* αφιερωμένον given by
Mr Edward Boys Fellow of the Coll. 1641

215, 216

V. The Alcoran in Arabick given by Mr James Hitchcock procured by
Mr H. Dobson

249

A similar list is in the unfinished Register of the Library and Plate, begun in 1613. This adds a few particulars.

No. 242 is more fully described as: Cuthberti Dunelmensis liber Misc. ad Angliam et Academiam spectantium. First words: Plato egregie. Given by J. Jegon.

The first words of the Homiliarum liber are given as Cum appropin-
quasset, showing that 235 is meant.

No. 238 is said to be “ex dono authoris Julii 10, 1636.”
The last entry is the Lyra in N. T. given by Th. Fawcett (no. 203).

1 The volume is not by Tumstall, but the first item in it relates to him.
LIBRI AB ALIENIS DONATI

The following members of the group are included by T. James in his list:

T. J. 112: Nasmith 240 T. Walsingham: Stanley (lib. ab al.) 31
371 217 P. Cantor, etc. 1
374 233 Grammatica 43
375 213 Jean Galopes’ Bonaventura 3
376 204 Langton in V. T. 4
377 210 W. Worcester’s Itinerary 13
378 205 Blondus Flavius 2
380 220 P. de Vineis, etc. 36
381 208 Comment on Romans in French 5

Stanley increases the total number to 44. Of these one (no. 30) is omitted by Nasmith. It is a printed volume now marked B. 9. 15 in the library.

In the College copy of Stanley’s Catalogue are some additions in manuscripts which bring the number up to 50. Of these:

no. 45 was given after 1717 (225).
nos. 48, 49 were given in 1745 (245, 246).
no. 50 is a parcel of Chinese printed books (227).
no. 46 is a printed book, the first edition of Parker De antiquitate Brit. Eccles. given by Th. Baker.

no. 47 is also printed: The Life off the 70 Archbishop off Canterbury presenty sittinge, Englished and to be added to the 69 lately sett forth in Latin. 1573. Given by T. Haslewood, Fellow (1690-1698).

Both of these are omitted by Nasmith.

As to the provenance of these books, two of them, 210 and 240, bear indications of having been used by Parker. 232, 233, 244 (the first certainly, the others probably) belonged to the College ever since they were written. A group, which includes the most interesting of these MSS., was the gift of one man, Daniel Rogers. His name occurs in 214, 223, 224, 228, 230, 236, 248, and I further credit him conjecturally with 206, 219, 221, 229, 231, 239.

About half of the books can be assigned to definite donors. No record remains to show how or when the others came into the library. A fragmentary MS. Catalogue of Benefactors to the library records only three gifts of MSS., nos. 220 (?), 246 (?), and 249.

An important gift of manuscripts was made to the College apparently during the first quarter of the seventeenth century. I say apparently, for up to the present moment I have not been able to find any note of its arrival. It consists of thirty-nine volumes, all from one library, and that a German library. The majority of them are written on paper and are of the fifteenth century, but a few are of the fourteenth: one, which is as

1 There were originally forty: one has been lost.