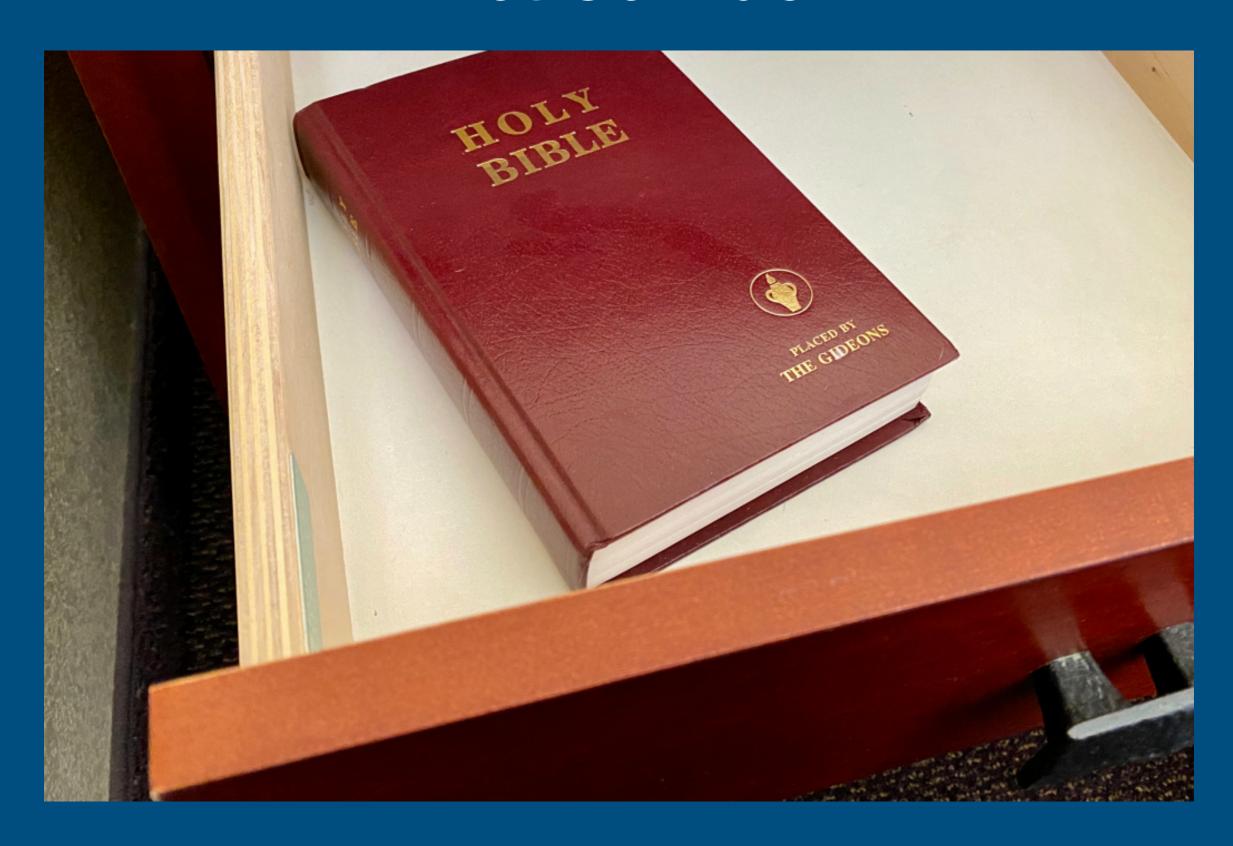
### OLLI 572 Week 2

# Biblical Manuscripts & Scripts ca. 4th-6th c.

Finding your way in a Gospel manuscript

## What is a Bible?



## Codex Amiatinus, 716 CE



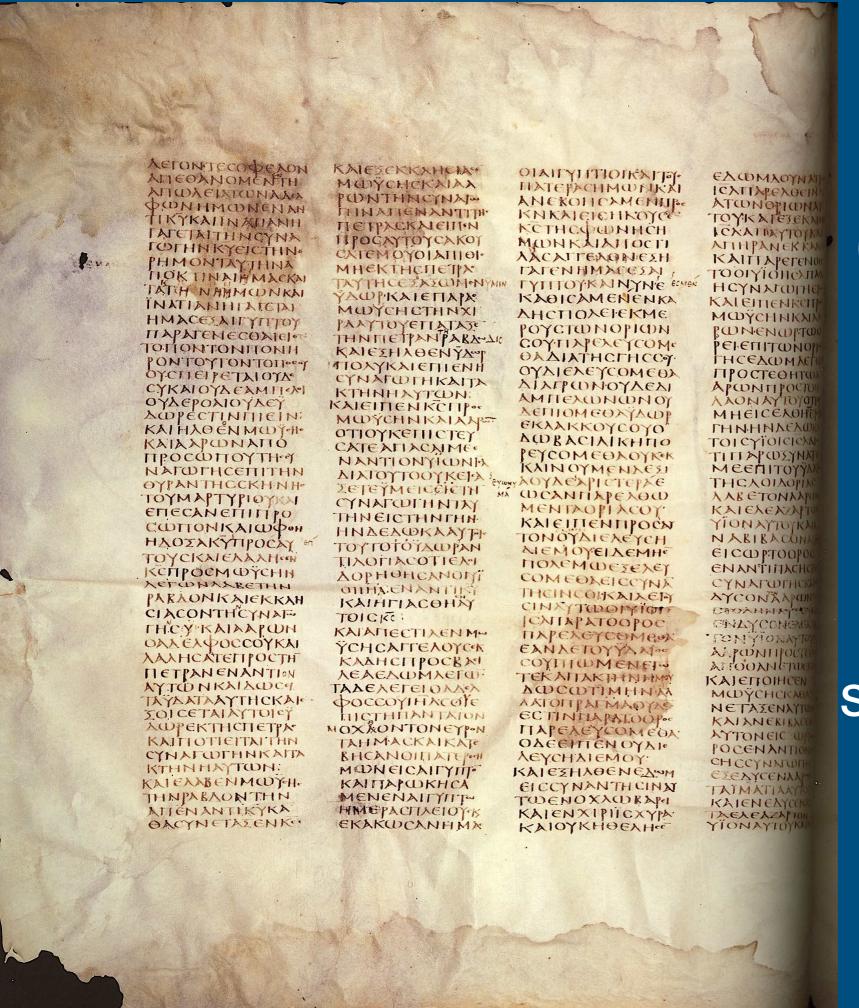
14 x 20 in, about as thick as wide, 75 lbs. 1030 leaves = 515 bifolia = 515 cows.

## PANDECT the whole Bible in one volume

(very rare before the rise of the universities)

PANDECT = all-receiver, book containing everything.

Originally applied to the Digest of Justinian, the comprehensive compilation of Roman law.

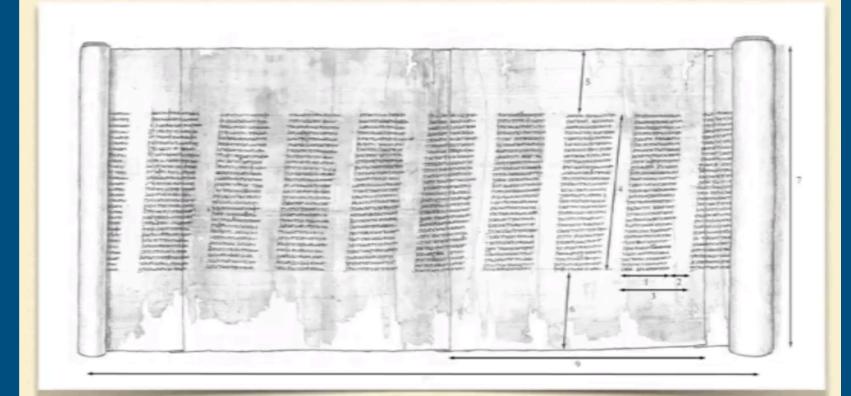


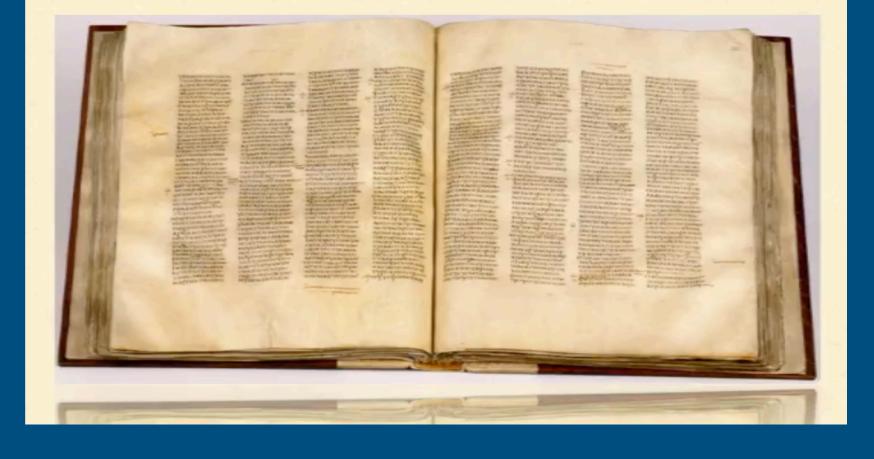
# Codex Sinaiticus: 4th c. MS of the whole Greek Bible (Septuagint + New Testament)

Possibly written at Rome.

