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A COLLATION OF THE GOSPEL TEXTS CONTAINED IN
DURHAM CATHEDRAL MSS. A.II.10, A.II.16 AND A.II.17
AND SOME PROVISIONAL CONCLUSIONS THEREFROM
REGARDING THE TYPE OF VULGATE TEXT EMPLOYED IN
NORTHUMBRIA IN THE EIGHTH CENTURY
TOGETHER WITH A FULL DESCRIPTION OF EACH MS.

C.D. Verey B.A. Dunelm.

Thesis submitted to the University of Durham
for the degree of Master of Arts in Theology,
1969.

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ABSTRACT OF THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM FOR THE
DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN THEOLOGY 1969.

C.D. Verey B.A. Dunelm

"A Collation of the Gospels Texts contained in Durham Cathedral MSS. A.II.10, A.II.16 and A.II.17 and some provisional conclusions therefrom regarding the type of Vulgate text employed in Northumbria in the Eighth century, together with a full description of each manuscript"

Part I A description of the types of Latin Gospel texts in use in the Celtic and Anglo-Saxon Churches:

(a) The Latin Gospels in the Celtic Church - the evidence of Patrick, Gildas and Columbanus; the early, seventh century, MSS. ; the text of the "Celtic mixed family": a discussion of the reputed characteristics of that family and the conclusion that those characteristics indicate a common editorial tradition rather than a common textual tradition.

(b) The Latin Gospels in England - in the south; in Northumbria; the conclusion that the Gospel texts in the early Anglo-Saxon Gospel Books show a continuing influence of Italian text-types.

Part II The early history of Durham A.II.10, A.II.16 and A.II.17 - conclusion that both parts of A.II.17 (foll. 2-102, Majuscule, and foll.103-111, Uncial) came from Lindisfarne with the community of St. Cuthbert and that A.II.17, Uncial, is part of the exemplar of the Lindisfarne Gospels; earliest evidence for A.II.16 being at Durham is twelfth century; the fourteenth-century catalogues; Rud and the loan of A.II.16 and A.II.17 to Richard Bentley; earliest evidence for A.II.10 not until the nineteenth century.

Part III Full collation of the texts of A.II.10, A.II.16 and A.II.17 (excluding John in A.II.16 and the Uncial leaves in A.II.17) against the text of Wordsworth and White, Novum Testamentum Domini Nostri Iesu Christi Latine, pars prior - Quattuor Evangelia, Oxford 1889-1898, and description of the individual MSS.

- (a) A.II.10 (and C.III.13 and E.III.20) contains an Old Latin section (MK. II:12 - VI:6) with a text very close to that of Dublin, Trinity College MS. 55; the rest of the text appears to be Old Latin corrected against the Vulgate.
- (b) A.II.17 (foll 2-102) belongs textually to the OXZ, mixed Italian, tradition; also certain ~~mf~~ points of contact with the text of the Book of Kells.
- (c) A.II.16 (foll. 1-102) - the text of Mark is very close to that in A.II.17; the text of Matthew is similar to that found in the Echternach Gospels (Paris lat. 9389), with certain "Celtic" readings; Luke presents a mixed text with many points of contact with the texts of the "Celtic" Vulgate.

PREFACE

The chief purpose of this thesis is to present a complete collation of the Gospel texts contained in the three early Latin Gospel Books in Durham Cathedral Library, A.II.10 (foll. 2-5, 338, 338^a) + C.III.13 (foll. 192-195) + C.III.20, A.II.16 and A.II.17. I have not included A.II.16 John (foll. 103-134), which was collated for the edition of the Vulgate Gospels by Wordsworth and White, or the Uncial folios in A.II.17 (foll. 103-111), which were edited by C.H. Turner, The Earliest Manuscript of the Vulgate Gospels, Oxford 1931, Appendix. In part I I have attempted to indicate how certain previously-held views about the text of the Vulgate Gospels in the British Isles (up to the ninth century) need modification - this thesis is to be regarded as a preliminary to a much fuller investigation at a later date. In part II I have outlined the history of the three Durham MSS.. Part III contains full collations of the texts, descriptions of the MSS. and some provisional conclusions. These conclusions are stated briefly, since there is no value in a full analysis of the individual texts until all the Insular and Anglo-Saxon Gospel Books have been collated. The MSS. are described in chronological order - A.II.10, A.II.17 and A.II.16. N/

I would like to thank the Dean and Chapter of Durham for permission to study the MSS., and particularly Mr. Roger Norris,

Assistant Cathedral Librarian, for generous assistance throughout the period I was working in the Cathedral Library. I am indebted to many scholars, but in particular to G.I.Bonner, Reader in Theology at Durham, whose idea was the present research, and to Prof. T.J. Brown of London, for their encouragement and advice.

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ABBREVIATIONS

(Other than those explained in the notes)

- C.L.A. - Codices Latini Antiquiores, E.A. Lowe (eleven volumes, Oxford 1934 - 66)
- H.A.A. - Historia Abbatum Auctore Anonymo (Ed. Charles Plummer, Venerabilis Baedae Opera Historica, vol. I, Oxford 1896, pp. 388 - 404).
- H.A.B. - Bede, Historia Abbatum (Ed. Plummer, op. cit. pp. 364 - 387).
- H.E. - Bede, Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum (Ed. Plummer, op. cit., pp. 5 - 360).
- J.R.S.A.I. - Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.
- J.T.S. - Journal of Theological Studies.
- P.R.I.A. - Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy.
- W-W - J. Wordsworth and H.J. White, Novum Testamentum Domini Nostri Iesu Christi Latine - pars prior - Quattuor Evangelia.

SYMBOLS

The MS. symbols used in the collations and in the text are based on those used in the edition of the Vulgate Gospels by J. Wordsworth and H.J. White, Novum Testamentum Domini Nostri Iesu Christi Latine, pars prior-Quattuor Evangelia, Oxford 1889 - 1898. Because of the impossibility of reproducing the double-letter forms employed in that edition I have modified one or two of the symbols used - the original symbol I have indicated in brackets in the list below. The symbols are given in alphabetical order with the exception of Th which retains the position of Θ, which it replaces, after H. Superscript ¹²³ mg etc. refer to correctors (after W-W) and * indicates the original reading of a MS. which has subsequently been corrected.

The three Durham MSS. I have given the following symbols:

| | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|
| Dm0 | Durham A.II.10, C.III.13 and C.III.20 |
| Dm6 | Durham A.II.16, foll.1-102. |
| Dm7 | Durham A.II.17, foll.2-102. |

VULGATE

| | | |
|------------------------|--|---|
| <u>A</u> | (<u>Amiatinus</u>) | Florence, Laurentian Library Amiatino I |
| | C.L.A. III:299 | Uncial c.716 A.D. |
| | Wearmouth-Jarrow | |
| <u>B</u> | (<u>Bigotianus</u>) | Paris, B.N. lat. 281+298 |
| | C.L.A. V:526 | Uncial VIII |
| | Southern England - ? Kentish centre | |
| <u>Bn</u> (<u>Ɔ</u>) | (<u>Beneventanus</u>) | London, B.M. Add.5463 |
| | C.L.A. II:163 | Uncial VIII ^{med} |
| | S. Vincenzo al Volturno, nr. Benevento | |

- C (Cavensis) Cava dei Tirreni, nr.Salerno
Visigothic Minuscule c.850 A.D.
Spain - probably Asturias
- D (Dublinensis - The Book of Armagh) Trinity College Dublin 52
C.L.A. II:270 Irish Minuscule c.807 A.D.
Ireland - probably Armagh
- Dm(Δ)(Dunelmensis) Durham Cathedral A.II.16, foll. 103-134
C.L.A. II:148c Anglo-Saxon Majuscule VIII
Northumbria
- E (Egertonensis) London, B.M. Egerton MS. 609
Caroline Minuscule IX
France - ?Tours region
- Ep(Ʒ)(Epternacensis) Paris, B.N. lat. 9389
C.L.A. V:578 Anglo-Saxon Minuscule VIIIⁱⁿ
Northumbria - probably Lindisfarne
- F (Fuldensis) Fulda, Landesbibliothek Bonifatius I
C.L.A. VIII:119² Uncial 546/547 A.D.
Italy - probably Capua
- G (San-Germanensis) Paris, B.N. lat. 11553
Caroline Minuscule IX
France - probably Saint-Germain-des-Pres
(Matthew is Old Latin g)
- H (Hubertianus) London, B.M. Add. 24142
Minuscule IX
Northern France
- Th(Θ)(Theodulfianus) Paris, B.N. lat. 9380
Caroline Minuscule VIII-IX
Orléans or Fleury

- I (Ingolstadiensis) Munich, Universitätsbibliothek 2^o 29
C.L.A. IX:1343 Uncial VIII-IX
Ada School
- J (Foro-Julienensis) Civiltà, Museo Archeologico s.n. +
Prague, Bibl. Metrop. Cim I + Venice, S. Marco s.n.
C.L.A. III:285 Uncial V-VI
North Italy
- K (Karolinus) London, B.M. Add. 10546
Caroline Minuscule IX
Tours
- L (Lichfeldensis) Lichfield Cathedral s.n.
C.L.A. II:159 Insular Majuscule VII-VIII
England - ? Welsh Border
- M (Mediolanensis) Milan, Ambrosiana C 39 inf.
C.L.A. III:313 Uncial V-VI
North Italy - Milan region
- Mt(~~M~~)(Martino-Turonensis) Tours 22
Caroline Minuscule IXⁱⁿ
Tours
- O (Oxoniensis) Oxford, Bodleian Auct. D.II.14
C.L.A. II:230 Uncial VI-VII
Italy
- P (Perusinus) Perugia, Chapter Library I
C.L.A. IV:407 Uncial VI
Italy
- Q (Kenanensis) - The Book of Kells) Trinity College Dublin 58
C.L.A. II:274 Insular Majuscule VIII
Insular centre

- 4 5
- R (Rushworthianus) Oxford, Bodleian Auct. D.II.19
C.L.A. II:231 Irish Majuscule VIII-IX
Ireland - possibly Birr
- S (Stonyhurstensis) Stonyhurst College Library
C.L.A. II:260 Uncial VII-VIII
Wearmouth-Jarrow
- T (Toletanus) Madrid Biblioteca Nacional Vit. 13-1
Visigothic Minuscule X

Spain
- U (Ultratraiectana) Utrecht, University Library 32, foll. 94-104
C.L.A. X:1587 Uncial VIII
Wearmouth-Jarrow
- V (Vallicellanus) Rome, Vallicella Library B.6
Caroline Minuscule IX

Tours
- W (William de Hales) London, B.M. Royal I.B.XII
1245 A.D.

Salisbury
- X (Cantabrigiensis) Cambridge, Corpus Christi College MS.286
C.L.A. II:126 Uncial VI
Italy
- Y (Lindisfarnensis) London, B.M. Cotton Nero D.IV
C.L.A. II:187 Anglo-Saxon Majuscule before 721
Lindisfarne
- Z (Harleianus) London B.M. Harley 1775
C.L.A. II:197 Uncial VI
Italy

Dur (The Book of Durrow) Trinity College Dublin 57
 C.L.A. II:273 Insular Majuscule VII²
 Northumbria.
 (From the collation of G.O. Simms in Evangeliorum Quattuor Codex Durmachensis, vol. II, 1960, pp. 181-237)

Sg(Σ)(Sangallensis) St. Gall Stiftsbibl. 1395 (pp. 7-327) +
 Stadtbibl. s.n. + St. Paul in Carinthia 25.4.21a + Zürich
 Staatsarchiv A.G.19, no.II (foll. 2-5) + Zürich Zentralbibl.
 c 79b (foll. 4-7) + Z.XIV.5
 C.L.A. VII:984 Uncial IV * V
 Italy
 (From the edition by C.H. Turner, The Oldest Manuscript of the Vulgate Gospels, Oxford 1931)

OLD LATIN

(From Jülicher/Matzkow/Aland, Itala: das Neue Testament in Altlateinischer Überlieferung, Berlin 1938 (Matthew), 1940 (Mark), 1954 (Luke) and 1963 (John))

a (Vercellensis) Vercelli Biblioteca Capitolare s.n.
 C.L.A. IV:481 Uncial IV²
 Italy - probably Vercelli

ai(aur)(Aureus Holmiensis) Stockholm Royal Library A.135
 C.L.A. XI:1642 Uncial VIII
 Kent - probably Canterbury

b (Veronensis) Verona Biblioteca Capitolare VI
 C.L.A. IV:481 Uncial V-VI
 Italy - probably Verona

c (Colbertinus) Paris B.N. lat. 254
 XII

Southern France

- d (Bezae) Cambridge University Library Nn.2.41
C.L.A. II:140 "bd Uncial" V
Origin unknown - at Lyons in the ninth century
- e (Palatinus) Trent Museo Nazionale s.n.
C.L.A. IV:437 Uncial V-VI
Italy
- f (Brixianus) Brescia, Biblioteca Queriniana s.n.
C.L.A. III:281 Uncial VI¹
North Italy
- ff' (Corbiensis I) Leningrad O.v.I,3
X
Corbie
- ff (ff²) (Corbiensis II) Paris B.N. lat.17225
C.L.A. V:666 Uncial V
Italy
- g (San-Germanensis I) Paris B.N. lat. 11553
(Matthew only - Mark $\frac{3}{2}$ John Vulgate = G)
- h (Claromontanus) Vatican lat. 7223 (foll. 1-66)
C.L.A. I:53 Uncial V^{ex}
Origin uncertain - was in France in the seventh century
(Matthew only)
- i (Vindobonensis) Naples Bibl. Naz. lat. β
C.L.A. III:399 Uncial V^{ex}
Italy
- l (Rehdigeranus) Breslau Stadtbibl. Rehdig. 169
C.L.A. VIII:1073 Uncial VIII¹
Italy
(destroyed 1945)

- q (Monacensis) Munich Bayerische Staatsbibliothek 6224
C.L.A. IX:1249 Uncial VI-VII
N. Italy or Illyrium
- r (Usserianus Primus) Trinity College Dublin 55
C.L.A. II:271 Irish Half-Uncial VIIⁱⁿ
Ireland

OTHER MSS. OCCASIONALLY CITED

- Corp 197 Cambridge Corpus Christi College MS. 197b
C.L.A. II:125 Insular Majuscule VIII
Northumbria
- Dim (Book of Dimma) Trinity College Dublin 59
C.L.A. II:275 Irish Minuscule VIII-IX
Ireland - probably Roscrea
- gat (St. Gatien Gospels) Paris B.N. nouv. acq. lat. 1587
C.L.A. V:684 Insular Majuscule VIII-IX
?Brittany
- Mul (Book of Mulling) Trinity College Dublin 60
C.L.A. II:276 Irish Minuscule VII
Ireland - probably Tech Molling
- Reg London Royal MS. I.B.VII
C.L.A. II:213 Anglo-Saxon Majuscule VIII
Northumbria
- USS2 (Usserianus Secundus) Trinity College Dublin 56
C.L.A. II:272 Irish Majuscule VIII-IX
Ireland
-

PART I

THE LATIN GOSPELS IN THE BRITISH ISLES
IN THE EARLY PERIOD

THE GOSPELS IN THE CELTIC CHURCH.

There is a tradition in Vulgate scholarship to speak of an "Irish", or preferably "Celtic", text of the Gospels - "a special variety ... peculiar to the British Isles"¹ - almost as if it were a home-grown product. It is an attitude that stems from the period when all Hiberno-Saxon art was deemed Celtic and all insular palaeography basically Irish; from a period when, for example, Berger could say of Ireland "les invasions barbares [viz the adventus saxonum] avaient coupe le chemin aux relations litteraires avec les pays du midi"². But we know from the epigraphical evidence from Wales cited by Nash-Williams that relations between west Britain and Gaul continued through the fifth and sixth centuries;³ furthermore, the characteristic feature of the early Irish church, the monastic paruchia, which developed in the sixth century, stemmed from a devotional movement, characterised in Vinnian's Penitential, which shows clear indebtedness to the teachings of Cassian and Caesarius of Arles.⁴ From Berger's historical attitude stemmed a tendency to regard the biblical text in isolation from Europe, as a closed group reacting upon itself - "ils sont étroitement groupés entre eux".⁵ There are undoubtedly marks of similarity between the texts contained in the MSS. generally classed as "Celtic", but there are also a wide range of differences: it is significant that in all the five characteristics

listed of the codices celtici by W-W⁶ no two individual texts show any great similarity with each other. The features which are generally listed as defining the Celtic text describe the Gospels in the Celtic church, not a Celtic Gospel text: they point to a similarity of approach (allbeit distinct) in handling the text of the Gospels, not to a single recension.

By the term "Celtic Church" is meant that Church which existed in the British Isles, chiefly in the west, before the mission of Augustine of Canterbury (597) and which continued to retain its independant character long after. In origin it evolved from the Christianity of Roman Britain, which had infiltrated the frontier tribes of the North and West and survived the collapse of the Roman auctoritas in Britain; the archeological evidence from the area held by the Kindoms of Strathclyde and Gododdin offers evidence of Christianity at least as early as the end of the fourth century;⁷ further, Kathleen Hughes has remarked on the significance of the fact that Dubricius, early regarded as spiritual father of many Welsh saints, was active in the highly Romanised area of South-East Wales.⁸ It was a Church in contact with Gaul; it seems a safe inference from the traditions and dedications that the work of Martin of Tours had an early influence on the Church in Britain, and there is the record of the visit to Britain c. 396 by Victricius, bishop of Rouen, pupil of and spiritual successor to Martin.⁹ In the early part of the fifth century Germanus of Auxerre was sent by Pope Celestine to combat Pelagianism; and our first historical contact with Irish Christianity is the reference in Prosper of Aquitaine's Epitoma Chronicon to the sending of Palladius by the same Pope "to the Irish believing in Christ" in 431 to be their first Bishop.¹⁰ (The implication is of an existing Church, one that was probably founded from Wales). Similarly the evidence of the Leyden Glossary implies the mass migration of a body of

scholars to Ireland, from before the Barbaric inroads on Gaul, in the first decade or so of the fifth century - maximum profectum sapientiae incolis illarum regionum¹¹. These scholars from Gaul must have received their training in the late fourth century before the collapse of classical education there.

This point brings us to Patrick, the first British author writing in Britain whose works have survived and our first point of contact with the text of Scripture in the British Church. Since the earliest Irish Gospel MS. dates from the beginning of the seventh century, we must rely on the evidence of citations in the extant writings of early British authors, particularly Patrick and Gildas, for some indication of the text current before then. This can only be a rough indication, for the problem of using citations to establish text-types current is two-fold; (a) the MS. tradition of the author in question must be securely established - it is so easy for a later scribe to substitute more familiar Biblical phrases for less, particularly in the more popular parts of the Bible such as the Gospels and the Psalter; (b) it must always be born in mind that the author may be quoting from memory and paraphrasing or confusing the account of one Synoptic Gospel with another. Regrettably, of the authors to be mentioned below only Patrick has enjoyed a thorough critical analysis of his biblical citations.

It was Bentley who first observed a family relationship in the later Irish Gospel MSS,¹² and Wescott who first listed some of the characteristic readings contained therein and also attempted to show that the citations of Patrick and Gildas agreed in part with that family.¹³ Haddan and Stubbs in 1869 made an extensive list of quotations from Scottish (Irish) and British writers - including Fastidius, Patrick, Gildas, Columba, Cumman and Adomnan -

13

in order "to establish a presumption that a special variety of the [ante-Hieronymian version] existed peculiar to the British Isles".¹⁴ (It is significant that both Wescott and Haddan-Stubbs write of an Irish version of the Old Latin and not of the Vulgate). These views, however, need modification in the light of increased historical and textual understanding.

To turn now to St. Patrick. This is not the place to go into the problems connected with his supposed stay in Gaul except to note that Patrick in his Confessions says nothing of such a stay, and that it is possible that the tradition arose through confusing him with Palladius. The confusion finds early attestation in the Book of Armagh, where on fol. 16 we find, Paladius... qui Patricius alio nomine appellabatur.¹⁵ As to the date of Patrick, it is sufficient for our purposes to say that he belonged to the first half of the fifth century. He came to a people some of whom had already embraced the Christian faith. Kuno Meyer pointed out that the learning in sixth-century Ireland could hardly have derived from the rustic Patrick;¹⁶ and Cordoliani thinks it unlikely that the Patrician Mission affected the current Biblical text in Ireland.¹⁷ (He has little to offer on the pre-Patrician text, except to maintain that there was one). Loewe thought to identify the text of Ussher I with that tradition, but there seems to be no possible pointer to such a textual tradition.¹⁸ In his extensive survey of the Patrician Biblical material,¹⁹ Bieler concludes that the Gospel text-type used by Patrick shows no close similarity with that contained in the groups,

Dimma, Ussher I and II and Mulling, nor with that of the Celtic Vulgate group, Armagh, Egerton 609, Lichfield, Kells and MacRegol; St. Patrick's use follows the Old Latin - "Im übrigen sind die Evangelien Patricks zumindest in der Grundlage altlateinisch"²⁰ - having no influence on the later Celtic text of DELQR which he thinks is basically Vulgate. Bieler makes one exception to this latter conclusion: he thinks that the reading of the Celtic MSS. at MT. XXVIII:19 - 20 is particularly significant in the writings of Patrick, so much so that he considers it entered the Irish tradition in this form via Patrick's agency.²¹

The conclusions of Bieler place out of court the thesis of Chapman, who argued that ultimately Patrick was responsible for the form of the later Irish text.²² He believed that Patrick introduced into Ireland the Vulgatised Old Latin text used at Lérins, and that this southern Gallic text, after fresh revision to the Vulgate, underlies that found in DELQR. But what was the origin of Patrick's text? Hanson points out that Bieler "is anxious to use the fact that Patrick certainly knew a Psalter like that which was current in Gaul in the fourth century as a proof that Patrick had received his ecclesiastical education in Gaul".²³ I would suggest that Bieler's description of Patrick's Gospel text as basically Old Latin is for the same reason. From the list of Gospel citations given on pp.248-249 of his study it appears that Patrick's textual agreements with

the Vulgate are of the character of Old Latin survivals (Jerome was only a reviser after all), whereas there seems to be no place where the Vulgate is read against the Old Latin. To describe Patrick's Gospel text as basically Old Latin is therefore misleading. If, as seems likely, Patrick was educated in Britain, not Gaul, then the text he displays represents that current in the early British Church, though we cannot be sure that the text he found in Ireland had no influence on that used in the Confessions, which was written in later life after Patrick had spent some time there. If this is the case then that text adopted by Patrick was superseded at a later date, for, as Bieler shows, it finds little following in the early Gospel MSS.

Gildas wrote about a century after Patrick, in the mid-sixth century. Haddan and Stubbs gathered together the Biblical citations of Gildas and concluded that the Vulgate had "so far penetrated into Britain as to supersede with Gildas the Old Latin altogether in some, and to leaven it with abundant alterations in more, of most of the used books of both the Old and New Testaments".²⁴ More recently, F.C. Burkitt offered an analysis of the Biblical citations in the De Excidio and modified this view.²⁵ Burkitt considered that Gildas used the Vulgate for most of the Old Testament, but in the New Testament, though Acts and the

Catholic Epistles were cited in the Vulgate form and the Paulines in a form "not very different from the Vulgate", the Gospels were basically Old Latin emended occasionally to agree with the Vulgate.²⁶ One interesting point is the close agreement with the use of Gildas and the text of Codex Claramontanus(h)²⁷ - this MS. is classed as Old Latin for Matthew only (Gildas Gospel quotations are almost all from Matthew). Claromontanus has often been mentioned in connection with the Irish Old Latin: Matthew in Ussher I closely resembles the text of h, and Lawlor wrote:

If the provenance of h can be fixed,
we shall perhaps have advanced one
step towards ascertaining the local
origin of the Irish Old Latin text.²⁸

Lowe says of h, "origin uncertain".²⁹ The Gospels of Mark, Luke and John were added in the seventh century, "probably in France".³⁰

The next author cited by Haddan and Stubbs is Columbanus (530x40 - 615).³¹ There is an Uncial Gospel Book traditionally associated with Columbanus, Codex Bobiensis (k) (Turin, Biblioteca Univ. Naz. G.VII.15).³² Though this tradition is now earliest attested by an eighteenth-century book catalogue, Lowe considers that "the survival of so unusable a book was most likely due to its being regarded as a relic of the founder".³³ Lowe is uncertain

as to the place of origin of the codex but suggests Africa on the grounds of text and palaeographical connections with two early Cyprian MSS. at Turin (Turin Bibl. Naz. F.IV.27 and G.V.37).³⁴ Hoskier was certain that Bobiensis was copied in Ireland,³⁵ and Kenney (who was all too influenced by Hoskier) followed this opinion.³⁶ More recently, Hillgarth, in his exposition of the connection between Ireland and Spain, argued that this north African codex reached Ireland via Spain.³⁷ In this context there is the interesting point observed by Lowe about Bobiensis:

ruled on hair-side, several leaves at a time after folding, an Insular practice and otherwise unknown in MSS. of such antiquity.³⁸

But there is little evidence that the Irish ever wrote Uncials, and even less to support any view that k was written in Ireland. Whether Bobiensis was ever in Ireland is another problem. The text of Bobiensis is said to have influenced later Irish MSS., particularly Ussher II, though it is a bit far-fetched to state, as does Hoskier, that "Ussher II is none other than our old friend k".³⁹ It is true that readings of the type found in k do characterise parts of the Irish Old Latin tradition,⁴⁰ but it would seem far more reasonable to argue, with Lawlor, that the k ("African") element entered the Irish tradition in an already-mixed tradition and not direct.⁴¹ The idea that k was the vade mecum of Columbanus, which he had brought from Ireland, is lacking support in the citations found in the writings of Columbanus. Walker, in the preface to his edition of the works of Columbanus, writes of

those citations:

[they] nowhere agree with the special variants of ...
codex k, and the tradition that Columbanus brought this
MS. with him to Bobbio must therefore be inaccurate.⁴²

Can the text found in the citations of Columbanus give any pointer
to the state of the biblical text in Ireland in the sixth seventh-
centuries? This is doubtful since Columbanus must have been
influenced by the text he found in northern Italy when he settled
at Bobbio. But Walker concludes:

the number of places in which he appears to quote the
Vulgate appears to have been increased by the emendations
of later scribes. His text is in fact the product of a
period of transition, in which the native Irish version,
already confused by the introduction of variants from
other forms of the Old Latin, is gradually being superseded
by the Vulgate.⁴³

Does this mean that Walker thinks that Columbanus' biblical text is
still basically Old Latin? He has said just previously that
"Columbanus' biblical text ... has been largely assimilated to
the Vulgate".⁴⁴ Is this assimilation the work of later scribes?

Columbanus himself wrote to Gregory the Great:

Simpliciter enim ego tibi confiteor, quod contra sancti
Hieronymi auctoritatem veniens apud occidentis ecclesias
hereticus seu respuendens erit, quicumque ille fuerit;
illae enim per omnia indubitata in scripturis divinis
accommodant fidem.⁴⁵

Françoise Henry understands occidentis ecclesias to refer to the
Irish Church which he had left in 590.⁴⁶ Such an assertion of
loyalty to the version of Jerome would, surely, imply some question

having been raised as to this loyalty? Furthermore, the evidence of the MS. Ussher I,^{46a} written about the same time as Columbanus' letter (c. 600), offers clear evidence that the Irish were far from faithful in their adherence to the Hieronimian revision.

Tradition associates three names with the introduction of the (Vulgate) Gospels into Ireland - Finnian of Maghbile (d.579), Fredian of Lucca (d. 588) and Laisren of Leighlin (d. 639). It is likely that the tradition connected with Fredian of Lucca derives from the early confusion of that saint with Finnian of Maghbile,⁴⁷ so we may omit Fredian from the discussion. The traditions surrounding Finnian of Maghbile are numerous - the story preserved in the Scholiast's Preface to the "Hymn of Mugint" in the Liber Hymnorum⁴⁸ portrays him as a keen bibliophile, and it is likely that he was one of the teachers of Columba.⁴⁹ The early tradition associating him with the bringing of the Gospels to Ireland is preserved in the 9th century Martyrology of Oengus, under the entry for September 10th.;

A Kingpost of red gold with purity, over the swelling sea
he came with law, a sage for whom Ireland is sad, Findbarr
of MagBili.⁵⁰

The eleventh-century commentary on the passage reads:

Findbarr ie. of MagBile in Ulster. Findbar ie. Finden.
What this verse says is that it was Finden of MagBile who
first brought the law of Moses to Ireland. Or it is to
the Gospel that the name of Law was given, for it is Findia
that first brought the whole Gospel to Ireland, for it is
Finnian of MagBile that brought Colman's Gospel to Ireland.⁵¹

A later life, the second life printed in Colganus' Acta Sanctorum Veteris et Maioris Scotiae seu Hiberniae, 1645, preserves the story that Finnian visited Rome and was received by Pope Pelagius (555-560) who, among other things, presented him with evangelia quoque quae terra illa nondum plene susceperat.⁵² Similarly the story is told of a visit by Laisren of Leighlin to Rome where he received a copy of the Gospels from Pope Gregory.⁵³ In all the legends there is no reference to Jerome's revision, the Vulgate.

It will be convenient at this point to digress and examine Lawlor's ingenious thesis concerning the connection between the Booke of Durrow and the codex supposedly imported by Finnian.⁵⁴ The Book of Durrow has a colophon which now (there is reason to think that it has been altered)⁵⁵ says that the book to which it was originally appended was a libellus of the Gospels written in twelve days and that the scribe was Columba. Lawlor followed Abbot's interpretation of this, which was that not Durrow, but the exemplar of Durrow was the libellus copied by Columba in so short a space of time.⁵⁶ Legend already associates Columba with the ill-fated copying of a Psalter, reputedly the Cathach of St. Columba, from a copy that belonged to Finnian of Dromin (probably the same Finnian of Maghbile).⁵⁷ However, the legend only goes back to Manus O'Donnell, who compiled a life of St. Columba in the first half of the sixteenth century, and (more significantly) in whose family possession was the Cathach of St. Columba. Lawlor

puts forward the improbable suggestion that Columba's zeal to copy the book and Finnian's subsequent anger was because the version of Finnian's book was the Vulgate, to which there was no ready means of access at this time in Ireland.⁵⁸ Then turning to the legends associated with Finnian's importation of the Gospels into Ireland, he understands this to mean the Vulgate, which Columba would also have been at pains to copy. It must be remembered that the Book of Durrow offers a comparatively pure text of the Vulgate Gospels. But there is no reference in the legends to a copy of Jerome's version of the Gospels, and we cannot assume, as does Lawlor, that "a Roman biblical MS. of that date would be a copy of St. Jerome's version";⁵⁹ the express evidence of Gregory the Great openly opposes such an assumption:

Novam vero translationem dissero, sed cum probationis causa exigit, nunc novam, nunc veterem per testimonia assumo, ut quia sedes apostolica, cui Deo auctore praesideo, utraque utitur, mei quoque labii studii ex utraque fulciatur.⁶⁰

Lawlor maintains that the exemplar of the Book of Durrow was a copy of the text imported by Finnian made by Columba in twelve days. But it is doubtful, even if we give any credence to the colophone in the Book of Durrow,⁶¹ if any case can be made for direct connection between the Gospel text of the Book of Durrow and Columba.. It was Lawlor himself who demonstrated how in the Book of Durrow the capitula divisions and the prefatory matter belonged to a different tradition from that represented by the

text:⁶² as Luce put it, the Book of Durrow represents a "Vulgate version in a pre-Vulgate setting".⁶³ The Gospel text displays the Hieronymian revision in a form comparatively free from Old Latin corruption, which stands in clear contrast to the text-type found in the members of the Celtic mixed family. On the other hand, there is the pre-Vulgate setting: the capitula lists and ~~divisions~~ and the Interpretatio Nominum Ebreorum are taken from an Old Latin exemplar of the same tradition as Ussher I. The capitula found in Ussher I, Durrow, Kells, Mulling and other MSS that derive either their text or prefatory matter from Celtic exemplars, are the same as is found in the Old Latin MSS. belonging to the "European Family", and ultimately derive from the type found in the early Greek Codex Vaticanus.⁶⁴ The Book of Durrow preserves the capitula lists, or summaries, taken from an Old Latin exemplar, and has inserted in the margins of the text the divisions according to this type of capitula. (Unlike the Ammonian sections which are standard, there are different families of Capitula divisions; so, for example, the Gospel of Matthew in Codex Amiatinus is divided into eighty-eight capitula, whereas the system used in the Book of Durrow divides the text into 76, so the incipits of each section differ according to the type of capitula used).⁶⁵ While the divisions in the Book of Durrow are taken from the Old Latin type, the initials and paragraphs in the text correspond to those in the Vulgate from which it was copied. The result is that often the initials in the text of the Gospels do

not correspond to the marginal numbers indicating the incipits of new capitula divisions. Bieler, in his account of the palaeography of the Book of Durrow, points to places where marginal or interlinear crosses are used to indicate a new section where there is no initial in the text.⁶⁶ There is sufficient divergence in places to indicate that the scribe of the Book of Durrow was using two exemplars totally unconnected - that from which he derived his Old Latin prefatory matter and his textual divisions, and that from which he took his text. Now the point about this digression is that if, as would appear more probable, the colophon of the Book of Durrow means that it was copied (?via several intermediary stages) from the libellus of St. Columba, and not that Durrow itself was the work of the saint, then to which of the two exemplars does the colophon belong? There is no doubt here: the colophon is copied immediately after the Johannine Capitula list, which for some reason was placed at the end of the codex, together with the capitula lists from Luke. Therefore, always allowing that Durrow had anything to do with Columba, we may identify the Columban libellus with that MS. which provided the Old Latin frame for Durrow, but not with the Gospel text, which came from a different exemplar. To continue the digression a little further: the most likely milieu for such a fusion is the Hiberno-Saxon culture of Northumbria - the Interpretatio Nominum Ebreorum is found in certain Northumbrian MSS. whose texts do not belong to the Celtic tradition, for example Durham A.II.17 and the Echternach Gospels; while the introduction of a

comparatively "good" text of the Vulgate at this period, which in all probability came from Italy,⁶⁷ would, on the extant evidence, be more likely to have come to Northumbria than Ireland or Iona. Similarly, the art displays that eclecticism which characterised the developing culture of Northumbria in the second half of the seventh century, and the script is marked by a discipline not found in Irish codices of this period.⁶⁸

There have been two surveys of the MSS. material of the biblical text in Ireland in the post W-W period - the compendious account of Kenney in The Sources of the Early History of Ireland, an Introduction and Guide, vol I, Ecclesiastical (New York 1929), and a very confused article by Cordoliani, "Le Texte de la Bible en Irlande du V^e au IX^e Siecle" in Revue Biblique for 1950. The Cordoliani article depends much on that by Kenney and both show the influence of Hoskier in their inclusion of Claromontanus and Bobiensis.⁶⁹ Little progress can be usefully made until more, and preferably all, the MSS. cited by these two authors have been collated and their texts analysed, and the palaeographical and art-historical evidence incorporated into the total understanding. The advances made in the fields of palaeography and art-history over the past few years are, in some areas, providing an impetus for (re)examination of the texts of the early Gospel Books, which can lead to a new understanding of the textual traditions current in the formative period of the Latin Bible. But too little attention has been paid, recently, to the text of those

MSS. that were produced in the British Isles; far too often do Kenney and Cordiolani have to state that the text is still only partly or wholly unknown. We are still, for the most part, dependant upon those editions made at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries. I do not intend to attempt a comprehensive survey of the material here, but merely to offer a few remarks on the historical perspective of the texts discussed and to say something on the character of the Irish Vulgate text, as it is generally defined.

Three Gospel MSS. are currently assigned to seventh-century Ireland; Dublin Trinity College MSS. 55 (Ussher I, r);⁷⁰ 60 (the Book of Mulling, Mul);⁷¹ and 60 foll. 95-98 (fragments of another MS. now bound up with Mulling).⁷² Lowe was of the opinion that the cursive influence seen in the script of Ussher I was more likely to have been a product of the Bobbio scriptorium than of an Irish one.⁷³ However, the script of the wax tablets found in the Springmount Bog show the same palaeographical features,⁷⁴ and it is unlikely that they were produced at Bobbio and then imported into Ireland, so it is not improbable that Ussher I (and also the Isidore, S. Gall 1399 a. 1)⁷⁵ were written in Ireland. Ussher I offers an Old Latin text which corresponds generally with the text of the European family, having particular affinity with Codex Claramontanus in Matthew. Of the classical Irish interpolations listed by Wescott⁷⁶ and, again, by Berger,⁷⁷

all but that at JN. XIX:30 are missing. The influence of the text-type found in Ussher I appears to have been widespread: Old Latin readings of the type found in this MS. underly much of the Old Latin element in the Celtic mixed text. Five chapters of Mark in Durham A.II.10 have a text substantially similar to that of Ussher I; the Old Latin element in the Book of Mulling are close to it;⁷⁸ the eighth-century Irish fragment of the Missa pro Defunctis in St. Gall 1395 contains the text of the Raising of Lazarus (JN. XI: 14-44) in a form very close to that found in Ussher I.⁷⁹ Dold has shown that the text of JN. XIII:3-17 in Milan Ambros. M.12.sup., a Gallican Sacramentary, is almost identical to that in Ussher I.⁸⁰ (Fischer thinks that the common denominator between the Milan Palimpsest and Ussher I is a text of the type found in Sangermanensis 15, Paris Lat. 11553, whose text possibly goes back to a north Italian exemplar).⁸¹

The colophon of the Book of Mulling reads, nomen autem scriptoris Mulling, who is generally identified with the Bishop of Ferns who founded the monastery of Tech Moling, and who died in 696. Lowe considers the identification with Mulling "palaeographically possible".⁸² The Book of Mulling is a composite work composed from a number of differing exemplars. The textual divisions of Matthew and Luke are of the same type as found in Ussher I, the Old Latin capitula series. Lawlor has shown that in MT. XXIV:12 - XXVIII:3 and LK.IV:5 - IX:54 Mulling preserves an essentially Old Latin text having some relationship with

Ussher I but, particularly in the Lukan section, showing sufficient divergence to argue "two or more recensions of the evangelical text, closely similar, and yet appreciably differing from one another".⁸³ Of the rest of Mulling we know little - the original divisions in the text of Mark correspond to the Eusebian sections⁸⁴ (introduced into the Latin Bible by Jerome) and the text of Mark is said to correspond to the Vulgate more closely than the rest of the MS.; John has no textual divisions, but omissions etc. indicate that one of its ancestors was written per cola et commata.⁸⁵ Lawlor considers the non-Old Latin sections of Mulling belong to the same general type of text as that found in the Book of Kells, though he tends to count rather than weigh variants.⁸⁶ Hoskier offered a collation of the non-Old Latin portions of Luke,⁸⁷ but his conclusions are too much bound up in his belief in a "Graeco-Latin-Syriac-Coptic" polyglot:

The concurrent Sahidic and Coptic base of Mulling, with its Syriasms and unique readings, certainly takes us to 175 A.D. and earlier, and I question whether there exists a more interesting Latin MS. in all the Libraries of Christendom.⁸⁸

Glancing over his collations it would appear that the rest of Luke represents a mixed text of the character of DELQR, but with a greater weighting of Old Latin - like Matthew in Durham A.II.10 it represents a strongly mixed traditon (possibly Old Latin corrected to the Vulgate) rather than that found in the Celtic mixed text which is said to be a "good" Vulgate base corrupted,

to varying degrees in different MSS., by Old Latin readings. Willis has argued that the text of Mulling has been corrected from Greek texts with a "distinctly non-Western character".⁸⁹ (on this see below). There appears to be no account of the text of Matthew and Mark found in the fragments bound as foll. 95-98 of the Book of Mulling.

A brief comparison between the extant material from England and that from Ireland for the period up to the beginning of the eighth century reveals a sharp contrast. Lindisfarne had produced the three splendid codices, Durham A.II.17, the Lindisfarne Gospels and the Echternach Gospels,⁹⁰ and possibly the Book of Durrow. The Jarrow-Wearmouth scriptorium had produced the three Uncial pandects,⁹¹ the Stonyhurst John⁹² and the Gospel Books of which the extant fragments are now bound up with Durham A.II.17⁹³ and the Utrecht Psalter.⁹⁴ The A.II.10 fragments probably come from some unknown Northumbrian Scriptorium, though we may count its textual base as predominantly Celtic.

In Ireland and those areas where the Celtic Church held sway the indigenous Old Latin tradition of the Gospel text continued at least until the mid-twelfth century. Lawlor has shown how the Gospel citations in Tundal's Vision (written 1149) follow the Old Latin text. Trinity College Dublin MS 56 (Ussher II),⁹⁶ written in the late eighth or ninth century, offers a text which is

said to be basically Old Latin. In places it has been substantially corrected to the Vulgate, but in others its Old Latin base remains almost intact. There seems to be some confusion as to the exact extent of the Old Latin passages: Abbott considered the whole of Matthew,⁹⁷ Lawlor only the section MT. XVI:14 - XXVII:58,⁹⁸ whereas Berger classed the whole text as mixed, though with the qualification:

beaucoup plus rapproché de l'ancienne version, et où l'on rencontre un grand nombre des leçons purement irlandaises.⁹⁹

Hoskier argued close textual relationship between Bobiensis and Ussher II.¹⁰⁰ He further argued that Ussher II, or the parent of Ussher II, was the base of the whole mixed tradition in DELQR, though his confidence in this - "I do not adduce full proof of this because it is so apparent"¹⁰¹ - besides being unconvincing is not shared by other commentators. It is, however, true that, as in Ussher I, the text of Ussher II represents that predominantly Old Latin text which in reaction with comparatively pure Vulgate texts produced the characteristic mixture of the Celtic Vulgate family. One further point in connection with Ussher II is reflected by Berger:

ce manuscrit n'est pas le premier et ne sera pas le dernier manuscrit irlandais qui nous amènera à tourner nos regards vers l'Espagne.¹⁰²

That there existed contacts between the two countries, Spain and Ireland, since the earliest times is shown by the archeological evidence, the artistic¹⁰³ and theological,¹⁰⁴ and the transmission

of the works of Spanish authors such as Iuvencus and Isidore of Seville via Ireland.¹⁰⁵ Are there any contacts between the Biblical texts of the two countries as Berger suggested? There is the Peregrinus colophon in Dublin, Royal Irish Academy D.II.3 (the fragments of St. John bound up with the Stowe Missal);¹⁰⁵

rogo quicumque hunc librum legeris memineris mei
peccatoris scriptoris id est (Sonid) Peregrinus.¹⁰⁶

Is this the same enigmatic Peregrinus who is reputed to have produced a recension of all or part of the Bible, and who is said to have flourished in northern Spain in the mid-fifth century? Perhaps the text of the Stowe fragments would offer a clue, so far we can only follow Fischer and say, "welchen Text bietet die Handschrift?"¹⁰⁷ Further it seems more likely that the Priscillian Prologues entered the Irish Old Latin tradition from Spain, where Priscillian and Priscillianism flourished, than to argue, as does Chapman, that they were brought by Patrick from Lerins.¹⁰⁸ (The prologues to the individual Gospels, which Chapman demonstrated to be the work of the heretic Priscillian, are preserved in their purest form in the Irish codices).

The Celtic mixed Vulgate is probably the most conspicuous of all the families of Vulgate MSS.. W-W in their edition of the Vulgate Gospels included five MSS. from this family, DELQR,¹⁰⁹ to which may be added two more, the Book of Dimma¹¹⁰ and the St. Gatien Gospels.¹¹¹ In the rest of this section on the Gospels in the Celtic church I intend to give the basic facts about the

MSS., beginning with the two, E and gat, whose origins lie outside the British Isles, and to discuss the six features, the first from Wescott, the remaining five from W-W, which are said to characterise the texts of this family. B.M. MS. Egerton 609¹¹² (E) was preserved in the Middle Ages at Tours (MS. 87); its origin is uncertain, it is written in a ninth century ~~Ca~~ Caroline Minuscule, but its ornamentation, both initials and evangelist portraits (only those for Mark and John are extant), betray Insular influence, though of a most grotesque type. Paris nouv. acq. lat. 1587, St. Gatien Gospels (gat)¹¹³, was also at Tours in the Middle Ages, whence it passed to the Ashburnam Library and finally to Paris. Of the origin of gat Lowe is uncertain; the hand, which he dates to the eighth century, is a crude imitation of an Insular Majuscule, which may have been executed in Cornwall or Wales, though he thinks it more likely to have been the product of a Breton centre. The remaining five MSS. all come from the British Isles. Dublin, Trinity College MS. 52, the Book of Armagh (D)¹¹⁴, if the internal evidence be accepted, comes from Armagh itself at the time of Abbot Torbach (d. 808)¹¹⁵ (this codex claims the distinction of being the only extant complete copy of the whole New Testament from the Irish Church). Lichfield Cathedral S.n., the Lichfield or Llandaff Gospels (L)¹¹⁶, is known to have been at Llandaff at the end of the eighth century, and Lowe thinks it was probably written in a Welsh centre in the first half of that century. As yet the complexity of influences shown in the script and art of Dublin, Trinity College MS. 58, the Book of Kells (Q)¹¹⁷, have not been satisfactorily disentangled. Opinion generally favours the Columban community that

settled at Kells as the place of origin, though it is also suggested that the decorative scheme of the codex was begun at Iona, interrupted by the Viking raids and completed later in Ireland. More recently, however, in an unpublished paper T.J. Brown after a detailed analysis of the script and minor initials in the codex has deduced a sequential relationship with those codices from the second half of the seventh and eighth-century Northumbria, and thereby suggested for Kells a milieu dependant closely upon Northumbria, though not Northumbria itself - possibly, on the basis of artistic connections, some unknown Pictish centre¹¹⁸. Perhaps this dependance upon Northumbria rather than Ireland may be demonstrated by the text? There are a number of points of contact between the texts of Kells and Durham A.II.17 (whose text clearly shows it to be the product of an Anglo-Saxon and not Irish scriptorium), including a certain tendency on the part of Kells to follow the Italian mixed text that underlies A.II.17¹¹⁹. The colophon of Oxford, Bodleian Auct. D.II.19, the Rushworth or MacRegol Gospels (R)¹²⁰, reads:

MacRegol depinxit hoc evangelium ... ora pro MacReguil
scriptori.¹²¹

This is generally taken to refer to macRiaghoil va Magleni, scribe abbot and bishop of Birr in Offaly, who died in 822. The MS. was in Northumbria in the tenth century when the Anglo-Saxon gloss was added. Finally, Dublin, Trinity College MS. 59, the Book of Dimma (Dim)¹²², though not used by W-W, is classed by Gwynn as

one of the Celtic mixed texts¹²³. Its colophon is said to have been falsified to ascribe the book to Dimma¹²⁴. Lowe dates the MS. to the eighth century. There are numerous other codices reputed to contain a Celtic mixed text, for example St. Gall 51 and 60¹²⁵, but accurate information about most of them is lacking.

The Celtic mixed text is characterised by six principal features.

(I) Firstly there is a series of peculiar readings and, in particular, a group of interpolations that were listed by Westcott¹²⁶ and repeated, with one addition, by Berger¹²⁷. These peculiar readings are not confined to the MSS. of the Celtic mixed family, but occur also in English and Continental MSS. produced under the influence of Irish monasticism. It is interesting to note that none of the principal interpolations listed by Westcott occurs in Durham A.II.17 and only one in A.II.16 (at MT. XXVII:49), whereas A.II.10 has all three that occur in the section for which the MS. is extant¹²⁸. These principal interpolations number nine, and they occur not only in DELQR Dim gat (though not necessarily in all of them in the same form, nor do all the interpolations occur in all the members of the family), but also in such late MSS. as the twelfth-century Oxford, Corpus Christi 122 and B.M. Harley 1023¹²⁹. Excluding the interpolation at MT. X:21, which is plainly due to the Old Latin influence on the Irish text, the other eight have one character in common, a tendency to harmonisation, viz. a passage from one Gospel has been added to the text of another either to

clarify - for example, the addition of erat autem illis ventus contrarius (from MK VI:48) at MT. VIII:24 - or to complete one narrative with the detail from another - for example, the addition at MT. XXVII:49 of the Johannine account (JN. XIX:34) of the piercing of our Lord's side and the flow of water and blood. Furthermore, it may be significant that the phrases borrowed from other Gospels are often in their Old Latin form - the addition at MT. VIII:24 cited above gives the Old Latin word order of MK.VI:48, the Vulgate reads, erat enim ventus contrarius eis. This tendency to harmonise is found in many lesser passages, where not so much a phrase, but merely a word or expression is taken from another Gospel. The tendency to harmonise is a common scribal error, but the extent to which it occurs in the Celtic family is abnormally conspicuous. Some of the interpolations/harmonisations listed by Westcott are found in the Old Latin, others in early Greek codices - for example, the addition from JN. XIX:34 after MT. XXVII:49 is found in numerous Greek codices, including the early Uncials Vaticanus and Sinaiticus. But for others there is no extant Greek or Latin support.

The other five features to be discussed are listed by W-W:¹³⁰

- (II) Primo huic familiae bonum et antiquum textum subesse
et qui aliquando magno nobis adiumento fuerit.¹³¹

The exact nature of the "good" base has never been properly defined; furthermore, bonum need not equal antiquam in the sense that the text came to Ireland at a very early period or by the direct importation of early Italian MSS.. Lawlor, as was seen above, argued that

this "good" base came from the text introduced by Finnian of MagBile which was exemplified in the Book of Durrow. Gwynn in his study of the Book of Armagh, showed how of certain readings that were preferred by W-W against the evidence of their class I, and particularly against the evidence of A and T, those which were found in the Celtic MSS., particularly in the Book of Armagh, were generally supported also by the Book of Durrow - in other words, the Celtic MSS. followed the lead of the Vulgate text in Durrow.¹³² But this is an oversimplification of the problem and cannot be used to deduce anything definite about the Durrow text-type; the variants against A that Gwynn cites are generally found to be supported by a wealth of evidence, whereas the A readings rejected by W-W are for the most part individual readings supported by a very small group of witnesses¹³³. Furthermore, as was seen above, it cannot be said that these readings "follow the lead of the unique Irish Vulgate MS."¹³⁴, for Durrow is no such thing, and the readings in question could have come from any number of influences. Any argument that relates the Vulgate text of Durrow to that of the Celtic mixed texts requires a more positive basis than the avoidance of errors found in a MS. belonging to a different tradition. Only a full collation of Durrow against the members of the Celtic text will show what relationship, if any, exists between them. We saw above the contrast between the extant material from Anglo-Saxon England and Ireland in the early period; furthermore, England was very much in touch with Italy and Italian texts, as will be shown, so perhaps it may be valuable to investigate the

character of the Vulgate base in the Irish codices and compare it with the extant material from England. Finally, although the Book of Armagh undeniably preserves a "good" Vulgate base,¹³⁵ can we be so sure about the other MSS.? Chapman saw reason enough to argue that the Celtic mixed text was basically Old Latin corrected to the Vulgate¹³⁶; and Hopkin-James in his edition of the Lichfield Gospels follows Chapman and concludes:

The 'Vulgate base' is generally found on examination to be none other than the base of the Vulgate.¹³⁷

(III) praesertim DLR nonnumquam ex Graecis correctos videri.¹³⁸

It would seem a dubious practice, when so much Latin material has been lost, to resort to the idea of direct correction against the Greek by the Irish to explain readings no longer found in the Latin tradition. Moreover, such a view presumes a good working-knowledge of Greek by Irish monks of the seventh and eighth centuries. Is such a presumption acceptable? There is scattered evidence of Greek, but little for a working knowledge of the language. The inscription on the Fahan Mura stone reads:

δοξα και τιμη πατρι και υιω
και πνευματι αχω

The language is such that no self-respecting Greek would own, and Grosjean comments -"elle ne peut venir que d'Espagne".¹³⁹ The formula of the doxology is that laid down in the fifteenth canon of the fourth council of Toledo (633). Durham A.II.10 contains at the end of Matthew the Greek Lord's Prayer in Latin characters and it is evident that the scribe did not understand what he was transcribing. On fol. 36r of the Book of Armagh is to be found the

Latin Lord's Prayer in Greek characters, likewise, throughout the same codex, though chiefly in Matthew, the scribe introduces Greek characters in a "clumsy and purposeless fashion"¹⁴⁰, though the only Greek word he uses is $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$. Similar abuses of the Greek alphabet are to be found, for example, in the Book of Mulling¹⁴¹ and on the Ardagh Chalice¹⁴². The MS. of Adomnan's Vita Columba written at Iona sometime at the beginning of the eighth century(now MS. Generalia I Schaffhausen Stadtbibliothek) has a Latin colophon in Greek characters and also the Greek text of the Lord's Prayer written in Greek characters¹⁴³. The ninth-century Irishman John Scotus Erigena (c.810-875), the ornament of the Palace School of Charles the Bald, was an accomplished Greek scholar, who translated Greek authors into Latin; but Erigena was, by any standards, unusual. The Codex Laudunensis 444 (c.858x869), compiled by a contemporary of Erigena, Martinus Hiberniensis at Laon, was a "collection of all the information available to the writer which would have been useful for Greek studies"¹⁴⁴, yet the Greek of the MS. is poor. Of particular interest is a fragment of the Greek text of John written in Latin characters of which Kenney says, "apparently from an exemplar of Irish provenance"¹⁴⁵. Thus, while on the one hand there is evidence for the knowledge and affected use (or father abuse) of the Greek alphabet, which would seem to argue against a working knowledge of the language, yet the evidence of the Schaffhausen Adomnan and the ninth century works of Erigena and Martinus Hiberniensis may indicate an understanding, albeit usually very basic, of the Greek language. Did Erigena and Martinus

acquire this knowledge on the Continent, or did they bring it with them from Ireland?¹⁴⁶ Whatever the answer, we cannot rule out the possibility of corrections against the Greek, though as yet the evidence is far from convincing. Berger singled out the reading in Mulling at LK.X:42 - paucis vero opus est vel etiam uno (which corresponds to the Greek, ὀλίγων δε ἐστὶν χρεια ἢ ἑνος).¹⁴⁷ This same reading is found elsewhere in the Latin only in Cassian¹⁴⁸. On this basis Willis argued that the corrections against the Greek in Mulling come from a Greek text that came to Ireland via Lerins¹⁴⁹; but surely the very fact that the reading is found in Cassian means that it had currency in Latin? Willis cites three other places where he thinks Mulling was corrected against the Greek;¹⁵⁰ of these, two are omissions (surely a dubious thing from which to argue?) and the third is the repetition of eorum at JN.XVI:4 - ut cum venerit hora eorum eorum reminiscamini (corresponding to the Greek, ἡ ὥρα αὐτῶν μνημονεύετε αὐτῶν), - which may be nothing more than a simple case of dittography. Two omissions and one case of dittography may well be just coincidence. If, as appears to be implied in the idea of correcting against Greek codices, certain Irish scribes were aware of the superiority of and able to use the Greek text, why is there no sign of a more systematic correction? Furthermore, I find it very difficult to accept a knowledge of Hebraic idiom which Simms asserts:

Q's rendering of non for si at MK.VIII:12 ... shows an understanding of the Hebraic idiom underlying the Greek εἰ δοθῇ σετα¹⁵¹.

(IV) multas lectiones veteres praesertim in Mattheo ostendere.¹⁵²

As in the case of the first two features, no two MSS. show any consistency within themselves or with other members of the family in the nature and extent of the Old Latin element. It is this fact that argues against any idea that the Celtic mixed text was imported into Ireland. Gwynn comments that the Celtic family is "conspicuously distinguished from ... other families by the abnormal ammount of Old Latin admixture, which pervades it generally, but not uniformly".¹⁵³ As with the supposed Vulgate base of this family, so little progress can be made in the understanding of the Old Latin element until a full analysis be made of all the members, particularly now that the Old Latin Gospel material has been re-edited by Jülicher, Matzkow and Aland¹⁵⁴. As to how and why this Old Latin element was introduced into what is assumed to be a "good" Vulgate base in an apparently random way in the individual MSS., one obvious answer is scribal error and a tendency towards conservatism. But there is another side to Irish scribal practice, which is far more difficult to define, namely that free handling of the material to produce a lucid text, for, as Glunz points out, the Celtic textual tradition was:

nicht so sehr ^{zum} Tätigkeitsfeld philologischer und exegetischer Bemühungen macht, als es vielmehr in den Dienst des praktischen handelnden Lebens stellt und es zum Buch werden lässt, das bei allen Gelegenheiten Verwendung findet und den Gelegenheiten angepasst werden muss.¹⁵⁵

The text was not so much copied, but continually interpreted and clarified, and the more familiar words of the Old Latin would help this process.

This tendency to clarify by interpretation, interpolation inversion and the like is partly embraced in W-W's fourth and fifth listed characteristics:

(V)(VI) redundantiae locutionum et verborum inversioni.¹⁵⁶

Redundantiae locutionum, or, more commonly, conflate readings or doublets, occur most frequently in the Book of Kells.¹⁵⁷ Among the more extreme cases is that found at LK. XXIII:15 - at this point Vg. reads nam remisit vos ad illum, while H*ThO* read nam remisit eum ad nos, Kells combines the two and has in alio sic remissit eam ad vos nam remisit vos ad illum. More generally the conflate readings are of a comparatively simple type, such as that found at MT.XXI:31 - Vg. reads dicunt primus, whereas other MSS. read dicunt ei novissimus, and Kells reads dicunt primus ei novissimus. How did these conflate readings come about? G.O.Simms argued that in many cases the scribe was citing both the Old Latin and the Vulgate versions, "first, to make clear the meaning of a passage or phrase, where there might be obscurity or misunderstanding through ignorance of a hieronymian translation or idiom" - for example, at MT.II:7 Kells reads tum herodis clam occultae vocatis, where occultae is used to explain the idiomatic clam - "and secondly, to include both the old and new reading in a country where the Vulgate was at first unfamiliar"¹⁵⁸ (I cannot help thinking

that this would, in fact, only confuse the issue). Elsewhere the Old Latin and Vulgate are not at issue, but the scribe is expanding a contracted form - for example, at LK.XXIII:54 Kells has et sabbatum inluscebat inluscescebat (this is not noted in W-W). A possible explanation for some of the more simple conflate readings is to be found in the manner of correction employed in, for example, Durham A.II.17, where on fol 21r at JNX:9 the reading cognoverunt is corrected to audierunt merely by the insertion of the correct word above, no attempt being made to delete cognoverunt - a scribe might be tempted to copy cognoverunt audierunt. This is exactly what has happened on fol. 34r of A.II.16, where the scribe has copied explosionemsitionem - presumably the reading explosionem in the exemplar had been corrected to expositionem by the suprascription of sitionem without the l...sionem being erased.

Finally the most elusive character of the Celtic texts, namely the constant addition of particle and pronoun and inversion in order to clarify the text. This feature is connected with the previous two in the elucidation of the sacred text, but it fulfills an even more basic need than them - its function was to "render the text easy to follow by persons not perfectly familiar with the Latin language"¹⁵⁹.

From the picture given of the features of the Celtic Vulgate texts it will be apparent how difficult any accurate assessment of the text-traditions will be. The free hand adopted by the Celtic

scribes must cloud the lines of transmission, The features that have just been discussed are, in the main, editorial processes, whether conscious or sub-conscious. They do not define an Irish text - in no two MSS. are the qualities the same.

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2. S. Berger, Histoire de la Vulgate pendant les premiers siècles du moyen âge, Paris 1893 (reprinted, New York 1958) (hereafter: Berger, Histoire) p. 30.
3. V.E. Nash Williams, The Early Christian Monuments of Wales, Cardiff 1950, p. 4 ; cf. especially the Llantrisant and Penmachno stones (nos. 33 and 104).
4. T.P. Oakley, "Cultural Affiliations of Early Ireland in the Penitentials", Speculum VIII (1933) pp. 489 - 500.
5. Berger, Histoire, p. 29.
6. W-W, pp. 713 - 714.
7. cf. A.C. Thomas, "The Evidence from North Britain" in Christianity in Britain, 300 - 700, Ed. by M.W. Barley and R.P.C. Hanson, Leicester 1968, pp. 93 - 121.
8. Kathleen Hughes, The Church in Early Irish Society, London, 1966, p. 29.
9. John Morris "The Dates of the Early Celtic Saints" J.T.S. ns. 17 (1966) p. 352.
10. J.F. Kenney Sources for the Early History of Ireland I. Ecclesiastical, New York 1929, (hereafter: Kenney Sources) p. 165.
11. K. Meyer, Learning in Ireland in the Fifth Century, Dublin 1913, pp. 5 - 6, et passim.
12. B.F. Wescott "Vulgate" in A Dictionary of the Bible ed. by Sir William Smith, London 1863, p. 1694, note k.
13. *ibid.*

14. H and S Councils vol. 1, appendix G, p. 170, footnote a.
15. J. Gwynn, Liber Ardmachanus, Dublin 1913.
16. Meyer, op. cit. p. 3
17. A. Cordoliani, "Le Texte de la Bible en Irlande du V^e au IX^e Siecle" Revue Biblique LVII (1950) p. 7.
18. Raphael Loewe "The Medieval History of the Latin Vulgate" in The Cambridge History of the Bible, vol. 2. The West from the Fathers to the Reformation ed. by G.W.H. Lampe, Cambridge 1969, p. 131.
19. L. Bieler "Der Bibeltext des Leiligen Patrick" Biblica xxviii (1947) pp. 31 - 58, 236 - 263.
20. ibid, p. 260.
21. ibid, pp. 259 - 260.
22. Dom John Chapmen, Notes on the Early History of the Vulgate Gospels, Oxford 1908, (hereafter: E.H.V.G.) ch. IX, particularly pp. 177 - 179.
23. R.P.C. Hanson, Saint Patrick, Oxford 1968, p. 181.
24. H and S Councils vol. 1 p. 188.
25. F.C. Burkitt, "The Bible of Gildas" Revue Benedictine, 46 (1934) pp. 206 - 215.
26. ibid, p. 215.
27. Vatican Library Lat. 7223 (Matthew = foll. 1 - 66) C.L.A. I: 53.
28. H.J. Lawlor, Chapters on the Book of Mulling, Edinburgh, 1897, pp. 134 - 135.
29. C.L.A. 1: 53.
30. ibid.

31. H and S, Sources, vol. 1, p. 185.
32. C.L.A. IV: 465 (Uncial IV - V)
33. C.L.A. IV: 465.
34. C.L.A. IV: 458 and 464.
35. H.C. Hoskier Concerning the Genesis of the Versions of the N.T.
2 vols. London 1910 - 1911, vol. 1, p. 10. (Hoskier's palaeo-
graphical understanding was naïve, to say the least: he argued
that the three fifth-century Uncial, Old Latin codices n
(St. Gall, Stiftsbibliothek 1394, etc) h (Vatican Lat. 7223)
and k were all copied in Ireland - p. 11.
36. Kenney, Sources, no. 451 : "The possibility of Irish origin
has generally been disregarded, but the close textual relation-
ships that Hoskier brings out make it highly probable".
(He follows Hoskier's judgement on h and n - see above -
Sources nos. 450 and 452.)
37. J.N. Hillgarth "Visigothic Spain and Early Christian Ireland"
P.R.I.A. LXII C (1962) p. 172.
38. C.L.A. IV: 465.
39. Hoskier, op. cit., p. 111.
40. Lawlor, op. cit., pp. 134 ff.
41. ibid, p. 134.
42. Sancti Columbani Opera ed. G.S.M. Walker, (Scriptores Latini
Hiberniae, Vol. II) Dublin, 1957, p. lxviii.
43. ibid, p. lxvix
44. ibid, p. lxviii.
45. ibid, pp. 8 - 9.
46. Françoise Henry, Irish Art in the Early Christian Period
(to 800), London, 1965, p. 172.

- 46^a. Edited W.K. Abbot, Evangeliorum versio antehieronymiana, Dublin 1884. The text is unquestionably Old Latin.
47. Kenney, Sources, p. 391.
48. Leabhar Imuinn, Ed. J.H. Todd, 2 vols., Dublin 1855, and 1869, vol. 1, p. 95 (translation p. 97).
49. "Vita Columba" Lives of the Saints from the Book of Lismore, ed. Whitley Stokes, Oxford 1890, p. 173.
50. Felire Oengusso Celi De ed. Whitley Stokes, Henry Bradshaw Society, London 1905, p. 193.
51. *ibid*, p. 205.
52. Acta Sanctorum veteris et maioris Scotiae sen Hiberniae, ed. J. Colganus, Lovanii, 1647. vol. 1, p. 638. (similarly in the "Martyrology of Cashel", Colganus vol. 1, p. 643, we read of Finian: ipse est qui primo legem Moysaicom et totum evangelium in Hiberniam portavit.)
53. "Acta S. Lasriani de Lethglini" Acta Sanctorum Hiberniae ex Codice Salmanticensi, ed. C. de Smedt and J. de Backer, Edinburgh, 1888, col. 794.
54. H.J. Lawlor "The Cathach of St. Columba", P.R.I.A. 23 (1916) C, pp. 307 - 321.
55. cf. A.A. Luce in Evangelium Quattuor Codex Durmachensis, Olten-Lausanne-Fribourg 1960, vol. II, text, pp. 17 - 24.
56. T.K. Abbott, "On the Colophon of the Book of Durrow", Hermathena VIII, pp. 199 ff.
57. Lawlor, *op. cit.*, pp. 292 ff.
58. *ibid*, p. 314.
59. *ibid*, p. 316.

60. "Epistola Missoria" to "Moralium in Lib. B. Job", Migne Patrologia Latina (P.L.) LXXV, p. 516.
61. cf. F. Masai, Essai sur Les Origines de la Miniature dite irlandaise, Brussels 1947, ch. IV.
62. Lawlor, Chapters on the Book of Mulling, p. 40.
63. Luce, op. cit., p. 7.
64. Berger, Histoire, p. 311 and pp. 353 ff.
65. cf. P. McGurk, Latin Gospel Books from A.D. 400 to A.D. 800, Paris-Brussels-Antwerp-Amsterdam, 1961, appendix IV, pp. 113 - 117.
66. L. Bieler in Evangelium Quattuor Codex Durmachensis, Vol. II, p. 90.
67. On the character of the text of Durrow see below on the Northumbrian text.
68. e.g. The Bangor Antiphonary (Milan, Ambros. C. 5. inf.; C.L.A. III: 311) and Schaffhausen, Stadtbibliothek MS. Gen. 1. (C.L.A. VII: 998).
69. See note 36 above.
70. C.L.A. II: 271.
71. C.L.A. II: 276; partly edited Lawlor, Chapters on the Book of Mulling; and Hoskier, Concerning the Genesis of the Versions of the N.T., vol. 2, Appendix III.
Mulling is classed as Old Latin in the Vetus Latina list, no. 35 (Verzeichnis der Sigel, ed. B. Fischer, 1949).
72. C.L.A. II: 277.
73. C.L.A. II: 271.
74. E.C.R. Armstrong and R.A.S. Macalister, "Wooden Box with Leaves Indented and Waxed, found near Springmount Bog, Co. Antrim", J.R.S.A.I. 1921, pp. 160 - 166.

75. C.L.A. VII: 995.
76. Wescott, op. cit., p. 1694, note k.
77. Histoire, p. 44, note 3.
78. Lawlor, Chapters on the Book of Mulling, ch. VI.
79. C.L.A. VII: 989 (P).
cf. Berger, "De Quatre Manuscrits des Evangiles Conservees à
Dublin" Revue Celtique 6 (1883 - 1885), p. 351.
80. A. Dold, Das Sakramentar im Schabcodex M. 12. Sup Der Bibliotheca
Ambrosiana, Beuron (Texte und Arbeiten 1 abt. Heft. 43) 1952,
pp. 39 - 44. Dold was of the opinion that Ussher I was a
Bobbio MS.
81. B. Fischer, "Bibelausgaben des Frühen Mittelalters", Settimane
de Studio del centro Italiano sull'Alto Medioevo, 10, (Spoleto,
1963), p. 578.
82. C.L.A. II: 276.
83. Lawlor, Chapters on the Book of Mulling, p. 138.
84. *ibid*, p. 37.
85. *ibid*, p. 37 - 39.
86. *ibid*, p. 49,
87. Hoskier, op. cit. vol. 2, Appendix III.
88. *ibid*, vol. 2, p. 289.
89. G.G. Willis, "Some Interesting Readings in the Book of Mulling"
Texte und Untersuchungen 73, (1959), pp. 811 - 813.
90. cf. T.J. Brown in Codex Lindisfarnensis, vol. II, 1960, bk. i,
"The Lindisfarne Scriptorium", pp. 89 ff.
91. Codex Amiatinus, Florence, Laurentian Library, MS. I, C.L.A.
III: 299, alone survives, of the other two (cf. Bede HA 15)
fragments survive B.M. Add. MSS. 37,777 and 45,025, CLA II: 177.

92. C.L.A. II: 260 (S).
93. *ibid*, II: 150.
94. *ibid*, X: 1587.
95. H.J.J. Lawlor "The Biblical Text in Tundal's Vision" P.R.I.A. 36, (1924) sect. C, pp. 351 ff.
96. C.L.A. II: 272, (r²) also known as "Garland of Howth".
Partial collation in Abbott, Evangeliorum versio antehieronymiana
Edited, H.C. Hoskier, A New and Complete Edition of the Irish
Latin Gospel Codex Ussher 2, London 1919.
97. Abbott, *op. cit.*, p. xiv.
98. Lawlor, Chapters on the Book of Mulling, Appendix A.
99. Histoire, p. 42.
100. See note 10 above.
101. Hoskier Concerning the Genesis of the Versions of the N.T.,
vol. I, p. 111/2 - "Therefore in the combinations Er², Epr²,
Lr², Dr², Qr², Rr², or DQr², DQrr², but one MS. should be
counted."
102. Histoire, p. 42.
103. Henry, Irish Art (to A.D. 800), p. 117 f.
104. The influence of the Mozarabic liturgy upon the Irish was
pointed out by Edmund Bishop (cf. Hillgarth P.R.I.A. 62,
pp. 193 - 194, note 142).
105. C.L.A. III: 267.
106. cited from Berger, Histoire, p. 42.
107. Fischer, "Bibelausgaben", p. 533.
108. Chapman, E.H.V.A.? p. 281.
109. p.x., pp. 707, 713 - 716.
110. J. Gwynn, Liber Ardmachanus, pp. cxxxvi ff.

111. J.M. Heer, Evangelium Gatianum, Freiburg 1910.
112. cf. B. Fischer "Bibeltext und Bibelreform unter Karl dem Grossen", Karl der Grosse, vol. II, Das Geistige Leben, ed. B. Bischoff, Düsseldorf 1965, p. 175. The MS. is just too late to have an entry in C.L.A. and McGurk, Latin Gospel Books.
113. C.L.A. V: 684; ed., J.M. Heer, Evangelium Gatianum, Freiburg im Br. 1910.
114. C.L.A. II: 270; ed. J. Gwynn, Liber Ardmachanus, Dublin 193.
115. The scribe, Ferdornach, is mentioned on foll. 215r and 221r - pro Ferdornach ores (later erased) - and on foll. 53v we read DIKTANTE TORBAK.
116. C.L.A. II: 159; ed., L.J. Hopkin-James, The Celtic Gospels, Oxford, 1934.
(earlier: F.H.A. Scrivener, Codex S Ceaddae Latinus, Cambridge, 1887).
117. C.L.A. II: 274; facsimile edition, Evangeliorum Quattuor Codex Cenannensis, Berne 1950 - 1 2 vols., text, vol. 3, by E.H. Alton, P. Meyer, G.O. Simms. (the text-volume is very unsatisfactory).
118. The palaeography of Kells, including the use of decorative minuscule, finds closest parallels in the Northumbrian Codices Durham A.II.17, Cologne Cathedral Library MS. 213, and Paris Lat. 9389, while it contrasts strongly the products of Irish Scriptoria, for example Milan, Ambros. Libr. MS. C. 5. inf., Schaffhausen MS. I, Dublin Trinity College MS. 60.
For the artistic connections with the Pictish stones contrast the intertwined animals on the Hilton of Cadboll Stone and Kells foll. 201r.
119. This is more noticeable in John - cf., for example, JN. III: 6 V: 20, VIII: 14 and X: 8.

120. C.L.A. II: 231.
121. cited from Henry Irish Art (to 800), p. 198.
122. C.L.A. II: 275.
123. Liber Ardmachanus, pp. cxxxvi ff.; Kenney, Sources, no. 458, thinks it is Old Latin with extensive revision to the Vulgate.
124. Henry, op. cit., p. 201.
125. St. Gall 51 - C.L.A. VII: 901 - Kenney, Sources no. 486;
St. Gall 60 - C.L.A. VII: 902 - Kenney, Sources no 470.
126. Wescott, op. cit., p. 1694 note k.
127. Berger Histoire, p. 44, note 3; Berger adds the reading at MT. XXIV: 31.
128. MT. XIV: 35, XXVII: 49, and MK. XIII: 18 (corrector).
129. Wescott, op. cit., p. 1695.
130. pp. 713 - 714.
131. W-W, p. 714.
132. Liber Ardmachanus, p. clxxiii.
133. For example, those readings ar ~~MK~~. IX: 6 and X: 48 are supported by A and only one other MS. in each case.
134. Gwynn, op. cit., p. clxxiii.
135. ibid, p. cxxxix.
136. E.H.V.G. ch. IX.¹
137. op. cit., p. xxxv.
138. W-W, p. 714.
139. P. Grosjean, "Sur Quelques Exegetes Irlandais du VII^e S."
Sacris Erudiri VII (1955) - additional note p. 97.

140. Gwynn, op. cit., p. cxxiv.
141. e.g. Φ init Ποστεα
142. ΤΙΕΤΟΙ ΤΙΑΟΥ
143. Henry, Irish Art (to 800), plate VII.
144. Kenney, Sources, p. 590.
145. ibid, p. 591.
146. Stephens (G.R. Stephens, The Knowledge of Greek in England in the Middle Ages, Philadelphia 1933) p. 23 points out of Erigena etc., "whatever outside influence these man had was felt rather on the Continent".
147. Histoire, p. 34.
148. Gollationes I, 8, xxiii, 1 - W-W p. 715, note.
149. Willis, op. cit., pp. 812 - 813.
150. ibid.
151. G. Simms, "The Doublet Readings of the Book of Kells" Hermathena 94 (1960), p. 106.
152. W-W, p. 714.
153. op. cit., p. cxxxvi.
154. Itala: das Neue Testament in Altlateinischer Überlieferung, Adolf Jülicher, Walter Matzkow and Kurt Aland, Berlin 1938, (Matthew), 1940 (Mark), 1954 (Luke), 1963 (John).
155. H.H. Glunz, Brittanien und Bibeltext, der Vulgatatext der Evangelien in seinem Verhältnis zur Irisch-Angelsächsischen Kultur des Frühmittelalters, Leipzig 1930, p. 86.
156. p. 714.
157. cf. G. Simms, op. cit., - the examples are taken from his article.

158. *ibid*, p. 104.

159. Kenney, Sources, p. 625.

THE GOSPEL TEXT IN THE EARLY ANGLO-SAXON CHURCH

The mission of Augustine in 597 and the labours of Theodore, Wilfrid, Benedict Biscop and Ceolfrid in the seventh century brought the emergent Church in the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy into a particularly close relationship with south and central Italy; and the legacy of Monte Cassino, St. Andrew's on the Coelian and Vivaria, Benedict of Nursia, Gregory the Great and Cassiodorus was of the utmost importance in the establishment of the intellectual traditions fostered by the Anglo-Saxon monasteries. Very important was the role played by Italy in the transmission of the Vulgate in the period from the fifth to the seventh centuries, as has recently been emphasised by Bonifatius Fischer.¹ This importance extends to the case of the British Isles. Throughout this section it will - I hope - become clear that the history of the Vulgate in England is far more a history of continuing Italian influence than earlier commentators allowed. (The influence of Berger,² who tended to overemphasise the role played by the Irish

in the transmission of the Latin Bible, was widespread and lingered on, while advances in palaeography and art-history left the text-historical investigation behind). The legacy of one particularly good Italian Gospel text is to be found in a group of Northumbrian codices, while the texts of a group of codices probably connected with Kentish centres evidence their indebtedness to that text-form found in O and X, the two Italian Gospel Books that were probably in southern England in the seventh century. Both these text types are classed by W-W among their class I.³

In 601 Gregory the Great sent assistants to Augustine and with them generaliter universa, quae ad cultum erant ac ministerium ecclesiae necessaria, included among which were books, nec non et codices plurimos.⁴ Doubtless Augustine had brought with him in 597 the basic liturgical requirements and probably a copy of the Gospels. King Alfred, in the preface to his translation of Gregory's Cura Pastoralis, states that the book was brought by Augustine.⁵ The existence of a school at Canterbury at an early date is attested by Bede's statement that Redwald of East Anglia set up a school, with the help of Felix, and teachers iuxta morem Cantuariorum.⁶ In the early fifteen century Thomas of Elmham gave a list of extant early Canterbury books still preserved there - primitiae librorum totius ecclesiae Anglicanae - among which were included a Biblia Gregoriana and two textus evangeliae.⁷ The Biblia Gregoriana is often taken to refer to BM. MS. Royal I.E.VI,⁸ which we know from

a fourteenth century press-mark was then at Canterbury. Although the codex is a late eighth-century product of an Anglo-Saxon centre, probably Kentish, this does not wholly exclude identification with the codex cited by Thomas of Elmham. It may be that Elmham was mistaken as to the date of the manuscript in front of him, but, as McGurk has shown, in Royal I.E.VI is to be recognised "faintly, twisted, distorted, almost unrecognisable, the outlines of a late classical Bible exemplar, very probably available in St. Augustine's Canterbury. Thomas Elmham, even though what he saw was a copy, had reason for his attribution of Royal I.E.VI to St. Gregory."⁹ As to the two textus evangeliorum, tradition, stemming from Wanley,¹⁰ has identified them with the two sixth century Italian Gospel Books, Cambridge Corpus Christi College MS.286 (X)¹¹ and Bodleian MS. Auct. D.II.14 (O).¹² The Corpus MS. was in England by the beginning of the eighth century to judge from the corrections in an English Uncial hand,¹³ was at Canterbury in the eleventh, when documents relating to Canterbury were written in it and was presented to Corpus by Archbishop Matthew Parker. As for the Bodleian MS, the earliest evidence for it being in England is a late inscription on fol. 194v, in an Anglo-Saxon hand which Lowe dates to the end of the eighth century. The inscription refers to St. Chad, but no inference can be made connecting the codex with Lichfield.¹⁴ Though evidence for any earlier connection with England is lacking yet, if the connections between O and Durham A.II.17 be reckoned as significant,¹⁵ then it seems not impossible that it was in England by the mid-seventh century. As for the identification of

these two codices with Elmham's textus evangeliorum, this would seem probable in the case of Corpus Christi MS.286; but there is little to favour the claim of the Bodley MS.. There are many situations in which O could have arrived in southern England in the seventh century - one that springs to mind is via the agency of Birinus, who was consecrated bishop by Austerius, bishop of Milan, and who began his missionary work in Wessex around 633.¹⁶

There was a long tradition of calling O and X, and particularly O, English MS. It seems to have started with Berger, who wrote of X:

Néanmoins le manuscrit ne vient très probablement pas de Rome. Son texte ... semble tenir par bien des points aux textes irlandais et anglo-saxons,¹⁷

and of O:

il contient plusieurs leçons qui paraissent irlandaises,¹⁸

and of O and X:

Le texte de ces deux manuscrits paraît être à la base du développement du texte anglo-saxon.¹⁹

In essence this is true, including the reference to readings found in the Irish codices; but the conclusion that the MSS. did not come from Rome does not necessarily follow - the readings are more likely to have been transmitted the other way. In the final fascicule of their edition of the Vulgate Gospels in 1898, Wordsworth and White wrote:

Codices contra OX ... ex Roma facile ab Augustino ... adveкти credebantur ... Lectiones autem in iisdem proditae huic

opiniononi non favent, ut iudicat S. Berger Mixtae enim sunt ... Iudicium de horum codicum origine maxime difficile est ... opinionem probabilem de eis proferre non possumus.²⁰

In the revised edition of Scrivener's A Plain Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament²¹ White makes no comment on X, but says of O, "British text",²² yet eight years later, 1902, in his article on the "Vulgate" in Hasting's Dictionary of the Bible, he states concerning X:

It was, according to tradition, sent by Pope Gregory to Augustine; but the text does not bear out this supposition; it closely resembles that of the preceeding MS., and is really Anglo-Saxon,²³ ~~and not of O~~

and of O:

the text shows it to be of native origin.²⁴

H.H. Glunz in Britannien und Bibeltext, published in 1930, calls them Canterbury MSS, "frühe und gute Kopien der Originale", and goes on to say:

sie bilden noch keinen charakteristischen angelsächsischen Typus, sondern stellen ganz den Text dar, der zur Zeit Gregors in Rom üblich war...²⁵

In this point about the Roman text he follows Chapman; but he openly rejects Chapman's argument that the MSS. might be Italian,²⁶ and goes on to cite a few examples of Irish readings that had infiltrated into the text of O and X.²⁷ In The Vulgate in England, 1933, he repeats his belief that the text-type of OX is basically Gregorian, but while he is still convinced that O was "written in England", he reflects doubt about X:

written in half-uncials [properly Uncials - he makes the same mistake about O] by an Italian scribe,²⁸

and,

the question is as yet undecided whether codex X, and, what is still less likely, O were brought to England by Augustine, or whether they were perhaps written in England by his companions.²⁹

More recently B. Fischer, reviewing the achievement of the Oxford Vulgate, referred to O and X "in denen sich irische Einflüsse bemerkbar machen".³⁰ Here it is not certain whether Fischer is merely repeating the views expressed by Wordsworth and White in their Epilogue or giving his own.

