Review of N.G. Wilson, A Descriptive Catalogue of the the Greek Manuscripts of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. (Cambridge, 2011)
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CONSERVING MANUSCRIPTS IN OXFORD

Conservator Robert Minte showing AMARC members a Persian manuscript, a 12th-century copy of the ‘Book on the Constellations of the Fixed Stars’ (Bodleian Library, MS. Huntington 212) during the winter meeting. See report by Hannah Ryley, p. 4.

Photo by AMARC member Lizzie Sandis.

**Recent Music Accessions**

*Supplied by Nicolas Bell.*

The Griesbach Family Archive. A small collection of papers relating to the family of musicians in the court orchestra of George III, including several concert programmes in the King’s hand, written as request lists to be handed to the leader of the orchestra, and consisting almost entirely of music by Handel. Accepted by HM Government in lieu of inheritance tax and allocated to the British Library.

Sir Harrison Birtwistle: a substantial collection of music manuscripts and correspondence, primarily consisting of sketch material for major works of the 1960s-1980s as well as a number of unpublished works from his childhood and student years. (MS Mus. 1778).

Music manuscripts of George Lloyd (1913-98).

Music manuscripts of Gerard McBurney, presented by the composer (MS Mus. 1779).

Music manuscripts of James Stevens, bequeathed by the composer (MS Mus. 1770).

Music manuscripts of Isaiah Burnell of Bromsgrove, with letters from Edward Elgar (Music Deposit 2012/22).

The Melodists’ Club archive (MS Mus. 1777).

Letters to the Czech oboist Jiri Tancibudek, from Bohuslav Martinu and others (Music Deposit 2012/28).

**PARIS, BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE DE FRANCE**

Following a major appeal, the BnF has acquired the celebrated book of Hours of Jeanne de France, a 15th-century illuminated manuscript classed as a *Trésor national*. The manuscript will be held in the Department of manuscripts, but was digitised in 2013 and is already available online via Gallica, the BnF’s digital library, at http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b8571085n/f39.item.

**BOOK REVIEW**

N. G. Wilson, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Greek Manuscripts of*
Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
(Oxford: Corpus Christi College, &
Xii+36 pp. 48 plates. ISBN: 978 1
84384 287 3. £50.

Reviewed by Hugh Houghton, Insti-
tute for Textual Scholarship and
Electronic Editing,
University of Birmingham.

It is hard to imagine a more magi-
cerial catalogue than Nigel Wilson’s
volume on the thirty-six Greek
manuscripts of Corpus Christi Co-
lege Oxford. It appears alongside
R.M. Thomson’s matching descrip-
tion of the College's other medieval
codices, and the series will be com-
pleted with Peter Pormann’s work
on the Hebrew manuscripts. Wil-
son’s publications on Corpus mun-
cripts now span half a century and
this book distils a lifetime's exper-
tise into a work of the highest
scholarship.

As noted in the two-page intro-
duction, almost all of the Greek manu-
scripts were acquired around the
time of the College’s foundation.
Twenty-three were purchased by
the first President, John Claymond,
from the estate of William Grocyn
in 1521. The majority date from the
15th century: the oldest is a 9th-
century copy of Aristotle’s zoologi-
works (MS 108) and there are
theological manuscripts from the
10th to the 12th centuries, including
two codices apiece of Basil (MSS
26, 27) and Pseudo-Dionysius
(MSS 141, 163). The other prin-
cipal authors represented are Chry-
sostom, Plato, Plotinus, Proclus,
Ptolemy, Simplicius and Thucy-
dides, along with biblical texts and
a two-volume copy of the Suda
lexicon (MSS 76, 77).

