

AUGUSTINE-FRAGMENTS FROM THE CAIRO
GENIZAH.

AMONG the Taylor-Schechter MSS in the Cambridge University Library are three tattered vellum leaves and some smaller bits which once formed part of a handsome Codex of St Augustine's works. The hand is not unlike that of the well-known Fulda MS (A.D. 546); I have no hesitation in assigning the fragments to the sixth century.

The fragments are now mounted between panes of glass and are numbered *CUL* Add. 4320 (*a, b, c, d*). Each leaf contained one column of writing, 30 lines to the page, the size of the page being about $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ inches. The extant text consists of the end of *De Sermone Domini in Monte* bk. ii, immediately followed by Sermon cxviii.

The contents of the several leaves are as follows:—

4320 (*c*) *De Serm. Dom. in Monte* ii = *Migne* P. L. xxxiv 1300

recto

⁹ [et con]uersi dirumpant uos canes er[go]

¹⁰ [pro op]pug[n]atoribus ueritatis porcos

.

²⁴ et stomachando non uideo

verso

¹⁰ -go simplex et mundum cor ha[bere]

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4320 (*a*) *De Serm. in Monte* ii = *Migne* xxxiv 1307 f.

recto

Apostolus (end of § 83)—*uisibilia illa* (beg. of § 85)

verso

miracula—[dici]t apostolus s[erum] (col. 1308, middle of § 86)

4320 (*b*) *De Serm. in Monte* ii = *Migne* xxxiv 1308, followed by
Sermo cxviii = *Migne* xxxviii 671 f.

recto

[.] S[an]c[t]i Quas Esaias Prophe[t]a

5 [COMMEM]ORAT SED SIUE ISTE ORDO IN

[HIS CONS]IDERA[N]DUM SIT SIUE ALIQUI[] *sic*

[ALIUS] FACIENDA S[UN]T QUAE AUDIMU[S] *sic*

[A D[omi]no SI U]OLUMUS AEDIFICARE SUP[E]R

[PETRAM.] AMEN. >>>

10 E[XP]LK[· LI]B[·] ¹¹ DE SERMO
N[E] DNI[· IN M]ON[TE H]A[BITO]

[3 or 4 illegible lines here follow,
probably a rubricated title.]

22 [Blank]

[OM]NES QUI MULTA UERBA QUERITI[S]
[HO]MINIS INTELLIGITE UNUM UERBUM

25 [DI IN P]RINCIPIO ENIM ERAT UERB[UM] *sic*

[IN PRINCI]PIO FECIT D̄S CAELUM ET TER
[RAM SED] ERA[T] UERBUM QUANDO [AU]
[DIUMUS IN] PRINCIPIO FECIT D̄S AGNOS
[CAMUS] CREATOREM· CREATOR ES[T E]

30 [NIM Q]UI FECIT· CREATURA AUTEM QUOD

At the beginning of the *verso* FEC[IT] is legible.

I have not identified the passages on the smaller fragments, numbered 4320 (d). A good deal more could be read of (a) and (c).

As I have indicated, s is sometimes written in a more cursive manner at the ends of lines, as is generally the case in Latin uncials. I cannot quite make out the compendium for *explicit*: the vellum is much torn. The initial I of *intelligite* (l. 24) has a well-marked tail.

The leaves are palimpsest, the upper writing being a Hebrew Masoretic MS.

The chief interest of these fragments is their age and provenance. Latin MSS from Egypt are rare at all periods, but the Nitrian MS B.M. Add. 17182 (the older codex of Aphraates, partly written A.D. 512) has bound up with it a scrap from a sixth-century MS of the Vulgate Gospels. No doubt the Augustine leaves reached the Cairo Synagogue merely as waste vellum.

Sermon cxviii was first published by Sirmond in 1631 from a MS belonging to the monastery of St Victor at Paris, and the Benedictine editors adduce no other MS. When the Vienna Corpus reaches the *De Sermone Domini in Monte* it may be possible to determine to what branch of transmission the Cairo MS of St Augustine belonged.

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