Now split among
St. Catherine's Mt. Sinai,
British Library, Leipzig
University, and St.
Petersburg.

# Codex Sinaiticus layout compared to roll





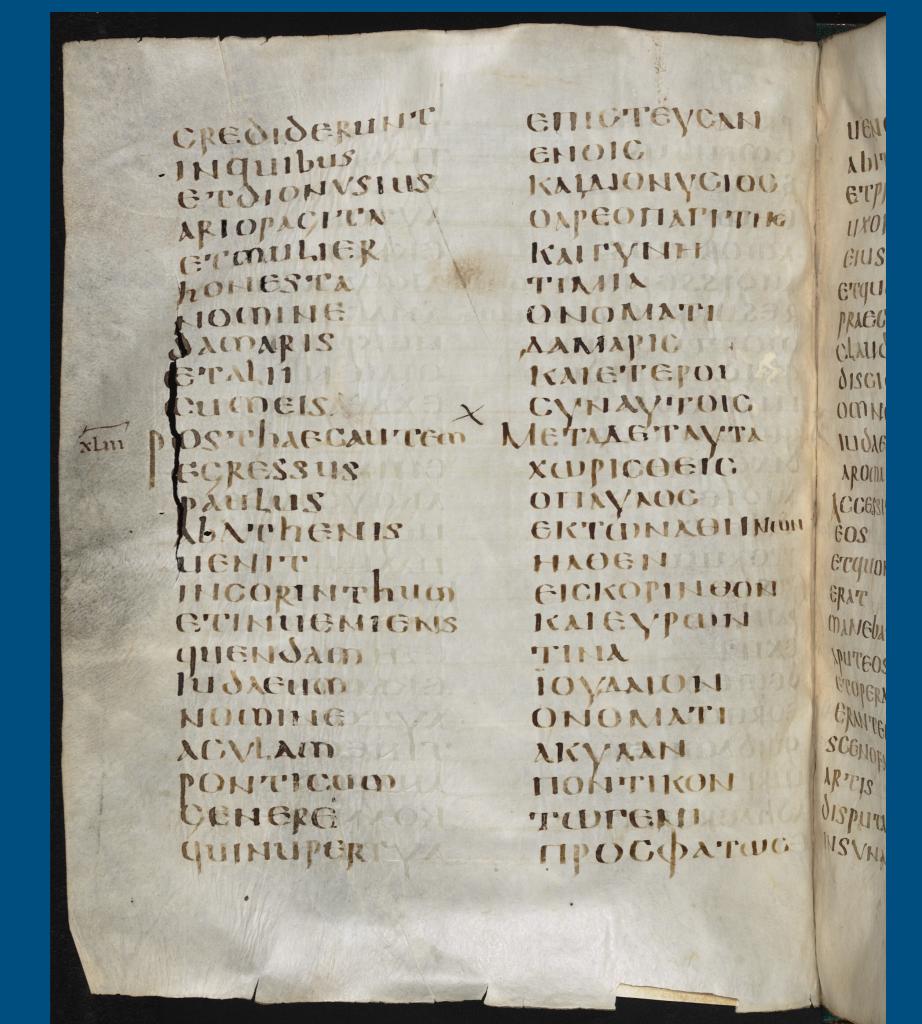
### Codex Sinaiticus (detail)

KAIESEKKAHLIA MEDYCHCKNIAN PONTHMCYNYM HINVIEW YNJJIH. HETPACKMEININ HIPOCHTIOTCYKOL CATEMOYOLATIIOI MHEKTHCHETTX TATTHCEZAZOMINYMIN YAWIKAIEHAPA MOTCHCTHNXI LAYLIOLELLYLYZE THNTIETPANPARAMAIC KYLEIHYBENAY MIONAKYIELLIENH CYNAFIDTHKAITA KTHNHAYTON: KYIEILLENKCIII. MOYCHNKAIAN

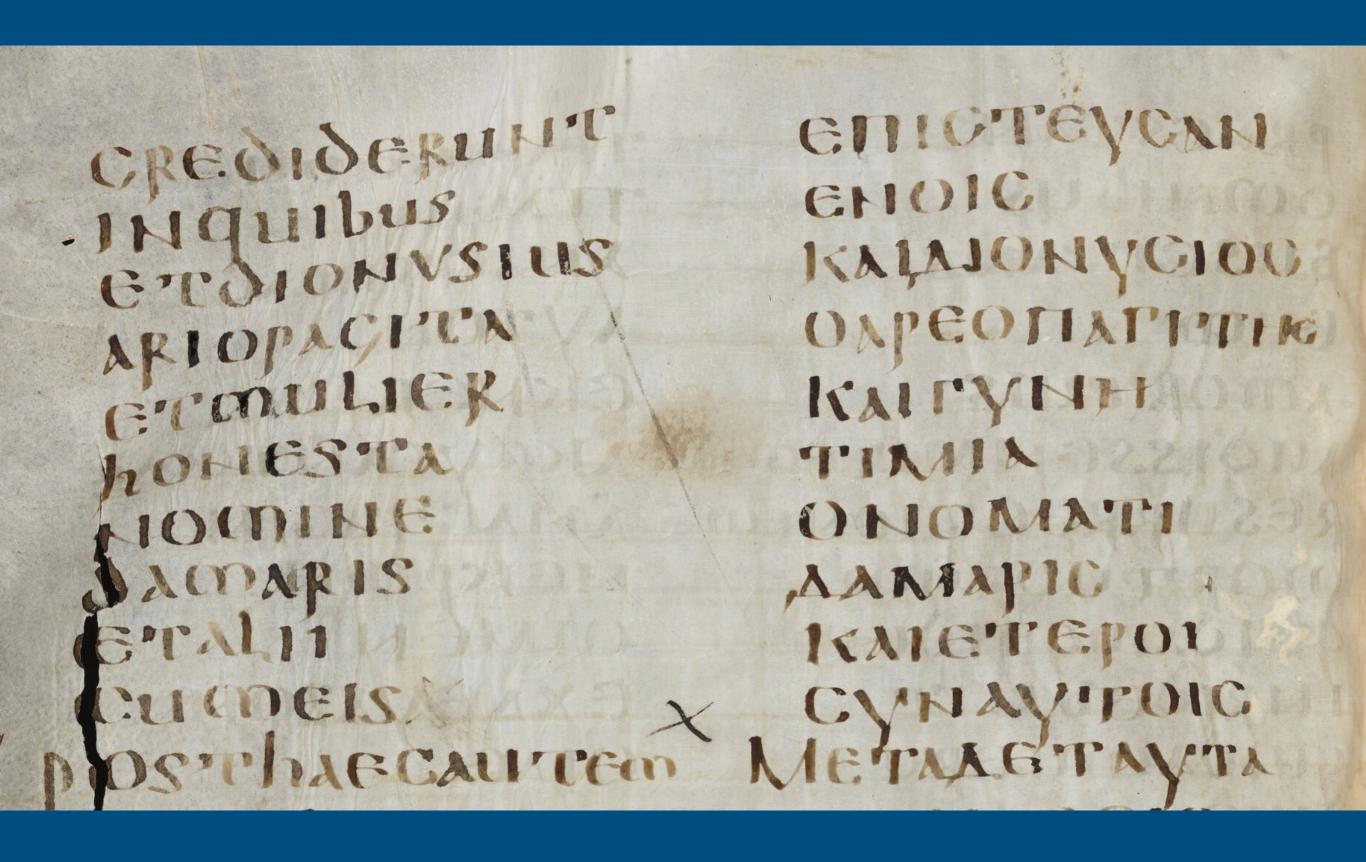
OIVILAILUIKY1196 MATERACHMORIKA ANEKOHCAMENIJBe KNKAICICHKOYCE KCTHCOONHCH MONKAIAHOCTI AACATTENGNIEZH LYLENHWYTETY LALLIOUKNINANE ECWEN KABICAMENENKA THCLIOYEIEKWE POYCIONOPION COYTIMEXELCOME OADIATH CTH CCT. OYVIEYELCOWERY TIVELEDINOLVEVI AMPLEXADIMANO YELLIOMEOXYYOU EKYYKKOACOAO

Laudian Acts,
Bodleian
Library MS.
Laud Gr. 35

Late 6th/early 7th c, Sardinia?



