

## ITAL. QUART. 28

### Binding:

Nineteenth-century binding (223 × 180 mm). Torn out spine, four binds. Tooled in blind. Title on the spine in gilded letters: *Abschrift d. romanisch-waldensischen Neuen Testamentes nach dem Dublinerkodex.*

### History:

A copy of a codex including the Bible of the Waldenses made around the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century by Johann Jakob Herzog (1805-1882), a theologian, professor of the history of the Church. The manuscript reached the Königliche Bibliothek directly from Herzog in 1852 (cf. Accession number: 3710 ). (2r<sup>o</sup>) catalogue number of the Königliche Bibliothek and notes made with a pencil (2v<sup>o</sup>, 404v<sup>o</sup>) stamp of the Königliche Bibliothek.

### Content:

ff. 3r<sup>o</sup>-4r<sup>o</sup> JOHANN JAKOB HERZOG – PREFACE TO THE COPY. A short description of the Dublin codex and comments on manuscript's language (in German).

ff. 5r<sup>o</sup>-404r<sup>o</sup> NOVEL TESTAMENT. The text is a copy of the Bible of the Waldenses (mainly the New Testament) from the Dublin codex from 1522 (containing, however, a much older text, which was revealed in the analysis of Todd and Herzog – cf. J. J. Herzog, “Die romanischen Waldenser”, 1853, pp. 56-57 and W. S. Gilly, “The Romaunt Version of the Gospel according to St. John, from MSS. preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, and in the Bibliothèque du Roi, Paris. With an introductory history of the version of the New Testament, anciently in use among the old Waldenses, and remarks on the texts of the Dublin, Paris, Grenoble, Zurich and Lyons MSS. of that version”, 1848, p. XXXII). The text is in a mixed language, often called the language of the Waldenses, because it was the language of texts of this religious community; from a linguistic point of view the language can be classified as the Occitan (variety: alpine provençal or Vivaro-alpine).