

Евангелие Мак-Регола (MacRegol Gospels, Rushworth Gospels), ок. 800 г., Ирландия, \ Oxford, Bodleian Library MS Auct. D. 2. 19 (S. C. 3946) | 1
Евангелий. Написано и иллюминировано в Ирландии Макреголом, которого с большой степенью вероятности можно идентифицировать как настоятеля Бирра в Оффали (ум. в 821 или 822 году), с межстрочными глоссами (дословный перевод с латыни) на староанглийском языке, добавленными в Англии книжниками Фармоном и Оуном (которые, видимо, таким образом пытались учить латынь) во второй половине 10 века. Глоссы Фармона на мерсийском диалекте особо ценятся историками.

Евангелие МакРегола — это рукописный экземпляр четырех Евангелий, написанный около 800 года нашей эры. Состоит из 169 листов (vellum folios) высотой около 345 мм и шириной 270 мм. Содержит портреты евангелистов (за исключением Матфея), полностраничные иллюстрации в начале каждого Евангелия и малые украшенные инициалы.

Используемый скрипт формально называется островной маюскул или островной полуустав и он чем-то напоминает одну из рук писца Келлской книги. Восемь страниц иллюстрированы в стиле восьмого или девятого века с пигментами, включая красный свинец, вердигрис и оgrimеnt, вероятно, связанные между собой белым яйцом (темпера?). Цвета в основном золотисто-желтый, ярко-красный, фиолетовый, зеленый, черный и оттенок коричневого. Книга считалась английской до тех пор, пока Чарльз О'Конор из семьи О'Конор Дон не продемонстрировал в 1814 году доказательства, что рукопись, должно быть, возникла в Ирландии. Он указал на две панели на последней странице: 'MacRegol dipinxit hoc evangelium. Quicumque legerit et intellexerit istam narrationem orat pro Macreguil scriptori.' (Макрегол иллюминировал это Евангелие. Тот, кто читает и понимает историю, молитесь за Макрегола-писца). О'Конор отметил ирландский префикс » Мас » и использование ирландского родительного падежа во втором примере имени писца. Он также указал на такие особенности, как пунктуация и аббревиатура, а также на ирландские летописи, которые фиксируют смерть писца Макрегола (AFM 820 AD & AU 822 AD).

Величественный латинский шрифт Евангелия MacRegol был предметом восхищения, а его иллюминирование — сильное, яркое и уверенное, но порой небрежное.

Неясно, как рукопись оказалась в Англии, но она впервые попала в поле зрения широкой публики после того, как она была представлена в Бодлеянской библиотеке Оксфорда в 1681 году Джоном Рашвортом (с.1612-1690), клерком-помощником парламента, юристом, политиком и историком, поэтому Евангелие МакРегола также известно как Евангелие Рашворта, книга Бирра и Бодлеянская рукопись 2.19.

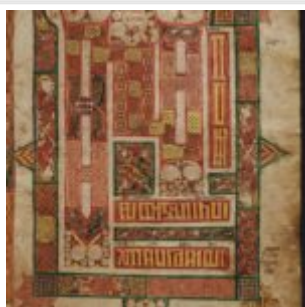
В великолепно отреставрированной библиотеке города Бирр бесплатно предоставляется факсимиле Евангелий Макрегола.



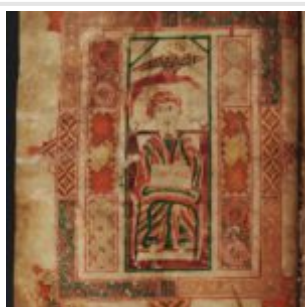
1r



51v



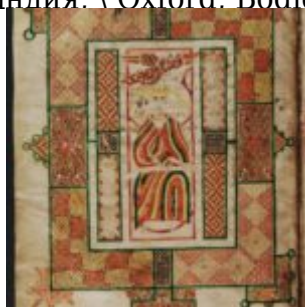
52r



84v



85r



126v



127r



168v



169r



169v

https://medieval.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/catalog/manuscript_431

<http://www.visual-arts-cork.com/cultural-history-of-ireland/illuminated-manuscripts.htm>

<http://bodley30.bodley.ox.ac.uk:8180/luna/servlet/view/search/what/MS.%20Auct.%20D.%202.%2019?q=macregol%20gospels&os=50>

<http://www.birrhistsoc.com/Macregol.htm>

235^v) 'vinet' is written in the margin to guide the illuminator. At fol. 239^v is a note of three quires and three folios being transcribed.

Presented by col. Edward Vernon, of North Aston, Stafford, probably about 1677. 'Bibl. Bodl. d.d. Edwardus Vernon armiger olim ex col. Trin. in hac universitate superioris ordinis commensalis in nupero bello civili a partibus regiis strenue propugnabat militum tribunus.' The earlier history of the volume is still quite unknown. Now MS. Eng. poet. a. 1 (kept as Arch. F. a. 1.).

3943. [*Printed book.* Raynerius de Pisis. Unidentified.]

3944. 'In Pyxide eburnea, *Totus Alcoranus, Arabice*, in usum amuleti designatus, magnitudine Juglandis contentus.' Now MS. Marsh 715.