Chapman was first to attack the views of Berger and W-W.³¹ He showed how the four readings used by Berger to argue Irish influence in O and X all derive from the Old Latin;³² further, he points how logically false it is to infer that O and X are English MSS from the fact that their text "paraît être à la base du développement du texte anglo-saxon";

Berger writes almost as if he supposed these two manuscripts could have borrowed from Anglo-Saxon MSS. earlier than St. Augustine!³³

But Chapman is not certain that they were imported from Italy - he admits the possibility that "they are very early copies..., written while the Italian hand was still in use at Canterbury".³⁴ Later, in 1927, he wrote of X:

The writing is Italian uncial, and, of course, it might have been written at Canterbury.³⁵

Objections to the Canterbury origin for O and X have come from palaeographers and art-historians. We have seen above that Canterbury had a school sufficiently well-established to provide a model for Felix, but it is unlikely that it possessed a scriptorium competent enough to produce, in the early years of the English Church, a Gospel Codex as fine as Corpus 286. Further, while in the late seventh century and in the eighth Canterbury produced a school of Uncial writing yet, in the early examples of that school - the Hlothar charter of 679,³⁶ the Stockholm Codex Aureus³⁷ and the Vespasian Psalter³⁸ - there is no evidence of continuity of style from the Corpus MS.. Lowe, for example, has remarked:

If the Italian sixth century Gospel book from Canterbury ever served as a model in Canterbury, I must confess I do not detect signs of direct imitation either in the Kent charter or in the two MSS just mentioned.³⁹

Similarly Francis Wormwald rejects any suggestion that the fine series of miniatures in X are English copies. He shows how clearly they belong to late antique tradition, as represented by the figures in the Filocalus Kalendar of 354, and how much they contrast with the eighth-century imitations of such models, as found in the Codex Aureus.⁴⁰ The script of the Bodley MS. is far more uneven than that of X and, to the untrained eye, might well suggest imitation. However, in the absence of any Insular symptoms there seems little reason to reject Lowe's opinion: "probably Italy",⁴¹ and he has subsequently revised his dating for the MS from "saec VII" to "VI - VII",⁴² an even earlier dating which would indicate that he entertained no idea of

an English origin. It might possibly be argued by those who wish to assign O to Canterbury that the absence of Insular symptoms at an early date is what might be expected; but in answer to this it is unlikely that an Insular text could have influenced an Italian text as much as Berger insisted without some of the scribal habits of the Insular world rubbing off, as they most certainly did at a later date. What of the origin of O? The occurrence of "Christe Fave" ($\overline{XFE} \overline{F}$) at the opening of each Gospel would seem to indicate either Northumbria or southern Italy as the source of the manuscript.⁴³ Since, however, there is an absence of any Insular pointers, we can safely exclude Northumbria. Furthermore, there is little connection between the Uncial of O and that found in the products of the Wearmouth-Jarrow scriptorium or in Durham A.II.16. Chapman pointed out that "the liturgical notes by the original scribe of O are Italian, if not Roman."⁴⁴ There seems little objection to the conclusion that both O and X are of Italian origin, and that they were in England in the eighth century, probably earlier, and that X was at Canterbury.

The reason for this long digression will become apparent when we consider the important influence the text-type found in O and X had on the English Vulgate tradition. Berger was certainly correct in seeing this text at the base of the Anglo-Saxon tradition (or, preferably, an Anglo-Saxon tradition) and probably right in seeing connections with the "Celtic" mixed Vulgate texts. But when all

the witnesses to this text are more recent than O and X, it seems illogical that any points of contact should necessarily derive from the "Celtic" and not rather vice versa. Berger and, later, Glunz tended to overemphasise the role played by the Irish in the transmission of the Vulgate. What I hope will become evident is that the text-type found in O and X (and Z, a MS textually very close to X, BM. Harley 1775,⁴⁵), though we cannot be sure it was the text of O and X themselves, may be seen in many of the early Gospel MSS. from southern England and in certain of the texts from Northumbria; and, via Northumbria, is to be found in the Irish text to a small extent, and to a greater extent in the Book of Kells.⁴⁶

>The MSS. in W-W's class I can be roughly divided into two: the Italo-Northumbrian group that represents what is, comparatively, the best tradition of Jerome's revision; and the rest, whose text is basically good, but contain a greater admixture of Old Latin.⁴⁷ It is to this latter group that O and X belong. Berger stressed that relationship between the texts of O and X,⁴⁸ and Chapman called them "first cousins".⁴⁹ They both contain the same Capitula lists, de Bruyne's family B.⁵⁰ W-W, while recognising the close similarity between them, nevertheless stressed that they also have significant differences: X often agrees closely with Z (Harley 1775)⁵¹ which Lowe dates to the end of the sixth century and says of its origin, "doubtless Italy".⁵² There is little value in Chapman's conjecture that Z was one of the books brought to England by Augustine⁵³ since there is virtually no evidence that it was in England until it was

stolen from the Bibliotheque Royal by Jean Aymon, and passed into the Harleian collection). The three MSS O, X and Z are to be reckoned as a close group. In the collations of the Durham MSS, however, especially in the case of A.II.17, the grouping OXZ does not occur as frequently as might be expected and it may be that their allegedly close character would repay further investigation. As to the fate of the texts contained in O and X, both were corrected in England in the tenth century - X in a hand which, while imitating the original Italian Uncial, yet in places displays its Insular character, cited as X^C; O in an Anglo-Saxon hand of the late tenth century, cited variously as O^{sax}, O^{gl}, O^{mg} 54 and, by Chapman, as O^b. X^C displays an Italo-Northumbrian text very close to that found in Amiatinus - thus, W-W state X^C fere = A.; ⁵⁵ while O^{sax} etc. shows a text type that Glunz called "the predecessor of the Winchester text." ⁵⁶

There are three MSS, probably originally two, in which Lowe sees a common palaeographical tradition - Oxford Bodleian Lat. Bibl. d. I (P) ⁵⁷ - a fragment of St. John's Gospel; Worcester Cathedral Chapter Library Add MS.I, ⁵⁸ containing the end of Matthew, the Markan Capitula and a portion of Mark X; and BM. Royal I.E.VI, ⁵⁹ part of a complete pandect Bible, now having only the Gospels left. Lowe suggested that the Bodleian and Worcester fragments may be parts of the original codex; and he says that Royal I.E.VI has "several points in common with Worcester Add I and Bodl. Lat. Bibl. d. I (P)". ⁶⁰ All are dated to the second half of the eighth-century. As to the

origin of these three, Lowe would assign them to "S. England in a Mercian or Kentish centre".⁶¹ Furthermore, the BM. MS. has a fourteenth-century Canterbury shelf-mark and if, as MacGurk suggests, it was one of the MSS. revered by Elmham as one of the primitiae librorum totius ecclesiae Anglicanae, it is not impossible that these three MSS. derive from a Kentish, probably Canterbury, scriptorium.

C.H. Turner published a facsimile and transcript of the Worcester fragment and discussed its text.⁶² The capitula to Mark are those belonging to de Bruyne's family B, i.e. are the same as those found in O and X. The text itself is a "good text of the class represented by the two earliest Gospel Books"⁶³ O and X. Moreover, the Worcester manuscript is closer to X than to O: for example, at MK X:32 it reads the ablative hierosolymis with MK* and the Old Latin a c l alone. He concludes:

Our MS. when complete must have been a good specimen of a good type of text whose nearest representatives among extant MSS is the Canterbury Gospels, X.⁶⁴

As regards the text of the Bodleian leaf, I have found no similar comment; but if, as Lowe suggested, it is part of the same MS., then presumably it likewise belongs to the OX group. There is, however, probably not enough text extant to be of any significance.

As we have seen above, the quire-numeration, size and codicology of Royal I.E.VI make it probable that the present MS. is part of what was once a complete Biblical pandect, which was modelled on

a late-classical exemplar. The text of Royal I.E.VI has never been edited. Berger says, "Vulgate mêlée, de quelques leçons de caractère irlandais".⁶⁵ The readings he cites offer little support for his view about an Irish element: MT V:5 lugunt (Vg. lugent) is found in AYZ* and fhq; MT VI:16 demoliuntur (read by W-W against the evidence of most MSS, which read exterminant) is found in EEpKO*RZ*; MT X:29 sine patris vestris voluntate (Vg. sine patre vestro) is an Old Latin reading which is found in this form in an only, it is not found in this form in any of the Irish codices, MT XIII:55 nonne hic est fabri filius is the reading of most MSS and W-W, and MTXXVI:9 praetio multo (Vg. multo) is found in DL and the Old Latin. Three of the above are found in Z, and, in general, the readings offer a mixed type such as is found in OXZ. It might be noted that of these variants are to be found in a, Codex Aureus in Stockholm, another Canterbury MS. (Besides any possible textual connections between the Stockholm Codex Aureus, and Royal I.E.VI there is definite artistic connection between the evangelist-symbols in both).⁶⁶ Glunz says that the text of I.E.VI is of the mixed OXZ type, and offers readings to support this view.⁶⁷ From the readings he cites, it seems that the text is much closer to that of X than of O. (This is, incidentally, the same character that was found in the Worcester fragment). Glunz thought that I.E.VI was copied from a Northumbrian exemplar, but Insular practice was so well established in southern England in the second half of the eighth century that there seems no necessity to argue a Northumbrian exemplar. If I.E.VI does display throughout a mixed OXZ text (and only a full collation can demonstrate that)

did it derive its text from that of the pandect upon which it was modelled, or was it, like Amiatinus,⁶⁸ composed of differing text-types for different books? If the former, then we can deduce that a third witness to the Italian mixed text was in England in the eighth century and probably earlier. If the latter, what relationship does the text of I.E.VI bear to the texts of O and X, and how much influence from other (native) traditions is to be discerned?

Assuming the Worcester and Bodley MSS. to part of the same original Gospel Book, we may provisionally conclude that here are two MSS., Bodley/Worcester and I.E.VI, which derive from the same scriptorium, probably Kentish, possibly Canterbury, which display the same mixed Italian text-type, and which both appear to be nearer the text of X, the Corpus MS. that was probably at Canterbury, than O.

The work of E.A. Lowe has established beyond any reasonable doubt the fact that the Uncial script was practised by Anglo-Saxon scribes in both north and south England, and he comments that this was an "eloquent, albeit mute witness, to an event of far reaching importance to the English people - their conversion to Christianity by Rome".⁶⁹ P. McGurk has shown that with the imitation of script came also "the manners of Uncial books",⁷⁰ which, as in the case of the products of Wearmouth-Jarrow were either followed with an exactitude that concealed their Anglo-Saxon origin for almost twelve centuries or, as in the case of certain codices from southern

England, were merely affected ("there is a mimicking of, a playing with Late Antique habits ... but insular ornament and initials are clearly present").⁷¹ Where Lowe left off David Wright began, namely with the problems of chronology and localisation of these Uncials MSS whose English workmanship can now be assumed.⁷²

There is a group of MSS. showing certain similarities in their Uncial script and "mimicking of Late Antique habits", that evidences a "loosely organised school of Uncial writing based on Canterbury".⁷³ The earliest extant masterpiece of this school is the Vespasian Psalter⁷⁴ (BM. Cotton Vespasian M.I), which is generally dated to the first half of the eighth century. Dependant upon the type of Uncial script found in the Vespasian Psalter are three Gospel Books, of which two survive only in fragments: Codex Aureus, Stockholm Kungliga Biblioteket A 135, (a1);⁷⁵ Avranches Bibliothèque Municipale 48 (foll I-II)+66 (foll I-II) + 71 (foll A-B) + Leningrad O.v.I.I,⁷⁶ containing parts of Matthew and Luke and the Johannine prefaces; and Munich Staatsbibliothek Latin 29155e,⁷⁷ one leaf containing part of Luke VIII and IX. Wright dates all these later than the Vespasian Psalter,⁷⁸ though Lowe assigned the Munich fragment to the end of the seventh century.⁷⁹ Closely connected to this group is Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae (B), Paris Lat. 281 and 298.⁸⁰ This uses Rustic Capitals for prefatory matter like the Vespasian Psalter, and has certain palaeographical details in common with the MSS. cited above, including the use of Rustic G in the Uncial. Wright does not list this manuscript among the group closely dependant upon the Vespasian

Psalter Uncial. There is a close connection between the opening of Matthew in B and the initials in au. So MacGurk, on B, writes:

MT opens with a large panelled L and two lines of coloured Stockholm Aureus capitals in a blue and red box.⁸¹

Both B and au reflect the practice of earlier Uncial Gospel Books in using red lines, words or letters to introduce Capitula lists, etc. For example, in B the Matthew and Luke capitula lists open with 2-3 letters in red, and the Matthew and Luke Prefaces with a line in red (those to Mark and John are missing);⁸² in au the Markan and Johannine prefaces begin with a few words in red, and the Lucan capitula list with a line of red letters.⁸³ Both MSS. have colophons in red or red and black. This practice is found in both O and X where the first line, at least, of the extant prefaces, capitula lists and sacred text to each Gospel are in red.⁸⁴ Bigotianus and Aureus indulge in other "late Antique habits". Both distinguish the script of the prefatory matter from that of the text; in Bigotianus Rustic Capitals are used for all prefaces, in Aureus they are written a smaller uncial than that in the text of the Gospels. Furthermore, Aureus, as its name implies, imitates the purple codices early condemned by Jerome⁸⁵ - in au purple and white folios alternate. All this points to a scriptorium or group of scriptoria heavily permeated by late Antique practice. It seems likely that this centre was based on Canterbury; we know from an inscription that Aureus was bought back from the Danes, who had looted it, in the eighth century and restored to Canterbury⁸⁶ and the Vespasian Psalter was also probably a Canterbury product.⁸⁷

We saw the imitation of "Late Antique habits" in I.E.VI - this is again probably a Canterbury product. Aureus and I.E.VI show certain artistic contacts with Corpus Christi 286 in the type of evangelist-symbol used,⁸⁸ and a remarkably close similarity is to be observed between the layout of the evangelist-symbol pages in Aureus and X,⁸⁹ though Wormwald thinks it "quite unjustifiable" to say that those in Aureus were copied from those in the Corpus MS..⁹⁰ Nonetheless the artistic tradition of Aureus and I.E.VI derives from Late Antique models of the same type as is found in X, even though a glance at the Aureus portraits reveals unmistakable signs of Insular and, to a lesser extent, Merovingian influence;⁹¹ the harshness of outline, the stylisation of the drapery, the interlace on the seats and, in the case of the John portrait, "trumpet spirals" not unlike those on the carpet-page (fol. 3v) of the Book of Durrow. There is Insular influence throughout Aureus in the initials, and the elaboration of the XPI initial on fol 11 is the most characteristic of all Insular textual ornament. This same eclecticism of classical and barbaric elements is found to a lesser degree in Bigotianus and Avranches/Leningrad, and similarly, in the strong Hiberno-Saxon character of the initials. ~~Of~~ these two influences which is reflected most strongly in the text?

There is some need for a reappraisal of the texts contained in the MSS. in the ^Uncial group in question. Codex Aureus, since the edition of Belsheim in 1878,⁹² has been classified as Old Latin and it is still listed as such in the Vetus Latina's Institut's

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Verzeichnis der Sigel.⁹³ But doubts have been expressed as to its Old Latin status. W-W describe it as prope hieronymiani and list it with Durrow and the St Gatien Gospels among Vulgate witnesses occasionally cited.⁹⁴ White, in Scrivener-Miller, says: "it is really a Vulgate text, though with a certain admixture of Old Latin readings".⁹⁵ Berger lists it as Vulgate and definitely not Old Latin.⁹⁶ The capitula lists of Mark Luke and John belong to de Bruyne's I family, which is the type found in the Old Latin, MSS. - Paris lat. 17225 (ff²);⁹⁷ Breslau Stadtbibliothek Rehdig. 169;⁹⁸ Ussher I; and the Book of Mulling. The same type is, however, also found in the Book of Durrow,⁹⁹ which one would scarcely call a witness to the Old Latin. The capitula to Matthew in Aureus belong to de Bruyne's B family, which is the same type as is found in O and X, the Worcester fragment, and in the other members of the Uncial group under discussion. The text of the Gospels in Aureus needs to be re-edited in the context of the Canterbury group to which it belongs both palaeographically and artistically.

The need for a re-appraisal is even more important in the case of Codex Bezae Cantabrigiae, which, in the standard works on the Vulgate, was long reckoned as the product of a Frankish scriptorium. Thus, Berger describes it "au premier rang des manuscrits irlandais copiés en France".¹⁰⁰ W-W follow Berger:

inter Hibernos codices esse numerandum [Bezae Cantabrigiae] sed Hibernos qui in Gallia non in Hibernia transcripti essent.¹⁰¹

White in Scrivener-Miller says "probably written in France, but both

the text and the calligraphy show prominent traces of Irish influence".¹⁰² As to the nature of the text, Berger's over-emphasis on the role played by the Irish has again blurred the perspective. W-W originally listed Bigotinus among their better witnesses,¹⁰³ but in the light of Berger's views, cum Samuele Berger credamus,¹⁰⁴ demoted it to their second class as a mixed Irish/Gallic text, though they continue to talk of a familia B - Z, where Z (Harley 1775) is listed among the best witnesses, intending by familia B - Z to represent that group in the best class of MSS that stands opposed to the Italo-Northumbrian group, A - Y.¹⁰⁵ A similar fate befell Codex Beneventanum (Bn) (BM, Add MS. 5463).¹⁰⁶ The colophon of this codex says that it was written at the order of Aton, who is generally taken to be the abbot of S. Vincenzo al Volturno near Benevento, since a twelfth-century note on fol 76v says that the book belonged to the Convent of St. Peter in Benevento. This is a view upheld by Lowe in his comprehensive study The Beneventan Script.¹⁰⁷ Berger however considered that the artificial Uncial of Codex Beneventanus belonged not to eighth century Italy but to the ninth century and the North of France. This is because in the text of Bn Berger saw:

ce mélange de leçons espagnoles et irlandaises qui nous
a semble former le fond des textes français des Évangiles.¹⁰⁸

B. Fischer has recently demonstrated the falseness of the view that in the early texts from France such a mixture is to be found.¹⁰⁹ I will return later to the evidence Berger cites for his view and which he considered ample ("je ne citerai que les deux interpolations"). W-W in their preface are content to say of Bn, ex Benevento,¹¹⁰ whereas

in the Epilogus nine years later, and five years after the publication of Histoire de la Vulgate,¹¹¹ they follow Berger in ascribing it to a Frankish centre and describe its text as a member of the Hiberno-Gallic family.¹¹² Now the reason for this digression on a text that seemingly bears no relation to the English text under discussion is simply this: that the texts of B and Bn are traditionally grouped together as mixed Hiberno-Gallic texts, quorum Codex B pro exemplo est.¹¹³ This opinion was repeated by Glunz,¹¹⁴ Kenney¹¹⁵ and, very recently, by R. Lowe.¹¹⁶ It cannot be denied that the texts of B and Bn show marked similarity in places, but that their similarity is due to their both being mixed texts of the type mentioned above cannot be maintained. It is, surely, impossible for an Irish text to have influenced, in a very similar way, the text of Bn, whose Italian origin there seems no reason to deny, and B, which we have seen to derive from southern England? What of this improbable Irish influence? Once again the blame must be laid at Berger's door for his consistent attempt to see any reading that found its way into the Irish texts as an Irish reading. The evidence that Berger cites¹¹⁷ to support his view consists of two interpolations at John III:6 :

- a) add quia de carne natus est
- b) add quia deus spiritus est et ex deo natus est.

In the case of a) there is support for this interpolation in the Old Latin abefflqr, sufficient to consider the reading as Old Latin, which could have entered the Vulgate tradition at any number of points; the second interpolation is only found in a of the Old Latin texts.

As to the Vulgate MSS in which these additions are found, both occur in OQXZ besides B and Bn (the second is also found in the Theodulfian texts H¹ and Th). Can we call these interpolations Irish? They occur in only one of the "Celtic" mixed family, namely Q, the Book of Kells; but they occur in the three Italian mixed texts OXZ, whose influence on the text of the Book of Kells has already been suggested. The interpolations are also found in Durham A.II.17, whose base is an Italian Mixed text.¹¹⁹ Whence B derived these readings would seem obvious - both O and X were in southern England, X probably at Canterbury, in the seventh century together, perhaps, with other Italian codices containing kindred texts. As for Bn - the Beneventan area must have been in contact with the mixed tradition represented by OXZ. Again, Berger's evidence affords little support for his argument. But two readings do not describe a complete text. As was said earlier, B and Bn do exhibit an essentially similar text-type, which, in view of the widely differing origins of the MSS, must derive from the same Italian family. We are here only concerned with Bigotianus and the text that came to England. This may have well been via the agency of O and X, though more probably through codices containing similar, but not identical, texts. The Capitula in B belong to de Bruyne's B family, which connects it with all the other "Canterbury" MSS so far mentioned. The suggestion that the text belongs to the OX type is supported by, for example, such readings as: the addition of filium hominis at MK VIII:27 with A.II.16, A.II.17 H¹ThO, not the Old Latin; LK I:54, memoratus (Vg. memorari) with A.II.17 O only; MT XV:15.

the omission of istam with X alone. Once again, a reconsideration of Bigotinus^a within the context of the "Canterbury" texts, including O and X, would perhaps show how much dependance there is upon the texts of O and X, how much can be assigned to the influence of other members of the same text family which may have been imported from Italy and how much other influences, eg. from Northumbria or the Celtic regions, played a part in the texts of southern England. One thing, however, does seem clear: the strong Irish element claimed in B by Berger and others, like that claimed for O and X, is unproven and highly improbable.

The texts contained in the two other Uncial fragments, Avranches/Leningrad and the Munich leaf, appear to be unedited. To judge from the plate of the Munich leaf in English Uncial,¹²⁰ which contains LK.IX:1 ff., LK IX:1 is marked "VIII" which is the capitula number at this point in de Bruyne's B family, that of B6X etc.. The variants in the text on this leaf are mostly orthographical, though there is the inversion ego audio (Vg. audio ego) at v.9 which is found in MtVW bffqr. This is not very significant. In the Lowe plate¹²¹ of the Avranches/Leningrad fragment all the divergences from the text printed by W-W are found in O and the omission of et at LK V:12 is found in O alone. Does the text of the Avranches/Leningrad fragments belong to the mixed Italian family OXZ?

At the end of this discussion of the Gospel texts from southern England a few points need emphasis. First, we have seen that there is evidence that the two Italian MSS. O and X were in the south at an early date, both belonging to the same text family. Next, there is a group of codices which can be assigned on a number of grounds to southern England. All of these reflect the two influences, Late Antique and Barbaric, in their script, ornament and "architecture", which is what would be expected in the south in the eighth century. All the texts, as far as can be ascertained contain, to a lesser or greater degree, certain points of contact with that found in OX. In the views of Berger and subsequent writers where O and X are considered Anglo-Saxon texts, having Irish readings mingled with the Italian, this same mixture, giving prominence to the part played by the Irish, is observed in the MSS from S. England. But when the evidence for the Irish influence in O and X is demolished it can be seen that the texts contained in the codices just discussed point more to Italian than to Insular influences. Further, it is most probable that other Italian codices than O and X, containing similar texts, were in southern England at the time. This is important when the texts of A.II.16, Mark and A.II.17 are discussed - both of these belong to the same Italian family, and A.II.17 has many close points of contact with O. Both these texts have, in the past, been described as belonging to the "Celtic" mixed text¹²² - here again Berger's misconceptions have played their part. Finally as in A.II.16, Mark, and A.II.17

definite traces of other textual influences are observable, so also in the case of the southern MSS, where Insular influence is clearly seen in the script and the ornament, there is likely to be found some Insular influence on the texts. This has yet to be defined. As Fischer has demolished Berger's ideas about the early French texts being a mixture of Spanish and Irish influences, so, in like manner, Berger's overemphasis on the importance of the role played by the Irish text in England must be reconsidered. The emergent picture of southern England and, as we shall see, of Northumbria is more one of a continuing influence of Italian texts.

Among the many treasures that Wilfrid bestowed upon the newly consecrated church at Ripon was a sumptuous Gospel Book:

Nam quattuor evangelia de auro purissimo in membranis
despurpuratis, coloratis ... scribere iussit: nec non
et bibliothecam librorum eorum, omnem de auro purissimo
et gemmis pretiosissimis fabrefactam, compaginare
inclusiores gemmarum praecepit.¹²³

The same gift received notable mention in Wilfrid's epitaph, recorded by Bede:

neonon et quattuor auro
scribi evangelii praecepit in ordine libros ac thecam
e rutulo his condignum condidit auro.¹²⁴

There is extant one purple Gospel Book of English workmanship, Codex Aureus, and it is not impossible that Wilfrid's book was also a native product. But it is also possible that scribere iussit and scribi praecepit imply that the codex was commissioned from Italy or Gaul - for as it is likely that Wilfrid's churches at Ripon and Hexham, like those of Biscop at Wearmouth and Jarrow, were built by imported craftsmen,¹²⁵ so it is likely that, in keeping with Wilfrid's Roman tastes, this codex de luxe was the best that Italy could produce. The Codex is no longer extant - though some have thought to identify it with that preserved in New York, Pierpont Morgan 23. Wattenbach thought that this purple codex, then^N Hamilton 251, was Wilfrid's book.¹²⁶ This view was repeated by Gregory and Hoskier.¹²⁷ Hoskier published a limited private edition of the Morgan Golden Gospels, to which he gave the siglum JP.¹²⁸ Not content with describing the codex as Wilfrid's and adducing palaeographical proofs as to its Anglo-Saxon origin he went on to see, in his inimitable manner, every conceivable element in the Gospel tradition - Syriac, Coptic, Greek, Old Latin and Vulgate (especially Irish) - in this one MS and concludes:

We have a wonderful and complete history of the whole text in this one MS JP.¹²⁹

Lowe remarked, "seldom has a MS been examined with greater zeal and less palaeographical preparation",¹³⁰ and said of Hoskier's conclusions, "they often border on the ludicrous".¹³¹ Berger assigned the Hamilton Gospels to Northern France, and to the period

of Charlemagne.¹³² As with the case of B and Bn above, Berger insists on there being Irish and Anglo-Saxon elements in JP. Any possible connection with the Gospels of Wilfrid has been removed by Lowe's observations on the script. He denies any evidence of English origin and assigns the codex to "a Great Ottonian scriptorium".¹³³

Wilfrid, like Biscop, must have imported codices, and we know from Bede ^{that} ~~and~~ Acca, Wilfrid's successor at Hexham, built up a fine library - amplissimam ibi ac nobilissimam bibliothecam fecit¹³⁴ - which was destroyed by Halfdene in 875.¹³⁵ Nothing survives that can be assigned to either Hexham or Ripon. There is an interesting entry in the great Inventorium of the treasures of York Minster (c. 1500-1510) which, among its lists of Gospel Books, refers to Duo Textus Sancti Wilfridi ornati cum argento et auro.¹³⁶ Nordenfalk thought the fragments, consisting of an Evangelist protrait and eight pages of canon-tables, bound up with the Anglo-Saxon Gospels in S. Catherine's at Maaseik, to be part of a Gospel book produced at York at the time of Wilfrid.¹³⁷ (The main part of the MS. comes from the Trier-Echternach region). Mlle. Henri concedes that the strong classical flavour of the evangelist portrait "may well go back to a prototype of the time of Wilfrid".¹³⁷ McGurk points out that the numbers and titles of the Maaseik fragment canon-tables are in uncials¹³⁹ - it may be assumed that Wilfrid, like Biscop, would have used some form of Italianate Uncial, for Gospel Books at least. Otherwise, there seems little to recommend Nordenfalk's

suggestion. Even though no Gospel Book from York-Ripon-Hexham is known to have survived, we may be sure that Wilfrid was responsible for the importation of Italian texts which had some influence on the Vulgate tradition in England: it was at St. Andrew's (? on the Coelian) in Rome that he was made word-perfect in the four Gospels by the Archdeacon Boniface.¹⁴⁰

We do possess one literary product from Ripon, Eddius' Vita Wilfridi, ^{written} ~~who wrote~~ at the beginning of the eighth century. The two MSS. upon which the tradition rests are to be dated to the eleventh century so any evidence as to the Gospel text used by Eddius must be treated with caution. I have counted fourteen Gospel citation or allusions in the Vita Wilfridi in Colgrave's edition¹⁴¹ and it is difficult to see any pattern in them. Surprisingly, however, in six places the form quoted by Eddius agrees with that found in the Rushworth Gospels (R) and in four of these it agrees with the text of the Book of Kells (Q). In chapter XXXII Eddius cites MT XXV:34 and his text reads ab origine mundi (Vg. a constitutione mundi) which is the form found in DER cdf. Thus the text of the Gospels that has been handed down is more in sympathy with the "Celtic" mixed text than would be expected from Eddius.

In Northumbria two streams of Christianity flowed together, one from the Celtic world, the other from Rome and southern Italy.

As in the art, script and codicology the dominant feature is eclecticism so we should expect that eclecticism to be reflected in the Biblical text. Yet, though eclecticism is comparatively easy to recognise, it is far more difficult to define the individual elements.

The earliest extant Gospel text from Northumbria is contained in the twelve folios now bound up with Durham Cathedral MSS A.II.10, C.III.20 (jointly referred to as A.II.10). The date currently assigned to these fragments, circa 650,¹⁴² places them before Whitby, 663, in a period when Celtic Christianity was still dominant in Northumbria and more likely to retain intact its specific characteristics. Thus in attempting to distinguish the elements in the eclecticism, it may be that certain elements are to be discerned in this MS. in a form unencumbered by the confusion of a later period. But a word of warning must be sounded: the dating of early medieval MSS is a very precarious matter. One of the few fixed points is the dating of the Lindisfarne Gospels which must date sometime before 721, the date of the death of Eadfrith, its scribe-illuminator. (How much before this is a matter of conjecture). The dating of most early Hiberno-Saxon MSS depends on giving chronological value to a typological sequence. When we still know so little about the extant material, especially the script and the text, and even less about the majority of centres that may have produced MSS, it may be false to assume such a parity among centres that is required by such a view. Nonetheless, to return to A.II.10: even if absolute dating

of c. 650. be unprovable, yet the fragments, in their script and illumination, reflect, if not a period, then at least a centre that knew little or nothing of the developments in the second half of the seventh century that are reflected in the Hiberno-Saxon codices de luxe. Similarly such a centre would reflect a text unaffected by the influences that are found elsewhere in this period. So, perhaps, we may still refer to this codex as pre-Whitby, but not in an objective chronological sense, though this cannot be ruled out. The discussion of the text of the A.II.10 fragments will be found elsewhere, but brief mention must be made here. Firstly, in the section MK II:12 - VI:6 (there is a break in the MS. after this) there is preserved an Old Latin text form, very close to, but not completely identical with that found in Ussher I. This feature of the preservation of a relatively pure Old Latin section in the middle of a mixed codex has been seen above in the case of Mulling and Ussher II, and is to be found outside the Insular world in, for example, the Chartres St. John, Paris lat. 10,439,¹⁴³ where chapters I - VI are in the Old Latin.¹⁴⁴ The rest of the text of A.II.10 has many readings in common with members of the family DELQR, whilst retaining a greater proportion of Old Latin than is found in these. It may be that it represents the basically Old Latin text corrected in part to the Vulgate that was current in Ireland and which played on the newly-introduced "good" Vulgate in the seventh century to produce the "Celtic" mixed Vulgate tradition. The text of A.II.10 shows little of this "good" Vulgate base.

Of the Book of Durrow much has been said previously. If, as was suggested, we accept the codex as Northumbrian, while admitting in its composition Irish prefatory matter and evangelist symbols, both deriving from the Irish Old Latin, and the former showing links with Ussher I, then what can be said of the texts of the Gospels themselves? Its supposed influence upon the formation of the "Celtic" mixed Vulgate text has been mentioned above; but what of the influences displayed in Durrow itself? Berger classed it among the Celtic mixed texts as "une Vulgate avec quelques interpolations irlandaises"; but, of the ten principal interpolations in the Irish texts listed by him, only that at JN. XXI:6 occurs in Durrow. F.C. Burkitt attempted to show on the basis of seventeen readings from the whole of Matthew that the text of Durrow stood "halfway between the pure Northumbrian AY and the more characteristically Irish form of Q". Regrettably, neither do his examples bear this conclusion out, nor would they be sufficiently based to do so. To compare only the texts of A Y Ep* Ep^{mg} Durrow and Q, is to put the cart before the horse: he starts off with those texts to which he wants to liken Durrow and then concludes that its text belongs half way between them without considering any other evidence. For example, from the readings he cites, at MT. II:16 he contrasts pueros in Durrow and AY. against infantes in Q, but Q is alone in reading infantes, the other Irish codices read pueros - so this cannot be used to argue that in Durrow we see a text corrected to the AY. Text. In four instances the variants he gives are found in AY. Durrow Q and Ep, viz his area of comparison, so the evidence of these readings must be counted negative. Finally, he states that there is probably to be seen in Q some North-

umbrian influence, thus invalidating his point of comparison. Burkitt makes the basic mistake of assuming that any "good" text in Northumbria must derive from the influence of the Italo-Northumbrian text. Further it is not clear what Burkitt thinks is being corrected: if the text of Durrow were merely a corrected Celtic text there would not be that dichotomy between the Capitula section numbers and the initials in the text which we have seen to be the case, for however much the text was corrected surely the initials would be unaffected. Nor is Durrow Italo-Northumbrian; if it were, then how did it avoid the numerous readings in the text of Amiatinus that were rejected by W-W, which Gwynn pointed out? Any relationship between the AAY. text and that of Durrow is doubtless to be explained by the fact that both possess good and early Italian parentage. Luce postulates connections with the text of St. Gall 1395; the earliest extant Vulgate codex, possibly written in the life-time of Jerome. C.H. Turner in his edition of the St. Gall codex lists 13 "singular or subsingular readings" from Matthew and Mark - Luce's argument turns on the occurrence of three of these in Durrow. But, of these three, two occur in other Vulgate codices of differing traditions, and the third, at MT. XVII:26 is merely at instead of et, which does not seem all that important. I have included the readings of Durrow in the collations of the Durham MSS., but in none of them does there seem to be any significant influence. The exact character of the text of the Book of Durrow and the influence of its text will only be known when the whole text has been analysed and the rest of the

Hiberno-Saxon Gospel Books have been collated. What can be said, on our present evidence, is that the text of Durrow offers a relatively pure Vulgate type, which probably derives from an Italian exemplar. There are no conclusive reasons for assigning the codex to Northumbria - definitely not textual reasons as the article of Burkitt suggested; but on the grounds of palaeographical and artistic probability and also, textual probability (by which I mean it seems more likely that Northumbria rather than Iona or Ireland would have been the recipient of an Italian Gospel book in the second half of the seventh century) Northumbria still remains ¹⁵⁵ ¹⁵⁶ the most likely place of origin for Durrow.

There is one group of Anglo-Saxon Vulgate Gospel texts that betrays its Italian origin more clearly than any other - the Italo-Northumbrian. This group, of which the chief representatives are Codex Amiatinus ¹⁵⁷ (A) and Codex Lindisfarnensis (Y), ¹⁵⁸ was chosen by W-W as the basis for their text:

Hanc familiam pro optimo habemus, et saepius quam alias
sequimur. ¹⁵⁹

The textual value of Amiatinus was recognised very early; Cardinal Sirlet in the early sixteenth century was aware of its importance, though it is unlikely that the MS. cited in his edition as Lan is to be identified with Amiatinus, as was once thought. Cardinal Carafa, president of the commission of Sixtine V (which first met in 1586), obtained Amiatinus through the efforts of the Pope in 1587, and the proposals of the Commission, recorded in Codex Carafinus, provide evidence of great

indebtedness to the text of Amiatinus. ¹⁶¹ However, it was not until the labours of de Rossi, three hundred years later, that any connection with England was suspected for Amiatinus, ¹⁶² and not until the work of E.A. Lowe that the English workmanship of Amiatinus was established beyond any reasonable doubt. ¹⁶³

Codex Amiatinus, like most ^{of} the extant members of the Italo-Northumbrian family, was written at Biscop's double foundation of Wearmouth-Jarrow, and it is thither that the archetype probably came. Amiatinus was one of three sister pandects that, we learn from Bede, were produced at Wearmouth-Jarrow, two to be placed in the churches of St. Paul's Jarrow and St. Peter's Wearmouth and the third, Amiatinus, ¹⁶⁴ was intended as a gift to the Pope. Ceolfrid set out with the gift but died at Langres in September 716, not long after his departure. Amiatinus spent the Middle-Ages at Monte Amiata, whence it passed to the Laurentian Library at Florence. Of the other two codices fragments ¹⁶⁵ survive, now in the BM.; Add. 37777 and 45025. ¹⁶⁶ Lowe says that these fragments are in a less expert script and "may be an earlier attempt". Wright thinks that Amiatinus was the last of the three, completed just before 716, and that the earlier of the other two pandects may possibly ¹⁶⁷ be dated as early as 689. Amiatinus was written by seven scribes in nine sections "presumably to allow several scribes to work simultaneously". ¹⁶⁸ None of these seven hands appears in the BM. fragments. Also from Wearmouth-Jarrow is the small Uncial codex containing St. John's Gospel

now at Stonyhurst (S), ¹⁶⁹ It was found in the coffin of St. Cuthbert at the translation of his relics in 1104 and preserved at Durham until the Dissolution. It is traditionally supposed to have been either the property of Cuthbert (d. 687) or a gift for the translation of his relics in 698, thus supplying a terminus ante quem for its production; but recently Wright has argued that the fine Capitulary Uncial in S stands at the culmination of a palaeographical sequence that leads through Amiatinus and the Utrecht fragments, which would date it to about 720. ¹⁷⁰

Bound up with the Utrecht Psalter are 11 leaves, fragments of Matthew and John (U), ¹⁷¹ in a script close to, but more developed than, that of Amiatinus. Closely related to the script of the title-page of the Utrecht fragment is the Uncial found in Durham Cathedral A.II.17, foll. 103 - 111. ¹⁷²

These nine folios contain LK. XXI:33 - XXIII:44 and there is some reason to think that they once formed part of the exemplar of the Lindisfarne Gospels. One other Gospel fragment in Wearmouth-Jarrow Uncial is to be found on foll. 95 - 96 of the Burchard Gospels, Würzburg Universitätsbibliothek M.p. th.f.68. ¹⁷³

The main body of the Burchard Gospels is a sixth-century Italian product, but at the beginning of the eighth century certain gaps in the MS. were supplied in a Wearmouth-Jarrow Uncial. These gaps were: on foll. 1 - 21 the canon tables and prefatory matter to the four Gospels and prefaces to the individual Gospels and, on foll. 95 - 96, the text of LK. II:10 - III:8. The decoration of the canon-tables is definitely Frankish, these are contained on foll. 1 - 11, and it appears that foll. 1 - 16 were pricked and ruled "in one campaign". ¹⁷⁴

This led David Wright to argue:

the whole scheme of refurbishing the Burchard Gospels was carried out in a Northumbrian foundation on the continent, where a scribe from Wearmouth-Jarrow and a Frankish painter collaborated and where other Insular scribes soon entered some corrections. ¹⁷⁵

But where would such a centre be? Further, it is not impossible that the canon-tables were drawn in England, when the text was restored, and the Merovingian decoration was added at a later date. The point about Burchard that concerns us here is the bifolium, 95 - 96, which is the only place where the Gospel text has been restored. The type of text found here is the Italo-Northumbrian. ¹⁷⁶ In sum, excluding the B.M. fragments, which contain part of the Old Testament, the Gospel text found in this palaeographically very closely-related group of MSS. belongs to the same family - the Italo-Northumbrian.

There are two other witnesses to the Italo-Northumbrian text cited by W-W - the Lindisfarne Gospels (Y) and St. John in Durham A.II.16 (\triangle). ¹⁷⁷ The Lindisfarne Gospels were written and illuminated by Eadfrith, Bishop of Lindisfarne, who died in 721, thus supplying a terminus ante quem for the production of the codex. The St. John in Durham A.II.16 is written in an eighth-century Anglo-Saxon majuscule. To this list of Italo-Northumbrian texts may perhaps be added BM. Royal I.B.VII (Reg), ¹⁷⁸ an eighth century Majuscule codex whose contents correspond "almost exactly" ¹⁷⁹ with those of the Lindisfarne Gospels. Warner and Gilson thought that Reg was "probably copied from the Lindisfarne Gospels,

a single archetype" which "have been rewritten, redivided and altered". Chapman has shown how this series of capitula divisions is intimately bound up with the origin of the Italo-Northumbrian text-type. The same C series is to be found in Durham A.II.16 MK. (the only capitula lists extant in the codex, but here the text of St. Mark's Gospel belongs to the OX*Z* type and not to A-Y. This capitula series also occurs before all the four Gospels in Leningrad Public Library F.v.I.8, ¹⁸⁶ a Gospel Book in Anglo-Saxon Majuscule, probably from eighth century Northumbria. Another point of contact between Leningrad and certain members of the Italo-Northumbrian family is that, in company with Reg Y and the Burchard Gospels, it offers the earliest occurrence of the Eusebius Carpiano letter. But the strongest point of contact rests in the preservation in Leningrad of three of the five liturgical notes accidentally preserved in the capitula lists of Y and Reg, namely the rubrics ¹⁸⁷ after cap. 87 of Luke and before cap. 16 and cap. 20 of John. The importance of the liturgical apparatus in Y and Reg for determining the origin of the Italo-Northumbrian text will be seen shortly. Does the text of the Leningrad Gospels also belong to the A - Y family, or, as in A.II.16, is the origin of the capitula lists divorced from that of the text? Finally, I have noted, from the plate published in C.L.A. ¹⁸⁸ that the text of Lincoln Cathedral MS. 298 (I), ¹⁸⁹ part of one folio containing parts of JN. X and XI, is divided according to the same capitula divisions as A-Y, but its text is said to have "affinity with Echternach".

The character of the A-Y text that impressed W-W was its comparative freedom from Old Latin corruption and its agreement with Greek text which they thought Jerome used in his revision. But all too often the Northumbrian character of the Italo-Northumbrian text has been overlooked. It is known that the Psalter text in Amiatinus derives from a rather poor Irish text related to that found in the Cathach of S. Columba.¹⁹⁰ But how much Insular influence is there in the Gospel text of Amiatinus, and, more so, in that of Lindisfarne? I have already indicated that it is the differences between the texts of the Italo-Northumbrian family that must be considered. The members of this family form a group more closely connected than any other in the period before Charlemagne; any differences that may be observed take on important proportions.

The origin of the Italo-Northumbrian text has been discussed at length, generally in the context of the relationship between Amiatinus and the Cassiodoran MSS. imported into Wearmouth-Jarrow. Two elements must be clearly distinguished: firstly, the Neapolitan connections evidenced in the lists of Liturgical feasts prefixed to the four Gospels in Lindisfarne and Royal I B VII², which are intimately bound up with the capitula divisions of the Gospels in the members of the Italo-Northumbrian text-family; and secondly, the question as to the nature of dependency of the whole of Amiatinus, not just the Gospel text, on the Biblical MSS. of Cassiodorus.

The "why" and "how" of the apparently meaningless lists of liturgical feasts that follow the capitula lists in Lindisfarne and

I.B.VII is of little importance here. What does matter are the pointers they give to the origin of the Biblical texts with which they are found. Edmund Bishop first identified the Neapolitan elements in them - namely the feast and vigil of S. Januarius, the dedication of the Basilica of S. Stephen and the feast of S. Vitus. His findings were published by Dom. Morin.¹⁹¹ He was of the opinion that the lists entered Northumbria via the agency of Hadrian, who accompanied Theodore of Tarsus in 669 and who had been abbot of Nirida, which Morin identified with Nisita, a small island near Naples. Two years later Morin recognised the same list, with Roman additions, in the Burchard Gospels¹⁹² - here the rubrics are added in the upper margins above the pericope required for the lection; thus enabling identification of the passage to which a particular feast was to be referred. In Notes on the Early History of the Vulgate Gospels, 1908, Dom John Chapman argued that the Neapolitan lists were based on a Gallican system,¹⁹³ but more recent research has shown that the origin of the liturgical calendar in the lists was not Gallican, but probably Italian.¹⁹⁴ Chapman also showed how Amiatinus preserved some small trace of the same liturgical system.¹⁹⁵ The most important contribution of Chapman was the demonstration that the particular set of Gospel summaries, capitula lists, found in the Italo-Northumbrian family "are founded on the Neapolitan system of lessons".¹⁹⁶ Therefore the liturgical lists are not accidental interpolations, but an intimate part of the exemplar of A-Y, which must consequently come ultimately from the Naples region.

To turn to the second element: the possible connections between Amiatinus and the Biblical codices of Cassiodorus. Chapman rejected Morin's suggestion that Hadrian was responsible for the introduction of the Neopolitan lists into England and constructed an elaborate thesis which argued that the Italo-Northumbrian Gospel text came to Northumbria via Cassiodorus' Nine Volume Bible, which he considered was the exemplar for Amiatinus. He does not say how a Neopolitan text came to find its way, liturgical marginalia included, into Cassiodorus' library at Squillace, but that the Italo-Northumbrian text is Cassiodoran in origin he thinks proven by the colophon in the Echternach Gospels.¹⁹⁷

This colophon states that the Gospel text to which it was originally appended was corrected against a text in the library of Eugippius, reputed to have been the property of Jerome.¹⁹⁸ Eugippius was the abbot of Luculanum at Naples and Chapman considered that the Echternach Gospels offered a basically Italo-Northumbrian text and that the colophon was the work of Cassiodorus. The detail of the argument, particularly the exact indebtedness of Amiatinus to Cassiodorus, changed, and questions were raised as to the likelihood of Cassiodorus introducing all the liturgical trappings into his Nine Volume Bible, which was intended primarily as a text book for Biblical scholarship.¹⁹⁹

However, two basic objections weigh against Chapman's arguments. Firstly, his argument turns on Echternach and its colophon having some connection with the Italo-Northumbrian text. It is difficult to conclude on the evidence cited by Chapman that Echternach is basically Italo-Northumbrian (however much we admit of other elements) - surely, accidental survival of the colophon from

the exemplar of the Italo-Northumbrian text would require demonstration of much closer agreement between that text and Echternach than that which Chapman is able to put forward? He also seems to assume that all that is sufficient to prove Echternach's text Italo-Northumbrian is to cite readings in Echternach that do not derive from the Irish text, as though the Italo-Northumbrian was the only non-Irish text to be found in Northumbria. His case that the text of Echternach is basically Italo-Northumbrian stands unproven. The connection between the colophon of Echternach and Naples and the Italo-Northumbrian text and Naples need be no more than coincidence. The second basic objection is against his argument that the text of Amiatinus is Cassiodoran, Quentin suggested that Amiatinus was modelled on the format of Cassiodorus' Old Latin pandect, Codex Grandior, but that the Vulgate texts of the individual books in Amiatinus were collected together at Wearmouth-Jarrow to form a specifically Wearmouth-Jarrow recension. More recently B. Fischer has discussed the whole question of the nature of the Biblical texts listed by Cassiodorus in his Institutiones, those that can be deduced from the evidence of Bede to have been at Wearmouth-Jarrow, and the connection between the texts contained in Amiatinus and those imported from Squillace. He concludes that Amiatinus is a pandect modelled, as to its form, on Codex Grandior, but having no other connections with the Cassiodoran Bibles. He further demonstrates that the text of Amiatinus derives from several distinct archetypes; as far as can be assessed, they consist mostly of good Italian texts, a fragment of one of which

is still preserved in Durham, B.IV.6 fol. 169*, part of a leaf in a sixth century Italian Uncial containing a few verses of Maccabees whose text agrees exactly with that of the same pericope in Amiatinus, including one peculiar error, ²⁰³ For the Psalms and Catholic Epistles an inferior local text was used. For the Gospels the text was the Italo-Northumbrian, but because of the nature of the pandect being produced, for study rather than for liturgical use, the liturgical matter of the archetype was omitted, as was the letter, Eusebius Carpiano, it being superfluous alongside the Novum Opus. It would appear that the archetype of the Italo-Northumbrian text did not possess a set of Canon-tables ²⁰⁴ so ²⁰⁵ the editor of Amiatinus took a set at hand, possible from Codex Grandior. The texts of the Gospel Prologues as found in the exemplar were corrected against better Irish texts; and, perhaps, some extraneous elements crept into the texts of the Gospels themselves. As to the Northumbrian home of the Italo-Northumbrian archetype, certain considerations favour Wearmouth-Jarrow: the fact that the majority of extant witnesses to this text are in Wearmouth-Jarrow Uncial; the fact that Biscop and Ceolfrid were noted importers of Italian codices; and the fact that the Neopolitan liturgical system appears to have influenced that in use at Wearmouth-Jarrow, to judge from Bede's Homilies. ²⁰⁶

It is difficult to assess the influence of the Italo-Northumbrian text because of the method in collation of noting variants only, where

the edited text of W-W that is taken as the standard is based chiefly on the Italo-Northumbrian text. It is comparatively easy to recognise corruption in a tradition, but it is far more difficult to assess whether in a mixed text the "good" element is a survival or the result of a correction of a more corrupt text. In two sets of corrections, however, the A-Y text is to be discerned. The main corrector of Durham A.II.17 appears to know certain peculiar readings of A-Y - for example, at Luke XIII:28 he adds introyre after prophetas, an interpolation supported only by AYF and X^C (F = Codex Fuldensis, a Latin Diatessaron arranged by Victor of Capua in the mid sixth century containing a text that is basically akin to the Italo-Northumbrian). The tenth-century corrector in X, X^C, also follows the text of A-Y very closely.

Besides the Italo-Northumbrian and the text-type present in Durrow another text-type of Italian origin is in evidence in Northumbria, namely the OXZ type, that we saw clearly entrenched in southern England. It is not possible to say whether this text came to Northumbria via southern England or directly from Italy. If the connections between the text of A. II.17 and O are significant then it may be that it arrived via southern England, though we cannot be sure that O did not come first to Northumbria. This is the text-type in Durham A.II.17. If T.J. Brown's early date for this codex and his exposition of the Lindisfarne scriptorium ²⁰⁷ can be accepted then we may infer that the OXZ type of text was known at Lindisfarne before the Italo-Northumbrian found in the Lindisfarne Gospels.

Another MS., Oxford Lincoln College 92 (foll. 165, 166), ²⁰⁸ two folios
 containing LK VIII:13-50, is also assigned to the Lindisfarne scriptor-
²⁰⁹ium. On the text of these fragments Bennett concludes:

Although the fragments cover only thirty-six verses,
 many of them mutilated, there is enough evidence to show
 that the text used is a very good one, bearing a marked
 similarity to that of Z.²¹⁰

There is also a suggestion that Royal I.B. VII may have been a Lindisfarne
²¹¹book, probably much later than A.II.17. In this codex the OXZ text
²¹²is to be seen in the corrections, which were added by a hand almost
 contemporary with that of the original text. The original text is probably
 Italo-Northumbrian. Glunz thought that Reg was written at York and that the
 occurrence of the two text-types A-Y and OXZ together there witness to
 the two text-types in the text introduced by Alcuin (from York) at
²¹³Tours. This view, which comes originally from Berger,
²¹⁴has recently
 been challenged by Fischer who questions any significant Northumbrian
 influence. He does, however, consider that the Gospel text in the
 Alcuin group from Tours stands in the Z tradition, which he prefers to
²¹⁵see as coming directly from Italy. But if, as seems the case,
 this tradition OXZ is found to be established in Northumbria, is it
 not equally possible that Alcuin obtained it there? Only a full
 collation of the many Northumbrian Gospel Books and fragments will
 show how extensive this text-type was in the North.

Both Cambridge University Library Kk.I.24 and St. Omer
 Bibliothèque Municipale 257 (foll 1-7)²¹⁷ are assigned by Lowe to eighth-
 century Northumbria - the former has close palaeographical connections
 with the Durham Cassiodorus. Both have capitula divisions belonging to
 de Bruyne's B family, that found in OX and the southern group and in
 A.II.17 in Northumbria. Cambridge Kk.I.24 is extant for part of Luke
 and John only, St. Omer contains the capitula lists to Mark and MK. I:
 21 - IV:41. Is the use of the B type of capitula a pointer to certain
 influence on the text of the OXZ type, as in A.II.17? Wescott counted
 the Cambridge MS. among those MSS. containing the "Irish (British) revi-
 sion" of the Old Latin.²¹⁸ Kenney states that the first eight chapters
 of Kk I 24 form a "curious medly of the Old Latin and Vulgate versions",
 while the rest of the text he thinks belongs to the Irish mixed type,
 but he points out that "full information regarding this MS. is not
 available".²¹⁹

With regard to the biblical text which may be discerned in the
 writings of the Venerable Bede, Plummer wrote:

To go into the question of Bede's Biblical quotations
 generally, would be a very large task, and would
 require for its satisfactory performance more reliable
 texts than are as yet available for most of his works.²²⁰

Very slowly this lack of accurate editions is being rectified, but
 still much is wanting in the editions of the Corpus Christianorum series,

which, "valuable though they are from the textual point of view, still fall short of research instruments ..., in that insufficient effort²²¹ was made by the editor to trace Bede's various sources". This remark, made by Meyvaert, was aimed in particular at the patristic sources, but it equally well applies to the Biblical. There is a need for a full analysis of Bede's biblical citations. From an analysis of the Gospel citations there could, perhaps, be established other text families at Wearmouth-Jarrow; the extant codices would suggest that only the Italo-Northumbrian was to be found there. Two unsupported remarks hint at the possibility of Bede's use of the OXZ type. We read in Glunz:

The Roman type of the Gospel text represented by the MSS. X and O ... became also the archetype of the early Anglo-Saxon text as quoted by Bede;²²²

and in Jenkins:

the student finds himself speculating as to the character and history of one codex to which Bede certainly had access ... or perhaps just possible of another still in Bodley's Library at Oxford (O).²²³

Is he here referring to Auct. D.II.14 (the Greek codex O is in Paris)? Further, what connection is there between the texts of the other books of the Bible, especially the Old Testament, in Amiatinus and Bede's citations of them? Tobit in A agrees with the text found in Bede's²²⁴ commentary and the text of Acts agrees in part with Bede's use.

How far was Bede responsible for the editing of those texts in Amiatinus?

Plummer classed biblical citations in the Historia Ecclesiastica,
the Historia Abbatum and the Epistola ad Ecgeburtum under five headings; 225
a) Vulgate, b) Itala or Old Latin, c) those where a) and b) do not
differ (here the "great preponderance" of a) over b) make it probable
that c) also came from the Vulgate), d) otherwise unsupported and
e) conflate readings. But Plummer was writing before the work of
Wordsworth and White, and using the second edition of Sabatier.
Generally the Gospel citations in Bede's historical works follow the
Vulgate, but there is one interesting reading in the Prose Life of St.
Cuthbert (in the edition of Colgrave) 226 at chapter VI, where, in a
quotation of JN I:47, Bede reads ecce vir Israhelita (Vg. ecce vere
Israhelita) which is the form found in the "Celtic" text, DEEP^{me}R gat,
only. (At this point Colgrave follows MSS. V and H and thinks this
227
is the probable reading).

If, as was suggested, the reference to Eugipius in the
colophon in the Echternach Gospels has nothing to do with the origin
of the Italo-Northumbrian text, then does it belong to the text of
Echternach? This would seem reasonable; though it is arguable that a
colophon may be introduced from another codex or invented to ascribe
a particular book to a famous local personage, yet there seems no
reason why a colophon referring to the actions of Eugipius of Lucullanum
in S. Italy in 558 should be added to a seventh-eighth century Hiberno-
Saxon codex. It must have belonged to the text from which Echternach was

copied. Can it be, then that the text of Echternach, derives from South Italy? At first sight, the mixed character of Ep could scarcely be described as the product of a revision against a codex reputed to have been the property of Jerome - quem ferunt fuisse sci hieronimini - particularly when many commentators describe the text as Irish: for example Berger:

Il peut sembler difficile d'admettre que, soit le texte du manuscrit, soit les corrections, aient été copiés sur un modèle de 558, car le texte de la première main, comme celui de la seconde, présente un caractère nettement irlandais.²²⁸

Yet W-W, though, as we have seen in the case of O and X, B and Bn, greatly influenced by the work of Berger, reject his views on Echternach. The main corrector of Ep, cited Ep^{mg}, certainly follows the Irish mixed text, but the first hand, while undoubtedly using Insular orthography, agrees with the BOXZ family:

cum familia B - Z potius quam cum aliis facere videtur.²²⁹

W-W include Echternach among their better texts. So, perhaps, in Echternach there is to be seen the evidence for another Italian exemplar in Northumbria. Further, while the script and illumination of Ep is plainly Hiberno-Saxon, yet the layout of the codex follows "the more lucid Italian fashion".²³⁰ Just as the art and script reflect the Insular background, so also the prefatory matter, capitula and Hebrew Names derive from an Irish exemplar. This same combination was observed in Durrow. If, then, the Gospel text of Echternach is basically Italian and if we follow T.J. Brown in assigning the codex to the Lindisfarne

scriptorium - along with the Lindisfarne Gospels and A.II.17 - then we may argue four text-types current at Lindisfarne: firstly, the Italo-Northumbrian, found in Y and the corrections of A.II.17; secondly, the OXZ type found in A.II.17; thirdly, the Italian text in Ep; and, finally, an Irish text that supplied the prefatory matter for Ep, the Hebrew Names in A.II.17 and Ep, and doubtless influenced the texts of all three to a greater or lesser extent.

If Echternach represents a distinct text-type, what traces of it can be found elsewhere? Lowe says that the fragments of John in Lincoln Cathedral, MS. 298 (1), in an Anglo-Saxon hand that he assigns to eighth-century Northumbria, have "textual affinities with Ep"²³¹. Another text that shows certain affinities with the text of Ep is Matthew in Durham A.II.16. In both of these the textual divisions follow the form found in A*Y, de Bruyne's C (in neither is the capitula list extant). That the capitula divisions of the text of A.II.16 were secondary is clearly shown by their irregularity and, in places, inexactitude - many are omitted and others are incorrectly placed. All this would suggest that the text and capitula divisions derive from separate codices, as in the case of Mark in the same MS., where a basically OXZ text has AY capitula. A parallel might be drawn: in our English Bibles the same chapter and verse division is followed in both the Authorised Version and in the Jerusalem Bible though the translations differ substantially. To return to Ep: does the fact that in Ep the capitula divisions follow de Bruyne's I family and in A.II.16 Matthew those of de Bruyne's C family indicate that the Italian exemplar of Ep has no capitula, or merely

reflect preference for familiar divisions - we should be surprised to find the Beatitudes starting at Matthew XV. (Is there any dichotomy between the marginal numbers and the text-initials in Ep, as in Durrow?)

The text-types discussed so far do not account for all the codices from Northumbria. There remain many MSS. either totally or inadequately edited. F. Henry pointed out that there are many codices "said to have a mixed Irish text" (among which she included A.II.17, Bodley Rawlinson G.167 and Cotton Otho C.V/Corpus Christi 197) and she goes on to say - "until a detailed study of all these texts ^{has} been undertaken, it would be extremely unwise to embark upon too categorical affirmations as to their origin".²³² One of these codices, A.II.17, upon detailed study, is seen not to belong to the Irish mixed text - what of the other codices cited by Kenny^e and others as containing an Irish text? What bearing does this have on the Ireland/Northumbria controversy in the art and palaeography of these codices? The influence of Berger and his overemphasis on the role played by Ireland is still much with us. B.Fischer has questioned this overemphasis on the influence of Irish (and Anglo-Saxon) texts in the Frankish Kingdoms, especially at the time of Charlemagne.²³³ The emergent picture in Northumbria, as in southern England, is one of a continuing influence of Italian texts: we know that certain Italian MSS. were in England and that, doubtless, the Irish missionaries in Northumbria brought codices with them, but it is wrong to ring the changes on these few texts and provide every possible permutation

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to fit every Hiberno-Saxon MS.. But this is all conjecture and
only the collation of all the evidence will provide all the extant
keys to the Vulgate tradition in England.


1. B. Fischer, "Bibelausgaben des frühen Mittelalters"
Settimane di Studio del centro Italiano sull'Alto Medioevo,
10. (Spoleto 1963) passim, cf. Especially pp. 544, 597 - 600.
2. Histoire de la Vulgate pendant les premiers siècles du
moyen âge, Paris, 1893 (reprinted, New York, 1956)
3. pp. 705 ff.
4. H.E. I: xxix.
5. C. Plummer Venerabilis Baedae Opera Historica, Oxford 1896,
vol. II, p. 70.
6. H.E. III: xviii
7. cited from Chapman, E.H.V.G., pp. 181 - 182.
8. C.L.A. II: 214.
cf. P. McGurk, "An Anglo-Saxon Bible Fragment of the Late
Eighth Century" Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes,
XXV (1962) pp. 18 - 34.
9. *ibid*, p. 32.
10. Chapman, E.H.V.G. p. 182 - 183.
11. C.L.A. II: 126.
12. C.L.A. II: 230.
13. E. A. Lowe, English Uncial, Oxford, 1960, p. 18.
14. Chapman, E.H.V.G., p. 189.
15. There are numerous points of contact between the texts of the
two MSS. (see Collations). C.H. Turner, "Iter Dunelmense",
J.T.S. X (1909) p. 536, early pointed out this aspect of
the text of Durham AII.17.
16. H.E. III: vii.

17. Histoire, p. 35.
18. *ibid*, pp. 35 - 36.
19. *ibid*, p; 36.
20. W-W, pp. 705 - 706.
21. F.H.A Scrivener, A Plain Introduction to the Text of the New Testament, fourth edition by E. Miller, London 1894 (hereafter: Scrivener-Miller).
22. *ibid*, Vol. II, p. 79. (Ch. III of vol. II, "The Latin Versions", pp. 40 - 91, was rewritten by H.J. White, under the direction of Bishop Wordsworth).
23. p. 887a.
24. *ibid*.
25. p. 90.
26. p. 90, note 3.
27. p. 93.
28. p. xiii.
29. p. 17.
30. B. Fischer, "Der Vulgata-Text des Neuen Testamentes" Zeitschrift für die Neutestamentliche Wissenschaft, 46, (1955), p. 184.
31. Chapman, E.H.V.G. ch. X.
32. *ibid*, p. 185 - 187.
33. *ibid*, p. 187.
34. *ibid*, p. 213.
35. Chapman, "The Latin Bible" Dublin Review, Jan, 1927, No. 360, p. 14.

36. B.M.: Cotton Aug. II 2; Chartae Latinae Antiquiores, part III, Olten and Lausanne, 1963, no. 182.
37. C.L.A. XI: 1642.
38. C.L.A. II: 193.
39. English Uncial, p. 8.
40. Francis Wormwald, The Miniatures in the Gospels of St. Augustine - Corpus Christi College MS. 286. (The Sanders Lectures in Bibliography 1948), Cambridge 1954, pp. 13 - 14.
41. C.L.A. II: 230
42. I am thankful to Prof. T.J. Brown for this information from the as yet unpublished second edition of C.L.A. II.
43. cf. CLA. II, p. xv.
44. E.H.V.G., p. 199.
45. C.L.A. II: 197.
46. See note 119 to the previous section.
47. W-W p. x.
48. Histoire, pp. 35 - 36.
49. E.H.V.G., p. 213.
50. My information on capitula families is taken from McGurk, Latin Gospel Books, appendix IV.
51. W-W, p. 710.
52. C.L.A. II: 197.
53. E.H.V.G., p. 213.
54. W-W never make clear the hands of the correctors they cite: in the collations I have followed their designations, but these are very imprecise in many cases.

55. W-W, p. 710.
56. Glunz, The Vulgate in England, p. 305.
57. C.L.A. II: 245.
58. C.L.A. II: 262.
59. C.L.A. II: 214.
60. *ibid.*
61. *ibid.*
62. C.H. Turner, Early Worcester Manuscripts, Oxford 1916, pp. v ff.
- 63, *ibid*, p. viii.
64. *ibid*, p. x.
65. Histoire, p. 35.
66. Wormwald, *op. cit.*, p. 10.
67. The Vulgate in England, pp. 29 - 30.
68. See below, and B. Fischer "Codex Amiatinus und Cassiodor" Biblische Zeitschrift, N.F. VI (1962), pp. 57 - 79.
69. English Uncial, p. 1.
70. Latin Gospel Books, p. 13.
71. *ibid*, p. 14.
72. David Wright, "Some Notes on English Uncial" Traditio XVII (1961), pp. 441 - 456.
73. *ibid*, p. 449.
- 74, C.L.A. II: 193.
75. C.L.A. XI: 1642.
(generally given the siglum "aur", I have used "au" for simplicity.)

76. C.L.A. VI: 730.
77. GL.A. IX: 1336.
78. Wright, op. cit., p. 449.
79. C.L.A. IX: 1336.
80. C.L.A. V: 526.
81. Latin Gospel Books, no. 58.
82. *ibid.*
83. *ibid*, no. 111.
84. *ibid*, nos. 3 and 32.
85. P.L. XXVIII, 1079 - Habeant qui volunt veteres libros vel in membranis purpureis a^uo argentoque descriptos vel uncialibus, ut vulgo aiunt, litteris, onera magis exarata quam codices.
86. Wormwald, op. cit., p. 9.
87. D. Wright, The Vespasian Psalter (Early English Manuscripts in Facsimile 14) Copenhagen 1967, p. 43.
88. Wormwald, op. cit., p. 9.
89. *ibid*, plates II, XV and XVI.
90. *ibid*, p. 11.
91. The Merovingian influence is to be observed in some of the animal ornament; cf. for example foll. 6r at the top of the arch.
92. J. Belsheim, Codex Aureus sive Quattuor Evangelia, Christianae, 1978.
93. B. Fischer, Vetus Latina (Nach Petrus Sabatier Neu Gesammelt und Herausgegeben von der Erzabtei Beuron) I Verzeichnis der Sigel, Freiburg Im Bri. 1949.
94. W-W, p. xxviii.

95. Scrivener-Miller, p. 51.
96. Histoire, p. 369, "holm".
97. C.L.A. V: 666; Latin Gospel Books, 61.
98. C.L.A. VIII: 1013; Latin Gospel Books, 110.
99. See the previous section.
100. Histoire, p. 50.
101. W-W, p. 707.
102. Scrivener-Miller, p. 80.
103. W-W, p. x (cf. p. 716).
104. *ibid*, pp. 707 and 716.
105. familia B-Z, cf. *ibid*. pp. 712 and 717.
106. C.L.A. II: 162; given the siglum , which is impossible to reproduce on a typewriter, so I have used Bn.
107. E.A. Loew (Lowe), The Beneventan Script - a History of the South Italian Minuscule, Oxford, 1914, p. 75, and 41 - 42.
108. Histoire, p. 92.
109. "Bibelausgaben" pp. 586 ff.;
and "Bibeltext und Bibelreform unter Karl dem Grossen"
Karl der Grosse, vol. II Das Geistige Leben, ed. B. Bischoff,
Düsseldorf 1965.
110. W-W, p. xxvi - in the list of MSS. collated by Richard Bentley.
W-W did not include Bn. in their editions of Matthew and Mark,
but it was included for those of Luke and John. When H.J. White
took over as chief editor from Wordsworth in 1886, a number of
additions were made to the contents of the apparatus, including
the complete citation of the Old Latin evidence (in Matthew and
Mark the Old Latin evidence was only occasionally included) and Bn.

111. 1893.
112. W-W, p. 672 and p. 708.
113. W-W, p. 708.
114. Britannien und Bibeltext, p. 67.
115. Sources, nos. 492 and 495.
116. "The Medieval History of the Latin Vulgate" - the diagram on pp. 104 - 105, and his reference to Berger on p. 103.
117. Histoire, p. 92, note 1.
119. See collations and note 15 above.
120. Plate XIX.
121. English Uncial, plate XXIX.
122. See, for example, C.L.A. II: 148a and 149.
123. ~~Eddius~~: Vita Vilfridi, ch. xvii; Ed. B. Colgrave, The Life of Bishop Wilfrid by Eddius Stephanus, Cambridge 1927.
124. H.E. V: xix.
125. H.A.B.? 5.
126. Sitzungsberichte der Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, 1889, pp. 151 ff.
127. H.C. Hoskier, The Golden Latin Gospels P, New York, 1911, p. xii, and passim.
128. *ibid.*
129. *ibid*, p. cxiv.
130. E.A. Lowe, "The Morgan Golden Gospels; The Date and Origin of the MS.", Studies in Art and Literature for Belle da Costa Greene, ed. by D. Miner, Princetown, 1954, p. 269.
131. *ibid.*
132. Histoire, pp. 259 - 262.

133. Lowe, op. cit., p. 277.
134. H.E., V: xx.
135. Aelred of Rievaulx, De Sanctiſ Ecclesiae Haugustaldensis IX
(Ed. J. Raine, The Priory of Hexham (Surtees Society 44)
Durham 1864, p. 190).
136. Raine, Historians of the Church of York and its Archbishops
(Rolls Series) 3 vols. 1879 - 1894, vol. 3, p. 387.
137. A. Grabar - C. Nordenfalk, Early Medieval Painting, 1957,
p. 122.
138. F. Henry, Irish Art During the Viking Invasions (800 - 1020
A.D.), London, 1967, p. 63.
139. Latin Gospel Books, no. 44.
140. Vita Vilfridi, ch. 5.
141. Cambridge, 1927.
142. See David Wright in A. Dold and L. Eizenhoeter, Das Irische
Palimpsestsakramentar im C.L.M. 14429, (Texte und Arbeiten,
53/54) Beuron 1964, p. 36*.
143. C.L.A. V: 600.
144. Histoire, pp. 89 - 90.
145. *ibid*, p. 41.
146. *ibid*, p. 44.
147. F.C. Burkitt, "Kells, Durrow and Lindisfarne", Antiquity
IX (1938), p. 36.
148. *ibid*, pp. 36 - 37.
149. See above in previous section.
150. Liber Ardmachanus, p. clxxiii - see previous section.

151. A.A. Luce, Evangelium Quattuor Codex Durmachensis, pp. 15 - 17.
152. C.L.A. VII: 984.
153. C.H. Turner, The Oldest Manuscript of the Vulgate Gospels, Oxford 1931, pp. xxxi - xxxiv.
154. At MK. VI: 33 and MK. XIV: 21.
155. Burkitt, op. cit., p. 36.
156. cf. T.J. Brown and R.L.S. Bruce-Mitford, Evangeliorum Quattuor Codex Lindisfarnensis, Olten-Lausanne-Freiburg, vol. II 1960, bk. i, passim.
157. C.L.A. III: 299; Ed. C. Tischendorf, Novum Testamentum ex Codice Amiatino, Leipzig, 1850.
158. B.M. Cotton Nero D.IV.;
C.L.A. II: 187; facsimile edition, Evangeliorum Quattuor Codex Lindisfarnensis, Olten-Lausanne-Freiburg, 1956.
159. W-W, p. 708.
160. Dom Quentin, Mémoire sur l'établissement du texte de la Vulgate, 1^e partie (Collectanea Biblica Latina 6) Rome-Paris 1922, pp. 168 - 169.
161. ibid, pp. 170 ff.
162. "La Bibbia offerta da Celofrido abbate al sepolcro de S. Pietro", Al Sommo Pontefice Leone XIII, Rome 1888.
163. The full account is given in English Uncial, pp. 10 - 13.
164. H.A.B. 15; H.A.A. 20.
165. C.L.A. II: 177.
166. English Uncial, p. 19.
167. "Some Notes on English Uncial", p. 442.
168. ibid, p. 443.
169. C.L.A. II: 260.

170. Wright, op. cit., p. 444.
171. Utrecht University Library 32, foll. 94 - 105;
C.L.A. X: 1587.
172. C.L.A. II: 150; ed. by C.H. Turner, The Oldest Manuscript
of the Vulgate Gospels, Oxford 1931, pp. 197 - 216.
173. C.L.A. IX: 1430 b.
174. Wright, op. cit., p. 447.
175. ibid.
176. B. Fischer, "Bibeltext und Bibelreform", pp. 198 - 199.
177. C.L.A. II: 148 c.
178. C.L.A. II: 213.
179. T.J. Brown, Codex Lindisfarnensis, vol. II, 1960, bk. i, p. 33.
180. Sir G.F. Warner, and J.P. Gilson, A Catalogue of Western
Manuscripts in the Old Royal and King's Libraries, London
1921, vol. I, p. 10.
181. T.J. Brown, op. cit., pp. 43 - 44.
182. History of the Vulgate in England, pp. 31 - 32.
183. Scrivener-Müller, p. 75.
184. "Vulgate", p. 1712.
185. Chapman, E.H.V.G., p. 65.
186. C.L.A. XI: 1605.
187. Latin Gospel Books, no. 126 (addenda p. 122.).
188. C.L.A. II: 160.
189. Lowe, ibid.
190. H.J. Lawlor, "The Cathach of St. Columba", P.R.I.A.
XXXIII (1916), pp. 288 - 289.

191. Dom D.G. Morin, "La Liturgie de Naples au Temps de Saint Gregoire", Rev. Bén. VIII (1891), pp. 481 - 493, 524 - 537.
192. Morin, "Les Notes Liturgiques de L'Évangéliste de Burchard", Rev. Bén. X (1893), pp. 113 - 126.
193. pp. 99 - 102.
194. cf. T.J. Brown, op. cit., p. 35.
195. E.H.V.G., p. 25.
196. ibid, p. 64.
197. E.H.V.G. chs. II - III.
198. foll 222v - premendavi ut potui secundum codicem de bibliotheca eugipi praespiteri quem ferunt fuisse sci hieronomi
199. A list of the more important contributions to the debate is to be found in B. Fischer, "Codex Amiatinus und Cassiodor", Biblische Zeitschrift N.F. VI (1962), p. 57.
200. E.H.V.G. p. 27, note 2.
201. Quentin, Memoire, p. 448.
202. B. Fischer, "Codex Amiatinus und Cassiodor".
203. E.A. Lowe, "A Sixth-Century Italian Uncial Fragment of Maccabees and its Eighth-Century Copy", Scriptorium XVI (1962) pp. 84 - 85. 62
204. T.J. Brown, Codex Lindisfarnensis, vol. II, 1960, bk. i, p. 48.
205. Fischer, op. cit., p. 75.
206. Chapman E.H.V.G., pp. 65 - 77.
207. Codex Lindisfarnensis vol II, 1960, bk. i, pp. 89 - 105.
208. C.L.A. II: 258.
209. T.J. Brown, op. cit., p. 89.
210. E.N. Bennett, "An Eighth-Century Fragment of the Vulgate", The Academy, Nov. 30, 1895, no. 1230.

211. T.J. Brown, op. cit. p. 105.
212. H.H. Glunz, The Vulgate in England, p. 31.
213. *ibid.*
214. Histoire, pp. 201 - 202.
215. "Bibeltext und Bibelreform", pp. 173 - 174.
216. C.L.A. II: 138.
217. C.L.A. VI: 826.
218. "Vulgate", p. 1695.
219. Sources, no. 463.
220. C. Plummer, Venerabilis Baedae Opera Historica, vol. II, Appendix II, p. 392.
221. Paul ^eMayvaert, Bede and Gregory the Great (Jarrow Lecture 1964) p. 25, note 46. (
222. The Vulgate in England, p. 15.
223. Claude Jenkins, "Bede as an Exegete and Theologian", Bede, His Life, Times and Writings, ed. A. Hamilton Thompson, Oxford, 1935 (reprinted 1969) p. 193.
224. R. Doewe, "The Medieval History of the Latin Vulgate", pp. 117 - 118.
225. C. Plummer, op. cit., pp. 392 - 393.
226. B. Colgrave, Two Lives of St. Guthbert, Cambridge 1940.
227. *ibid*, p. 57.
228. Histoire, p. 52.
229. W-W, p. 712.
230. T.J. Brown, op. cit., p. 103.
231. C.L.A. II: 160.
232. F. Henry, "The Lindisfarne Gospels", Antiquity XXXVII (1963), p. 105.

233. "Bibelausgaben des frühen Mittelalters", p. 519, and pp. 586 ff.