#### Laudian Acts, detail (Acts 17:34)



Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, MS 286, The St. Augustine Gospels

Italy, 6th c.

**Script: Uncial** 

Layout per cola et commata
("by clauses and pauses"),
Jerome's recommended
layout for ease of reading
and a feature only of
Vulgate manuscripts

asqinbodierna diem Undeclaratendis cipuli ABIERUNTINGALILEA" INMONTEMUBI CONSTITUERATILLIS equidenteseum: ADORAGERUNT. quidamauremdusi TAUERUNT ; eraccedensibslo currusesteisdi cens: DATASTONHOOMIS DOTESTASINCAE LOCTINIERRA; eunlesercodoce TEOMNESCENES. BADTIZANIESEOS INNOMINEDATRIS. etrilnerspssci. DOCENTESCOSOB SERUAREOMNIA

quaecamqman dauluobis; etecceecoaobisca sumomnibdieb. asq-adconsum mationemsae cult amen

TXELTUANGELIUM

SECUNDUMMATIHEY

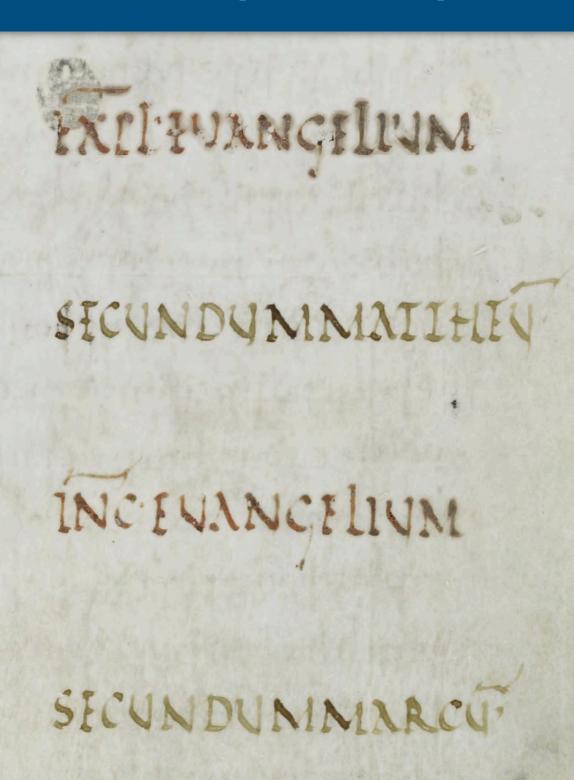
INCEVANCELIUM

SECUNDUMMARCO

Do gratias

## The St. Augustine Gospels detail: Uncial main script, Rustic Capitals for explicit/incipit

emidenteseum. ADORAUERUNT. quidamauremdusi TAMERUNT; eTACCEDENSIBSIO cu Tuseste 1581 CENS! DATAESTOTHOOMIS porestasincae LOCINIERRA; euntesercodoce TEOMNESCENES!

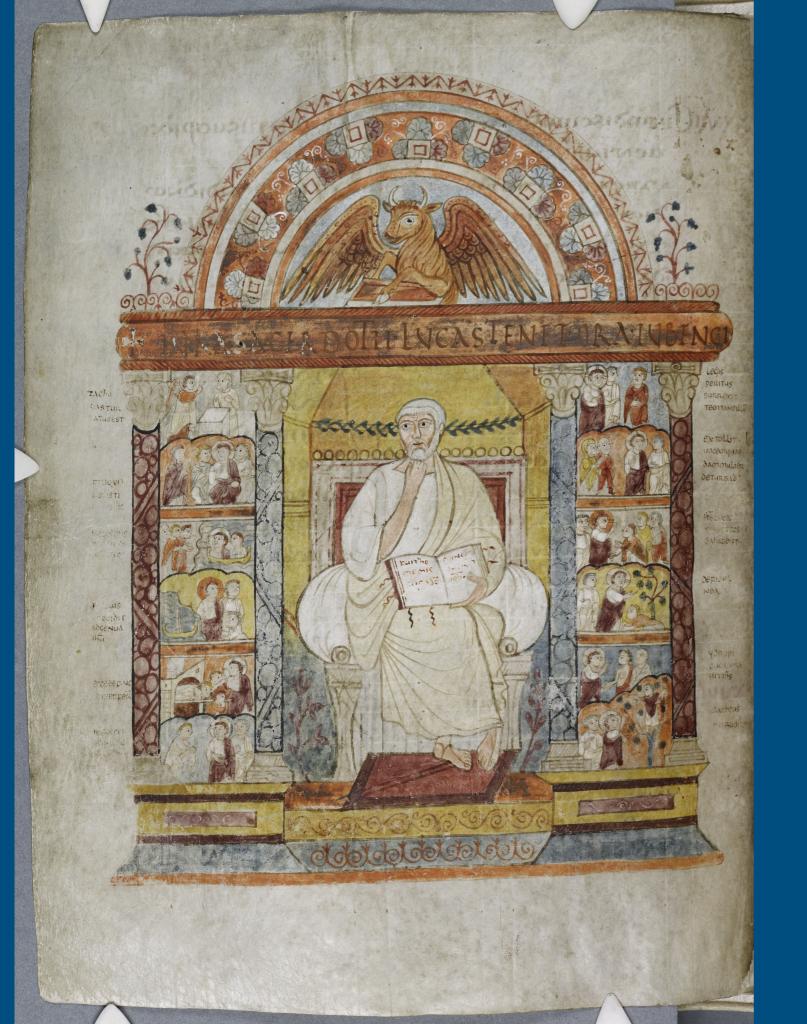


## ~PAUSE~

# Look at scripts handout

## St. Augustine Gospels at King Charles's coronation





## St. Augustine Gospels

Luke portrait page

(more on that in a minute)





## Decorative-organizational-wayfinding features of an early medieval Gospel book

#### 1. Eusebian canon tables and section numbers

By Eusebius of Caesarea, died 339.

Canon tables: Charts of which passages in the gospels correspond with each other. Usually presented in an architectural setting at the beginning of a Gospel book.

Eusebian sections: numbering system for the Gospel passages that appear in the tables. In the West, used until the modern chapter and verse numbering system appeared in the 13th c. and 16th c. respectively. Section numbers appear next to the text throughout.

