

72. Cambridge, Pembroke College 312 C 1–2

Two binding strips from a glossed Anglo-Saxon Psalter

With Haarlem, Stadsbibliotheek [137] and

Sondershausen, Schlossmuseum, Hs Br. 1 [466a]

[Ker 79 and Supp. 79; Gneuss 141]

HISTORY: Four fragments, the remains of a mid-11c A-S psalter with continuous interlinear OE glosses (gloss siglum “N”; cf. Pulsiano 2001: xxvi), consisting of four parchment strips which were removed from the bindings of unidentified books; two owned by the Library of Pembroke College, Cambridge (henceforth C1 and C2; housed in the Cambridge University Library); one in the Haarlem Stadsbibliotheek ([137] henceforth H); and one in the Sondershausen Schlossmuseum ([466a] henceforth S). The glosses are contemporary with the text, although the writing is smaller. The original psalter manuscript contained the Gallican version, with occasional readings from the Romanum (Derolez 1972: 406–7). Dietz (1968: 275) argues that the OE glossator had an ultimate source in the Roman Psalter because ‘narrabimus’ is glossed by ‘ic cyþe’, which clearly points to *narrabo*, as in the Roman version. Whereas Dietz (1968: 275–76) concludes that the scribe had a West Saxon D-type (“Royal”) psalter as his exemplar for the glosses, Derolez (1972: 408) holds that the N exemplar came closest to G, the “Vitellius Psalter.” Gneuss concludes on the basis of S that N is closest to D but might have influences from another exemplar as well (Gneuss 1998: 278–81).

CODICOLOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS: C1 and C2 were cut vertically from two different leaves. C1 measures 225 × 40 mm. (at its widest point). The height of written space is 165 mm., with 14 lines on both sides. The recto side is the hair side. Ruling is in drypoint. It is cut from near the outside edge of the text, to judge by the initials. The fragment was folded along its length for its use as a binding strip. On the verso, the psalm title and large initial are in red. A fragment of a blue initial can be seen below ‘ic cyþe’

(l. 12). There is an added versicle with neumes. C2, also cut from near the outside edge of the text, measures 217×39 mm. (at its widest point). The height of written space is 190 mm., with 16 lines on both sides. The recto side is the flesh side. Ruling is in drypoint. It was folded along its length, 10 mm. from the edge. A small strip in the bottom corner is folded up twice. There is a red smudge at the bottom of the recto side. On the verso, initial letters are (in order) blue (fragment before 'pse' at l. 2), red, green, blue, red, and green.

[**Note:** The fragments are kept in a small yellow envelope marked in pencil 'PEMBROKE' in the upper right and 'MS 213, C. 1-2' in the center. The envelope is kept in a larger brown envelope marked in ink 'Pembroke MS 312 C 1, 2 + related material | (Anglo-Saxon Psalter glosses)'. The packet includes photocopies of the fragments, a copy of Ker's description, and Dietz's 1968 edition. The envelope in turn is kept in a cardboard envelope marked in pencil 'Pembroke 312 C. 1, 2', in which is also found Derolez's article. Finally, the lot is kept with a number of other fragments (six in all) in a large manila envelope. The description of C is based nearly verbatim on notes by Phillip Pulsiano.]

S, measuring ca. $300 \times 77-100$ mm., was cut vertically from the inside of a single page. This fragment shows the full height of the written space, which is 210 mm., ruled in drypoint for 17 main lines, with double vertical bounding lines on each side of the text. The fragment was folded along its length both in the middle and in the left margin, from its use as a binding strip wrapped along a spine. Small triangular pieces of parchment were cut away from the strip at the top and bottom corners of the outer edge, as also in H. The fragment has various small holes and a stain and has been repaired with various small strips of transparent adhesive tape, some of which are gradually coming off. The initials to each of the verses are in green, blue, and red. Psalm 7 begins with a larger red initial and is preceded by a rubric in red uncials. [See the descriptions of Pilch (1997) and Gneuss (1998) upon which this description heavily relies.]