PART II

THE HISTORY OF DURHAM CATHEDRAL

MSS. A.II.10, A.II.16 AND A.II.17

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Durham Cathedral MSS. A.II.10 (C.III.13 and C.III.20), A.II.16 and A.II.17 contain the remains of five distinct Gospel books. MSS. A.II.10 (foll. 2-5, 338 and 338^a), C.III.13 (foll. 192-195) and C.III.20, hereafter jointly referred to as A.II.10, contain 12 folios of the text of Matthew and Mark in an Insular Majuscule generally assigned to mid-seventh century Northumbria. It has been suggested that A.II.10 was part of a complete New Testament.¹

MS.A.II.16 foll. 103-134 contains St. John's Gospel in an Italo-Northumbrian text written in an Anglo-Saxon majuscule of the eighth century. The rest of A.II.16 contains two distinct scripts, Uncial and Insular Majuscule, on equally distinct types of vellum, but there appears to be no distinction textually and the rubrics and liturgical marginalia in the Uncial portion are in a hand very similar to that Insular Majuscule used elsewhere for the text on foll. 24-33, 87-101, so perhaps fol. 1-102 may be reckoned as one, containing the Synoptic Gospels, and dated to the eighth century. A.II.17 clearly consists of two parts: foll. 103-111 contain LK. XXI:33 - XXIII:44 in an Uncial hand of the type found in the dedication page of Codex Amiatinus and the Utrecht fragments² and may be assigned to Jarrow in the second or third decade of the eighth century. Textually these nine folios belong to the Italo-Northumbrian family. The rest of A.II.17, foll. 2-102, contains the end of MT., most of MK., LK. and JN in a magnificent Insular Majuscule reckoned to be a product of the Lindisfarne Scriptorium about the beginning of the eighth century.

When, how and in what condition these five Gospel books came to Durham is not known, but there seems little reason to doubt that they were at Durham from the earliest period.

It seems likely that A.II.17 was at Chester-le-Street with the Cuthbert community from the tenth century. In the Uncial portion, on Fol. 106r, are some scribbles in a large, clumsy Anglo-Saxon Majuscule that read boge messe preost god preost aldred god biscop. Aldred here is generally taken to refer to Aldred the prior of Chester-le-Street, who died in 968. The same hand has also scribbled on 79r, 80r, and 80*v in the Majuscule portion - on 80*v boge messe preost god preost. Thus it may be concluded that both parts of A.II.17 were together at Chester-le-Street, though it cannot be argued that they were bound together by this date³. If the argument that A.II.17, Majuscule, was a product of the Lindisfarne Scriptorium⁴ is correct - and the weight of evidence favours this - then it would seem reasonable to conclude that it had been with the Community since its retreat from Lindisfarne in 875 before the Viking invaders. But how did the Uncial part of A.II.17, plainly a product of the Wearmouth-Jarrow scriptorium come to be among the possessions of the wandering guardians of St.Cuthbert? Either it was brought from Lindisfarne in 875 or it was acquired en route. We know that King Aethelstan visited the shrine of Cuthbert at Chester-le-Street in 934 and brought many gifts including certain books⁵ of which two are identifiable, one a copy of the Vita Cuthberti (now Corpus Christi College Cambridge MS.193), the other a copy of one of the Gospels, (formerly Cotton MS. Otho B IX, which was destroyed in the fire at Ashburnam House in

1731). What gifts were made by others is not known. Chester-le-Street is not far from Wearmouth-Jarrow and it is quite likely that a number of codices that survived the ravages of the Vikings were scattered throughout the region - B.M. Add. MS. 37777 and Durham B.IV.6 provide evidence of this. On the other hand it is not impossible that A.II.17 Uncial was brought from Lindisfarne in 875. C.H.Turner pointed out that these fragments have "an indisputable and special likeness to the Lindisfarne Gospels" not only textually but also in the arrangement of the cola and was of the opinion that it was "not improbably the exemplar from which the Lindisfarne Gospels were copied"⁶. Mynors rejected this: "A re-examination of the two has, however, shown some indication to the contrary" - but says no more. There are differences, mainly orthographical, but some textual: e.g. at LK.XXI:34 Y reads superveniant whereas A.II.17 Uncial superveniat, and at XXIII:28 Y omits et whereas A.II.17 Uncial does not; but the similarities outweigh the differences - both alone read manicavat (Vg. manicabat) at XXII:38 (though this may be simply orthographical), petrae (Vg. petre) at XXII:34 and facta (Vg. factam) at XXIII:19. There are no significant textual variants between the two. More significant agreement is to be found in the per cola et commata arrangement of the texts of Y and A.II.17 Uncial: there are thirteen places where these two start a new colon against the arrangement of Codex Amiatinus printed by Wordsworth and White⁸. This is a significant number in so short a fragment. Admittedly, there are 11 places where Y and A.II.17 Uncial differ in their cola division; but of these, in 6 cases Y has omitted to start a new colon where A.II.17

Uncial and Codex Amiatinus do so⁹ (this is then an error on the part of Y); in 2, Y introduces a new colon against A.II.17 Uncial and Codex Amiatinus¹⁰ (this may also be an error on the part of Y); in three places A.II.17 Uncial starts a new colon where there is none in Y and Codex Amiatinus; but in no place does Y agree with Codex Amiatinus in starting a new colon where A.II.17 Uncial does not - here the three agreements of omission between Codex Amiatinus and Y must surely be accidental omissions on the part of Y (as in the case of the six above) of new cola in A.II.17 Uncial rather than agreements with Codex Amiatinus, for there are no positive agreements between Y and Codex Amiatinus against A.II.17 Uncial. Hence, though it cannot be ascertained for sure, there does seem to be sufficient evidence in support of Turner's view that A.II.17 Uncial represents a fragment of the Wearmouth/Jarrow MS (Turner thought it was Italian) that was the exemplar of Y. The reason for the above digression is simply that if A.II.17 Uncial is part of the exemplar of Y, then it is probable that it was brought to Chester-le-Street from Lindisfarne by the Cuthbert Community along with A.II.17 Majuscule, the Lindisfarne Gospels, probably the Stonyhurst John¹¹ and the Liber Vitae (B.M. Cotton MS. Domitian VII).

The Lindisfarne Community settled at Durham at the end of the tenth century and in the eleventh century gathered relics from the region of Northumbria. Aelfred (Westoue), guardian of the relics of St.Cuthbert possibly at the time of Bishop Edmund (1020-41), collected the relics of Boisil from Melrose, Ebba from Coldingham, the bones of Bilfrith the anchorite and Acca, and stole the bones of Bede

from Jarrow¹². It may be that it was at this time, when Durham was building up a collection of relics, that the MSS. A.II.10 and both parts of A.II.16 were acquired. All are generally assigned a Northumbrian origin.

It is not until the next century, the twelfth, that we have any definite evidence for A.II.16 being at Durham. There are three entries on blank spaces all referring to Durham. St. Luke's Gospel ends on 101r and the blank verso was later used to copy a Bull, from Pope Gregory VII to William of St. Carilef confirming the establishment of the Benedictine Community at Durham. This Bull, of which six other copies exist¹³, is dated 1083, but is generally regarded as a twelfth century forgery. Mynors dates the copy in A.II.16 to the early twelfth century and considers the hand a deliberate imitation of earlier writing¹⁴ - this would mean that this is the earliest known copy. Two other documents in a twelfth century hand are found on a blank column at the end of St. Mark's Gospel (fol. 60v). The first is a copy of a charter of Robert, Bishop of St. Andrews, granting freedom to the Church of Coldingham from Cana vel Cunevelthe and other services; it is dated 1127. The original is preserved (Durham Dean and Chapter Muniments Misc. Charter 1298) and was printed by Raine¹⁵.

The second is an account of the visit of Thomas I, Archbishop of York (1070-1100), to Durham, where he was healed of a fever after passing the night at the tomb of St. Cuthbert. Two other accounts exist: one is found in Durham Cart. III fol.1¹⁶, and the original,

reckoned as spurious, is in Durham Cathedral l.l. Archiep. 1. All these three documents occur in the first part of A.II.16, viz that containing the Synoptic Gospels, and can only be taken as evidence that that part was at Durham in the twelfth century. But there is some indication that the two parts of A.II.16 were together at an early date: both have the same (?ninth-century) markings, c and l, to indicate the participants in the singing of the Passion¹⁷; similarly the same hand has put a cross in the upper margin of fol.95r (to mark the beginning of the Passion in Luke) and in the margin of fol. 133v (to mark the Resurrection narrative in John).

Durham is fortunate in having extant a number of Medieval book-lists, and in particular a complete list of the books kept in the cloister and the spendiment at the end of the fourteenth century, which identified books in the familiar manner of recording the incipits of the second folio. This method of distinguishing books, which appears earliest in catalogues from Durham (1391) and Dover (1389), makes it possible to identify accurately those books in the Medieval catalogue that have survived - Mynors reckons it possible to identify 230 MSS. still at Durham and 70 elsewhere with the entries in the catalogue¹⁹. Hardly any other library in England has enjoyed so long and continuous a history and preserved so large a proportion of its early possessions. The principal early catalogues are contained in Durham MS. B.IV.45r whose most important contents are a) a list of books in the Spendiment, said to have been made in 1391 when William Appleby succeeded Robert Lanchester as Librarian²⁰,

b) a list of books in the cloister made by William Appleby in 1395²¹; and c) a list, very similar to the first, of books in the Spendiment, made in 1416²². It is likely that the scribe of c) was working on an older list than a) which he was verifying - those books still at Durham were ratified with a dot in the margin or qualified in libraria or in claustro, or oxon, if they had been moved to Oxford. The lists are classified according to subject. Only lists (a) and (c) concern us here. In each, on fol. 4r and 36r²³ under the heading Evangelia are listed four books:

- A. Quattuor Evangelia non glo. II fo. "Incipit prologus"
- B. Quattuor Evangelia non glo. et XII Parvi Prophetarum Parabolae Salamonis Ysaia propheta non glo in uno quaterno II fo. "runt mercedem"
- C. Quattuor Evangelia glo II fo "se lavantem"
- D. Quattuor Evangelia, De Manu Bedae II fo. "Baptizatus".

The press mark D on fol. 1r or A.II.16, in a hand almost contemporary with the catalogue, and the fact that fol. 2r begins with baptizatus (III:16 baptizatus autem Iesus) enable us to identify it with the entry D in the catalogue. It also means that the MS. was in its present mutilated state, lacking the prefatory material and MT. I:1 - II:13, at the end of the fourteenth century. What of the entry De Manu Bedae? Two other books in the catalogue are so described:- under the Epistolae Pauli:

- K. Epistolae Pauli glo De Manu Bedae II fol. Paulus.
- L. Epistolae Pauli glo De Manu Bedae II fol et post.

(in the second list both are marked nihil valent). The second of these is identified with the eighth-century insular Majuscule MS. partly in Cambridge (Trinity College B.10.5) and partly in London (B.M. Cotton

Vitellius C.VIII)²⁴. One other book is ascribed to Bede - Cassiodorus' commentary on the Psalms²⁵, Durham B.II.30. It is not so described in the catalogue, but the fourteenth century note in the MS. reads Cassiodorus super psalterium de manu Bedae. These books cannot all be the work of Bede: they all display widely differing scripts. Bede expressly states that he was forced to be his own amanuensis - ipse mihi dictator simul notarius at librarius²⁶ - but it is difficult to believe that any of the three extant MSS. assigned to him were written by him²⁷. Presumably there is a fairly long tradition behind the entry in the catalogue.

Of the other Gospel Books in the catalogue B is reckoned as A.IV.8 (thirteenth to fourteenth century) and the other two not generally identified. Can we identify either of them with A.II.10 or A.II.17? It would be odd if no mention of a codex as sumptuous as A.II.17 were found. C is excluded because A.II.17 is not glossed. What type of book was A? The second folio began incipit prologus which, it seems, could either be a heading for the Novum Opus, as in the Lindisfarne Gospels, or, more likely, for the Plures Fuisse as in Bigotianus. It may be that the reason why the rubrics of one of the prefaces occurred at the top of the second folio was that, as in the case of the Lindisfarne Gospels, the first folio was decorative: excluding the present folio 1 in the Lindisfarne Gospels, which is a later addition, the first folio is blank on the recto and contains a carpet page on the verso; the second folio starts with the heading incipit prologus. Perhaps A.II.17 in its original state contained a decorative page on folio 1 - from the reconstruction²⁸ there seems to have been

more than one carpet page or full page of illumination elsewhere in the codex. In its present state A.II.17 has lost all its prefatory matter and most of Matthew and John has been put first; but the earliest definite date for this arrangement is the early sixteenth century when Thomas Swalwell (d. 1539)²⁹ wrote above the initial IN of St. John on fol. 2r. Evangelia Iohannis marci et luci non glos de le splendement. If the MS. was in the spendiment at the beginning of the sixteenth century was it not there at the end of the fourteenth? If it was, then why is there no mention of it in the catalogue? Further, there is no late fourteenth century press mark in A.II.17, which would mean either that it never had one or that it had been cut off or out. A possible hypothesis might be that it did have a fourteenth century press mark on the opening folio, but that the codex suffered damage in the fifteenth century, when John's Gospel was placed first. Secondly, if this was so, then it might be possible to identify A.II.17 with the entry A in the catalogue, its format being similar to that of the Lindisfarne Gospels where the first page was simply decorative. Thus perhaps we can identify both A.II.16 and A.II.17 in the late fourteenth century catalogue.

It was Thomas Rud, Librarian from 1717 to 1726, who was mainly responsible for the present arrangement of the Chapter library, and who produced the first, and only, complete catalogue of the manuscripts, which was published a century later by Raine in 1825³⁰. It would seem that neither A.II.16 nor A.II.17 were in Durham during Rud's time as Librarian. In his catalogue he offers little comment

on A.II.16 and for his entry on A.II.17 he cites Wanley's account. The reason for this is that both were lent to Richard Bentley, Master of Trinity College Cambridge, for his projected edition of the Greek and Latin New Testament, and were only reclaimed with difficulty. The evidence is as follows. The manuscripts were lent in July 1716 - the entry in the loans register 1677-1787 reads:

abst July 29 sent to D^r Bentley to Cambridge four MSS
two of the Gospels in large 4^o imperfect, one of St. Paul's
Epistles glossed in fol. one of the whole New Testament
and part of the Old in fol. for which he sent his receipt
dated Aug. 10th 1716 to T. Rud

That the "two of the Gospels in large 4^o" were A.II.16 and A.II.17 we learn from a list of missing books drawn up by Pigot in 1726, when he succeeded Rud. Included in the list are:

Ev. IV. Lat. A.II.16
Joh. L. Mar. A.II.17,

to which he appends the comment:

mem of the 4 MSS above were lent to D^r Bentley in 1716
his note for which Mr. Rud says he delivered to D^r Mangey.

Among the papers in the Librarian's Office at Durham, which include Pigot's inventory of missing books, is also the letter of Rud to Pigot, dated Aug. 24th 1726:

Dr. Mangey was desired to call upon Dr. Bentley for y^e
Mssts of y^e New Test, and I sent him y^e Doctors note
for them.

Dr. Mangey, who was Dean at the time, apparently had little success for it was not until 1739 that the MSS were returned. A note is inserted in the loan register after the entry mentioned above:

Returned in 1739.

However, the memo added (?by Raine) to Rud's entry for A.II.16 in his catalogue reads:

mem. reddidit Anno 1735 cum cod sequentibus.

Thus the MSS were away from Durham from 1716 - 1735 or 39. (on a paper flyleaf at the front of A.II.17 is a note Codex Ecclesiae Dunelmiensis said to be in Bentley's hand). Bentley's proposed "Magna Charta to the whole Christian Church"³¹ was never realized; the collations he made are preserved in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, MS. B.17.14 (with one or two in B.17.5 with Walker's collations). Durham A.II.16 in this list is given the siglum K, and A.II.17 }³², and Wordsworth and White once or twice cited important variants in A.II.16 and A.II.17 taken from Bentley's collations.

One other entry in Rud's catalogue deserves notice - namely that on A.II.22, a copy of Alexander de Hale:

Codici huic inseruntur folia sex (tria in initio, totidem in fine) Novi Testamenti Lat. (Evangelii S^{ti} Matthaei finis, et initium D. Marci) ante mille annos exararti.

These six folios have generally been identified with the six leaves used as fly leaves now in A.II.10, viz foll. 2-5, 338 and 338^a ³³, which supposition would appear to receive some confirmation from a footnote in Raine's St. Cuthbert, which, in a note on the Lindisfarne Gospels, reads:

Notwithstanding the remote antiquity of this memorable book, there are among the MSS of the Dean and Chapter of Durham two, at least, of coeval date - A.II.16 and A.II.17 The MS. A.II.22 contains, at its beginning and

end, portions of a still older copy of the Gospels³⁴.

But one immediate objection is that the six A.II.10 Saxon folios measure circa 390x250 mm. and A.II.22 circa 335x225 mm., and the leaves in A.II.10 show no signs of having been bound up with a smaller book. On the other hand, there is an offset on the verso of the front fly leaf of A.II.22 of A.II.17 fol. 38*r - both the script and the damage and worm holes on the fly leaf and fol 38*r match exactly. Further the four folios in A.II.17, fol 38*, 38², 38³ and 38⁴, have been trimmed down to circa 335x225 mm., the size of A.II.22, whereas the rest of A.II.17 measures circa 345x265 mm. Two factors indicate that these four folios have been put back into A.II.17 in recent times: firstly the quires in A.II.17 were signed A - K (? by Rud at the beginning of the eighteenth century), but the binion, fol 38* - 38⁴, was not signed - the previous quire was signed C and the following D. Secondly, the numbering of the folios (? in the early nineteenth century) omitted the leaves in the binion, which were subsequently numbered 38*, 38², 38³ and 38⁴ - they were apparently still unnumbered when Lowe saw the MS in the 1930^s ³⁵.

All the evidence would seem to suggest that the six leaves ante mille annos exarati mentioned by Rud and Raine in A.II.22 were from A.II.17. But now folios 38* - 38⁴ form a binion, which means that two leaves of A.II.17 were lost in the nineteenth century when, in the wholesale rebinding inflicted upon the Durham MSS, the leaves from A.II.22 were restored to A.II.17. Two other points occur. Firstly the description of the leaves in A.II.22 by Rud says that they contained evangelii sti Matthaee finis et initium D. Marci: A.II.17, foll. 38* - 38⁴,

contain just this, viz Matt XXV:35 to the end of the Gospel (with gaps) and the Markan Capitula list, whereas the leaves in A.II.10, whilst containing the end of Matt., also contain Mark I:1 - XIV:55 (with gaps), which could hardly be described as initium D Marci.

Secondly, Wanley's description of A.II.17, cited by Rud, says:

in quo continetur evangelium D Iohannis D Lucae usque
ad vers 2 cap 22 et pars evangelii D.Marci.

There is, thus, no reference to the fragment of Matt. contained on fol. 38* - 38³. This might be carelessness on the part of Wanley, but he is accurate enough to record that Luke ended at XXII:2.

More probably, his reason for omitting any reference to Matthew is because the leaves now containing Matthew were bound-up elsewhere, in A.II.22. How long these leaves had been in A.II.22 is difficult to determine. The fly-leaf of A.II.22 on whose verso the offset of A.II.17 38*r is to be found contains a fifteenth century inscription: 16/12

Liber monachorum Dunelm a dono Gilb Aristot,
which links up with the inscription on fol 4v which mentions the same Gilbertus Aristotil. Hence the fly-leaf on which the offset is to be found was in A.II.22 in the fifteenth century. Were the A.II.17 folios also used as fly-leaves then? It is tempting to think that the inscription of Thomas Swalwell on fol. 2r of A.II.17, evangelia Iohannis Marci et Luci, omitted any reference to Matthew because then, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, the present fol. 38* - 38⁴ were bound up elsewhere. But further than this there is no evidence. 13

In the light of this it would appear that the A.II.10 fragments

do not appear in Rud's catalogue. At A.II.10 there is the entry for Peter Lombard's Gloss but no mention of the seventh century fragments, at C.III.13 there is the entry for the Tabule, but again no mention of the Gospel fragments bound up at the end, and there is no entry at C.III.20 in Rud's catalogue. There is a strange lack of mention of A.II.10. To the seventeenth century and earlier the fragments of an early Gospel Book must have seemed little more than scraps fit only for use as fly-leaves. However, someone, probably in the eighteenth century and possibly Rud, went to the trouble of noting at the top of the recto and the bottom of the verso chapter and verse of the beginning and ending of each folio in A.II.10 and C.III.20. The earliest definite notice of A.II.10 appears to be in Westwood's Fascimiles of the Miniatures and Ornaments of Anglo-Saxon and Irish Manuscripts, London 1868, where, on page 8, there is a description of fragments "written in smaller and ruder characters, much resembling the older characters of Archbishop Ussher's Gospels in Trinity College", and which goes on:

On one of the leaves is drawn a large double Roman Capital B ornamented with Anglo-Saxon interlace.

This is presumably the present A.II.10, though Westwood speaks of it as though it were bound up with A.II.16.

In the late nineteenth and in the present century the development of New Testament textual studies and the growth of palaeography and art-history have brought to light something of the significance of the early Durham MSS.. The important edition of the Vulgate

Gospels by Wordsworth and White (1889 - 1898) not only edited John of A.II.16 (Δ) but provided a basis from which all future studies of individual MSS could stem. C.H. Turner visited Durham in 1908 and in the following year published a much neglected article on the texts of A.II.16 and A.II.17³⁶. Once again A.II.10 was omitted and it is curious that, though he was interested in the Maccabees fragment bound up with B.IV.6, Turner makes no mention of the A.II.10 Gospel fragments when the prime aim of his visit was to examine "such MSS of the Vulgate Gospels as still remained in the Cathedral Library"³⁷. There is a similar lack of mention in H.D. Hughes, A History of Durham Cathedral Library, published in 1925. In 1931 Turner's edition of the Uncial folios in A.II.17 were published posthumously by A. Souter³⁸. In the early years of the century the New Palaeographical Society published plates and descriptions of A.II.16 and A.II.17³⁹, and in 1916 three plates of A.II.17 and one of A.II.16 were included in Zimmermann's corpus, Vorkarolingische Miniaturen⁴⁰. In 1935 the second volume of Codices Latini Antiquiores was published, in which Lowe's succinct descriptions of all the pre-ninth century Latin MSS preserved in British Libraries provided for the first time an accurate palaeographical account of many - including Durham A.II.10⁴¹ - and a context in which to work. In 1939 Mynors' Durham Cathedral Manuscripts to the End of the Twelfth Century expanded Lowe's comments on A.II.10, A.II.16 and A.II.17 and added some further detail, especially on the later additions in the MSS. In 1947 Nordenfalk's important article "Before the Book of Durrow"⁴², established an early date for A.II.10, mid seventh

century, which led Lowe to revise his dating from "saec VIII", when he had considered the script of the fragments "a late example", to "saec VII med"⁴³. Most recently T.J. Brown and R.L.S. Bruce-Mitford's study of Hiberno-Saxon script and ornament in the companion volume to the facsimile of the Lindisfarne Gospels, published in 1960⁴⁴, has added new depth to the understanding of the palaeography and illumination of the early Northumbrian codices, and in particular, T.J. Brown's exposition of the Lindisfarne scriptorium provides the most detailed analysis of the script of A.II.17 so far⁴⁵. In the following year, 1961, the publication of P. McGurk's "architectural" analysis of the early Latin Gospel Books⁴⁶ created a new dimension of study for codices such as A.II.10, A.II.16 and A.II.17. These are but a few of the many works that have shed light on the early Gospel Books in Durham, but they represent the most important. It will, however, be noted that though the understanding of the script, illumination and codicology of the MSS has advanced far yet, with the exception of John in A.II.16 and the Uncial fragments in A.II.17, all too little regard has been paid to the texts contained therein.

1. E.A. Lowe and R.J. Dean, "Membra Disiecta 20" Rev. Bén., XLVII (1935), p.309.
2. D. Wright, "Some Notes on English Uncial", p.444.
3. cf. C.L.A. II:249
4. T.J. Brown, Codex Lindisfarnensis, vol.II, bk. i, pp. 89ff..
5. Symeon of Durham, Historia de Sancto Cuthberto, ch.26
(Symeonis Monachi Opera Omnia, ed Thomas Arnold (Rolls Series 75), 1882, 1885 (reprinted, Kraus 1965), vol.I, p.211).
6. C.H. Turner, "Iter Dunelmense", J.T.S. X (1909), pp.538 and 539.
7. R.A.B. Mynors, Durham Cathedral Manuscripts, Oxford 1939, p.15.
8. LK. XXII:19, et dedit; 35, omission of colon at quando; 36, tollat; 40, dixit illis; 49, quod futurum; 59, o homo; 60, nam et; 68, non respondebitis; 70, tu ergo; XXIII:14, dixit; 37, dicentes; 42, et dicebat.
9. XXII:15 desiderio; 41, et positus; 48, iuda; 64, prophetiza; XXIII:5 commovet; 14, quasi.
10. XXII:47, et qui; XXIII:28, et super.
11. C.L.A. II:260.
12. Symeon of Durham, History of the Church of Durham Bk. III, ch.vii (ed. Arnold, vol.I, pp. 87-88); Reginald Dunelm, Libellus de Admirandis Beati Cuthberti Virtutibus, xxvi and xxxv (ed. Surtees Society, London 1835).
13. W. Holtzmann, Papsturkunden In England, vol.II, Berlin 1935, pp.133-136.
14. Durham Cathedral Manuscripts, p.20.
15. J. Raine, History and Antiquities of North Durham, London 1852, Appendix p.81.
16. printed : Scriptores Tres (Surtees Society 1839), Appendix pp. xi - xii.

(I am thankful to the members of the Department of Palaeography

and Diplomatic for the information concerning the Dean and Chapter Muniments in their charge, though any inaccuracies in the information I claim as my own)

17. c = narrator (cantor), l = Christ (lector); this would seem to be an early system - later, for example in the Sarum Missal, three singers are involved, for example, a (alto) = Jews, b (bass) = Christ and m (medium = tenor) = evangelist.
18. The most important were published as Catalogi Veteres Librorum Ecclesiae Cath. Dunelm., ed. J. Raine (preface by B.B.) (Surtees Society 1838, I) (Full bibliography is found in N.R. Ker, Medieval Libraries of Great Britain, 2nd ed. London 1964, p.60).
19. Durham Cathedral Manuscripts, p.3.
20. Catalogi Veteres, pp.10-39.
21. *ibid*, pp.46-79.
22. *ibid*, pp.85-116.
23. *ibid*, p.16 and pp.91-92
24. C.L.A. II:133
25. C.L.A. II:152
26. cited from Plummer, Venerabilis Baedae Opera Historica, vol. I, Oxford 1896, p. xx.
27. It is doubtful whether any autograph of Bede survives or, if it does, can be shown to be by him. The claim was made for the Leningrad Bede (Leningrad, Public Library Lat. Q.v.1.18) but has been proved false (cf. Meyvaert, "The Bede Signature in the Leningrad Colophon", Rev Bén. LXXI (1961), pp. 274ff.).
28. see below on A.II.17.
29. cf. A.B.Emden, A Biographical Register of the University of Oxford to A.D. 1500, vol. III (P-Z), Oxford 1959, p. 1828.
(For the identification of this hand as that of Swalwell I am Thankful to Roger Norris, Assistant Librarian of Durham

Cathedral, to whom I am grateful also for much information about Durham Cathedral Library and its Librarians and for generous assistance throughout the period I was collating A.II.10, A.II.16 and A.II.17)

30. Codicum Manuscriptorum Ecclesiae Cathedralis Dunelmensis Catalogus Classicus, Durham 1825.
31. Dr. Bentley's Proposals for Printing a New Edition of the Greek New Testament, 1721, p.4.
32. Scrivener-Miller, p.89; W-W, pp. xxvi and xxvii.
33. so Lowe C.L.A. II:147.
34. J. Raine, St. Cuthbert, Durham 1828, p. 35.
35. C.L.A., II:149, "3 folios after 38* are unnumbered".
36. "Iter Dunelmense", J.T.S. X (1909), pp. 529 ff..
37. *ibid.*, p.529.
38. C.H. Turner, The Oldest Manuscripts of the Vulgate Gospels, Oxford 1931, pp. 197-216. (Turner was of the opinion that these Uncial folios were of Italian origin).
39. First Series, vol. I, plates 30 and 157 (A.II.17) and 54-56 (A.II.16).
40. Berlin 1916, vol. III, tafeln 221, 222a and 222b(A.II.17) and vol. IV, taf. 327 (A.II.16).
41. CL.A. II:147.
42. Acta Archaeologica XVIII (1947), pp. 141 ff..
43. C.L.A. VI, p.x.
44. Evangeliorum Quattuor Codex Lindisfarnensis, vol. I, 1956 (facsimile) vol II, 1960 (text).
45. "The Lindisfarne Scriptorium", *ibid*, vol. II, bk. 1, pp. 89-105.
46. Latin Gospel Books from A.D. 400 to A.D. 800 (Les Publications de Scriptorium, vol.V) Paris-Anvers-Amsterdam 1961.

PART III

COLLATION AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE MSS.

A A.II.10 (foll. 2-5, 338, 338^a) +
C.III.13 (foll. 192-195) + C.III.20

Bound up with Durham Cathedral MSS. A.II.10, C.III.13 and C.III.20 are twelve folios in an early Insular Majuscule hand containing parts of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark. The folios in A.II.10 and C.III.13 serve as fly-leaves: in A.II.10 six, foll. 2 - 5 and 338 and 338^a, are now bound up with a thirteenth-century copy of Peter Lombard's Gloss, and in C.III.13 four, foll. 192 - 195, are bound at the end of a fourteenth-century ~~miscellany~~. The two remaining folios were bound separately in the nineteenth-century and given the press-mark C.III.20. Lowe's opinion that the six leaves in A.II.10 were formerly fly-leaves in A.II.22 is incorrect.¹ There is no evidence for the early history of these fragments. It is impossible to ascertain whether these folios originally formed part of a Gospel Book or a copy of the complete New Testament - the large format used would, however, favour the latter. If they once formed a complete New Testament then the original codex contained some 284 folios (excluding prefatory matter), if a Gospel Book² then some 65 folios (excluding prefatory matter).

CONTENTS

The exact TEXTUAL CONTENT of the twelve seventh-century leaves now in A.II.10, C.III.13 and C.III.20 is as follows: (the chapter and verse references follow the edition of the Vulgate Gospels of Wordsworth and White, which in turn follows the 1555 edition of Stephanus.)

C.III.20, foll. 192 - 193 :

MT. XIV: 32 (ces)savit ventus
to MT. XVIII: 29 Rogabat eum di(cens)

foll. 194 - 195:

MT. XXII: 15 (ser)mone
to MT. XXV: 26 male et piger

A.II.10, foll. 3, 2 and 338:

MT. XXVII: 35 autem crucifixerunt
to MK. IV: 22 in palam veniat

C.III.20, foll. 1:

MK. IV: 25 qui enim
to MK. VI: 6 propter incredulitatem

C.III.20, foll. 2, A.II.10, foll. 338^a, 5 and 4:

MK. IX: 1 (gust)abunt mortem
to MK. XIV: 55 ut eum morti tra(derent)

Foll. 192 - 195 in C.III.13 have been trimmed so that 8 - 9 lines per page are now missing, and the outer column is wanting c. 20 mm. of text (9 - 11 letters) throughout.

The folios in A.II.10 have been trimmed down, but only the last letter, or part thereof, is missing from the text of the outer column.

Folios 1 and 2 in C.III.20 have been trimmed so that the top four lines of text are missing, and the outer margin is missing the first/last 1 - 2 letters.

(The full collation of the text is given below.)

There are no RUNNING TITLES extant, and there is reason to think there never were any: the top of foll. 2 in A.II.16 shows no signs of ever having been trimmed, and the arrangement of the text at the top of foll. 338^a, both recto and verso, is conditioned by the contour of the upper edge of the vellum as it still stands.

The RUBRICS in the extant folios are limited to a colophon at the end of Matthew (A.II.10, foll. 3v) and the marking of the Ammonian section numbers. Both are in the same hand as the main body of the text.

The colophon at the end of Matthew reads as follows:

Finitum est huius aevangelium secundum matheum in
nomine domini nostri iesu christi nunc incipit
aevangelium secundum marcum in nomine altissimi.

AMEN

The formula, finitum est, is not found in any of the MSS. listed by W-W or ³Julicher; the formula, incipit aevangelium secundum marcum, is wide-spread.

Whereas the enumeration of the Ammonian Sections in Mark is almost complete, it is totally absent from Matthew. Further, while in Mark almost all the text-initials correspond with the beginning of an Ammonian section, in Matthew well over half do not. Clearly the textual division of Matthew is not Ammonian.

The text of a Gospel may be divided up according to two distinct systems - in many, e.g. the Lindisfarne Gospels and Durham A.II.17, both are found together. Firstly, the Ammonian (or Eusebian) sections: by these the text is divided up into shorter or longer pericope that are held in common by two or more Gospels - the system they represent was designed to aid cross-reference between the four Gospels. Generally the number of sections in each Gospel in Greek and Latin codices is constant: Matthew is divided into 355 sections, Mark into 233, Luke into 342 and John into 232. The origin and significance of these divisions need not concern us here. Secondly, there are the capitula divisions - basically they may be compared to modern chapter divisions. Whereas the Ammonian sections are almost the same in all MSS., there are several families of capitula divisions. The earliest known capitula system is found in the Greek Codex Vaticanus (B)⁴ here Matthew is divided into 170 capitula, Mark into 62, Luke into 152 and John into 50. (Berger has shown how the capitula divisions in Codex Vaticanus, in a modified form, are the same as those in Sangermanensis I, which is the same series found in the Books of Durrow and Kells⁵), In contrast, in Amiatinus the capitula divisions are 88 for Matthew, 46 for Mark, 94 for Luke and 45 for John. As in earlier editions of the Authorised Version summaries of the contents were put at the head of each chapter, so with the Greek Codices. More commonly

in Latin Gospel Books the summaries were gathered together before each Gospel to form capitula lists (or capitula lectionum, or breves causae). In A.II.10 no capitula lists are extant and there are no capitula divisions marked in the margins. If there were any capitula lists then it is likely that they were grouped together at the beginning of the MS., as in the Book of Durrow. The reason for the digression is that the initials in Matthew appear to derive from an exemplar whose text was divided according to de Bruyne's capitula - family I, which is the type found in Usserianus Primus and the Books of Durrow, Mulling and Kells. Because of the fragmentary nature of the text of Matthew, particularly the trimming of many folios, it is impossible to assess this totally; but to judge from the extant initials in the text in comparison with those of the Book of Mulling, published by Lawler, an exemplar with I capitula divisions would account for many of them - but not all. Many initials must be ascribed to the whim of the scribe.

In Mark the initials correspond mostly with the beginnings of the Ammonian sections. The sections are enumerated in the margin. To begin with the numbers are placed in the margin to the left of the initial to which they refer, but this orderly system breaks down after about section xxvii (fol. 338 r). After this they are placed both to the right and the left of the

column to which they belong: for example on foll. 338v, col. 2, xxxviii and xxviii are placed to the right and xl and xli are placed to the left. This conflicting practice resolves itself and from about 338^ar all numbers for the left hand column on a page are placed on the left and all for the right on the right - perhaps the scribe decided that to have numbers between the two columns would confuse. Two or three of the numbers are put in the body of the text in a blank space at the end of a line before the next initial, which starts the following line - this is found on foll. 338r lower down the second column. All the numbers in Ussher I are in the body of the text. Similarly in the Book of Durrow⁷ eighteen of the capitula numbers are so placed. Some of the sectional numbers in AII.10 are misplaced, for example on foll. 5v cxxxviii (properly cxxxvii) is placed in the margin at the bottom of col. one, whereas the initial to which it belongs is at the top of col. two. Some are misnumbered, for example sections ll and li are wrongly numbered lii and liii. It is interesting to note that only the numbers of the pericope are given, not, as is the general practice from the earliest codices on, also the numbers of the parallel pericope in other Gospels. Fischer has drawn attention to this same distinct feature in Sangermanensis 15, Paris lat. 11553, a ninth century MS., which⁸ is a copy of a very early North Italian pandect.

There is no extant PREFATORY MATTER from the reconstruction of the original foliation there would have been no room for any prefaces before Mark, moreover the colophon at the end of Matthew leads straight into Mark. It may be concluded that if there were any they would have been grouped together with those of all the Gospels at the beginning, before Matthew, as in the Books of Durrow and Kells.

On folio 3v together with the colophon to Matthew is the Greek text of the PATER NOSTER written in Latin characters. It is written in red by the same hand as the main text, but the individual letters are spaced out giving the impression that the scribe was copying his exemplar letter by letter because he did not understand it. The red ink is now very faded, but the text is, on the whole, clear. It reads as follows (I have added the Greek text for comparison):

PATER IMMON

O INTUS ORANUS

AIUSTITO TONOM

ASSO ALFATE IBAS

5 SILIAS GENESITO TOTH

ELIMASSO OS IN ORA

NUS EB ITIS GISTO

NATON IMMON

TON EPEUSION

ΠΑΤΕΡ ἡμῶν

ὁ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς

ᾧ γιὰ σθητῶ το ὄνομα-

α σου ἐλθέτω ἡ βασι-

λεια σου γενηθῇτω το θ-

ελημα σου ὡς ἐν αὐτοῖς

αὐτῶ (καὶ) ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς το-

ν ἄρτον ἡμῶν

τὸν ἐπιούσιον

10 DOS IMIN SIM
ERON CE AFISIM
MIN TA OFILIM
MATA IMMON

δος ἡμιν ση-
ερον και ἀφες ἡμ-
ιν τα ὀφειλῆμ-
ατα ἡμων ...

HISS PIR ASMON

εἰς πειρασμον

15 CI ME ALA RUS

?? ἀλλὰ ῥυσ-

SA IMAS APUTO

αι ἡμας ἀπο του

PUNIRO IN XPO IHU

πονηρου ἐν χριστῳ ἰησου

TU CURION IMMON

τω κυριῳ ἡμων

(The reading EB in line 7 might be OB)

After line 14 there is a clause and a half omitted: the Greek reads on:

ὡς και ἡμεῖς ἀφηκαμεν τοις ὀφειλεταις
ἡμων. και μη εἰσενεγκῃς ἡμας

In line 15 CIME appear to be meaningless. The form of the Pater used is the longer Matthean one (MT. VI: 9 - 13) which is also the liturgical form. The word division is irregular - the definite article and possessive pronouns are written with the noun they qualify, e.g. TONOMASSO (το ὄνομα σου) and TOTHELIMASSO (το θελημα σου), and works are broken up, e.g. PIR ASMON (πειρασμον).

The orthography shows the usual Irish confusion of s and ss, e.g. RUSSA (ῥουσα) and HISS (ἑῖς). Textually, besides the large omission just mentioned, in line 5 σσ is omitted and in line 7 κα, while in the same line TIS (τις) is added before GIS (γῆς).

The Greek Pater is found in the Schaffhausen Adomnan on the last page (foll. 137)⁹, this time written in Greek characters, based on sixth-century Greek Uncials, in the same hand as the rest of the MS., which was written at Iona at the beginning of the eighth-century.¹⁰ On foll. 36r of the Book of Armagh the scribe has written, in the text of MT. VI, the Latin Pater in Greek characters, the exact reversal of the situation in A.II.10. The scribe of Armagh introduces an affected misuse of Greek characters throughout Matthew, and, to a lesser extent, the other three Gospels, but only one proper Greek word, κατα, is found. His ill-formed Greek letters and total ignorance of Theta and Xi make it most improbable that he knew any Greek.¹¹ The idea of placing the Pater at the end of a Gospel is found in the Lichfield Gospels, where on Folio 109r after the finit of Mark's Gospel the Latin text of the Pater Noster fills up the rest of the page.

There are two LATER ADDITIONS to the fragments as they now stand. On foll. 192v and 193v of C.III.13 a (?tenth-century) hand has added neums for chanting. On foll. 192v MT. XVI: 13 - 19,

the Petrine Confession at Caesarea Philippi, is so pointed and the same, now faded brown, hand has added alii at verse 14; on foll. 193v the passage ending at MT. XVIII: 11 (the beginning of the section has been cut off) has been pointed by the same hand. In A.II.10 foll. 3v an eighteenth-century hand, possibly that of Rud, has attempted to decipher the much-faded letters of the colophon and Pater. The hand has copied the letters above the line in which they are found, but was apparently only able to decipher the colophon and lines 1 - 3, 8 - 9 (part) and one word in line 10 of the Pater. What appears to be the same hand added at the top of the recto and bottom of the verso chapter and verse of the beginning and ending of each folio in A.II.10 and C.III.20.

PHYSICAL MAKE-UP

FOLIATION AND QUIRE STRUCTURE - The folios in A.II.10 and C.III.13 appear to be conjoint, though it is difficult to be sure on account of the tightness of the nineteenth-century binding; those in C.III.20 have been bound separately. The text order gives the reconstruction as shown - the text missing between C.III.13 foll. 193 and foll. 194 would fit into one bifolium. Similarly that between C.III.20 foll. 1 and foll. 2; likewise, the text missing between C.III.13 foll. 195 and A.II.10 foll. 3 would fit onto the two folios allowed by the reconstruction.

There is a quire-mark, \overline{C} , in the lower right hand corner of foll. 4v. C.III.13 foll. 192 - 195 would have formed part of quire B. Mynors assessed that the text missing before C.III.13 foll. 192, MT I:1 - XIV:32, would have taken-up about seven and a half folios, fifteen sides. Assuming, then, that there were no single leaves inserted in quire B and that quire A was a quinion, like B and C, this would allow four and a half leaves, nine sides, for the prefatory matter, which would have included canon-tables and the prefatory matter to the individual Gospels, which, we have already seen, were probably grouped together at the beginning. If the canon-tables were accommodated in boxes, as in the Book of Durrow, they would take up two sides (allowing for the large format of the fragments). If we again take the example of the Book of

Durrow, whose prefatory matter derives from an Old^{Latin} exemplar in the tradition of Ussher I (there being no evidence for any other arrangement before the Italian influence in Northumbria), then we would expect to find: possibly the Novum Opus, possibly four sets of the Interpretatio Nominum Ebreorum together with the (Priscillian) Prologues and Capitula lists belonged to de Bruyne's I family, as those in Durrow, Echternach and Kells, then their contents would have been comparatively brief, and there would have been enough room for the prefatory matter on seven sides.

The placing of the quire mark in the lower right hand corner of the ~~recto~~^{verso} of the last folio in a quire reflects the practice of the more ancient Latin Codices. In the four early Italian Uncial Gospel Books, Milan Ambrosiana C. 39 inf., B.M. Harley 1775, Oxford Bodley Auct. D.II.14 and Cambridge Corpus Christi 286, they are so signed, but, to judge from the information in Latin Gospel Books, in the MSS. from Insular and Anglo-Saxon centres, including B.M. Royal I.B. vii and Beza-Cantabrigia (Paris B.N. Lat. 281 and 298), they are signed in the centre of the recto of the last folio, the practice that spread in the seventh and eighth centuries.¹³ The system in A.II.10 reflects an early exemplar.

SIZE - The leaves in A.II.10 now measure about 385 x 250 mm. It has already been suggested that the upper edge of the vellum is the original, and there is evidence to think that the lower edge is also

untrimmed, or trimmed very slightly: if there had been a much wider lower margin then now the writing area on the page would have been disproportionately arranged towards the top; secondly, although the use of these fragments as fly-leaves to a thirteenth-century copy of Peter Lombard has necessitated the trimming of their outer margins, there has been no such need in the case of the upper and lower margins since the thirteenth century MS. of Peter Lombard measures c. 10 mm. more vertically. Thus, allowing for a roughly equal margin all round the writing area the size of the original codex must have been about 385 x 265 mm. The writing area measures about 360 x 235 mm., though this varies somewhat, which would mean an exceptionally large writing area in proportion to the vellum size. Perhaps this was a measure of economy in an area where vellum was short.

The folios in C.III.13 have been trimmed down to the size of the MS. for which they now serve as fly-leaves, about 310 x 210 mm. In C.III.20 the upper and outer edges have been trimmed, but the lower margin has suffered damage, apparently by burning. The leaves in C.III.20 now measure about 220 x 350 mm.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE TEXT - The text is written in two columns per page, of which the outer column is wider than the inner - the outer column measures about 120 mm., while the inner about 105 mm.

(though these vary). The number of lines per column fluctuates: I give a complete list of the number of lines per column (from A.II.10, the only leaves not to have any lines of text cut off) to demonstrate the irregularity:

| | <u>inner column</u> | | <u>outer column</u> |
|--------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| 3r | 48 | : | 47 |
| 3v | (colophon) | : | 46 |
| 2r | 45 | : | 45 |
| 2v | 45 | : | 44 |
| 338r | 47 | : | 47 |
| 338v | 48 | : | 46 |
| 338 ^a r | 47 | : | 46 |
| 338 ^a v | 50 | : | 47 |
| 5r | 50 | : | 50 |
| 5v | 50 | : | 49 |
| 4r | 50 | : | 50 |
| 4v | 50 | : | 50 |

(the order of folios is the text-order).

VELLUM AND RULING - The vellum is fairly thick but subtle, having the character, particularly in C.III.20, of suede. It is now a light brown in colour. It is difficult to distinguish hair-side from flesh. Of the ruling only faint traces are now evident. Lowe says that the leaves were ruled on the hair side, with "single bounding lines to each column. Small slits apparently in both margins guided ruling." The lines are far from regularly adhered to: they

seem to have offered the scribe only a rough guide, similarly the bounding lines on foll. 338r have been ignored.

SCRIPTS

My purpose is to offer little more than brief comment on the scripts of the main text-hand and the correctors, and not a full analysis of the letter-forms. Furthermore, the history of Insular palaeography has yet to be written.

Lowe describes the scripts of both A.II.10 and A.II.17 as
¹⁵
 "Insular Majuscule", but, while the letter-forms of these two MSS. are basically the same, the briefest glance will show that the characters of the two hands are completely different: the disciplined style of A.II.17 contrasts strongly with the spontaneous, comparatively primitive forms of A.II.10. The differences are not simply a matter of degree, of the development from the more primitive to the more developed, they reflect different spheres of influence: the hand
¹⁶
 of A.II.10, like that of the Cathach of ~~84~~ Columba, reflect the development of the Insular Majuscule from Continental Half Uncial
¹⁷
 of the type found in Ussher I, whereas the more disciplined style of A.II.17, like that of the Lindisfarne Gospels, whilst having the same basic letter forms, yet adopts the character of an Uncial script rather than ~~that~~ of the Half Uncial from which it developed. T.J. Brown has demonstrated how the character, and certain scribal details, of the Uncial codices such as those imported into and produced in

Northumbria exercised its influence on the native script.

There is no established chronology for the early Insular MSS., but in relative terms the hand of A.II.10 belongs before that of the Book of Durrow and after that of the Cathach of St. Columba. It is generally dated to the mid-seventh century. The closest parallels to the hand of A.II.10 are found in the Iuvencus fragment at Cues (Hospitalbibliothek 171)²⁰ and the palimpsest Gallican Sacramentary at Munich (CLM 14429)²¹, though both these are dated later.

The Gospel text, colophon, Greek Pater and the Ammonian section numbers are all written in the same hand. This main text hand is characterised by the use of both Uncial and Half Uncial forms of A D N R and S; m at line ends is often placed on its side with three arches, and occasionally four (on foll. 5v near the top of the first column primum is written with two side-ways m's, the first with three arches and the second with four); supra-script m (↵) and u (↗) are found mostly at line-ends; the shaft of h often bends to the left. At the feet of some columns and particularly for the last lines of A.II.10 foll. 3v and foll. 4v, the scribe has written Decorative Minuscles. This is the earliest extant example of a feature that characterises many later Northumbrian MSS. - for example, Cologne Cathedral MS. 213, Durham A.II.17, the Lindisfarne and Echternach Gospels. The decorative

forms of the letters used, for example the open forms of d (21), p (P) and q (24), foreshadow the forms found in A.II.17 and the Echternach Gospels. There is no reason behind the change from Majuscule to Decorative Minuscule, except the desire for elaboration.

The abbreviations used by the main hand include the usual Nomina Sacra, \overline{DS} \overline{DNS} (for both sacred and secular) \overline{IHS} \overline{XPS} \overline{SPS} (both good and evil) and \overline{SCS} , and b: (-bus) and q: (-que). \overline{qa} (=quia) is found three times, all at line-ends, \overline{qd} (=quod) occurs four times, similarly always at line-ends. The Insular abbreviation for autem (h) occurs only once, at the end of a line. \overline{FRES} (=fratres) is found once. \overline{on} (=non) occurs four times, always at line-ends. \overline{qn} (=quoniam) occurs frequently throughout. Thus, with the exception of \overline{qn} , b:, q: and the Nomina Sacra, the scribe of A.II.10 shows certain reticence in the use of abbreviated forms, which he tends to use only at line-ends when forced to do so by lack of space.

The punctuation provides the scribe with an outlet for decoration. Punctuation consists of triangular groups of red and black (occasionally blue) dots arranged in a variety of ways often, though not always, joined by a stroke. At the bottom of column one of A.II.10, foll. 3v a blank space has been filled in with wavy scrolls, and frequently a pair of parallel strokes drawn horizontally are used to fill out the ends of lines.

The main corrector (cited as "corr".) writes a small squat hand very similar to the text-hand, but more angular. The letters are less well formed and it might be argued that the differences between the two hands amount to little more than would be expected if the main hand had also been the corrector, but forced to write much smaller letters between the lines. However, certain facts favour the opinion that the two hands are the work of different scribes: the orthography of the corrector is far more irregular than that of the main hand (e.g. pussunt novom); while the main hand uses both Uncial and Half Uncial Forms for A D N R and S, the corrector consistently uses the Half Uncial forms of A R S, uses Uncial D only once and uses only the Uncial form of N. There are about ten corrections in another hand (cited "corr²".) The letter forms of this hand are much larger than those of the main corrector, they sprawl and are badly formed: the bowls of b d and o tend to be irregular; there are no wedges on the hastas, but instead there is an attempt to represent wedges by hooks (as on the inscribed chape from the St. Ninian's Isle hoard). Both these hands probably belong to about the same date as the main text hand.

ILLUMINATION =

The following brief observation on the illumination is offered to complete the description of the MS.

The main decoration of the A.II.10 fragments is to be found

in the frame of the explicit and Pater at the end of Matthew and in the initial INI of the beginning of Mark. It was Nordenfalk who pointed how the illumination of A.II.10 stands in the transitional phase between late Antique and Early Medieval MS. illumination; between that period when script and illumination were kept separate, when the transition between books offered opportunity for embellishment (for example the explicit at the end of Luke in Ussher I), and any decorated initials that there were tended to be separate from the body of the text (as for example in the Virgilius Augusteus in Rome²²), and that period when, as in the Hiberno-Saxon Codices de Luxe, the text became one of the principal vehicles of ornament. In A.II.10 the idea of the elaborate frame, which is unique in Hiberno-Saxon art, at the end of Matthew looks back to the decorative panel that marks the transition from one Gospel to another in Ussher I, which in turn recalls the Italian Uncial Valerianus Gospels at Munich (C.L.M. 6224)²³, while the "diminuendo" of the text initials, drawn into the body of the text, follows the example of the Cathach of St. Columba and foreshadows the elaboration of such in, for example, Durham A.II.17, while the large decorated INI at the opening of Mark offers the earliest stage in the development of the grand initial-pages of A.II.17, the Lindisfarne Gospels and other Gospel Books. Recently David Wright²⁴ has demonstrated the close connections between the text-initials in A.II.10 and those in the Cathach of St. Columba and the Palimpsest Sacramentary in Munich (Lat. 14429): particularly striking are the peltas loosely appended to the initials in all three (for example, Munich 76v D, Cathach 12r D and A.II.10 3r T);

all three have initial U with a broken left-hand stroke (Munich 64r, Cathach 35v and A.II.10 3r); in all three both the upper and lower curves of initial S are drawn-out to a point (Munich 76r, Cathach 19r and A.II.10 4v). Further, the odd combination of curve and right-angle in the initial INI of A.II.10 (2r) finds close parallel in the initial S in Munich (41r).

TEXT

EXPLANATION OF THE COLLATIONS: I have collated the text of all three Durham MSS. against the Edition of the Vulgate Gospels by J. Wordsworth and H.J. White, Novum Testamentum Domini Nostri Iesu Christi Latine - pars prior - Quattuor Evangelia (hereafter simply, W-W). Column one gives chapter and verse reference for the biblical text, taken from that followed by W-W - in the interest of clarity I have enumerated every verse, including those for which no variant is recorded. Column two gives the Vulgate reading adopted by W-W. Column three gives the variant, addition (add) or omission (om) in the text of A.II.10. All additions follow immediately after the word given in column two, but where there is no word in column two, they follow immediately after the word in the preceding line. I have attempted to indicate the context of an omission where to

do so would enable the understanding of the character of that omission, but in the omission of possessive pronouns and the like, where no alteration to the general sense of the phrase is involved, I have tended not to do so. Where the text has been trimmed, in C.III.13 and C.III.20, and part of a variant word cut off, I have supplied the missing letters (according to the orthography of W-W) in brackets - for example at MT. XV:33 (saturen)tur; when, judging by the number of letters trimmed, it is reasonable to suppose that a word of the text of W-W was omitted, I have put that word in brackets - at MT. XVII: 26 (om iesus); similarly when, to judge from the amount of text cut off, it may be assumed that the scribe included a word not in W-W, then this too has been put in brackets - MT. XV: 29 (add iterum) - if at that point the apparatus of W-W of Jülicher gives two or more different possible additions, then I have left the brackets blank and given the possibilities in the fourth column - see, for example, at MT. XXII: 34. In the fourth column I have listed the MSS. that support the variant found in A.II.10. The sigla are based on those used in W-W and, for the Old Latin, Jülicher's edition of the Itala, from which the Old Latin readings are taken. The MSS. in column four are given in the following order:

- i) The evidence of the Durham MSS. - viz where A.II.16 (Dm⁶) or A.II.17 (Dm⁷) agree with the variant in A.II.10;
- ii) The Vulgate evidence, taken from W-W - the MSS. are

- listed alphabetically;
- iii) The evidence of Durrow (Dur) and St. Gall 1395 (Sg) taken from the collections of G.O. Simms (in Evangeliorum Quattuor Codex Durmachensis vol. II, 1960) and C.H. Turner (The Oldest Manuscript of the Vulgate Gospels, 1931) respectively. These two important MSS. were not used by W-W.
- iv) The Old Latin Evidence, taken from the edition of Jülicher, Matzkow and Aland, Itala, das Neue Testament in Altlateinischer Überlieferung, 1938 - 1963 - the MSS. are listed alphabetically.
- v) Occasional support - throughout Matthew in A.II.10 Dimma (Dim) and Mulling (Mul) are cited.

Sigla in brackets signify that the agreement between those MSS. and A.II.10 is not total (orthographical differences excluded). Where only partial agreement exists between the variant in A.II.10 and that in another MS. then the reading of that other MS. is given in full - this is particularly the case in the Old Latin section of A.II.10: an extreme case is to be seen at MK. IV:19 where the reading in A.II.10 finds no full agreement in any other MS., but accords in general with a number of Old Latin witnesses. Where the reading is common to the majority of MSS. I have put "mult.", there being no reason to list all the MSS.; where the reading occurs in almost all the Old Latin witnesses cited by Jülicher I have simply put "vett." - I have, however, particularly for A.II.10, tended to give the Old Latin witnesses in full. An asterisk (*) is used to denote the reading of the first hand in a MS. where that reading has been corrected, and suprascript and so on,

denote the first, second, third or marginal corrector in a MS. - for example, if the first hand of MS. Z (hypothetical) reads offeram, which has been corrected to auferam by the earliest corrector, then Z* reads offeram and Z¹ auferam. (The details are all taken from the apparatus of W-W). Where an omission is obviously the result of homoeoteleuton I have indicated such (hom.) - see MK. I: 29.

Where a variant is the result of assimilation to the parallel passage in another Gospel I have indicated that passage - see MT.

XXVII: 35. Support for common orthographical variants is not noted.

At the foot of the page in the collations I have attempted to indicate the corrections in the section for which the collation is given on that page. Firstly the verse reference is given, then the corrected reading, then the details of the correction and finally the hand of the corrector, (in A.II.10 corr. and corr.² - for explanations of which see above). For example, at MT. XXIV: 38 - in diebus ante dil. in diebus suprascript, corr.² - at this point the original scribe omitted the words in diebus from the phrase in diebus ante diluvium, which were later supplied above the line by the second corrector, corr.² Occasionally this neat form is abandoned and fuller details are given - see MK. I:33. Where the corrector has indicated the omission of a word I have attempted to illustrate the omission marks - see, for example, MT. XVII: 7 and MK. XI: 28. Where the corrected reading differs from

W-W I have put it in brackets together with the other witnesses that support the variant - for example, MT. XVII: 27. Where a change in word order has been indicated (this does not occur in A.II.10) I have put the original word order at the foot of the page with the signs indicating the new order - for example in A.II.16 at MT. XVII: 16 the original scribe wrote eum curare and a corrector has indicated the order curare eum thus, 'eum'curare.

(These notes apply to all three sets of collations, though different correctors will be noted in the account of the other two MSS. The obvious limitation of having only one type-face on a type-writer has reduced the clarity of the collations.)

LIMITATIONS: Because of the time at my disposal there are certain limitations on the amount of comparative material used - this is limited to the MSS. cited in W-W and Jülicher's edition of the Itala together with the readings of the Book of Durrow and St. Gall MS. 1395 and, occasionally, readings taken from the Books of Mulling and Dimma (taken from Vol. II of H.C. Hoskier, Concerning The Genesis of the Versions of the New Testament, 1911) and other

Insular and Hiberno-Saxon Codices (occasionally cited by W-W, or Berger, Histoire de la Vulgate). A full understanding would need to incorporate the evidence of all the published editions. Secondly I have had no opportunity to verify the evidence of W-W and Jülicher - the exceptions are: Cambridge Corpus Christi MS. 286 (X) which was recollated by Glunz (W-W's collation was inaccurate) and published as Appendix A to History of the Vulgate in England from Alcuin to Roger Bacon, 1933; and the first part of Mark in B.M. Egerton MS. 609 (E) which I recollated to test Lowe's (false) statement about the text of A.II.10 - "the text ... has striking affinities with Coxed E of the Gospels" (C.L.A. II 147). Certain²⁵ criticism of the accuracy of the collations in W-W has been made and these inaccuracies have unavoidably been introduced into the fourth column of the present collations. Nonetheless, the general picture of the textual affinities shown by A.II.10, A.II.16 and A.II.17 is little affected. Finally, no Greek witnesses have been cited - properly the influence of the Greek text belongs to the pre-history of the Latin Bible found in the British Isles.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE COLLATIONS: The collations should be self-explanatory within the limitations mentioned above. The following notes are intended to point out the general trends to be observed.

It is not possible to reconstruct stemmata for the Vulgate MSS. because so much is still unknown - this applies to the Insular and Anglo-Saxon traditions as much as the Continental - and even if, after all the MSS have been collated, a stemma were to be constructed it would be too complicated to serve any practical use. The stemmatic method is of dubious value for the tradition of the Latin Bible where there is so much cross-contamination and, in the case of the Insular world in particular, so much free adaption. When so much is, and always will be unknown it is foolish to attempt to tie down every reading in any MS. The role of the critic of the Medieval Vulgate is chiefly that of a text-historian - to observe certain influences and, where possible, to relate those influences to the cultural pattern of the early Middle-Ages "la Vulgate a été, par excellence, le livre du moyen âge" (Berger).²⁶

The most significant feature in the collations is the strong Old Latin element throughout and particularly from about MK. II:12 to VI: 6, where the text is Old Latin only slightly affected by the Vulgate. The end of this section is now clearly defined by the break in the MS. at MK. VI: 6, its beginning is marked by a sharp rise in the number of variants, particularly those derived from the Old Latin, at about MK. II: 12/13. Between these two points there are about 330 variants (excluding orthographical), of which 45 or thereabouts are unsupported in the Comparative Vulgate and

Old Latin material used and the other 285, without exception, represent readings from the Old Latin Tradition. Some of the variants are supported by the Vulgate evidence in the apparatus of W-W but mostly by isolated members of the family D E L Q R, to which the introduction of Old Latin readings is germane. Among the more important Old Latin readings in this section are:

- II: 22 om sed vinum novum in utres novos mitti debet
- : 26 om sub Abiathar principe sacerdotum.
the position of quod non licebat eis manducare
nisi solis sacerdotibus
- : 27 om of the whole verse.
- : 28 dico autem vobis quoniam
- III: 7 om secuta est eum
- : 21 scribae et ceteri
- : 22 belzebul habet principem daemoniorum
et per eum eicit
- : 23 add dominus iesus
- : 26 et si satanas satanan eicit
- IV: 1 in litore staret
- : 10 discipuli eius quae esset parabola ista
- : 19 sollicitudinem et erroris mundi simul incidentes
- : 32 om cum seminatum fuerit
- : 40 quisnam hic est

(and so on)

It must be remembered that in the Gospels Jerome produced a revision of the Old Latin, not a new translation from the Greek, so there must be large areas of agreement between the Vulgate and the Old

Latin, pre-Jerome, texts (as there is between the Authorised and Revised Versions of the English Bible). Nonetheless, it is clear that in this passage we find an Old Latin text, with only minor corrections from the Vulgate. This is not contradicted by the large number of agreements with G (Paris Lat. 11553) for though generally classed as Old Latin for Matthew only (g) and Vulgate for the other three Gospels, this is an oversimplification - the text is still basically Old Latin for Mark, there is no change after Matthew, rather a gradual diminishing of the Old Latin.²⁷

Of the Old Latin witnesses cited by Jülicher, the closest agreement with the Durham fragments is to be found in r, Ussher I (the early seventh-century Irish codex). When we allow for the fragmentary nature of Ussher I - its text is missing for fifty-four of the variants in this section of A.II.10 - then seventy-four per cent of the variants in A.II.10 are found in the Dublin MS. This may be reckoned as quite substantial agreement. Of the special readings in Ussher I noted by Abbott,²⁸ all four that occur in the section MK. II: 12 - VI: 6 are found in A.II.10 - II: 17, III: 21, V: 4 and VI: 5 (these are not, however, confined to A.II.10 and r). There are a few places where the variant in A.II.10 is supported by Ussher I alone - II 23, III 5, 6, IV 5, V 4, 5, 13, 27 and VI 4 (in certain of these near agreement is found in other Old Latin texts, but exact agreement is confined to Ussher I).

In those places where the text of Ussher I is present but does not support the readings in A.II.10, the variants in A.II.10 are generally found to agree with the text of Codex Corbiensis (ff, Paris Lat. 17225), a North-Italian codex of the fifth century. Throughout the Old Latin section in A.II.10 about sixty per cent of all variants are supported by Corbiensis. Occasionally the text of this Old Latin section has been corrected to agree with the Vulgate: e.g. at II: 14 Levin is read against the Old Latin Iacobum, and at IV: 19 saeculi against victus/vitae.

The text of the rest of the fragments is mixed Vulgate and Old Latin showing no constant affinity with any of the evidence cited. The text agrees in general with the texts of DELQR and Dim in their assimilation of the Old Latin. There are, however, many Old Latin readings throughout which are not found in DELQR or the other Vg. witnesses cited by W-W. One thing is clear - the "striking affinities with Codex E" claimed by Lowe (C.L.A. II: 147) are not supported by the collations. Among the Vulgate evidence the closest affinity is with Q - the long interpolation at MK. I: 42 is found elsewhere only in Q. Other than MK I: 42 all the major interpolations come from the Old Latin. There is little trace of that "good" Vulgate base that is said to characterise the Celtic Vulgate texts - in general the mixture, like that in the Book of Mulling, looks more like Old Latin corrected to the Vulgate than Vulgate with Old Latin readings.

Among the numerous noteworthy variants is the reading novissima (Vg. nomisma) at MT. XXII: 9 which Berger (Histoire, p. 36) singled out as unique to the MSS. O and X (it also occurs in Ussher I). In several places the scribe has contracted or expanded a phrase in the interests of economy or clarity - at MT. XXIV: 38, in diebus ante diluvium, the in diebus is superfluous and so the scribe omitted it; at MK. XII: 20 ff., in the discourse on the Resurrection, the account of the seven brothers taking the same wife has been abbreviated. In two places the scribe has made more explicit the anti-pharisaical tone of the evangelist - at MK. II: 15 - 16 Vg. reads:

Erant multi enim qui et sequebantur eum et
scribae et pharisae; videntes quia manducaret
cum peccatoribus ...,

While A.II.10 has:

Erant enim multi qui et secuti sunt eum
scribae et farisei ut viderent quoniam
manducat cum peccatoribus ...,

and at MK.III: 2 Vg:

Et observabant eum si sabbatis curaret ut
accusarent illum,

A.II.10:

Et observabant eum ne sabbatis curaret

(ut accusarent illum is omitted as superfluous after the ne).

At the risk of over-simplification, I think it may be concluded that the text of the A.II.10 fragments reflects the character of the script and illumination. The script stands in transition between that in Ussher I and the Cathach of St. Columba and that in Durrow, Lindisfarne and Kells; the position of the quire-marks reflects Antique practice, and the positioning in the body of the text of some of the sectional numbers looks back to Ussher I; the illumination has one foot in Late Antique and one in Early Medieval tradition, while in style it belongs more to the Celtic world of the Cathach and the Munich palimpsest than to that of Lindisfarne and A.II.17 which reflect the precision of the Anglo-Saxon metal-worker. The Gospel text preserves an Old Latin section exhibiting a text very close to that found in Ussher I, and for the rest a mixed text, probably Old Latin partly corrected to the Vulgate, similar in character to that found in the Book of Mulling. Absent are the Italian influences on script, text and illumination that characterise, to a greater or lesser extent, the later Hiberno-Saxon Gospel Books.

1. See previous section
2. Details from E.A. Lowe and R.J. Dean "Membr^a Disiecta 20",
Rev Bén XLVII (1935), p. 309.
3. Itala, Das Neue Testament in Altlateinischer Überlieferung,
Ed. A. Jülicher, W. Matzkow and K. Aland, Berlin 1938
(Matthew), 1940 (Mark), 1954 (Luke) and 1963 (John).
4. Histoire, p. 311.
5. Latin Gospel Books, Appendix IV.
6. Chapters on the Book of Mulling, Edinburgh 1897, p. 36
7. A.A. Luce Codex Durmachensis, vol. II, pp. 27 - 28.
8. "Bibelausgaben des Frühen Mittelalters", p. 579.
9. Henry, Irish Art (to 800), plate VII. MS: 1, Municipal
Library, Schaffhausen.
10. A.O. and M.O. Anderson, Adomnan's Life of Columba, London
1961, p. 3.
11. cf. Gwynn, Liber Ardmachanus, pp. cxxiv ff.
12. Durham Cathedral Manuscripts, no. 6.
13. E.A. Lowe, "More Facts About Our Oldest Latin Manuscripts",
Classical Quarterly XXII (1928), p. 59 - 60.
14. C.L.A. II: 147.
15. *ibid*, II: 147 and 149.
16. *ibid*, II: 266.
17. *ibid*, II: 271.
18. *ibid*, II: 187.
19. Codex Lindisfarnensis, vol. II, 1960, bk. i, p. 90,
note 4 and p. 94.

20. C.L.A. VIII: 1172.
21. C.L.A. IX: 1298.
A full discussion of the relationships between the two MSS. is to be found in A. Dold and L. Eizenhöfer, Das Irische Palimpsestakramentar (Texte und Arbeiten 53/54), Beuron 1964, pp. 27* ff.
22. C.L.A. I: 13.
23. C.L.A. IX: ;249.
24. Das Irische Palimpsestakramentar¹, pp. 37* ff. The details of the initials given here are to be seen in the plates and diagrams in this volume.
25. cf. B. Fischer, "Der Vulgata text des Neuen Testamentes", Zeitschrift für die Neutestamentliche Wissenschaft 46 (1955), pp. 185 - 186.
26. Histoire, p. vii.
27. cf. B. Fischer, "Bibelausgaben des Frühen Mittelalters", p. 578.
28. T.K. Abbott, Evangeliorum Versio Antehieronymiana, Dublin, 1884, pp. vii ff.; seven other readings listed by Abbott occur within the extent of the text of A.II.10, but these all fall outside the Old Latin Section and none are found in A.II.10.

C. III 13fol 192r

Matt. XIV:32 (ces)savit ventus

| | | | |
|------|-----------------|---------------------------|---|
| 32 | | | |
| 33 | | <u>om</u> et | d ff' |
| | filius dei | dei filius | QW auf |
| | es | es tu | QR d |
| 34 | transfretassent | transfretassent | |
| 35 | gennesar | genezar | |
| 35 | illius | <u>add</u> adorabant eum) | abc ff gat ² Petroc |
| | | et) | (<u>add</u> adoraverunt eum et = |
| | | | R ff' Dim Her Mul) |
| | | | (<u>add</u> venerunt et adoraverunt |
| | | | eum et = Ep ^{mg} Q Corp S.Gall 51) |
| | optulerunt | obtulerunt | |
| 36 | fimbriam | fymbriam | |
| | et quicumque | <u>om</u> et | Q |
| | tetigerunt | titigerunt | |
| XV:1 | hierosolymis | hierusolimis | |
| | pharisei | farisaei | |
| 2 | transgrediuntur | transgradientur | |
| | panem | panes | |
| 3 | transgredimini | transgrediemini | Dm6 EpLQR gat Dim Mul |
| 4 | matrem | <u>add</u> tuam | Ep ^{mg} K ^c QR abcf ffq gat Dim |
| | moriatur | moritur | |
| 5 | matri | <u>add</u> suae | Ep ^{mg} Q ff' |
| | | <u>om</u> est | J Dur a aude ff'gq |
| 6 | honorificabit | honorificavit | |
| | patrem suum | <u>om</u> suum | |

4 morietur e suprascript (morietur = Ep¹JRX* adff')corr.
6 patrem suum suum suprascript, corr.

| | | | |
|-------|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (6) | matrem | <u>add</u> suam | mult. |
| | irritum | inritum | |
| 7 | hypocritae | hippochrite | |
| | de vobis esaias | esaias de vobis | |
| 8 | labiis | labis | |
| | eorum | ipsorum | Dim gat |
| 9 | colunt me | me colunt | Dm6 EpQRT af |
| | doctrinas mandata) | doctrinas hominum) | (doctrinas et mandata |
| | hominum) | et mandata) | hominum = mult. vett.) |
| 10. | | | |
| 11 | coinquinat | cominquinat (<u>bis</u>) | |
| | ex ore | de ore | a aubcde fflq |
| 12 | discipuli | discipulii | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | edissere | diss(ere) | LQR Dur c |
| 16 | | | |
| 17 | in os intrat | intrat (in os) | ff (introit ih os = de) |
| 18 | coinquant | cominquant | |
| 19 | malae | male | |
| | | (? <u>om</u> blasphemiae) | |
| 20 | | <u>om</u> quae | W |
| | coinquant | cominquant | HK*QX*Y Dur egl |
| 21 | egressus | egresu(s) | |
| | tyri | tiri | |
| 22 | chananaea | channanea | |
| | dicens ei | ad eum dicens | Ep ^{mg} QR f ff' Dim Mul |
| | | | (post illum dicens = d) |
| | miserere | miserire | |
| | fili | filii | |
| | daemonio | demonio | |
| 23 | quia | qui | Dm6 q |
| 24 | oves | voves | |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 25 | venit et adoravit | <u>om</u> et | Z* (veniens adorabat = bdf ff'q) |
| 26 | | | |
| 27 | | | |
| 28 | illius | eius | Dm6 BEpJKMtO*TVWXZ vett. |
| 29 | transisset | transiset (? <u>add</u> iterum) | QR abcf ffgr Dim Mul |
| | galilaeae | galileae | |
| 30 | clodos caecos | caecos cludos | J cgr |
| 31 | clodos | cludos | |
| <hr/> <u>fol 192v</u> | | | |
| 33 | saturemus | (saturen)tur | LEQR abcf ffqg Dim Mul (satientur = dff') |
| | turbam tantam | turbae tantae | EL dfq Dim Mul (turbae multae = Q) (tantae turbae = R a) (turbae istae = b) (turbae = c ff' ff g) |
| 34 | pisciculos | pisculos | |
| 35 | discumberet | discumberent | Dm6 EEPh ¹ ThJLMtQRTWX*Z ³ Dur aul |
| 36 | accipiens | <u>add</u> iesus | ThLQWZ ⁴ abcefffg Dim Mul |
| | et discipuli dederunt | <u>om</u> et | d |
| | discipuli | discipulii | |
| 37 | | | |
| 38 | manducaverant | manducaverunt | Dm6 EpThJKMtVWZ Dur (vett.) |
| | quattuor | quatuor | |
| 39 | magedan | magdan | |
| XVI:1 | pharisaei | farisaei | |
| | temptantes | temptaverunt | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | rutilat | rubicunda(?) | (rubicundum est = abceff'ffgq) |
| 39 | magsdan ? | s suprascript, corr. | |

| | | | |
|-------|----------------|---------------------------|---|
| 4 | quaerit | querit | |
| | ionae | <u>add</u> pro(phetae) | EKLQR abceffq |
| 5 | discipuli | discipulii | |
| 6 | intuemini | (att)endite vobis | QR abceffg (attendite = dq) |
| 7 | accepimus | accipimus | |
| 8 | iesus | <u>add</u> cogitationes) | LQR Dim Mul |
| | | eorum) | |
| | modicae | modice | |
| 9 | intellegitis | intelligitis | |
| | quinque panum | quinque panibus | (de qu. panibus = LQR bcff' Dim Mul) |
| | quinque milium | quinque milibus | LQ bd |
| | sumsistis | sumpsistis | |
| 10 | | | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 12 | pharisaeorum | farisaeorum | |
| | sadducaeorum | <u>add</u> attendere sibi | LQR b Dim Mul (attenderent sibi = acg) |
| 13 | caesareae | cessare | |
| | dicunt homines | homines dicunt | E abeqr |
| 14 | alii iohannem | <u>om</u> alii | EL a aubedff' ffgr |
| | hieremiam | hierimiam | |
| | ex prophetis | de profetis | dg |
| 15 | illis | <u>add</u> iesus | BEEp ^{mg} ThLO ^c RWXZ* aubcf ff glqr |
| 16 | | | |
| 17 | | <u>om</u> autem | ae |
| | dixit | <u>add</u> ei | Dm6 mult. |
| | sanguis | sangues | |
| 18 | ecclesiam | aecclesiam | |

9 de quinque panibus de suprascript corr²
14 alii iohannem alii suprascript, 10th. cent. hand that
added neums at this point

| | | | |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| (18) | inferi | imferni | |
| | adversum | adversus | mult. |
| 19 | ligatum | <u>add</u> et | Dm6 EEp ^{mg} H ^l ThQRW aubcef ffgl |
| | solutum | <u>add</u> et | ETHO ^c QRW aubcef ffgl |
| 20 | praecepit | precipit | |
| | discipulis | discipuliis | |
| 21 | discipulis | discipuliis | |
| | oporteret | oportet | Dm6 EFTh*RTVX*Z* vett. |
| | ire | <u>add</u> in | ELQRT (e)ff'ff |
| | hierosolymam | hierusolimam | |
| 22 | assumens | adsumens | |
| | increpare illum | <u>om</u> illum | E abc ffg |
| | dicens | et dicere | ELR abcdffg Dim Mul |
| 23 | dixit | ait | d Dm Uss2 |
| | satana | satanas | Dm6 mult. |
| 24 | semet ipsum | se ipsum sibi | LQ qr Mul |
| | | | (se sibi = abcegff Dim) |

fol 193r

| | | | |
|--------|---------------|--|----------------------------|
| 26 | commutationem | commotationem | |
| 27 | filius enim | nam filius | LR abc ffq Dim |
| | gloria | maistate | abc ff' ffgq |
| | opus | opera | ETHJLQRTW abcdffgq |
| 28 | hic | hiis | LQ (istis = abc ff) |
| | | | (eis qui = e) |
| XVII:1 | et | et factum est | ELQR abcde ff' ffg Dim Mul |
| | adsumsit | adsumens | |
| 2 | facies | vultus | de |
| | eius (2nd) | eiuss | |
| 3 | moses | moyses | |
| 22 | increpare eum | eum added suprascript, corr. (eum = L d) | |
| 28 | adstantibus | ad suprascript, corr. | |
| | | (adstantibus = LQT vett.) | |

| | | | |
|-------|------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 4 | hic | hiic (<u>bis</u>) | |
| | tria | trea | |
| | mosi | moysi | |
| 5 | nubis | nubs | Dm6 CEEp ^{mg} LR vett. Dim Mul |
| | dilectus | dilictus | |
| | complacui | conplacui | |
| | | <u>om</u> bene | L (dff'g) |
| 6 | et | et ecce | LQ Dim Mul |
| | discipuli | discipulii | |
| | ceciderunt | ciciderunt | |
| 7 | tetigit | titigit | |
| | timere | <u>add</u> eos | |
| 8 | levantes autem | <u>om</u> autem | |
| 9 | descendentibus | discendentibus | |
| | praecepit | precipit | |
| | | <u>add</u> eis | LO ^C RX ^C a aubdfq (<u>add</u> illis = Th ce ff') |
| | nemini | meminem | |
| | visionem | vissionem | |
| 10 | discipuli | discipulii | |
| | ergo | enim | Q |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | turbam | turbas | JLQR aie Dim Mul |
| 15 | saepe | sepe | |
| 16 | optuli | obtuli | |
| 17 | respondens iesus | at (iesus respon)dens | (et respondens iesus = an) |
| | afferte | adferte | |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | discipuli | discipulii | |

7 timere eos eos marked for deletion
8 levantes autem autem suprascript, corr.