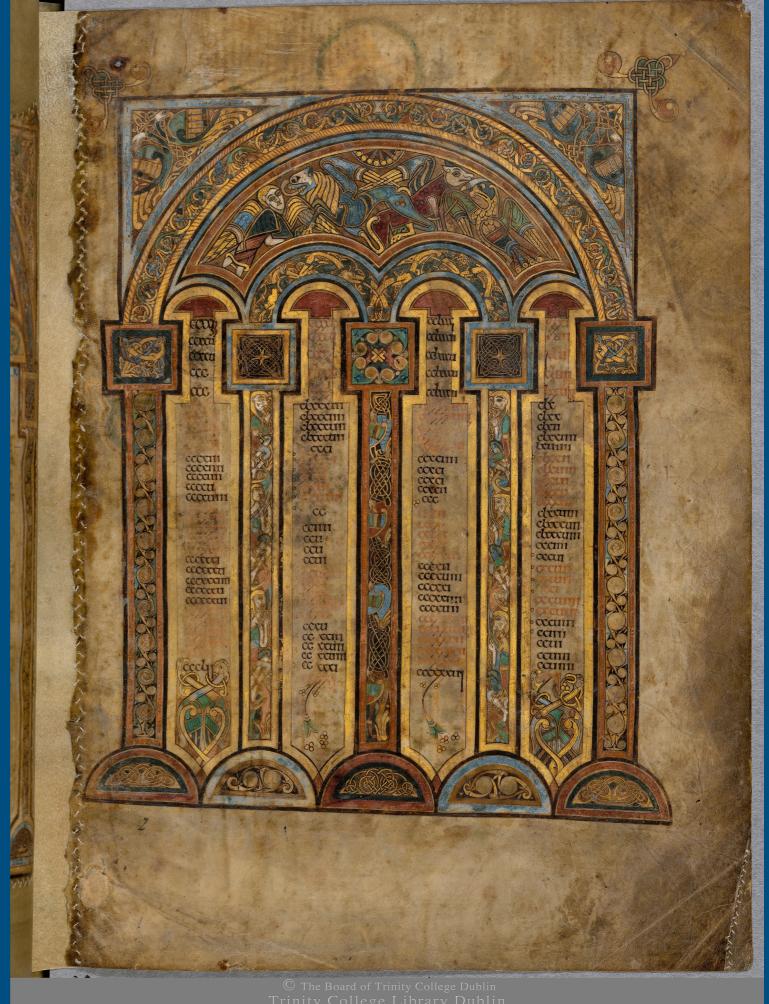
Canon tables and sections used in all the Christian traditions: Latin, Greek, Syriac, Armenian, Ethiopian, etc.