The preservation of the nucleus of
Grocyn’s collection offers an in-
sight into the history of scholarship
and textual transmission. Grocyn
studied in Florence, where he ac-
cquired some of his manuscripts, be-
fore returning to Oxford. Several of
the copies are dated, and in many
cases the hands have been identi-
fied. Of particular interest is the
copyist John Serbopoulos from
Constantinople who, according to
the colophon, copied MSS 23, 24
and 106 ‘in the British island Eng-
land, in a village named Reading’.
The latter is written as ῾Ραδίγk
(Rhadingk; 23), ῾Ραδίνγk
(Rhadingk; 24) and ῾Ραδίνγγ
(Rhading; 106), which may offer
clues to contemporary pronunci-
ation (Wilson notes a similar spelling
in MS Trinity College, Cambridge
R.9.22). Following their acquisition
by Corpus Christi, two of Grocyn’s
manuscripts might have been used
as the basis for the editio princeps
of Proclus produced in Basel in
1533-4 (MSS 98, 99). This is cer-
tainly the case for MS 97, in which
the typesetter's markings can be
clearly seen. At the beginning of the
seventeenth century, the four Chry-
sostom manuscripts (MSS 21-24)
were loaned to Sir Henry Savile for
his edition. An appendix provides
the relevant entries from President
Rainolds’ Act Book, one of which
specifies that ‘it shall be lawful for
the partie whose paines therein he
employeth, conferring it with New
College copie, to note ye diverse
readings in the margent of ours’: the
margin of MS 22 duly contains
Andrew Brown recently identified MS 30 as an unregistered 12th-century New Testament manuscript. The main content is Theophylact’s commentary on the Gospels: paragraphs of exegesis alternate with the biblical text. Given that the list of catena manuscripts assembled by Reuss only covers a limited selection of libraries, there are no doubt similar commentary manuscripts eligible for inclusion in the Gregory–Aland Kurzgefasste Liste of Greek New Testament manuscripts. Unusually, the catalogue does not provide bibliographical details for this: readers may find it helpful to know that it is maintained online at http://intf.uni-muenster.de/vmr/NTVMR/ListeHandschriften.php and is also integrated into the New Testament Virtual Manuscript Room at http://ntvmr.uni-muenster.de/.

The catalogue entries occupy thirty pages and convey the findings of considerable research. Precise details are given about the extent of each work, along with references to a standard printed edition. Standard codicological information is supplemented by categorisation of the watermarks (for paper), ruling patterns (for parchment) and bindings. The extent and features of each hand are described; some scribes are identified by name and the corresponding reference to the Reper- torium der griechischen Kopisten. Marginalia and colophons are mentioned, sometimes with a transcription. Information is provided on the later use of each manuscript, including the siglum allocated in critical editions. The bibliography is not exhaustive, but Wilson aims ‘to give credit where it is due to every scholar who has made a useful observation’ (p. x).

The sixty-three black and white plates are spread over forty-eight pages: many are full size. Wilson makes a point of using traditional photography, for reasons explained in Medium Aevum 77 (2008) and Gnomon 81 (2009). Each hand is illustrated. The plates provide the opportunity to verify some of the transcriptions and a few alterations may be suggested: in the subscription to MS 24 (pl. 6), νήσω should be added before Ἀγγλία and πεντακοσιοστῶ in place of πεντηκοσιοστῶ; there is no sign of μοι in the invocation in MS 90 (pl. 30); Grocyn’s first name is spelt Guilielmi in MS 104 as in the majority of manuscripts (it is not possible to confirm the form in MSS 100, 109 and 158, which all give 1501 as the date); in the marginal note in MS 115 (pl. 52), the deleted word is υπω, without accentuation, and the final word appears to be the nonsensical φωμᾶς. Typographical errors are otherwise extremely rare: Alessandria is unduly sibilant in MS 19; items 2 and 3 in MS 26 should read ietunio; shown is duplicated in the last line of MS 117; plate 27 is recto rather than verso; in MS 470 lingae should be linguæ, although the error may be original. The use of the lunate sigma throughout is presumably intended to reflect ancient authorial practice rather than the orthography of the manuscripts and their annotators.
There is a single index combining names, subjects and a list of manuscripts in other collections. Clay- mond and Grocyn are not mentioned: for them, users must consult the list of former shelf-marks and provenance. Despite the relatively small number of manuscripts, it would have been useful to subdivide the index into scribes, authors/contents, owners/users and other subjects, or to provide a conspectus of manuscripts tabulating their shelf-mark, contents, date, copyist and perhaps some of the codicological data. On the other hand, those who referred only to such a summary table would miss the gems contained in the individual entries, which, with cross-references to features shared between manuscripts and further bibliography, build up a narrative of the history of this collection.

This catalogue should find a place on the shelves of research libraries, not simply as a source of information and images, but also as a model of comprehensiveness and, combining details from different entries, an account of the production and later use of these books. Nigel Wilson is one of the foremost scholars in this field and the Corpus Christi Greek manuscripts are fortunate to have been the subject of his attention.

**SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS**

Bibliographical details are as given by contributors, press releases or websites and the amount of information is variable.