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------|--|
| (19) | dixerunt | <u>add</u> ei | Ep ^{mg} QR aabcf ffgnq Dim Mul |
| | nos non potuimus | <u>om</u> nos | |
| 20 | | <u>om</u> quippe | CT abcef ff' ffgnq |
| | transi hinc | <u>add</u> illuc | LQ abcf ff' ffgnq (illoc = e illo = d) |
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | filius hominis) | futurum est ut) | QR (...tradatur...= abc |
| | tradendus est) | filius hominis) | f ffgnqr) (Dim) |
| | | tradetur) | (fut. est...tradendus est = E) |
| 23 | tertio die | tertia die | Dm6 mult. |
| | vehementer | vehimenter | |
| 24 | capharnaum | (capharn)auum | |
| | didragma | dedragma (<u>bis</u>) | |
| 25 | domum | in domum | mult. |
| | filiis | filis | |
| 26 | et ille dixit | dicente autem illo | LQR Dim Mul |
| | | (<u>om</u> iesus) | E*R* b |
| | liberi | liberii | |
| 27 | invenies | et invenies | (et inveniens = e) |
| <u>fol 193v</u> | | | |
| XVIII:4 | est | erit | @ abdfgnq |
| 5 | susceperit | susciperit | |
| 6 | pusillis | pussilis | |
| 7 | vae (1st) | <u>add</u> autem | LQ abcf ff' ffgn Dim (<u>add</u> enim = R) |
| | mundo | <u>add</u> huic | LQR Dim (huic mundo = abcf ff' ffgnq) |
| | ab | a | |
| | homini | <u>add</u> illi | HLQRT abcef ff' ffng |
| 8 | vel | aut | de |

19 nos non pot. nos suprascript, corr.
27 invenies ibi ibi suprascript, corr. (add ibi = LQR)

| | | | |
|-------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (8) | eum | eam | BQ ai |
| | tibi est | est tibi | QRX* ff' |
| | vel | aut | cde |
| 9 | proice | proiece | |
| | unoculum | unum oculum) | CMRTW cff' ff'g Dim |
| | | habentem) | (oculum unum hab.= a(n)) |
| | | | (oculum habentem = b) |
| | | | (unum oculum habere et = Q) |
| | gehennam | gyhennam | |
| 10 | contemnatis | condempnatis | |
| | his | hiis | |
| | pusillis | <u>add</u> qui credunt in me LQR* | bcd ffgr Dim Mul |
| | | | (qui in me cred.= E) |
| | | | (credentibus in me = ff') |
| | angeli | angelii | |
| 11 | enim | autem | aln |
| 12 | alicui | <u>add</u> homini | Q abcdef ff' ffghnq Dim Mul |
| | nonaginta | nonagenta | |
| | quaerere | querere | |
| | erravit | erraverit | ER (erraverat = Q) |
| 13 | nonaginta | nonagenta | |
| 14 | vestrum | meum | R ^{sax} |
| | pusillis | pussillis | |
| 15 | si autem | quod (si) | R abc ff' ffghn Dim Mul |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 17 | ecclesiae | aecclesiae | |
| | ecclesiam | aecclesiam | |
| | ethnicus | gentilis | QR gat (gens = e) |
| | publicanus | puplicanus | |
| 18 | solveritis | solveris | |

8 eum x a partly erased to make u
 18 solveritis ti suprascript, corr.

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 19 | iterum | <u>add</u> amen | ER abcfghn Dim Mul (<u>add</u> dixit amen = Q) (si conv. duo ex v. = Q) (si duo conv. ex v. = d) (si duo vestrum conv. = q) (si duobus ex vobis convenerit = b(e)f(ff)gh(q)) |
| | si duo ex vobis) | si duo ex vobis) | |
| | consenserint) | convenerint) | |
| 20 | ibi sum | ego sum | (ibi et ego sum = EQR abc ffh) (ibi ego sum = ff') (sum et ego = g) (et ego = E) |
| 21 | petrus ad eum | ad eum petrus | Dm6 EEpThM vett. Dim Mul |
| | quotiens peccabit | quod si peccaverit | R (quoniam si pecc. = Q) (si pecc. = abcef ff' ffghn) |
| | et | quotiens | QR abcef ff' ffghn |
| | dimittam | remittam | abe ff' ff g |
| | | <u>om</u> ei | |
| | usque | usque ad | (usque in = QR) |
| 22 | sed usque | <u>om</u> usque | Ep*W d ff' eh |
| | septuagies septies | septuagies et septies | LQ b Dim |
| 23 | | | |
| 24 | decem | decim | |
| 25 | iussit | iusit | |
| | reddi | <u>add</u> debitum | Dm6 mult. |
| 26 | procidens | procedens | |
| | orabat | rogabat | BCEKLMMtO ^c QRTV Dur cf ff' Dim Mul |
| | in me | <u>add</u> domine | ELQRT ^c bhr Dim Mul |
| 27 | servi illius | illius in margin, first hand. | |
| | dimidit | demisit | |
| | dimisit (2nd) | remisit | QR abc ffh |
| 28 | egressus | egresus | |
| | et tenens | <u>om</u> et | |

21 remittam eius eius suprascript, corr. (eius pro ei = E)

29 procidens procedens

missing: one bifolium

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XXII:15

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 16 | personam | personas | bceffh Dim Mul (ad personas = DQR) |
| 17 | videatur | videtur | mult. |
| | dari | dare | BDEKMtOQRTVZ* bdgh |
| | caesari | cessari | |
| | an non | aut non | BCELQT Dur vett. |
| 18 | temtatis | temptatis | |
| | hypocritae | hippochritae | |
| 19 | nomisma | novissima | 0*X* (Uss 2 = novissime) |
| | optulerunt | obtulerunt | |
| 20 | suprascriptio | superscriptio | mult. |
| 21 | caesaris | cessaris (<u>ter</u>) | |
| 22 | | | |
| 23 | | <u>om</u> et | R |
| 24 | moses | moyses | |
| 25 | defunctus | deffunctus | |
| 26 | secundus et tertius | <u>om</u> et | |
| 27 | defuncta | deffuncta | |
| 28 | | | |
| 29 | | | |
| 30 | enim | ergo | DLR |
| | sunt | erunt | DEJLQR ael |
| | angeli dei | <u>om</u> dei | EZ* abcdef ffhqr |

34 inposuisset inpossuissuisset

30 angeli dei dei suprascript, ? corr.²

| | | | |
|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| (34) | in unum | <u>add</u> ad (?) | (?add ad eum = L bcd ffef Mul Dim) (?add adversus eum = Q) |
| 35 | temptans eum | temptans <u>add</u> dicens | (add et dicens = E bcf ffhq) (add et dicet dicens = d) |
| 36 | mandatum magnum | magnum mandatum | C |
| 37 | illi | ei | dq |
| 38 | | | |
| 39 | secundum simile huic est | <u>add</u> mandatum <u>om</u> est | ER dffhr |
| 40 | his universa lex | hiis tota lex | C(E)ThR egh (totum verbum = d) |
| | pendet | pendit | |
| 41 | pharisaeis | farisaeis | |
| 42 | filius est | est filius | Y |
| 43 | ait illis | <u>add</u> iesus | BDEH ² ThOQR fff'r Dim Mul |
| 44 | | | |
| 45 | david | <u>add</u> in spiritu | DEEP ^{mg} FQW abcdf ffhlr Dim Mul (cf. verse 43) |
| 46 | eum amplius | amplius (eum) | |
| XXIII:1 | ad discipulos | <u>om</u> ad | BJKMtO*VZ Dur Sg abd ff'r |
| 2 | mosi | moysi | |
| 3 | quaecumque | quaecum | |
| 4 | inponunt ea movere | ponunt movere ea | b Q deq |
| 5 | philacteria | fylactaria | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | | | |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| 13 | | <u>om</u> vae autem ...) | (hom. vae autem/vae autem) |
| | | sinitis intrare) | |
| 15 | vae | <u>add</u> autem | EpW Dim |
| | pharisaei | farisaei | |
| | hypocritae | hippochritae | |
| | proselytum | prosylytum | |
| 16 | dicitis | <u>add</u> quia | |
| | per templum | in templum | BDLQR Dur Sg bf ff' ffh Dim (in templo = adegr) |
| | debet | (debitor) est | DELMtOQRX*Z* acdf ff' ffhr |
| 17 | stulti et caeci | <u>om</u> stulti et | |
| | maius | maior | aud |
| 18 | debet | (debitor) est | DELOQR acf ff' ffhr |
| 19 | quid | quod | |
| | donum (2nd) | au/(?) | (altarem = ff) |
| 20 | iurat | iuraverit | ER adf ffhr |
| 21 | inhabitat | habitat | Dm6 mult. |
| 22 | sedet | sedit | |
| 23 | pharisaei | farisaei | |
| | hypocritae | hippochritae | |
| | anethum | anetum | |
| | cyminum | ciminum | |
| 24 | excolantes | exculantes | |
| | glutientes | gluttientes | |
| 25 | pharisaei | farisaei | |
| | hypocritae | hippochritae | |
| | parapsidis | parabsidis | |
| 26 | pharisaee | pharisae | |
| | parapsidis | parabsidis | |
| | ut fiat et | ut fiet | |

13 (....)tis regnum celorum ante homines vos enim non tratis nec
in introeuntes sinitis intrare -- added interlinear and in margin, corr.
(tratis corrected to intratis ?later hand)

17 stulti et caeci stulti et suprascript, corr²

| | | | |
|--------|----------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 27 | pharisei | farisaei | |
| | parent | apparent | ehl Dim Mul |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 29 | | | |
| 30 | dicitis | <u>add</u> quia | DELQR abc ffhqr |
| 31 | testimonio estis | testimonium estis | Dm6 DLQR Dur aagl (testimonium perhibetis = fhr) (t. reddetis = abc ffq) |
| 32 | implete | inpletis | RE cf (implestis = d) |
| 33 | genimina | gimina | |
| | gehennae | gyhennae | |
| 34 | eis | illis | EpL lqr |
| | synagogis | sinagogis | |
| 35 | omnis sanguis iustus | omnis sanguis iustos | |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | missi | misi | |
| | quemadmodum | sicut | DE adhr |
| | sub alas | sub halis suis | FR fff (sub alas suas = Dm6 DEEpTh HLQT abcdeghqr) |
| 38 | relinquitur | relinquetur | |
| 39 | | | |
| XXIV:1 | egressus | egresus | |
| | discipuli | discipulii | |
| | aedificationes | aedificationem | BCDEIQR TWX* ff'gl Dim Mul |
| 2 | eis | illis | BCELRTW Dur abce ff' fgh |
| | hic | (? hiic (<u>or</u> huc | E* |
| | lapis | lapes | |
| | destruatur | distruatur | |

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| | | | |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|--|
| 6 | auditori enim estis | audientes autem | abc (audientem = ff) (audietis autem = q) (audietis enim = Q hr) |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|--|

| | | | |
|----|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 7 | terrae motus | terri motos | |
| | per loca | <u>add</u> singula | h (per singula loca = ce) |
| 8 | initia | initiata | |
| 9 | gentibus | hominibus | D Dim |
| 10 | et invicem | <u>om</u> et | |
| | tradent | se tradent | DEEPH ^C ThQR a a f f h r |
| 11 | surgent | insurgent | R b c f f h |
| 12 | et quoniam | <u>om</u> et | DR Dim |
| | abundabit | habundabit | |
| | iniquitas | <u>add</u> et | DERX a Dim Mul |
| | refrigescet | refregerescit | DELR r |
| 13 | perseveraverit | permanserit | CDJKLMtQTVZ* Dur a b c f f' f f g q |
| 14 | evangelium | aevangelium | |
| 15 | ergo | autem | l Mul |
| | quae dicta est | quae dictum est | (quod dictum est = a b d f f h q) |
| | danihelo | danielo | |
| 16 | iudaea | iudea | |
| 17 | descendat | discendat | |
| | aliquid | quicquam | e (quidquam = Irenaeus) |
| 18 | tunicam | tonicam | |
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | | | |
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | | | |

24

25

26

| | | | |
|----|----------|------------|---------------------------|
| 27 | fulgor | coruscatio | e (scoriscatio = d) |
| | exit | exiit | |
| | et paret | apparet | (et apparet = DLQR f f l) |

| | | |
|----|---------------|---|
| 14 | universo orbe | corrected to universum mundum (um mundum suprascript) |
| | | corr ² (universo mundo = E a u (d)) |
| 27 | fulgor | suprascript, corr ² |

| | | | |
|------|---------------------|--------------------------|--|
| (27) | et adventus | <u>om</u> et | Dm6 DKMtQRVZ ad ff'hq Dim Mul |
| 28 | | | |
| 29 | sol obscurabitur | obscurabitur sol | |
| 30 | virtuta multa | virtutibus (?) | |
| | maiestate | maistate | |
| 31 | quattuor | quatuor | |
| | terminos | extremos | (extremis = h)(extremum = e) |
| 32 | | | |
| 33 | haec omnia | omnia haec | Sg q (omnia ista = e) |
| 34 | | <u>om</u> quia | |
| 35 | verba vero mea | verba mea vero | |
| 36 | caelorum | <u>add</u> neque filius) | e |
| | | homin(is)) | (<u>add</u> neque filius = BJOX* a aubcdf ff' ffhqr) |
| 37 | | | |
| 38 | erant | erat | ab ff' ffh |
| | in diebus ante) | <u>om</u> in diebus | |
| | diluvium) | | |
| | diluvium | diluuium | |
| | et nuptum tradentes | <u>om</u> et | |
| 39 | tulit | comoperuit | |

===== fol 195v

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|---------------------|--|
| 44 | | | |
| 45 | ideo et | ideoque | (ideoque et = Dm6 BCD ^C EEpF H ^C ThJLQT auct Dim) |
| | qua nescitis hora | nescitis qua (hora) | DEThKLMtQRTVZ ^C a aubc ff' ffhlr |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|--|-------------------|
| 30 | plangent corrected | to plangent se (se suprascript) | corr ² |
| | | (plangent se = DEFL ac ffq) | |
| 34 | dico vobis quia | quia suprascript, corr ² | |
| 38 | erant | n suprascript, corr. | |
| | in diebus ante dil. | in diebus suprascript, corr ² | |
| | et nuptum trad. | et suprascript, ?corr ² | |

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 46 | dominus suus | <u>om</u> suus | Dm6 Ep*J Dur ade ffhr Dim |
| | supra | super | Dm6 mult. |
| 47 | dominus eius | <u>om</u> eius | A*H |
| | invenerit | inveniat | (inveniet = a aubc ffh) |
| 48 | | | |
| 49 | servus ille | ille servus | DEQR Dur abd ffhr |
| 50 | | | |
| 51 | | | |
| 52 | hypocritis | hipp(ocritis) | |
| XXV:1 decem | | | |
| 2 | | decim | |
| 3 | sumserunt | sumpserunt | |
| 4 | acceperunt | acciperunt | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | lampades suas | <u>om</u> suas | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | responderunt | <u>add</u> autem | DLQ dq |
| 10 | | | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | proficiscens | profectus | d ff' ff (profecturus = c) |
| 15 | vero | autem | Q g |
| 16 | acceperat | acciperat | |
| 17 | similiter | <u>add</u> et | DHLQW acdf ff' glq |
| | acceperat | acciperat | |
| 18 | acceperat | acciperat | |
| | pecuniam | peconiam | |
| 19 | posuit | possuit | |
| 20 | acceperat | acciperat | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 47 | dominus eius | eius suprascript, corr. | |

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| (20) | optulit | obtulit | |
| | quinque talenta (2nd) | <u>om</u> talenta | R ff'hr |
| | et ecce | <u>om</u> et | CDEHThKLQR ^{sax} TVWX*Z Dur vett. |
| 21 | supra | super | mult. |
| | domini | dominis | |
| 22 | accessit autem et | accessit alter et | L (accessit et alter = R) |
| | duo talenta) | duo acciperat) | |
| | acceperat) | talenta) | |
| | tradidisti mihi | <u>om</u> mihi | |
| 23 | euge serve | <u>om</u> euge | |
| | | <u>om</u> quia | |
| | supra | super | mult. |
| 24 | acceperat | acciperat | |
| | homo durus | durus homo | |
| | et metis | <u>om</u> et | BCDEJKLMtRTVWZ Dur a aibd f ff' fglr |
| 25 | et timens | <u>om</u> et | aug (ff' h) |
| | abii | abi | |
| 26 | dixit ei | <u>om</u> ei | ff'q |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 23 | euge serve | euge suprascript, corr ² | |
| 24 | et metis | et added between es & metis, corr. | |
| 25 | ecce corrected to | et ecce (et suprascript) corr. | |
| | | (et ecce = g) | |
| 26 | dixit ei | ei added between dixit & serve, corr. | |

A II 10fol 3r

XXVII:35 diviserunt

mittentes

divisserunt

add ut inpleretur) ABEEp^{mg}H^cThKmtO*QWXYZ

quod dictum est per) a aubchqr

prophetam divisserunt) (DmO omits dicentem
sibi vestimenta mea) after prophetam = AH^cY

et super vestem meam) a auchq)

miserunt sortem) (cf. Jn. XIX:24)

36

37 inposuerunt

super

caput

iesus

possuerunt

supra

capud

iesus christus

bhr

a ffr

LR

38 crucifixi sunt

duo latrones

unus

unus (2nd)

crucifixerunt

duos latrones

unum

alterum

DEpFLR Dur cghqr Dim Mul
(crucifixerunt XRI = Q)

DEEpLQR Dur cfr Dim Mul

E fghqr Mul

Mul (alter = a)

(alius = bff)

39 praetereuntes

40 qui

destruebat...)

reaedificabat)

transeuntes

va qui

distruebas...)

reaedificabas)

abcd ffhqr

mult.

EEpLQR bff'h Dim Mul

(destruis...reaedificas=

H¹ThT f)

salva temet ipsum

descende

41 inludentes

senioribus

42 descendat

credimus

43 nunc eum

44 crucifixi erant

salvum te fac

et discende

deludentes

farisaeis

discendat

credemus

eum nunc

crucifixi sunt

hr Mul

abcdhr

abcd ffhqr

Th abcdf ffhqr

Ep

| | | | |
|------|----------------------|-------------------------|--|
| (44) | ei | illi | |
| 45 | | <u>add</u> et postquam) | QR a aubc Dim |
| | | crucifixus est) | (et p. crucifixerunt = L*) |
| | a. sexta. autem hora | ab hora autem sexta | dffhr |
| 46 | et circa horam | circa vero horam | D |
| | | | (circa horam vero = AYX ^c) |
| | lema | laba | Q |
| | sabacthani | zabathani | |
| | dereliquisti me | me diriliquisti | DEJLO ^{g1} RTQZ a aubcdf ff' ff |
| | | | hlq Dim Mul |
| 47 | | | |
| 48 | spongiam | spungiam | |
| | aceto | acoeto | |
| | inposuit | inpossuit | |
| | harundini | in harundinem | (in harundine = ahr) |
| 49 | an veniat | si veniat | E abcdf ffhlqr Dim Mul |
| | liberans | et salvabit | hr |
| | | <u>add</u> alius autem |) Dm6 DEEp ^{mg} LQR gat Dim |
| | | accepta lancea |) Mul Reg |
| | | pupungit latus eius) | (cf. Jn. XIX:34) |
| | | et exit aqua et |) (cf. Berger p. 44) |
| | | sanguis |) |
| 50 | clamans | exclamans | QR ^{sax} (R# = exclans) h |
| | | | (exclamavit = r) |
| 51 | scisum | scisum | |
| | scissae | scisae | |
| 52 | qui dormierant | dormientium | DEpO*QR*X* abcd ffhqr |
| | surrexerunt | resurrexerunt | BCJO ^{g1} TX q |
| 53 | et exeuntes | qui exeuntes | |
| | eius | ipsius | (a)b ff' ffqr |
| | apparuerunt multis | multiis apparuerunt | DQR a aubffhr Dim Mul |
| 54 | viso terrae motu | cum vidisset) | r Uss2 |
| | | terrae motum) | (videntes terre motum = d) |

| | | | |
|------|------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| (54) | his | ea | R ar Mul Uss2 |
| 55 | a longe | <u>add</u> videntes | Dm6 DE abcdffhq Dim Mul Uss2 (videntes a longe = LR) |
| | secutae erant | secutae fuerant | CDEQRX*W Dur aff'h Dim Mul Uss2 (fuerunt = r) |
| | galilaea | galilea | |
| | ei | illi | QR hr Dim Mul Uss2 |
| 56 | magdalene | magdalenae | |
| | ioseph mater | <u>om</u> mater | R abcff(r) Dim Mul |
| 57 | sero autem | autem sero | CDELQRT fhr |
| 58 | pilatus | pylatus | |
| | iussit | iusit | |
| | reddi | dari | DELQR fhr Dim gat Uss2 |
| 59 | et accepto) | et cum accipisset) | L affhr Mul |
| | corpore ioseph) | ioseph corpus iesu) | |
| | munda | mundo | L qr |
| 60 | posuit | possuit | |
| | abiit | discessit | L hr Dim Mul |
| 61 | magdalene | magdalena | |
| 62 | parasceven | parasciven | |
| | pharisaei | farisaei | |
| | pilatum | pylatum | |
| 63 | recordati sumus | rememorati sumus | LR adbffhnqr |
| | quia | quod | EEp ^{mg} LQRZ* bdf ffhnqr Dim |
| | tres dies | tertium diem | DELQR abffhnqr Dim |
| 64 | veniant | venient | L |
| | discipuli | discipulii | |
| | dicant | dicent | R* d |
| | priore | priori | |
| 65 | custodiam | milites | DLQR* hr Dim gat Mul |
| | custodite | costodite | |
| 66 | abeuntes | euntes | D bcffnq |
| | cum custodibus) | cum custodibus) | |
| | <u>after</u> lapidem) | <u>after</u> euntes) | QR* ch |

(66) lapidem

add et discesserunt DEQR* Mul

XXVIII:1 vespere

vespera

magdalene

magdalenae

2 terrae motus

terrimotus

E

fol 3v

descendit

discendit

accedens

accidens

3 vestimentum

vestimenta

Dm6 DEEpHKLMtRTVX*Z vett.

sicut nix

candida vilud nix

(candida sicut nix = Dm6
DEEp^{mg}L(Q)R gat abf ffhqr
Dim Mul) (velut nix= c)

4 custodes

costodes

velut

vilud

5 iesum

add christum

EL gat

6 hic

hiic

venite videte

venite et videte

mult.

positus

possitus

7 dicite

dicete

discipulis

discipuliis

surrexit

add a mortuisDm6 DFJLQR aucf ffq gat
Mul (ex mortuis = Dim)

praecedit

praecidit

galilaeam

galileam

videbitis

add et

ER*T*

praedixi

dixi

CEILR*T^c abcde ff' ffh Dim

8 magno gaudio

gaudio magno

Dm6 mult.

discipulis

discipuliis

9

10 ite

sed ite

DELR Dur Dim

galilaeam

galileam

11 custodibus

costodibus

et nuntiaverunt

om et

d ff

nuntiaverunt

adnuntiaverunt

Dm6 DR

| | | | |
|----|------------|-----------------|--|
| 12 | pecuniam | peconiam | |
| 13 | dicite | dicete | |
| | discipuli | discipulii | |
| 14 | securos | securus | |
| 15 | pecunia | peconia | |
| | docti | instructi | L h |
| | divulgatum | devulgatum | |
| 16 | undecim | undecem | |
| | discipuli | discipuli eius | DELR |
| | galilaeam | galileam | |
| 17 | | | |
| 18 | accedens | accidens | |
| 19 | ergo | <u>add</u> nunc | DELQR Dim Mul (nunc <u>pro</u> ergo = a:aubdhn) |
| | eos | eas | DR en |
| 20 | servare | observare | DEEpLQRX* e Dim gat Mul |

FINITUM EST HUIUS
 AEVANGELIUM SEC=
 UNDUM MATHEUM
 IN NOMINE DNI NI
 IHU XPI NUNC INCI
 PIT AEVANGELIUM
 SECUNDUM MAR
 CUM IN NOMINE
 ALTISSIMI * AMEN

PATER IMMON
O INTUS ORANUS
AIUSTITO TONOM
ASSO ALFATO IBAS
SILIAS GENESITO TOTH
ELIMASSO OS IN ORA
NUS EB ITIS GISTO
NATON IMMON
TON EPEUSION

DOS IMIN SIM
ERON CE AFISIM
MIN TA OFILIM
MATA IMMON
HISS PIR ASMON
CI ME .. ALA RUS
SA IMAS APUTO
PUNIRO IN X̄PO ĪHŪ
TU CURION IMMON

MARKfol 2r

| | | | |
|-----|-----------------|----------------------|--|
| L:1 | initium | inititium | |
| | evangelii | aevangeli | |
| 2 | scriptum | scribtum | |
| | esaia | aesaia | |
| | propheta | prophetae | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | iohannes | iohannis | |
| | in remissionem | et remissionem | |
| 5 | iudaeae | iudeae | |
| | hierosolymitae | hierusolimitae | |
| | iordane flumine | <u>om</u> flumine | Mt a aubcdffqt |
| | confitentes | et confitentes | |
| 6 | iohannes | iohannis | |
| | pilis | pylis | |
| | cameli | camelli | |
| | lucustas | locusta | G |
| | silvestre | silvestrae | |
| | edebat | aedebat | |
| 7 | fortior me | <u>om</u> me | DE*Ep*H blq |
| 8 | aqua | in aqua | Dm6 DE ^c Ep ^{mg} G ^c Mt a aubcdflrt gat (in aquam = G* ff) |
| | ille vero | <u>om</u> vero | D dff |
| | spiritu sancto | in spiritu sancto | Dm6 DEEp ^{mg} GMtOQR ^{sax} Dur acdf flqr |
| 9 | venit iesus | venit iohannes iesus | |
| | galilaeae | galileae | |
| | baptizatus est | <u>om</u> est | Dm6 |
| | iordane | iordanae | |

8 ille vero vero, suprascript, corr.
 9 venit iesus "iohannes" marked for deletion.

| | | | |
|----|--|--|---|
| 10 | apertos caelos descendentem | apertus est caelos discendentem | |
| 11 | facta est complacui | <u>add</u> ad eum conplacui | LQ |
| 12 | expellit in desertum | expulit in deserto | mult. DEG abd ff |
| 13 | et erat in deserto quadraginta temptabatur a satana bestiis illi | <u>om</u> et ibi XL (<u>bis</u>) temptabatur a satanan bestis ei | Q G abt Dm6 Dm7 CDEGLMtRT Dur vett. |
| 14 | postquam iohannes galilaeam evangelium | post iohannis galileam aevangelium | |
| 15 | impletum paenitemini evangelio | inpletum penitemini aevangelio | |
| 16 | galilaeae | galileae | |
| 17 | | | |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | progressus pusillum zebedaei componentes | progresus pussillum zebedei componentes | |
| 20 | zebedaeo mercennariis | zebedeo mercinaris | |
| 21 | capharnaum ingressus synagogam | cafarnauum ingresus synagogam | |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 22 | super doctrina | super doctrinam | Dm6 Dm7 DEpGThLMOQRTVZ Dur vett. |
| 23 | synagoga | sinagoga | |
| 24 | dicens | <u>add</u> haec | |
| | nazarene | nazarenae | |
| | qui sis | quis es | ABEp*HOR ^{sax} XY Dm7 |
| 25 | obmutesce | obmutisce | |
| | homine | <u>add</u> spiritus) | (<u>add</u> spiritus inmundus = |
| | | inmundus) | DEp ^{mg} GR ce ffqr) |
| | | | (<u>add</u> spirite inmundus = bd) |
| 26 | et discerpens eum) | et exit spiritus)d | |
| | spiritus inmundus) | inmundus discerpens) | (et exiit sp̄s disc. eum = e) |
| | | eum) | (et exiit disc. eum sp̄s |
| | | | inmundus = ff) |
| | | | (et exiit sp̄s inmundus |
| | | | disc. eum sp̄s inmundus = Q) |
| | exclamans | exclamavit | EQW e |
| | exiit | exivit | mult. |
| 27 | conquirerent | conquirent | |
| 28 | galilaeae | galilae | |
| 29 | egredientes | egrediens | EMtTX* fl (procedens = der) |
| | synagoga | sinagoga | |
| | | <u>om</u> et andreae cum) | |
| | | iacobo et iohanne) | (hom. simonis/simonis) |
| 30 | | decumbebat autem) | |
| | | socrus simonis) | |
| 31 | adprehensa | adpraehensa | |
| | <u>fol 2v</u> | | |
| 32 | afferebant | adferebant | |
| | habentes | <u>add</u> varis languoribus GLQ | bcd ffqr |
| | | | (<u>add</u> varis infirmitatibus = e) |

| | | | |
|------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (32) | daemonia habentes | daemoniaticos | (demoniacos = L) |
| 33 | | <u>om</u> et erat omnis) | |
| | | civitas |) |
| 34 | variis | varis | |
| | loqui ea | ea loqui | DEGR a aubcde ff |
| | quoniam | qui | (quia = KO ^{g1} QVX au) |
| 35 | diluculo | deluculo | |
| | egressus | egresus | |
| | abiit | et ibat | (et abiit = CET al) |
| 36 | persecutus est | consecutus est | Ep ^{mg} L 1 |
| | | | (consecuti sunt = G adf ffqr) |
| 37 | | | |
| 38 | illis | eis | a |
| 39 | synagogis | sinagogis | |
| | et omni | et in omni | Dm6 Dm7 GMtOW 1r |
| | galilaea | galilea | |
| 40 | deprecans | depraecans | |
| | flexo | flixo | |
| | dixit | <u>add</u> domine | Dm6 Dm7: EHT ^h MtOQ ce ff |
| 41 | | | |
| 42 | dixisset | dixisset | |
| | lepra | laep ^r a | |
| | | <u>add</u> inspiciens eum) Q | |
| | | austeri vultu eicit) | |
| | | eum) | |
| 43 | comminatus | <u>add</u> est | Dm6 Dm7 mult. |
| | statim | <u>add</u> et | BCDEGLMtQRTX ^{c2} 3 Dur 1 |
| 44 | vade ostende | vade et ostende | e |
| | principi | principibus | |
| | praecepit | praecipit | |
| | moses | moyses | |

33 The omitted words were added in the margin, which is now cut off

| | | | |
|------|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| 45 | egressus | egresus | |
| | diffamare | defamare | |
| | in civitatem) | introire in) | QW d ff |
| | introire) | civitatem) | |
| II:1 | capharnaum | capharnauum | |
| | domo | domu | |
| 2 | non caperet | <u>add</u> domus | DELQ e |
| | ad ianuam | ante ianuam | Q |
| 3 | paralyticum | paraliticum | |
| | quattuor | quatuor | |
| 4 | ubi erat | <u>add</u> iesus | H ¹ ThMtQ acdef flqr |
| | summisserunt | summisserunt | |
| | paralyticus | paraliticus | |
| 5 | vidisset autem | <u>om</u> autem | Q |
| | paralytico | paralitico | |
| | peccata | <u>add</u> tua | Dm6 Dm7 BDEGLOR ^{sax} acdfq |
| 6 | illic | illis | |
| | cordibus suis | <u>add</u> dicentes | Dm6 Q abcde ffr |
| 7 | quid hic | <u>om</u> hic | |
| | potest | poterit | Q |
| | dimittere | demittere | |
| | peccata | peccatum | |
| 8 | quo statim cognito) | statim cognito iesu | |
| | iesus) | | |
| | cogitarent | cogitabant | |
| 9 | paralytico | paraliticus | |
| | peccata | pecca tua | E |
| | | | (peccata tua = Dm6 BDEEp ^{mg} L |
| | | | MtO ¹ QR vett.) |
| | an | aut | CEEp ^{mg} GILQTW Dur Sg vett. |
| | surge et tolle | <u>om</u> et | Dm6 Dm7 BEp*HLTW |

| | | | |
|-----|----------------|--|--|
| (9) | ambula | <u>add</u> vade in) domum tuam) | (<u>add</u> in domum tuam = BLQ(a) ffr) (vade <u>pro</u> ambula = B a ffr) |
| 10 | paralytico | paralitico | |
| 11 | surge | <u>add</u> et <u>om</u> et vade in) domum tuam) | EH ^C ThLMMtQR Dur cd |
| 12 | abiiit | abit | |
| | honorificarent | magnificarent | |
| | | <u>om</u> dicentes quia | (<u>om</u> dicentes = b) |
| | sic | taliter | abcde ffr |
| 13 | egressus est | processit | dqr |
| | rursus | iterum | abdef ff |
| | omnisque turba | omnesque turbae | Ep ¹ blr (et omnes turbae = Q cde) |
| | veniebat | veniebant | Ep ¹ ce fflq (quae veniebant = Q) |
| 14 | levin | levi | |
| 15 | cum accumberet | recumbentibus illis | dr (discumbentibus illis = abc ff) (discumbente illo = q) |
| | in domo | in domum | eflr |
| | publicani | puplicani | |
| | discumbebant | recumbebant | abcde ffr |
| | discipulis | discipuliis | |
| | sequebantur | secuti sunt | abcdefqr (secuti erant = ff) |
| 16 | et scribae | <u>om</u> et | G* r |
| | pharisaei | farisaei | |
| | videntes | ut viderent | (et viderent = bdr) |
| | quia | quoniam | br |
| | manducaret | manducat | bd(ff)r |
| | publicanis | puplicanis | |

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (16) | <u>om</u> dicebant discipulis) | |
| | eius quare cum) | |
| | pupli v anis et) | |
| | peccatoribus) | |
| | manducat manducet | |
| | <u>om</u> et bibit | D a aubde ffr |
| 17 | hoc audito | |
| | iesus ait | r ^{corr} |
| | <u>om</u> illis | G abcdffiq ^{corr} r |
| | necesse habent | dr |
| | qui male habent | c (male habentibus = e) |
| <u>fol 338r</u> | | |
| | non enim veni | <u>om</u> enim L abdeiqr |
| 18 | discipuli | discipulii |
| | pharisaei | farisaei |
| | illi | ei HL a aubl |
| | pharisaeorum | farassei a ff |
| 19 | ait illis iesus | <u>om</u> iesus bdiq |
| | filii nuptiarum | GMtQ acdefffilqr |
| | <u>om</u> quanto tempore) | BDFG abdeffilr |
| | habent secum) | |
| | sponsum non possunt) | |
| | ieiunare) | |
| 20 | venient autem | <u>om</u> autem G abilr |
| | auferetur | aufferetur |
| | in illa die | in illis diebus Dm6 Dm7 mult. |

| | | |
|----|---|----------------------------------|
| 16 | dicebant discipulis eius quare cum puplicanis et peccatores | suprascript, corr. |
| 19 | ait illis iesus | iesus suprascript, corr. |
| | quando tempore habent secum spunsum non pussunt ieiunare | |
| | | suprascript, corr. |
| 20 | venient autem | autem added in the margin, corr. |

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 21 | adsumendum | adsumendum | |
| | vestimento | in vestimento | (in vestimentum = 1) |
| | auferet | aufferet | |
| | supplementum novum | <u>om</u> novum | c |
| | scissura | scisura | |
| 22 | novellum | novum | FGWX a aubcefffiqr |
| | disrumpet | disrumpit | |
| | vinum effunditur | <u>om</u> effunditur | abdeffirt |
| | | <u>om</u> sed vinum novum) | abdfirt |
| | | in utres novos) | |
| | | mitti debet) | |
| 23 | ambularet | transire | ffr (transiret = ce) |
| | discipuli | discipulii | |
| | coeperunt praegredi) | coeperunt ambul- | r |
| | et vellere) | antes per viam) | (coop. iter facientes |
| | | vellere) | vellere = afq) |
| 24 | faciunt | faciant | |
| | | <u>add</u> discipulii tui | Dm6 Dm7 BGH ¹ ThKLMtOQVX*Z |
| | | | abcdfffirt |
| | sabbatis | sabbatum | |
| | non licet | <u>add</u> eis | G bcdff (<u>add</u> illis = ar) |
| 25 | ait illis | <u>add</u> iesus | E r |
| | quando | cum | EG abcdffiq |
| 26 | quomodo introiit | <u>om</u> quomodo | drt |
| | introiit | introit | |
| | domum | in domum | Dm6 Dm7 mult. |
| | | <u>om</u> sub abiathar) | abdeffirt |
| | | principe sacerdotum) | |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 21 | nemo enim | enim suprascript, corr. | (<u>add</u> enim = Dm6 DE Ep ^{mg} LMtQR Dur) |
| | supplementum novum | novom suprascript, corr. | |
| 22 | vinum effonnetur | effonnetur suprascript, corr. | |
| | sed vinum novom in utres novos | miti debet | - added in the margin, corr. |
| 23 | per viam et vellere | - et suprascript, corr. | |
| 26 | quando introit | quando suprascript, corr. | |
| | sub abiathar | principe secerdotum | - suprascript, corr. |

| | | | |
|-------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| (26) | propositionis | propositiones | |
| | eo | illo | cdffiq |
| | | quod non licebat) | G abcdeffirt |
| | | eis manducare nisi) | |
| | | solis sacerdotibus) | |
| | | <u>after</u> |) |
| | | quicum eo erant) | |
| | (quos | quod | Z* |
| | (licet | licebat | Dm6 Dm7 mult. |
| | (| <u>add</u> eis | (<u>add</u> ei = DE elq) |
| | (sacerdotibus | solis sacerdotibus | CDEEp ^{mg} GLMtQRT Dur aubceflqr |
| | | | (sac. solis = Dm6 Dm7 BO) |
| 27 | | <u>om</u> et dicebat eis) | |
| | | sabbatum propter) | acdeffirt |
| | | hominem factum est) | |
| | | et non homo propter) | |
| | | sabbatum) | |
| 28 | itaque | dico autem vobis) | G acei |
| | | quoniam) | (dico autem vobis = dff) |
| | dominus est) | filius hominis) | a(c)(e) ffi |
| | filius hominis) | dominus est) | |
| III:1 | introiit | introivit | |
| | synagogam | synagogam | |
| | | <u>om</u> ibi | |
| | habens manum) | aridam habens) | dqr |
| | aridam) | manum) | |
| 2 | si...curaret | ne...curaret | |
| | | <u>om</u> ut accusarent | |
| 3 | | | |
| 27 | et dicebat eis sabbatum propter hominem factum et non homo propter sabbatum | - suprascript, corr. (factum = DEp) | |
| 2 | si...curaret | si added in the margin, corr. | |
| | ut accuseret | suprascript, corr. | |

| | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 4 | dicat | dixit | G abcdefiqr |
| | eis | ad illos | G abcdfffiqr |
| | sabbatis | sabbato | ei |
| | an male | aut male | acdeffiq (ant male = r) |
| | an perdere | aut perdere | ceiqr |
| 5 | ira | indignatione | G aacfffiqr |
| | | <u>add</u> et | (ira indignationis = d) |
| | contristatus | contristatus est | r |
| | caecitate cordis) | emortua corda) | EpQ fffi |
| | illorum) | illorum) | (emortua corda eorum = i) |
| | | | (mortua cord. = r) |
| | | | (emortua cordis = d) |
| | | | (emortua illorum corda = cff) |
| | manus illi | manus eius | G abcefffiqr |
| 6 | exeuntes autem) | et statim) | r |
| | statim) | exierunt) | (et exierunt = ffi) |
| | | | (et protinus exierunt = a) |
| | pharisei | farisaei | |
| | herodianis | erudianis | |
| | | <u>add</u> et | biqr |
| | quomodo | ut | abcefffiqr |
| | eum | illum | abcdffqr |
| 7 | et iesus | iesus autem | G aacdefffir |
| | discipulis | discipuliis | |
| | secessit | secesit | |
| | a galilaea et) | a galilea a) | (a gal. et a iud. = Dm6 LQ au) |
| | iudaea) | iudea) | |
| | | <u>om</u> secuta est eum | abcdefffiqr |
| 8 | et ab hierosolymis | <u>om</u> ab | |
| | hierosolymis | hierusolimis | |
| | idumaea | idumea | |
| | et transiordanen | et a transiordanem | c |

| | | | |
|-----|---------------------|-----------------------|---|
| (8) | et qui circa | <u>om</u> qui | Dm7 dfiqr |
| 9 | ut navicula...) | ut navicula...) | H ^C ThKY ^C |
| | deserviret) | deservirent) | (ut in navicula...deserv- irent = Dm6 E ^C GIWXZ ² air) |
| | ne | uti ne | di |
| 10 | inruerent | inruerunt | L |
| | habebant | habebat | ff |
| 11 | inmundi | inmundos | Dm6 DEEP ^{mg} KMtORZ* aef |
| | clamabant | exclamabant | GKV cdeffir |
| 12 | | <u>om</u> vehementer | G bceffiqr |
| 13 | venerunt ad eum | <u>om</u> ad eum | |
| 14 | duodecim | XII | |
| | praedicare | <u>add</u> evangelium | Dm6 Dm7 ADEpGHThLMtOXY bdefffiqrt |
| 15 | infirmittates | valitudinis | E* bcdffqrt (valitudinem = ei) |
| 16 | inposuit | inpossuit | |
| 17 | iacobum | iacobus | t |
| | zebedaei | zebedei | |
| | iohannem fratrem | iohannis fratrem | (iohanni fratri = r) |
| | iacobi | eius | G |
| | boanerges | bovanerges | |
| | filii | filius | ad |
| 18 | mattheum | matheum | |
| | thaddeum | tatheum | DT ai (thatheum = EQR ^{sax}) |
| | cananaeum | channaneum | |
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | ven iant | introivit | e ffir |
| | ad | in | G abdefffir |

| | | |
|----|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 8 | et qui circa | qui suprascript, corr. |
| 9 | ut in navicula | in suprascript, corr. |
| 10 | inruerent | e suprascript over u, corr. |
| | habebant | n suprascript, corr. |
| 13 | venerunt ad eum | ad eum suprascript, corr. |

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---|
| (20) | ita | ideo | |
| | possent | possint | |
| | neque | nec | G abdir |
| 21 | | <u>om</u> et cum | |
| | audissent | <u>add</u> de eo | G cdef ffiqr (<u>add</u> de illo = ab) |
| | sui | scribae et ceteri | G abdef ffiqr (scribae et pharisaei = c) |
| | exierunt | et exierunt | |
| | in furorem versus) | insanit | |
| | est) | | |
| 22 | qui ab | et qui ab | ai |
| | hierosolymis | hierusolimis | |
| | descenderant | discenderant | |
| | beelzebub | belzebul | GQ a aubdef ffiqr |
| | beelzebub habet et) | belzebul habet)) | c ffiq |
| | quia in principe) | principem daemon- | (... per illum = ab) |
| | daemonum eicit) | iorum et per eum) | (... per ipsum = e) |
| | | eicit) | |
| 23 | is illis | eis | LQR e ffiq |
| | | <u>add</u> dominus iesus | G ad ffiq (<u>add</u> iesus = bc) |
| | satanan | satan | L l |
| 24 | et si | <u>om</u> et | a |
| | in | inter | |
| <u>fol 338v</u> | | | |
| 25 | domus | domum | ff |
| 26 | et si satanas) | et si satanas) | G abdeiqr |
| | consurrexit in) | satanan eicit) | (et si sat. sat. expellit = c ff) |
| | semet ipsum) | | |
| | dispertitus est | <u>add</u> super se | G adiqr |
| | stare | <u>add</u> regnum eius | G abdiqr |
| | potest | poterit | Dm6 Dm7 mult. |

| | | | |
|------|---------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 27 | vasa | vassa | |
| | ingressus | ingresus | |
| | fortem | fortis | |
| | diripiet | diripere | |
| 28 | dimittentur | dimittuntur | G dr |
| | | <u>om</u> quibus blasphem- | G abceffqr |
| | | averint |) |
| 29 | in spiritum sanctum | in spiritu sancto | aucffl |
| | | <u>om</u> in aeternum | G abdeffqr |
| | delicti | iudicii | T fr |
| 30 | habet | habere eum | d (eum habere = r) |
| | | | (eum ... habere = G bq) |
| | | | (illum ... habere = aceff) |
| 31 | veniunt | venit | Ep ^{mg} G abdeffqr |
| | fratres | <u>add</u> eius | DQ bcdffqr |
| | et foris | <u>om</u> et | f |
| | vocantes eum | <u>om</u> eum | |
| 32 | sedebat ... turba | sedebant ... turbae | L fffqr |
| 33 | et | qui | G cffqr |
| | eis ait | dixit illis | G cffqr |
| | | | (dixit eis = e) (eis dixit et) |
| 34 | | <u>om</u> eos | adq |
| 35 | dei | patris mei | |
| | frater meus | meus frater | G audffqr |
| | soror mea | <u>om</u> mea | EG abcdefffq |
| IV:1 | iterum coepit | coepit iterum | G abcdeffqr |
| | in navem | in nave | d |
| | ascendens | ascenderet et | acer |
| | in mari | circa mare | d (circa litus = a) |

28 quibus blasphemaverunt - suprascript, corr.

34 circumpiciens eos eos supra script, corr.

| | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) | circa mare super) | in litore staret | cr | (in lit. stabat = f) |
| | terram erat) | | | (stabat in lit. = G au ff) |
| | | | | (in lit. erat = b) |
| | | | | (in lit. sedebat = e) |
| 2 | | <u>om</u> et | L | |
| | | <u>om</u> in doctrina sua | bce | |
| 3 | | | | |
| 4 | cecidit | cicidit | | |
| | volucres | <u>add</u> caeli | adiqr | |
| | | | (cf. LK VIII:5) | |
| 5 | | <u>om</u> cecidit | | |
| | super | supra | BEEp ^{mg} GMtX | bc ff |
| | ubi ... quoniam | et quoniam ...) | r | |
| | | quoniam) | | (et quoniam...quia = c ffiq) |
| | | | | (et quoniam...propter quod = d) |
| | et statim | <u>om</u> et | ffiqr | |
| | exortum est | <u>om</u> est | L | |
| 6 | quando | cum | ffir | |
| | exaestuavit | et aestuavit | i | |
| | | | (aestuavit = BEOX*Z* aur) | |
| | et eo quod | quoniam | ffiqr | |
| | haberet | habebat | bcd ffiir | |
| | exaruit | et exaruit | a ffi | |
| 7 | cecidit | cicidit | | |
| | ascenderunt spinae) | increscentibus spinis) | G | ffiqr |
| | et suffocaverunt) | suffocatum est) | | |
| | illud) | | | |
| 8 | cecidit | cicidit | | |
| | dabat | dabit | | |
| | adferebat | adferet | bd ff | |
| | unum triginta | <u>om</u> unum | c | |

| | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|
| 2 | in doctrina sua | suprascript, corr. |
| 5 | cicidit | suprascript, corr. |

| | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---|
| (8) | triginta | XXXsimum | BCEGOT | aucf ffqr |
| | sexaginta | sexagensimum | BCEGOT | aucf ffq |
| | centum | centissimum | BCEGOT | aubcf ffq |
| 9 | | <u>add</u> et intellegens) | G | bdf fir |
| | | intellegat |) | (<u>add</u> et qui intellegit intellegat = a) |
| 10 | hi qui cum eo |) discipulii eius) | G | diqr |
| | erant cum duodecim) | quae esset |) | (d. sui quatenus esset haec parabola = a) |
| | parabolas |) parabola ista |) | (d. eius quae esset similitudo ista = b) |
| | | | | (d. e. q. e. parabola haec = c) |
| | | | | (d. e. q. e. haec par. = ff) |
| 11 | dicebat | ait | G | bdfiqr |
| | eis | illis | G | bdf ffqr |
| | scire | cognoscere | G | abdiq |
| | mysterium | misterium | | |
| | regni dei | <u>om</u> regni | | ff |
| | omnia fiunt | dicitur | G | bc ffir |
| | | | | (omnia dicuntur = aq) |
| 12 | dimittantur | dimittam | G | diqr (remittam = ff) |
| 13 | | <u>om</u> et quomodo) | | |
| | | omnes parabolas) | | |
| 14 | | | | |
| 15 | hi | hiis | | |
| 1 | ubi | quibus | G | d ff |
| | seminatur verbum | <u>om</u> verbum | | |
| | audierint | audirent | Y | r |
| | aufert | auferet | Dm6 EpKLMtOZ | Dur vett. |
| | | | | (auferat = G) |
| | corda | corde | CGKTX*Z ² | blqr |

11 regni dei regni suprascript, corr.
 13 et quomodo omnes parabolas - suprascript, corr.

| | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 16 | hi | hii | |
| | | <u>om</u> similiter | G abcdffiqr |
| | super | supra | Dm6 Dm7 BEEpGOMtRT Dur aubq |
| | | <u>om</u> seminantur | |
| | qui cum | quicumque | |
| 17 | habent | habet | |
| | temporales | temporale | |
| 18 | hi | hii | |
| 19 | a) aerumnae saeculi |) a) sollicitudinem) | |
| | et deceptio divit- |) saeculi et erroris) | |
| | iarum b) et circa |) mundi c) simul) | |
| | reliqua concupisc- |) incidentes) | |
| | entiae c) introeuntes) | | |
| | | (a) G= sollicitudines victus et errores mundi | |
| | | (b= per sollicitudine vitae et in errore | |
| | | saeculi. | |
| | | (c= sollicitudinibus victi et delectation- | |
| | | ibus mundi | |
| | | (d= sollicitudinem victus et errores mundi | |
| | | (ff= per sollicitudines saeculi huius et | |
| | | inlecebras divitiarum | |
| | | (ff= sollicitudinibus victus et delectationes | |
| | | mundi | |
| | | (i= prae sollicitudine victus et errores | |
| | | mundi | |
| | | (q= sollicitudine victus et errores mundi | |
| | | (r= -erro- | |
| | | (b) <u>om</u> et circa reliqua concupiscentiae = | |
| | | G bcdffiqr | |
| | | (c) simul incidentes = G diq | |
| | | (simul euntes = b) | |
| | | (incedentes = ff) | |

| | | |
|----|-----------|----------------------|
| 16 | similiter | suprascript, corr. |
| 17 | habent | n suprascript, corr. |

| | | | |
|-------|---------------|-------------------------|---|
| (19) | efficitur | efficiuntur | Dm6 Dm7 CDEGH ¹ ThKLMtOQRT bcdffilq |
| 20 | hi | hii | |
| | super | supra | Dm6 mult. |
| | seminati sunt | ciciderunt ² | cffiqr (cadunt = e) |
| | triginta | XXXta | |
| | sexaginta | XLta | ? |
| | centum | C.mum | BCEGOT aubcfffilqr |
| 21 | venit | accendunt | f (a ccenditur = G cdeffir) |
| | ut | et | df ff |
| | | <u>om</u> aut sub lecto | ir |
| | nonne ut | et non | dffir |
| | super | supra | |
| | candelabrum | candellabrum | |
| | | <u>om</u> ponatur | er |
| 22 | | <u>om</u> est aliquid | (<u>om</u> aliquid = bdeffiqr) |
| | quod non | sed ut | bdeffiqr |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 21 | ut | et | erased and ut written in, corr. |
| | aut sub lecto | suprascript, | corr. |
| | nonne ut | et non | erased and nonne ut written in, corr. |
| | punatur | suprascript, | corr. |
| | est aliquid | suprascript, | corr. |

C III 20fol 1r

24

25 auferetur

aufferetur

illo

eo

(E)GL de

26 iaciat

iactet

GR iqr

(iactat = ELQ)

sementem

sem(en)

GLQ aubcdf ffiqr

27 dormiat

obdormiat

G diqr

nocte ac die

die et nocte

(diem et noctem = c)

ac

et

G bcde ffiqr

28

om deinde spicam

(hom. deinde/deinde)

29 se produxerit

om se

G abcdef ffiq

fructus

fructum

G abcd fiq

statim mittit

om statim

ce

messis

meses

30 cui parabolae

in qua parabola

G de (r)

(in quam parabolam = c ffiq)

comparabimus illud

illud conparabimus

ir

31 seminatum fuerit

seminatum est

cd ffiqr

om in terra

in terra (2nd.)

super terram

ffir

32

om cum seminatum)

bcde ffiqr

fuerit)

ascendit

crescit

ber

habitare

inhabitare

G bcde ffiq

33 loquebatur eis

om eis

G d ffi

34 sine parabola

sine parabolis

bcr

autem (2nd.)

tamen

G iq

28 (deinde) spicam

suprascript, corr.

29 se produxerit

se suprascript, corr.

statim mittit

statim suprascript, corr.

33 loquebatur eis

eis suprascript, corr.

| | | | |
|-------|---|--|--|
| (34) | discipulis suis omnia | <u>om</u> suis eas | il dffiqr (eis = r) (illas = e) |
| 35 | illa die esset factum | in illa die factum esset | Dm7 GH ¹ ThILQRWX aubcdef ffiqr (in die illa = Dm6 Ep ¹ KMtOVZ) bde |
| 36 | dimittent ⁴ s turbam adsumunt aliae naves | dimittes <u>add</u> et susciperunt multae simul navae | (dimittens = DT) bcde ffiqr ir (mult. sim. naves = iqr) (mult. naves simul = b) (aliae naves mult. sim. = ff) |
| 37 | impleretur navis | inple(ret) navem | diqr |
| 38 | puppi et excitant eum et quia perimus | pop(pi) (et) excitantes eum quod pereamus | Th bcd fffiqr X ^c diq (eo quod = b) diq |
| 39 | et exsurgens vento et dixit) mari) tace | <u>om</u> et vento et mari) et dixit) sile | de ffi (v. et m. dixit = q) (v. et m. et ait = b) (v. et ma. dicens = c) dfiq |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 40 | quis putas est iste quisnam hic est quia et ventus et mare oboediunt | cui et mare et venti obaudiunt <u>om</u> ei | ffir (quisnam est iste = d) a ffiqr bd ffiq (m. et ventus = D e) (venti et m. = aucir) ffiq |
| 36 | dimittentes | en suprascript, corr. | |
| 38 | excitantes eum et | et suprascript, corr. | |

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|--|--|--------------------------|
| V:1 | trans fretum maris | ultra | dqr | (ultro = i) |
| | in regionem | regiones | | (regionem = r) |
| | gerasenorum | geresanorum | | |
| 2 | de monumentis homo | homo de monumentis | Mt cdef ffiq | (homo de monumento = br) |
| | in spiritu inmundo | <u>om</u> in | | |
| 3 | monumentis | monumento | b ffiqr | |
| | | <u>om</u> iam | W iqr | |
| | eum poterat | poterat eum | M bfqr | (poterat illum = e ff) |
| 4 | saepe | sepe | | |
| | compedibus et |) compedibus et) | | |
| | catenis vinctus |) catenas quibus) | | |
| | disrupisset catenas) | ligatus esset) | | |
| | | disrumpisset) | | |
| | | (d = compedibus et catenis quibus ligatus | | |
| | | erat disrumpebat. | | |
| | | (ffi = compedes et catenas quibus ligatus | | |
| | | erat disrupisset | | |
| | | (q = compedes et catenas quibus ligatus | | |
| | | fuisset disrupisset | | |
| | | (r = compedes et catenas quibus erat ligatus | | |
| | | disrupisset | | |
| | et nemo | nec quisquam | bcd f ffiqr | |
| | | <u>add</u> amplius | r | |
| | | | (<u>add</u> amplius <u>after</u> valeret = c) | |
| | | | (<u>after</u> eum = d ffiq) | |
| 5 | et semper nocte) | nocte autem et die | bcde ffiqr | |
| | ac die) | | | |
| | in monumentis et in) | in montibus erat et) | r | |
| | montibus erat) | in monumentis) | | (in mont. et (in) monu. |
| | | | | erat = bde ffiq) |

3 iam suprascript, corr.

4 disrumpisset catenas - catenas suprascript, corr.

| | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| (5) | clamans | exclamans | cd ffiqr |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | et clamans | et exclamans | GQ c ffiqr |
| | dicit | dixit | Dm6 DEEpMtQRTW bdef ffiqr |
| | fili | filii | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | interrogabat | interrogavit | Ep ^{mg} G* ae ffiqr |
| | dicit ei | respondit | abdef ffiq |
| | legio nomen mihi) | est mihi nomen) | dqr |
| | est) | legio) | |
| 10 | deprecabatur | depra(eca)bat | |
| | extra regionem | de regione | eiq (de regionem=ff) (de illa regione = b) |
| 11 | | <u>om</u> magnus | bde ffiir |
| 12 | deprecabanttur | depraecabantur | |
| | | <u>om</u> eum | ai |
| | spiritus | daemonia | defr (daemones = c) (universa daemonia = a) |
| | | <u>om</u> ut in eos intro-) | |
| 13 | | eamus et concessit) | |
| | | eis statim iesus) | |
| | inmundi | inmundus | |
| | impetu | inpetu | |
| | ad duo milia | erant enim quasi) | r |
| | | d(uo) milia) | (erant enim ad d. m.= X) (erant autem quasi d. m.= |
| | | | Dm6 Dm7 BEpO fil) (erant autem circiter d.m.=a) |
| 14 | autem | enim | |
| 15 | a daemonia | <u>om</u> a | |

11 magnus suprascript, corr.
 12/13 the omission is supplied above the line and in the margin, which
 has been cut off, corr.
 15 a daemonio a suprascript, corr.

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (15) | sedentem | u(?)entem | |
| | et sanae | <u>om</u> et | |
| | sanae | sane | |
| 16 | et narraverunt | narraverunt autem | cdffiqr |
| | viderant | videbant | |
| | factum esset ei | <u>om</u> ei | BDM r |
| | daemonium | demonium | |
| 17 | rogare eum) | rogare coeperunt) | iqr |
| | coeperunt) | eum) | (rog. coop. iesum = cff) |
| 18 | discederet | discenderet | |
| 18 | | | |

fol lv

| | | | |
|----|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 19 | fecerit et | <u>add</u> quod | bdffi |
| | misertus sit | misertus est | BCEFG*T Sg abcdf ffiq |
| | tui | tibi | D iq |
| 20 | fecisset | fecerit | e |
| | iesus | dominus | |
| | omnes mirabantur | mirabantur omnes | |
| 21 | transcendisset | transfretasset | abcdef ffqr (fretasset = i) |
| | | <u>add</u> contra | abe (<u>add</u> ultra = dqr) |
| | | <u>om</u> in navi | bcde ffiqr |
| | | <u>om</u> et erat | abcdef ffiqr |
| 22 | quidam de) | quidam archisinagogus | df ffiqr |
| | archisynagogis) | xx | |
| | | <u>om</u> nomine iairus | ade ffir |
| | videns | vidit ... et | ffir |
| | | | (et ut vidit = q) |
| | | | (cum vidisset = a) |

| | | |
|----|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 15 | et sane | et suprascript, corr. |
| 21 | contra crossed out | |
| | in navi | suprascript, corr. |
| 22 | de archisinagogus | de suprascript, corr. |
| | nomine iarius | suprascript, corr. |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|--|---|
| 23 | et deprecabatur | rogans | bdffiqr (et rogabat = c) |
| | | <u>om</u> multum | bcdffilqr |
| | dicens | et dicens | abdfiqr |
| | filia mea. | mea filia | |
| | extremis | extrimis | |
| | imponere manus) | tange eam de) | bdffiqr |
| | super eam) | manibus tuis) | (tange eam = e) |
| 24 | comprimebant | conprimebant | |
| 25 | profluvio | profluio | |
| | duodecim | XII | |
| 26 | et | quoniam quae | (quae = bcdffir) |
| | fuerat multa) | multa pa(ss)a erat | diqr |
| | perpressa) | | (multa passa = ae) (multa passa fuerat = ff) (plurima passa erat = b) |
| | compluribus | conpluribus | |
| | erogaverat | (e)grogaverat | |
| | profecerat | proficerat | |
| | magis deterius | <u>om</u> magis | ER abceffiqr |
| 27 | cum audisset) | audito iesu | (audito de iesu = bdffiqr) |
| | de iesu) | | (haec audito iesu = c) |
| | venit in turba) | venit retro) | |
| | retro) | ... in turba) | |
| | | (turba <u>after</u> vestim- entum eius) | r (venit ... inter turbam = a d) (venit ... in turbam = i) (venit ... inter turba = q) |
| | tetigit | titigit | |
| 28 | dicebat enim | dicens intra se | acdffiqr (dicens = b) (dicebat enim intra se = ELQ) |
| 27 | audito de iesu | de suprascript, corr. | |

| | | |
|------|-------------------------|--|
| (28) | <u>om</u> quia | abceffiq |
| | si vel | affir |
| | tetigero | titigero |
| 29 | siccatus est | (si)ccatum est C ff |
| | quod | abir |
| | sanata | dr (ff) |
| | <u>om</u> a plaga | bc |
| 30 | et statim iesus) | (cognovit autem iesus=auci) |
| | cognoscens) | (cogn. enim iesus = r) |
| | | (cogn. autem et iesus=ffq) |
| | | (cognito autem iesus = b) |
| | <u>om</u> in semet ipso | abcdeffiq |
| | de eo | bciqr (a se = e ff) |
| | aiebat | L cdf ffiq |
| | quis tetigit) | (quis mihi tet. vest.= e) |
| | vestimenta) | |
| 31 | et dicebant ei) | discipulii autem) diq |
| | discipuli sui) | illius dicunt (ei)) (disc. autem eius dic.= e) |
| | | (disc. autem eius dixerunt = a) |
| | vides | vidis |
| | comprimentem | conprimentem |
| | tetigit | titigit |
| 32 | eam quae | <u>om</u> eam d ffi |
| 33 | tremens | trimens |
| | sciens quod factum) | quod fecerat occulto) ffi(r) |
| | esset in se) | sciens factum) (quod fecerat occultum |
| | | sciens quid esset acti=d) |
| | venit | ipsa venit d ffi |
| 34 | ille | iesus Dm6 Dm7 DEp*ThMt0 vett. |
| | <u>om</u> filia | ?a |

30 cognovit autem iesus - iesus suprascript, corr²

34 filia mea suprascript, corr.

| | | | |
|-------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (34) | plaga tua | <u>om</u> tua | |
| 35 | archisynagogo | archisinagogo | |
| | dicentes | <u>add</u> ei | bdi |
| | | <u>om</u> quia | abce ffi |
| | ultra | adhuc | ae |
| 36 | autem verbo quod) | audito hoc (verbo) | (autem audito hoc verbo = |
| | dicebatur audito) | | audfiq) |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 37 | | | |
| 38 | veniunt | venerunt | ir |
| | archisynagogi | archisinagogo | BG |
| | tumultum et flentes) | flentem et |) (turbam fl. et lam. multum = |
| | et heulantes |) lamentem turbam) | bdiqr) |
| | multum |) multam |) (fl. turb. et clamentem multum |
| | | | = c) |
| | | | (turb. fl. et heulantem |
| | | | multum = f) |
| | | | (fl. turb. et lam. multum=ff) |
| 39 | ingressus | ingresus | |
| | | <u>om</u> eis | bce ffiqr |
| | et ploratis | et quid ploratis | aubdef ffiqr |
| 40 | et inridebant | at illi inridebant | adir |
| | | | (at illi diridebant = bq) |
| | | | (illi vero inrid. = c ff) |
| | | | (illi autem inrid = e) |
| | eiectis omnibus | eiecta turba | bc ffiqr |
| | | <u>add</u> foras | bcdef ffiqr |
| | adsumit patrem) | adsumpto patrem) | (assumpto patre et matre = |
| | et matrem) | et matrem) | F bd ffiqr) |
| | et ingreditur | <u>om</u> et | EZ* beffiqr |
| | ingreditur | (in)troiuit | bcdef ffiqr (intravit = a) |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 34 | plaga tua | tua suprascript, corr. | |
| 35 | quia | suprascript, corr. | |

| | | | |
|------|---|---|---|
| 41 | puellae talitha | puelle tabitha | CDEp ¹ H ¹ ThLW adffl (tabita = Ep*T r) (thabitha = Dm6 Dm7 EQR Dur bci) |
| | cumi interpretatum | cumid (in)terpraetatum | |
| 42 | surrexit duodecim obstipuerunt | exsurrex(it) XII <u>add</u> omnes | adiq L cdf ffiq |
| 43 | praecepit id sciret | praecipit <u>om</u> vehementer hoc sciret | bcde ffiq afi |
| VI:1 | egressus sequebantur illum discipuli sui | egresus sequebatur eum discipulii eius | DEp*W aauflq Dm7 Ep ^{mg} GLQR Dur audfq |
| 2 | facto sabbato synagoga in doctrina eius dicentes unde huic haec | die sabbatorum sinagoga eius doctrinam omnes dicentes huic haec unde <u>om</u> omnia <u>om</u> illi | dir (die sabbato = q) (die sabbati = ff) ffq (omnes et dicerent = c) |
| | et (4th.) | ut | iq (et ut = b) (ut et = dff) |
| | virtutes tales quae per manus efficiuntur | virtutis iste <u>om</u> quae efficiantur | (virtutes istae = diq) abdef ffiqr d ffiq |

| | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 3 | faber filius mariae | fabri filius et) mariae) | Dm6 Dm7 BD(E)EpGThO ^c QRTX* Dur a aubceir |
| | | <u>om</u> et ioseph | c ffi |
| 4 | in cognatione sua | cognatis | (in cognatis = a) |
| | et in domo | adque in domo | r |
| 5 | non poterat | noluit | afiqr |
| | virtutem ullam | multas v(ir)tutes | (vitutes multas = K VX*Z c ffr) |
| | nisi | <u>add</u> quod | ir |
| | infirmos | imfirmos | |
| | inpositis manibus | inposuit eis manum | (inponens eis manum = r) (inponens eis manus = bci) (inponens eis manibus = f) (inponens manum = ad ff) |
| | curavit | et curavit eos | |
| 6 | mirabatur | mirabantur | DE ff |

MISSING: one bifolium
fol 2r

IX:1 (begins: gustabunt mortem donec)

| | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|--|
| 2 | adsumit | adsumpsit | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | mose | moyse | |
| 5 | hic nos esse | nobis hiic esse | T ablr (nobis hic est = k) (nobis esse hic = Q) |
| | et faciamus | <u>om</u> et | QT aubd ffi |
| | mosi | moysi | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | et facta | <u>om</u> et | |
| | nubes | nubs | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | descendentibus | discendentibus | |
| | praecepit | praecipit | |
| | illis | eis | cf |
| | cui quae | cuique | |

| | | | |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | oporteat | oportet | BCGKLQRTVZ aubcdf ffklqr |
| 12 | scriptum | scribitum | |
| 13 | scriptum | scribitum | |
| 14 | | | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 15 | accurrentes | adcurrentes | |
| 16 | inter vos) | conquiritis) | d |
| | conquiritis) | inter vos) | |
| 17 | attuli | adtuli | |
| 18 | adprehenderit | adpraehenderit | |
| | et stridet | <u>om</u> et | |
| | stridet | s̄tridit | |
| | dixi | duxi | |
| 19 | | <u>om</u> dicit | |
| | afferte | adferte | |
| 20 | attulerunt | adtulerunt | |
| | illum | eum | L f q k |
| | conturbavit eum | (discer)psit et) | |
| | | conturbavit eum) | |
| | in terram | in terra | BI ^c KLMTQRTVWZ dil |
| 21 | infantia | imfantia | |
| 22 | et in ignem | <u>om</u> et | CKOTVWX*Z a aubd ffilq |
| | si quid | <u>om</u> si | L |
| 23 | | | |
| 24 | | (?)cur <u>before</u> aiebat (?) | |
| 25 | spiritui in mundo | spiritus in mundo | |
| 26 | multum | mutum | |
| | factus est | factum est | l |
| | | <u>om</u> ita ut multi) | (hom. mortuus/mortuus est) |
| | | dicerent quia) | |
| | | mortuus est) | |
| 27 | | | |

²⁶ the omission was supplied in the margin, which is now cut off

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--|
| 28 | in domum | <u>om</u> in | LR c |
| 29 | potest | potens | Y |
| | nisi in | nisi per | |
| 30 | galilaeam | galileam | |
| <hr/> <u>fol 2v</u> | | | |
| 32 | ignorabant | ignorant | |
| 33 | capharnaum | (caph)arnauum | |
| | esset | essent | Dm7 BCDEpH ¹ ThILQRTWY Dur abl |
| | tractabatis | tractatis | |
| 34 | | <u>om</u> inter se | |
| | disputaverant | dispu(taver)unt | Dm7 CLMtOQRT |
| 35 | duodecim | XII | |
| | minister | servus | (cf. MK.X:44, MT.XX:27) |
| 36 | ut | cum | BGIKMTQVWXZ (quum = CT) vett. |
| 37 | receperit | reciperit | |
| | me misit | (misit) me | a |
| 38 | respondit | respondens | Dm6 Dm7 H ^C Th ad |
| | iohannes | iohannis | |
| | | <u>om</u> dicens | Dm7 W k |
| | quendam | quemdam | |
| 39 | loqui | <u>add</u> eum | |
| 40 | adversum | adversus | L acdf ffiklr |
| 41 | potum | putum | |
| | dico vobis | <u>add</u> (quia) | QR bdf fklq |
| | mercedem | mercidem | |
| 42 | ex | de | kq |
| | credentibus in me | <u>em</u> in | (<u>om</u> in me = abdf flik) |
| | ei | illi | Dm7 Ep ^{mg} QR abcdf ffikq |
| | collo | in collo | Q |

38 quen.dam m partly erased to form n
 39 eum marked for deletion
 42 credentibus in me in suprascript, corr.

| | | | |
|-------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 43 | duas manus | <u>om</u> manus | |
| | gehennam | gihennam | |
| | in ignem | <u>om</u> in | H*(Q)RVY |
| 44 | vermis | virmis | |
| 45 | te scandalizat | scandalizat te | Dm6 Dm7 EpGMtW a aubcdf ffikqr |
| | claudum | cludum | |
| | gehennam | gihennam | |
| 46 | vermis | virmis | |
| 47 | quod si | <u>om</u> (si) | Q |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 48 | | | |
| 49 | omnis | omnes (<u>bis</u>) | |
| | | <u>om</u> (enim) | L |
| | sallietur | salietur (<u>bis</u>) | |
| 50 | insulsum | insals(um) | |
| | habete in | ha(be)tem | |
| | | | |
| X:1 | exsurgens | surgens | DEp*MtW aq |
| | iudaeae | iudae | |
| 2 | accedentes | accedens | |
| | pharisaei | farisaei | |
| | | <u>add</u> iterum | |
| | | <u>om</u> eum | |
| | viro | homo | (homini = cf) |
| | dimittere | <u>add</u> et | |
| | temptantes | temptantes | |
| 3 | praecipit | praecipit | |
| | moses | moyses | |
| 4 | moses | moyses | |
| | permisit | praecipit | q |
| | libellum | librum | |

| | | |
|----|------------|--------------------------|
| 43 | duas manus | manus suprascript, corr. |
| 2 | eum | suprascript, corr. |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|---------------------------|--|
| 5 | scripsit | scribsit | |
| | istud | hoc | Ep ^{mg} R Dur ac ff |
| 6 | feminam | faeminam | |
| 7 | patrem suum | <u>om</u> suum | LVW d |
| | adhaerebit | adherebit | |
| | ad uxorem suam | uxori (suae) | Ep ^{mg} LMtQRT a aucfr |
| 8 | itaque iam | <u>om</u> (iam) | DL d ffk |
| 9 | iunxit | coniunxit | Ep ^{mg} DH ^l ThKLMtRVW abd ffkqr |
| 10 | in domo iterum | iterum in domo | |
| | discipuli | discipulii | |
| | interrogaverunt | interrogabant | (interrogab...=r) |
| 11 | uxorem suam | <u>om</u> suam | |
| 12 | dimiserit | dimisserit | |
| | nupserit | nubserit | |
| 13 | discipuli | discipulii | |
| 14 | regnum dei | regnum caelorum | L gat |
| 15 | quisquis | quisque | ACDEpLMO*QRT bd ffr |
| | receperit | reciperit | |
| | parvulus | parvulos | |
| 16 | complexans | complexans | |
| | manus | manum | GL bc |
| | | <u>om</u> benedicebat eos | |
| 17 | | | |

11 uxorem suam suam suprascript, corr.
 16 et benedicebat eos - suprascript, corr.

A II 10fol 338^ar

| | | | |
|------|----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (17) | flexo | flixo | |
| | bone | bonae | Dm7 |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | ne (1st.) | non | G a a u c f f f q |
| | adulteres | adulteris | |
| | matrem | <u>add</u> tuam | DLR a b c f r |
| 20 | ait | <u>add</u> illi | Dm6 mult. |
| | haec omnia | omnia haec | Dm7 CDEpKILOQTVWZ Dur b d q |
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | | <u>om</u> in verbo | D |
| | maerens | merens | |
| | possessiones | possessiones | |
| 23 | pecunias | peconiam | a |
| | introibunt | intrabunt | akq |
| 24 | discipuli | discipulii | |
| | obstupescebant | obstupiscebant | |
| | filioli | filiolii | |
| | pecuniis | peconis | |
| 25 | camelum | camellum | |
| | in regnum | in regno | ff |
| 26 | admirabantur | mirabantur | QR f |
| 27 | | | |
| 28 | dimisimus | dimissimus | |
| 29 | reliquerit | relinquerit | |
| | | <u>om</u> aut so sores | |
| | me | nomen meum | (cf. MT. XIX:29) |
| | evangelium | aevangelium | |

17 rogabat eum dicens - dicens ~~suprascript~~, corr.
 (add dicens = CH¹ThKLMtOTVWXZ vett.)

22 in verbo suprascript, corr.

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 30 | domos | domus | |
| | | <u>om</u> et filios | |
| | saeculo futuro | futuro saeculo | Mt aac |
| 31 | | | |
| 32 | erant | erat | |
| | hierosolyma | hierusolima | |
| | praecedebat illos | <u>om</u> illos | (d) |
| | adsumens | adsumpsit | dk |
| | duodecim | XII | |
| 33 | hierosolyma | hierusolima | |
| | tradetur | traditur | |
| | scribis | <u>add</u> et senioribus | Dm6 Dm7 CThIKLMtOQTVWZ aac1 |
| | damnabunt | dampnabunt | |
| | | <u>om</u> eum | |
| | morte | morti | |
| 34 | flagellabunt | flagillabunt | |
| 35 | accedunt | ascendunt | |
| | iacobus | iacobum | |
| | iohannes | iohannis | |
| | | <u>om</u> filii | |
| | zebedaei | zebedei | |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | | | |
| 38 | quo | quem | Dm6 cl |
| 39 | | <u>om</u> quidem quem | (<u>om</u> quidem = BD) |
| | quo | quod | Dm7 CT abd ffig |
| | baptizabimini | baptizamini | LO Dur adf ffilq |
| 40 | dare | <u>add</u> vobis | Dm6 Dm7 mult. |
| 41 | decem | X | |
| | coeperunt indignari | indignati sunt | D gat q |

30 et filios -suprascript, corr.