#### Eusebian Canon Tables in the Garima 2 Gospels, Ethiopia ca. 500



The Book of Kells, Iona ca. 800

One of the canon tables

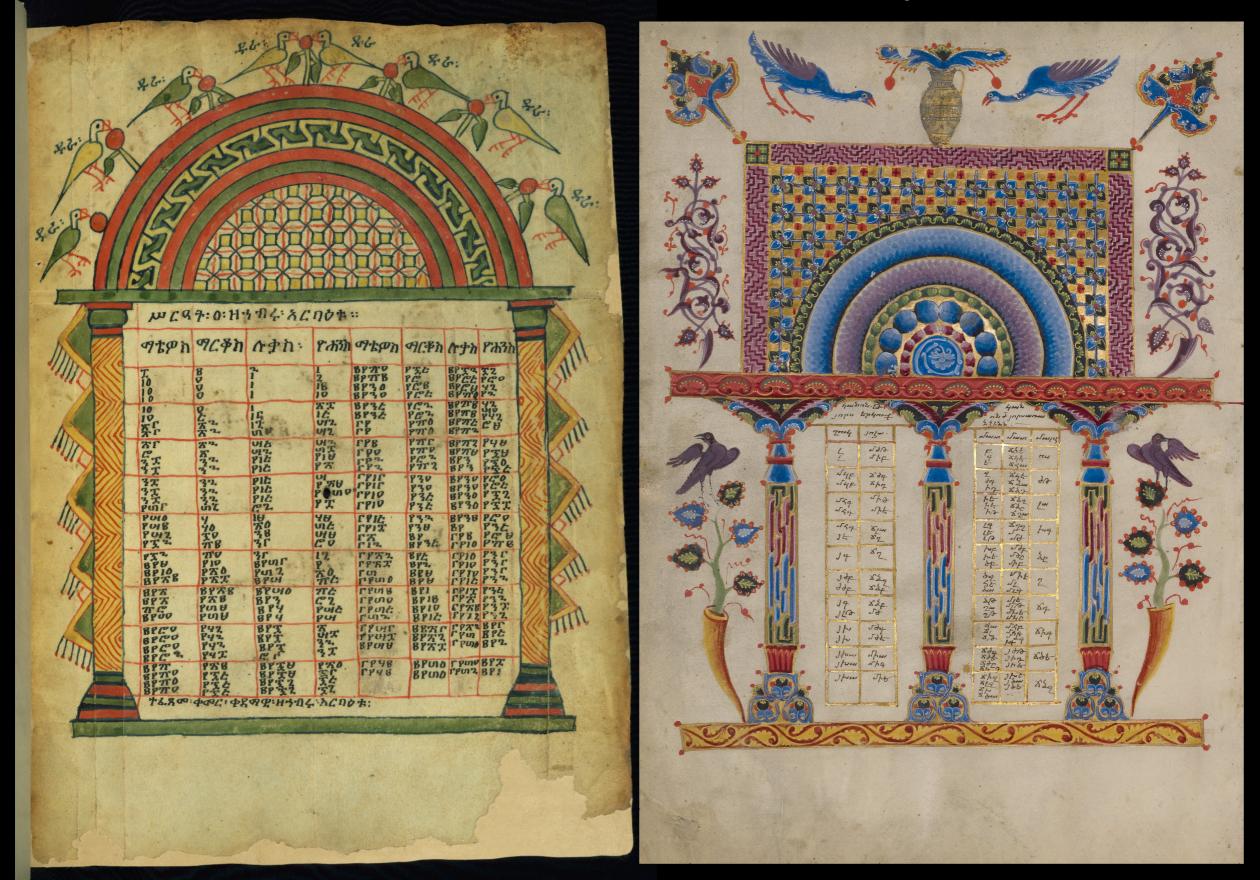


## Eusebian Canon Tables: a cross-referencing system for the Gospels (Eusebius d. 339) (Carolingian MSS)





#### Eusebian Canon Tables: late medieval Ethiopian, Armenian



## Decorative-organizational-wayfinding features of an early medieval Gospel book

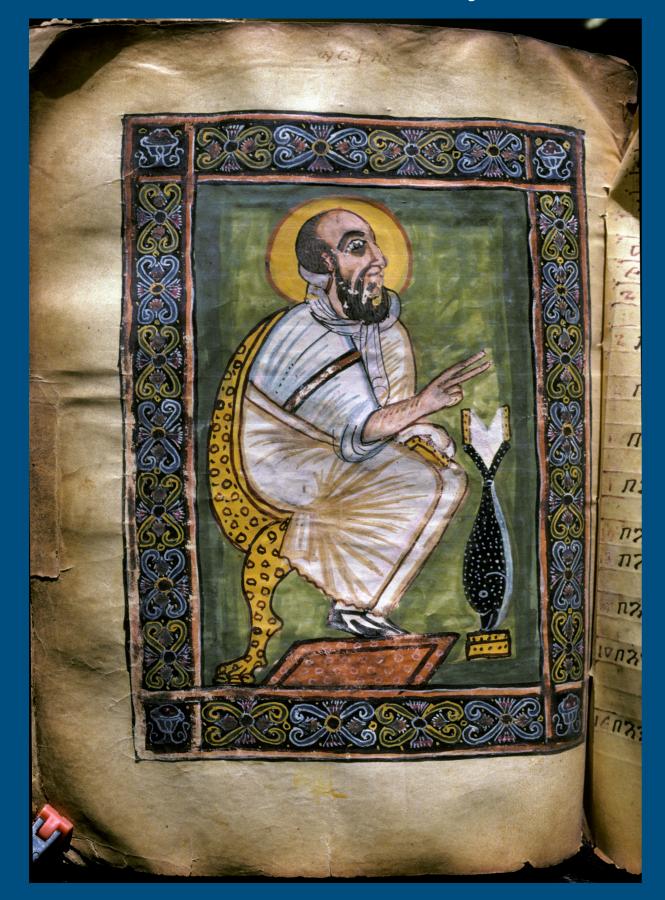
#### 2. Evangelist portraits

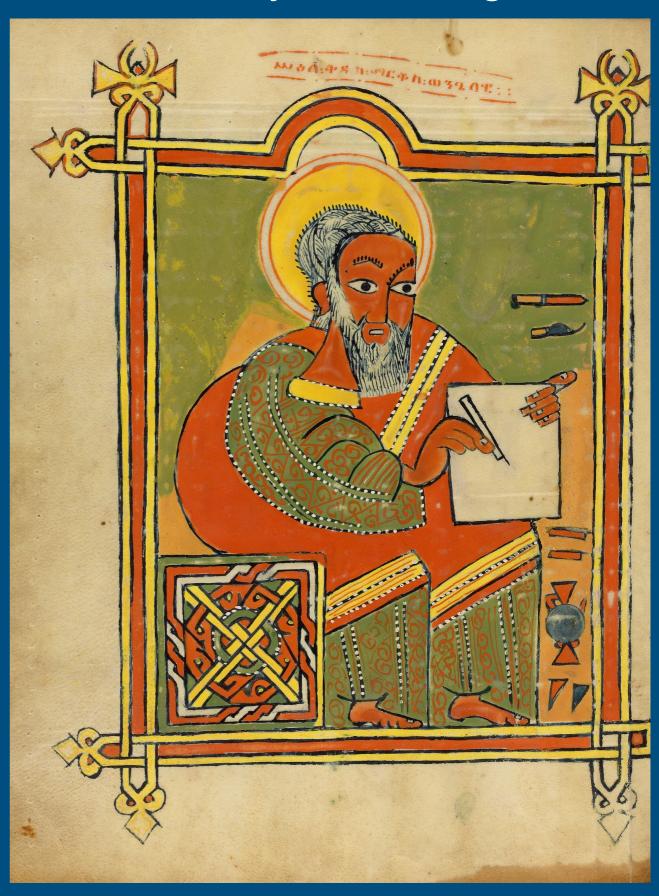
- Normally the evangelist seated, writing, often with his symbol. Matthew: winged man; Mark: lion; Luke: ox; John: eagle. Source: the "four living creatures" from Ezekiel and Revelation.
- Typologically/iconographically similar across many traditions and centuries, but stylistically different.

#### Evangelist Portrait (Luke)—St. Augustine Gospels, Italy, 6th c.



Mark Portraits: Garima 2 Gospels, Abba Garima Monastery, ca. 500, left, and Getty Museum, Ms. 102, early 16th c., right