H, measuring 325×50 mm., was cut horizontally from a conjugate pair; the imprint (albeit faint) on the inside of the conjugate pair forms the center of the quire (1v-2r), as shown by the impression of the binding string on one side, and the continuity of the text shows that it was the central leaf of a quire; when the fragment is folded at the central fold, the matching sides show that it was cut from a closed conjugate pair. Ruling is in drypoint. The distance between the lines is ca. 12 mm., and ca. 4 mm. above each line is a thin mean line (blind-rule), guiding the minuscules. There are no prickings visible. The width of the pages is 160-165 mm.; there are sets of two vertical bounding lines on each side of the written space. The room between the left set of bounding lines is used for the capitals only, while

the text occasionally runs into the space between the right bounding lines. Horizontally, the written space measures c.120 mm. The inside of the conjugate pair is yellower and smoother than the outside, which has two vertical bands of a lighter hue symmetrically on either side of the central fold (1r–2v). Moreover, there are two holes in the fragment, symmetrically on either side of the central fold, about 100 mm. from the middle. At the outer top-ends of either side of the fragment a small triangular piece has been cut away, which makes the tops of the fragment shorter than the bottom. About 10 mm. from the bottom there is a fold all along the fragment, the inside of which is in ff. 1v–2r, but which has now been almost straightened. In the right margin of f. 2v and in the left margin of f. 2r, the erroneous shelf mark 168 B 4 is written in pencil.

GENERAL REMARKS: On the basis of the four fragments and with the help of the conclusions drawn by Diez, Derolez, and Gneuss, the measurements and characteristics of the original manuscript can be reconstructed. The original manuscript, containing a Gallican Psalter with occasional readings from the Roman version and interlinear OE glosses, presumably had some 200 folios (Derolez 1972: 401) measuring, to judge by the Sonderhausen fragment, ca. 300 mm. tall, and to judge by the Haarlem fragment ca. 165–190 mm. wide (Gneuss's reconstruction), with a written space of 210 × 120 mm. The manuscript was ruled in drypoint for 17 long lines, with double vertical bounding lines on either side of the written space. There are thin lines drawn just above the Latin text to guide the glosses. The space in between the bounding lines is used for the initials, on the left side of the page, and for text, on the right side. Gneuss (1998: 273–74) identified the hand of the Latin text as a Style-IV anglo-caroline minuscule and that of the OE glosses as an insular minuscule, possibly written by the same scribe. The rubrics to the psalms are in uncials. Each verse begins with an initial in red, green, or blue, and each psalm begins with a higher-ranking initial.

CONTENTS:

1. S, 1r Ps. 6.9 'Discedite (gl.: 'gewitað')' . . . 7.3 'faciat (gl. 'do')'; S, 1v Ps. 7.4 '[Domine de]us meus (gl.: 'min')' . . . 7.9 'popul[os] (gl.: 'folce')' (ed. Pilch 1997: 317–21; Gneuss 1998: 283–85; cf. Pulsiano 2001: 48–58).
2. C1r Ps. 73.16 '[auror]am' . . . 73.21 '[f]actus (gl.: 'geworden')'; C1v Ps. 73.22 'memor' . . . 74.3 'iudicabo (gl.: 'deme')' (ed. Dietz 1968: 276–77).
3. C2r Ps. 77.31 '[eoru]m' . . . 77.31 'erat'; C2v Ps. 77.37 'habiti' . . . 77.43 'Sicut. pos[uit] (gl.: 'swá swá he s[ette]')' (ed. Dietz 1968: 277–79).

[Note: Presented in order C2rv, C1rv on film.]

4. H, 1r Ps. 119.4 'Sagittę (gl.: 'flana')' . . . 119.5 'habitauī (gl.: 'eardode')'; H, 1v Ps. 120.4 'qui custodit (gl.: '[s]e þealdeð' [sic])' . . . 120.6 'neque luna (gl.: '7 na mona')'; H, 2r Ps. 121.4 'tribus (gl.: 'mægðe')' . . . 121.5 'Dauid (gl.: 'dauides')'; H, 2v Ps. 122.3 'Sicut oculi (gl.: '[swa] swa eagan;)' . . . 'nostri (gl.: 'ure')' (ed. Derolez 1972: 403-6).

PHOTO NOTES: C2 rv is shown first, C1 rv second. There are two shots of each side of H. In the photos of H, the conjugate leaves are shown opened, outside first, inside second, so one must read the photographed leaves in the order 2, 3, 4, 1. There are several exposures of each side of S.

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