32 praecedebat illos illos suprascript, corr.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|---|
| 42 | hi | hii | |
| 43 | fieri maior minister | <u>om</u> fieri <u>add</u> et quicumque) (dittography) voluerit fieri maior) erit vestèr minister) | |
| 44 | | | |
| 45 | daret | dare | R Dur* (vett. all have a series of infinitives at this point) (cf. MT.XX:28) |
| <u>fol 338^av</u> | | | |
| 46 | hiericho hiericho (2nd.) discipulis timaei bartimeus | in chiericho iericho discipulii cuiusdam timèi barthimeus | Ep ^{mg} R aaulq A*Mt*QY Q (timaei cuiusdam = L) |
| 47 | nazarenus fili miserere | nazareus filii misserire | DEp auc |
| 48 | fili miserere | filii misserire | |
| 49 | praecepit surge | praecipit <u>add</u> et | Dur |
| 50 | | | |
| 51 | iesus dixit illi | illi iesus dixit | Dm6 Dm7 BCEpKLMtORTVZ diq |
| 52 | ait | dixit | Dm6 Dm7 KMtORVX*Z Dur auc ffkq |
| XI:1 et cum | | | |
| | adpropinquarent | <u>om</u> cum adpropinquaret | MtWX* cdfiklq (adpropinquasset = G) (adpropiaret = b) |
| | hierosolymae | hierusolimae | |
| 2 | illis | eis | a |
| | statim introeuntes | <u>om</u> statim | (k) |
| 2 | statem introeuntes | statem | suprascript, corr. |

| | | | |
|-----|--|---|--|
| (2) | nemo adhuc) hominum sedit) | nemo hominem) sedit adhuc) | |
| 3 | facitis | <u>add</u> hoc | LQ gat (hoc facietis = q) |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | eis praeceperat | illis praeciperat <u>om</u> et dimiserunt) | R |
| 7 | | eis et duxerunt) pullum ad iesum)) | |
| | inponunt | inpossuerunt | DQR Dur cfq |
| 8 | sternebant | sternabant | |
| 9 | et qui (1st.) osanna | <u>om</u> qui <u>add</u> filii dei | (cf. MT.XXI:9 = osanna filio david) |
| 10 | | <u>om</u> david | |
| 11 | hierosolyma exivit duodecim | in hierusolimam exiit XII <u>add</u> discipulis suis | L (in hierosolyma = d) LQ aubcr (<u>add</u> discipulis = adfiq) |
| 12 | a bethania | <u>om</u> a | T |
| 13 | venit non enim | <u>add</u> videre <u>om</u> enim | DLQ gat abcdffikr |
| 14 | discipuli | discipulii | |
| 15 | hierosolyma | hierusolimam | DMtLWY bcfi |
| 16 | | | |
| 17 | non scriptum omnibus gentibus fecistis eam | nonne scribtum omnibus gentes <u>om</u> eam | Dm6 Dm7 mult. |

6/7 et dimiserunt eis et duxerunt pullum ad iesu - suprascript, corr.

| | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|------------------------|---|
| 18 | principes | princeps | |
| | admirabatur | mirabantur | Q (admirabantur = DT c) |
| | super doctrina | super doctrinam | Dm6 Dm7 DEp ^{mg} GLOQRZ Dur cffi(k)lqr |
| 19 | egrediebatur | <u>add</u> de turba et | |
| 20 | factam | factum | |
| 21 | dicit | dixit | ThMW k |
| 22 | | | |
| 23 | quia quicumque | <u>om</u> quia | BCEpKRTVZ Dur dk |
| | huic monti | monti huic | Dm6 BDEpKMtOVZ adfk |
| | haesitaverit | essitaverit | |
| 24 | orantes | orantis | |
| 25 | | | |
| 26 | caelis | celis | |
| | dimittet | demittet | |
| <u>fol 5r</u> | | | |
| 27 | rursus | rursum | BCT |
| | hierosolyma | hierusolimam | Dm6 Dm7 mult. |
| 28 | ista | hanc potestatem | (haec = Ep ^{mg} R f) |
| 29 | verbum | sermonem | auck (cf. MT. XXI:24) |
| | respondete | respondite | |
| 30 | erat | venit | |
| | respondete | respondite | |
| 31 | dicet quare ergo non | dicet ergo nobis) | (dicet erg. vobis qu. non=L) |
| | quare non |) | (<u>add</u> nobis = Dm6 Dm7 mult.) (cf, MT. XXI:25) |
| | credidistis | credistis | D |
| 32 | dicemus | dixerimus | ARWX ^c Y a aubdf ffilqr |
| | timebant | timemus | DEpGLMtQRW Dur a aubcdf ffikqr |
| | propheta. | profeta | |
| 33 | respondentes) | responderunt) | (responderunt ad iesum |
| | dicunt iesu) | dicentes iesu) | dicentes = ff) |

| | | | |
|--------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| XIII:1 | illis | iesus | c ff |
| | saepem | sepem | |
| | agricolis | agriculis | |
| 2 | agricolas | agriculas | |
| | ut | ait | |
| | agricolis | agriculis | |
| | vineae | viniae | |
| 3 | adprehensum | adpraehensum | |
| | ceciderunt | caeciderunt | |
| | dimiserunt | dimisserunt | |
| | | <u>add</u> eum | DL a |
| 4 | illos | eum | |
| | contumeliis | contumelis | |
| | affecerunt | adficerunt | |
| 5 | alios (2nd) | alii | |
| 6 | unum habens | habens unum | D |
| 7 | | | |
| 8 | adprehendentes eum | <u>om</u> eum | |
| 9 | vineae | viniae | |
| 10 | scripturam | scribturam | |
| | lapidem | lapes | L |
| | caput | capud | |
| 11 | factum | factus | Dm7 Ep ^{mg} LRX* abcd ffikq |
| 12 | quaerebant | querebant | |
| 13 | pharisaeis | farissaeis | |
| 14 | caesari | cessari | |
| | an | aut | abcd ffikq |
| 15 | versutiam | virsutiam | |
| | temptatis | temptatis | |
| 16 | attulerunt | adtulerunt | |
| | | <u>add</u> ei | Dm7 mult. |

4 eum early corrected to eos by altering u to o, and m to s

| | | | |
|------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| (16) | inscriptio | superscribsio | (superscriptio = GW auct ff) |
| | caesaris | cessaris | |
| 17 | caesaris | cessaris | |
| | caesari | cessari | |
| | super eo | super eum | GLQ a auct ff(i)klq |
| 18 | resurrectionem) | non esse) | Q a auct ff |
| | non esse) | resurrectionem) | |
| 19 | moses | moyses | |
| | nobis scripsit | <u>om</u> nobis | |
| | scripsit | scribsit | |
| | | <u>om</u> cuius frater | |
| | dimiserit | dimisserit | |
| | reliquerit | relinquerit | DEpGThLMt i |
| 20 | erant | erunt | |
| | accepit | accipit | |
| 21 | | <u>om</u> accepit eam et) | |
| | | mortuus est et nec) | |
| | | iste reliquit semen) | |
| | | et tertius similiter) | |
| 22 | | et acceperunt eam) | |
| | septem | VII | |
| | et non reliquerunt | <u>om</u> et | |
| | reliquerunt | relinquerunt | D i |
| | defuncta | deffuncta | |
| | et mulier | <u>om</u> et | Dm7 ABDEpH*JLMMtOQRY |
| 23 | his | hiis | |
| | uxor | mulier | |
| | septem | VII | |
| 24 | scientes | scietis | |
| | scripturas | scribturas | |

-
- 19 ut si cuius mortuos -suprascript, corr.; mortuos then corrected
to frater, corr.
relinquerit ut ut suprascript, corr. (add ut = BCEp^{mg}GH¹Th
QRT abd ff iq)
- 20 erant u changed to a

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 25 | nubent | nubant | |
| | sunt | erunt | Ep ^{mg} LQTW gat bdf fir |
| 26 | legistis | ligistis | |
| | mosi | moysi | |
| | isaac | isac | Ep abd ffir |
| 27 | non est | <u>om</u> est | |
| 28 | audierat | audierunt | (audierant = c) |
| <u>fol 5v</u> | | | |
| | primum omnium) | primum mandatum | (mandatum primum = ak) |
| | mandatum) | | (praeceptum primum = bcd ffir) |
| 29 | deus noster | deus tuus | DGThIKLTVWX* aic |
| 30 | | <u>om</u> et ex tota) | cdk |
| | | mente tua) | |
| 31 | secundum | secunde | |
| | simile est | <u>om</u> est | CGThJLMOQR a aubdiklqr |
| | | <u>om</u> aliud | bir |
| 32 | non est alius) | alius praeter) | |
| | praeter eum) | eum non est) | |
| 33 | et ut diligatur | <u>om</u> et | Q |
| | | <u>om</u> et ex toto) | (hom. ex toto/ex tota) |
| | | intellectu et) | |
| | | ex tota anima) | |
| | se ipsum | te ipsum | D* dffik |
| | | <u>om</u> omnibus | |
| | sacrificiis | sacrificis | |
| 34 | | | |
| 35 | filium esse | esse filium | Dm7 b |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | ergo | enim | |
| 38 | | | |
| 39 | in primis cathedris | primis cathedras | (primas cathedras = J d) |

33 et ex tuta intelltu et ex tuta anima tua - suprascript, corr.
 39 in primis cathedras - in suprascript, corr.

| | | | |
|------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| (39) | synagogis | sinagogis | |
| | primos discubitus | in primus discubitus q | |
| | | <u>add</u> habere | c |
| | caenis | cenis | |
| 40 | domos | domus | DLR e ffr |
| | hi | hii | |
| 41 | gazophylacium | gathofilacium | |
| | gazophylacium | gazofilacium | |
| 42 | venisset | venissent | |
| 43 | gazophylacium | gazofilacium | |
| 44 | abundabat | habundabat | |

| | | | |
|--------|--|------------------------|--------------------------|
| XIII:1 | egrederetur | egrediretur | |
| | et quales structurae <u>om</u> et quales | | |
| 2 | | <u>om</u> illi | c |
| | | <u>om</u> omnes magnas | (<u>om</u> omnes = L) |
| | | | (<u>om</u> magnas = X*) |
| | lapis | lapes | |
| | destruatur | distruatur | |
| 3 | in montem | in monte | mult. |
| | olivarum | oliveti | GL abcdffinqr |
| | iacobus | iacobum | |
| | iohannes | iohannis | |
| 4 | fient | fiant | D |
| | incipient | <u>add</u> et | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | opiniones | opinionis | |
| | nondum | <u>add</u> est | LQR Dur abcdn |

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 42 | venisset | n erased | |
| 2 | omnes aedificationes | - omnes suprascript, corr. | |
| 6 | ego sum christus | christus suprascript, corr. | (<u>add</u> christus = DEpHThQ gat bcl) |

| | | | |
|----|------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 8 | terrae motus | terrimotus | |
| 9 | videte | et videte | |
| | conciliis | in concilis | Dm6 Dm7 mult. |
| | synagogis | sinagogis | |
| 10 | evangelium | aevangelium | |
| 11 | loquimini | loquimini | |
| | estis vos | vos estis | DEpMtRTW Dur ac ffnr |
| | spiritus sanctus | <u>add</u> qui loquetur) | LQ 1 (cf. MT.X:20) |
| | | in vobis) | |
| 12 | consurgent | insurgent | D acd ffnr |
| 13 | omnibus | <u>add</u> hominibus | BD c ffq |
| | sustinuerit | <u>add</u> usque | LMtQ gat ci fffkr |
| 14 | desolationis | dissolationis | |
| | iudaea | iudea | |
| 15 | ne descendat | non discendat | Dm6 Dm7 DEpGH ¹ ThI*LRX*Y Dur ac ffnr |

fol 4r

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 16 | | | |
| 17 | praegnatibus | praegnantibus | |
| 18 | vero | autem | Dm6 Dm7 DEp*GMtOQT kq |
| 19 | | <u>om</u> quam condidit) | (<u>om</u> quam condidit deus = ac |
| | | deus usque nunc) | d fffiknr) |
| | | neque fient) | |
| 20 | quos elegit) | breviabuntur quos) | (qu. el. brebiabuntur |
| | breviavit dies) | elegit dies) | dies = b) |

| | | |
|----|---|------------------------|
| 18 | orate autem ut fuga vestra hieme non fiant vel sabato | - |
| | - fuga vestra suprascript, corr | (<u>add</u> fuga |
| | | vestra = DEpLQR gat k) |
| | - vel sabato suprascript, corr. | (<u>add</u> vel |
| | | sabato = DEpQR gat k) |
| | | (cf. MT.XXIV:20) |
| 19 | quam condidit deus usque nunc neque fiant | - suprascript, corr. |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 21 | hic | hiic | |
| | credideritis | cs ederitis | Dm7 |
| 22 | pseudochristi | suedochristi | |
| | pseudoprophetae | seudoprophetae | |
| | portenta | potentia | k |
| | potest fieri | fieri potest | Dm7 DR Dur (a) auc(k)q |
| 23 | | | |
| 24 | suum | suam | G |
| 25 | stellae | stella | |
| | movebuntur | movebunt | |
| 26 | | | |
| 27 | quattuor | quatuor | |
| 28 | ficu | fico | |
| | nata fuerint | <u>om</u> fuerint | |
| 29 | haec | <u>add</u> omnia | LQ c ffq (omnia haec = di) |
| | in ostiis | <u>om</u> in | |
| | ostiis | ostis | |
| 30 | | <u>om</u> donec omnia) | |
| 31 | ista fiant |) | |
| 31 | terra | terram | H* ff |
| 32 | | <u>om</u> de die autem) | |
| | | illo vel hora nemo) | |
| | | scit neque angeli) | |
| | | in caelo neque) | |
| | | filius nisi pater)) | |
| 33 | | | |
| 34 | | | |

| | | |
|----|---------------------|---|
| 32 | de die autem et ora | nemo scit neque angeli in caelo neque filius nisi pater solus - suprascript, corr. (et ora = CEp FGLMtQRT vett.) (pater <u>add</u> solus = T ack) |
| 34 | profectus est | est suprascript, corr (<u>add</u> est = Q ff) |

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 35 | | | |
| 36 | venerit | venirit | |
| 37 | | | |
| XIV:1 | et azyma | azemorum | Dm7 R Dur gat k |
| | dolo tenerunt) | tenerunt et) | R gat Dur |
| | et occiderent) | occiderent dolo) | |
| 2 | enim | autem | |
| | populi | et populi | |
| 3 | spicati | pisci | (pistici = DG) |
| | pretiosi | praetiosi | |
| | effudit | et fudit | (fudit = c) |
| | caput | capud | |
| 4 | | <u>om</u> intra semet ipsos) i | (<u>om</u> intra semet ipsos = |
| | et dicentes |) | cd ffkr) |
| | ut quid | <u>om</u> ut | |
| | ungenti | unguenti | |
| 5 | ungentum | unguentum | |
| | venundari | veniri | ACHJMRX ^C Y audikq |
| | trecentis | tricentis | |
| | denariis | denaris | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | habetis | habebitis (<u>bis</u>) | Dm6 Dm7 mult. |
| 8 | praevenit | <u>add</u> enim | GLQ f |
| | ungere | unguento enguere | L acd ffi |
| 9 | evangelium | aevangelium | |
| | in universo mundo | in universum mundum | CGELQRTX ^C Dur dfilq |
| 10 | scariotis | scariothes | |
| 11 | pecuniam | peconiam | |
| | quaerebat quomodo | quomodo quaerebat | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 2 | in popul ^o | in ... o suprascript, corr | (in pop.= DEp ^{GHMT} EV) |
| 5 | vendiri | d suprascript, corr. | |

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| (11) | illum | eum | Dm7 GMtQR adkq |
| 12 | azymorum | azemorum | |
| | discipuli | discipulii | |
| 13 | discipulis | discipuliis | |
| | laguenam | logonam | (lagonam = DL r) |
| | baiulans | baiolans | |
| | sequimini | sequemini | |
| 14 | refectio | reffectio | |
| | discipulis | discipuliis | |
| 15 | | | |
| 16 | discipuli | discipulii | |
| | paraverunt | praeparaverunt | Dm6 Dm7 mult. |
| <u>fol 4v</u> | | | |
| 17 | duodecim | XII | |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | duodecim | XII | |
| | intingit | intinguit | |
| 21 | scriptum | scribtum | |
| | traditur | tradetur | |
| | bonum est | <u>om</u> est | CDJR Dur auc ffilq |
| | esset natus | natus esset | D |
| | homo ille | homo iste | |
| 22 | accepit | accipit | |
| 23 | | | |
| 24 | sanguis | sangues | |
| | effunditur | effundetur | |
| 25 | quod iam | quoniam | k |
| | genimine | gimini | (gemine = Z*) |
| | novum | noum | |
| 26 | hymno | ymno | |
| | olivarum | oliveti | GL abcd ffilq (olivetis=r) |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 27 | eis | illis | Dm6 Dm7 DEpMtOQR Dur aacd ffikq |
| | scriptum | scribtum | |
| 28 | surrexero | resurrexero | Dm7 mult. |
| | praecedam | praecidam | |
| | galilaeam | galileam | |
| 29 | | | |
| 30 | ait illi | <u>om</u> illi | |
| | | <u>om</u> bis | JO*T* abcd ffik |
| 31 | | | |
| 32 | in praedium | <u>om</u> in | |
| | cui nomen | <u>add</u> erat | c (<u>add</u> est = BL dfk) |
| | gethsemani | gethzamani | |
| | hic | hiic | |
| 33 | adsumit | sumit | |
| | et taedere | etedere | G |
| 34 | hic | hiic | |
| | vigilate | <u>add</u> mecum | qr |
| 35 | processisset | processisset | |
| 36 | sed quod | sed sicut | bcd ff |
| 37 | et venit et invenit | <u>om</u> et venit | a |
| | | <u>om</u> una hora vigilare | |
| 38 | ut non | ne | Ep ^{mg} L a aubdf |
| | temptationem | temptationem | |
| | promptus | prumptus | |
| | infirma | imfirma | |
| 39 | abiens | habens | Dur |
| | | <u>add</u> et | |

| | | |
|----|-------------------|--|
| 32 | in praedium | in suprascript, corr. |
| 33 | etedere | t suprascript, corr. |
| 37 | una hora vigilare | - added at the top of the second column by the main scribe. |
| 39 | habiens | i suprascript, ?corr. |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| 40 | illorum | eorum | Dm6 Dm7 mult. |
| | traditur | tradetur | |
| 42 | tradet | tradit | |
| 43 | ex duodecim | de XII | D bc ffkq |
| | cum illo | cum eo | Dm7 DQR Dur ffkq |
| | turba multa | multa turba | r |
| | lignis | fuistibus | (fustibus = (D)GLQX* a aabc df ffkqr) |
| | a scribis | <u>om</u> a | mult. |
| | a senioribus | <u>om</u> a | mult. |
| 44 | traditor | traditur | |
| | traditor eius | <u>om</u> eius | W |
| | | <u>om</u> caute | BCJKQRTZ Dur Sg akl |
| 45 | | | |
| 46 | in eum | <u>om</u> in | |
| 47 | | <u>om</u> quidam | aucdf ffkqr |
| | gladium | <u>add</u> et | ack |
| | amputavit | amputavunt | |
| 48 | ad latronem existis | existis ad latronem | |
| | gladiis et lignis | lignis et gladiis | |
| | comprehendere | conpraehendere | |
| 49 | adimpleantur | inpleantur | JQRZ* a aubfklq |
| | scripturae | scribturae | |
| 50 | discipuli | discipulii | |
| | relinquentes eum) | omnes relinquentes) | R Dur |
| | omnes) | eum) | |
| 51 | adulescens | adoliscens | |
| | eum (1st) | illum | Dm6 Dm7 CEp ^{mg} GJKLMtORTVZ Dur aufk |

| | | |
|----|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 44 | traditur eius | eius suprascript, corr. |
| 46 | in eum | in suprascript, corr. |
| 47 | quidam | suprascript, corr. |
| | amputavit | v erased and u partly erased. |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 52 | reiecta | reieto | D auq |
| 53 | summum sacerdotem | summum sacerdotum | (principem sacerdotum = auc ffq) |
| 54 | usque | <u>add</u> intro | Dm6 Dm7 BCThIJKMtORTVZ Dur Sg |
| 55 | concilium | consilium | Ep*HQ |
| | quaerebant | querebant | |

(ends: ut eum morti tra)

B A.II.17 (foll. 2-102)

Durham Cathedral MS. A.II.17, foll. 2-102, contains the remains of an Hiberno-Saxon Gospel Book de luxe, which, in its original state, must have been one of the most splendid copies of the Gospels to come from the Golden Age of Northumbria. Instead of its anonymous press mark it deserves the title the "Durham Gospels" - this title being no longer in common use for B.M. Cotton MS. Nero D. IV, we may use it for A.II.17 without confusion. The Durham Gospels are written in an Insular Majuscule (?more correctly Anglo-Saxon) whose vivacity shows its scribe to have been a master calligrapher - the spont^aaneity of the script contrasts the rigid formalism of that in the Lindisfarne Gospels, though the family likeness between the two is striking. The Durham Book was at Chester-le-Street in the possession of the community of St. Cuthbert in the tenth century and it is probable that it was brought, in 875, from Lindisfarne, where it is reckoned to have been written sometime about the end of the seventh and beginning of the eighth centuries.

CONTENTS.

TEXTUAL CONTENT - At some unknown date, before the sixteenth century, the Gospel of John was placed first (presumably for aesthetic reasons, the grand initial - page to John being the only one extant) - therefore the order of text now runs, John, Matthew, Mark and Luke. The exact textual content is as follows:

foll. 2-38:

JN.I:1 In principio

to JN. XIX:33 cum venisset,

(missing: VI:53 carnem - VII:26 ei dicunt).

foll. 38* - 38²:

MT. XXV:35 sitivi

to MT. XXVI:34 ait illi iesus

fol. 38³:

MT. XXVIII: 17 et videntes

to MT.XXVIII: 20 saeduli

foll. 38⁴ - 39:

MK. Capitula list

Hebrew names

Argumentum

foll. 40-69:

MK. I: 12 et statim

to MK. XVI:14 apparuit

(missing: XIV:66 et cum - XV:17 inponuntei)

fol. 70:

LK. Argumentum

foll. 71 - 84:

LK.I:8 ante deum

to LK.VIII: 37 rogaveruntillum

(missing: II:22 tulerunt - III:11 non habenti)

foll. 85 - 102:

LK. XII: 42 super familiam

to LK. XXII: 2 plebem.

The top nine lines of fol. 75 have been cut off. The top nine lines of fol. 70 have been cut off - the last three of these are now in the Pepysian Calligraphical collection in Magdalene Coll., Cambridge (Pepysian MS. 2981 (19)). M.R. James, A Descriptive Catalogue of the Library of Samuel Pepys (London 1923) part III, p.119.

RUNNING TITLES in red on every opening - now much faded: secundum marcum, secundum lucam and lucanum, secundum iohannem, but on 38^v - 38^{2r} cata matheum. The running titles are in the script of the text - the scribe showing his usual tendency to elaboration; see, for example, on fol. 26v the suprascript u and side-ways m, and on fol. 9r, iohannem, the cursive e with reversed lower bowl and a written in the body of h.

RUBRICS: Incipits and explicits in red in the hand of the text - full details are given in the text of the collations. The scribe made a mistake in the heading to the capitula list for MK. where he wrote Matheum (which he subsequently corrected). There is an odd addition at the end of MT. - the explicit is followed by what appears to be SIC SICVOTERIM (it is almost illegible).

Ammonian section numbers with parallels (see on A.II.10) are marked in the left-hand margin throughout in a fine black point. Canon-table numbers are given in red with a wider pen, possibly the same as the capitula numbers. If the divisions printed in W-W correspond accurately to those in Amiatinus then those in A.II.17 differ in numerous places from the divisions in A. In some of these places they agree with the beginning of a new section in the Lindisfarne Gospels, for example at MK. VI:18 dicebat (W-W start section at et cum dies) and MK.XI:15 et veniunt (W-W start section at et cum introisset). Regrettably the editors of the Oxford Vulgate did not include the incipits of sections in

their comparative material - they might offer a useful pointer to lines of transmission, for however much a text has been corrected the incipits of its sections presumably remain unaffected (there are however exceptions, as in Durrow, for example, where text and divisions are taken from different exemplars). In view of the textual connections with the OXZ family perhaps these different incipits are found in these MSS. (however, for Ammonian sections it is quite possible that every time a text is copied, inexactitude in positioning the marginal numbers creeps in). I examined O, Bodleian Auct. D.II.14, for a morning and noted those places where the Ammonian section incipits differed from those given in w-w - I only managed to complete Matthew, but at section 279 A.II.17, A.II.16 and O start the new section at MT. XXVI:20 Vespere autem (whereas w-w start at v.21 et edentibus illis). This is the only place in the three extant folios of Matthew in A.II.17 where the incipit does differ from w-w - it would be interesting to note how many places in Mark, Luke and John A.II.17 agrees with O (or X or Z) against w-w. (The same investigation showed nine places where O and A.II.16 agreed against w-w, in Matthew).

The only extant capitula list is that for Mark, which corresponds to that of the members of de Bruyne's B family (that found in OX etc.). The capitula numbers marked in the margins of the texts of Mark, Luke and John correspond to this same type. The numbers are not marked consistently - some are omitted and some are in red and some in black.

For the extant fragments of Matthew there are no capitula numbers added, but there is a very large initial at XXVI:1, et factum, which corresponds to the incipit of section XXVI of family B. In Mark, II to VIII are marked and XII is just visible - in Luke they are marked throughout - in John V and XI are not marked. Generally the numbers are in red in a bold majuscule set between pairs of one or two points and a comma, but in places, for example MK. sect. IIII V, LK. sect. VI XV and John sect. IIII and XII the numbers are in a fine black point similar to the Ammonian numbers. It would appear that both Ammonian and capitula numbers were added by the same hand and that occasionally the scribe forgot to change pens.

LECTION NOTES - The following contemporary lectionary annotations are found in the margin:-

Matthew: (none extant)

Mark: 47r - V:21 de xlma
57r - X:12 de cotidie
69v - XVI:5 in dominico paschae

Luke: 71r - I:39 de adventu
72v - II:1 (in n)atale domini
73v - II:21 de octabas domini
75*v - IV:16 post natale domini
80r - VI: 31/32 de cotidiana
80r - VI: 37 cotidiana
81r - VII: 18/19 de adventu
86r - XIII: 6 cotidiana
89r - XIV:26 in sanctorum
89v - XV:1 cotidiana
90v - XV:15 de xlma
91r - XVI:1 cotidiana
92r - XVI:19 cotidiana
95r - XVIII:9 cotidiana

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----|---|---------|-----------------------------|
| <u>John:</u> | 3v | - | I:35 | in vigiliis sanctae andreae |
| | 5v | - | III:1 | cotidiana |
| | 6v | - | III:16 | cotidiana |
| | 7v | - | IV:7 | de xlma |
| | 11r | - | V:19 | cotidiana |
| | 11r | - | V:24 | ad defunctos |
| | 14r | - | VI:37 | de mortuorum |
| | 14v | - | VI:51 | cotidiana |
| | 18v | - | VIII:45 | de cotidie |
| | 21r | - | X:11 | de cotidie |
| | 21v | - | X:22 | de dedicatione |
| | 27v | - | XIII:1 | in cena domini |
| | 29r | - | XIV:1 | cotidiana |
| | 30r | - | XIV:14 | sāb inpeni |
| | 30v | - | XV:2 | cotidiana |

(A list was published by C.H. Turner, The Oldest Manuscript of the Vulgate Gospels, p.217, but he omitted the notes at MK.V:21, LK.XV:15, XVI:1 and JN.I:35, III:1).

At, except at LK.XV:15, JN.VI:51, XIV:14, XV:2 are placed in a rectangular frame, all, except JN.XIV:14 and XV:2, are in the same hand, a delicate Majuscule. Those at JN.XIV:14 and XV:2 (the former in blue, the latter in red) are in a bold majuscule similar to that of the text.

PREFATORY MATTER - The extant prefatory matter consists of a complete Capitula list before MK., the Interpretatio Nominum Ebreorum for MK. and incomplete prologues (argumenta) before MK. and LK.

The Capitula list before MK. belongs to de Bruyne's B family - among the witnesses cited by w-w, closest agreement is with the text in O. The use of a capitula of family B is the first pointer that the textual influences on the Durham Gospels are more than simply

"Celtic" - almost all the "Celtic" Gospel Books have capitula of the I family.

On the other hand, the inclusion of the Markan Interpretatio Nominum Ebreorum looks back to Durrow and Ussher I. The text in the Durham Gospels corresponds to that in Durrow, which derives from the text as found in Ussher I. The Hebrew-Names lists are found in the following early codices:¹ from Ireland - Ussher I, Armagh, (Kells); from Northumbria - the Durham Gospels, the Echternach Gospels, Cotton Otho C.V.; from Mercia - the Barberini Gospels; and from the Continent - Trier Domschatz 61 and Poitiers B. Mun. 17 - all of which show Insular influence (though not necessarily in the Gospel texts).

The Prologues to both Mark and Luke are extant, though both are incomplete (the text of the Prologues will be referred to according to the lines of the text as printed by W-W - thus MK.²⁹ means the ninth line of the second page of the text in W-W). The Markan Prologue ends imperfectly at ²⁹ conpingens nec; the Luken at ³⁵ oporteat. It was Chapman² who demonstrated that the Prologues to the four Gospels were by the heretic Priscillian and that they are preserved in their correct (viz. heretical) form in the Irish codices - the text of most MSS. and the text printed by W-W is a "toned-down" version. (In the collations I have collated against the text of W-W). We have seen how the capitula are derived from

non-Celtic tradition and the Hebrew Names from Celtic; from which strain does the text of the Prologues in the Durham Gospels come? The most notable of the overtly heretical passages, which betray the correct text, in the sections from which our text is extant is in the Prologue to Luke - at LK. ²1 Durham has omni prophetatione venturi in carnem dei christi manifesta humanitas, whereas the original/heretical (which is found in ADEpQ) reads omni perfectione venturi in carnem dei manifestata. (The presence of the Celtic reading in A is explained by the fact that the exemplar of the Prologue text in A had been corrected by an Irish text).³ This, coupled with the numerous agreements with the OXZ text (see collations), shows that the text of the Prologues in the Durham Gospels derive from a non-Celtic source. Thus we can conclude that the prefatory-matter in the Durham Gospels, with the exception of the Hebrew Names, comes from an exemplar from the Roman Church in Anglo-Saxon England, rather than one from the Celtic world. The Interpretatio Nominum Ebreorum was added as an "optional extra".

We can assume that all Four Gospels were prefaced with a Prologue, Capitula list and Hebrew Names. As to the preliminary matter, there was probably the Novum Opus (Jerome's dedication of his revision to Pope Damasus), the Plures Fuisse (Jerome's preface to the four Gospels from his commentary on Matthew) and a set of Cannon Tables. Whether the canon tables were arranged in boxes, as in Durrow and Echternach, or in arcaded columns, as in the

Lindisfarne Gospels, we cannot know, but the fact that the extant prefatory matter to the Gospels comes from a non-Celtic exemplar would make it more probable that they were in arcaded columns. The earliest extant witnesses to the letter Eusebius Carpiano are the members of the Italo-Northumbrian family, Lindisfarne Gospels, Royal I.B.VII, the Burchard Gospels (prefaces from a Wearmouth/Jarrow exemplar) and Leningrad MS.F.v.1.8 (which contains remnants of the Neapolitan lectionary annotations), and it is suggested that the letter was first introduced into England with the exemplar of the Italo-Northumbrian text - if we follow T.J. Brown and date the Durham Gospels before Lindisfarne then it is unlikely that Durham had a copy of the letter.

LATER ADDITIONS.

fol. 1 - (a paper fly-leaf added) at the top right-hand of the recto - codex ecclesiae Dunelmensis - said to be in the hand of Richard Bentley (d.1742), Master of Trinity College Cambridge, to whom the codex was lent for nineteen years (1716-1735).

fol. 2r - an inscription at the top of the page - CI Evangelia Iohannis Marci et Luci non glo de le splendement - in the hand of Thomas Swalwell (1463-1539), Chancellor of Durham.

fol. 3lv - at the foot of the page is a twelfth century copy of a poem in honour of King Aethelstan:

Quarta dine gressus per maria navigans stellarumque spacium
ad regem spalacium

Regem primum salutem regem non aditunem clerum quoque
conditum armites mulierum

Illic sitric defuncto armatura prelio sex annum excersitum
vivit rex Adelstanum

Constantine.

The same poem occurs in B.M. Cotton MS. Nero A.II, fol.8v. Aethelstan was King of Wessex, Constantine was King of Scotland who was defeated by Aethelstan in 934, and Sitric was a Norse chief who married Aethelstan's sister and died in 926. Aethelstan visited the shrine of St. Cuthbert at Chester-le-Street in 934. A full discussion and emended text of the poem is to be found in H.W. Stephenson, "A Latin Poem Addressed to King Aethelstan", English Historical Review 26 (1911) pp.482 - 487, where he concludes - "the theory that the poem, which refers to these 'glorious deeds', was written by a poet who was thrilling with gratitude for Aethelstan's gifts seems to me, on the whole, the most satisfactory" (p.487). There is an offset of the verse on the conjoint leaf, 36r, and there is also an offset of the main text of 31v on 36r - presumably the individual bifolia spent some period separate after the twelfth century.

fol. 32v - two dry-point capital N^s in the margin.

fol. 34v - at the foot of the page a later Saxon hand has copied haec cum from the last line of the text.

opening foll. 34v - 35r - grey scribbles in the centre margin - est p and Uncial d, in imitation of the initials in the text.

fol. 36v - pen trials, Minuscule a.

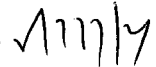
fol. 38v - pen trials, vvar in the same hand as 36v.

fol. 74v - scribbles in lower margin.

fol. 79r - at foot of page the tenth-century "Boge" hand has copied et multitudo copiosa plebis from the last line of the text.

fol. 80r - the same hand as on 79r has written nolite iudica et non iudicabicamini boge mese preost god preost mantat. The reference to Boge connects with the reference to Aldrêd and Boge in the Uncial portion on fol. 106r. Nolite iudica et non indicabicamini copied from the last line of the text - the second b in iudicabicamini has been crossed out.

fol. 38⁴r - an eighteenth century hand has written incipiunt tituli secundum marcum above the much-faded rubric of the same text, and De Iohanne Baptisto above the ornamental initials of the same words.

fol. 80v - pen trial  in same hand as on 36v and 38v.

fol. 80^{*}v - at foot of page - boge messe preost god preost - as on 79r and 80r.

fol. 86r - ab in lower margin.

fol. 91r, 94r, fol. 98r and 97v alphabetic pen-trials all
in same hand (?tenth century).

PHYSICAL MAKE-UP

FOLIATION AND QUIRE STRUCTURE - Folios numbered 2 - 102 (numbers repeated - 38 38* 38² 38³ 38⁴, 70 70*, 75 75*, 80 80*). Quires signed by letters, in a contemporary Majuscule, in centre of lower margin of the last page, all but F L R and T have been cut off.

RECONSTRUCTION - (see diagram):-

A - E: now missing - once contained MT. I: 1 - XXV: 35 together with the Matthean Prologue Capitula list and Hebrew Names, the Novum Opus, Plures Fuisse and set of Canon-tables. All this would need more than five quires - perhaps the quire containing the preliminary matter was not signed.

F: signed. As we have seen, this quire was once bound up with A.II.22 - the folios have been trimmed down to the size of A.II.22, c. 335 x 225 mm. Circa 1800 words are missing between 38² and 38³, which, at c. 150 words per page, would fit onto twelve sides, six folios.

G: quire-mark cut off. 95 words of the Prologue to Mark are missing after 39v which would have fitted onto av (leaving room for ornament); MK. I: 1 - 11 is missing - c. 160 words -

this would have been on foll. b, allowing for a full page initial on the recto and 150 words on the verso. This leaves the verso of a unaccounted for - presumably it contained a carpet-page or Evangelist portrait, opposite the initial page.

H: quire-mark cut off.

I: quire-mark cut off.

Reconstruction of K and L: foll. 69v ends at MK. XVI: 14 apparuit, thus leaving 19 words of MK. which would have been on ar (there are usually about 150 words to a page, so presumably the last page of Mark was framed, as the end of Matthew (foll. 38³r)). The verso of a probably contained a picture, as at the end of Matthew. The Lukan Capitula list then follows - in Mark thirteen capitula take up $2\frac{1}{2}$ pages, there are twenty capitula (assuming them to be of the same family) to Luke, which would have taken up just under four pages; these would have been on b and c. Next comes the Hebrew names - assuming that the Lukan Hebrew Names, like those for Mark, followed closely the number found in the Book of Durrow, then they would have been six times the length of the Markan list, about sixty lines (allowing for only one initial), which at twenty-two lines per page would have taken up three sides; therefore d and er would have contained the Lukan Hebrew Names. The Prologue

to Luke should then follow - this is found on foll. 70; the top nine lines of 70 have been cut off, of these three are preserved in the Pepysian calligraphical collection, Magdalene College Cambridge, and of the remaining six (on 70 r), three would be accounted for by a large initial and the ten missing words (not on the Pepysian fragment) and another one or two by the rubrics as for Mark on foll. 39r. This arrangement requires the transposition of 70 to before f - this is possible because one of 70, 70* or 71 must be a single folio, not part of a bifolium because between 73v, LK. II: 22 moysi and 74r LK. III: 11 et qui only 645 words are missing, which, at about 150 words per page, would require only 4 pages (2 folios) not 6. The Prologue continues on 70v but is incomplete, leaving 19 words for the next folio; thus, fr contained these 19 words - furthermore, there being no more prefatory matter to fit in before the Initial page of Luke, these 19 words may well have been framed. g must be the opening page of the Gospel text - foll. 70*r starts at LK. I: 8 ante deum, leaving 114 words for foll. g; this would allow for a full page initial on gr and a large decorated initial line for Fuit in diebus (as in Durrow, Echternach and Lindisfarne) similar to the Fuit homo on 2v. This reconstruction leaves ev and fv blank: as for fv, probably it contained a full-page decoration or Evangelist portrait, as there is reason to think it was once opposite the initial page for Mark; if ev was also decorated, this would give three pages of decoration

between Mark and Luke, which, while not impossible, is improbable - perhaps the Hebrew Names were accomodated on two sides (foll. d), thus making 75* a single leaf. This solution seems preferable, for it reduces the size of an otherwise abnormally large quire. So we conclude:

| | | |
|----------------|---|----------------------------|
| <u>ar</u> | - | end of Mark (? framed) |
| <u>av</u> | - | picture |
| <u>b</u> | } | Lukan Capitula |
| <u>c</u> | | |
| <u>d</u> | | |
| (? <u>er</u>) | | |
| (? <u>ev</u>) | - | blank) |
| 70 | - | Prologue to Luke |
| <u>fr</u> | - | end of Prologue (? framed) |
| <u>fv</u> | - | portrait or carpet-page |
| <u>gr</u> | - | Initial page to Luke |
| <u>gv</u> | - | text of Luke. |

M: Quire-mark cut off -

N: Missing - probably a quinion: 84v, LK. VIII: 37 multitudo to 85r, XII: 42 super familiam is missing c. 4,000 words, which would take up twelve folios - two of these belong to quire O, thus leaving ten for quire N.

O - two folios missing (see above); foll. 92 now bound up with quire P.

P - nothing lost.

Q - missing (for reconstruction see on R).

R - signed - now placed first.

Foll. 2r contains initial page of John - Luke ends on foll. 102v, XXII: 2 plebem, thus between 102v and 2r are missing c. 2,400 words of Luke, the Johannine capitula list, Hebrew Names and Prologue. 2,400 words of Luke would take up c. 15 sides - foll. a - hr -; the prefatory material to John (assuming it belonged to the same type as for Mark and Luke) is roughly the same length as that for Mark, five sides - foll. i - lr; this would allow for a picture at the end of Luke (as elsewhere) on foll. hv and a full page of decoration or Evangelist portrait opposite the opening of John, on foll. lv. Foll. 10 now bound up with quire S.

S - c. 650 words missing between 14v, VI: 53 manducaveritis and 15r, VII: 26 numquid, which would have taken up one bifolium.

T - marked.

V - 38v finishes at JN. XIX: 33 cum venisset, thus leaving c. 1250 words for the next quire; this would fit on eight sides, four folios, so either the last quire was a binion, or it had blank and decorated pages at the end.

An eighteenth-century hand (? Rud) has signed the quires A - K, in their present order, in the centre of the lower margin of the first page of each - the binion 38* - 38⁴ was not signed, nor were the last two (O and P in the original).

From the reconstruction it can be seen how sumptuous a codex was the Durham Gospels. Each Gospel had a full page of decoration, or evangelist portrait opposite the initial page, and a picture at the end of each Gospel. The position of a picture or set of pictures at the end of a Gospel is first found in Cambridge Corpus Christi College 286 (X), the Italian Gospel Book that was probably at Canterbury in the seventh-century, and with whose text-type the Durham Gospels belong.

SIZE - The folios now measure about 340 x 260 mm. with a variation up to 5 mm. in different quires - as was noted above, the binion, 38* - 38⁴, has been trimmed down to c. 335 x 225. The lower margin on many folios has been cut off - 11, 18, 19, 21, 30, 33, 37, 40 - 43, 46, 48, 49, 53 - 56, 57 - 64, 65, 66, 68, 86, 88, 89, 94, 95, 99. The original size must have been larger, though not much: some of the interlace at the top of the Johannine initial-page has been trimmed.

ARRANGEMENT OF TEXT - Text written in long lines, 21 or 22 lines per page: quires F - M 22 lines, O - R 21. Writing area varies slightly from quire to quire - generally c. 250 x 185 mm.

VELLUM AND RULING - The vellum is of Insular type, varying from very thick and greasy (see quire G) to very fine and well-prepared (for example the bifolium 80 - 80*); scraping-marks from the pumice stone are often clearly visible. Single bounding lines with prickings in both margins - presumably ruled after folding.

SCRIPTS

The script and illumination of the Durham Gospels require a much fuller investigation than I can give - the following will outline the most important points.

MAIN HAND.

The scribe of the Durham Gospels wrote one of the most brilliant examples of Insular Majuscule that has survived. Lowe described it

as "very expert"⁴ and T.J. Brown, who thinks that the scribe of the Durham Gospels was the same as that of the Echternach Gospels, calls this Durham/Echternach Scribe, "one of the greatest masters of both formal and informal handwriting in the history of Europe".⁵ Without going into the detail of his argument, I will briefly state Prof. Brown's conclusions about the script of the Durham Gospels and the Lindisfarne scriptorium. He assigns four MSS. to Lindisfarne at the end of the seventh and beginning of the eighth centuries - the Lindisfarne Gospels, the Durham Gospels, the Echternach Gospels and the fragment in Oxford Lincoln College 92 (foll. 164 - 165); he dates the Lindisfarne Gospels to some time before 698 (the arguments for this are not conclusive, the only definite terminus ante quem is 721, the date of Eadfrith's death), the Oxford fragment is dated later than the other three and Durham and Echternach are placed respectively just before and just after the date of Lindisfarne, both by the same scribe - the character of the text of Durham, however, does not support his statement that the Italian text and layout of Lindisfarne "broke down at one blow most of the (Insular) traditions of text and layout enshrined in" Durham.⁶ His arguments that the scribe of the Durham and Echternach Gospels was the same man are most persuasive, in spite of the contrast between the informality of Echternach and the formality of Durham, Minuscule in the former (except for the first page) and Majuscule in the latter. The most striking points of contrast are to be found in the Decorative Minuscule found in the last line of many pages in both MSS.; the Decorative Capitals,

and the Decorative Initials on 2r, in Durham and the grand Initial pages in Echternach. The layout of the In principio at JN. I: 1 is identical in both. That the two hands come from the same scriptorium is unquestionable, the conclusion that they are by the same man must rest with the expert palaeographer, and on the evidence cited is highly probable.

Abbreviations are used sparingly - (autem) and $\overline{\text{RSP}}$, $\overline{\text{RSPT}}$ (respondit) occur frequently, $\overline{\text{ol}}$ (non) less so, and the following only occasionally, usually at line ends: H (enim) dd (David, once) $\overline{\text{E}}$ (eius, once) $\overline{\text{EE}}$ (esse, once) $\overline{\text{FRS}}$ (fratres) $\overline{\text{ISRL}}$ (Israel) $\overline{\text{ppter}}$ (propter, once) $\overline{\text{quo}}$ (quoniam) $\overline{\text{q}}$ (quia).

Punctuation - single or double point for minor pause; triangular grouping of three points for major pause, generally at the end of an Eusebian section; $\text{:} \cdot \text{}$ and $\text{:} \cdot \text{}$ found occasionally (cf. 35v and 37r). Citation marks found on foll. 99v in margin: $\cdot \cdot \text{}$ and $\cdot \cdot \cdot \text{}$, $\cdot \cdot \cdot \text{}$ used when citation takes up the whole line, $\cdot \cdot \text{}$ when only part of the line. A later hand, probably that of the fine-point corrector, has marked the per cola et commata divisions throughout with triangular groupings of fine dots.

Line fillers, generally in red:

and elongated letters - c d m n s etc. (cf. 72r).

Run-overs - oblique strokes varying from decorated (cf. foll. 72v) to simple hair-lines (41r).

CORRECTIONS: It is difficult to determine who was responsible for the inversion and omission signs, but it is likely that they were the work of the main corrector.

Occasionally there are corrections by the first hand,- for example, on 68r and 68v, where at gogotha (MK. XV: 22) the omitted L has been added in the margin with sign \diagup \diagdown ; the main corrector generally writes the missing letter above the word, but in corrections by the first hand the missing letter is placed in the margin (? the scribe did not wish to mar the beauty of his page).

The majority of corrections throughout are by a contemporary hand (cited "corr.") which varies from Minuscule, in the case of one letter corrections (e.g. 85r LK. XII: 45) to an elegant Majuscule for longer corrections (for example at the foot of 67r). This hand resembles very closely one of the correctors in the Lindisfarne Gospels (for example, found on 135v b 13 and 236r a7) and it is

interesting to note that the text the main corrector follows is almost always that of AY:

67r MK. XIV: 44 - the corrected order, caute ducite is peculiar to AY and X^C (which is also an AY correction); 75v LK. IV: 7, add procedens after tu ergo is found in AY only; 76v LK. V: 3, add autem after rogabit is found in AY alone; and 87r LK. XIII: 28, add intrare after prophetas which is found only in AY and X^C.

Thus, the main corrector of the Durham Gospels may well be the same hand as in the Lindisfarne Gospels, from which he appears to take the text of his corrections.

A few corrections are written in an elegantly minute Majuscule with a very fine point (cited "fine point") - see for example in the margin of 41r. There is some indication that this was the hand that marked the per cola et commata divisions throughout the codex with triangular groups of three points - on 76r, the correction at LK. IV: 41, the division is marked after the correction, qui, above the line, in the same hand.

Finally, there are a few corrections towards the end of John's Gospel, written in a cumbersome pointed Anglo-Saxon Minuscule (possibly much later than the date of the codex) (cited "corr.^m") - see for example on 35v at JN. XVIII: 16 and 17.

ILLUMINATION

Lowe described the ornamentation of the Durham Gospels as -
"splendid ..., in some respects almost rivalling the Book of Kells".
From the reconstruction we saw that there was probably a carpet-page,
or evangelist portrait, before the initial page of each Gospel and
a full page miniature at the end of each. Besides these, every
page of the text is alive with colour, and the general impression
of the text-pages approaches that in Kells far more closely than
any other Northumbrian Codex. The involvement of text and illumination
give the impression that scribe and illuminator were the same man.

The most significant feature of the decorative scheme is the
full-page miniature of the Crucifixion on foll. 38³v - where Christ
~~as~~ Christus Victor is set against a cross with attendant angels on
either side of his head and a sponge and spear-bearer on either side
of his body; the picture is of the risen and triumphant Christ
not of a limp body on a cross. The tone of the iconography is
reflected in the inscription round the miniature -

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| above - | <u>hic est iesus rex iudaeorum,</u> |
| right hand side - | <u>auctorem mortis deiciens vitam nostram</u> |
| | <u>restituens si tamen compatiamur,</u> |
| left hand side - | <u>surrexit a mortis sedet ad dexteram patris,</u> |
| bottom - | <u>ut nos cumresuscitados simul et regnare faciat.</u> |

Above the miniature is the inscription:

Scito quis et qualis est qui talia cuius titulus cui

Nulla est inventa passus pro nobis propter hoc culpa,

8

which C.H. Turner thought was an unintelligent copy of an original which read:

Scito quis et qualis est qui talia passus est pro nobis,

cui nulla est inventa culpa cuius titulus,

then follows hic est iesus rex iudaeorum. The general layout of the miniature follows Celtic examples - e.g. the Athlone plaque, in the Southamton Psalter (St. John's College, Cambridge MS. c. 9) and the later high crosses; the stylised drapery on Christ and the two attendants accords with the freedom displayed elsewhere in Celtic miniatures, while the chequered pattern on the angels is very similar to that on the Homo in Durrow. Christ is robed in a colobium, with a pallium over - generally the earliest representations of the Crucifixion show Christ either with a colobium (as in the Rabbula Gospels of 586 - Laurentian Library, Florence - and the Sta. Maria Antiqua frescos at Rome, eighth century) or in a simple loin-cloth (as on the doors of Santa Sabina at Rome, c. 430, and the Gellone Sacramentary, c. 780). The arms of Christ in the Durham miniature have their elbows pressed into the body and palms of the hand are in a pose of benediction - there is no suggestion of pain or tension. This same position of the arms is found on the earliest extant depiction of the Crucifixion, the

door of Santa Sabina in Rome, c. 430, and there is a hint of it in the Southampton Psalter, but in general the earliest Irish representations show Christ with arms out-stretched, as also on the Ruthwell Cross. Of the two attendants only Longinus, the spear-bearer is named (the earliest-known ascription of the name Stephaton to the sponge-bearer is in the ninth-century MS. Angers 24) - in the Rabbula Gospels and on the Sta. Maria Antiqua frescoes Longinus is named. The "sponge" held out to Christ is, in fact, a small cup: it is questionable whether the Irish knew of the sponge - in the early representations (where still visible) there is always a shallow cup on the end of a reed (as in the Southampton Psalter), and in the Irish translation of the Gospel of Nícodemus we read, "and the Jews filled a vessel (lestar) with ⁹vínegar ..."
(in the Leabhar Breac). It has been suggested that the shading-in of the beard on the faces of Christ and the angels is a later addition.

More briefly, the rest of the ornament, both in scheme and detail; accords with the general type in Hiberno-Saxon Gospel Books. The page at the end of Matthew is framed (38r) and there is reason to think that other text-pages were similar - the framing of text pages is found in the Books of Kells, MacRegol and Lichfield. The only initial-page to have survived is that at the opening of John (2r) - here the repertoire of ornament is basically the same

as in Durrow, but with some of the refinements and technical skills of Lindisfarne; there is a far greater fluidity and liveliness than in the latter, and in this respect Durham approaches more closely the Book of Kells, though still retaining some of the restraint of Lindisfarne. The dominant animal on this page belongs to the Durrow - Crundale Down - Sutton Hoo type, with a long snout, long, slender, but clearly distinguishable limbs with spiral joints. Bird-types are used to form spirals at the base of INI, dog-types at the top. The animal ornament connects with that of the minor initials throughout. Geometric designs - spirals and interlace - are not over-elaborate, and animal ornament dominates. Delicate key-pattern found in the bar of N in INI is paralleled by that at the base of IN on 177v of Echternach. General layout and ornamental capitals parallel those at the same place in Echternach, and it is suggested that script and illumination in both codices was by the same man.¹⁰ Numerous minor initials are found throughout the text - more elaborate initials at:

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-------|----|-------------------|
| 38 ¹ v | MT. | XXVI: | 1 | <u>et factum</u> |
| 38 ² v | MT. | XXVI: | 31 | <u>tunc</u> |
| 66r | MK. | XIV : | 27 | <u>et ait</u> |
| 69r | MK. | XVI : | 2 | <u>et valde</u> |
| 70*v | LK. | I : | 26 | <u>in mense</u> |
| 71v | LK. | I : | 46 | <u>magnificat</u> |

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|-------|---|----|------------------------------|
| 72r | LK. | I | : | 68 | <u>benedictus</u> |
| 72v | LK. | II | : | 1 | <u>factum</u> |
| 73v | LK. | II | : | 21 | <u>et post</u> |
| 74v | LK. | III | : | 21 | <u>factum</u> |
| 102v | LK. | XXII: | | 1 | <u>adpropinquabat</u> |
| 2v | JN. | I | : | 6 | <u>fuit homo misus a deo</u> |
| 4v | JN. | II | : | 1 | <u>et die tertia,</u> |

and for the opening of Capitula lists, Prologues and Hebrew Names.

TEXT

As with A.II.10 my aim here is simply to point out a few trends. Lowe stated - "its text is not Northumbrian but Irish"¹¹ - and Mynors - "The text is of the Irish family and shares some peculiar readings with the MacRegol Gospels at Oxford and the Book of Kells".¹² Both totally ignored the article of C.H. Turner written thirty years before - he demonstrated that the text of the Capitula lists was near to that in O (Bodl. Auct. D.II.14) and went on to say - "I have little doubt that the relationship with O would be found to extend throughout the MS."¹³ A glance at the collations will show that the text of the Durham Gospels is

basically a good Vulgate text belonging to the Mixed Italian tradition of OXZ, though not without certain readings from the Celtic texts.

This connection with the OXZ text-type is clearly demonstrated by the major variants, by which I mean the following:

- MK. V : 13 erant autem quasi duo milia = Dm6 BEp;
fil (MtX*)
- V : 15 add qui habuerat legionem = Dm6
BH¹ThMtO
- VII ; 4 add redeuntes = Dm6 BO (X*)
- VIII: 27 add filium hominis = Dm6 BH¹Th)
- XI : 1 in bethphage ad bethaniae = Dm6 BG
OX* flq
- XII : 23 tolle et mitte te = Dm6 BO
- XIII: 11 ante praesides = Dm6 MtO
- XIV : 14 diversorium meum et refectio mea =
Dm6 BHThMt~~OX~~*)
- JN. III ; 6 add quia de carne natum est = B
BnOQX*Z* abeff qr
- add quia deus spiritus est et ex deo
natus est = BBnOQZ* (H^CThX*)
- VII : 29 add et si dixero quia nescio ero similis
vobis mendax et scio eum =
BnCEH^CKMtOQTWZ ai
- VIII: 10 add qui te accusant = EJOQX*Y ai

All these came from the OXZ type and are not Celtic readings. Closest agreement, throughout the MS., is with the text of O - the common denominator in the above list is O, and there are a

number of variants in the collationssupported by 0 alone (of the comparative material used):

MK. VI : 41 divisit in omnibus
 IX : 33 qui
 XIII : 16 scriptio
 XV : 41 add mulieres (and Dm6)

 LK. II : 17 dictum fuerat
 VIII : 18 quomo (for: quomodo)
 XXI : 22 inpleatur
 XXI ; 27 virtute

 JN. I : 30 om me
 VI : 32 vivum
 XVI : 24 potestis

 MK. Cap. VII: filia
 XI : pseudochristi
 Prologue ²⁵ in baptismo

 LK. Prologue ²⁹ congregationis

On the other hand there are a series of readings that appear to come from the text of the Celtic codices - particularly significant are the number of variants in John supported by Q (Kells) alone:

III : 14 exaltavit moyses
 IV : 17 add ei
 V : 17 respondens ait

VIII : 19 om me
 scieretis
 25 add et
 46 add et
 IX : 28 discipuli sumus moysi
 40 add quidam
 XIII: 29 habeat
 XV : 18 qui
 odi
 XVI : 28 om de patre
 33 om in

(The impression is of definite textual connection between the Durham Gospels and Kells). Furthermore, there are a number of places where the text of Kells follows OXZ readings found in ^Durham (again, this is most notable in John) - see, for example, at JN. III: 6 (cited above), V: 20, VII: 14, X: 8,11.

On the one hand there are definite links with the Mixed Italian tradition of OXZ; ^{and} qne on the other, with the Celtic tradition, (and particularly Q. There should, however, be no doubt that the Durham Gospels are basically OXZ with modifications, and not vice versa: the Capitula are of the OXZ type; the Prologues come from a non-Celtic tradition, close to OX; but, most important, the whole sum of the collations show the text to be basically OXZ.

One further point - in Mark the texts of the Durham Gospels and A.II.16 are very closely related: A.II.16 follows the OXZ type for Mark, but, more significantly, generally follows Durham where the latter deviates from that text - see, for example, MK. IV: 30 and XIV: 6.

1. Details from Latin Gospel Books.
2. E.H.V.G. ch. XIII.
3. ibid, p. 279.
4. C.L.A. II: 149
5. Codex Lindisfarnensis, vol. II, 1960, bk. i, p. 104
6. ibid, p. 103.
7. C.L.A. II: 149.
8. "Iter Dunelmense", p. 535.
9. cited from - Dom L. Gougaud, "The Earliest Irish Representations of the Crucifixion", J.R.S.A.I. 1920, p. 136.
10. Codex Lindisfarnensis, vol. II, bk. i, p. 97
11. C.L.A. II: 149.
12. Durham Cathedral Manuscripts, p. 16.
13. "Iter Dunelmense", p. 536.

fol 38*rMT.XXV:35 (begins: sitivi et dedistis)

35 hospes hospis

36

37

38 collegimus colligimus

39

40 quamdiu quandiu

41 discedite discidite

aeternum aeternam L*

praeparatus paratus BCDEThJO*WZ* Sg auf

42

43

44 in carcere in carcerem EH(L)OZ* Dur vett.

45 quamdiu quandiu

fol 38*v

his hiis

nec mihi fecistis mihi nec fecistis (Q)

46 hi hii

XXVI:1

2

3 caiaphas caiphas

4

5

6

7 ungenti ung~~u~~anti

pretiosi praetiosi

super supra Ep^{mg} c ffr

41 praeparatus prae suprascript, ?corr.

45 // mihi ~~nec~~ fecistis

| | | | |
|------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| (70) | caput recumbentis | capud recumbente eo | Ep ^{mg} f (rec. ipso = DE*LOQR*X* vett.) |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | multo | multo praetio | BEJY ^c f (pr. mult. = DL au ff) (praetio = abchqr) |
| 10 | mulieri opus bonum opus | huic mulieri bonum opus <u>add</u> enim | Dm6 BEH ^c ThKMtO ^{gl} VWZ ³ bc Dm6 DEEpLQ r R ^{sax} VZ ³ bdf ffhq |
| 11 | habetis | habebitis (<u>bis</u>) | Dm6 mult. |
| 12 | ungentum | unguentum | |
| | <u>fol 38²r</u> | | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | duodecim dicebatur | XII dicitur | Dm6 mult. |
| 15 | triginta | XXX | |
| 16 | | | |
| 17 | azymorum | die azimorum | Dm6 mult. |
| 18 | quendam apud | quaendam aput | |
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | duodecim discipulis | discipulis suis | J (duodecim disc. suis = mult.) |
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | | | |
| 23 | intingit parapside | intinguit parabsidem | O* Sg bc ffh |
| 24 | | | |
| | <u>fol 38²v</u> | | |
| | traditur | tradetur | |
| 25 | | | |

10 enim erased.

26 eis illis
 accepit accipit
 27
 28 effunditur effundetur
 remissionem remisionem
 29 vobis add quia DEEP^{mg}LQR fr
 30 hymno ymno
 oliveti olieti R *
 31 dicit illis iesus iesus dicit illis
 32 galilaeam galileam
 33
 34

(ends: ait illi iesus)

MISSING: six folios

fol 38³r

XXVIII:17 (begins: et videntes)

18

19

20 servare observare DmO DEEpLQRX* gat e
 et ecce om ecce

EXPLICIT EVANGELIUM SECUNDUM MATHEUM SIC SIC IIOTERIM
 . 5

30 oliveti v suprascript

MARKCAPITULA

(JOX series) (de Bruyne: Group B)

fol 38⁴r

INCIPIUNT TITULI SECUNDUM MATHEUM

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | (tituli | OV) |
| I baptista | babtista | |
| abitum | habitum | |
| baptizatus | babtizatus | |
| temtatus | temptatus | |
| II | | |
| III behelzebub | beelzebub | |
| demoniorum | daemoniorum | |
| IIII parabulam | parabolam | |
| sedet | sedat | JO ² X |
| | <u>add</u> et | |
| omine | homine | |
| V in patria | in patriam | |
| capite | cap.i.....te | ? |
| VI | | |
| <u>fol 38⁴v</u> | <u>om</u> iesus | |
| ambulat | ambulabat | |
| VII filiam | filia | O* |
| cavere | caveri | J |
| aperit | aperuit | |
| petro | petrum | JO ² |
| dure increpat | increpat dure | |
| in monte | in montem | |
| VIII dimittendam | demittendam | |
| VIIII | | |
| X interrogatus | interrogatur | OX |

| | | | |
|-----|-----------|-----------|-----|
| (X) | parabulam | parabolam | |
| | vinea | vineam | OX* |
| | caesaris | cessaris | |
| | quendam | quaendam | |

fol 39r

| | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------|---|
| | adque | atque | |
| | davit | david | |
| | gazophilacio | gazofilacio | |
| XI | pseudochristis | pseudochristi | 0 |
| | commotione | commotionem | 0 |
| XII | ungento | unguento | |
| | capud iesu | <u>om</u> iesu | |
| | effuso | efusso | |

XIII

FINIUNT BREVES CAUSAE EVANG⁻ MAR⁻

| | | |
|-----|------------|-------------------------|
| XII | capud iesu | iesu suprascript, corr. |
| | effusso | f suprascript, corr. |

INCIPIT INTERPRAETO⁻ NOMI⁻ EB⁻

Abba syrum pater idumea rosa sive terrena solome sive pacifica
 tyro angustiae thabitha cumi puella surge traconitis negotatio
 tristitiae setha aperi paulus mirabilis sive electus pacificus

FINIT INTER⁻ NOMINUM EBREORUMARGUMENTUM

INCIPIT ARGUMENTUM

| | | |
|----|------------|------------|
| *1 | in | in in |
| | baptismate | babtismate |

* The numbers correspond to the lines of the text as printed by W-W.

2

fol 39v

| | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 3 | scripsit | conscribsit | H ¹ ThOX |
| | quid | quod | A*OXY au |
| 4 | principii | principi | |
| 5 | electionis | lectiones | A*H ^c OXY l |
| | praedestinatum | praedistinatam | |
| 6 | zachariae | zacariae | |
| | adnuntiantis | enuntiantis | CEH ¹ ThOXYZ au |
| 1 | factum | factam | |
| | sed et corpus | <u>om</u> et | CEH*OTXYZ au |
| 2 | quis | qui | AEH*ThKMtOVXYZ cl |
| 3 | dei | iesu | EHTHKMtOWXYZ ac |
| | habitaculum | <u>add</u> caro | Dm6 mult. |
| 4 | deinque | <u>add</u> et | AEHThOXYZ ² aucl |
| 5 | intrans | intras | |
| | a baptismo | in baptismo | O |
| | praedicare | praedicans | OX |
| 6 | laboravit | laborabit | |
| | viderat | vicerat | DEpHYZ au |
| | in primis | exprimens | Th*OWX |
| 7 | expulsionem | expositionem | mult. |
| | temptationem | temptationem | |
| 8 | | <u>om</u> et ministerium | |
| 9 | (ends: conpingens nec) | | |

| | | |
|---|------------------|---|
| 3 | quôd | i suprascript, corr. |
| 6 | zachariae | h suprascript, corr. |
| | adnuntiantis | ad suprascript, corr. |
| 1 | factum | u suprascript, corr. |
| | sed et corpus | et suprascript, corr. |
| 2 | quis | s suprascript, corr. |
| 4 | in se per verbum | per suprascript, corr. (se <u>add</u> per = DQ) |
| 5 | intrans | n suprascript, corr. |
| 6 | in primis | in .. i suprascript, corr. |
| 8 | et ministerium | - suprascript, corr. |

fol 40r

MK

I:12(begins: et statim)

| | | | |
|----|----------------|------------------------|---|
| 13 | deserto | derto | |
| | quadraginta | XL | |
| | quadraginta | XLta | |
| | bestiis | bestis | |
| | illi | ei | DmO Dm6 CDEGLMtRT Dur vett. |
| 14 | iohannes | iohannis | |
| | galilaeam | galileam | |
| 15 | impletum | inpletum | |
| 16 | galilaeae | galileae | |
| 17 | | | |
| 18 | | retibus - over erasure | |
| | | | (? first hand = omnibus = abc d ffr) |
| 19 | pusillum | pussillum | |
| | componentes | componentes | |
| 20 | | <u>om</u> in navi | b |
| | mercennariis | mercenaris | |
| 21 | capharnaum | capharnauum | |
| | ingressus | ingresus | |
| 22 | super doctrina | super doctrinam | DmO Dm6 DEpGThLMOQRTVZ vett. |

fol 40v

| | | | |
|----|----------|-----------------|--|
| 23 | synagoga | sinagoga | |
| 24 | qui sis | quis es quis es | (quis es = Dm6 ABep*HO R ^{sax} XY) |
| 25 | | | |
| 26 | | | |
| 27 | nova | <u>add</u> est | DEpLR Dur |

| | | |
|----|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 20 | in navi | - suprascript, corr. |
| 24 | qu [̇] is es [̇] | marked for deletion |

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 28 | galilaeae | galileae | |
| 29 | andreae | andrae | |
| 30 | | | |
| 31 | eam | <u>add</u> et | DEpLY Dur (vett.) |
| | adprehensa | adpraehensa | |
| | dimisit | demisit | |
| 32 | afferebant | adferebant | |
| 33 | erat omnis civitas | omnis civitas erat | L Dur |
| 34 | vexabantur | vexabatur | |
| | variis | varis | |
| | languoribus | langoribus | |
| <u>fol 41r</u> | | | |
| 35 | diluculo | deluculo | |
| | egressus | egresus | |
| 36 | persecutus est | secutus est | Dm6 AHOR ^{sax} WY al |
| 37 | invenissent | venissent | |
| 38 | | | |
| 39 | synagogis | sinagogis | |
| | eorum | eorum eorum | |
| | omni galilaea | in omni galilea | GMtOW lr |
| 40 | deprecans | depraecans | |
| | flexo | flexu | |
| | dixit | <u>add</u> domine | Dm0 Dm6 EHTH MtOQ ce ff (cf. MT. VIII:2) |
| 41 | | <u>om</u> iesus autem |) (hom. mundare/mundare) |
| | | misertus eius extend- |) |
| | | it manum suam et |) |
| | | tangens eum ait |) |
| | | illi volo mundare |) |

| | | |
|----|--|-----------------------|
| 34 | vexabantur | n added |
| 37 | invenisset | in suprascript, corr. |
| 39 | eorum | marked for deletion |
| | in | marked for deletion |
| 40 | dne | marked for deletion |
| 41 | verse is added in the margin (P P), fine point | |

| | | | |
|-------|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 42 | | | |
| 43 | comminatus | conminatus est | Dm0 Dm6 mult. |
| | statim | statimque | H ¹ ThOWX* |
| | eiecit | eicit | |
| 44 | praecepit | praecipit | |
| | moses | moyses | |
| 45 | egressus | egresus | |
| | posset | possit | |
| II:1 | capharnaum | capharnauum | |
| 2 | eis | ei | |
| | <u>fol 4lv</u> | | |
| 3 | ferentes | a ff erentes | BG ad ffq |
| 4 | erat | erant | Dm6 |
| | summiserunt | submiserunt | |
| | grabattum | grabbatum | |
| | paralyticus | paraliticus | |
| 5 | paralytico | paralitico | |
| | fili | filii | |
| | dimituntur | demittur | |
| | peccata | <u>add</u> tua | Dm0 Dm6 BDEGLOR ^{sax} acdfq |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | blasphemati | blasfemat | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | dimituntur | demittuntur | |
| | surge et tolle | surge tolle | BEp*HLTW flq |
| | | | Dm0 Dm6 |
| | grabattum | grabbattum | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 2 | eis | s added, ? first hand | |
| 4 | erant | n marked for deletion | |
| 5 | paralitico | y (= //) in margin, ?first hand. | |
| | tua | marked for deletion. | |
| 9 | surge et tolle | et suprascript, corr. | |

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 10 | dimittendi | demittendi | |
| 11 | grabattum | grabbattum | |
| 12 | grabatto | grabbatto | |
| 13 | egressus | egresus | |
| | rursus | ursum | GR ^{sax} au |
| <u>fol 42r</u> | | | |
| | omnisque turba) | omnisque turba) | (omnes turbae veniebant = |
| | veniebat) | veniebant) | Dm0 EpQ ce flq) |
| 14 | levin | levi | DG ^c W aulq |
| | alphei | alfei | |
| | ad teloneum | in teloneum | (in teloneo = e) |
| 15 | | | |
| 16 | publicanis | puplican | |
| 17 | necesse | neccesse | |
| | medicum | medico | DEpLMtQRW Dür c |
| 18 | quare | cur | Dm6 mult. |
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | in illa die | in illis diebus | Dm0 Dm6 mult. |
| 21 | nemo | <u>add</u> enim | Dm0 ^{mg} DEEp ^{mg} LMtQR Dur |
| | adsummentum | additamentum | Dm6 X* f |
| <u>fol 42v</u> | | | |
| 22 | disrumpet | disrumpit | |
| 23 | iterum cum sabbatis | cum sabbatis iterum | |
| | et discipuli | et discipuli et discipuli | |
| 24 | faciunt | <u>add</u> discipuli tui | Dm0 Dm6 BGH ¹ ThKLMtOQVXZ vett. |
| 25 | | | |
| 26 | domum | in domum | Dm0 Dm6 mult. |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 11 | grabattum | b marked for deletion. | |
| 12 | grabatto | b marked for deletion. | |
| 14 | levin | n suprascript, corr. | |
| | ad teloneum | ad suprascript, corr. | |
| 16 | puplicanis | is added | |
| 23 | cum sabbatis iterum | | |
| | et discipuli | marked for deletion. | |
| 24 | discipuli tui | marked for deletion. | |

| | | | |
|------|---------------|------------------|---|
| (26) | propositionis | propossitionis | |
| | licet | licebat | Dm0 Dm6 mult. |
| | sacerdotibus | <u>add</u> solis | Dm6 BO |
| | | | (solis sac.= Dm0 CDEEp ^{mg} GLMt |
| | | | QRT Dur bcer) |
| | | | (cf. MT.XII:4) |

27

28

| | | | |
|-------|--------------------|------------------|--|
| III:1 | introiit | ñntroiivit | |
| 2 | accusarent | accussarent | |
| 3 | | | |
| | <u>fol 43r</u> | | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | super caecitate | super caecitatem | Dm6 mult. |
| | illi | illius | Dm6 KLOGT*VXZ |
| | | | (eius = Dm0 G abceffiqr) |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | galilaea | galilea | |
| 8 | et ab hierosolymis | <u>om</u> et | AEpHThXY Sg |
| | hierosolymis | hierusolymis | |
| | idumaea | idumea | |
| | qui circa tyrum | <u>om</u> qui | Dm0 dfiqr |
| 9 | navicula | in navicula | CDEEpGILRTWXZ Sg adilr |
| | deseruiet | deseruirent | E ^C GH ^C ThIKWXY ^C Z ² air |
| | comprimerent | conprimerent | |
| 10 | quotquot | <u>add</u> autem | Dm6 ADEpHKMtORXY |
| 11 | inmundi | inmundos | DEEp ^{mg} KMtORZ* aef |
| | procidebant | procedebant | |
| | clamabant | exclamabant | GKV cdeffirt |
| | dicentes | <u>add</u> quia | Dm6 Ø aufq |

5 illi

8 qui circum tyrum

11 quia

us erased.

qui suprascript, corr.

marked for deletion.

12

13

fol 43v

| | | | |
|----------------|---|---|--|
| 14 | duodecim praedicare | XII <u>add</u> evangelium | Dm0 Dm6 ADEpGHThLMtOXY bdef ffiqrt |
| 15 | | | |
| 16 | inposuit | inpossuit | |
| 17 | inposuit | inpossuit | |
| 18 | philippum thaddeum | filippum taddeum <u>om</u> et simonem) cananaeum) | |
| 19 | iudam. qui et tradidit | iudas <u>om</u> et | bcde Dm6 CDEEpILOQRTWZ* a aiqr |
| 20 | | | |
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | hierosolymis descenderant beelzebub daemonum | hierusolymis discenderant belzebub daemoniorum | Dm0 Dm6 mult. |
| 23 | | | |
| 24 | | | |
| 25 | | | |
| 26 | consurrexit potest | consurrexerit poterit | Dm6 BCHThIKLVWX*Z ² afl Dm6 ADEEpGHThIMMtOWX ^c Y bilr |
| <u>fol 44r</u> | | | |
| 27 | ingressus alliget | ingresus alligaverit | Dm6 D(E)Ep ^{mg} O(R) bef |
| 28 | blasphemaverint | blasfemaverunt | BCETVWXZ au |

18 et simonem channaneum - added in the margin (/ /), corr.

28 blasfemaverint u partly erased.

| | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 29 | blasphemaverit | blasphemaverit | |
| | remissionem | remissionem | |
| | delicti | dilecti | |
| 30 | | | |
| 31 | | | |
| 32 | eis ait | ait eis | Dm6 BMtWX |
| 34 | | | |
| 35 | | | |

IV:1

2

3

fol 44v

4

5

6

7

| | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|--|
| 8 | afferebat | adferebat | |
| | triginta | XXXta | |

9

| | | | |
|----|----------|-----|--|
| 10 | hi | hii | |
| | duodecim | XII | |

| | | | |
|----|-------|-------|---|
| 11 | scire | nosse | CEEp ^{mg} KLQRT Dur auc ff (cf. MT.XIII:11, LK.VIII:10) |
|----|-------|-------|---|

| | | | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--|
| | regni dei | <u>om</u> dei | |
|--|-----------|---------------|--|

| | | | |
|--|-------|------|--|
| | illis | illi | |
|--|-------|------|--|

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| 12 | audientes audiant | <u>om</u> audiant | a |
|----|-------------------|-------------------|---|

13

14

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| 11 | illis | s | suprascript, corr. |
| 12 | audientes audiant | audiant | suprascript, fine point. |

| | | | |
|-------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| 15 | ubi seminatur | <u>om</u> ubi | |
| | hi | hii | |
| | <u>fol 45r</u> | | |
| | corda eorum | cordeorum | |
| 16 | hi | hii | |
| | super | supra | DmO Dm6 BEEpGOMtRT aubq |
| 17 | | | |
| 18 | hi | hii | |
| 19 | aerumnae | erumnae | |
| | efficitur | efficiuntur | DmO Dm6 CDEGH ¹ ThKLMtORT Dur vett. |
| 20 | hi | hii | |
| | qui | sunt qui | (hi sunt qui = DEp ^{mg} GLQR Dur) |
| | triginta | XXXta | |
| | sexaginta | LXta | |
| 21 | super | supra | DmO Dm6 DEEPH ¹ ThLMtQRX* Dur vett. |
| | candelabrum | candellabrum | |
| 22 | | | |
| | <u>fol 45v</u> | | |
| 23 | | | |
| 24 | adicietur | adiecietur | |
| 25 | enim | autem | |
| 26 | regnum | sregnum | |
| | iaciat | iaceat | |
| 27 | exsurgat | exurgat | |
| | increscat | crescat | BMt auc ffq |
| 28 | | | |
| 29 | fructus | frutus | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 15 | ubi seminatur | ubi suprascript, corr. | |
| | cordaeorum | a suprascript, corr. | |
| 26 | regnum | s marked for deletion. | |
| 27 | increscat | in suprascript, corr. | |

| | | | |
|----|---------------|-----------------|---|
| 30 | adsimilabimus | adsimilatum est | Dm6 |
| | comparabimus | conparabimus | |
| 31 | sinapis | synapis | |
| | quod cum | <u>om</u> cum | Q bi |
| | in terrā | in terram | Dm6 BOR vett. |
| 32 | | | |
| 33 | | | |
| 34 | disserebat | deserebat | |
| 35 | illa die | in illa die | DmO H ¹ ThILQRWX vett. (in die illa = Dm6 Ep ¹ KMtOVZ) |

fol 46r

| | | | |
|----|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| 36 | dimittentes | demittentes | |
| | erat | erant | Dm6 ADEpHThMMtOXY auctq |
| 37 | impleretur | inpleretur | |
| 38 | supra | super | Dm6 EFH*OW acde ff1 |
| 39 | exurgens | exurgens | |
| 40 | alterutrum | alterultrum | |

V:1

| | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|-------|
| 2 | et exeunti | <u>om</u> et | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | saepe | sepe | |
| | compedibus | conpedibus | |
| | disrupisset | disrumpisset | |
| | compedes | conpedes | |
| | poterat eum | eum poterat | L Dur |

5

6

fol 46v

| | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-----------------------------|
| 7 | dicit | dixit | DmO DEEpMTQRTW Dur Sg vett. |
| | fili | filii | |

| | | | |
|---|------------|--|--|
| 2 | ex exeunti | ex suprascript, corr. | |
| 5 | et clamans | et suprascript, corr. (<u>add</u> et = ADEpHMMtO ^{mg} XcY) | |

| | | | |
|----|----------------|--------------------------|--|
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | nomen mihi | mihi nomen | LQZ* Dur Sg dflqr |
| 10 | deprecabantur | depraecabantur | |
| 11 | | | |
| 12 | deprecabantur | depraecabantur | |
| 13 | ad duo milia | erant autem quasi) | Dm6 BEpO fil |
| | | duo milia) | (er. enim qu. d.m. = DmO r) |
| | | | (er. autem ad d.m. = Mt) |
| | | | (er. enim ad d.m. = X*) |
| | mare | mari | |
| 14 | pascebant | pascebat | Dur |
| | egressi | egresi | |
| 15 | sanae | sane | |
| | mentis | <u>add</u> qui habuerat) | Dm6 BH ¹ ThMtO ai |
| | | legionem) | Otho C.V Add. 5463 |
| 16 | | | |
| 17 | discederet | discenderet | |
| 18 | | | |
| | <u>fol 47r</u> | | |
| | deprecari | depraecari | |
| | daemonio | a daemonio | Dm6 CDEEp ^{mg} ThKMtVWZ ⁴ Sg vett. |
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | abiit | abit | |
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | procidit | procedit | |
| 23 | deprecabatur | depraecabatur | |
| | extremis | extrimis | |
| 24 | comprimebant | conprimebant | |
| 25 | profluvio | profluio | |
| | duodecim | XII | |
| 26 | compluribus | conpluribus | |
| | profecerat | proficerat | |

27

28

29

fol 47v

| | | |
|----|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 30 | <u>om</u> iesus | (Dm0) |
| 31 | comprimentem | conprimentem |
| | me tetigit | tetigit me |
| 32 | | |
| 33 | procidit | procedit |
| | omnem veritatem | <u>om</u> veritatem |
| 34 | ille | iesus |
| | | Dm0 Dm6 DEp*ThMt0 vett. |
| 35 | | |
| 36 | synagogo | sinagogo |
| 37 | | |
| 38 | in domum | ad domum |
| | synagogi | sinagogi |
| | | Dm6 Mt0 |
| 39 | | |
| 40 | adsumit | adsumsit |

fol 48r

| | | | |
|------|---------------|-------------------|---|
| | ingreditur | ingrediuntur | Dm6 DEH ¹ ThIKMtORVWZ al |
| 41 | talitha | thabitha | Dm0 Dm6 EQR (CDEp ¹ H ¹ ThLW) |
| | | | Dur vett. |
| | interpretatum | interpretaetatum | |
| 42 | surrexit | surrexit surrexit | |
| | duodecim | XII | |
| | obstipuerunt | obstupuerunt | |
| 43 | praecepit | praecipit | |
| VI:1 | egressus | egresus | |
| | sui | eius | Dm0 Ep ^{mg} GLQR Dur aadfq |

30 iesus - suprascript, corr.

33 omnem veritatem veritatem added in margin (‘ ’), corr.

42 surrexit marked for deletion.

| | | | |
|---|------------------|--------------------|--|
| 2 | omnia et | <u>om</u> et | LQR Dur |
| 3 | faber ... mariae | fabri ...et mariae | Dm0 Dm6 BDEpGThO ^C QRTX* Dur a aubceir |
| | hic nobiscum | <u>om</u> hic | E |
| 4 | eis | illis | L Dur bdr |
| | propheta | profeta | |
| | cognitione | cognitione | QZ* |
| 5 | inpositis | impossitis | |
| 6 | et mirabatur | admirabatur | |
| | illorum | eorum | mult. |

fol 48v

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|--------------------|---|
| 7 | duodecim | XII | |
| | mittere binos | binos mittere | |
| | illis | eis | Ep ^{mg} LQR Dur a fil |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | sandaliis | scandalis | |
| | tunicis | tonicis | |
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | receperint | reciperint | |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | ungebant | unguebant | |
| | aegrotos | egros | Dm6 mult. |
| | sanabant | sa/bant | |
| 14 | herodes | herodis | |
| | dicebat | dicebant | Dm6 BMt abd ff |
| | resurrexit | surrexit | DELQW Dur b |
| | inoperantur virtutes | virtutes operantur | BDGW ^C a ai (operantur = Dm6 mult.) (cf. MT.XIV:2) |

| | | |
|----|--------------|---------------------------|
| 2 | omnia et | et added in margin, corr. |
| 3 | hic nobiscum | hic suprascript, corr. |
| 4 | cognitione | a suprascript, corr. |
| 14 | dicebat | n marked for deletion. |
| | resurrexit | re suprascript, corr. |

| | | | |
|----|------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 15 | propheta | profeta | |
| | prophetis | profetis | |
| 16 | decollavi | decolavi | |
| 17 | iohannen | iohannem | |
| | vinxit | vincxit | |
| | in carcere | in carcercerem | (in carcerem = Dm6 CDGRTW vett.) |

fol 49r

| | | | |
|----|------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 18 | iohannes | iohannis | |
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | herodes | herodis | |
| | iohannen | iohannem | |
| 21 | accidisset | accedisset | |
| | herodes | herodis | |
| | natali suo | natalis smi | Dm6 mult. |
| | galilaeae | galileae | |
| 22 | herodiadis | herodiades | |
| 23 | quicquid | quidquid | Dm6 CFGHORXY Dur dfilq |
| | dimidium | dimedium | |
| 24 | | | |
| 25 | caput | capud | |
| 26 | | | |
| 27 | misso | miso | |
| | praecepit | praecipit | |
| | decollavit | decolavit | |
| 28 | attulit | adtulit | |

fol 49v

| | | |
|----|-------------|----------------|
| 29 | corpus eius | <u>om</u> eius |
| | posuerunt | possuerunt |
| 30 | | |

29 corpus eius eius suprascript, corr.

| | | | |
|-------|---------------------------|--|--|
| 31 | seorsum | <u>add</u> eamus | Dm6 BMtO ^c (venite eamus = acd ffir) |
| | pusillum | pussillum | |
| | nec | necdum | Dm6 q |
| 32 | | | |
| 33 | de omnibus | et de omnibus | mult. |
| 34 | multam turbam iesus | iesus turbam multam | Dm6 KOVXZ |
| | quia | quae | Dm6 |
| 35 | praeterivit | praeteriit | |
| 36 | dimitte | demitte | |
| 37 | denariis | denaris | |
| | <u>fol 50r</u> | | |
| 38 | quinque | V | |
| 39 | praecepit | praecipit | |
| | illis | <u>add</u> iesus | Dm6 BH ¹ ThMtO abdf |
| | accumbere fecerent | accumberent | (accumbent = L) (discumberent = a aubcd ffigr) |
| | super viride | super viridem | Dm6 OZ* abd ffi |
| | faenum | foenum | |
| 40 | | | |
| 41 | quinque | V | |
| | divisit omnibus | divisit in omnibus | O |
| 42 | | | |
| 43 | duodecim | XIII | |
| 44 | quinque | V | |
| 45 | navem | in navem | EpLQ Dur (a)(b)Bf |
| 46 | dimisisset | demisisset | |
| | abiit | abit | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 31 | eamus | marked for deletion | |
| 35 | 35 praeterivit | v., suprascript, corr. | |
| 37 | vös manducare | vös marked for deletion (om vos = ACDEpHILQWY) | |
| 39 | accumbere facerent | nt erased, facerent added, corr. | |
| 41 | divisit omnibus | in marked for deletion. | |

47

48

49

fol 50v

phantasma

fantasma

50 confidite

confidete

51

52 intellexerant

intellexerunt

mult.