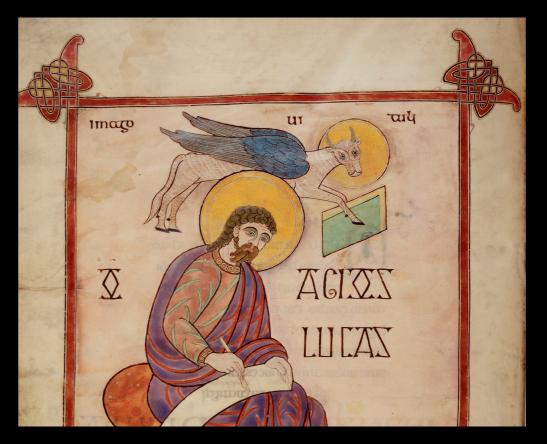


#### Evangelist Portraits (Matthew, John), Irish Gospel Book of St. Gall, ca. 750



#### Evangelist Portraits—Lindisfarne Gospels, Northumbria ca. 700

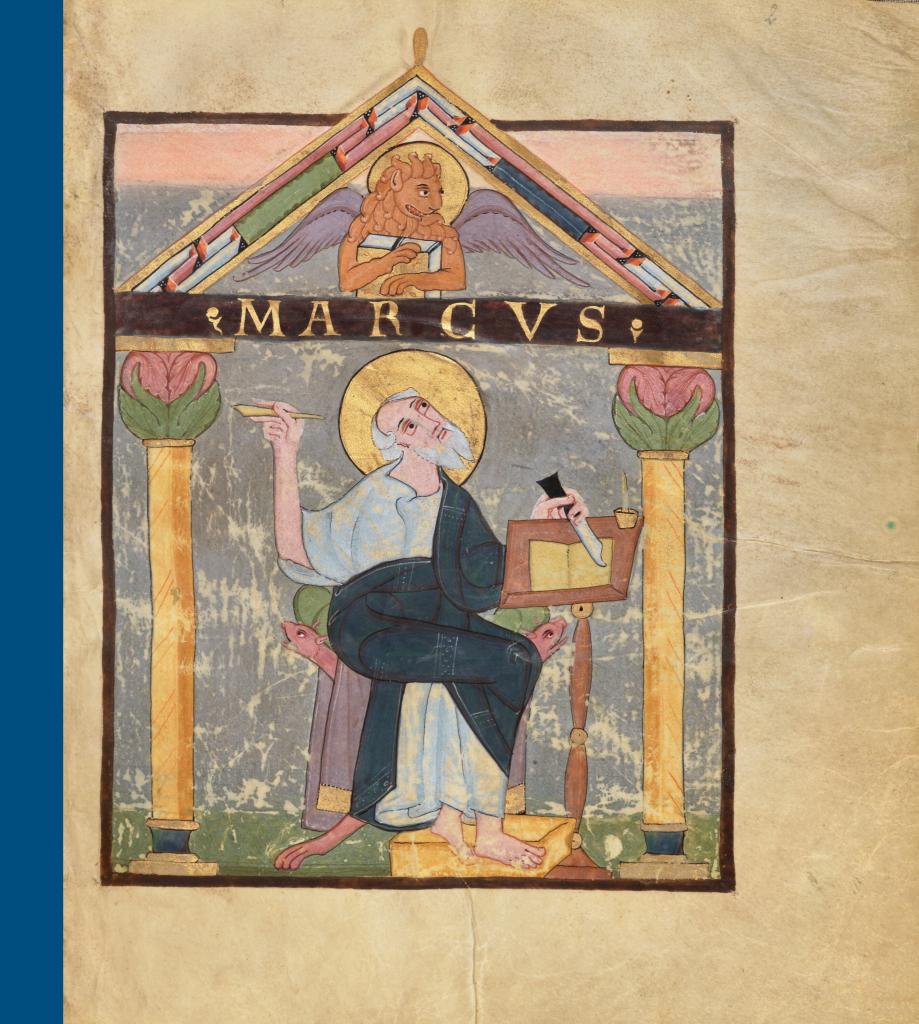




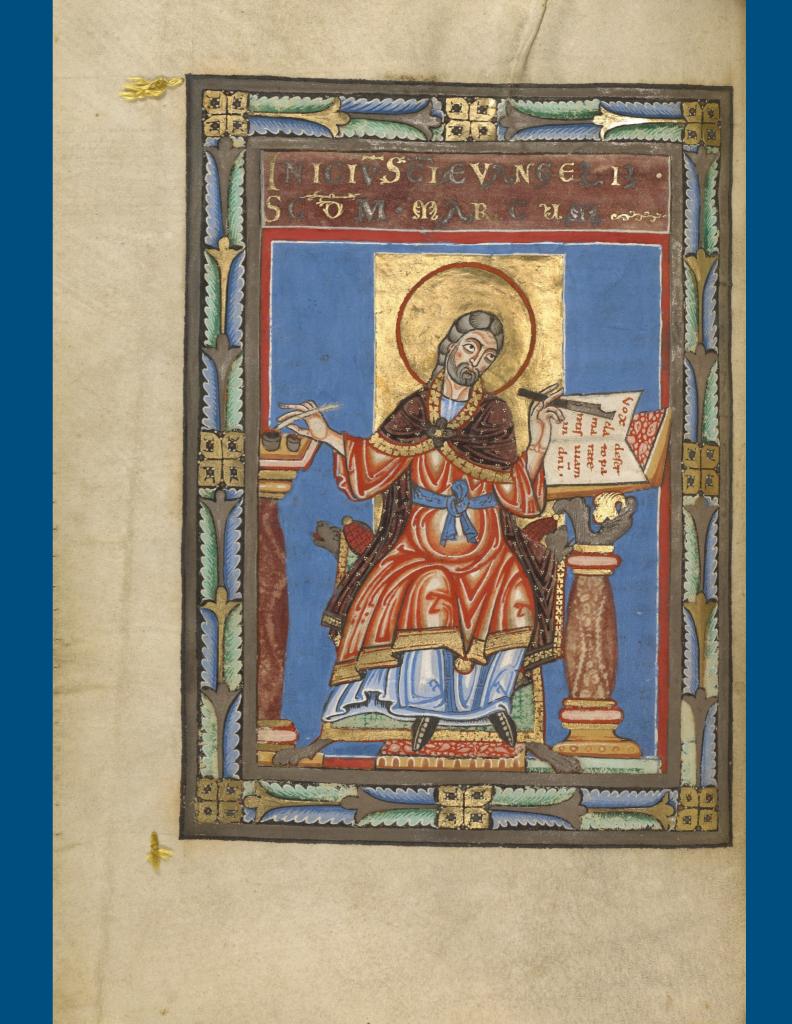


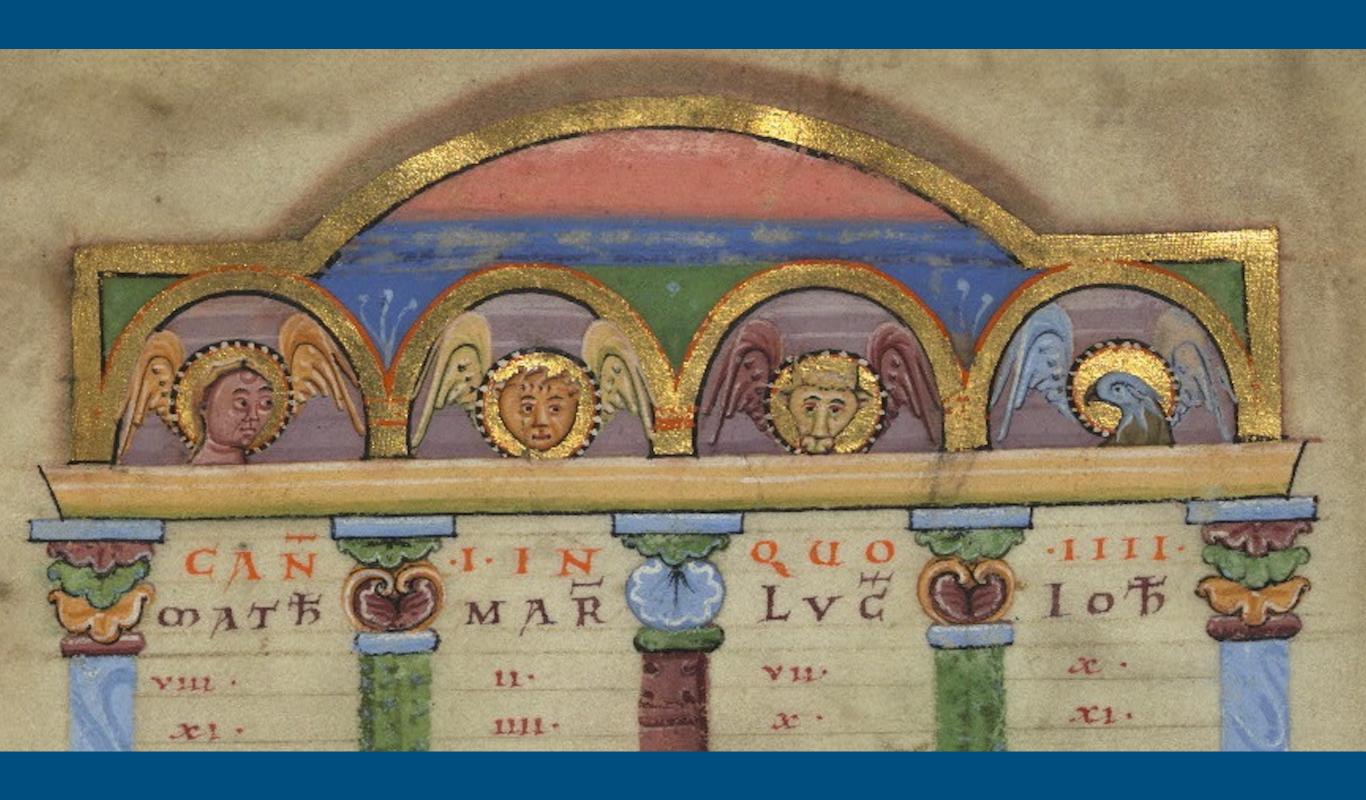


Mark portrait Getty Museum, Ms. 125, 11th c. Germany

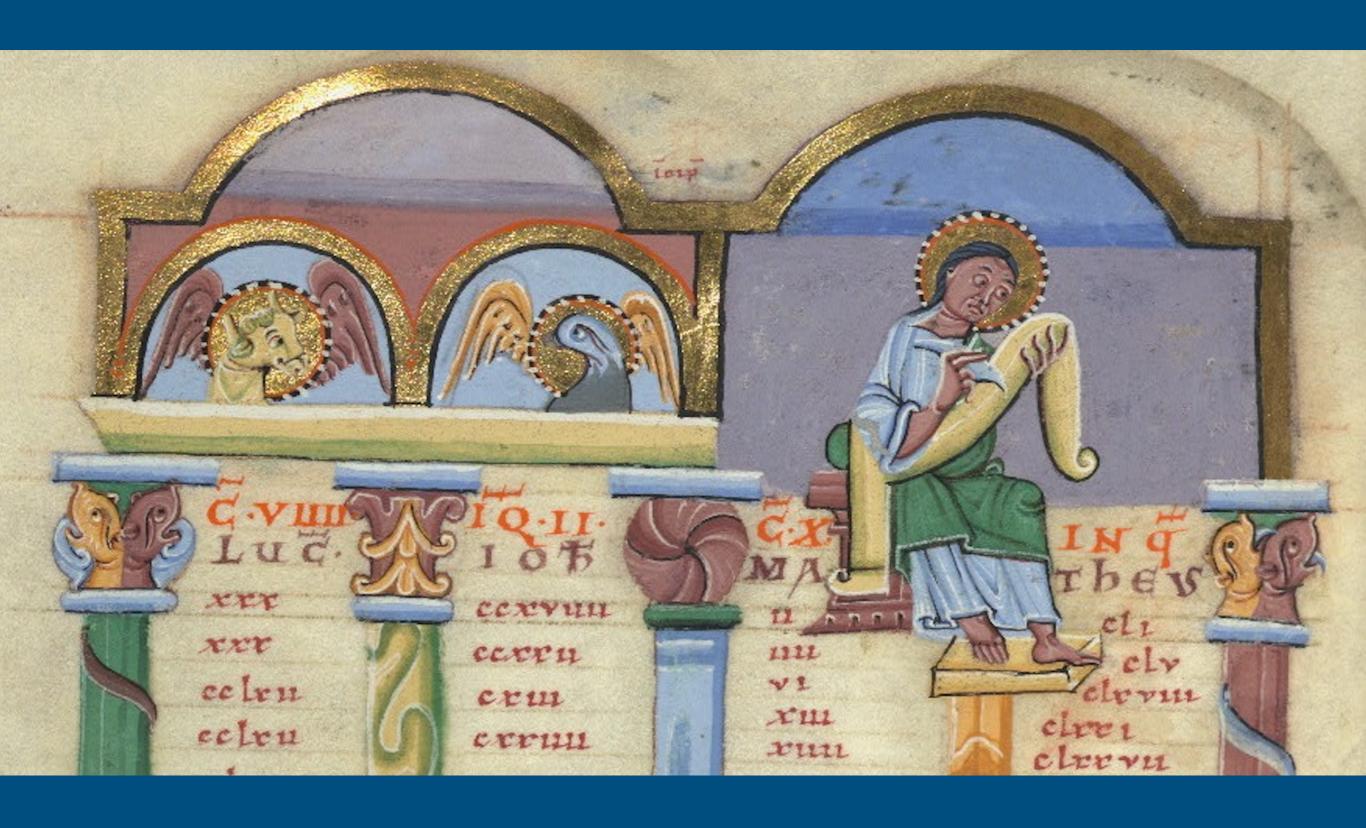


Mark portrait Getty Museum, Ms. Ludwig II 3 12th c. Germany

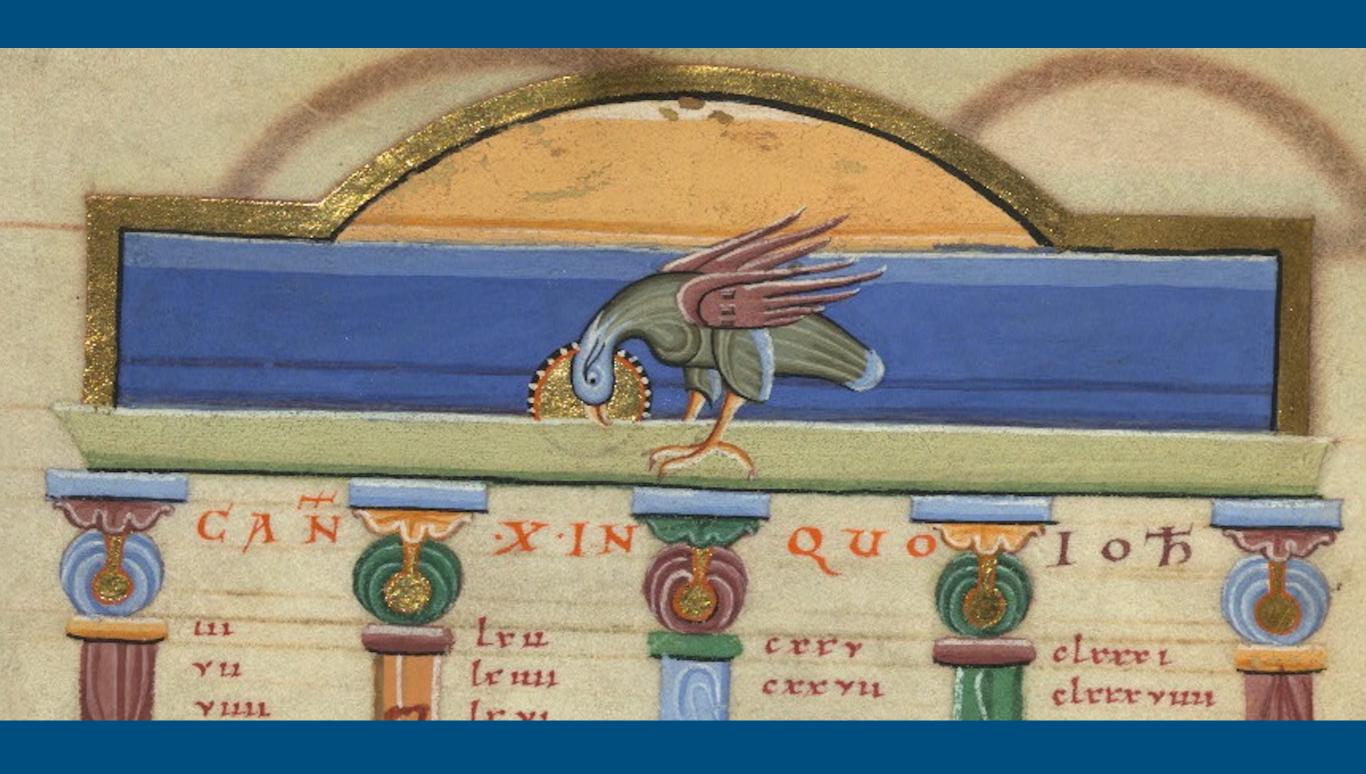




The Reichenau Gospels, 11th c. Baltimore, Walters Art Museum MS W.7. Details from canon tables.



The Reichenau Gospels, 11th c. Baltimore, Walters Art Museum MS W.7. Details from canon tables.