3945. 'Quadrans aeneus magnus curioso opere elaboratus: *Ex dono Is. Vossii viri summi.*' Not found, but see H. H. E. Craster in *B.Q.R.*, vol. iv, p. 22.

3946. In Latin and Old English, on vellum: written about A.D. 800 in Ireland and in the later 10th cent. in England: 14½ × 11 in., ii + 171 leaves, of which i-ii and 170-1 are modern paper: with illuminations, see below.

Codex Rushworthianus or the Gospels of Macregol, being the four gospels in the Latin version of st. Jerome, written about 800 in Irish half-uncial, with Old English interlinear gloss of the 2nd half of the 10th century. Mac Regol, who has been identified with 'Mac Riagoil nepos Magleni, scriba et episcopus, abbas Biror [i.e. Birr, in Queen's County, Ireland]', said to have died about 820, is commemorated on fol. 169^v in the inscription 'Macregol dipinxit hoc Evangelium. Quicumque legerit et intellexerit istam narrationem, orat pro Macreguil scriptori.' The Latin text is similar to that of the Lindisfarne gospels, from which the variants are printed in Kemble and Skeat's edition (see below). The Old English gloss added by Owun, who wrote up to Mark ii. 15 *ad v.* Hleonadun, and Farman, priest of Harewood in Yorkshire, is closely connected with the Lindisfarne version, but at some points depends upon the Rushworth Latin text. Matthew is in the Mercian, and the other gospels in the Northumbrian dialect. The whole has been printed in vols. 28, 39, 43, 48 of the Surtees Society by Stevenson and Manning (1854-65) and by Kemble, Hardwick (vol. i), and Skeat (vols. ii-iv) at Cambridge (1858-78). See also Wanley, *Catalogue*, p. 81, and S. Berger, *Histoire de la Vulgate*, pp. 43, 398.

The first words of each Gospel are worked up into an ornamental page in the later Celtic style. The Gospels of ss. Mark, Luke, and John have in addition portraits of the evangelists, that of Matthew being missing, and there are many small ornamental initials. Facsimiles will be found in Elfrida Saunders, *English Illumination*, pls. 10, 11 (foll. 85, 126^v); Zimmermann, *Vorkarolingische Miniaturen*, pp. 106-7, 247-8 and pls. 199-204 (foll. 1, 84^v, 85, 126^v, 127, 166^v, 169^v); the *Pal. Soc.*, pls. 90-1 (foll. 110, 126^v); Westwood's *Pal. Sac.*, pl. 44 (fol. 85), and his

Facs. of Miniatures and Ornaments, p. 53 and pl. 16 (fol. 126^v); and Kurt Pfister, *Irische Buchmalerei* (Potsdam, 1927), pls. 26, 27 (foll. 84^v, 85).

There is no foundation for the legend that this MS. was once in Bede's possession, and it was probably not begun till after his death. It is mentioned by Francis Junius in the preface to his Gothic Glossary (1665) as being at that time in the possession of John Rushworth, Deputy-Clerk to the House of Commons, who presented it to Bodley, perhaps in 1681.

Now MS. Auct. D. 2. 19.

CASAUBON MSS.

(Nos. 3947-3967)

Isaac Casaubon, famous as a classical scholar, was born at Geneva in 1559 and was professor of Greek there from 1580 to 1596, when he was made professor of languages and letters at Montpellier University. He removed from Montpellier to Paris in 1599-1600, and in 1604 was appointed keeper of the Bibliothèque Royale. After the murder of Henri iv in 1610 and upon receipt of an official invitation from the archbishop of Canterbury, he settled in England, where he died in 1614. He visited Oxford the year before his death, and spent a fortnight reading in the Bodleian Library; the notes made by him on this visit are in no. 3966^h.

His papers were collected and preserved after his death by his younger son, Meric Casaubon, D.D. and prebendary of Canterbury. Meric Casaubon died in 1671 and bequeathed his father's journal or Ephemerides to the chapter library of Canterbury cathedral, and the bulk of the remainder of his father's papers,¹ including six volumes of *Adversaria* (nos. 3960, 3966^h, 3966ⁱ—two volumes in one, 3967^f, 3967^h), to the Bodleian Library, but they were not received there until 1673. A list of them in the handwriting of Thomas Hyde, at that time Bodley's Librarian, is in no. 3966^h, fol. 52. Three printed books with MS. marginalia by Isaac Casaubon (MS. Casaubon 19 = no. 3649, MSS. Casaubon 49 and 50) formed part of the gift. The collection has the numbers 3947-67 assigned to it in the Old Catalogue of 1697 and a list of the MSS. as then kept in a box or 'apotheca' was compiled by Richard Parker and is printed at p. 264 of that work: modern references to the 110 items there enumerated have been added in the official copy. Casaubon's loose papers appear to have been arranged for the binder about 1708 by Thomas Hearne, who has left in no. 15362 a MS. description of sixteen

¹ Four volumes of original letters to Isaac Casaubon and other of his miscellaneous papers eventually found their way to the British Museum and are now MSS. Burney 363-8.

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