53

54 egressi

egresi

55 grabattis

grabbatis

56 in plateis

et in plateis

Dm6 BEOQ

deprecabantur

depraecabantur

VII:1 hierosolymis

hierusolymis

2 communibus

communibus

panes

panem

Dm6 H¹ThMtX* vett.

vituperaverunt

add eos

Dm6 BThMt auc ff

3

fol 51r

manducant

add panemDm6 BOX^C abcd ffi

traditionem

traditiones

Dm6 KVWX^CZ r

4 a foro

add redeuntes

Dm6 BO (f)

(de publico red.= X*)

alia multa sunt

om sunt

Dm6 KMtVX*Z andr

5 interrogant

interrogabant

mult.

6 prophetavit

profetavit

hypocritis

hyppochritis

labiis

labis

7 doctrinas

add et

mult.

54 egressi

s suprascript, corr.

56 in plateis

et marked for deletion

2 eös

marked for deletion

8 tenetis tenentes Dm6 DEp^{mg}ThLQRX*Z* Dur
acd ffq

his hiis

9 irritum inritum

10 moses moyses

11

fol 51v

12

13 modi modi modi

14

15 communicant commonicant

16

17

18 omne add quod Dm6 GOQ acfin

19 introit introiit

20 communicant coinquinant Ep^{mg}LQ Dur aq

21 malae male

22

fol 52r

blasphemia blasfemiae Dm6 LMtOQ Dur bc

23

24

25 enim autem Dm6 MtO d

procidit procedit

26 syrophoenissa syrophonissa

27

28 catelli catulli

29

30 exisse add de ea Dm6 MtO

(add ab ea = X* b)

13 mōdī marked for deletion.

26 syrophoenissa e suprascript, corr.

28 catelli e suprascript, corr.

30 de"ea marked for deletion.

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 31 | galilaeae | galileae | |
| 32 | deprecantur | depraecabantur | Dm6 mult. |
| 33 | adprehendens | adpraehendens | |
| <u>fol 52v</u> | | | |
| | et expuens | expuensque | Dm6 OVZ |
| 34 | effetha | eppheta | Dm6 BKMtOQZ* f ffig |
| 35 | | | |
| 36 | praecepit | praecipit | |
| 37 | | | |

VIII:1 convocatis convocans a

| | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| 2 | | |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | | |
| 5 | septem | VII |
| 6 | praecepit | praecipit |
| | septem | VII |
| | adposuerunt | adpossuerunt |

7

fol 53~~vr~~

| | | | |
|----|--------------|------------------|--|
| | iussit | iusit | |
| 8 | septem | VII | |
| 9 | quattuor | IIII | |
| | dimisit | demisit | |
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | temptantes | temptantes | |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | ascendens | <u>add</u> navem | Dm6 Ep ^{mg} ThIKLMMtOVWX ^c vett. |
| 14 | sumere panes | panes sumere | q |
| 15 | videte | <u>add</u> et | Dm6 GH ¹ ThKLMtOQVXZ ² aucfl |
| 16 | | | |
| 17 | nondum | non | |
| | nec | neque | Dm6 ADEpH*OXY r |
| 17 | nondum | dum added. | |

18

fol 53v

- 19 quinque V (bis)
om milia
 quot et quot Dm6 ADIWY Dur audfl
 duodecim XII
 20 septem VII (bis)
 quattuor IIII
om milia
- 21
 22
- 23 adprehendens manum apraehensa manu Dm6 BCI*KLM+TVWX*Z a auck
 inpositis inpossitis
- 24
- 25 inposuit inpossuit
- 26 misit missit
 domum tuam om tuam
- 27 egressus est ingressus Dm6
 (ingressus est = B0)
 (egressus = CH*)
om esse
 homines add filium hominis Dm6 BH¹Th0
 (cf. MT.XVI:13)
- 28 prophetis profetis

29

30

fol 54r

31

-
- 19 milia suprascript, corr.
 26 domum tuam tuam suprascript, corr.
 27 egressus est in erased e suprascript est suprascript,
 corr.
 esse suprascript, corr.
 filium hominis marked for deletion

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 32 | adprehendens | adpraehendens | |
| 33 | conversus | consensus | |
| | st ana | satanas | Dm6 DEpIKMtOQRX* Dur (vett.) |
| 34 | post me sequi | <u>om</u> post | Dm6 DKMtVWX*Z an(9c) |
| 35 | | | |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | | | |
| 38 | confusus | confesus | Dm6 Ep ^{mg} HKMtQTV*W Dur |
| | | | bdklr |
| | confundetur | confundet | DEpGILQR Dur aubcf ffqr |
| | venerit | vene/nerit | |
| | patris | patri | |

IX:1

| | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|--|
| 2 | adsumit | adsumpsit | |
| | excelsum | excaelsum | |
| 3 | velut | velud | |
| 4 | mose | moysi | |
| 5 | iesu | ad iesu | (ad iesum = Dm6 QX* u dfnq) |
| | tibi unum | unum tibi | k |
| | mosi | moysi | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | nubes | nubis | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | descendentibus | discendentibus | |
| | praecepit | praecipit | |
| 10 | apud | aput | |
| | <u>fol 55r</u> | | |
| 11 | | | |
| 12 | contemnatur | condemnatur | |

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 34 | conversus | s marked for deletion v | suprascript. |
| 34 | post me sequi | post | suprascript |
| 38 | confusus | u | suprascript. |

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | expaverunt | et expaverunt | Dm6 mult. |
| 16 | | | |
| 17 | | | |
| 18 | adprehenderit | adpraehenderit | |
| 19 | eis dicit | dixit eis | Q (dixit ei = Q G) (dixit illis = (vett.)) (eis dixit = LRX*Y) |
| | quamdiu | quandiu | |
| | apud | aput | |
| | affer te | adferte | |
| 20 | vidisset | vidiset | |
| <u>fol 55v</u> | | | |
| | elusus | elissus | |
| 21 | patrem eius | <u>add</u> dicens | Dm6 BMtO af |
| | hoc | haec | |
| 22 | | | |
| 23 | possibilia | <u>add</u> sunt | BH ^C ThMtOTWX aucfl (<u>add</u> erunt = Dm6) |
| 24 | credo | <u>add</u> domine | Dm6 mult. |
| 25 | | | |
| 26 | clamans | exclamans | Dm6 ADEpHTHORWXY vett. |
| | et multum | <u>om</u> et | AEp*H*QY |
| 27 | illum | eum | DEp ^{mg} FMtRY a aucf ffq |
| 28 | | | |
| 29 | | | |
| 30 | | | |
| <u>fol 56r</u> | | | |
| 31 | | | |
| 32 | | | |
| 33 | capharnaum | capharnauum | |

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| (33) | esset | essent | DmO BCDEpH ¹ ThILQRTWY Dur abl |
| | quid | qui | O* |
| 34 | disputaverant | disputaverunt | DmO CLMtOQRT |
| 35 | duodecim | XII | |
| 36 | complexus | complexus | |
| 37 | receperit | reciperit | |
| | susceperit | susciperit | |
| | suscipit | suscepit | |
| 38 | respondit | respondens | DmO Dm6 H ^C Th ad |
| | iohannes | iohannis | |
| | | <u>om</u> dicens | DmO W k |
| 39 | | | |
| 40 | | | |
| 41 | | | |
| | <u>fol 56v</u> | | |
| | mercedem | mercidem | |
| 42 | his | hiis | |
| | pusillis | pussillis | |
| | ei | illi | DmO Ep ^{mg} QR vett. |
| 43 | gehennam | gennam | |
| | inextinguibilem | extinguibilem | |
| 44 | | | |
| 45 | te scandalizat | scandalizat te | DmO Dm6 EpGMtW vett. |
| | claudum | clodum | |
| 46 | ignis | <u>add</u> eorum | Dm6 O abcr |
| 47 | eum | illum | abcd ffigr |
| 48 | ignis | <u>add</u> eorum | Ep ^{mg} R Dur b |
| 49 | sallietur | salietur (<u>bis</u>) | |
| 50 | | | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 48 | dicens | suprascript, corr. | |
| 45 | claudum | o changed to a u suprascript, corr. | |
| 49 | sallietur | l sm̄suprascript | |

fol 57r

| | | | |
|-----|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| X:1 | exurgens | exurgens | |
| | iudaeae | iudeae | |
| | consueverat | consuerat | DEpLO*QR Dur d |
| 2 | viro uxorem | uxorem viro | |
| | temptantes | temptantes | |
| 3 | moses | moyses | |
| 4 | moses | moyses | |
| | dimittere | demittere | |
| 5 | scripsit | scribsit | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | adhaerebit | adherebit | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | ergo | ego | |
| | deus | dominus | k |
| | iunxit | iuncxit | |
| 10 | de eodem inter-) | interrogaverunt) | QR |
| | rogaverunt eum) | eum de eodem) | |
| 11 | dicit | dixit | Dm6 KMtOVZ vett. |
| 12 | dimiserit | demiserit | |
| | alii | ali | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | | | |

fol 57v

| | | | |
|----|-------------|-------------------|--|
| 15 | receperit | reciperit | |
| 16 | complexans | complexans | |
| 17 | egressus | egresus | |
| | genuflexo | genuflexu | |
| | rogabat eum | <u>add</u> dicens | Dm6 CH ¹ ThKLMtOTVWXZ vett. |
| 17 | bone | bonae | |

9 deus (ds) n of dns marked for deletion.
 17 dicens marked for deletion.

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | adulteres | adulteris | |
| 20 | magister | <u>add</u> bone | Dm6 KMtOZ |
| | haec omnia | omnia haec | Dm0 CDEpKILOQTVWZ Dur bdq |
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | maerens | merens | |
| | possessiones | possessiones | |
| 23 | in regnum | <u>om</u> in | Dm6 Mt b |
| <u>fol 58r</u> | | | |
| 24 | difficile est | <u>om</u> est | |
| | pecuniis | pecunis | |
| 25 | facilius est | <u>add</u> enim | Ep Dur |
| | camelum | camellum | |
| 26 | | | |
| 27 | intuens | <u>add</u> in | Dm6 O |
| | apud | aput (<u>bis</u>) | |
| | omnia enim | <u>om</u> enim | X* |
| 28 | | | |
| 29 | | | |
| 30 | | | |
| 31 | | | |
| 32 | hierosolyma | hyerusolyma | |
| | timebant | <u>add</u> eum | Dm6 BThMtO (eum timebant = GX*) |
| | duodecim | XII | |
| | eventura | ventura | Dm6 mult. |
| <u>fol 58v</u> | | | |
| 33 | in hierosolyma | <u>om</u> in | Dm6 mult. |
| | hierosolyma | hyerusolyma | |
| | scribis | <u>add</u> et senioribus | Dm0 Dm6 CThIKLMtOQTVWZ auct |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 20 | difficile est | est suprascript, corr. | |
| 32 | eum | marked for deletion. | |
| 33 | in hierusolyma | in suprascript, corr. | |

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 34 | conspuent eum | <u>om</u> eum | Dm6 KMtRVX*Z auc |
| | flagellabunt eum | <u>om</u> eum | KMtVXZ aud ff |
| | flagellabunt | flagillabunt | |
| 35 | iohannes | iohannis | |
| 36 | dixit eis | <u>om</u> eis | G bc ffir |
| 37 | et dixerunt | qui dixerunt | Dm6 BMtX* aiqr |
| 38 | potestis | quid potestis | |
| | quo | quod | GZ abd ffiq |
| 39 | eis | illis | Dur (vett) |
| | quo | quod | Dm0 CT (vett.) |
| | baptizabimini | baptizabemini | |
| 40 | dare | <u>add</u> vobis | Dm0 Dm6 mult. |
| 41 | decem | X | |
| 42 | hi | hii | |
| <u>fol 59r</u> | | | |
| 43 | | | |
| 44 | | | |
| 45 | | | |
| 46 | hiericho | hericho | |
| | bartimeus | barthimeus | |
| 47 | est | esset | Dm6 Mt0 c |
| | fili | filii | |
| | iesu | iesus | AH*LOQY ff |
| 48 | ei | illi | Dm6 BCDEp*KLMtOQTVX*Z Dur |
| | | | vett. |
| | multo magis | <u>om</u> multo | |
| | fili | filii | |
| 49 | praecepit | praecipit | |
| 50 | | | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 34 | conspuent eum | eum suprascript, corr. | |
| | flagillabunt eum | eum suprascript, corr. | |
| 48 | multo magis | multo suprascript, corr. | |

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| 51 | iesus dixit illi rabboni | illi iesus dixit rabbo | Dm0 Dm6 BCEpKLMtORTVZ diq |
| 52 | ait | <u>om</u> autem dixit | Dm0 Dm6 KMtORVX*Z Dur auc ffkq |
| XI:1 | hierosolymae et bethaniae | hierusolymae in bethphage ad) bethaniae) | (in bethphage et beth.= BGOX* f) (bethphage et beth.= 1) (et bethph. et beth.= Dm6 q) |
| <u>fol 59v</u> | | | |
| | mittit | mittet | |
| 2 | est contra vos | contra vos est | DLMtRW c ff |
| 3 | dicite quia | <u>om</u> quia | abc ffik |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | eis | eis eis | |
| 7 | et inponunt | et inponentes | Dm6 MtOZ au (inponentes = K VX*) |
| | | <u>om</u> illi | |
| 8 | caedebant | cedebant | |
| 9 | | | |
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | introivit hierosolyma duodecim | introibit hierusolyma XII | |
| 12 | esuriit | essuriit | |
| <u>fol 60r</u> | | | |
| 13 | in ea | fructum in ea | (in ea fructum = Dm6 0) |
| 14 | fructum ex te | ex te fructum | GL f ffr |
| 51 | rabboni | ni suprascript, corr. | |
| 1 | in bethphage | marked for deletion. | |
| 3 | dicite quia | quia (q) suprascript, corr. | |
| 6 | eis | marked for deletion. | |

| | | | |
|----|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 15 | veniunt | <u>add</u> iterum | Dm6 BMt0 aubf ffir |
| | hierosolyma | hierusolymam | Dm0 Dm6 DEpLMtWY bcfi |
| | eicere | eiecere | |
| 16 | transferret | transferet | |
| 17 | non | nonne | Dm0 Dm6 mult. |
| | speluncam | speloncam | |
| 18 | super doctrina | super doctrinam | Dm0 Dm6 DEp ^{mg} GLOQRZ Dur (vett.) |
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | | | |
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | | | |

fol 60v

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|-------------------|--|
| 23 | tollere et mittere | tolle et mitte te | Dm6 Mt0 (a)c |
| | haesitaverit | hesitaverit | |
| 24 | veniet | venient | DM6 B ^c ThMtOTX* df1 (evenient = IKWZ b) |

| | | | |
|----|-------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 25 | | | |
| 26 | dimiseritis | demiseretis | |
| 27 | hierosolyma | hiersolymam | Dm0 Dm6 mult. |
| | accedunt | acesserunt | QRW aub |
| 28 | ista | haec | Ep ^{mg} R Dur f |
| 29 | interrogabo | interrogo | Dm6 Mt a aubcf ffik |
| | respondete | respondite | |
| 30 | respondete | respondite | |
| 31 | dicet | <u>add</u> nobis | (Dm0) Dm6 mult. |

fol 61r

| | | | |
|----|----------|----------|-----------|
| | propheta | profeta | |
| 33 | dicunt | dixerunt | Dm6 mult. |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|--|-------|
| 15 | iterum | marked for deletion | |
| 23 | tollere et mittere | re suprascript, ere over erasure after mitt, | corr. |
| 27 | acesserunt | c suprascript. | |
| 32 | timebant | corrected to timemus (mus added in marg.) (= DEpGLMtQRW) | |

| | | |
|------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| (33) iesu | ad iesum | Dm6 CKMtTVX*Z vett. (ad iesu = 0) |
| respondens | et respondens | Dm6 BThMtOW abf ffik |

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| XII:1 saepem | sepem | |
| 2 misit | missit | |
| 3 adprehensum | adpraehensum | |
| ceciderunt | cederunt | Dm6 Ep ^C LMtQRTY Dur |
| dimiserunt | dimisserunt | |
| 4 contumeliis | contumelis | |
| affecerunt | adficerunt | |
| 5 caedentes | cedentes | |
| 6 habens filium | <u>om</u> filium | |

7

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 8 adprehendentes | adpraehendentes |
|------------------|-----------------|

| | |
|---------|------|
| 9 aliis | alis |
|---------|------|

fol 6lv

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 10 caput | capud | |
| 11 factum est | factus est | Dm0 Ep ^{mg} LRX* abcdffiq |
| 12 parabolam hanc | hanc parabolam | W (au) |

13

| | | |
|---------|---------|--------------------|
| 14 quia | quoniam | BDKLMtRTVZ Dur bir |
|---------|---------|--------------------|

| | | |
|----------|-------------|---|
| quemquam | de quemquam | B |
|----------|-------------|---|

| | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 15 temtatis | temptatis |
|-------------|-----------|

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| 16 attulerunt | <u>add</u> ei | Dm0 mult. |
|---------------|---------------|-----------|

| | | |
|------------|----------|---|
| inscriptio | scriptio | O |
|------------|----------|---|

| | | |
|------|----|--------|
| illi | ei | ThMW q |
|------|----|--------|

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| caesaris | caessaris |
|----------|-----------|

| | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 17 caesaris | caessaris |
|-------------|-----------|

| | |
|---------------|---|
| 6 filium | added part in margin, part over erasure, corr. |
| 11 factum est | s marked for deletion, m suprascript, corr. |
| 14 de | marked for deletion. |
| hominum | corrected to hominis (is suprascript), corr. (= ADEp*H*K VX ^C YZ) |
| 16 inscriptio | in added, corr. |

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------------|---|
| 18 | sadducaei | sadducei | |
| 19 | moses | moyses | |
| <u>fol 62r</u> | | | |
| | accipiat | ut accipiat | BCEp ^{mg} GH ^l ThQRT Dur abd ffig |
| 20 | accepit | accipit | |
| 21 | accepit | accipit | |
| | et mortuus | et ipse mortuus | BDMtO k (ipse et m.= Ep) |
| | | <u>om</u> nec | |
| 22 | acceperunt | acciperunt | |
| | septem | VII | |
| | et mulier | <u>om</u> et | DmO ABDEpH*JLMMtOQRY |
| 23 | septem | VII | |
| | hebuerunt | habuerant | |
| 24 | non | nonne | mult. |
| 25 | resurrexerint | resurrexerit | |
| | nubent | nubunt | BJLORZ vett. |
| | neque | nueque | |
| 26 | resurgant | resurgunt | Ep ^l R akq |
| | mosi | moysi | |
| 27 | | | |
| 28 | esset | est | DLMtQ a aubcd ffigk |
| 29 | | | |
| <u>fol 62v</u> | | | |
| 30 | diliges | dileges | |
| 31 | diliges | dileges | |
| 32 | | | |
| 33 | diligere | dilegere | |
| | sacrificiis | sacrificis | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 21 | nec | suprascript, corr. | |
| 25 | neque | u marked for deletion. | |
| 26 | resurgant | a suprascript, corr. | |

34

| | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 35 | dicunt scribae | scribae dicunt | Ep |
| | filium esse | esse filium | DmO b |
| 36 | dicit | <u>add</u> eum | BO |
| | dixit | dicit | Dur a au ffkq |
| | pedum | peduum | |
| 37 | filius eius | <u>om</u> eius | |

38

fol 63r

| | | | |
|----|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 39 | synagogis | sinagogis | |
| | discubitus | discubitos | Dm6 mult. |
| 40 | prolixae | prolixae | |
| | hi | hii | |
| | accipient | accipiunt | Dm6 DEpGJLMtR Dur ci |
| 41 | gazophylacium | gafilacium | |
| | gazophylacium | gazofilacium | |
| 42 | pauper | pauper. | (? = paupera = Mt) |
| | misit | <u>add</u> aera | DEp ^{mg} LQR aubcd ffikq |
| 43 | gazophylacium | gazofilacium | |
| 44 | abundabat | habundabat | |

| | | | |
|--------|------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| XIII:1 | lapides | <u>add</u> sint | Dm6 BMtOX*Z (<u>add</u> sunt = au) |
| | structurae | <u>add</u> templi | Dm6 BThLMtOQTX*Z bcd ffklr |
| 2 | vides | nonne vides | Dm6 BMtOZ bc ffir |
| | lapis | lapes | |
| 3 | sederet | sederent | QR Dur |

fol 63v

| | | | |
|---|-------|-------|--------------|
| 4 | fient | fiunt | Dm6 OR Dur q |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | | | |

| | | |
|----|--------------|--|
| 41 | gazofilacium | zo added in the margin (≠ ≠), ? main hand. |
| 37 | filius eius | eius suprascript, corr. |

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| 7 | | | |
| 8 | exsurget | exurget | |
| | enim | autem | mult. |
| | super | supra | |
| 9 | tradent enim vos | <u>om</u> vos | |
| | conciliis | in conciliis | DmO Dm6 mult. |
| | synagogis | sinagogis | |
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | tradentes | ante praesides | Dm6 MtO |
| 12 | fratrem | fraterem | |
| | | <u>om</u> filii | |
| 13 | sustinuerit | sustenuerit | |
| 14 | videritis | videretis | |
| | abominationem | abhominatorem | |
| <u>fol 64r</u> | | | |
| | iudaea | iudea | |
| 15 | super | supra | QR Dur r |
| | ne descendat | non discendat | DmO Dm6 DEpGH ¹ ThI*LRX*Y Dur ack ff n |
| 16 | | | |
| 17 | praegnatis | pregnantibus | |
| 18 | vero | autem | DmO Dm6 DEp*GMtOQT kq |
| | hieme | hyeme | |
| | fiant | <u>add</u> haec | Dm6 BGMtX (haec fiant = a bnq) |
| 19 | | <u>om</u> enim | |
| | non | numquam | Dm6 Mt |
| 20 | dies | <u>add</u> illos | Dm6 BGMtOT c |
| 21 | ne | nec | R |
| | credideritis | crederetis | DmO |
| 22 | exsurgent | exurgent | |

| | | |
|----|----------------|---|
| 8 | exsurgen | s suprascript, corr. |
| 11 | ante praesides | erased and tradentes written over in a hand imitating the main hand. |
| 19 | enim | (††) suprascript, corr. |

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (22) | potest fieri | fieri potest | DmO DR Dur (a) aucq |
| 23 | | | |
| 24 | splendorem | lumen | c ff (cf, MT.XXIV:29) |
| 25 | decidentes | decedentes | |
| 26 | | | |
| | <u>fol 64v</u> | | |
| 27 | | | |
| 28 | | | |
| 29 | videritis | videretis | |
| | sit | <u>add</u> et | Dm6 BDEpMtX* |
| | ostiis | ostis | |
| 30 | transibit | transeat | |
| 31 | | | |
| 32 | | | |
| 33 | | | |
| 34 | sicut | <u>add</u> enim | Dm6 MtO c |
| | praecipiat | praecepit | Dm6 DEpIKLMtOQTVWX acdef |
| 35 | | | |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | | | |
| | | | |
| XIV:1 | pascha et azyma | pascha azymorum | DmO R Dur k |
| | <u>fol 65r</u> | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | bethaniae | in bethania | Dm6 DEpMtO(Q)X*Z vett. |
| | domo | domu | |
| | simonis | symonis | |
| | ungenti | unguenti | |
| | spicati | picati | M |
| | pretiosi | prae t ios | |
| 4 | ungenti | unguenti | |
| 5 | ungentum | unguentum | |
| | denariis | denaris | |

| | | | |
|----|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 6 | sinite | sinete | |
| | | bonum opus | ? |
| 7 | habetis | habebitis (<u>bis</u>) | Dm0 Dm6 mult. |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | | | |
| 10 | scariotis | scariothes | |
| | duodecim | XII | |
| 11 | illum | eum | Dm0 GMtQR Dur adkq |
| | <u>fol 65v</u> | | |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | eis | illis | Q Dur ck |
| | occurreret | occurrit | |
| | laguenam | lagoenam | Dm6 BEpJMtOT |
| | baiulans | baiolans | |
| | sequimini | sequemini | |
| 14 | refectio mea | diversorium meum) | Dm6 BHTmMtOZ |
| | | et reffectio mea) | (diversorium meum = X* q) |
| | | | (conflate with LK.XXII:11) |
| 15 | cenaculum | caenaculum | |
| | grande | gradem | (grandem = Dm6 GJO ai) |
| 16 | paraverunt | praeparaverunt | Dm0 Dm6 BCDEpMtORX*Z Dur |
| | | | audfl |
| 17 | duodecim | XII | |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | duodecim | XII | |
| | intingit | <u>add</u> manum | Dm6 BDKLMtOVWXZ ² vett. |
| 21 | traditur | tradetur | |
| 22 | accepit | accipit | |

7 habetis bī marked for deletion.
 14 diversorium meum et marked for deletion.
 15 grade m marked for deletion.

fol 66r

23

24 effunditur effundetur

25

26 hymno ymno

27 eis illis Dm0 Dm6 DEpMtOQR Dur
aucd ffikq

scandalizabimini scandalizabemini

add in me Dm6 KLMtOVWZ a aufikl

dispergentur dispargentur

28 surrexero resurrexero Dm0 mult.

galilaeam galileam

29

30 bis gallus gallus bis GT^c 1es negaturus om es L

31 tibi tecum Dm6 MtOW a aucflkq

32 gethsemani gethsamani

sedete sedite

33 adsumit adsumpsit

taedere tedere

fol 66v

34

35 procidit procedit

36 tibi possibilia possibilia tibi Dm6 BCJKMtORVZ Dur Sg fq

37

38 temptationem temptationem

promptus prumptus

add est Dm6 DEp^{mg}LMtOR Dur ac

vero autem Dm6 BDEpMtOWX* aubcdf ffklq

39 et iterum om etiterum add secundo

30 es negaturus es suprascript, corr.

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------|---|---|
| (39) | abiens | abiit et | (abiit = G vett.) |
| 40 | invenit | et invenit | |
| | illorum | eorum | Dm0 Dm7 mult. |
| | ingravati | gravati | Dm6 mult. |
| 41 | traditur | tradetur | |
| | peccatorum | hominum peccatorum | |
| 42 | | | |
| 43 | duodecim | XII | |
| | illo | eo | Dm0 DQR Dur ffkq |
| | gladiis | gladis | |
| | lignis | <u>add</u> missi | Dm6 BMt0 au (HTH b ff1) |
| | et a scribis et) | et senioribus) | |
| | a senioribus) | et a scribis) | |
| <u>fol 67r</u> | | | |
| 44 | ducite caute | erasure of about 14/15 letters - ? ducite eum | caute = GV |
| 45 | | | |
| 46 | | | |
| 47 | | | |
| 48 | gladiis | gladis | |
| | comprehendere | conpraehendere | |
| 49 | apud | aput | |
| | adimpleantur | adinpleantur | |
| 50 | relinquentes) | omnes relinquentes) R Dur | |
| | eum omnes) | eum) | |
| 51 | adulescens | adoliscens | |
| | eum (1st) | illum | Dm0 Dm6 CEp ^{mg} GJKLMtORTVZ Dur aufk |

| | | |
|----|--------------|--|
| 39 | abiens et | ens suprascript, corr. |
| 40 | ingravati | in suprascript, corr. |
| 41 | hominum | marked for deletion. |
| 44 | caute ducite | over erasure, hand in imitation of the main hand (caute ducite = AX ^c Y) |

| | | |
|------|--------------------------|--|
| (51) | <u>om</u> super nudo et) | (hom. sindone/sindone) |
| | tenuerunt eum) | |
| 52 | at ille reiecta.) | |
| 53 | | |
| 54 | a longe secutus) | Q Dur |
| | est eum) | |
| | usque | <u>add</u> intro Dm0 Dm6 BCThIJKMtORTVZ |
| | | Dur Sg |
| | summi sacerdotis | <u>om</u> summi |
| | <u>fol 67v</u> | |
| 55 | | |
| 56 | | |
| 57 | adversus | advers |
| 58 | dissolvam | desolvo Dm6 KOVZ |
| 59 | | |
| 60 | et exsurgens | <u>om</u> et Dm6 Q Dur |
| | exsurgens | exurgens |
| | respondes | respondis |
| | his | eis Dm6 BDEpMtO |
| 61 | | <u>om</u> tacebat |
| | rursum | rursus |
| | benedicti | dei benedicti Dm6 BH ¹ ThLMtOQRTW |
| 62 | illi | ei ThMQ Dur a |
| | a dextris | ad dextris |

51/52 Corrected: super added before nudus and profugit ab eis erased
 and et tenuerunt substituted, then at ille reiecta sindone
 nudus profugit ab eis added in lower margin (d h), corr.

| | | |
|----|--------------|------------------------|
| 57 | adversus | us suprascript, corr. |
| 60 | et exsurgens | et suprascript, corr. |
| | exsurgens | s added after x, corr. |
| 61 | tacebat | suprascript, corr. |

63

64 blasphemiam blasfemiam

65 caedere cedere

prpphetiza profetiza

caedebant cedebant

(ends: cedebant)

Missing: one floium

fol 68rXV:17 (begins: plectentes)

18

19

20 purpura et purpura

21 angariaverunt angarizaverunt

cyreneum cyrineum

22 golgotha gogotha

interpretatum interpretaetatum

23

24

25

26 inscriptus scriptus Dm6 D*GHMtW au

27 sinistris senistris

28 adimpleta adinpleta

reputatus deputatus DEpGKQRTV Dur auc ff1

29

fol 68v

30 descendens discendens

31 ludentes inludentes Dm6 DEp^{mg}ThLMtOQRXZ Dur

32 descendat discendat

33 horam nonam nonam horam

22 golgotha 1 added in margin,(÷ ÷)?first hand.

26 inscriptus in suprascript, corr.

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|---|--|
| 34 | exclamavit | ex clamavit | |
| | lama | lema | Dm6 CJMX*Z Sg cl |
| | interpretatum | interpretaetatum | |
| | deus meus deus meus | <u>om</u> deus meus | i |
| | dereliquisti me | me dereliquisti | Dm6 DKOQRVZ Dur aud ffkln |
| 35 | | | |
| 36 | implens | implens | |
| | | <u>om</u> spongiam | |
| 37 | emissa | emisa | |
| | expiravit | expiravit | |
| 38 | scissum | scisum | |
| | sursum | summo | Dm6 DEp*H ¹ ThKLMtOQTVWZ cd ffinq (cf.MT.XXVII:51) |
| 39 | centurio | centorio | |
| | expirasset | expirasset | |
| 40 | de longe | a longe | Dm6 DEpLMtO vett. |
| | et maria | erat maria | Dm6 GH ¹ ThIKMtOQWX*Z aud ffn (erat et mar.= L) |
| | magdalene | magdalenae | |
| <u>fol 69r</u> | | | |
| | salome | salomae | |
| 41 | multae | <u>add</u> mulieres | Dm6 O |
| | hierosolyma | hierusolyma | |
| 42 | | | |
| 43 | arimathia | aremathia | |
| | audacter | audaciter | Dm6 DEp ^{mg} JLMtR |
| 44 | petiit | petit | |
| | accersito | arcesito | |
| | interrogavit | interrogabat | Ep ^{mg} QR Dur auc ff |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 34 | exclamavit | c added in the margin (レレ), ?main hand. | |
| | deus meus | added in the margin (レレ), .ditto. | |
| 36 | spongiam | suprascript, corr. | |

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|
| 45 | | | |
| 46 | mercatus | mercatus est | DEp ^{mg} QR Dur |
| | | <u>om</u> involuit | |
| | sindone | in sindone | Dm6 CDEpMtOQX* (vett.) |
| | posuit | possuit | |
| | ostium | hostium | |
| 47 | magdalene | magdalenae | |
| XVI:1 | magdalene | magdalenae | |
| | salome | salomae | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| | <u>fol 69v</u> | | |
| | revo l vet | revolvit | |
| | ab ostio | ad hostium | |
| 4 | vident | viderunt | Dm6 Ep ^{mg} H ^l ThIKMtOQRVWX*Z lq |
| 5 | in dextris | a dextris | Dm6 |
| | coopertum | coopertum est | |
| 6 | posuerunt | possuerunt | |
| 7 | galilaeam | galileam | |
| 8 | illae | ille | |
| | invaserat | invasserat | |
| 9 | septem | VII | |
| 10 | illa | at illa | LQ lq |
| 11 | | | |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | novissime | novissimae | |
| | undecim | XI | |
| | (ends: apparuit) | | |

| | | |
|----|------------------|---------------------------|
| 46 | involuit sindone | voluit suprascript, corr. |
| 4 | vident | ra marked for deletion |
| 5 | est | marked for deletion. |
| 10 | at | marked for deletion. |

LUKEARGUMENTUMfol 70r

(The top nine lines have been cut off - three of these are now in the Pepysian Calligraphical Collection in Magdalene Coll., Cambridge. The text is printed in M.R.James, A Descriptive Catalogue of the Library of Samuel Pepys (London 1923) part III, p.119)

*4 (begins: obiit)

| | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------------|-----------|------|
| | in bithynia | in bythiniam | EpOQZ | 1 a1 |
| | descripta | scribta | KMtOVWXZ | a1 |
| 5 | mattheum | matheum | | |
| 6 | scripsit | scribsit | | |
| 7 | | <u>om</u> ordo | | |
| | dispositionis | dispositionis | | |
| 8 | maxime | maximae | | |
| | fuit laboris | laboris fuit | HKMTOWXYZ | a1 |
| | graecis | grekis | | |
| 1 | perfectione | prophetatione | mult. | |
| | dei | <u>add</u> christi | mult. | |
| | manifestata | manifesta) | BHTHOXY | a1 |
| | | humanitas) | | |
| | intenti | attenti | mult. | |
| 2 | neve | nevel | HKOXYZ | a1 |
| 3 | excederent | exciderent | | |

fol 70v(begins: 7

| | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------------|-------|
| 8 | adprehenderat | adpraehendens erat | mult. |
| | filium | <u>add</u> david | |

-
- * The numbers correspond to the lines of the text as printed by W-W.
 7 ordo suprascript, corr.
 8 david marked for deletion (M.R. James)

| | | | |
|----|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 9 | generationis | congregationis | 0 |
| | indispartibilis | indisperabilis | mult |
| | in hominibus | <u>om</u> in | OXZ* |
| 10 | redire | reddire | |
| 11 | | | |
| 12 | ministerio | mysterio | mult. |
| 1 | ac | et | BHThKMtVWXYZ auct |
| | oratione | orationem | OZ |
| 2 | compleretur | compleretur | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | scientes | sciens | mult. |
| 5 | (<u>ends:</u> oporteat) | | |

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|
| 9 | generationis | suprascript (M.R. James) |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|

fol 70*rLK.I:8 (begins: ante deum)

| | | | |
|----|-------------|----------------|-------|
| 9 | exiit | exivit | |
| | ingressus | ingresus | |
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | | <u>om</u> illi | |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | deprecatio | depraeatio | |
| | elisabeth | elizabeth | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | sicera | siceram | mult. |
| | matris suae | matri suae | |
| 16 | | | |
| 17 | patrum | patruum | |
| 18 | | <u>om</u> enim | |
| 19 | | | |

fol 70*v

| | | | |
|----|---------------|------------------|---|
| | loqui ad te | ad te loqui | Mt clq |
| 20 | implebuntur | inplebuntur | |
| 21 | expectans | exspectans | |
| 22 | visionem | vissionem | |
| | ipse erat | erat ipse | |
| | illis | eis | Ep ^{mg} MtQR Dur de |
| 23 | impleti sunt | inplerentur | OZ |
| 24 | elisabeth | elizabeth | |
| 25 | mihi fecit | fecit mihi | AIKQRWY r |
| 26 | missus | misus | |
| | deo | domino | CT aubc fflr |
| | galilaeae | galilae | |
| 27 | desponsatam | disponsatam | |
| 28 | in mulieribus | inter mulieribus | CJO*QRT (inter mulieres = DThLMP vett) |

29

fol 71r

30

31

32

33

34

35 nascetur add ex te mult.36 elisabeth elizab~~eh~~h
senecta senectute mult.

37

38

39 exurgens exurgens

40 elisabeth elizabeth

41 elisabeth elizabeth (bis)fol 71v

42

43

44 facta fac
in gaudio infans infans in gaudio45 credidit credidisti mult.
ei tibi BDEp^{mg}GHThJKOQ vett.

46

47

48 ancillae ancellae

49

50

51

52 deposuit depossuit

exaltavit exultavit

53 implevit inplevit

54 suscepit suscipit

puerum suum om suum

| | | | |
|------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| (54) | memorari | memoratus | BO (recordatus = WX al) |
| | miseri cordiae | <u>add</u> suae | mult. |

55

56

fol 72r

| | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|
| 57 | elisabeth | elisabeth |
| | impletum | inpletum |

58

| | | |
|----|----------|----------|
| 59 | vocabant | vocabunt |
|----|----------|----------|

60

61

62

63

64

| | | |
|----|---------------|---------------|
| 65 | iudaeae | iudeae |
| | divulgabantur | devulgabantur |

| | | |
|----|-----------|------------|
| 66 | posuerunt | possuerunt |
|----|-----------|------------|

| | | |
|----|----------|----------|
| 67 | impletms | inpletms |
|----|----------|----------|

| | | |
|--|-------------|------------|
| | prophetavit | profetavit |
|--|-------------|------------|

68

fol 72v

| | | | |
|----|-------|--------|----------|
| 69 | cornu | cornum | FGJO*X*Y |
|----|-------|--------|----------|

| | | |
|----|-------------------|---------------------|
| 70 | sanctorum qui a) | sanctorum prophet-) |
|----|-------------------|---------------------|

| | | |
|--|----------------|-------------------|
| | saeculo sunt) | arum eius qui a) |
|--|----------------|-------------------|

| | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|
| | prophetarum eius) | saeculo sunt) |
|--|-------------------|----------------|

71

72

73

74

75

| | | |
|----|-------|--|
| 68 | plebi | corrected to plebis (s suprascript), corr. |
|----|-------|--|

| | | | |
|----|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| 76 | | <u>om</u> eius | |
| 77 | remissionem | remisionem | |
| | eorum | meorum | RW |
| 78 | visitavit | vissitavit | |
| 79 | his | hiis | |
| 80 | in deserto | in desertis | Dm6 mult. |
| | usque in | usque ad | QRW Dur |
| | ad | et | QR |

II:1 a caesare augusto agusto accessare

fol 73r

| | | | |
|---|----------|------------|-----------|
| 2 | praeside | a praeside | Dm6 mult. |
| | quirino | cyrino | |

3

| | | | |
|---|------------|------------|--|
| 4 | iudaeam | iudeam | |
| | bethleem | bethlem | |
| 5 | desponsata | disponsata | |
| | praegnate | praegnante | |
| 6 | impleti | inpleti | |

7

8

9

10

11

12

fol 73v

positum possitum

13

| | | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| 14 | altissimis | excaelsis | DEp*GLOP gat | a auflqr |
| | in hominibus | <u>om</u> in | Dm6 mult. | |

1 //agusto//accessare

| | | | |
|----|--------------|-----------------|---|
| 15 | pastores | <u>add</u> vero | BBnOZ au |
| | usque | <u>add</u> in | Dm6 DEp ^{mg} JOQRX*YZ Dur auqr |
| | bethleem | bethlem | |
| 16 | positum | possitum | |
| 17 | dictum erat | dictum fuerat | O |
| 18 | et de his | <u>om</u> et | G vett. |
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | | | |
| 21 | conciperetur | conceperetur | |
| 22 | impleti | inpleti | |
| | mosi | moysi | |

(ends:moysi)

Missing: two folios

fol 74r

III:11 (begins: et qui habet escas)

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | faciat | faciet | |
| 12 | publicani | puplicani | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | | <u>om</u> autem | FT |
| | et milites dicentes | dicentes et milites | |
| | stipendiis | stipendis | |
| 15 | existimante | existimate | |
| 16 | iohannes | iohannis | |
| | aqua | in aqua | (Mt) deq |
| 17 | comburet | conburet | |
| 18 | exhortans | exortans | |
| | populum | populo | CGThOQTW flr |

18 et de his et suprascript, corr.

11 faciat at suprascript, corr.

14 autem suprascript, corr.

dicentes et milites

15 existimante n added in margin (≠ /), first hand

16 in marked for deletion.

16 venit corrected to veniet (et suprascript), corr. (veniet = ABnCH OTWXY)

| | | | |
|----|------------|-----------------|-------|
| 19 | herodes | herodis | |
| | tetrarcha | thetarca | |
| | quae fecit | <u>om</u> fecit | |
| 20 | in carcere | in carcerem | mult. |

fol 74v

| | | | |
|----|-------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | descendit | discendit | |
| | complacuit | conplacuit | |
| 23 | triginta | XXX | |
| | heli | eli | |
| 24 | | | |
| 25 | matthathiae | matthiae | BO* ff |
| | naum | nauum | |
| 26 | matthathiae | mathathiae | |
| | iosech | ioseph | BnIO ^c QRVWX afq |
| | ioda | iuda | |
| 27 | zorobabel | sorobabel | |
| 28 | cosam | chosam | |
| | her | er | |

fol 75r

(top nine lines cut off)

| | | | |
|----|--------|---------------------------|----|
| 31 | | | |
| 32 | obed | obeth | |
| | salmon | salamon | |
| | | <u>om</u> qui fuit naason | B* |
| 33 | esrom | esron | |

(Nine lines cut off from column two)

| | | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|--|
| 36 | arfaxat | arphaxat | |
| 37 | enoch | enoc | |
| | malelehel | malalehel | |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|---|--|
| 19 | tetrarcha | h marked for deletion, r and h suprascript, corr. | |
| | quae fecit | fecit added in the margin (✓ ✓), corr. | |
| 32 | qui fuit maason | suprascript, corr. | |

fol 75v

(missing: nine lines)

IV:3

4

| | | |
|---|---------|-------|
| 5 | duxit | dixit |
| | momento | momen |

6

7

8

| | | | |
|---|--------|------------|-----------------|
| 9 | pinnam | pinnaculum | RW (cf.MT.IV:5) |
|---|--------|------------|-----------------|

| | | |
|----|----------|-----------|
| 10 | scriptum | scribturn |
|----|----------|-----------|

fol 75*r

| | | | |
|--|----------|----------|-----------|
| | mandabit | mandavit | Dm6 mult. |
|--|----------|----------|-----------|

| | | |
|----|------------------|----------|
| 11 | qm̃ia in manibus | quianib: |
|----|------------------|----------|

| | | |
|----|----------|-----------|
| 12 | temtabis | temptabis |
|----|----------|-----------|

| | | |
|----|-----------------|----------------|
| 13 | omni temtatione | <u>om</u> omni |
| | temtatione | temptatione |

| | | |
|--|----------|---------|
| | recessit | recesit |
|--|----------|---------|

| | | | |
|----|-----------|---------|-------------|
| 14 | regressus | egresus | Dm6 ABRY br |
|----|-----------|---------|-------------|

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | est iesus | iesus est |
|--|-----------|-----------|

| | | |
|--|-----------|----------|
| | galilaeam | galileam |
|--|-----------|----------|

| | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|
| 15 | synagogis | sinagogis |
|----|-----------|-----------|

16

| | | |
|----|---------|----------|
| 17 | esaiaae | esaaiaae |
|----|---------|----------|

| | | |
|--|---------|-------|
| | invenit | venit |
|--|---------|-------|

| | | |
|----|-------|--------|
| 18 | unxit | uncxit |
|----|-------|--------|

| | | |
|----|-------------|---------------------------|
| 19 | remissionem | remisionem (<u>bis</u>) |
|----|-------------|---------------------------|

| | | |
|----|-------------------|-------------------|
| 20 | reddidit ministro | ministro reddidit |
|----|-------------------|-------------------|

| | | |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 7 | tu ergo <u>add</u> procedens | - procedens suprascript, corr. |
| | | (<u>add</u> procedens = AY) |

| | | |
|----|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 11 | quia in manibus | in ma s̃uprascript, corr. |
|----|-----------------|---------------------------|

| | | |
|----|------------------|-------------------------|
| 13 | omni temptatione | omni suprascript, corr. |
|----|------------------|-------------------------|

| | | |
|----|---------|-----------------------|
| 17 | invenit | in suprascript, corr. |
|----|---------|-----------------------|

| | | |
|----|------------------------------|--|
| 20 | ministro reddidit | |
|----|------------------------------|--|

21 impleta inpleta

22

fol 75*

filius est est filius Dm6 DEpGJMtQT aubcf ffqr

23 dicetis dicitis

capharnaum capharnauum

fac et hic fac hic et Q Dur

24

25 facta est facta esset Dm6 BBnEpIKMtOVWXZ auct

26 missus misus

27 helisaeo heliseo

eorum illorum Dm6 Ep Dur

28

29 erat aedificata om erat

30 illorum eorum

31 descendit in om in Q ce

descendit discendit

capharnaum capharnauum

galilaeae galileae

32 ipsius eius Ep^{mg}PQ Dur aubde fflq

fol 76r

33 erat homo homo erat Dm6

34 nazarene nazarenae

scio te om te BnDOX*Z r

35 increpavit illi increpavit illum Ep^{mg}H^lThMW vett.

proiecisset proiecis

exiit exivit

36 et exeunt) et divulgabatur)

et divulgabatur) et exeunt)

29 erat aedificata erat suprascript, corr.

31 descendit in in suprascript, corr.

34 scio te te suprascript, corr.

35 proiecisset set suprascript, fine point.

38 autem add iesus BKMtOVXZ au
synagoga sygoga

39

40

41 autem add etiam Dm6 EpQ
loqui quia loquia

42 egressus egresus

fol 76v

discederet discenderet QY

43 missus misus

44 synagogis sinagogis
galilaeae galileae

V:1 genesareth genezareth

2 descenderant discenderant

3 a terra reducere ut a terra reduceret BBnDEp^{mg}ThKOTVWX*Z (vett.)
pusillum pussillum

4

5 cepimus coepimus

6 multitudinem multitudinem

7 sociis socis

navi nave

8 simon petrus om simon

procidit procedit

fol 77r

9 ceperant coeperant

10 zebedaei sebedaei

socii soci

38 synagoga na suprascript, ?corr.

41 loqui quia qui suprascript, fine point.

2 lavabant corrected to levabant (e suprascript), corr. (lev.= A¹D¹
Ep^{mg} 1)

3 rogabit add autem (autem suprascript), corr. (add autem= AY)

| | | | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----|-----------------|
| 11 | illum | eum | Dm6 | vett. |
| 12 | cum esset in) una civitatum) | in una civitatum) cum esset) | | |
| | et procidens | <u>om</u> et | Dm6 | JMQT dfqr |
| | procidens | procedens | | |
| 13 | lepra | <u>add</u> eius | Dm6 | D bfflq |
| 14 | praecepit | praecipit | | |
| | offer | pfferes | 0 | 1 |
| | moses | moyses | | |
| 15 | | | | |
| 16 | | | | |
| 17 | docens | docebns | | |
| | venerant | venerunt | | |
| <u>fol77v</u> | | | | |
| | galilaeae | galileae | | |
| | iudaeae | iudeae | | |
| 18 | | | | |
| 19 | non invenientes | <u>om</u> non | | |
| | summiserunt | submiserunt | | |
| | illum (2nd.) | eum | Dm6 | FX* af |
| | in medium | in medio | Dm6 | CDJX* Dur vett. |
| 20 | remittuntur | remittur | | |
| 21 | dimittere | dimitere | | |
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | | | | |
| 24 | | | | |
| 25 | illis | ipsis | alc | ff |
| 26 | adprehendit | adpraehendit | | |

12 // in una civitatum // cum esset

14 offer es erased
 16 secedebat corrected to sedebat (ec erased) (sedebat = A*CTYZ c ff)
 19 non invenientes non suprascript, corr.
 20 remittuntur tun suprascript, corr.

fol 78r

27

28

| | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 29 | fecit ei | <u>om</u> ei | Dm6 JWZ de |
| | domo | domu | |
| | publicanorum | puplicanorum | |

30

| | | | |
|----|---------------|------------------|---------|
| 31 | et respondens | respondens autem | d |
| | non egent qui | <u>om</u> qui | (P acf) |

32

33

34

| | | | |
|----|-------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 35 | cum | et cum | BBnCHThIJMtOTX*Z ad |
| 36 | autem et | <u>om</u> et | ce |
| | commissuram | commisuram | |

fol 78v

| | | |
|--|------------|-----------|
| | rumpit | rumpet |
| | commissura | commisura |

37

38

39

| | | | |
|------|----------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| VI:1 | transiret | transiset | |
| | | <u>add</u> iesus | Dm6 EpFQ Dur r |
| 2 | in sabbatis | <u>om</u> in | Bn vett. |
| 3 | quod | quid | Dm6 DGQ Dur aubf fflr |
| | esurisset ipse | <u>om</u> ipse | |
| 4 | propositionis | praepositionis | |
| | sumsit | sumpsit | |
| | licet | licebat | CDFGTh*KQTVW Dur bcdeflqr |

| | | |
|----|---------------|------------------------|
| 31 | non egent qui | qui suprascript, corr. |
|----|---------------|------------------------|

| | | |
|----|----------|-----------------------|
| 36 | autem et | et suprascript, corr. |
|----|----------|-----------------------|

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | et in alio sabbato | in sabbato | (<u>om</u> et = DGOQ a aubcef flr) |
| | synagogam | sinagogam | |
| | dextra | dextera | |
| <u>fol 79r</u> | | | |
| 7 | accusare | unde accusarent | BnH ¹ ThIKMtOTVWX*Z auc ff (et accusarent= Dm6) |
| 8 | surge et sta | <u>om</u> et | X*Z* |
| 9 | ait autem | et ait | Q Dur |
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | iesu | de iesu | Dm6 DEp ^m FGPQ Dur aubc flqr |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | duodecim | XII | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | mattheum | matheum | |
| | thomam | thoman | |
| | zelotes | zelotis | |
| 16 | | | |
| 17 | descendens | discendens | |
| | iudaea | iudea | |
| <u>fol 79v</u> | | | |
| | tyri | tiri | |
| 18 | venerunt | venerant | BnHThIJK ¹ MtPQV a aubceqr |
| 19 | quaerebant | querebant | Dm6 mult. |
| 20 | | | |
| 21 | saturabimini | saturabemini | |
| 22 | | | |
| 23 | multa | <u>add</u> est | BCJKMtOQT VWX*Z auc ffr |
| 24 | quia | qui | Dm6 DEpMQW Dur qr |
| | consolationem | consulationem | |

6 et in alio sabbato et ... alio suprascript, corr.
8 surge et sta et suprascript, corr.

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|---|
| 25 | qui | quia | MtY |
| 26 | prophetis | pseudoprophetis | EpOQV a aabcde ffqr |
| 27 | diligite | dilegite | |
| <u>fol 80r</u> | | | |
| 28 | | | |
| 29 | praebe | <u>add</u> ei | X aabelq (<u>add</u> illi = DPW cdfr) |
| | tunicam | tonicam | |
| 30 | | | |
| 31 | | | |
| 32 | | | |
| 33 | bene faciunt | <u>om</u> bene | |
| 34 | mutuum | motuum | |
| | est vobis | vobis est | cd |
| | faenerantur | fenerantur | |
| 35 | inde sperantes | desperantes | mult. |
| | benignus est | est benignus | |
| 36 | | <u>om</u> ergo | abcde fflq |
| 37 | iudicabimini | iudicabimini | |
| | condemnabimini | condemnabimini | |
| <u>fol 80v</u> | | | |
| | dimittimini | dimittetur vobis | Dm6 JKOVX*Z aucer |
| 38 | remetietur | remittietur | |
| 39 | | | |
| 40 | | | |
| 41 | festucam | fistucam | |
| 42 | et | aut | Dur vett. |
| | festuam | fistucam | |
| | videns | vices | Dm6 mult. |
| | hypocrita | hippochrita | |
| | eice | eiece | |

| | | |
|----|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 33 | bene faciunt | bene (右) suprascript, corr. |
| 35 | indesperantes | in suprascript, corr. |
| | est benignus | |

| | | | | |
|------|-------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| (42) | festucam | fistucam | | |
| 43 | | | | |
| 44 | cognoscitur | agnoscitur | | |
| | ficus | ficos | | |
| 45 | bonum | bona | Dm6 BnEp ^{mg} | FGJZ* Dur ce |
| | de malo | <u>add</u> tesauro | Dm6 | mult. |

80* r

| | | | | |
|----|------------|-----------------|-----|------|
| 46 | | | | |
| 47 | omnis | <u>add</u> enim | | |
| 48 | posuit | possuit | | |
| | fundamenta | fundamentum | ThP | defl |
| 49 | supra | supera | | |
| | fluuius | fluius | | |

| | | | | |
|-------|-------------------|----------------|---|--|
| VII:1 | implesset | inplesset | | |
| | intravit | in | | |
| | capharnaum | capharnauum | | |
| 2 | qui illi erat | <u>om</u> illi | | |
| | pretiosus | praetiosus | | |
| 3 | | | | |
| 4 | hoc illi praestes | <u>om</u> illi | d | |

5

fol 80*v

| | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----|----------|
| | synagogam | sinagogam | | |
| 6 | esset | essent | Dm6 | ThO |
| 7 | dignum | dignus | Dm6 | DG*MTZ f |

| | | | | |
|----|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 45 | thesauro | h | suprascript, corr. | |
| 46 | abundantia | corrected to habundantia | - h | suprascript, corr. |
| 47 | enim | | marked for deletion. | |
| 48 | fundamenta | m | marked for deletion, u changed to a | |
| | | | ? main hand. | |
| 2 | qui illi erat | illi | suprascript, corr. | |
| 4 | hoc illi praestes | illi | suprascript, corr. | |
| 7 | dignum | s | marked for deletion, m | suprascript, ? main hand. |

8

9

10 missi misi

11

12 adpropinquaret adpropinquarent BnK0XZ au

et ecce om et mult.

13 dominus iesus Dm6 DEp^{mg}J df

ea eam Dm6 mult.

14

fol 81r

hi hii

15

16 suam add in bono GO^c a aubfflqr
(add in bonum = J ce)

17 iudaeam iudeam

18 his hiis

19 iohannes iohannis

misit add eos OX²dominum iesum Dm6 IJKMMtOVWX aubcflqr
(dominum iesum = H¹Th)

20 iohannes iohannis

21

22 nuntiate renuntiate Dm6 BDEpKMtOVWXXZ acer
claudi clodi

23

fol 81v

24 discessissent discessissent

nuntii nunti

25 pretiosa praetiosa

16 in bono marked for deletion.

19 expectamus corrected to expectamus - s suprascript, corr.

22 claudi o changed to a, u suprascript, corr.

| | | | |
|------|------------------|----------------|---|
| (25) | deliciis | in dilicis | Dm6 BBnDKMtOQVWXZ vett. |
| 26 | prophetam (2nd.) | propheta | Dm6 DE a auctf _q |
| 27 | | | |
| 28 | natos | natus | |
| 29 | populus | <u>add</u> qui | |
| 30 | spreverunt | preverunt | Y Dur |
| 31 | | | |
| 32 | tibiis | tibis | |
| | saltastis | saltatis | |
| 33 | iohannes | iohannis | |
| | <u>fol 82r</u> | | |
| 34 | | | |
| 35 | | | |
| 36 | illum quidam | quidam eum | (quidam illum = T) (eum quidam = EQ Dur a) |
| | de pharisaeis | ex pharisaeis | EQ Dur cef |
| | ingressus | ingresus | |
| 37 | accubuit | accubisset | BnKMtOVXZ (occubisset = Ep*) |
| | attulit | atulit | |
| | ungenti | unguenti | |
| 38 | coepit rigare) | pedes eius) | |
| | pedes eius) | coepit rigare) | |
| | ungento | unguento | |
| | ungebat | unguebat | |
| 39 | qualis | <u>add</u> est | Dm6 BnKMtVWZ a aqr |
| 40 | | | |
| 41 | faeneratori | feneratori | |
| | alius | et alius | Dm6 DKOPQVWXZ Dur a auf flqr |
| | quinquaginta | L | |

| | | |
|----|-------------------|----------------------|
| 29 | <u>qui</u> | marked for deletion. |
| 30 | spreverunt | s added, ?corr. |
| 36 | <u>quidam</u> eum | |
| 37 | attulit | t suprascript, corr. |

| | | | | |
|----|----------------|------------------|--------------|-------|
| 42 | habentibus | <u>add</u> autem | G | bfqr |
| | <u>fol 82v</u> | | | |
| | diliget | dilegit | | |
| 43 | | | | |
| 44 | | | | |
| 45 | | | | |
| 46 | caput | capud | | |
| | unxisti | uncxisti | | |
| | ungento | unguento | | |
| | unxit | uncxit | | |
| 47 | remittentur | remittuntur | BnDEJKMtOVWZ | a aur |
| | diliget | dilegit | | |
| 48 | | | | |
| 49 | | | | |
| 50 | | | | |

| | | |
|--------|----------------|---------------|
| WIII:1 | duodecim | dūdecim |
| 2 | ab | a |
| | magdalene | magdalenae |
| | <u>fol 83r</u> | |
| 3 | chuza | chuzae |
| 4 | | |
| 5 | | |
| 6 | cecidit | caecidit |
| 7 | cecidit | caecidit |
| 8 | cecidit | caecidit |
| | audiat | audiet |
| 9 | | <u>6m</u> eum |
| 10 | mysterium | misterium |

JTZ*

| | | | | |
|-------|-------------|---|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 47 | remittentur | e | suprascript, u | marked for deletion, corr. |
| 6,7,8 | cecidit | a | marked for deletion. | |
| 8 | audiat | e | changed to a | |
| 9 | eum | | suprascript, corr. | |

| | | | |
|----|------------------|--------------------|---|
| 11 | | | |
| 12 | sunt | <u>add</u> hi sunt | BnKMtOV bc flr |
| | tollit | tullet | |
| | <u>fol 83v</u> | | |
| 13 | audierint | audieruht | de |
| | hi | hii | |
| | temptationis | tribulationis | DEp ^{mg} Q Dur |
| 14 | hi | hii | |
| | sollicitudinibus | solicitudinibus | |
| | divitiis | divitis | |
| | referunt | fefferunt | |
| 15 | hi | hii | |
| | optimo | obtimo | |
| | afferunt | adferunt | |
| 16 | autem | <u>erasure</u> | ? |
| | vase | vaso | Dm6 BnCDEEp ¹ GJQTZ Dur vett. |
| | candelabrum | candellabrum | |
| 17 | manifestetur | reveletur | Dm6 Ep ^{mg} Q Dur f (cf. MT.X:26 - revelabitur) |
| | cognoscatur | agnoscatur | |
| 18 | quomodo | quomo | O |
| | auditis | audistis | HO e |
| 19 | | <u>om</u> autem | |
| 20 | | | |
| | <u>fol 84r</u> | | |
| 21 | hi | hii | |
| 22 | naviculam | unam naviculam | B (una navicula = AHY) |
| 23 | obdormivit | obdormit | Dm6 |
| | descendit | discendit | |

| | | |
|----|------------|-----------------------|
| 12 | tullit | it suprascript, corr. |
| 16 | autem (hr) | over erasure |
| 19 | autem (hr) | suprascript, corr. |

(23) complebantur conplebatur fluct-) Dm6 DEp^{mg} vett.
 ibus navicula) (conpl.navis fluct.= Q)
 (conpl. navicula fluct.=
 W Dur^{corr} c)

periclitabantur periclitabatur

24

25

26 enavigaverunt et navigaverunt B*GO b
 (navigaverunt = Dm6 CTX*)

galilaeam galileam

27 egressus

egresus

in domo manebat

manebat in domo

Q Dur

28 procidit

procedit

fol 84v

fili

filii

29 compedibus

conpedibus

deserta

deserto

BnEKOWZ² auct ff

30

om iesus

31

32

33

34

35

36

37 (ends: rogaverunt illum)

Missing: twelve folios.

fol 85r

XII:42 (begins: super familiam)

43

44 illum

eum

Ep^{mg}MtQR Dur dr

23 periclitabantur n add~~ed~~ in margin (✓ ✓) main hand.

26 et enavigaverunt e suprascript, corr.

30 iesus suprascript, corr.

| | | | | |
|----|-------------|----------------|---------------|---------|
| 45 | servus ille | <u>om</u> ille | | |
| | facit | fecit | | |
| | ancillas | ancellas | | |
| 46 | | | | |
| 47 | | | | |
| 48 | quaeretur | quaeritur | | |
| 49 | nisi | si | Ep*JMOQYZ Dur | b ffiqr |
| 50 | | | | |
| 51 | | | | |

fol 85v

| | | | | |
|----|-------------|----------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 52 | quinque | V | | |
| | tres (2nd.) | III | | |
| 53 | matrem | <u>add</u> suam | Dm6 HThT | f |
| | nurum | u.rum | ? | |
| 54 | occasu | occassu | | |
| 55 | | | | |
| 56 | | <u>om</u> hypocritae | | |
| 57 | | | | |
| 58 | trahat | tradat | Dm6 mult. | (cf.MT.V:25) |
| | apud | ad | KOVX*Z | audf |
| | mittat | tradat | | |
| 59 | | | | |

| | | | |
|--------|-----------------|-----------------|----|
| XIII:1 | aderant | aderat | H |
| | ipso in tempore | in tempore ipso | R. |
| | sacrificiis | sacrificis | |
| 2 | hi | hii | |

| | | |
|----|----------------------------|--|
| 45 | servus ille | ille added in margin (≠ ≠), main hand. |
| 45 | facit | a suprascript, corr. |
| 47 | multis corrected to multas | (a suprascript), corr. (multas = D EpFQMRY) |
| 53 | nurum | n suprascript, corr. |
| 56 | hypochritae | added in margin (≠ ≠), corr. |
| 58 | mittat | suprascript, tradat marked for deletion, corr. |
| 1 | aderant | n suprascript, corr. |

| | | | | |
|-------|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| (2) | quia | qui | BVW | biq |
| | <u>fol 86r</u> | | | |
| 3 | | | | |
| 4 | sicut | et sicut | BKOVWZ | ai |
| | decem | decim | | |
| 5 | | | | |
| 6 | vinea sua | vineam suam | CDGTh* | auce ffi |
| 7 | | | | |
| 8 | | | | |
| 9 | | | | |
| 10 | synagoga | synagogis | Dm6 EEp ^{mg} R | gat |
| | sabbatis | sabbato | audi | |
| 11 | decem | X | | |
| | <u>fol 86v</u> | | | |
| 12 | vidisset | videret | CDEp ^{mg} IJMORTZ* | Sg bffil |
| | dimissa | dimisa | | |
| 13 | inposuit | inpossuit | | |
| 14 | turbae | <u>add</u> quia | Dm6 EQR | Dur |
| 15 | respondit | respondens | ABOX ² Y | a aucf ffir |
| | et dixit | <u>om</u> et | B | a aucf ffir |
| | hypocritae | hyppochritae | | |
| 16 | decem | X | | |
| 17 | | | | |
| 18 | regnum | regnum regnum | | |
| 19 | requieverunt | requierunt | EpQR | |
| 20 | | | | |
| | <u>fol 87r</u> | | | |
| | simile | similem | EMOXY | l |
| 21 | | <u>om</u> abscondit | | |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| 6 | vinea sua | m m crossed out. | | |
| 15 | et dixit | et suprascript, corr. | | |
| 18 | regnum | marked for deletion. | | |
| 21 | abscondit | added in margin (/ /), corr. | | |

| | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------|--|---|
| 22 | | | |
| 23 | salvantur | salventur | D e |
| 24 | | | |
| 25 | cluserit | clausert | |
| | ostium | hostium (<u>bis</u>) | |
| | et incipietis | <u>om</u> et | BEEpJKMMtOVWX*Z aufr |
| | dicet | dicit | |
| 26 | | | |
| 27 | operarii | operari | |
| 28 | | | |
| 29 | | | |
| 30 | erunt | erant (<u>bis</u>) | Dm6 BnJKMtQRTWXZ Dur aul |
| | <u>fol 87v</u> | | |
| 31 | herodēs | herodis | |
| 32 | eicio | eiecio | |
| | tertia | <u>add</u> die | Dm6 mult. |
| 33 | | | |
| 34 | | | |
| 35 | relinquitur | relinquetur | |
| | vestra | <u>add</u> deserta | Dm6 B ¹ DEEpGNTQRWX* Dur vett. |
| | dicetis | dicitis | |
| XIV:1 | sabbato | et sabbato | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | adprehensum | adpraehensum | |
| 5 | | | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 23 | salvantur | a suprascript, corr. | |
| 25 | et incipietis | et suprascript, corr. | |
| | dicet | | |
| 28 | prophetas <u>add</u> introire | (introire suprascript), corr. ^C | |
| | | (<u>add</u> introire = AX ^C Y) | |
| 1 | et | marked for deletion. | |

fol 88r

| | | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|----------|
| | dixit | ait | EEp ^{mg} MtR | r |
| 6 | | | | |
| 7 | autem et | <u>om</u> et | DEKMtORTVZ | bcdefilq |
| | accubitus | accubitos | BDEGIMMtOY | |
| | eligerent | elegerunt | RZ* | |

8

9

10

11

| | | | | |
|----|-------------|--------------|-----|----|
| 12 | autem et | <u>om</u> et | ORX | au |
| | invitaverat | invitaverit | | |

fol 88v

| | | | | |
|----|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 13 | claudos | clodos | | |
| 14 | habent | <u>add</u> unde | HThJOTX*Z* | a aubf fflr |
| 15 | | | | |
| 16 | at | et | Ep ^{mg} RVW | er |
| 17 | caenae | cenae | | |
| 18 | excusare | excussare | | |
| | necesse | neccesse | | |
| | excusatum | excussatum | | |
| 19 | boum | bouum | | |
| | excusatum | excussatum | | |
| 20 | | | | |
| 21 | iratus | <u>add</u> est | DE* | |
| | claudos | clodos | | |
| 22 | factum est ut) | ut imperasti) | | |
| | imperasti) | factum est) | | |

((

| | | |
|----|-------------|---|
| 12 | autem et | et suprascript, corr. |
| | invitaverat | a suprascript, i marked for deletion, corr. |

| | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------|---|--------------------------|
| (22) locus est |) | locutus est |) | (locutus est dom. servo |
| 23 et ait dominus) | | dominus ait servo) | | et ait = Dm6 E) |
| servo |) | | | (locutus = DEEPFGRYZ Dur |
| | | | | vett.) |

fol 89r

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | sepes | saepes | |
| | compelle | compelle | |
| | intrare | <u>add</u> quoscumque) | Dm6 D(E)QR gat ar |
| | | inveneris) | (cf. MT.XXII:9) |
| | impleatur | inpleatur | |
| 24 | gustabit | gustabunt | Dm6 BnEHJKMtOQ*VZ Dur vett. |
| 25 | illos | eos | Dm6 DER Dur r |
| 26 | discipulus esse | esse discipulus | Dm6 AEEpGThIMtQRWXY Dur au |
| 27 | baiulat | baiolat | |
| | esse meus) | meus esse) | A*DEEpIKMtQRTVWX*Z auc |
| | discipulus) | discipulus) | |
| 28 | computat | computat | |
| | necessarii | neccessarii | |
| 29 | posuerit | possuerit | |
| | incipiant | incipient | Dm6 E de |
| 30 | | | |
| 31 | quis | qui | ABEFThM ^C RXY* Sg e |
| | iturus | iturus est | |
| | decem | X | |
| | viginti | XX | |

32

fol 89v

33 possidet add et r
34
35

XV: 1

24 gustabit it suprascript, corr.

2 quia hic om=hic
 3
 4 centum C
 5 in umeros super humeros Dm6 ER acdr
 6

7
fol 90r

habente agente BnEEpThIKMtRVWX*Z vett.
 nonaginta novem XCta VIIII
 paenitentia paenitentiam BnEGKMOXZ^G Dur bf ffilqr
 8 decem X
 everrit evertit

9
 10
 11
 12 adulescentior adolescentior
 contingit continget
 13 adulescentior adoliscientior
 longinquam lonquinquam Dm6 DQ
 luxuriose luxoriose
 14 omnia consummasset consummasset omnia E
 famis famis
 15 adhaesit adhesit

fol 90v

16 implere implere
 porci porcina
 17 mercennarii mercennari
 abundant habundant
 18
 19 mercennariis mercennaris

2 quia hic hic added in margin (✓ ←), corr.
 13 longinquam qu erased g written in.

| | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 20 | accurrens | occurrens | Dm6 BDEEpMt | ai |
| | supra | super | | |
| | illum (2nd.) | eum | Dm6 ABDEIWXYZ* | adeilr |
| 21 | | | | |
| 22 | pedes | pedibus | EMtO | a aubcf fflr |
| | | <u>add</u> eius | BO | a aubdf ffilr |
| 23 | epulemur | aepulemur | | |
| 24 | epulari | aepulari | | |
| 25 | | | | |
| | <u>fol 91r</u> | | | |
| 26 | | | | |
| 27 | | | | |
| 28 | introire | intrare | abcq | |
| | egressus | egresus | | |
| 29 | epularer | aepularer | | |
| 30 | | | | |
| 31 | at | et | EK | bq |
| | fili | filii | | |
| 32 | epulari | aepulari | | |
| | gaudere | <u>add</u> te | FOX | l |
| XVI:1 diffamatus | | | | |
| | apud | defamatus | | |
| | | aput | | |
| 2 | | | | |
| | <u>fol 91v</u> | | | |
| | hoc audio | hoc audito | | |
| 3 | aufert | auferet | | |
| 4 | domos | domus | | |
| 5 | | | | |
| 6 | centum | C | | |
| | scribe | scribae | | |
| | quinquaginta | L ta | | |
| 7 | alio dixit | dixit alio | | |

| | | | |
|-----|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| (7) | centum | C | |
| | coros | choros | |
| | octoginta | LXXX | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | mamona | mammona | |
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | | | |
| | <u>fol 92r</u> | | |
| | credet | credit | |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | diliget | dilegit | |
| | adhaerebit | adherebit | |
| | mamonae | mammonae | |
| 14 | omnia haec | haec omnia | EMt Dur acef ffl |
| | deridebant | diridebant | |
| | illum | eum | Dm6 adefq |
| 15 | hominibus altum | <u>om</u> hominibus | |
| | abominatio | abhominatio | |
| 16 | iohannen | iohannem | |
| | | <u>add</u> et | DMtQ au |
| 17 | | | |
| 18 | dimissam | dimisam | |
| 19 | purpura | purpora | |
| | bysso | bisso | |
| | epulabatur | aepulabatur | |
| 20 | | | |
| 21 | | | |
| | <u>fol 92v</u> | | |
| 22 | moreretur | moretur | |
| | portaretur | portabatur | l |
| | sinum | sinu | B*BnCETX*Z |

| | | |
|----|-----------|-----------------------|
| 15 | hominibus | suprascript, corr. |
| 22 | moreretur | re suprascript, corr. |
| s | sinum | m suprascript, corr. |

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| 23 | videbat | vidit | Dm6 BnEEpGThIKMtOVWZ | (vett.) |
| 24 | clamans | clamamans | | |
| | intinguat | inguat | | |
| | digiti | degiti | | |
| 25 | fili | filii | | |
| | recepisti | recipisti | | |
| | consolatur | cōsulatur | | |
| 26 | nos et vos | vos et nos | Dm6 ABEEpFHMOQRXY Dur | be |
| | chaos | chaus | | |
| | hi | hii | | |
| | transire ad vos | <u>om</u> ad vos | abffilq | |
| 27 | | | | |
| 28 | quinque | V | | |
| | testetur | testificetur | BEGO a auel | gat |
| | veniant | venient | | |
| 29 | abraham | abracham | | |
| | mosen | moysen | | |
| | prophetas | profetas | | |
| <u>fol 93r</u> | | | | |
| 30 | | | | |
| 31 | mosen | moysen | | |
| XVII:1 vae | | | | |
| 2 | pusillis | pussillis | | |
| 3 | attendite | adtendite | | |
| 4 | et septies | et si septies | JOXZ b | |
| 5 | adauge | auge | DEpKOQRX*Z ^c | a a u fir |
| 6 | haberetis | habueretis | | |
| | diceretis | diceritis | | |
| | moro | morro | | |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| 224 | intinguat | tin suprascript, corr. | | |
| 26 | transire ad vos | ad vo s suprascript, corr. | | |
| 4 | et septies | si erased. | | |

| | | | |
|---|----------|------------------|--------------------|
| 7 | aut | <u>add</u> bovem | OWX*Z ² |
| | qui | cui | Dm6 BDEKMT R iqr |
| | regresso | regreso | |
| 8 | para | <u>add</u> mihi | R abdfqr |
| | cenam | caenam | |

fol 93v

| | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 9 | sibi | ei | JKMtVWZ a aurf |
| | imperaverat | imperaverit | OVZ |

10

| | | |
|----|--------------|--------------|
| 11 | galilaeam | galileam |
| 12 | ingrederetur | ingrediretur |
| | decem | X |

13

14

| | | |
|----|-----------|----------|
| 15 | regressus | regresus |
|----|-----------|----------|

16

| | | |
|----|-------|-------|
| 17 | decem | X |
| | novem | VIIII |

| | | |
|----|---------|-------|
| 18 | non est | nonne |
|----|---------|-------|

19

20

fol 94r

21

| | | | |
|----|------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 22 | discipulos | <u>add</u> suos | Dm6 mult. |
| 23 | hic | <u>add</u> et | Dm6 CJKMtO ^{gl} RT vett. |
| | ire | exire | ER r gat |

| | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|
| 24 | sub caelo sunt | sub sunt caelo |
|----|----------------|----------------|

25

26

| | | |
|----|----------------|--|
| 7 | bōvēm | marked for deletion. |
| 9 | imperavefat | a suprascript, i marked for dletion |
| 18 | non est | est suprascript, ne marked for deletion, corr. |
| 24 | sub sunt caelo | |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| 27 | bibebant | <u>add</u> et | DEEpKRVZ ² |
| | diluvium | diluuium | |
| 28 | et aedificabant | <u>om</u> et | adis |
| 29 | | | |
| 30 | | | |
| | <u>fol 94v</u> | | |
| 31 | descendat | discendat | |
| 32 | 3 | | |
| 33 | quicumque | <u>add</u> autem | DKMtR bc ffilqr |
| | quaesierit | quesierviit | |
| 34 | dico | <u>add</u> autem | Dm6 EEp ^{mg} GJKR e |
| | illa nocte | in illa nocte | DEp ^{mg} IJKMtORVWX* Dur vett. |
| | assumetur | adsumetur | |
| 35 | erunt molentes | molentes erunt | Dm6 Th |
| | assumetur | adsumetur (<u>bis</u>) | |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | dixit | respondit | Ep ^{mg} R |
| | congregabuntur | <u>add</u> et | EO au ffd |

XVIII:1

| | | | |
|----|----------------|------------------|-----------|
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | civitate illa | illa civitate | EK er |
| 4 | | | |
| | <u>fol 95r</u> | | |
| 5 | sugillet | sugillet | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | | | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | autem et | <u>om</u> et | DG bcelqr |
| 10 | publicanus | puplicanus | |
| 11 | pharisaeus | <u>add</u> autem | Dm6 |
| | apud | aput | |

9 autem et et suprascript, corr.

| | | | | |
|-------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (11) | publicanus | puplicanus | | |
| 12 | possideo | possedeo | | |
| 13 | nec | ne | | |
| 14 | dico | amen dico | mult. | |
| | descendit | discendit | | |
| | <u>fol 95v</u> | | | |
| | se humiliat | humiliat se | d | |
| 15 | afferebant | adferebant | | |
| | ut eos tangeret | <u>om</u> eos | | |
| | quod | quos | BBnDKMtTWZ | auc |
| 16 | | | | |
| 17 | acceperit | acciperit | | |
| 18 | possidebo | possedebo | | |
| 19 | | | | |
| 20 | | | | |
| 21 | | | | |
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | his | hiis | | |
| 24 | difficile | dificile | | |
| | <u>fol 96r</u> | | | |
| 25 | | <u>om</u> enim | Dm6 ER* | b |
| | camelum | camellum | | |
| | regnum dei | domum dei | | |
| 26 | audiebant | audierunt | DEGR | d |
| 27 | apud | aput | | |
| 28 | | | | |
| 29 | aut filios | <u>add</u> aut agros | R | (cf.MT.XIX:29, MK.X:29) |
| 30 | venturo | futuro | Ep ^{me} KMtRWYZ | ae (cf.MK.X:30) |
| 31 | assumsit | adsum | | |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| 15 | ut eos tangeret | eos suprascript, corr. | | |
| | quod | d suprascript, corr. | | |
| 25 | regnum dei | dom changed to regn. | | |
| 31 | adsumpsit | psit suprascript, corr. | | |

| | | | |
|------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| (31) | duodecim | XII | |
| | hierosolyma | hierusolimam | Dm6 mult. |
| | prophetas | profetas | |
| 32 | flagellabitur | flagillabitur | |
| 33 | flagellaverint | flagillaverint | |
| | die tertiæ | tertia die | Dm6 DEJKR Dur vett. |

34

| | | | |
|----|-----------|----------|--|
| 35 | mendicans | medicans | |
|----|-----------|----------|--|

fol 96v

| | | | |
|----|---------|----------|------|
| 36 | audiret | audisset | aelq |
|----|---------|----------|------|

37

| | | | |
|----|------|-------|--|
| 38 | fili | filii | |
|----|------|-------|--|

| | | | |
|----|-------------|-----------------|-------|
| 39 | multo magis | <u>om</u> multo | Z* cd |
|----|-------------|-----------------|-------|

| | | | |
|--|------|-------|--|
| | fili | filii | |
|--|------|-------|--|

| | | | |
|----|--------|-------|--|
| 40 | iussit | iusit | |
|----|--------|-------|--|

| | | | |
|--|--------|------|-----|
| | adduci | duci | EpR |
|--|--------|------|-----|

41

42

| | | | |
|----|-------|-----|----------------|
| 43 | illum | eum | Dm6 ER adffirs |
|----|-------|-----|----------------|

XIX:1 ingressus

ingresus

| | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|--|
| 2 | erat princēps | princeps erat | |
|---|---------------|---------------|--|

| | | | |
|---|----------|-----------|--|
| 3 | pusillus | pussillus | |
|---|----------|-----------|--|

| | | | |
|---|--|----------------|--|
| 4 | | <u>om</u> erat | |
|---|--|----------------|--|

| | | | |
|---|------------|------------|--------------|
| 5 | suspiciens | suscipiens | Dm6 DORY Dur |
|---|------------|------------|--------------|

| | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| | iesus vidit illum | vidit illum iesus | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|--|

| | | | |
|--|---------|--------|--|
| | zacchee | zacche | |
|--|---------|--------|--|

| | | | |
|--|----------|----------|--|
| | descende | discende | |
|--|----------|----------|--|

| | | |
|----|-------------|--------------------------|
| 39 | multo magis | multo suprascript, corr. |
|----|-------------|--------------------------|

| | | |
|---|------|--------------|
| 4 | erat | added, corr. |
|---|------|--------------|

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------------------------|
| 5 | suspiciens | ci erased, e arased cie added |
|---|------------|-------------------------------|

fol 97r

| | | | |
|----|--------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| 6 | descendit | discendit | |
| | excepit | excipit | |
| 7 | | | |
| 8 | dimidium | dimedia | |
| | quadruplum | quadrupulum | |
| 9 | et ipse | <u>om</u> et | DH*QR Dur clq |
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | | | |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | decem servis | servis X | R |
| | servis suis | <u>om</u> suis | E bc ffil |
| | decem | X | |
| | mnas | minas | BEpFG*JORX*Z Dur er |
| | ait | dixit | Dm6 EEp ^{mg} R ades |
| | ad illos | eis | Dm6 Ep ^{mg} R |
| 14 | oderant | oderunt | R |
| 15 | iussit | iusit | |

fol 97v

| | | | |
|----|---------|--------|--------------------|
| | quisque | quis | Dm6 EK*QV Dur afis |
| 16 | mna tua | minata | |
| | decem | X | |
| | mnas | minas | |
| 17 | euge | iuge | |
| | decem | X | |
| 18 | maa | mina | |
| | quinque | V | |
| | mnas | minas | |
| 19 | quinque | V | |

| | | |
|----|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 13 | servissuis | suis suprascript, corr. |
| | mnas | i erased |
| 16 | mna tua | i erased, u suprascript, corr. |
| 17 | euge | i changed to e |
| 18 | mna mna, mnas | i erased. |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 20 | mna | mina | |
| | repositam | repossitam | |
| 21 | austeris | austeres | |
| | posuisti | possuisti | |
| | metis quod | metis ubi | Ep ^{mg} R (cf.MT.XXV:26) |
| 22 | sum | sim | KO ^c XZ ² |
| | posui | possui | |
| | non seminavi | <u>om</u> non | |
| 23 | cum usuris utique) | utique exigissem) | R |
| | exigissem illud) | illam cum usuris) | (illam= ThJKMtRVWXX auc ffil) |
| 24 | adstantibus | adstanbus | |
| | mnam | minam | |
| | decem | X | |
| | mnas | minas | |
| | decem mnas habet | habet X minas | Dm6 ER c ffiq |
| 25 | dixerunt ei | <u>om</u> ei | r |
| | habet decem mnas | X minas habet | G |

26

27

fol 98r

| | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 28 | his | hiis | |
| | dictis | dicitis | R* |
| | ascendens | <u>add</u> in | BnDEpJKMQRZ d ffr |
| | hierosolyma | hierusolima | |
| 29 | et factum | <u>om</u> et | R |
| 30 | contra | <u>add</u> vos | Dm6 BDEEp ^{mg} KMtOQRTW auqr |
| | in quod | in quo | Dm6 BnDEEpGOX*Z Dur vett. |
| | unquam hominum | hominum unquam | |

| | | |
|----|--------------|---|
| 21 | metis quod | ubi marked for deletion, quod suprascript, corr |
| 22 | non seminavi | non suprascript, corr. |
| 25 | dixerunt ei | ei suprascript, corr. |
| 28 | dictis | i erased |
| 30 | in quod | g suprascript, corr. |

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (30) | illum | eum | E |
| 31 | | <u>om</u> vos | |
| | solvitis | solvitis | |
| | | <u>add</u> eum | J |
| | operam | opera | ABnE ^C GHThIKMOTXY c |
| 32 | missi | misi | |
| | erant | erunt | |
| 33 | illis | eis | ERT ar |
| | | <u>om</u> dixerunt | |
| | solvitis pullum | pullum solvitis | |
| 34 | necessarium | neccessarium | |
| 35 | iactantes | iectantes | |
| | inposuerunt | inpossuerunt | |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | descensum | descessum | |
| | discentium | discendentium | Dm6 mult. |
| 38 | venit rex | <u>om</u> rex | DER vett. |
| <u>fol 98v</u> | | | |
| | excelsis | excaelsis | |
| | | <u>add</u> deo | EpR |
| 39 | et quidam | <u>om</u> et | |
| 40 | hi | hii | |
| 41 | illam | eam | Ep ^{mg} R ad |
| 42 | tua quae | tuaque | D |
| 43 | dies in te | in te dies | ER |
| | coangustabunt | coangustiabunt | DE |
| 44 | prosternent | consternent | H ^C ThKOVZ |
| 45 | ingressus | ingresus | |
| | | <u>add</u> iesus | BR ^{sax} X ^C au |
| | illo | templo | R |

| | | |
|----|----------------------------|---|
| 31 | vos | suprascript, corr. |
| 33 | dixerunt | suprascript, corr. |
| | ^{pullum} solvitis | |
| 37 | descensum | n suprascript, s marked for deletion, corr. |
| 38 | venit rex | rex suprascript, corr. |

46 speluncam speloncam

47

48

fol 99r

XX:1 templo et om et Dm6

convenerunt add omnes

2

3 unum verbum om unum CJKRTVZ Dur cq

respondete respondite

4

5 quia si om si

dicet add nobis Dm6 BEGORQ a auctqr

illi ei ACEpGHMMtX^cY d

6 universa unversa

7

8 iesus ait illis ait illis iesus 1

9

10 misit ad cultores ad cultores misit

fol 99v

11 afficientes adficientes

contumelia contumilia

12

13

14 inter intra DRVWZ

15 ergo faciet faciet ergo Ep^o au

16 aliis alis

17

18 sup^{ta} super Dm6 BCEHThT a auctfr

conquassabitur conquasabitur

1 templo et et suprascript, corr.

omnes marked for deletion

5 quia si si suprascript, corr.