The Reichenau Gospels, 11th c. Baltimore, Walters Art Museum MS W.7. Details from canon tables.

## Decorative-organizational-wayfinding features of an early medieval Gospel book

3. Decorated or otherwise prominent letters opening each Gospel

Matthew (double opening): Liber generation is Jesu Christi filii David....

XPisti autem generatio sic erat (XP = chi rho = CH R, the first two letters of Christ in Greek.) Decorated letters may be XPI, the abbreviation for CHRISTI.

Mark: Nitium Evangelii Jesu Christi

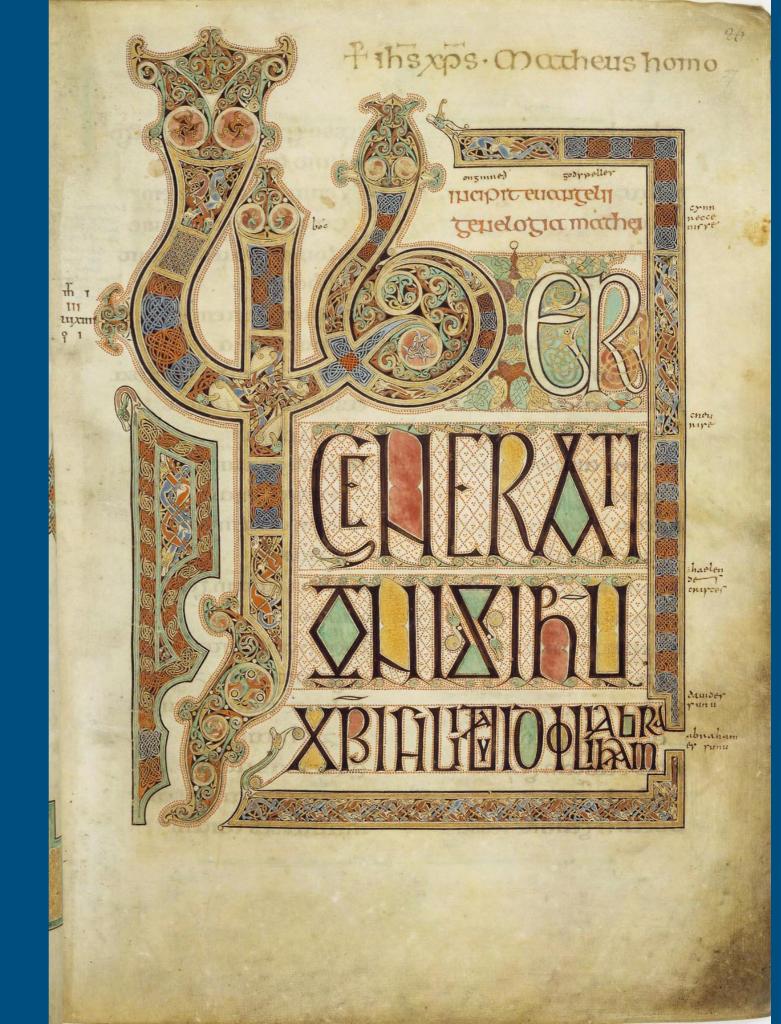
Luke: **QU**oniam quidem

John: IN Principio erat Verbum

(continued next slide)

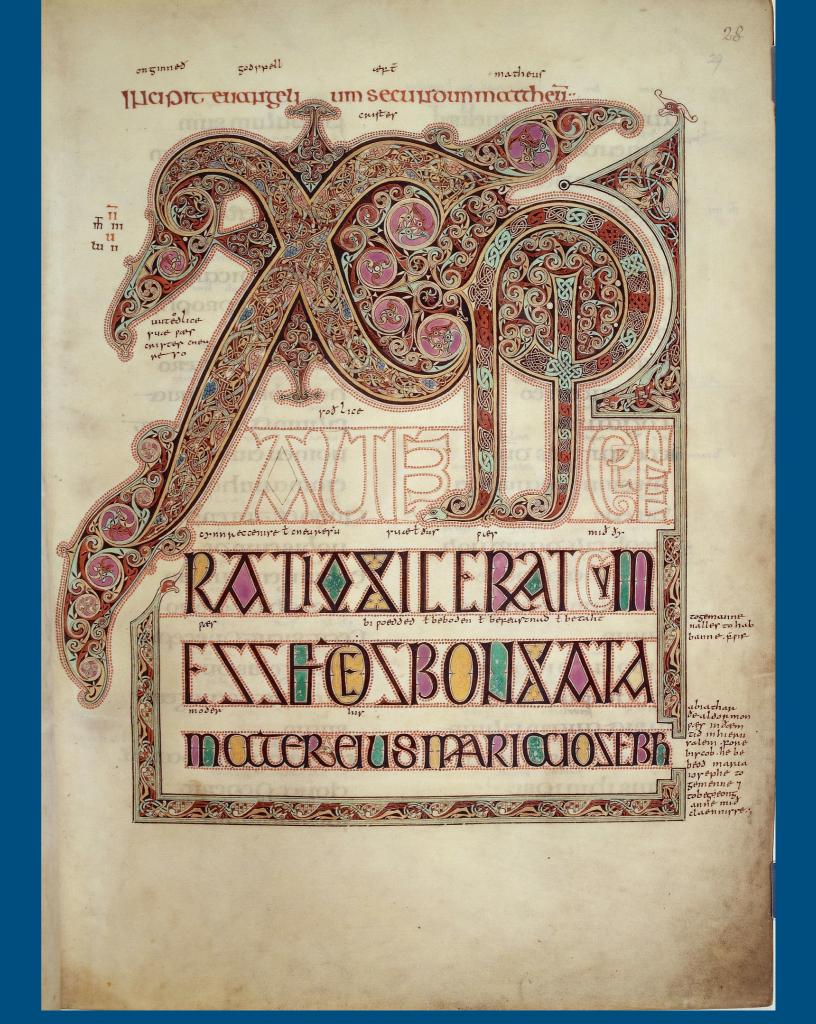
The
Lindisfarne
Gospels,
Northumbria
ca. 700

Liber page
("First
beginning" of
Matthew)

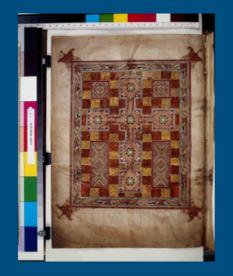


The
Lindisfarne
Gospels,
Northumbria
ca. 700

Chi-Rho page
("Second
beginning" of
Matthew)



## Thumbnail view of the Lindisfarne Gospels: carpet pages, canon tables, evangelist portraits, opening pages of Gospel texts.

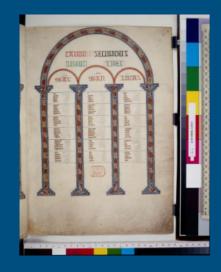














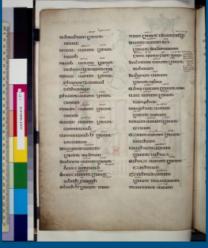


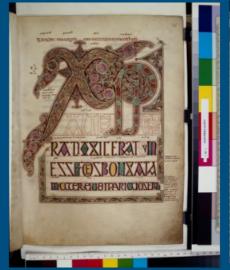
(lots more canon tables)







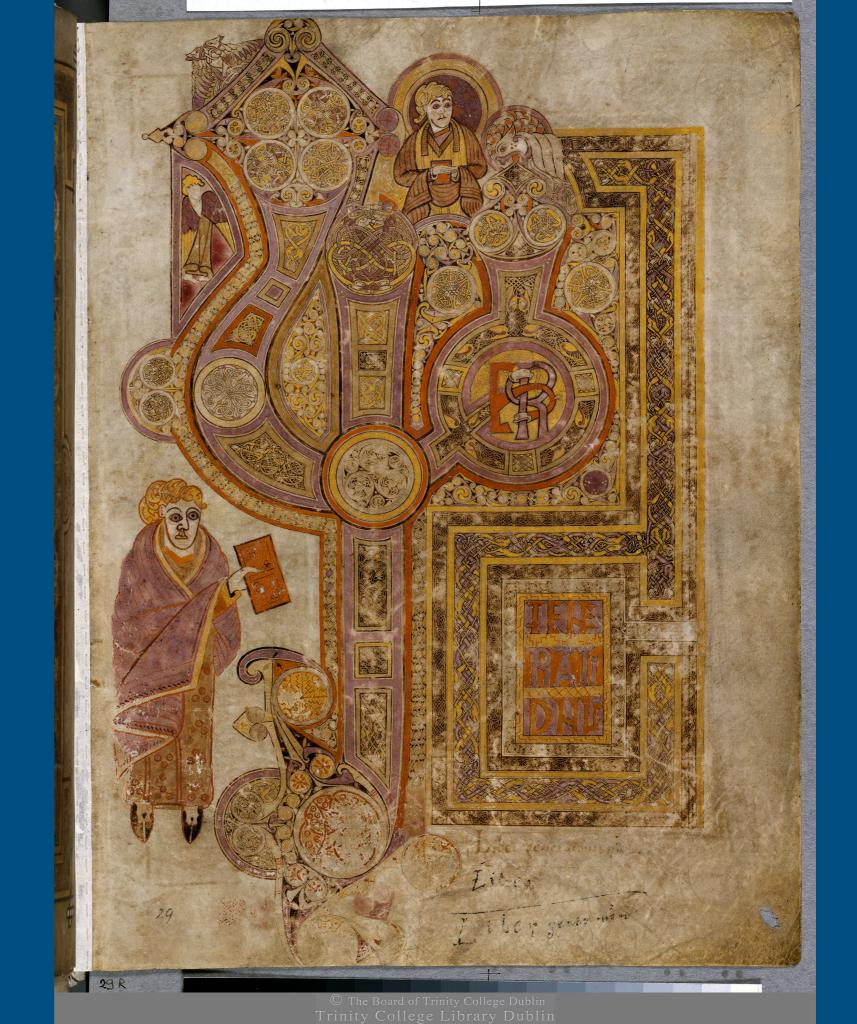






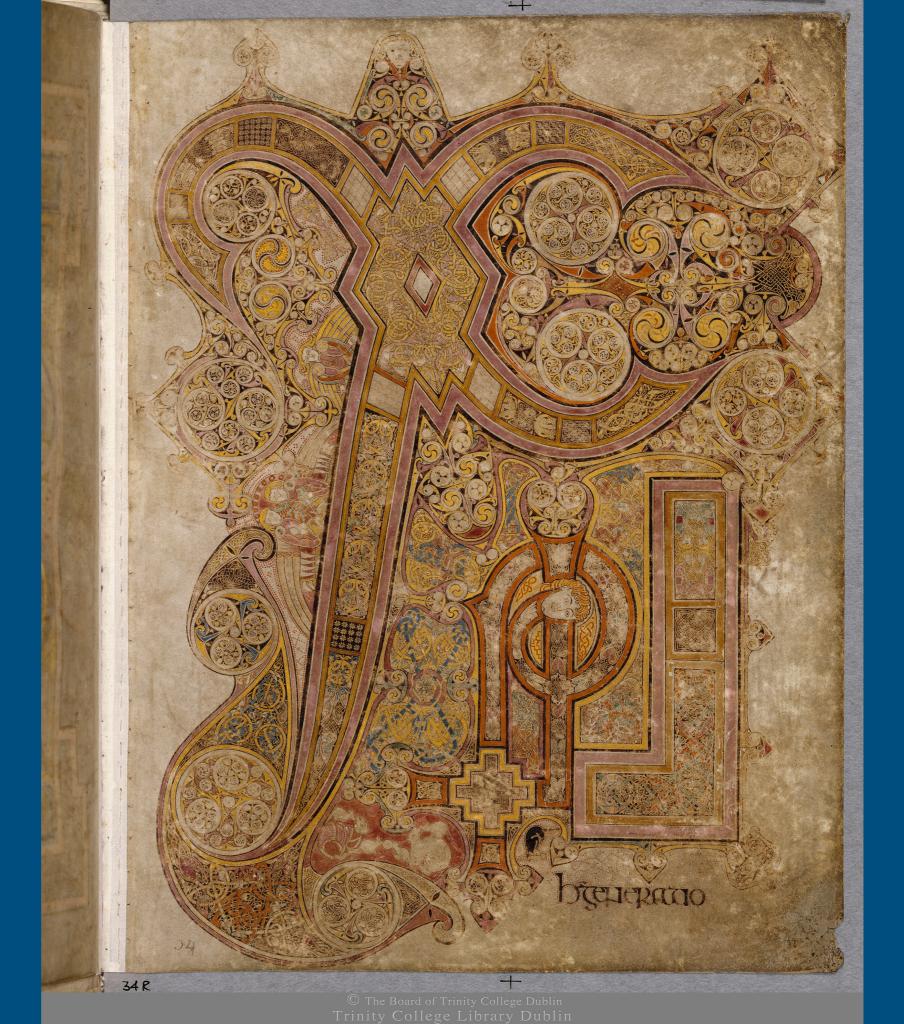
The Book of Kells, Iona ca. 800

Liber page
("First
beginning" of
Matthew)



The Book of Kells, Iona ca. 800

Chi-Rho page
("Second
beginning" of
Matthew)



## Stop and look at Gospel MSS online

(We'll talk about Kells a lot more next week.)