10 ad cultores misit

| | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-------------------|--|---|
| 19 | dixerit | dixit | EOR | cdeffilq |
| 20 | | | | |
| | <u>fol 100r</u> | | | |
| 21 | dicis et doces | doces et dicis | EKR | |
| 22 | dare | dari | MZ* | lq |
| 23 | eos | illos | DEp ^{mg} KR | aer |
| | temptatis | temptatis | | |
| 24 | | | | |
| 25 | caesari | caesarii | | |
| 26 | reprehendere | repraehendere | | |
| | plebe | <u>add</u> populi | | (conflate with vett.) |
| | mirati | <u>add</u> sunt | BO | au |
| | responso | responsis | ABnEEp ^{mg} HT ¹ IMMtOXY | |
| | tacuerunt | et tacuerunt | BR | au |
| 27 | | | | |
| 28 | moses | moyses | | |
| 29 | accepit | accipit | | |
| 30 | accepit | accipit | | |
| | <u>fol 100v</u> | | | |
| | sine filio | sifiliis | | (sine filiis = EH ¹ ThO a aufir) |
| 31 | accepit | accipit | | |
| | septem | VII | | |
| 32 | | | | |
| 33 | septem | VII | | |
| 34 | | | | |
| 35 | qui digni | quid | | |
| | habebuntur | habentur | Dm6 | H ¹ ThOX*Z |
| 36 | angelis sunt | angelisunt | | |
| 37 | resurgant | resurgent | DER | r |
| | moses | moyses | | |
| 38 | | | | |

| | | |
|----|------------|-------------------------|
| 26 | populi | marked for deletion. |
| 35 | qui digni | igni suprascript, corr. |
| | habebuntur | bu suprascript, corr. |

39 respondentes respondens BOZ aud ffig
dixerunt dixit BZ ai

40 quicquam interrogare interrogare quicquam ER

41 filium david esse esse filium david

42

43 scabellum scabillum

fol 101r

44 dominum illum vocat om illum

45

48 attendite adttendite

primos primas

discubitus discubitos

conviviis convivis

47 domos domus

hi hii

XXI:1 gazophylacium gazophilacium

2 om autem et iqr

3 pauper paupercula DEp^{mg}GR c ffilqr

4 omnes hi hii omnes R

abundanti habundanti

munera mura

5

6

7

fol 101v

8 ego sum add christus DEEp^{mg}QR ace ffilqr

9

10

39 respondentes te suprascript, corr.
dixerunt it erased, eru added nt suprascript, corr.

44 dominum illum vocat illum suprascript, corr.

2 autem et suprascript, corr.

4 habundanti corrected to habundantia (a suprascript), corr.
(habundantia = mult.)

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 11 | magni erunt) | per loca) | |
| | per loca) | magni erunt) | |
| | fames | famis | |
| 12 | manus suas et) | manus et per suas) | |
| | persequentur) | sequentur) | |
| | synagogas | synagogis | Dm6 BCE*KORTXZ Dur Sg vett. |
| | trahentes | tradentes | mult. |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | enim | autem | Ep*0 (enim autem = Dur) |
| | | <u>om</u> os | a |
| | resistere | respondere | Ep ^{mg} OR |
| | adversarii | adversari | |
| 16 | trademini | tradi mihi | |
| | a parentibus | apparentibus | |
| | afficient | adficient | |
| 17 | | | |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | | | |
| | <u>fol 102r</u> | | |
| 20 | desolatio | diessolutio | |
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | hi | hii | |
| | impleantur | inpleatur | 0* |
| 23 | praegnatibus | praegnantibus | |
| | pressura | praesura | |
| 24 | impleantur | inpleantur | |
| 25 | stellis | in stellis | ABnFH*MMtOXY f |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|--|--|
| 11 | per loca | magni erunt | |
| 12 | synagogas | a suprascript, corr | |
| 15 | os | suprascript, corr. | |
| 19 | et in patientia | et suprascript, corr, (<u>add</u> et = AFGHThMMtXY 1) | |
| 20 | desolutio | i ... s erased | |
| 22 | inpleantur | n added in margin (— —), first hand. | |

| | | | |
|--------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| (25) | pressura. | praesura. | |
| | confusione | confessione | e |
| 26 | superveniens | <u>add</u> in | D ^{corr} E |
| | orbi | orbe | |
| | movebuntur | commovebuntur | Ep ^{mg} HT ^r R |
| 27 | maiestate | virtute | 0 |
| | | | (cf. MT. XXIV: 30, MK. XIII: 26) |
| 28 | his | hiis | |
| | <u>fol 102v</u> | | |
| 29 | | | |
| 30 | | | |
| 31 | | | |
| 32 | | | |
| 33 | transibunt (2nd) | transient | Dm6 mult. |
| 34 | attendite | adattendite | |
| 35 | | | |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | | | |
| XXII:1 | azymorum | azimorum | |
| | dicatur | dicebatur | Ep* |
| 2 | | | |
| | (<u>ends:</u> plebem | | |

25 confusione u suprascript, e marked for deletion, corr.

JOHNfol 2r

INCIPIT EVANGELIUM SECUNDUM IOHANNEM

I:1

fol 2v

2

3

4

5 comprehenderunt conpraehenderunt

6 missus misus

iohannes iohannis

7

8

9

10

11 receperunt reciperunt

12 his hiis

13

14

fol 3r

15 iohannes iohannis

16 accepimus accipimus

17 mosen moysen

18 umquam add nisi CDEHThJMtRTW a aubce flr

19 hierosolymis hierusolimis

tu tui

20 confessus confesus

21

22 om ei K* be

his hiis

6 missus s suprascript, corr.

16 et gratium corrected to gratium (~~et~~ marked for deletion)
 (om et = mult.)

19 tu i marked for deletion.

23

24 missi misi

25

fol 3v

26 iohannes iohannis
 non scitis nescitis CDEGHRT Dur aflq

27

28 iohannes iohannis

29 videt vidit

iohannes iohannis

30 ante me om me 0

31 manifestetur manifestaretur mult.

israhel in israhel mult.

32 iohannes iohannis
 descendentem discendentem

quasi sicut QR br

33 descendentem discendentem

34

35 iohannis iohannes

fol 4r

36 dicit dixit DMtQRW Dur abef ffq

37

38 interpretatum inpraetatum

39 apud aput

40

41 interpretatum inpraetatum

42 interpretatur interpraetatur

43

44 civitate de civitate B ae ff1q

45 moses moyses

 38 interpraetatum ter suprascript, corr.

41 interpraetatum ter suprascript, corr.

fol 4v

| | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| 46 | dixit | dicit | DEp*R |
| | nathanahel | nathahel | |
| 47 | vere | vir | DEEp ^{mg} R Dur gat |
| 48 | nathanahel | nathanael | |
| | esses | esset | |
| 49 | nathanahel | nathahel | |
| 50 | his | hiis | |
| 51 | descendentes | discendentes | |

| | | | |
|------|-----------|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| II:1 | tertio | tertia | I*KQRVXZ ³ a aubcef ffq |
| | cana | channan | |
| | galilaeae | galileae | |
| 2 | | <u>om</u> autem | E |
| | | <u>add</u> ibi | ABDmEpFGHTthMOQsXY |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | positae | possitae | |

fol 5r

| | | | |
|----|-------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 7 | implete | inplete | |
| | impleverunt | inpleverunt | |
| 8 | haurite | aurite | |
| 9 | hauserant | aurierant | mult. |
| 10 | tu | <u>add</u> autem | BHThIKMtOVWZ abefqr |
| | servasti | reservasti | R r |
| 11 | cana. | channan | |
| | galilaeae | galileae | |
| 12 | descendit | discendit | |
| | capharnaum | capharnauum | |

| | | |
|----|------------|-----------------------|
| 46 | nathanahel | na suprascript, corr. |
| 2 | autem | suprascript, corr. |
| 10 | servasti | re erased. |

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------------|---------|
| 13 | hierosolyma | hierusolyma | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | flagellum | flagillum | |
| <u>fol 5v</u> | | | |
| 16 | his qui | <u>om</u> qui | |
| | negotiationis | negoationis | |
| 17 | | <u>om</u> comedit me | |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | quadraginta | XL | |
| | sex | VI | |
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | resurrexisset | surrexisset | H*QRS 1 |
| 23 | hierosolymis | hierusolymis | |
| 24 | | <u>oh</u> iesus | ef |
| 25 | | | |

III:1

| | | | |
|---------------|----------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 2 | | | |
| <u>fol 6r</u> | | | |
| | quia a | quia | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | potest | post | |
| | iterato | rursus | BnEpJKOVX*Z |
| | nasci | renasci | BThOQ abefflq |
| 5 | spiritu | <u>add</u> sancto | CDERTW aaufr |
| 6 | caro est | <u>add</u> quia de carne) | BBnOQX*Z* abeffqr |
| | | natum est) | |

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 16 | his qui | qui suprascript, corr. |
| | negotiationis | ti suprascript, corr. |
| 17 | comedit me | added in margin (← →), corr. |
| 24 | iesus | suprascript, corr. |
| 5 xxx | sco | marked for deletion. |
| 6 | quia de carne natum est | - marked for deletion. |

| | | | |
|----|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 24 | missus | misus | |
| | iohannes | iohannis | |
| 25 | | | |
| 26 | cui tu | <u>om</u> tu | BDEpJMtOX* alr |
| 27 | iohannes | iohannis | |
| | ei fuerit datum | fuerit ei datum | mult. |
| 28 | mihi testimonium | testimonium mōhi | ab ff |
| 29 | gaudio | et gaudio | MtQ er |
| | impletum | inpletum | |

30

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|---------------|-----|
| 31 | supra omnes est | <u>om</u> est | gat |
|----|-----------------|---------------|-----|

| | | | |
|----|---------|-------|--|
| 32 | audivit | audit | |
|----|---------|-------|--|

fol 7v

33

34

| | | | |
|----|---------|---------|--|
| 35 | diligit | dilegit | |
|----|---------|---------|--|

| | | | |
|------|----------|----------|--|
| IV:1 | iohannes | iohannis | |
|------|----------|----------|--|

2

| | | | |
|---|---------|--------|--|
| 3 | iudaeam | iudeam | |
|---|---------|--------|--|

4

| | | | |
|---|--------|-----------------|--|
| 5 | sichar | sychar | |
| | | <u>om</u> iacob | |

| | | | |
|---|---------|---------|--|
| 6 | itinere | itenere | |
|---|---------|---------|--|

| | | | |
|---|---------|--------|--|
| 7 | haurire | aurire | |
|---|---------|--------|--|

8

| | | | |
|---|---------|---------|----|
| 9 | ergo ei | ei ergo | ff |
|---|---------|---------|----|

fol 8r

10

| | | | |
|----|---------|--------|--|
| 11 | haurias | aurias | |
|----|---------|--------|--|

| | | | |
|----|--------|----|---------------------|
| 26 | cui tu | tu | suprascript,, corr. |
|----|--------|----|---------------------|

| | | | |
|----|------------------|--|--|
| 28 | testimonium mihi | | |
|----|------------------|--|--|

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----|--------------------|
| 31 | supra omnes est | est | suprascript, corr. |
|----|-----------------|-----|--------------------|

| | | | | |
|----|---------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| 12 | numquid tu | <u>om</u> tu | | |
| | patre nostro | patro | | |
| 13 | bibit | bibet | | |
| 14 | | | | |
| 15 | ad eum | ei | Ep ^{mg} R Dyr | br |
| | haurire | aurire | | |
| 16 | | <u>om</u> vade | | |
| 17 | respondit | <u>add</u> ei | Q | |
| | habeo (2nd) | habes | DEOQR | bode fflr |
| 18 | | <u>om</u> habes | | |
| 19 | | | | |
| 20 | hierosolymis | hierusolymis | | |
| 21 | | | | |
| | <u>fol 8v</u> | | | |
| | venit | veniet | mult. | |
| | hierosolymis | hierusolymis | | |
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | venit | veniet | DDmThM | aef fflq |
| 24 | | | | |
| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | | | | |
| 27 | mirabantur | admirabantur | eq | |
| | dixit | <u>add</u> ei | EQR | (b) ffr |
| 28 | | | | |
| 29 | venite videte | venite et videte | mult. | |
| 30 | | | | |
| 31 | | | | |
| 32 | | | | |
| 33 | | | | |

| | | | | |
|----|--------------|--|--|--|
| 12 | patre nostro | o changed to e, nostro (n̄) suprascript, corr. | | |
| 16 | vade | suprascript, corr. | | |
| 17 | habeo | o suprascript. | | |
| 18 | habes | added in margin corr. | | |
| 23 | venit | et marked for deletion, t suprascript, corr. | | |
| 27 | mirabantur | ad marked for deletion. | | |

fol 9r

| | | | |
|----|------------|----------------|-----------|
| 34 | eis | ei | GKX* c ff |
| | cibus est | est cibus | au |
| 35 | messis | meses | |
| 36 | mercedem | mercidem | |
| | accipit | accipiet | QR r |
| 37 | quia alius | qui alius | Z* |
| | metit | metet | |
| 38 | introistis | non introistis | |
| 39 | | | |
| 40 | duos | duos duos | |
| 41 | | | |
| 42 | | | |
| 43 | | | |

fol 9v

| | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | galilaeam | galileam | |
| 44 | | | |
| 45 | exceperunt | excoeperunt | |
| | fecerat | <u>add</u> in | R bdefqr |
| | hierosolymis | hierusolymis | |
| | in diem | ad diem | AGThKMMtQVW acr |
| 46 | cana | channan | |
| | galilaeae | galilaeae | |
| | quidam regulus | regulus quidam | |
| | capharnaum | capharnaum | |
| 47 | descenderet | discenderet | |
| 48 | prodigia | prodia | |
| | videritis | videretis | |
| 49 | descende | discende | |
| 50 | | | |

| | | |
|----|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 38 | nōn ² ₅ | marked for deletion. |
| 40 | dūōs | marked for deletion. |
| 46 | regulus quidam | |

| | | | | |
|----------------|--|----------------------------|------------------------|----------|
| 51 | descendente | discendente | | |
| 52 | habuerit | habuerat | BnEH ^C ThT | ai |
| 53 | | | | |
| <u>fol 10r</u> | | | | |
| | quod | quia | mult. | |
| 54 | secundum signum | signum secundum | | |
| V:1 | hierosolymis | hierusolymis | | |
| 2 | hierosolymis | hierusolymis | | |
| | super probatica | <u>om</u> super | A ^C CJOTVWZ | aaub ff1 |
| | | <u>om</u> quae | | |
| | hebraice | hebraicae | | |
| | porticus | porticos | | |
| 3 | | | | |
| 4 | (according to W-W's type 2 = BnCEGH ^C ThIKOQTVWX*Z ² | gat | auc ff) | |
| | descendebat | discendebat | | |
| | et qui | quicumque ergo | Q | ai |
| | descendisset | discendisset | | |
| | in piscinam | in piscina | O*Q | ff |
| | a quacumque detin-) a languore quo- |) GQ | | |
| | ebatur infirmitate) cumque detenebatur) | | | |
| 5 | quidam homo ibi | ibi quidam homo | Q | r |
| | triginta | XXX | | |
| | octo | VIII | | |
| 6 | hunc | <u>add</u> autem | KOQ | |
| | multum iam | iam multum | CDEEpFThKOQT | ab ffq |
| 7 | descendit | discendit | | |
| 8 | surge tolle | surge et tolle | CDEEpORX | abde ffr |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| 52 | habuerit | i suprascript, corr. | | |
| 2 | super probatica | super suprascript, corr. | | |
| | quae | suprascript, corr. | | |
| | expectantium | corrected to exspectantium | | |

fol 10v

| | | | | |
|----|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| 9 | ambulabat | ambulatet | | |
| | illo die | illa die | DH ¹ ThR | bf fflqr |
| 10 | | <u>om</u> ergo | mult. | |
| | grabattum | grabbattum | | |
| 11 | respondit | et respondit | QR Dur | au |
| | grabattum | grabbattum | | |
| 12 | | | | |
| 13 | turba constituta | turbam constitutam | Ep ^{mg} QZ Dur | f |
| 14 | | | | |
| 15 | | | | |
| 16 | | | | |
| 17 | respondit | respondens ait | Q | |
| 18 | | | | |
| 19 | | | | |

fol 11r

| | | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| | facit | faciet | Ep*H*MOQX ² | |
| 20 | enim diligit | diligit enim | | |
| | demonstrat | demonstravit | BQ | |
| | quae | quaecumque | OQ d | |
| | his | hiis | | |
| 21 | vivificat | vvificat | | |
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | | | | |
| 24 | misit me | me misit | DmEK | bdef ffqr |
| | venit | veniet | ADDmEp ^{mg} QSY Dur | bef fflqr |
| | transiit | transit | | |
| | in vitam | ad vitam | DEKOQVZ | aube |
| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | | | | |
| 27 | et iudicium | <u>om</u> et | DmE | bcde fflr |

| | | | | |
|----|--------------|----|------------------------|--------------------|
| 9 | ambulabat | ba | suprascript, corr. | |
| 19 | facit | et | marked for deletion, t | suprascript, corr. |
| 20 | diligit enim | | | |
| 27 | et iudicium | et | suprascript, corr. | |

fol 11v

28

29

| | | | |
|----|------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| 30 | iustum est | <u>om</u> est | |
| | misit me | me misit | AEpFHQRSXY aubdef ffqr |

31

32

33

| | | |
|----|-----------|----------------|
| 34 | <u>om</u> | <u>om</u> haec |
|----|-----------|----------------|

35

36

37

fol 12r

| | | | |
|--|----------|-----------|-----------------|
| | vidistis | ...distis | ? audistis = au |
|--|----------|-----------|-----------------|

38

39

40

41

42

| | | | |
|----|-----------|------------------|-------|
| 43 | accipitis | accipistis | mult. |
| | si | <u>add</u> autem | R |
| | venerit | venenerit | |

| | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|
| 44 | accipitis | accepitis |
|----|-----------|-----------|

| | | |
|----|-------------|-------------|
| 45 | accusaturus | acussaturus |
| | apud | aput |
| | accusat | accussat |
| | moses | moyses |

| | | |
|----|------------------|--------------|
| 46 | crederetis (1st) | credideritis |
| | mosi | moysi |
| | scripsit | script |

| | | |
|----|------------|------------------------|
| 30 | iustum est | est suprascript, corr. |
| 34 | haec | suprascript, corr. |
| 37 | vidistis | vi over erasure. |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 47 | meis verbis credetis | verbis meis credit | BnDEOQRVWX*Z a a b c f f l q r |
|----|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|

| | | |
|------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| VI:1 | galilaeae tiberiadis | galileae tiberiades |
|------|-------------------------|------------------------|

2

fol 12v

| | | |
|----------|-------|--|
| faciebat | ebant | ? (fiebant = 0) (faciebant = QR a) |
|----------|-------|--|

| | |
|-----|------|
| his | hiis |
|-----|------|

3

4

| | | |
|---|----|-----|
| 5 | hi | hii |
|---|----|-----|

| | | |
|---|---------|----------|
| 6 | temtans | temptans |
|---|---------|----------|

7

8

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|
| 9 | quinque hordiacios | V ordiacios |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|

| | | |
|----|-------------------|-------------|
| 10 | faenum quinque | foenum V |
|----|-------------------|-------------|

| | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 11 | panes iesus piscibus | iesus panes pis | BnEEpJKMtORVWXZ a1 |
|----|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|

| | | |
|----|----------------------|----------------------|
| 12 | impleti colligite | inpleti colligate |
|----|----------------------|----------------------|

| | | |
|----|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 13 | collegerunt impleverunt | colligerunt inpleverunt |
|----|----------------------------|----------------------------|

fol 13r

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| duodecim hordiaciis his | duoecim ordiacis hiis |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|

| | | | |
|----|--------|-------------|------------------|
| 14 | mundum | hunc mundum | DQR Dur fq |
|----|--------|-------------|------------------|

| | | |
|----|----------|---|
| 2 | faciebat | faci suprascript, n marked for deletion, corr. |
| 13 | duodecim | o changed to d, o suprascript, |

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 15 | | | |
| 16 | descenderunt | discenderunt | |
| 17 | capharnaum | capharnauum | |
| 18 | exsurgebat | exurgebat | |
| 19 | stadia | stada | |
| | viginti | vigenti | |
| | triginta | XXX | |
| 20 | dicit | dixit | EEp ^{mg} QRT aubeflq |
| 21 | vol v verunt | ...volverunt | ?revolverunt = Q |
| | in navem | in navi | mult. |
| | in quam | ad quam | EEp ^{mg} QR |
| 22 | una | <u>add</u> illa | (illa una = DR) |
| | iesus in navem | in navem iesus | |
| <u>fol 13v</u> | | | |
| 23 | tiberiade | tiberiadae | |
| | manducaverant | manducaverunt | CDEpFQRTY Dur a aud ffl |
| | agente | agentes | mult. |
| 24 | capharnaum | capharnauum | |
| 25 | | | |
| 26 | eis | ei | |
| 27 | | | |
| 28 | | | |
| 29 | | | |
| 30 | | | |
| 31 | manna | mannam | ABnDDmEp ^{mg} FOQRS Dur e fflr |
| | de caelo | caeli | DEp ^{mg} QR |
| 32 | moses | moyses | |
| <u>fol 14r</u> | | | |
| | verum | vivum | 0 |
| 33 | descendit | discendit | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 19 | viginti | i | suprascript, corr. |
| 26 | eis | s | added. |
| 32 | verum | ■ iv | erased, er over erasure, ? corr. |

34 da nobis nobis da EpOQ*
 35
 36 creditis credidistis CDEp^{mg}OQRST auf ff
 37
 38 descendi discendi
 misit me me misit Q abdef ffqr
 39 om autem
 ut omne om ut
 40 videt vidit
 41 descendi discendi
 42

fol 14v

quia de qui di (qui de = Q Dur)
 descendi discendi
 43 in invicem invicem DEpQRTZ Dur* e ffr
 44
 45 est scriptum scriptum est EGQR a aubef ffr
 46
 47 vitam aeternam om vitam
 48
 49 manna mannam Bn¹DDmEEpOQR Dur bde
 50 descendens descendens
 51 descendi discendi
 52 carnem suam nobis nobis carnem suam mult.
 53 (ends: manducaveritis)

Missing: one bifolium

fol. 15rVII:26 (begins: numquid)

27

39 autem suprascript, corr.
 ut omne ut suprascript, corr.
 47 vitam aeternam vitam added in margin (≠ =), corr.

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 28 | nescitis | non scitis | mult. |
| 29 | ego | <u>add</u> autem | EQ bcd ffr |
| | eum | <u>add</u> et si dixero) | BnCEH ^C KMtOQTWZ au |
| | | quia nescio eum) | Reg Royal I.E.VI |
| | | ero similis vobis) | |
| | | mendax et scio eum) | |
| 30 | adprehendere | adpraehendere | |
| 31 | | | |
| 32 | adprehenderent | adpraehenderent | |
| 33 | | | |
| 34 | | | |
| 35 | se | semet | EGHIJKMtOVWXX au |
| | inveniemus | invenimus | HQ*R |
| <u>fol 15v</u> | | | |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | | | |
| 38 | vivae | vivvae | |
| 39 | non | nondum | CI*KMtOQTVWXX vett. |
| 40 | | | |
| 41 | | <u>om</u> autem | dr |
| | galilaea | galilea | |
| 42 | bethleem | bethlem | |
| 43 | | | |
| 44 | adprehendere | adpraehendere | |
| 45 | ergo | igitur | Ep ^{mg} QR Dur |
| | pharisaeos | farisaeos | |
| <u>fol 16r</u> | | | |
| 46 | homo | <u>add</u> loquitur | ETHKMtQZ aacd |
| 47 | | | |
| 48 | | | |

29 whole clause marked for deletion.

35 inveniemus e suprascript, corr.

41 autem suprascript, corr.

| | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------------------|--|
| 49 | | | |
| 50 | | | |
| 51 | ab ipso prius | prius a u ipso | EQR Dur |
| 52 | scrutare | <u>add</u> scripturas | CH ¹ ThI ¹ MtOQTVWXZ vett. |
| 53 | | | |

VIII:1

| | | | |
|----|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2 | diluculo | deluculo | |
| 3 | deprehensam | depraehensam | |
| 4 | deprehensa | depraehensa | |
| 5 | moses | moyses | |
| | <u>fol 16v</u> | | |
| 6 | temptantes | temptantes | |
| | possent | possint | EpIQ Dur 1 |
| | accusare | accussare | |
| | in terra | in terram | BnCDEEpMtOQRZ Dur de ff |
| 7 | primus | primum | Q |
| | mittat | mitat | |
| 8 | in terra | in terram | BnEpGOQRXZ Dur aud ff |
| 9 | | | |
| 10 | erigens | eregens | |
| | autem se | se autem | QT |
| | sunt | <u>add</u> qui te) | EJOQX*Y au |
| | | accussant) | (qui te accusabant = mult.) |
| 11 | neq̄ | neque | |
| 12 | | <u>om</u> eis | EKQ bceqr |
| | lucem | lumen | DEG*QRW aubceflr |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | venio | veniam | BnH ¹ ThJKOQXZ e au |
| | vado (2nd.) | vadam | BnH ¹ ThJKQVXZ a au |

| | | |
|----|------------|----------------------|
| 52 | scripturas | marked for deletion. |
| 12 | eis | suprascript, corr. |

15

fol 17r

16

17

18

19 neque me scitis

om me

Q

om si me

sciretis

scieretis

DHOQR

20 locutus est

add iesus

BnEKMtORVWX*Z auqr

gazophylacio

gazofilacio

adprehendit

adpraehendit

21

22

23 de deorsum

om de

CDEpH*JOQRT*WX* au

24 credideritis

crederetis

DmEMtQR Dur lq

25

fol 17v

ei

add et

Q

26

27

28

29 me misit

misit me

lr

30

31

manseritis

permanseritis

EEp^{mg}QRT Dur auder

32

33 liberi eritis

liberitis

34

18^u qui me misit^u pater

(corrected order = Q)

19 neque me scitis

me suprascript, corr.

si me

suprascript, corr.

33 liberi eritis

eri suprascript, corr.

| | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 35 | filius | <u>add</u> autem | DER | adr |
| 36 | filius vos | vos filius | GW | b |
| <u>fol 18r</u> | | | | |
| 37 | abrahae | abrachae | | |
| 38 | apud | aput (<u>bis</u>) | | |
| 39 | dicit | dixit | ADmHKQXY | Dur bde |
| 40 | | | | |
| 41 | | | | |
| 42 | diligeretis | diligeritis | | |
| | utique me | me utique | OR | Dur |
| | ex deo | a deo | Ep*Q | fq |
| 43 | | | | |
| 44 | diabolo | zabulo | | |
| | propriis | proprie | | |
| <u>fol 18v</u> | | | | |
| 45 | | | | |
| 46 | arguit | <u>add</u> et | Q | |
| 47 | est ex deo | ex deo est | QR | Dur a auc ffqr |
| 48 | | | | |
| 49 | | <u>om</u> iesus | | |
| | inhonoratis | inhonorificatis | O ^c Q | r |
| 50 | quaerit | quaerat | CH ¹ | ThIKOTWZ* |
| 51 | | | | |
| 52 | prophetae | <u>add</u> mortui sunt | DQT | gat |
| | non gustabit mortem | mortem non gustabit | Mt | l |
| 53 | | <u>om</u> facis | | |
| 54 | glorifico | honorifico | Q | br |
| | gloria mea | honor meus | Q | bqr |

| | | |
|----|-------------|------------------------|
| 49 | iesus | suprascript, corr. |
| 52 | mortui sunt | marked for deletion |
| 53 | facis | added in margin, corr. |
| 54 | glorifico | glo suprascript, corr. |
| | gloria mea | suprascript, corr. |

55

fol 19r

scio (1st)

novi

MtO abelqr

56

57

58

59 iacerent

iactarent

CEGJT a au ffq

exivit

ex.it

? = exiit

IX:1

2

3 respondit

add eis

DQR

manifestentur

manifestetur

BCEGThOQX a aube ffqr

4

5 quamdiu

quandiu

lux sum mundi

om sum

6 dixisset

add etEp^{mg}

expuit

expuit

om ex sputo et)

(hom. lutum/lutum)

levit lutum)

7 vade lava

vade et lava

DEEp^{mg}JR Dur c

siloae

siloe

interpretatur

interpretaetur

missus

misus

fol 19v

8 videbant

noverant

O ce ff1 (moverant = Q)

(noverunt = Mt au)

quia

quam

E ff

-
- 3 ppera corrected to opus (us suprascript, corr.) = ABnDmEp*FHMSX*Y
 5 lux sum mundi sum suprascript, corr.
 6 et marked for deletion.
 exputo et linuit lutum - added in margin (linuit = CDEEp¹RT a aud)
 8 noverunt a changed to u.
 et dicebant et suprascript, corr. (add et = A*BDmFHSX^cY)

9 nequaquam nequam R
 est eius eius est E
 10
 11 unxit unxit
 siloae siloe
 12 dixerunt et dixerunt BDMtOQRZ* 1
 13
 14
 15 pharisaei et pharisaei BEpMtQ d
 posuit possuit
 16 schisma scisma
 17
 18

fol 20r

19
 20 om hic est
 21 eius aperuit oculos aperuit oculos eius Q a auceqr
 22 synagogam sinagogam
 23
 24
 25
 26
 27

fol 20v

28 mosi discipuli sumus discipuli sumus moysi Q
 29 quia qui
 mosi moysi
 30
 31

Ø nequaquam qua suprascript, ~~EEEE~~. fine point.
 20 hic est suprascript, corr.
 29 quia a suprascript, corr.

32
 33 hic a deo om hic
 34
 35 om audivit iesus quia) (hom. foras/foras)
 eiecerunt eum foras)
 36
 37
 38 procidens procedens
 39 dixit et dixit FHThKMtOQRWZ adef ffq
 40 audierunt add quidam Q
fol 21r

41

 X:1
 2
 3
 4 sequuntur secuntur
 5 sequentur secuntur mult.
 fugient fugiunt mult.
 6 illis eis BCDEIKMtOQRVZ Dur auf
 7 amen amen amen
 8 audierunt cognoverunt OQX*Z
 9
 10
 11 dat ponit KOQX*Z aefl
fol 21v

 ovibus add suis mult.
 12 videt vidit
 13

35 audivit iesus quia eiecerunt eum foras - added in margin, corr.
 7 amen amen amen suprascript, ~~xx~~ fine point.
 8 audierunt suprascript, corr.
 11 dat suprascript, corr. 11

14

15 ovibus add meis mult.16 quae non sunt om non J d

ex hoc ex hoc ex hoc

17

18 accepi accipi

19 dissensio disensio

20

21

22

fol 22r

encenia enchenia

hierosolymis hierusolymis

23 porticu portico

24

25

26

27 cognosco agnosco Dm

sequuntur secuntur

28 rapiet rapit CGOQT ce flr

29

30

31 sustulerunt add ergo BEKOQ vett.32 me lapidatis om me

33

34 nonne non ade

scriptum est est scriptum est

35

fol 22v

36 blasphemias blasphemat DEEpOQR br

37

~~XL ERGO~~ 31 ergo marked for deletion.

38

39 adprehendere adpraehendere

40 iohannes iohannis

41 iohannes iohannis (bis)

42

XI:1 marthae

marthe

sororis

sororum

DEG^{mg}QRWZ au^{corr} 1

2 ungento unguento

3 sorores add eius

mult.

4

fol 23r

eam

eum

A*BDmEpHThJKORSVYZ Dur f

5

6

7 iudaeam iudeam

8 lapidare iudaei iudaei lapidare mult.

9 duodecim XII

10 ambulaverit ambulat D dlr

nocte in nocte BHJKW auct

12

13 dormitione dormitatione DSX^c au

14

15

16 didymus didimus

17

18 hierosolyma hierusolimam mult.

fol 23v

stadiis

stadiis

19 consolarentur consularentur

20

~~10~~ 10. ambulaverit veri suprascript, corr.

| | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 21 | fuisses | fuises | |
| 22 | | | |
| 23 | illi | ei | QR Dur (vett.) |
| 24 | | | |
| 25 | dixit | dicit | BnDmH*QSWY dlr |
| | vivet | vivit | |
| 26 | vivit | viv | |
| 27 | mundum | hunc mundum | mult. |
| 28 | | | |
| 29 | surgit | surrexit | DEp ^{mg} GKMtQRVWZ vett. |
| 30 | enim | autem | D Dur r |
| 31 | consolabantur | consulabantur | |

fol 24r

| | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|---|
| 32 | ergo | vero | EQR Dur |
| 33 | ergo | vero | Q |
| | fremuit | infremuit | BH ¹ ThOQVWZX ² bfflr |
| | se | semet | BBnKMtOWX*Z aub |
| 34 | posuistis | possuistis | |
| 35 | | | |
| 36 | eum | illum | aer |
| 37 | ipsis | eis | Q r |
| | moreretur | moriretur | |
| 38 | superpositus | superpossitus | |
| 39 | mortuus fuerat | fuerat mortuus | |
| 40 | | | |
| 41 | | | |
| 42 | | | |

fol 24v

| | | | |
|----|-------------|------------|------|
| | quia (2nd.) | quoniam | dr |
| 43 | clamavit | exclamavit | DR a |

26 vivit it added, corr.

| | | | |
|----------------|---|--|---|
| 44 | ligatus pedes) et manus) ligata iesus eis | ligatis pedibus) et manibus) adligata eis iesus | (Q)EEp ^{mg} R auer Bn ² DEEpGMtORVWX vett. |
| 45 | fecit | <u>add</u> et | H |
| 46 | | <u>om</u> autem | |
| 47 | collegerunt concilium facimus hic homo multa) signa) | colligerunt consilium faciemus multa hic homo) signa) | BCDEHThJKMOTX a aubcefr |
| 48 | | | |
| 49 | caiaphas | caiphas | |
| 50 | nobis | vobis | E a aubde ff1 |
| 51 | | | |
| 52 | sed et ut | <u>om</u> et | BnDEMtTX*Z vett. |
| 53 | | | |
| <u>fol 25r</u> | | | |
| 54 | apud | aput | |
| 55 | multi hierosolyma | <u>add</u> in hierusolymam | Ep ^{mg} HThQR acdef ffr |
| 56 | non veniat | <u>om</u> non | |
| 57 | adprehendant | adpraehendant | |
| XII:1 | bethaniam fuerat lazarus | in bethaniam lazarus fuerat | QR vett. (Mt)QR Dur |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | ungenti pretiosi unxit | unguenti praetiosi uncxit | |
| 47 | concilium =multa=hic homo | c suprascript, corr. | |

| | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------|
| (3) | impleta | inpleta | | |
| | ungenti | unguenti | | |
| 4 | scariotis | scariothes | | |
| 5 | ungentum | unguentum | | |
| | veniit | venit | | |
| | datum est | datum esset | DEEp ^{mg} QR | |
| <u>fol 25v</u> | | | | |
| 6 | fur erat | fuerat | Bn*Q | |
| 7 | | | | |
| 8 | habetis | habebitis | (<u>bis</u>) | mult. |
| 9 | est | esset | BBnGIMtQX* | auct |
| 10 | lazarum | larum | | |
| | interficerent | interfecerent | | |
| 11 | | | | |
| 12 | hierosolyma | in hierusolyma | Ep ^{mg} R | vett |
| 13 | | | | |
| 14 | asellum | assellum | | |
| 15 | | | | |
| 16 | | | | |
| <u>fol 26r</u> | | | | |
| 17 | | | | |
| 18 | | | | |
| 19 | ergo | autem | Ep ^{mg} JQR | cf fflr |
| 20 | | | | |
| 21 | hi | hii | | |
| | galilaeae | galileae | | |
| 22 | dicunt | dixerunt | mult. | |
| 23 | glorificetur | clarificetur | mult. | |
| 24 | vobis | <u>add</u> quia | R | |
| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | | | | |

| | | | |
|----|---------|----|--------------------|
| 6 | furerat | r | suprascript, corr. |
| 10 | lazarum | za | suprascript, |

fol 26v

(26) mihi ministraverit ministraverit mihi
honorificabit honorificavit
27 salvifica me salvum me fac KOVX*Z ai
(salvum fac me = Q)
hora hac hac hora BCEpGW aubcf ff
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35 comprehendant conpraehendant
vadat vadit DEp d
36

fol 27r

37
38 impleretur inpleretur
39
40
41
42 synagoga sinagoga
43
44 credit in me in me credit DER cq
misit me me misit ER acdef fflqr
45 videt vidit (bis)
46 lux in mundum om in
47 et (1st.) sed
salvificem salvum faciam GKMtOVZ a aicl r

~~46~~ locutus est add eis (eis suprascript), corr. (add eis = ADmFHThMSX^cY)
46 lux in mundum in suprascript, corr.
47 et et suprascript, sed marked for deletion, corr.

fol 27v

48

| | | | | |
|----|----------|----------|----|-------|
| 49 | misit me | me misit | E | adeqr |
| | et quid | aut quid | EO | d |

50

XIII:1

| | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------|
| | ex hoc mundo | <u>om</u> autem | Dm*T | au ff |
| | | de hoc mundo | D*EEp ^{mg} R | vett |
| 2 | diabolus | zabulus | | |
| | iam | <u>add</u> se | BO*Z | a aube |
| | misisset | inmisisset | BThKMtO*VWZ | aud |
| | | | (W-W "iam - seq.ras.4 litt. O") | |
| | simonis | simon | BCEJO*RV | e |
| 3 | | | | |
| 4 | praecinxit | praecincxit | | |
| 5 | extergere | extersit | D | |
| 6 | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|--|--|
| 7 | | <u>om</u> iesus | | |
|---|--|-----------------|--|--|

fol 28r

| | | | | |
|----|-----------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| 8 | dicit | dixit | | |
| | iesus ei | ei iesus | CEpGThIMtOTVWX | cf |
| | habes | habebis | mult. | |
| | partem | patrem | | |
| 9 | | | | |
| 10 | lotus est | locutus est | DmO*WY* | |
| | lavet | lavetur | BO* | |
| 11 | | | | |
| 12 | cum | et cum | BBnDEO*T | abcef fflq |
| 13 | | | | |
| 14 | | | | |
| 15 | | | | |

| | | |
|---|-----------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | autem | added in margin (÷ ÷), first hand. |
| 5 | extergere | gere suprascript, corr. |
| 7 | iesus | suprascript, corr. |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 16 | ^w amen amen | <u>om</u> amen | |
| 17 | feceritis | faciatis | R |
| 18 | ego | <u>add</u> enim | DEpR Dur clqr |
| | impleatur | inpleatur | |
| | levavit | levabit | |
| 19 | | | |
| | <u>fol 28v</u> | | |
| 20 | | | |
| 21 | | <u>om</u> dico vobis | |
| | tradet me | me tradit | DEQR Dur |
| 22 | ergo | <u>add</u> se | DQ (q)r |
| | haesitantes | hesitantes | |
| 23 | | | |
| 24 | et dicit | <u>om</u> et | |
| 25 | | <u>om</u> ille | |
| 26 | cui respondit | <u>om</u> cui | CDEIJKQRVWZ Dur vett. |
| | intinxisset | intincxisset | |
| | scariotis | scariothis | |
| 27 | buccellam | bucellam | |
| 28 | | | |
| 29 | habebat | habeat | Q |
| 30 | accepisset | accipisset | |
| | bucellum | bucellum | |

31

fol 29r

32

33

34

35

(

| | | |
|----|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 16 | amen amen | amen suprascript, fine point. |
| 21 | dico vobis | suprascript, corr. |
| 22 | haesitantes | a suprascript, corr. |
| 24 | et dicit | et suprascript, corr. |
| 29 | habebat | b suprascript, corr. |

36

| | | | |
|----|----------|----------|-----------------------|
| 37 | te sequi | sequi te | BDJKMtORVZ Dur Sg auc |
| 38 | ponis | pones | |

XIV:1

2

| | | | |
|---|--------------|---------------|--|
| 3 | accipiam vos | <u>om</u> vos | |
|---|--------------|---------------|--|

fol 29v

| | | | |
|--|--------|--------------|---|
| | ut ubi | <u>om</u> ut | J |
|--|--------|--------------|---|

4

5

6

| | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|---------|
| 7 | cognovissetis | cognovissetis | |
| | utique cognovissetis | cognovissetis utique | EpMtO*Q |
| | cognoscitis | cognoscetis | |

8

9

| | | | |
|----|------------|---------------|---|
| 10 | ego loquor | <u>om</u> ego | a |
| | loquor | locor | |

| | | | |
|----|------------|------------|----|
| 11 | opera ipsa | ipsa opera | EQ |
|----|------------|------------|----|

| | | | |
|----|--------|-------|---------|
| 12 | faciet | facit | BMtQ ce |
|----|--------|-------|---------|

13

14

fol 30r

15

| | | | |
|----|------------|------------|--|
| 16 | paracletum | paraclitum | |
|----|------------|------------|--|

| | | | |
|----|-------|-------|--|
| 17 | videt | vidit | |
|----|-------|-------|--|

| | | | |
|--|----------|--------|--------|
| | nec scit | nescit | DEQR r |
|--|----------|--------|--------|

| | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|--|
| | cognoscētis | cognoscetis | |
|--|-------------|-------------|--|

| | | | |
|--|------|------|--|
| | apud | aput | |
|--|------|------|--|

18

| | | |
|----|-----------|------------------------|
| 3 | ut ubi | ut suprascript, corr. |
| 10 | ego locor | ego suprascript, corr. |

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|---|
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | | | |
| 21 | diligetur | diligitur | |
| 22 | dicit ei | <u>om</u> ei | be |
| | scariotis | scariothis | |
| 23 | diliget | diligit | |
| | apud | aput | |
| 24 | sermonem | sermo | DEpQR*T ^C V a |
| <u>fol 30v</u> | | | |
| | misit me | me misit | ABDmFHTMQXY vett. |
| 25 | apud | aput | |
| 26 | | | |
| 27 | pacem (1st) | <u>add</u> meam | BBnEMtOTZ ² a ai ² e ff |
| 28 | diligeretis | diligeritis | |
| | gauderetis | gauderitis | |
| | pater maior | maior pater | |
| 29 | | | |
| 30 | non habet | non bet | |
| 31 | | <u>om</u> hinc | TW |

| | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| XV:1 | | | |
| 2 | tollet eum | <u>add</u> pater | DQ bclr |
| 3 | | | |
| <u>fol 31r</u> | | | |
| 4 | ferre | facere | R |
| | vite | vitae | |
| 5 | vos | <u>add</u> autem | DEEpQR |
| | fert | adfert | BDEKMtOQVXA* cfqr |
| 6 | mittunt | mittunt,... | ? mittuntur = BG*MtOQ |

| | | |
|----|-------------|----------------------|
| 28 | meam | marked for deletion. |
| 28 | maior pater | |
| 30 | hinc | superscript, corr. |

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 7 | petetis et | et petieritis | MtOQZ* |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | | | |
| 10 | patris mei praecepta | praecepta patris mei | EQ f |
| 11 | impleatur | inpleatur | |
| 12 | | <u>om</u> sicut | |
| 13 | hau | hanc | mult. |
| <u>fol 31v</u> | | | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | facit | faciat | mult. |
| 16 | posui | possui | |
| | quodcumque | et quodcumque | |
| 17 | | | |
| 18 | quia | qui | Q |
| | vobis | vos | Q |
| | odio | odi | Q |
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | servus maior | maior servus | MtQ |
| 21 | sed haec | <u>om</u> sed | QR |
| 22 | fuissem eis | eis non fuissem | Q |
| | | | (eis fuissem = G ¹ RX vett.) |
| | excusationem | excussationem | |
| <u>fol 32r</u> | | | |
| 23 | | | |
| 24 | | | |
| 25 | impleatur | inpleatur | |
| | me habuerunt | habuerunt me | DEEp ^{mg} QWZ ^C b ff |
| 26 | | <u>om</u> autem | Q el |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 12 | sicut | suprascript, corr. | |
| 18 | vobis | bi suprascript, corr. | |
| 18 | odio | o added, corr. | |
| 21 | sed haec | sed suprascript, corr. | |

| | | | | |
|------|------------|----------|---------------------|---|
| (26) | perhibebit | perhibet | OQRZ* Dur | c |
| 27 | estis | fuistis | Ep ^{mg} QR | q |

XVI:1

2

3

| | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|----|---|
| 4 | reminiscamini | reminiscemini | | |
| | vobis ab initio | ab initio vobis | BQ | d |
| | quia | qui | | |

5

| | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|--|--|
| 6 | implevit | inplevit | | |
|---|----------|----------|--|--|

7

fol 32v

| | | | | |
|--|---------|----------------|-------------------------|--|
| | si enim | <u>add</u> ego | B(D)E ^c MtOQ | |
|--|---------|----------------|-------------------------|--|

8

| | | | | |
|---|---------|-------------|------------------------------|----------|
| 9 | credunt | crediderunt | CDH ¹ ThJKMtOQTVZ | a auef q |
|---|---------|-------------|------------------------------|----------|

10

| | | | | |
|----|-------------|-------------|-----------------|----------|
| 11 | mundi huius | huius mundi | DEpKM*QR Dur Sg | acf ffqr |
|----|-------------|-------------|-----------------|----------|

12

| | | | | |
|----|----------|-------------------------|--|--|
| 13 | loquetur | loquitur (<u>bis</u>) | | |
|----|----------|-------------------------|--|--|

14

15

16

| | | | | |
|----|---------------|-----------|---|----------|
| 17 | ex discipulis | discipuli | BEEp ^{mg} JQRT ^c X* | abcf ffr |
|----|---------------|-----------|---|----------|

| | | | | |
|--|--------------|---------------|----|----|
| | quid est hoc | <u>om</u> hoc | JQ | ff |
|--|--------------|---------------|----|----|

| | | | | |
|--|----------|-----------|---|--|
| | et (3rd) | <u>om</u> | T | |
|--|----------|-----------|---|--|

18

fol 33r

| | | | | |
|----|-------|------|--------|--|
| 19 | autem | ergo | QR Dur | |
|----|-------|------|--------|--|

| | | | | |
|----|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 20 | contristabimini | ***** contristabimini | | |
|----|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|--|

| | | |
|----|--------------------|--|
| 13 | in omnem veritatem | (in suprascript, corr.) (<u>add</u> in = ABY vett.) |
| 17 | quid est hoc | hoc suprascript, fine point. |
| | et | added in margin (= =), first hand. |

| | | | |
|----|------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 21 | pepererit | peperit | mult. |
| | pressurae | praesurae | |
| 22 | habetis | habebitis | mult. |
| | autem | <u>add</u> et | Q |
| 23 | rogabitis | interrogabitis | BBnDEpKMtORVWX*Z Dur vett. |
| 24 | petistis | potestis | O |
| 25 | haec | <u>add</u> autem | |
| | proverbiis | proverbis | |
| | proverbiis | probis | |
| | | <u>om</u> de patre | Q |

fol 33v

| | | | |
|----|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 26 | petetis | petitis | |
| | rogabo patrem | patrem rogabo | |
| 27 | | <u>om</u> a deo | |
| 28 | iterum | et iterum | DEpMt ² OOQ e |
| 29 | | | |
| 30 | | | |
| 31 | | | |
| 32 | | | |
| 33 | in me | <u>om</u> in | Q |
| | pressuram | praesuram | |

XVII:1

| | | | |
|---|------------|------------------|----------------|
| 2 | eis | ei | C ef |
| 3 | verum deum | deum verum | ABDmEFHIMQRSXY |
| 4 | | clarificavi..... | ? |

fol 34r

| | | | |
|---|------|------|--|
| 5 | nunc | nunc | |
|---|------|------|--|

| | | |
|----|----------|--|
| 22 | et | marked for deletion. |
| 24 | petistis | o changed to e, i suprascript, ?corr. |
| 25 | de patre | suprascript, fine point |
| 27 | a deo | added in margin (), ?corr. |
| 33 | in me | kn suprascript, corr. |
| 2 | eis | s added, corr. |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| (5) apud | aput (<u>bis</u>) | |
| claritate | claritatem | DEFGHThKMOSTZ Dur be |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 hi | hii | |
| serva | conserva | Ep ^{mg} QR fffqr |
| 12 ² perivit | periit | |
| impleatur | inpleatur | |
| 13 impleatum | inpleatum | |
| 14 | | |
| <u>fol 34v</u> | | |
| 15 ex malo | a. malo | BnEp ^l GH ^l ThR Dur vett. |
| 16 | | |
| 17 | | |
| 18 | | |
| 19 | | |
| 20 | <u>om</u> autem | Bn*EJMtOR Dur abq |
| eis | his | DMt vett. |
| 21 sicut | <u>add</u> et | KMtOWZ Dur |
| ut mundus | ut et mundus | MtO |
| 22 lillis | eis | mult. |
| 23 unum | uhum | ? |
| 24 claritatem | claritatatem | |
| constit u tionem mundi | mundi constitutione | ce |
| 25 et mundus | <u>om</u> et | CKMMtOTWZ* aubcdfqr |
| hi | hii | |
| 26 | | |

20 autem
25 et mundus

suprascript, corr.
et suprascript, corr.

XVIII:1 egressus

egresus

fol 35r

| | | | |
|---|------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | ergo | autem | EpMtOX* |
| | accepisset | accipisset | |
| | lanternis | laternis | |
| 4 | itaque | autem | BMtOTX* vett. |
| | processit | procesit | |
| | quem | qu.. | ?quid = BCDEGRT Dur Sg e |

5

6

7

8

| | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| 9 | impleretur | inpleretur | |
| 10 | eius auriculam | auriculam eius | EFJMtOX ² befr |
| | dextram | dexteram | |

11

fol 35v

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | vaginam | <u>add</u> suam | BMtO vett. |
| 12 | cohors | chors | R (choors = K Dur) |
| | comprehenderunt | conpraehenderunt | |
| 13 | enim | autem | BBn*DEKMtOVZ |
| | caiaphae | caiphae | |
| 14 | caiaphas | caiphas | |
| 15 | | | |
| 16 | | | |
| 17 | ancilla | ancella | |
| | istius | illius | D*Mt a. |
| 18 | calefiebant | calefaciebant se | BCThJMtTW f |
| | | | (calefaciebant = DEpMRX Dur) |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 4 | quem | em suprascript, corr. | |
| 16 | alius corrected to ille | (ille suprascript, corr. ^m) | (ille = ADmSX ^c Y) |
| 17 | istius | suprascript, corr. ^m | |

19

20

fol 36r

| | | |
|--------------|-----------|---|
| synagoga | sinagoga | |
| 21 hi | hii | |
| 22 respondes | respondis | |
| 23 caedis | cedis | |
| 24 annas | anna | a |
| caiaphan | caipham | |
| 25 eius es | es eius | S |

26

27

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------|
| 28 a caiapha | ad caiphan | mult. |
| 29 accusationem | accussationem | |
| | <u>om</u> adfertis | |

30

fol 36v

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 31 ergo ei | <u>om</u> ei | ADmEpFHKMtORS*TVWY Dur Sg auc ff |
| 32 impleretur | inpleretur | |
| 33 pilatus | pylatus | |
| dixit ei | <u>om</u> ei | R Dur e |
| 34 | | |
| 35 pontifices | <u>add</u> tui | BMtO |
| 36 de mundo hoc | hoc de mundo | |
| 37 rex es tu | <u>om</u> rex | |
| audit | audivit | |
| meam vocem | vocem meam | BMtOW a aucf ffqr |

24 annas s suprascript, corr.

25 es eius

28 caiphan corrected to pilatus (pilatus suprascript, corr.) = R r

33 dixit ei ei suprascript, corr.

37 rex es tu rex suprascript, corr.

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| (15)vestrum | vestram | r |
| 16 | | |
| <u>fol 38r</u> | | |
| susceperat | susciperat | |
| | <u>om</u> autem | |
| eduxerunt | duxerunt | ADDmHTThMtSY f |
| 17 baiulans | baiolans | |
| exivit | <u>add</u> ergo | |
| locum | locus | BMtOT abefqr |
| hebraice | <u>add</u> autem | DHTThM ^C |
| 18 duos | duos | ?latrones = R a |
| 19 posuit | possuit | |
| 20 prope civitatem | prope civitate | BGM ^C O ^C au |
| hebraice | hebraicae | |
| graece | grece | |
| latine | latinae | |
| 21 | | |
| 22 | | |
| 23 ergo | autem | r |
| | <u>om</u> cum | |
| quattuor | IIII | |
| 24 impleatur | inpleatur | |
| <u>fol 38v</u> | | |
| 25 soror matris eius | <u>om</u> eius | |
| cleopae | cleppe | |
| magdalene | magdalenae | |
| 26 | | |
| 27 accepit | accipit | |

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 16 autem | suprascript, corr. |
| 18 et hinc corrected to | inde (et hinc erased, inde suprascript, corr. ^m) (inde = DmGKSVWX ^C Y*) |
| 23 ergo | suprascript, corr. |
| cum | added in margin (), corr. |
| 25 soror matris eius | eius suprascript, corr. |

| | | | |
|------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| (27) | in sua | in suam | DEEp*HThMtORZ* Dur |
| 28 | consummata sunt | consummata essent | Mt au |
| 29 | pos itum | positum | |
| | aceto | acceto (<u>bis</u>) | |
| | hysopo | hissopo | |
| 30 | accepisset | accipisset | |
| | acetum | accetum | |
| 31 | ergo | autem | cq |
| 32 | | | |
| 33 | (<u>ends</u> + cum venissent) | | |

C A.II.16 (foll. 1-102)

Durham Cathedral MS. A.II.16, foll. 1 - 102, contains two distinct scripts, Uncial and Insular Majuscule, but there appears to be no distinction textually - Turner concluded:

I have no doubt that an Irish-writing scribe was put on to assist the Italian-writing scribe in the work of copying, or possibly to complete work which the Italian scribe had, for whatever reason, to leave unfinished.¹

The folios contain the text of the first three Gospels, copied from at least two exemplars. Documents in a twelfth-century¹ give the first evidence for the MS. being at Durham. Both Uncial and Majuscule scripts date from the second half of the eighth-century.

CONTENTS

TEXT

| | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| foll. 1 - 23 | | |
| | MT. II: 13 | et esto ibi |
| to | XXII: 15 | consilium |
| foll: 24 - 33 | | |
| | MT. XXIII: 3 | vobis |
| to | XXVIII: 14 | fuerit |
| foll. 34 - 60 | | |
| | MK. Argumentum | |
| | Capitula | |
| | I: 1 - XVI: 20 | |

foll. 61 - 101

LK. I : ⁵⁷~~of~~ Elizabeth

to XXIV : 30

(foll. 102 belongs after foll. 6)

Uncial - 1 - 23, 34 - 86, 102,

Majuscule - 24 - 33, 87 - 101.

RUBRICS - Incipits and explicits in Uncial portion in red in the Majuscule hand found in the text on foll. 24 - 33, 87 - 101 - the form of Uncial R, suprascript m, Half Uncial S and the ligatures, particularly nt, are identical in both. The Uncial scribe had left room for the Rubrics - were both scribes working in the same scriptorium, or did an Uncial rubricator omit to put the incipits and explicits, which were added at a later date by the scribe of the majuscule portion?

The capitula divisions are marked in the same Insular hand in both parts. Those for Matthew and Mark accord with the divisions in the Italo-Northumbrian family - de Bruyne's C family; they are not all marked: in Matthew the divisions are marked throughout the Uncial portion, though the rubricator has omitted all those after XXIIII (XXXVIIII is marked in red, in a different hand on foll. 10v); no numbers are marked in the Majuscule portion of Matthew. In Mark the divisions correspond with those of the C family - again they are

not regularly marked. For Luke there is no trace of division in the Uncial portion (up to 87v), but the numbers occur throughout the Majuscule - here they correspond with the Old Latin type, family I, found in the Irish codices. Capitula numbers usually are surrounded by red dots - as initials in majuscule portion.

Ammonian sections marked in margin in black, canon-table number in red. The parallel sections are given with fuller detail than usual, e.g. on foll. 53r:

mr. CXXV
 mt. CCXVI
 io CXXVIII
 et CXCVII
 et cl

(Where does this practise of putting alternative parallels come from?)

The following lection notes are found in a neat Anglo-Saxon minuscule in the margin:

| | | | | |
|--------|------|---|----|-----------------------------|
| 2r MT. | IV | : | 1 | in capite xl |
| | IV | : | 12 | de cotidiano |
| 2v | IV | : | 18 | in n̄t sancti andreae |
| 3r | V | : | 17 | de cotidiana |
| 102v | VIII | : | 28 | de passione |
| 9r | X | : | 16 | de sanctorum |
| 12v | XIII | : | 24 | in xl |
| 13r | XIII | : | 36 | in n̄t michaeli archangelis |
| 13v | XIII | : | 57 | passio sc̄i iohan̄ babt |

15r XV : 1 in feria in ieiunio septimi mensis
 15v XV : 21 in xii lectio in xl
 16r XV : 32 in s̄ab in xii lēc mensis septī
 17r XVII : 1 in xl
 20v XX : 1 in ordinatione aepiscopi
 26v XXIV : 44 in ordinā episcō
 XXIV : 50 de martyris
 28r XXVI : 1 de cena domini.

The hand of the lection notes was probably the same as that which added the Ammonian section numbers; it has many points in common with the Majuscule of the text - the ligatures, mi, ti, ci, en, si and na are identical in both, and both use cursive e with reversed lower bow in lagatures.

PREFATORY MATTER - only the prefaces to Mark have survived. The capitulā list belongs to de Bruyne's C family, that introduced with the Italo-Northumbrian text. The Argumentum comes from a Celtic exemplar.

LATER ADDITIONS:

foll. 1r - at the top, a fourteenth-century Librarian's note which is almost illegible but appears to correspond with the entry in the fourteenth-century catalogue, B.IV.45 (discussed above). At the foot of the page is a thirteenth-century note referring to the duties of the sacristans for tolling bells at the funerals of barons, knights and burghers.

fol. 47v - at the foot of the page, dry point -

WALEDRYD - if the first letter is the rune, Wyn,
 then the word may be read as Waledryd; in the Durham Liber Vitae
 the nearest name is Walafrith (Surtees Society edition, p. 58),
 though the Wale prefix occurs in several names.

fol. 60v - Charter of Robert, Bp. of St. Andrews, dated
 1127 (discussed above). An account of the visit of Thomas I,
 Archbishop of York, to Durham (discussed above). Both copies
 are in the same twelfth-century hand.

fol. 101v - Bull of Gregory VII to William of St. Carilef,
 1083; an early twelfth-century copy (discussed above).

PHYSICAL MAKE-UP

FOLIATION AND QUIRE STRUCTURE - folio numbers duplicated - 11 11*, 37 37*. The diagram of the gatherings needs little explanation. Quires in the Uncial section numbered II, III, V, VI, VII, VIIII, X (first leaves of I and VIIII missing); Majuscule quires not numbered - numbering in centre of upper margin of first page (unusual). Outer bifolium of fourth quire missing - c. 240 words missing between 23v and 24r (MT. XXII: 15 consilium - XXIII: 3 dixerint) which would have taken up two sides, thus the Majuscule portion of text runs on from the end of the Uncial. After 33 only seven verses of text missing - possible the folio was filled out with a colophon. Between 53v and 54r (MK. XXI: tenere - 37 ipse ergo) c. 465 words missing, which would have taken up two sides of the Uncial text page - nothing missing between 58 and 59, therefore the missing folio between 53 and 54 was not a bifolium. The quire numbers do not allow for any prefatory matter before Luke (nor before Matthew, but this may have been on a separate unsigned quire) - foll. 61r starts T: 57 Elizabeth, there is no text missing after foll. 70, so the folio before 61, which contained the beginning of Luke must have been single and not a bifolium.

SIZE - Both Uncial and Majuscule quires measure c. 350 x 245 mm.

Writing area in Uncial portion measures c. 275 x 190 mm.; writing area in Majuscule portion is c. 275 x 170 mm.

ARRANGEMENT OF TEXT - In both portions text is written in two columns per page.

VELLUM AND RULING - a) Uncial - vellum of Insular type, very greasy in places and thick; ruled after folding on hair side, which is outside.

b) Majuscule - vellum of Insular type, very thick; hair-flesh clearly visible - ruled before folding, on hair-side, but each folio ruled separately.

SCRIPTS

UNCIAL: The Uncial portion of the text is by two hands - the first has written the text on foll. 1 - 23, 34 - 51, the second has written the text on foll. 52 - 86, 97 - 101, and the Uncial corrections (cited "corr.") throughout the Uncial section. The differences between the two are not very great, but the hand of 1 - 23, 34 - 51 is neater - the second Uncial is not so regular. The script of both is late and artificial - every letter, especially by the first Uncial hand, is made with affected precision, the epithet "precious" would not be out of place.

MAJUSCULE: The rest of the text, 24 - 33, 87 - 96, is in a late² Insular Majuscule which Lowe calls "bold but not very graceful". On 33r the hand becomes very irregular.

ABBREVIATIONS: a) Uncial portion - b:, q:, $\overline{\text{ISRH}}$ (20v) + (40r, at line end, and 43r) $\overline{\text{qd}}$ (cf. 42v) $\overline{\text{quō}}$ (e.g. 47v, 48r).

b) Majuscule portion - $\text{† } \overline{\text{n}} \text{ } \overline{\text{h}} \text{ } \overline{\text{t}}$, $\overline{\text{t}}$ (= vel, cf. 25v), $\overline{\text{m}}$, $\overline{\text{p}}$ (prae), $\overline{\text{dr}}$ (= dicitur, 29v), $\overline{\text{st}}$ (= sunt, 33v, 92v), $\overline{\text{quō}}$ (100v).

CORRECTORS: a) Uncial portion - corr. = second uncial hand; corr. sax. = occasional corrections in a contemporary Anglo-Saxon majuscule, possible the hand of the lectionary marginalia.

b) Majuscule portion - most of the corrections appear to be in the same hand, a contemporary Insular majuscule similar to the text hand. It may be assumed that where I have not qualified a correction, then that correction is by the main Uncial or Majuscule corrector - depending on the section in which the correction is found).

TEXT

As was said before, there is no change of text where the hand changes. I have not included John's Gospel in the collations -

this was included by W-W in the Oxford Vulgate. The texts of the other three Gospels point to three different traditions.

Most clearly defined is the text of Mark - here A.II.16 follows the Durham Gospels (A.II.17) very closely; both belong to the Mixed Italian type of OXZ - this is clearly seen, for example in MK. VII: 2 - 4. A.II.16 preserves certain OXZ readings where A.II.17 does not: for example, MK. X: 48 multitudo, XIII: 11 illud, XIII: 25 moventur and XIV: 65 cederunt. On the other hand A.II.16 and A.II.17 agree in readings not of the OXZ type: for example, MK. XII: 3 cederunt, XII: 40 accipiunt, XIV: 16 om. et. The relationship between A.II.16, Mark, and A.II.17 is difficult to determine: perhaps, that of Uncle and nephew would fit the evidence best (though how many times remove the relationship is impossible to tell).

Matthew and ^{while}~~Mark~~ offer far more mixed texts. In Matthew numerous readings from the Celtic tradition are found - so, for example the long interpolation at MT. XXVII: 49. However, despite the numerous Celtic readings, the text cannot be classed as Celtic: there is lacking any extensive Old Latin element and basically the text is comparatively pure. Closest agreement throughout Matthew is with Ep - there are numerous places where the variant in A.II.16 is supported by Ep alone:

V : 32 faciet
 VI : 15 hominibus non dimiseritis
 : 22 et si
 VIII : 28 add autem
 IX : 9 transierat
 X : 25 et si
 XII : 7 volo misericordiam
 : 11 liberabit
 : 45 sumit
 XIII : 13 et ideo
 : 38 hii sunt filii
 ; 52 add iesus
 XXIII: 9 vobis vocare

If, as I have suggested, **Ep** represents a distinct tradition in Northumbria, then it may be that in A.II.16, Matthew, we see that tradition (basically "good") corrupted by Celtic readings. There is also a hint of corruption from the OXZ tradition: see, for example, at:

XIII : 42 mittet
 XXI : 7 super eos
 XXIII : 33 progenies
 XXVII : 1 est.

The text of Luke is also mixed, but there is not the close agreement with Ep as in Matthew. There is far greater agreement with the Celtic codices, particularly D: see, for example,

- IV : 33 add earum
- VI : 28 benefacite
- : 37 ut non indicemini
- IX : 32 cum illo stabant
- XIII : 2 pro,

and E:

- XIV : 22/23 locutus est dominus servo et ait exii
- XV : 6 invenio
- XIX : 18 quinque mnas fecit.

There are also a number of Old Latin readings otherwise unsupported in the Vulgate tradition; e.g.:

- X : 21 ita
- : 30 add et
- XII : 10 dixerit
- XIX : 47 seniores plebis
- XX : 46 add vobis
- XXI : 30 om iam
- and the addition at XXII: 47.

Of all ~~three~~ Gospels, the text of Luke approaches the Celtic tradition most closely. Finally, in Luke there is the strange, otherwise - unattested reading at XXIV: 36.

f

1. "Iter Dunelmense", p. 532.
2. C.L.A. II: 148 b.

fol lr

II

13 begins: etesto tibi

herodes herodis

quaerat querat

14 accepit accipit

15 prophetam profetam

16 herodes herodis

17 hieremiam heremiam LQ

prophetam profetam

18 ululatus hululatus

noluit non uult

19) almost illegible

20)

21 surgens consurgens DEJKLMtQTVW

accepit accipit

22 quia quod mult.

archelaus archilaus

iudaea iudea

secessit recessit

galilaeae galileae

23 nazareth nazaret

prophetas profetas

III:1 iohannes iohannis

baptista babtista

praedicans predicans

iudaeae iudeae

2 et dicens om et EL^cT

3 esaiam esseiam Q (L)

prophetam profetam

fol lv

| | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 4 | iohannes | iohannis | |
| | camelorum | camellorum | |
| | locustae | locusta | |
| | silvestre | silvestrae | |
| 5 | | <u>om</u> ad eum | |
| | hierosolyma | hierusolima | |
| | iudaea | iudea | |
| | | <u>om</u> iudaea et omnis | (hom. Omnis/omnis) |
| | circum | circa | JKMtRTVX*WZ vett |
| | iordanen | iordanem | |
| 6 | baptizabantur | babtizabantur | |
| 7 | pharisaeorum | farisaeorum | |
| | sadducaeorum | saduceorum | |
| | baptismum | babtismum | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | velitis | vellitis | |
| | abraham | habraham | |
| 10 | ad radicem | et radices | (radices= DLRTW vett) |
| 11 | baptizo | babtizo | |
| | paenitentiam | poenitentiam | |
| | baptizabit | babtizabit | |
| 12 | permundabit | permundavit | AEFMXYZ*Dur |
| | horreum | horeum | |
| | comburet | conburet | |
| 13 | galilaea | galilea | |
| | iordanen | iordanem | |
| | baptizaretur | babtizaretur | |
| 14 | iohannes | iohannis | |
| | | eu.m | ? |
| | baptizari | babtizari | |

5 iudea et omnis added in marg.

15 implere inplere
 dimisit demisit
fol 2r
16 baptizatur babtizatur
 om iesus ACJM*MtVXY~~ur~~
 descendentem discendentem
 add de caelo DEQ abcdghl
17 filius fius
 complacui conplacui

IV:1 ab a
 temptaretur temptaretur
 diabolo diabulo
2 quadraginta quadragenta
 quadraginta (2nd) XL
 esuriit esurit
3 accedens ascendens
 temptator temptator
4 verbo add dei (?) DJ vett (erasure now)
5 assumit adsumpsit mult.
 diabolus diabolus
 sup~~er~~a super DEpWZ* c
6 mandabit mandavit
 de te add ut custodiant) EpR
 tu in omnibus vis) (add ut custodiant te = Ea)
 tuis)
7 temptabis temptabis
8 assumit adsumpsit mult.
 diabolus diabolus
9

17 filius li added supra

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 10 | vade | <u>add</u> retro | DEEpLQRX*Z* vett |
| | | <u>om</u> enim | AEp*FHTbMXYZ* Dur auh ff' |
| 11 | diabolus | diabolus | |
| 12 | audisset | <u>add</u> iesus | DEKLMTQRVWZ vett |
| | iohannes | iohannis | |
| | secessit | recessit | |
| | galilaeam | galileam | |
| 13 | nazareth | nazaret | |
| <u>fol 2v</u> | | | |
| 14 | nepthalim | neptalim | |
| | impleretur | adimpleretur | mult. |
| | prophetam | <u>add</u> dicentem | EEpLQR auctfk |
| 15 | nepthalim | neptalim | |
| | galilaeae | galileae | |
| 16 | | | |
| 17 | exinde | et exinde | T ff' |
| | praedicare et) | -care et dicere | over erasure, corr. |
| | dicere) | | |
| 18 | autem | <u>add</u> iesus | BDEEpR a auch |
| | galilaeae | galileae | |
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | | | |
| 21 | zebedaei | zebedei | |
| | zebedaeo | zebedeo | |
| 22 | retibus | <u>add</u> suis | DELQR bcf |
| 23 | galilaeam | galileam | |
| | synagogis | sinagogis | |
| 24 | abiit | habiit | |
| | variis | varis | |
| | languoribus | langoribus | |
| | comprehensos | conpraehensos | |
| | daemonia | demonia | |

| | | | |
|-----|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | paralyticos | paralicos | |
| 25 | galilaea | galilea | |
| | hierosolymis | de hierusolimis | BDJKLQWX* |
| | iudaea | de iudea | ADEpJKQRVWYX* Dur 1 |
| V:1 | autem | <u>add</u> iesus | DEp ^{mg} LQR a aug |
| | <u>fol 3r</u> | | |
| 2 | docebat | docens | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | possidebunt | possedebunt | |
| 5 | lugent | <u>add</u> nunc | DEEpLRY ^{g1} au |
| | consolabuntur | -untur | over erasure, corr sax. |
| 6 | iustitiam | iustiam | |
| 7 | | ipsi | ? added, corr. |
| | misericordiam | misericor- | over erasure, corr. |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | ipsi filii | <u>om</u> ipsi | mult. |
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | maledixerint vobis | vobis maledixerint | EpO |
| | | <u>add</u> homines | DLMRW augq |
| 12 | prophetas | profetas | |
| 13 | sallietur | saliatur | |
| 14 | posita | possita | |
| 15 | accendunt | accedunt | |
| | super | supra | DEEp ^{mg} LQR Dur |
| | candelabrum | caldellabrum | |
| 16 | vestra bona opera | opera vestra bona | EEpLOQTW vett |
| 17 | prophetas | profetas | |
| 18 | | | |
| 24 | paraliticos | ti added supra, corr sax. | |
| 15 | accendunt | n added supra, not main corr. | |

fol 3v

19

| | | |
|----|--------------|--------------|
| 20 | abundaverit | habundaverit |
| | pharisaeorum | phariseorum |

21

| | | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|--|
| 22 | irascitur | irascetur | (first r is over erasure, in the hand of the Saxon Corr.) |
|----|-----------|-----------|--|

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| | concilio | concylio |
|--|----------|----------|

| | | |
|----|---------|---------|
| 23 | offeret | offeris |
|----|---------|---------|

| | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 24 | ante altare | ad altare | ACEpFO*T*X ^c Y Dur |
| | reconciliare | reconciliari | Ep*FH ^c ThORW cd |
| | offers | offeris | Q*R aucdhl |

| | | |
|----|--------|---------|
| 25 | iudici | iudicii |
|----|--------|---------|

| | | | |
|----|------------|------------|---|
| 26 | novissimum | novissimam | g |
|----|------------|------------|---|

| | | |
|----|-------------|------------|
| 27 | moechaberis | mechaveris |
|----|-------------|------------|

| | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|--|
| 28 | concupiscendum | concupiscendam | DEEpMtQRVX ^c YZ ⁴ Dur ai |
|----|----------------|----------------|--|

| | | |
|----|--------|---------|
| 29 | proice | proiece |
|----|--------|---------|

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| | <u>om</u> quam totum) |
|--|------------------------|

fol 4r

| | | |
|----|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 30 | corporis ...) | (hom. membrorum tuorum/ |
| | membrorum tuorum) | membrorum tuorum) |

| | | | |
|--|---------|--------|------|
| | abscide | excide | EpO* |
|--|---------|--------|------|

| | | |
|--|--------|---------|
| | proice | proiece |
|--|--------|---------|

31

| | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|
| 32 | dimiserit | demiserit |
|----|-----------|-----------|

| | | | |
|--|-------|--------|----|
| | facit | faciet | Ep |
|--|-------|--------|----|

| | | |
|--|----------|-----------|
| | dimissam | diamissam |
|--|----------|-----------|

| | | | |
|----|-----------|------------|-------|
| 33 | peierabis | periurabis | mult. |
|----|-----------|------------|-------|

34

| | | |
|----|--------------|--------------|
| 35 | hierosolymam | hierusolimam |
|----|--------------|--------------|

| | | |
|----|-------|-------|
| 36 | caput | capud |
|----|-------|-------|

29/30 omission added in margin, corr.

32 qui corrected to quid, ?

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 37 | abundantius | habundantius | |
| 38 | dictum est | <u>add</u> antiquis | Q |
| | et dentem | <u>om</u> et | DEpLQR abcd ff'glk |
| 39 | dextera maxilla) | dexteram maxillam) | DEKLMtORVW vett. |
| | tua) | tuam) | |
| 40 | ei | illi | AFHThX ^c Y 1 |
| | tunicam | tonicam | |
| 41 | angariaverit | angarizaverit | Ep ¹ LQR (DE) au |
| | alia duo | et alia duo | DHKLOX* h |
| 42 | mutuari | motuari | |
| 43 | diliges | dilegis | |
| 44 | diligite | dilegite | |
| | vestros | <u>add</u> et | DELQRT auc ff'h |
| | oderunt | hoderunt | |
| | persequentibus | perquentibus | |
| <u>fol 4v</u> | | | |
| | calumniantibus | calumnientibus | |
| 45 | | vestri qui in) | over erasure in hand of |
| | | caelis est qui) | uncial corrector. ? first |
| | | solem) | hand omitted: qui in caelis |
| | | | est, and rest altered to |
| | | | contain correction. |
| 46 | diligunt | dilegunt | |
| | mercedem | mercidem | |
| | et publicani | <u>om</u> et | |
| | publicani | puplicani | |
| 47 | et ethnici | <u>om</u> et | AHThJRVXY |
| | ethnici | ethinici | Mt |
| 48 | | | |
| VI:1 | attendite | adtendite | |
| | videamini | vidiamini | |
| | mercedem | mercidem | |

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 2 | elemosynam | elimosinam | |
| | | an.te te | over erasure, corr. |
| | hypocritae | hipochritae | |
| | synagogis | sinagogis | |
| | receperunt | reciperunt | |
| | mercedem | mercidem | |
| 3 | | te autem faciente | ? over erasure: letter forms uneven, yet prob first hand. |
| | elemosynam | elimosinam | |
| 4 | elemosyna | elimosina | |
| | abscondito | absconso (<u>bis</u>) | B*DEEpJLMQR Dur vett |
| 5 | hypocritae | hyppochritae | |
| | synagogis | sinagogis | |
| | receperunt | reciperunt | |
| | mercedem | mercidem | |
| 6 | ostio | otio | |
| 7 | ethnici | ethinici | |
| <u>fol 5r</u> | | | |
| 8 | assimilari | adsimulari | |
| 9 | | | |
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | supersubstantialem | cotidianum | CDEEp ^{mg} LTW Dim Gat Her MacD vett |
| 12 | dimitte | demitte | |
| | dimittimus | demittimus | |
| 13 | inducas nos | nos inducas | EEpHLX ² abf |
| | temptationem | temptationem | |
| 14 | dimiseritis | demiseritis | |
| | dimittet | demittet | |
| 15 | non dimiseritis) | hominibus non) | Ep |
| | hominibus) | demiseritis) | |
| | dimittet | demittet vobis | DEEp ^{mg} LQRW vett |

| | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| 16 | hypocritae | hypochritae | |
| | tristes | <u>add</u> exterminant | Q (conflate: viz reads, e xterminant demoleuntur) |
| | demoliuntur | demoleuntur | |
| | receperunt | reciperunt | |
| | mercedem | mercidem | |
| 17 | cum ieiunas | <u>om</u> cum | |
| | caput | caput u | |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | | <u>om</u> vobis | |
| 20 | nec | neque | DEp |
| 21 | ibi est | ibi erit | DEEpLQR Dur vett |
| 22 | corporis | <u>add</u> tui | mult. |
| | si | etsi | Ep |
| <u>fol 5v</u> | | | |
| 23 | tenebrae (2nd) | <u>add</u> ipsae | EpQR (ipsae tenebrae = mult.) |
| 24 | odio | hodio | |
| | diliget | dilegit | |
| | contemnet | contempnet | |
| | mamonae | mammonae | |
| 25 | | | |
| 26 | | caelestis pascit | over erasure, co tr . ? first hand <u>om</u> caelestis. |
| | vos magis | magis vos | EpJO* gq |
| | pluris | plures | mult. |
| 27 | adicere | adiecere | |
| 28 | nent | neunt | DEEp ^{mg} Th*JL*QRT ^c vett |
| 29 | | <u>om</u> autem | |
| | gloria sua | <u>om</u> sua | |
| 30 | faenum | foenum | |
| 31 | | | |
| 32 | | | |

33 quaerite querite
 adiciuntur adieciuntur

34

fol 6r

sufficit add enim DE^CEpKQR Dur aicfh

VII:1

2 iudicabimini iudicabimini
 metietur mentietur

3 festucam fistucam

4 dicis dices

 eiciam ieciam

 festucam fistucam

 trabes trabis

5 hypocrita hyppochrita

 eice iece

 eicere iecere

 festucam fistucam

6 margaritas margaretas

7 quaerite querite

8 quaerit querit

9 porriget porreget

10 petet petierit EEpKMtO^CQRVWX*Z⁴ c

 porriget porrigit

11 filiis filis

12 eis illis DEEpKMtORVWX*Z vett

 prophetae profetae

13 spatiosa patiosa

14

fol 6v

15 attendite adtendite

 prophetis profetis

 veniunt venerunt

| | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|
| 16 | fructibus | <u>add</u> autem | Ep* |
| | uvas | ubas | |
| | figus | ficos | DEpO*R Dur |
| 17 | | | |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | exciditur | excidetur | |
| | mittitur | mittetur | |
| 20 | cognoscetis | cognoscitis | |
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | dicent mihi | mihi dicunt | f (mihi dicent = DEL vett) (dicunt = TZ* au) |
| | prophetavimus | profetavimus | |
| | daemonia | demonia | |
| | eiecimus | ieciimus | |
| 23 | discedite | discite | |
| 24 | assimilabitur | ad <u>simil</u> abitur | |
| | aedificavit | aedificabit | |
| | supra | super | DEp*LQRZ* c ff' |
| 25 | descendit | discendit | |
| | supra | super | DEp*JLQR ^{sax} Dur bc ff'kl |
| 26 | | domum suam | over erasure, corr. ? first hand <u>om</u> suam CDEEpJKLMtRTW ^C Z Dur |
| | supra | super | |
| 27 | descendit | discendit | |
| | <u>fol 102r</u> (misplaced) | | |
| 28 | ammirabantur | admirabantur | |
| 29 | enim | autem | auq |
| | habens | <u>add</u> et | EEpJLQ Dur f ff'hlg |
| | pharisei | pharissei | |
| VIII:1 | descendisset | discendisset | |
| 2 | eum | eius | |

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | praecepit | praecipit | |
| | moses | moyses | |
| 5 | centurio | centorio | |
| 6 | paralyticus | paraliticus | |
| 7 | | et ait illi) | over erasure, ? corr. |
| | | iesus ego) | |
| 8 | centurio | cetorio | (sic) |
| | respondens | respons | („) |
| | sanabitur | sabitur | („) |
| 9 | milites | militis | |
| | vade | vado | |
| 10 | | amen | over erasure, corr. |
| | tantam fidem) | in israhel) | Ep |
| | in israhel) | tantam fidem) | |
| 11 | | | |
| 12 | regni | <u>add</u> huius | DEEpLQR Dur bcfgh |
| | eicientur | eiecientur | |
| 13 | centurioni | centorioni | |
| | hora illa | illa hora | mult. |
| <u>fol 102v</u> | | | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | | <u>om</u> eius | |
| 16 | optulerunt | obtullerunt | |
| | daemonia | demonia | |
| | verbo | vero | |
| 17 | prophetam | profetam | |
| | accepit | accipit | |
| | aegrotationes | egritudines | Ep ^{mg} JQR Dur |
| 18 | iussit | iusit | |

| | | |
|----|-------|--------------------------|
| 15 | eius | added marg., corr sax. |
| 16 | verbo | b added supra, corr sax. |

| | | | |
|----|---------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | ei | illi | Ep*OTX ^c cghk |
| 21 | sepelire | sepellire | |
| 22 | sequere me | <u>om</u> me | |
| | dimitte | demitte | |
| | sepelire | sepellire | |
| 23 | | | |
| 24 | | | |
| 25 | | | |
| 26 | fidei | fides | |
| | increpavit | inperavit | mult. |
| | vento | ventis | mult. |
| 27 | | | |
| 28 | daemonia | demonia | |
| | exeuntes | exeuntis | |
| | saevi | sevi | |
| | ita | <u>add</u> autem | Ep* |
| 29 | | | |
| | <u>fol 7r</u> | | |
| | fili | filii | |
| 30 | | | |
| 31 | daemones | demones | |
| | eicis | eiecis | |
| 32 | impetu | impetu. | ? impetum |
| 33 | | fugerunt | in margin, first hand |
| | daemonia | demonia | |
| | habuerant | habuerunt | EEpJLMYZ* au ff' |
| 34 | viso | visso | |

22 sequere me me added supra

| | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| IX:1 | transfretavit | tranfretavit | | |
| 2 | paralyticum | paraliticum | | |
| | iacentem in lecto | in lecto iacentem | BEPKMtVX*Z | dg |
| | et videns | videns autem | BEPKMtVX*Z | a |
| | paralytico | paralitico | | |
| | fili | filii | | |
| 3 | blasphemmat | blasfemat | | |
| 4 | | | | |
| 5 | peccata | <u>add</u> tua | DEEP ^{mg} HThKMtQTV | Dur vett |
| 6 | dimittendi | dimittere | Ep*Q | d |
| | paralytico | paralitico | | |
| | surge | <u>add</u> et | CDELQR | Dur ad ff'ghk |
| | lectum | gravatum | Ep | ah |
| 7 | | | | |
| 8 | | | | |
| 9 | transiret | transierat | Ep* | |
| | mattheum | matheum | | |
| 10 | domo | domu | | |
| | publicani | puplicani | | |
| <u>fol 7v</u> | | | | |
| 11 | pharisaei | pharissei | | |
| | publicanis | puplicanis | | |
| 12 | | | | |
| 13 | | | | |
| 14 | pharisaei | pharissei | | |
| | discipuli | discipulis | | |
| | ieiunant | ieiuniant | | |
| 15 | et tunc | <u>om</u> et | | |
| 16 | commisuram | commisuram | | |
| | scissura | scisura | | |
| 17 | alioquin | olioquin | | |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 18 | dicens | <u>add</u> domine | BEEpHThKMtRVWX*Z f ff'h |
| | manum | <u>add</u> tuam | BDEEpLQRX* auctd ff'g |
| 19 | iesus | <u>add</u> et | |
| 20 | | annis accessit | over erasure, corr. |
| 21 | tetigero | tetigige ro | no erasure (?) |
| 22 | | | |
| | <u>fol 8r</u> | | |
| 23 | tibicines | tubicines | |
| 24 | puella | puela | |
| | deridebant eum | -bant eum | over erasure, ?corr. |
| 25 | eiecta | iecta | DE*EpL*R |
| 26 | et exiit | et - | in margin |
| 27 | fili | filii | |
| 28 | accesserunt | accesset | |
| 29 | | | |
| 30 | illorum | eorum | BDEEpJLMtQRX* Dur (vett) |
| | cominatus illis | -tus illis | over erasure, corr. |
| 31 | diffamaverunt | defamaverunt | |
| | in tota terra illa | in totom terram illam | BDKLMtQRVX*Z ² Dur (vett) |
| | | | (all have totam) |
| 32 | optulerunt | obtullerunt | |
| | daemonium | demonium | |
| 33 | eiecto | deiecto | |
| | daemone | demone | |
| 34 | pharisaei | pharissei | |
| | daemoniorum | demoniorum | |
| | eicit | iecit | DR |
| | daemones | demones | |
| 35 | synagogis | sinagogis | |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | | | |

| | | | |
|----|--------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 38 | | <u>om</u> dominum | |
| | messis | mesis | |
| | eiciat | eieciat | |
| | messem | messam | |
| | | -am suam | over erasure, corr. |

X:1

fol 8v

| | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------------|-------|
| | eicerent | eiecerent | |
| | languorem | langorem | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | zebedaei | zebedei | |
| | iohannes | iohannis | |
| | bartholomaeus | bartholomeus | |
| | mattheus | mathæus | |
| | publicanus | puplicanus | |
| | iacobus | et iacobus | mult. |
| | alphei | alfei | |
| | thaddaeus | taddeus | |
| 4 | simon | symon | |
| | cananaeus | chananeus | |
| | scariotes | scariothes | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | potius | putius | |
| 7 | | <u>om</u> dicentes | DL |
| | adpropinquavit | adpropinquabit | |
| 8 | daemones | demonēs | |
| | eicite | iecite | |
| | accepistis | accipistis | |
| 9 | possidere | possedere | |
| | zonis | cordibus | ? |

| | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 10 | tunicas | tonicas | |
| | enim est | est enim | CEEpHJKTY vett. |
| | cibo | cybo | |
| 11 | castellum | castellam | |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | receperit | reciperit | |
| | neque | non | |
| | domo | domu | |
| 15 | tolerabilius | tollerabilius | |
| | gomorraeorum | gommoreorum | |
| <u>fol 9r</u> | | | |
| 16 | | | |
| 17 | | tradent | over erasure, corr. |
| | synagogis | sinagogis | |
| | flagellabunt | flagillabunt | |
| 18 | ad reges | <u>om</u> ad | BDEpJKMtOTVWX*Z auf ff' |
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | loquimini | loquimini | |
| | | estis qui loquimini) | over erasure, corr. |
| | | sed spiritus patris) | |
| 21 | afficient | adficient | |
| 22 | perseveraverit | perseverit | |
| | in finem | usque in finem | mult. |
| 23 | amen enim | <u>om</u> enim | mult. |
| 24 | nec | neque | FEpZ ⁴ Dur (vett.) |
| | | after servus - c. 12 letters erased | |
| 25 | sufficit | <u>add</u> enim | (h= satis est enim) |
| | si | et si | Ep |
| | beelzebub | belzebud | |
| | domesticos | dominicos | ? |
| | ne | nec | |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 26 | | | |
| 27 | auditis | audistis | EEpLMt ad |
| 28 | | autem non possunt) | ? over erasure, corr. ? |
| | | occidere) | |
| | sed | se | |
| | potius | putius | |
| <u>fol 9v</u> | | | |
| 29 | veneunt | veniunt | ACDEEPhLMQRTYZ* Dur vett. |
| | cadet | cadit | |
| 30 | | | |
| 31 | | | |
| 32 | est in caelis | in caelis est | DEEPLQRW Sg audcf |
| 33 | est in caelis | in caelis est | EEpLQR audg |
| 34 | venerim | venirim | |
| 35 | | | |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | super me | plus quam me | JLQ vett. |
| 38 | sequitur | sequatur | DEpLQR |
| 39 | invenit | amat | ff' |
| | | suam perdet | over erasure, corr. |
| | | | ? first hand <u>om</u> suam |
| 40 | qui | et qui | F |
| 41 | prophetam | profetam | |
| | prophetae | profetae (<u>bis</u>) | |
| | mercedem | mercidem (<u>bis</u>) | |
| 42 | dederit | dedent | |
| | mercedem | mercidem | |
| XI:1 transiit transivit | | | |

1 iesus add verba haec corr. = Ep^{mg}LQR b
 (add omnia verba haec = EW au)

fol 10r

| | | | |
|----|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2 | iohannes | iohannis | |
| | | in vinculis | ? over erasure, corr. |
| 3 | expectamus | exspectamus | |
| 4 | audistis et) | vidistis et) | E (<u>ex</u> Lk. VII:22) |
| | vidistis) | audistis) | |
| 5 | evangelizantur | evangeliza- | ? over erasure, corr. |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | | | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | prophetam | profetam (<u>bis</u>) | |
| 10 | enim est | est enim | mult. |
| 11 | baptista | babtista | |
| 12 | baptistae | babtistae | |
| | rapiunt | di.rapiunt | ? diripiunt = BEpKMtO TVXZ vett. |
| 13 | prophetae | profetae | |
| | iohannen | iohannem | |
| | prophetaverunt | profetaverunt | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | | | |
| 16 | aestimabo | estimabo | |
| | similes est | <u>om</u> est | |
| | coaequalibus | coequalibus | |
| 17 | lamentavimus | <u>add</u> vobis | EEpLQ Dur abffhq |

fol 10v

| | | | |
|----|------------|---------------------|---|
| | planxistis | planxistis | |
| 18 | iohannes | iohannis | |
| | daemonium | demonium | |
| 19 | venit | <u>add</u> et | R |
| | | <u>om</u> et bibens | |

| | | |
|----|-----------|----------------|
| 19 | et bibens | added in marg. |
|----|-----------|----------------|

| | | | | |
|------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----|
| (19) | potator | potatur | | |
| | publicanorum | puplicanorum | | |
| | | -tificata est sapien- | over erasure, corr. | |
| | | tia a filiis suis |) | |
| 20 | paenitentiam | poenitentiam | | |
| 21 | chorazain | corozam | | |
| | bethsaida | et bethsaida | (R*) | |
| | factae essent | factae fuissent | EEpFMtR | fh |
| | olim | ollim | | |

| | | | | |
|----|-------------|--------------|---------|------------|
| 22 | | | | |
| 23 | in caelum | ad caelum | DEp*LQR | abdf ffhlq |
| | exaltaberis | exaltaveris | | |
| | in infernum | <u>om</u> in | E | |
| | descendes | discendes | | |
| 24 | iudicii | iudici | | |
| 25 | abscondisti | abcondisti | | |
| 26 | ita | ista | | |
| 27 | | | | |
| 28 | onerati | honerati | | |
| 29 | quia | qui | | |

fol 11*r (foll 11* and 11 now reversed)
 (top 4 lines of 11* cut off - now in the Pepysian Calligraphical Collection in Magdalene Coll., Cambridge. The text of this fragment is printed in: M.R.James, A Descriptive Catalogue of the Library of Samuel Pepys (London 1923) part III, p.119. N.B. the recto of the Pepysian fragment is the verso of the Durham folio.)

| | | |
|----|------|-------|
| 30 | onus | honus |
|----|------|-------|

| | | | |
|-------|-----------|-----------|---|
| XII:1 | abiit | habiit | |
| | vellere | velle | |
| 2 | pharisaei | pharissei | |
| 3 | legistis | legisti | |
| | esuriit | esurit | (the first hand has corrected to essurit) |

| | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|---------------------------|
| 4 | quomodo propositionis edere | quodmodo propositionis aedere | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | sciretis misericordiam volo condemnassetis | scieretis volo misericordiam condempnassetis | L (DR) Ep* |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | synagogam | sigogam | |
| 10 | accusarent | accussarent | |
| 11 | ceciderit levabit | caeciderit liberabit | Ep* |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | altera | et altera | DEEpFJQZ* Dur af ff' ff h |
| 14 | pharisaei | pharissei | |
| 15 | secessit | recessit | BCJKMMtTVWX*Z Dur Sg |
| <u>fol 11*v</u> | | | |
| 16 | praecepit | praecipit | |
| 17 | esaiam prophetam | issaia profetam | DEp |
| 18 | placuit | conplacuit | mult. |
| 19 | contendet | contendit | |
| 20 | | | |
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | curavit eum | <u>om</u> eum | |
| 23 | et dicebant | <u>om</u> et | ?E* |
| 24 | pharisaei eicit | pharissei iecit | |

21 omnes gentes omnes added, over erasure.

| | | | |
|-------|------------------|--------------------|--|
| (24) | daemones | demones | |
| | beelzebub | belzebud | |
| | daemonum | demoniorum | mult. |
| 25 | divisum | divissum | |
| | desolatur | desolabitur | ABCDEFHThJKO ^{sax} QRTVW XYZ ⁴ Sg vett. |
| | | civitas vel domus | over erasure, corr. ? first hand = domus vel civitas = D |
| 26 | eicit | eiecit | |
| 27 | Beelzebub | belzebud | |
| | eicio | eiecio | |
| | daemones | demones | |
| | filii | fili | |
| 28 | eicio | eiecio | |
| | daemones | demones | |
| 29 | vasa | vassa | |
| | diripiat | diripiet | mult. |
| 30 | | | |
| | <u>fol 11r</u> | | |
| 31 | blasphemia | blas/mia | |
| | blasphemia (2nd) | blasfemiae | ACEEpThKMMtOTXYZ Dur auckq |
| 32 | | | |
| 33 | | | |
| 34 | abundantia | habundantia | |
| 35 | malo thesauro | <u>om</u> thesauro | |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | iustificaberis | iustificaveris | |
| | condemnaberis | condemnaveris | |
| 38 | pharisaeis | pharisseis | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 35 | malo thesauro | thesauro added | |

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------------|--|
| 39 | quaerit | querit | |
| 40 | ceti | coeti | |
| 41 | ninevitae | ninvetae | |
| | condemnabunt | condempnabunt | |
| | paenitentiam | poenitentiam | |
| 42 | regina | regna | L |
| <u>fol 11v</u> | | | |
| | condemnabit | condempnabit | |
| 43 | quaerens | querens | |
| | requiem | requem | |
| 44 | invenit | <u>add</u> domum eam | (<u>add</u> eam = mult. <u>add</u> domum = d) |
| 45 | assumit | sumit | Ep* |
| | intrantes | <u>add</u> sibi | |
| 46 | ad turbas | et turbas | |
| | fratres | <u>add</u> eius | DEpL cdkq |
| 47 | quaerentes | querentes | |
| 48 | ille | ipse | mult. |
| 49 | manum | manus | EpJKMtX ² Z |
| 50 | | | |

XIII:1

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 | in naviculam | <u>om</u> in | TV* Dur(navicula) e(navem) fhl |
| 3 | parabolis | parabulis | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |
| <u>fol 12r</u> | | | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | | | |
| 8 | centesimum | centissimum | |
| | sexagesimum | sexagissimum | |
| | tricesimum | tricensimum | |

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------|---|
| 9 | | | |
| 10 | parabolis | parabulis | |
| 11 | vobis | v- | over erasure, ? first hand: nobis DEQ Dur vett. |
| | mysteria | misterium | |
| 12 | abundabit | habundabit | |
| 13 | ideo | et ideo | Ep |
| | parabolis | parabulis | |
| 14 | adimpletur | adinpletur | |
| | eis | in eis | CEp ^{mg} FTWZ ⁴ vett. |
| | prophetia | profetia | |
| | esaiiae | essaiae | |
| | dicens | dicentis | BDEJLO ^c QRVX* vett. |
| 15 | incrassatum | incrasatum | |
| 16 | quia audiunt | qui audiunt | D g |
| 17 | prophetae | profetae | |
| | auditis | audistis | BCEEpJOX* abc ff'ghk |
| 18 | parabolam | parabulam | |
| 19 | | est in corde eius | over erasure, corr. |
| 20 | supra | super | EpLORW Dur Sg aud ff' |
| 21 | | <u>om</u> autem | R ff' |
| <u>fol 12v</u> | | | |
| 22 | est seminatus | seminatus est | DEEpJLQ Dur au |
| | fallacia | falacia | |
| | suffocat | suffocant | DELQ bg |
| 23 | audit verbum | verbum audit | L au(q) |
| | affert | adfert | |
| | centum | centissimum | CEH ^c ThJLQRTWZ ⁴ vett. |
| | sexaginta | sexagissimum | -ditto- |
| | triginta | tricensimum | -ditto- |
| 24 | parabolam | parabulam | |
| | illis | eis | EEpLQ dfl |

Wordsworth-White give no indication of the reading of Ep for the numerals in v. 23

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 25 | et superseminavit | et super- | over. erasure, corr. ? first hand: seminavit = ekq |
| | zizania | zezania | |
| | abiit | habiit | |
| 26 | apparuerunt | apparunt | L |
| | et zizania | <u>om</u> et | DEEpLQR Dur vett. |
| 27 | bonum semen | bonum est semen) quod) | |
| 28 | colligimus | collegimus | |
| 29 | | | |
| 30 | sinite | sumite | |
| | comburendum | conburendum | |
| 31 | parabolam | parabulam | |
| 32 | | | |
| | <u>fol 13r</u> | | |
| | holeribus | oleribus | |
| 33 | parabolam | parabulam | |
| | eis | <u>add</u> dicens | ABDEEpLQR Dur hlq. |
| 34 | | | |
| 35 | dictum erat | dictum est | mult. |
| | prophetam | profetam | |
| | eructabo | eructuabo | BFHJMMtVX* Dur (vett.) |
| 36 | dimissis | dimisis | |
| | zizaniarum | zizamiorum | |
| 37 | | | |
| 38 | hi | hii | |
| | filii sunt | hii sunt filii | Ep g |
| 39 | diabolus | diabulus | |
| 40 | comburuntur | conburuntur | |
| | erit | <u>add</u> et | EL e |
| 41 | colligent | collegent | |

| | | | |
|----|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 42 | mittent | mittet | BRX* ff' |
| | | <u>om</u> eos | |
| 43 | sui | eorum | mult. |
| | aures | <u>add</u> audiendi | BDEEPhThLQRT ^C W Dur vett. |
| 44 | | | |
| | <u>fol 13v</u> | | |
| 45 | quaerenti | querenti | |
| | margaritas | margaretas | |
| 46 | pretiosa | praetiosa | |
| | margarita | margareta | |
| 47 | sagenae | saginae | |
| | missae | misae | |
| | genere | <u>add</u> piscium | mult. |
| 48 | impleta | inpleta | |
| | vasa | vassa | |
| | miserunt | misserunt | |
| 49 | | | |
| 50 | | | |
| 51 | | | |
| 52 | illis | <u>add</u> iesus | Ep c |
| | patrifamilias | patrisfamilias | |
| 53 | parabolas | parabulas | |
| | transiit | transit | |
| 54 | synagogis | sinagogis | |
| 55 | mater | et mater | Ep Dur |
| 56 | | | |
| 57 | propheta | profeta | |
| | domo | domu | |
| 58 | | | |

| | | | |
|-------|----------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| XIV:1 | audiit | audivit | |
| | herodes | herodis | |
| | tetrarcha | tetracha | ELR* Dur |
| 2 | iohannes | iohannis | |
| | baptista | babtista | |
| 3 | | | |
| | <u>fol 14r</u> | | |
| | herodiadem | horodiadem | |
| 4 | iohannes | iohannis | |
| 5 | prophetam | profetam | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | postulasset | -lasset | over erasure, corr. |
| 8 | inquit | inquit | |
| | caput | capud | |
| | baptistae | babtistae | |
| 9 | iussit | iusit | |
| 10 | decollavit | decolavit | |
| 11 | | after allatum est - c. 3-4 letters erased | |
| | tulit | tullit | |
| 12 | tulerunt | tullerunt | |
| | corpus | <u>add</u> eius | DEEpThJKMtQRTW cdf ff' hlq |
| | illud | illut | |
| 13 | secutae | secuti | Ep ad ff'1 |
| 14 | eius | eis | BDEEp*JMQRX*Y ^{g1} (vett.) |
| 15 | dimitte | demitte | |
| 16 | eis | illis | EEpFLR Dur g |
| 17 | | | |
| 18 | afferte | adferte | |
| 19 | iussisset | iusisset | |
| | faenum | foenum | |

fol 14v

| | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 20 | tulerunt | tullerunt | |
| | | reliquias | over erasure, corr. |
| | cophinos | cofinos | |
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | iussit | iusit | |
| | in naviculam | in navicula | ABEEpFMMtQX*YZ Dur Sg a aucgh |
| 23 | dimissa | dimisa | |
| 24 | | | |
| 25 | | | |
| 26 | phantasma | fantasma | |
| 27 | | | |
| 28 | venire ad te | ad te venire | EEpMTX* |
| 29 | descendens | discendens | |
| | ambulabat | ambulavit | Ep* de |
| 30 | | | |
| 31 | adprehendit | adpraehendit | |
| | et ait illi | dicens | Ep*0 |
| 32 | | | |
| 33 | | | |
| 34 | gennesar | genezar | |
| 35 | | | |

fol 15r

| | | | |
|------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | optulerunt | obtullerunt | |
| 36 | | | |
| XV:1 | hierosolymis | hierusolimis | |
| | pharisaei | pharissei | |
| 2 | lavant | labant | |
| 3 | transgredimini | transgrediemini | DmØ EpLQÆ |
| | | tradi.tionem | |

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|--|
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | honorificabit | honorificavit | |
| | irritum | inritum | |
| 7 | hypocritae | hyppochritae | |
| | prophetavit | profetavit | |
| | esaias | essaias | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | colunt me | me colunt | DmO EpQRT af |
| | doctrinas | <u>add</u> et | mult. |
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | | | |
| 12 | quia | quod | abc ffq |
| | pharisaei | pharissei | |
| | verbo | hoc verbo | EpQRW vett. (verbo hoc ==MtZ ⁴) |
| 13 | ille | illi | |
| 14 | sinite | sinete | |
| | duces caecorum) | si caeco duces) | |
| | caecus autem si) | caecorum ducatum) | |
| | caeco ducatum) | | |
| 15 | edissere | edisere | |
| 16 | | | |
| <u>fol 15v</u> | | | |
| 17 | intellegitis | intellegistis | L |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | blasphemiae | blasfemiae | |
| 20 | | | |
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | chananaea | cannanea | |
| | fili | fili | |
| | daemonio | demonio | |
| 23 | dimitte | demitte | |
| | quia | qui | DmO q |

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 24 | missus | misus | |
| 25 | | | |
| 26 | | | |
| 27 | catelli | catuli | EpLQR Dur ff' |
| | edunt | aedunt | |
| 28 | illius | eius | DmO BEpJKMtO*TVWXZ vett. |
| 29 | transisset | transiset | |
| | galilaeae | galileae | |
| 30 | clodos | cludos | |
| 31 | ut turbae | ut et turbae | L Dur |
| <u>fol 16r</u> | | | |
| 32 | dimittere | demittere | |
| 33 | | | |
| 34 | | | |
| 35 | praecepit | praecipit | |
| | discumberet | discumberent | DmO EEpH ¹ ThJLMtQRTWX*Z ³ Dur al |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | tulerunt | tullerunt | |
| 38 | manducaverant | manducaverunt | DmO EpThJKMtVWZ Dur (vett.) |
| | quattuor | quatuor | |
| 39 | magedan | magedam | |
| XVI:1 | | | |
| | pharisaei | pharissei | |
| | sadducaei | sadducei | |
| | temptantes | temptantes | |
| 2 | | eis facto | over erasure, corr. ? first hand <u>om</u> facto |
| 3 | rutilat | rutulat | |
| | diiudicare | deiudicare | |
| | nostis | ? nos- | over erasure, corr. |
| 4 | quaerit | querit | |
| | abiit | habiit | |

5

6 pharisaeorum pharisseorum
sadducaeorum sadduceorum

7

fol 16v

| | | | |
|----|--------------|-----------------|---|
| | accepimus | accipimus | |
| 8 | inter vos | in vos | |
| 9 | quinque mil. | in quinque mil. | BEEpH ¹ ThJKMtO ^c TV Dur aucf ff all witnesses against Sg |
| | milium | milia | |
| | cofinos | cofinos | |
| | sumsistis | sumpsistis | |
| 10 | panum | <u>Add</u> et | EpLOQTWXZ ⁴ Dur abffgq (as v.9) |
| | milium | milia | |
| | sumsistis | sumpsistis | |
| 11 | intellegitis | intellegistis | R d |
| | pharisaeorum | pharisseorum | |
| | sadducaeorum | sadduceorum | |
| 12 | quia non | <u>add</u> pane | (de panibus = Q) |
| | pharisaeorum | pharisseorum | |
| | sadducaeorum | sadduceorum | |
| 13 | caesareae | cessariae | |
| | philippi | phillippi | |
| | quem | <u>add</u> me | BE*JLORTX*Z* vett. Ep Dur ff |
| | homines esse | esse homines | |
| 14 | baptistam | babtistam | |
| | hieremiam | heremiam | |
| | prophetis | profetis | |

15

10 panum corrected to panium = EEp¹ (? not main corr.)

| | | | |
|----|--------------|-----------------|--|
| 16 | | | |
| 17 | dixit | <u>add</u> ei | mult |
| | simon | symon | |
| 18 | | <u>om</u> quia | L ff g |
| | ecclesiam | aeclesiam | |
| | inferi | inferni | |
| 19 | ligatum | <u>add</u> et | DmO EEp ^{mg} H ¹ ThQRW (vett.) |
| 20 | praecepit | praecipit | |
| | | <u>om</u> esset | |
| 21 | oporteret | opertet | (oportet = DmO EFTh*RT VX*Z* Dur vett.) |
| | hierosolymam | hierusolimam | |

fol 17r

| | | | |
|----|------------------|------------------|--|
| 22 | assumens | adsumens | |
| | | coepit increpare | over erasure, corr. |
| 23 | satana | satanas | DmO BEEpFH ¹ ThKLQRWX* Dur vett. |
| 24 | iesus dixit | dixit iesus | HR |
| 25 | | | |
| 26 | mundum universum | universum mundum | BEpKmtQVX*Z g |
| | commutationem | commotationem | |
| 27 | opus eius | opus suum | Ep Dur ^{corr} (opera sua = R d) |
| | | patris sui | over erasure, corr. |
| 28 | | | |

| | | | |
|--------|-------------|--------------|---|
| XVII:1 | assumsit | adsumpsit | |
| | seorsum | seorum | |
| 2 | resplenduit | resplendivit | R |

| | | |
|----|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 18 | quia | added in marg., corr. |
| 20 | est (÷) | added, corr. est = Ep*TV and ff'q |

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 3 | moses | moyses | |
| 4 | nos | nobis | EEpHThLO ^c QR Dur aulr |
| | mosi | moysi | |
| 5 | nubis | nubs | DmO CEEp ^{mg} LR vett. |
| <u>fol 17v</u> | | | |
| | complacui | conplacui | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | | | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | descendentibus | discendentibus | |
| | praecepit | praecipit | |
| 10 | heliam | eliam | |
| 11 | | | |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | baptista | babtista | |
| | | <u>om</u> eis | AEp*FH*JO*X ² Y au |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | filio meo | filii mei | AEEpJO*X ^c YZ* Dur Sg dq |
| | saepe | sepe | |
| 16 | optuli | obtulli | |
| | curare eum | eum curare | e |
| 17 | respondens | <u>add</u> autem | ER cdef ffq |
| | usque quo | quo usque quo | (quo usque = ThM (vett.)) |
| | afferte | adferte | |
| 18 | daemonium | demonium | |
| 19 | eicere | iecere | |

fol 18r

| | | |
|----|-----------------|-----------------|
| 21 | hoc autem genus | hoc genus autem |
| 22 | galilaea | galilea |

16 /eum/curare

| | | | |
|----|-------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| 23 | tertio die | tertia die | DmO BEEpHThJKMtQRTVW Dur auf ff'gl |
| 24 | | | |
| 25 | | | |
| 26 | dixit (2nd) | et dixit | BEpHO |
| 27 | ascenderit | ascenderet | |

XVIII:1

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | susceperit | susciperit | |
| 6 | pusillis asinaria | pussillis assinaria | |
| <u>fol 18v</u> | | | |
| 7 | scandalum venit | venit scandalum | EBQ |
| 8 | pes proice aeternum | pedes proiece aeternam | Dur |
| 9 | proice tibi est unum oculum | proiece est tibi cum uno oculo | EpQR E ^c EpJKMtOVXZ ^c efl |
| 10 | contemnatis pusillis | condempnatis pussillis | |
| 11 | | | |
| 12 | centum quaerere | C querere | |
| 13 | nonaginta | nonagenta | |
| 14 | pusillis | pussillis | |
| 15 | lucratus | lacratus | |
| 16 | duorum testium) vel trium) | duorum vel trium) testium) | EEpThLO ^c QRW (vett.) |
| 17 | ecclesiae et ecclesiam | aecclesiae <u>om</u> et | EpJLQWZ* Dur vett. |

| | | | |
|------|----------------|--------------------|---|
| (17) | ecclesiam | aecclesiam | |
| | ethnicus | aethnicus | |
| | publicanus | puplicanus | |
| | <u>fol 19r</u> | | |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | consenserint | consenserunt | |
| | petierint | petierunt | |
| 20 | | | |
| 21 | petrus ad eum | ad eum petrus | DmO EEpThM vett. |
| | quotiens | quoties | |
| | peccabit in me | in me peccavit | EEpL Dur |
| 22 | | | |
| 23 | adsimilatum | adsimulatum | |
| | servis suis | servus suis | |
| 24 | decem | decim | |
| 25 | iussit | iusit | |
| | reddi | <u>add</u> debitum | DmO ABEKLMtO ^{sax} QRX ^c YZ ⁴ Dur vett. |
| 26 | procidens | procedens | |
| | | rogabat | over erasure, corr. ? first hand = orabat (= vett.) |
| 27 | misertus | misertus est | EpLR Dur dhr |
| 28 | | et tenens | over erasure, corr. |
| 29 | procidens | procedens | |
| 30 | abiit | habiit | |
| 31 | | | |
| | <u>fol 19v</u> | | |
| 32 | ait | dixit | Ep de |
| | dimisi | dimissi | |
| 33 | | | |
| 34 | | | |
| 35 | | | |

| | | | |
|-------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| XIX:1 | galilaea | galilea | |
| | iudaeae | iudae | R |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | pharisaei | pharissei | |
| | temptantes | temptantes | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | dimittet | demittet | |
| | adhaerebit | adherebit | |
| 6 | | itaque iam | over erasure, corr. ? first hand <u>om</u> iam = QR |
| 7 | moses | moyses | |
| | dimittere | demittere | |
| 8 | moses | moyses | |
| | dimittere | demittere | |
| | | <u>om</u> autem | |
| 9 | moechatur | mechatur (<u>bis</u>) | |
| | dimissam | demisam | |
| 10 | | | |
| | <u>fol 20r</u> | | |
| 11 | | | |
| 12 | castraverunt | eunuchaverunt | LQR Dur (eunuchizaverunt = BCEJ KMtTVZ a aul) |
| | capere | capare | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | ad me venire) | ad me venire) | EEpOQR |
| | <u>post</u> prohibere) | <u>post</u> parvulos) | (cf. Mk. X:14 & Lk.XVIII:16) |
| | est enim | enim est | LQX dhqr |
| 15 | inposuisset | inpossuisset | |
| 16 | | | |
| 8 | autem (hr) | added supra, corr. sax. | |

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|--|
| 17 | est bonus deus | over erasure, corr. |
| | autem vis | vis ita |
| | ad vitam | in vitam (vett.) |
| 18 | facies | facias |
| 19 | diliges | dileges |
| 20 | adulescens | adolescens |
| 21 | vade vende | EEpLR Dur e ff' |
| | quae | EEp ^{mg} LQW f ff' |
| | | (omnia bona = R ff) |
| | veni sequere | veni et sequere |
| 22 | audisset autem | EpO (Dur) |
| | adulescens | adoliscens |
| 23 | | difficile intrabit ? over erasure, corr. |
| 24 | camelum | camellum |
| | | in.t.rare ? |
| 25 | auditis | audistis Z* |
| <u>fol 20v</u> | | |
| 26 | illis | EpJKMtOQVX*Z audf |
| 27 | reliquimus | relinquimus |
| 28 | | israhel (<u>isrh</u>) in margin ? first hand |
| 29 | possidebit | possedebit |
| 30 | | |

XX:1

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2 | after facta - c. 3-4 letters erased | |
| | operariis | operaris |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | illis dixit | EpOR ae ffhn |
| 5 | | ? over erasure, corr. |
| 6 | statis | ? stantes |
| 7 | | |
| 8 | mercedem | mercidem |

fol 21r

| | | | |
|----|--------------|---------------------|---|
| 9 | acceperunt | acciperunt | |
| 10 | acceperunt | acciperunt | |
| 11 | | | |
| 12 | hi | hii | |
| | pondus | pundus | |
| 13 | dixit | de | (sic) |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | | | |
| 16 | autem | vero | EE ^{mg} HO ^{sax} QR auf f' ff |
| 17 | hierosolymam | hierusolimam | |
| | assumpsit | adsumpsit | |
| | duodecim | XII | |
| | et ait | <u>om</u> et | |
| | ait | dixit | Ep* d |
| 18 | hierosolymam | hierusolimam | |
| 19 | flagellandum | flagillandum | |
| 20 | zebedaei | zebedei | |
| 21 | hi | hii | |
| | et | ad | |
| 22 | | | |
| 23 | | quidem meum bibetis | over erasure, corr. |
| | | | ? first hand <u>om</u> quidem |
| | | | (= E) |
| | et sinistram | aut ad sinistram | Ep ^{mg} LQR Dur acn |
| | | | (vel ad sin. =EJKMtVZ ⁴ |
| | | | auf ffh) |

fol 21v

| | | | |
|----|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 24 | audientes | <u>add</u> illi | EpLQ* Dur |
| | decem | decim | |
| 25 | in eos | in - in margin, but first hand | |
| 26 | | | |
| 27 | | | |

| | | | |
|----|-------|-------|-------|
| 29 | illis | eis | mult. |
| 30 | fili | filii | |
| 31 | fili | filii | |
| 32 | | | |
| 33 | | | |
| 34 | | | |

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| XXI:1 | hierosolymis | hierusolimis | |
| | discipulos | <u>add</u> suos | EEp ^{mg} KMtT vett. |
| 2 | asinam | assinam | |
| 3 | dimittet | demittet | |
| 4 | impleretur | adimpleretur | Eph ² ThJKMtQRVWX* (vett.) |
| | prophetam | profetam | |
| 5 | asinam | assinam | |
| <u>fol 22r</u> | | | |
| 6 | praecepit | praecipit | |
| 7 | asinam | assinam | |
| | inposuerunt | inpossuerunt | |
| | eis | eos | BThJOVWXZ* cg |
| 8 | caedebant | cedebant | |
| | sternebant | sternabant | |
| 9 | filio | filii | DEEp*LQRWZ* ae |
| 10 | hierosolymam | in hierusolimam | adef |
| 11 | propheta | profeta | |
| | a | ex | |
| | nazareth | nazareh | |
| | galilaeae | galileae | |
| 12 | eiciebat | eieciebat | |
| | nummulariorum | numulariorum | |
| 13 | speluncam | speloncam | |

| | | |
|----|----------|------------------|
| 11 | nazarehT | ? not main corr. |
|----|----------|------------------|

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | autem principes filio | principes autem filii | DEEp ^l LQRZ* ae |
| 16 | dicant dicit | dicunt dixit | DEEp*JKLQTW Dur vett. CEEplR Dur vett. |
| 17 | | | |
| 18 | esuriit | esurit | |
| 19 | | | |
| <u>fol 22v</u> | | | |
| 20 | | | |
| 21 | haesitaveritis tolle | hessitaveritis <u>add</u> te | DEFLMQRTW Dur a auef ffgl |
| 22 | | | |
| 23 | in templum accesserunt et quis | in templo adcesserunt aut quis | H*Z* ai Ep ^{mg} L Dur ff' |
| 24 | dicam | dicom | |
| 25 | baptismum illi (2nd) | babtismum ei | DEp ^{mg} Q df ff' |
| 26 | habent prophetam | habebant profetam | DEEpThJLOQRTWX* Dur a auefhlq |
| 27 | faciam | facio | mult. |
| 28 | dixit fili | <u>add</u> illi filii | agh (ei = ff') |
| 29 | ait | dixit | Ep* de ff' |
| 30 | | | |
| 31 | | | |

| | | |
|----|------------|--|
| 23 | in templum | ? corr. |
| 24 | dicam | o altered to half-uncial a, ? not main corr. |

fol 23r

| | | | |
|-------|-------------------|---|---|
| (31) | publicani | puplicani | |
| | praecedunt | praecedent | ADEpFH*O ^{sax} QRWX ^c Y vett. |
| 32 | iohannes | iohannis | |
| | iustitiae | iustiae | |
| | publicani | puplicani | |
| | meretrices | meritrices | |
| | paenitentiam | penitentiam | |
| 33 | parabolam | parabulam | |
| | saepe | sepem | mult. |
| | aedificavit | aedicavit | |
| 34 | | | |
| 35 | agricolae | agriculae | |
| | adprehensis | adpraehensis | |
| | ceciderunt | cederunt | A ^c DEpHLMtO ^c QR*Y Dur |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | | | |
| 38 | | | |
| 39 | adprehensum | adpraehensum | |
| | eiecerunt | iecerunt | |
| | vineam | civitatem | |
| 40 | | <u>om</u> cum ergo venerit) | |
| | | dominus vineae) | |
| 41 | perdet | perdes | |
| | aliis | alis | |
| 42 | caput | capud | |
| | mirabile | in mirabile | |
| 43 | | | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 40 | cum ergo venerit) | added in lower margin (indicated d ^d) by | |
| | dominus vimi) | | first hand |
| | at quid faciet | at added by corr. | |

| | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|
| 44 | ceciderit | ciciderit |
| | ceciderit | cecideret |

fol 23v

| | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|
| 45 | pharisaei | pharissei |
| | parabolas | parabulas |
| 46 | prophetam | profetam |

XXII:1

2

3

| | | | |
|---|---------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 4 | altilia | <u>add</u> mea | R (saginata mea = ff'g hq) |
|---|---------|----------------|-------------------------------|

| | | |
|--|--------|---------|
| | occisa | occissa |
|--|--------|---------|

5

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| 6 | contumelia | contumilia |
|---|------------|------------|

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| 7 | missis | misiss |
|---|--------|--------|

8

9

| | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 10 | malos et bonos | bonos et malos | EEpORX* aucf(ff')hl |
| | impletae | inpletae | |

11

12

| | | | |
|----|---------|------------|----------|
| 13 | mittite | et mittite | EQ vett. |
|----|---------|------------|----------|

| | | | |
|----|-------|------|----------------|
| 14 | autem | enim | RW def ff' ffq |
|----|-------|------|----------------|

| | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|
| 15 | pharisaei | pharissei |
|----|-----------|-----------|

(Uncial section ends XXII:15 consilium)

(missing: one folium)

fol 24r

| | | | |
|---------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| XXIII:3 | opera vero | vero opera | EHQRTW |
| 4 | autem | enim | DEEpJLR Dur audefh |
| | onera | honera | |
| | umeros | humeros | |
| 5 | phylacteria | filacteria | |
| 6 | autem | enim | AEEpFHOQRTXY el |
| | recubitus | recumbitos | |
| | synagogis | sinagogis | |
| 7 | | | |
| 8 | autem (2nd) | enim | DEEpORXY a au |
| 9 | vocare vobis | vobis vocare | Ep f |
| | enim est | est enim | EEpHKMtOQVWX*Z vett. |
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | | | |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | pharisaei | pharissei | |
| | hypocritae | hypochritae | |
| | clauditis | cludistis | |
| | enim | autem | DEEpFLQR d ff' ff |
| | nec | neque | D ef |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | pharisaei | pharisei | |
| | hypocritae | hypochritae | |
| | proselytum | prosilitum | |
| | facitis | faciatis | EpR |
| 16 | in auro | in aurum | mult. |
| 17 | an | aut | vett. |

fol 24v

| | | | |
|----|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 18 | in dono | in dona | |
| 19 | | <u>om</u> caeci | Ep ^{corr} |
| | | <u>om</u> sanctificat donum | |

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 20 | | <u>om</u> qui ergo | |
| | altari | altare | |
| 21 | inhabitat | habitat | mult. |
| 22 | | | |
| 23 | pharisaei | pharissei | |
| | hypocritae | hypochritae | |
| | anethum | anetum | |
| | sunt legis | legis sunt | |
| | misericordiam | misericordiam | |
| 24 | excolantes | exculentes | |
| | camelum | camellum | |
| | glutientes | degluttientes | EpR |
| 25 | pharisaei | pharissei | |
| | hypocritae | hypochritae | |
| | parapsidis | parabsidis | |
| 26 | pharisaee | pharisse | |
| | parapsidis | parabsidis | |
| 27 | pharisaei | pharissei | |
| | hypocritae | hypochritae | |
| | speciosa | speciossa | |
| | plena | pleni | |
| 28 | quidem paretis | paretis quidem | EpL Dur |
| | hypocrisi | hypochrissi | |
| 29 | pharisaei | pharissei | |
| | hypocritae | hypochritae | |
| | prophetarum | profetarum | |
| <u>fol 25r</u> | | | |
| 30 | prophetarum | profetarum | |
| 31 | testimonio | testimonium | DmO DLQR Dur vett. |
| | prophetas | profetas | |
| 32 | implete | inplete | |
| 33 | genimina | progenies | JOX*Z* aucf |

| | | | |
|----|---------------|--|---|
| 34 | prophetas | profetas | |
| | | <u>om</u> occidetis et cruci-) (hom. ex illis / ex | |
| | | figetis et ex eis) | eis) |
| | flagellabitis | flagillabitis | |
| | synagogis | sinagogis | |
| 35 | effusus | efussus | |
| 36 | venient | veniant | |
| 37 | prophetas | profetas | |
| | missi | misi | |
| | alas | <u>add</u> suas | DEEpHThLQT vett. (alis suis = DmO FR f ff) |
| 38 | relinquitur | relinquetur | |
| 39 | | | |

XXIV:1

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------|-----------------------|--|
| 2 | destruatur | distruatur | |
| 3 | signum | signum | ? <u>add</u> erit = T |
| | <u>fol 25v</u> | | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | proelia | praelia | |
| 7 | | | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | omnibus | .om.nibus | ? hominibus (omnibus hominibus = DmO D) |
| 10 | tradent | tradunt | |
| 11 | pseudoprophetae | seudoprofetæ | |
| 12 | abundabit | habundabit | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 35 | effusus | f added supra | |
| 36 | venient | e written above the a | |
| 10 | tradent | e written above the u | |
| 11 | pseudo- | p added | |

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | et praedicabitur | <u>om</u> et <u>om</u> gentibus | |
| 15 | videritis | videretis | |
| | abominationem | abhominationem | |
| | desolationis | <u>add</u> in templo | |
| | propheta | profeta | |
| 16 | iudaea | iudea | |
| 17 | descendat | discendat | |
| 18 | tunicam | tonicam | |
| 19 | praegnatibus | praegnantibus | |
| 20 | | | |
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | | | |
| <u>fol 26r</u> | | | |
| 23 | | | |
| 24 | christi | .cristi | prob. = xristi |
| | prophetae | profetae | |
| 25 | | | |
| 26 | penetralibus | penetrabilibus | mult. |
| 27 | fulgur | fulgor | |
| | exit | exiit | |
| | et adventus | <u>om</u> et | DmO DKMtQRVZ ad ff'hq |
| 28 | illuc | ibi | d |
| | aquilae | aquillae | |
| 29 | | | |
| 30 | parebit | apparebit | DEEpQR Dur eflr |
| 31 | quattuor | quatuor | |
| | ventis | <u>add</u> et | H ¹ ThLOQZ* 1 |
| 32 | parabolam | parabulam | |
| 33 | videritis | videtis | |
| | quia | quoniam | Ep dehq |

33 videretis re added supra

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 34 | | | |
| 35 | vero | autem | BDER Dur vett. |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | autem | enim | CEQRT auer |
| 38 | | | |
| <u>fol 26v</u> | | | |
| | nubentes | et nubentes | DLOQR ^{sax} Dur a ff(h) |
| | intravit | introivit | BCEpFJO*WX*Z* Dur ^{corr} cdfh |
| 39 | | | |
| 40 | assumetur | adsumetur | |
| | | unus (2nd) | over erasure, corr ? first hand = alter= FT ff'hr |
| 41 | assumetur | adsumetur | |
| 42 | omitted with W-W | | |
| 43 | | | |
| 44 | | | |
| 45 | ideo et | ideoque et | mult. |
| 46 | dominus suus | <u>om</u> suus | DmO Ep ^{mg} J Dur ade ffhr |
| | supra | super | DmO BCDEEpHThJLQRTX* vett. |
| | familiam suam | <u>om</u> suam | |
| | cibum | cybum | |
| 47 | sic facientem | ... facientem | ? ita = de ff' ffr |
| 48 | | | |
| 49 | | | |
| 50 | manducet | manducat | EpR au |
| | | <u>om</u> autem | |
| | ebriis | ebriosis | Ep*KMtO*RVX*Z df ffghr |
| 51 | servi illius | illius servi | |
| 52 | hypocritis | hypochritis | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 47 | sic facientem | sic written above erasure | |
| 51 | illius servi | | |

| | | | |
|-------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| XXV:1 | simile erit | erit simile | |
| | decem | decim | |
| | accipientes | accipentes | |
| | lampades | lampadas | BFH*OX*Z* cdfq |
| 2 | | | |
| | <u>fol 27r</u> | | |
| 3 | sumserunt | sumpserunt | |
| | oleum | <u>Add</u> suum | |
| 4 | acceperunt | acciperunt | |
| | vasis | vassis | |
| | | lampadi..bus | (? -bus over erasure) |
| | lampadibus | <u>add</u> suis | DEp ^{mg} Q vett. |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | lampades | lampadas | BF cdf ff'glq |
| 8 | sapientibus dix-) | dixerunt sapi-) | (dix. prudentibus = ff') |
| | erunt) | entibus) | |
| 9 | potius | putius | |
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | novissime | <u>add</u> autem | DEQR cf ff |
| | et reliquae | <u>om</u> et | JTZ ^c vett |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | peregre | peregrae | |
| | | <u>om</u> servos suos | |
| 15 | talenta | tallenta | |
| 16 | talenta | tallenta | |
| | acceperat | acciperat | |
| | lucratus est | <u>om</u> est | |

| | | |
|----|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | erit simile | |
| | accipientes | i added supra |
| 3 | suum | marked for deletion |
| 4 | suis | marked for deletion |
| 16 | lucratus est | est (↗) added supra |

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 17 | acceperat | acciperat | |
| 18 | acceperat | acciperat | |
| | in terra | in terram | EHJLO*TWX* Dur vett |
| | pecuniam | peccuniam | |
| 19 | posuit | possuit | |
| | eis | illis | |
| <u>fol 27v</u> | | | |
| 20 | talenta | tallenta (<u>ter</u>) | |
| | acceperat | acciperat | |
| | optulit | obtulit | |
| | mihi tradidisti | <u>om</u> mihi | |
| 21 | serve bone | bone serve | mult. |
| | supra | super | mult. |
| 22 | talenta | tallenta | |
| | acceperat | acciperat | |
| 23 | supra | super | mult. |
| 24 | talentum | tallentum | |
| | acceperat | acciperat | |
| | sparsisti | spargisti | |
| 25 | talentum | tallentum | |
| 26 | | | |
| 27 | pecuniam | peccuniam | |
| | nummulariis | nummularis | |
| | recepissem | recipissem | |
| | usura | ussura | |
| 28 | tollite | tollete | |
| | talentum | tallentum | |
| | date | da | |
| | decem | decim | |
| | talenta | tallenta | |

20 trad^{di}isti mihi mihi added in margin
 (order is that of EpRTW)

29 abundabit habundabit
30 eicite iecite

31

32

33

fol 28r

| | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------------|--|
| 34 | rex his | <u>om</u> his | |
| | possidete | possedete | |
| | paratum vobis | paratum est) | (paratum est = DER) |
| | | (<u>om</u> vobis)) | |
| 35 | esurivi | essurivi | |
| | hospes | hospis | |
| 36 | visitastis | vissitastis | |
| 37 | esurientem | essurientem | |
| | pavimus | <u>add</u> te | BY bc (<u>add</u> te aut = EE ^{mg} QR ff) |
| 38 | cooperuimus | cooperimus | |
| | cooperuimus | <u>Add</u> te | mult. |
| 39 | aut (2nd) | et | ACEEpFHX ^c Y ff' ffhl |
| | in carcere | in carcerem | BCFHJLOXYZ* Dur vett. |
| 40 | quamdiu | quandiu | |
| | de his | ex his | (Q)(R)TW g (ff'hlr) |
| | fratribus | de fratribus | (conflate: exhis de fra.) |
| 41 | diabolo | diabulo | |
| 42 | esurivi | essurivi | |
| 43 | hospes | hospis | |
| | visitastis | vissitastis | |
| 44 | esurientem | essurientem | |
| 45 | tunc | <u>Add</u> rex | |
| | quamdiu | quandiu | |
| 46 | hi | hii | |

34 rex his his added in margin

XXVI:1

fol 28v

| | | | |
|----|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 2 | pascha | phascha | |
| 3 | principes caiaphas | omnes principes caiphas | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | esset domo | esset esset domu | |
| 7 | ungenti pretiosi caput | unguenti praetiosi capud | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | | | |
| 10 | mulieri opus bonum | huic mulieri bonum opus | Dm7 BEH ^c ThKMtO ^{g1} VWZ ³ bc Dm7 DEEpLQ r |
| 11 | habetis habetis | habebitis habebitis | Dm7 BCDEKLMMtOQRTXZ ³ bq Dm7 mult. |
| 12 | ungentum | unguentum | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | duodecim dicebatur | XII dicitur | Dm7 mult. |
| 15 | triginta | XXX | |
| 16 | quaerebat | querebat | |
| 17 | azymorum iesum | die azemorum eum | Dm7 mult. |

fol 29r

| | | |
|----|-----------|------------|
| 19 | | |
| 20 | duodecim | XII |
| 21 | edentibus | aedentibus |

3 omnes marked for deletion

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--|----------------------|
| 22 | | | |
| 23 | intingit | intinguit | |
| | parapside | parabside | |
| 24 | vadit | vadet | |
| | traditur | tradetur | |
| | bonum | <u>add</u> enim | EpM* |
| 25 | ait illi | <u>add</u> iesus | DEJLQR vett. |
| 26 | accepit | accipit | |
| | comedite | comedete | |
| | | (in the margin opposite v.26 the hand that added the initials for the chanting of the Passio has added: qđ p vobis tradetur) | |
| 27 | egit | aegit | |
| | | <u>add</u> benedixit | (et benedixit = F)) |
| | et dedit | deditque |)cf. v26 |
| | illis | discipulis suis | ff') |
| 28 | effunditur | effundetur | |
| | remissionem | remisionem | |
| 29 | | | |
| 30 | hymno | ymno | |
| 31 | scriptum | scribtum | |
| <u>fol 29v</u> | | | |
| 32 | galilaeam | galileam | |
| 33 | | | |
| 34 | | | |
| 35 | ait | et ait | |
| 36 | gethsemani | ge: zamani | (red dots) |
| | suis | sus | |
| | sedete | sedite | |
| 37 | assumpto | adsumpto | |
| | filiis | filis | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 37 | filiis | i added supra | |

| | | | |
|------|-----------------|---|--|
| (37) | zebedaei | zebedei | |
| | maestus | mestus | |
| 38 | sustinete | sustenete | |
| 39 | pusillum | pussillum | |
| | procidit | procedit | |
| | pater | <u>add</u> mi | BEpHJKMtOQR ^{sax} VX ^c Z au ff'l (mi pater = CDEThIMTW Dur Sg g) BDEEp ^{mg} H ^c ThLOQR ^c TX ^c Z* abc ffhr BDEEpFI ^{mg} JLMt*ORX ^c Dur vett. |
| | tu | <u>add</u> vis | |
| 40 | discipulos | <u>add</u> suos | |
| 41 | temptationem | temptationem | |
| | promptus | promptus | |
| 42 | hic calix | calix iste | d (calix hic = F gl) |
| | bibam illum | illum bibam | DEpIQR Dur (vett.) |
| 43 | | | |
| 44 | | | |
| 45 | | | |
| 46 | | | |
| | <u>fol 30r</u> | | |
| | tradit | tradet | |
| 47 | duodecim | XII | |
| | missi | misi | |
| 48 | eum (1st) | illum | DE Dur c |
| 49 | | | |
| 50 | venisti | <u>add</u> fac | (amice fac ad quod venisti = DQ cf. Jn XIII:27) |
| 38 | ait illis iesus | iesus added supra, ? hand that added the Passion initials) | |
| 42 | hic calix | iste marked for deletion and hic added in the margin. | |
| 46 | adpropinquabit | b written above the v | |

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|---|
| (50) | accesserunt | venerunt | |
| | iniecerunt | iniecierunt | |
| 51 | | <u>om</u> erant | |
| 52 | omnes...acceperint | omnis...acciperit | J (g) |
| | gladio | in gladio | DEEp ^{mg} LQR Dur h |
| 53 | duodecim | XII | |
| 54 | implebuntur | inplebuntur | |
| 55 | gladiis | gladis | |
| | comprehendere | conpraehendere | |
| | apud | aput | |
| | docens in templo | in templo d.cens | ER vett. |
| | | (d.cens | ? dicens) |
| 56 | implerentur | adinplerentur | DEEpH ^c ThJKORVXZ ² Dur |
| | prophetarum | profetarum | |
| 57 | caiaphan | caifan | |
| 58 | autem | vero | Ep0 |
| | eum a longe | a longue eum | |
| <u>fol 30v</u> | | | |
| 59 | quaerebant | querebant | |
| 60 | testes | testis | |
| 61 | destruere | distruere | |
| | triduum | triduo | (Dur) bq |
| 62 | | | |
| 63 | | <u>om</u> autem | |
| | princeps | principes | ff' |
| | | <u>om</u> ait | |
| 64 | venientem | ventem | |
| 65 | blasphemavit | blasfemavit | |
| | | <u>add</u> hic | D |

| | | |
|----|--------------------|---|
| 52 | omnes...acciperunt | e and unt added above i and it, ?not main corr. |
| 60 | testes | e added above i, ? not main corr. |
| 61 | triduo re | re added supra (?) |

| | | | |
|------|-------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| (65) | egemus | egimus | |
| | ecce nunc | <u>om</u> nunc | |
| | blasphemiam | blasfemiam | |
| 66 | | | |
| 67 | faciem eius | <u>om</u> eius | b |
| | ceciderunt | cederunt | BDEpILMtRYZ ^c Dur ff' |
| 68 | prophetiza | profetiza | |
| 69 | | <u>om</u> vero | |
| | ancilla | ancella | |
| 8 | galilaeo | galileo | |

70

71

72

fol 31r

| | | | |
|----|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| 73 | pusillum | pussillum | |
| | et tu | <u>om</u> et | DLY Dur vett. |
| 74 | et iurare | <u>om</u> et | |
| 75 | ploravit | flevit | mult. |

XXVII:1

| | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 2 | adduxerunt eum | eum adduxerunt | (E) hqr |
| | tradiderunt | <u>add</u> eum | DHTh |
| | pilato | pylato | |
| 3 | quod | quia | BCDEpLQRT Dur Sg vett. |
| | damnatus | dampnatus | |
| | esset | est | BCDLRX* vett. |
| | rettulit | retulit | |

4

| | | |
|----|-------------|-----------------------|
| 69 | petrus vero | vero (vo) added supra |
| 74 | et iurare | et added supra |
| 3 | trigenta | e written above i |

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| 5 | laqueo se suspendit | se suspendit laqueo | |
| 6 | mittere eos | eos mittere | JLQT Dur auf(ff)hr |
| | corbanan | corban | DEpLQR* Dur (vett) |
| | pretium | praetium | |
| 7 | consilio...inito | consilium...inito | (f)l |
| 8 | acheldemach | acheldamach | |
| | <u>add</u> quod est | | EEp ^{mg} QR Dur ^{corr} vett. |
| 9 | et tunc | <u>om</u> et | mult. |
| | impletum | inpletum | |
| | hieremiam | zachariam | |
| | prophetam | profetam | |
| | et acceperunt | <u>om</u> et | h |
| | acceperunt | acciperunt | |
| | triginta | trigenta | |
| | pretium | praetium | |
| | adpretiati | adpraetiati | |
| | adpretiaverunt | adpraetiaverunt | |
| <u>fol 3lv</u> | | | |
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | iudaeorum | iudeorum | |
| 12 | accusaretur | accesseretur | |
| | senioribus | a senioribus | |
| 13 | pilatus | pylatus | |
| | dicant | dicunt | mult. |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | consueverat | consuerat | DEpLQT Dur |
| | dimittere | demittere | |
| 16 | habebat | habebant | ETHKLM Dur vett. |
| 17 | dixit | <u>add</u> illis | cd |
| | pilatus | pylatus | |
| | dimittam | dimittari | |

5 :se suspendit:laqueo

8 acheldemach e written above a

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | persuaserunt | persuasserunt | |
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | pilatus | pylatus | |
| 23 | magis clamabant | <u>om</u> magis | Dur |
| 24 | pilatus | pylatus | |
| | tumultus fieret | tumultum fieret | (tumultum fieri = E vett.) |
| <u>fol 32r</u> | | | |
| | videritis | videretis | |
| 25 | sanguis | sanguis | |
| 26 | | | |
| 27 | universam | universum | g |
| 28 | clamydem | calamidem | DLR |
| | | <u>add</u> et | |
| | coccineam | coccineum | |
| 29 | plectentes | explectentes | |
| | posuerunt | possuerunt | |
| | caput | capud | |
| | in dextera | in dexteram | DEp ¹ JLQR Dur vett. |
| | flexo | flexu | |
| | iudaeorum | iudeorum | |
| 30 | acceperunt | acciperunt | |
| 31 | inluserunt | inlusserunt | |
| | clamyde | calamidem | DLR* |
| | | | (clamydem = mult) |
| 32 | angariaverunt | angarizaverunt | |
| 33 | | | |
| 34 | | | |
| 35 | diviserunt | divisserunt | |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | inposuerunt | inpossuerunt | |
| | iudaeorum | iudeorum | |
| 38 | | | |

(49) add alius autem)Dm0 DEEp^{mg}LQR Reg gat
 accepta lancea)Mul Dim
 pupungit latus eius) (Jn XIX:34)
 et exiit aqua et) (cf. Berger p. 44)
 sanguis)

50

51 scissum scisum
 partes partes partes
 scissae scisae
 52 aperta aperti
 dormierant dormierunt ELO^{gl}R^{sax}W* au

53

fol 33r

54 centurio centorio
 custodientes custudientes
 dei filius filius dei DEpORW aubhl
 55 longe longue
 add videntes DmO DE vett.

 secutae sequetae
 galilaea galilea
 56 magdalene magdalenae
 zebedaei zebedei
 57 arimathia aremathia
 58 pilatum pylatum
 petiit petit
 pilatus pylatus
 iussit iusit

59

60 posuit possuit
 ostium hostium
 61 magdalene magdalenae
 62 pharisaei pharisei
 pilatum pylatum

54 :filius:dei:

63

64

65 pilatus pylatus

66

fol 33vcum custodibus om cum

XXVIII:1 magdalene

magdalenae

2 descendit discendit

3 autem enim ABX^CY

fulgur fulgor

vestimentum vestimenta mult.

sicut nix candida sicut nix DmO DEEp^{mg}LQR gat
abf ffhqr

4

5 quaeritis queritis

6 venite add et mult.

positus possitus

7 surrexit add a mortuis DmO DFJLQR gat aucf ffq
galilaeam galileamom ecce praedixi) Ep Dur
vobis)

8 magno gaudio gaudio magno DmO mult.

9 havete havete te

10 galilaeam galileam

videbunt -eb- ? over erasure

11 nuntiaverunt adnuntiaverunt DmO DR

12

13 nocte venerunt venerunt nocte (venierunt nocte = D)

14 praeside add fuerit

(viz = fuerit a praeside fuerit)

(Matthew ends XXVIII:14, fuerit)

PREFACEfol 34r

INCIPIIT ARGUMENTUM EVANGELII MARCI

(Rubric in red Anglo-Saxon majuscule)

(argumentum DEpKMtY Dur)
(evangelii marci Ep = marci evangelii)

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|----------------------------|
| *1 | baptismate | babtismate | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | principii | principi | |
| | in voce | in vocem | DEpQ Dur |
| | propheticae | profeticae | |
| 5 | praedestinatum | praedistinatum | |
| 6 | in voce | in vocem | DEpOQ Dur |
| | emissum | emisum | |
| 1 | domini | <u>add</u> in omnia | DEpH ¹ ThQT Dur |
| 2 | evangelicae | divinae evangelicae | (divinae = D) |
| 3 | et dei advenientis | et in dei iesu) | conflate: many read iesu |
| | | advenientis) | for dei, and O*V read |
| | | | et in iesu. |
| | habitaculum | <u>add</u> caro | (all but AY) |
| | deberet | debet | |
| 4 | perfecti | perfectio | HOYZ* |
| 5 | baptismo | babtismo | |
| | deum | dominum | |
| 6 | in prioribus | <u>om</u> in | |
| 7 | expulsionem | explosionem | A*Ep |
| | | <u>add</u> sitionem | |
| | | (viz: explosionem sitionem - exemplar had | |
| | | been corrected but -l-sionem had not been | |
| | | erased) (expositionem = mult.) | |

* The numbers correspond to the lines in the text as printed by W*W.

| | | | |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------|--|
| (7) | temptationem | temptationem | |
| | diaboli | diabuli | |
| 8 | ad intellegendum | et intellegentiam | Ep |
| 9 | brevi | <u>add</u> rebus | |
| | <u>fol 34v</u> | | |
| | conpingens | conpinguens | |
| | demeret | adimeret | DEpQ Dur |
| 10 | perficiendo operi | perficiendo operis | (perficiendi operis = EH ThKMtOWXZ ²) |
| | pøllicem | policem | |
| 1 | sacerdotio | sacerdatio | |
| | reprobus | replebus | |
| | praedestinatae | praedistinata | EEpQ |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | alexandriae | alexandrae | |
| | evangelii | evangelii | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | in carne | in carnam | (in carnem = YZ*) |
| 6 | mercedem | mercidem | |
| | exhortationis | exortationis | |
| 7 | | | |

FINIT ARGUMENTUM EVANGELII MARCI

(Rubric in red Anglo-Saxon majuscule)

(finit C)

(argumentum CK)

CAPITULA

(AHVY series) (De Bruyne: Group C)

* INCIPIUNT BREVES CAUSAE EVANGELII MARCI

(breves causae DQ)

| | | |
|---|-----------|--------------|
| I | esaiaae | aesaiaae |
| | iohannes | iohannis |
| | baptismus | baptismumque |

| | | |
|----|------------|------------|
| II | baptizatur | babtizatur |
|----|------------|------------|

III

IIII

| | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| V | socru | socro |
| | febre | vebre |
| | depulsa | depulso |

| | | |
|----|------------|------------|
| VI | paralytico | paralitico |
| | remissione | remisione |

| | | |
|-----|----------|---------|
| VII | mattheus | matheus |
|-----|----------|---------|

fol 35r

| | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| | teloneo | theloneo |
| | publicanorum | puplicanorum |
| | pharissaeorum | pharissaeorum |
| | comparatione | conparatione |
| | refellitur | rePELLitur |

| | | |
|------|----------|-----------|
| VIII | vulsione | evulsione |
|------|----------|-----------|

| | | |
|-------|-----------|----------|
| VIIII | pharisaei | pharisei |
|-------|-----------|----------|

om egroti

| | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| X | beelzebub | belzebud |
| | inremissibilem | inremisibilem |
| | blasphemiam | blasfemiam |
| | fecerint | fecerunt |

| | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|
| XI | parabolam | parabulam |
|----|-----------|-----------|

| | | |
|-----|----------|----------|
| XII | ponendam | ponandam |
|-----|----------|----------|

*(Rubric in red Anglo-Saxon majuscule)

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| XIII compescens | conpescens | |
| daemones | demones | |
| XIIII iairi | iari | |
| profluvio | profluio | |
| | <u>om</u> sanguinis | |
| XV prophetam sine | prosine | |
| XVI instruit | instituit | |
| XVII caput | capud | |
| tradit | tradidit | |
| XVIII | | |
| <u>fol 35v</u> | | |
| XIX | | |
| XX accusant | accussant | |
| pharisaei | pharissei | |
| inspretione | inpraetione | |
| possint | posint | |
| XXI daemonio | demonio | |
| XXII | | |
| XXIII saturavit | satiavit | |
| XXIIII pharisaeis | pharissaeis | |
| doctrinam eorum | <u>om</u> eorum | |
| praecepit | praecipit | |
| praecavendum | praecavendam | |
| XXV | | |
| XXVI interrogantibus | interroganti | |
| contradixerit | contradicuit | A ¹ HY |
| XXVII heliae | eliae | |
| XXVIII precantis | praecantis | |
| daemonio | demonio | |
| XXIX interrogans | interrogat | |
| primatum | primitum | |

XXIIII doctrinam eorum eorum added, corr.

fol 36r

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| XXX figuraliter | fugraliter |
| XXXI pharisaeos | pharissaeos |
| dimittenda | demittenda |
| mosi | moysi |
| XXXII difficultate | dificultate |
| contemptores | contemptores |
| saecularium | saecularum |
| persecutionibus | persecutoribus |
| XXXIII gentiles | gentilens |
| imitandos | imitandum |
| XXXIV bartimaeus | barthimeus |
| XXXV asinae | assinae |
| XXXVI orantes | orantibus |
| XXXVII percontantibus | percunctantibus |
| iudaeos | iudeos |
| baptismo | babtismo |
| parabolam | parabulam |
| XXXVIII temptantes | temptantes |
| caesaris | caessaris |
| consequenter ex | consequenter rex |
| XXXIX sadducaeis | saducies |
| temptantibus | temptantibus |
| XL centensimi | centissimi |

fol 36v

| | |
|----------------|--|
| XLI | |
| XLII ruituras | futuras |
| temptationibus | temptationibus |
| XLIII | |
| XLIIII ungenti | unguenti |
| | <u>om</u> vel |
| | <u>om</u> iudae traditoris)(hom. proditiōne/ |
| | ac praeparatione) praeparatione) |

cenae

caenae

mysticae

misticae

XLV

XLVI consessio

consedio

EXPLICIUNT BREVES CAUSAE EVANGELII MARCI

(Rubrics in red Anglo-Saxon majuscule)

fol 37r

I:1

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|---------------------|---|
| 2 | in esaia propheta | in profetis | Ep* |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | iohannes | iohannis | |
| | baptizans | babtizans | |
| | baptismum | babtismum | |
| 5 | iudaeae | iudeae | |
| | hierosolymitae | hierusolimitae | |
| | baptizabantur | babtizabantur | |
| 6 | iohannes | iohannis | |
| | cameli | camelli | |
| | edebant | aedebat | |
| 7 | | | |
| 8 | baptizavi | babtizo | BCDGMtT vett. |
| | | <u>om</u> vos | |
| | aqua | in aqua | DmO DE ^c Ep ^{mg} Mt vett (in aquam = G) |
| | baptizabit | babtizabit | |
| | | <u>om</u> vos (2nd) | abp |
| | spiritu sancto | in spiritu sancto | DmO DEEp ^{mg} GMtOQR ^{sax} Dur vett. |
| 9 | galilaeae | galileae | |
| | baptizatus est | babtizatus | DmO |
| | ab | a | |
| 10 | descendentem | discendentem | |
| 11 | complacui | conplacui | |
| 12 | | | |

fol 37v

| | | | |
|----|-------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 13 | quadraginta | XL (<u>bis</u>) | |
| | temptabatur | temptabatur | |
| | bestiis | bestis | |
| | illi | ei | DmO Dm7 CDEGLMtRT Dur vett. |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| 14 | iohannes | iohannis | |
| | galilaeam | galileam | |
| 15 | impletum | inpletum | |
| | adpropinquavit | adpropinquabit | |
| 16 | galilaeae | galileae | |
| 17 | | | |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | pusillum | pussillum | |
| 20 | zebedaeo | zebedeo | |
| | mercennariis | mercinnariis | |
| 21 | synagogam | in synagogam | CGKLO*QRTVWXZ ³ Dur vett. |
| 22 | super doctrina | super doctrinam | Dm0 Dm7 DEpGThLMOQRTVZ Dur vett. |
| 23 | | | |
| 24 | qui | quia | DEp ² LQT ^c W Dur au |
| 25 | exi | exii | |
| 26 | | | |
| 27 | | | |
| | <u>fol 37xr</u> | | |
| 28 | rumor eius | <u>om</u> eius | |
| | galilaeae | galileae | |
| 29 | | | |
| 30 | | | |
| 31 | adprehensa | adpraehensa | |
| | dimisit | demisit | |
| 32 | afferebant | et ferebant | Z* (et adfer..= e) |
| | daemonia | demonia | |
| 33 | | | |
| 34 | variis | varis | |
| 35 | diluculo | deluculo | |
| | surgens | consurgens | |
| 36 | persecutus | secutus | Dm7 AHThOR ^{sax} WYZ ^c au |

| | | | |
|------|---|---|--|
| 37 | quaerunt | querunt | |
| 38 | | | |
| 39 | omni galilaea daemonia eiciens | in omni galilea demonia ieciens | DmO Dm7 GMtOW (vett.) |
| 40 | deprecans dixit | depraecans <u>add</u> domine | DmO Dm7 EHThMtOQ .ce ff (cf. Matt VIII:2) |
| 41 | misertus | misertus est | (Q) anc |
| 42 | | | |
| | <u>fol 39xv</u> | | |
| 43 | comminatus statim | conminatus est statimque | DmO Dm7 mult. H ¹ ThOWX* |
| 44 | praecepit moses | praecipit moyses | |
| 45 | at coepit posset esse | ad caepit possit esset | 0 |
| II:1 | domo | domu | |
| 2 | neque | usque | a aadf ffqr |
| 3 | ferentes paralyticum | adferentes paraliticum | BG ad ffq |
| 4 | offere eum prae turba erat summisserunt grabatum paralyticus | eum offere pro turba erant summisserunt gravatum paraliticus | EpO (au) Dm7 |
| 5 | fili dimittuntur peccata | fili demittuntur <u>add</u> tua | DmO Dm7 BDEGLOR ^{sax} acdfq |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 6 | cordibus suis | <u>add</u> dicentes | DmO Q .vett. |
| 7 | dimittere | demittere | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | paralytico | paralitico | |
| | dimittuntur | demittuntur | |
| | peccata | <u>add</u> tua | (DmO) BDEEp ^{mg} LMtO ¹ QR (vett.) |
| | surge et tolle | surge tolle | DmO Dm7 BEp*H(L)TW flq |
| | grabattum | gravatum | |
| 10 | dimittendi | demittendi | |
| | <u>fol 38r</u> | | |
| | paralytico | paralitico | |
| 11 | grabattum | gravatum | |
| 12 | grabatto | gravato | |
| | sic vidimus | <u>add</u> in israhel | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | publicani | puplicani | |
| 16 | publicanis | puplicanis | |
| | eius | suis | |
| 17 | | | |
| 18 | ieiunantes | ieiunante | |
| | veniunt | venerunt | aefl |
| | quare | cur | Dm7 mult. |
| 19 | venient | venit | |
| 20 | venient | venit | (veniet = 1) |
| | illa die | illis diebus | DmO Dm7 mult. |
| | <u>fol 38v</u> | | |
| 21 | adsummentum | additamentum | Dm7 X* f |
| | auferet | aut fert | |
| 22 | novellum | nobellum | |

18 ieiunantes s added, not main corr.

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| 23 | coeperunt | coepissent | ThZ |
| 24 | faciunt | <u>add</u> discipuli tui | DmO Dm7 BGH ¹ ThKLMtOQV X*Z vett. |
| 25 | | david | over erasure, corr. |
| | esuriit | esurit | |
| 26 | domum | in domum | DmO Dm7 mult. |
| | licet | licebat | DmO Dm7 mult. |
| | sacerdotibus | <u>add</u> solis | Dm7 BO (solis sacerdotibus =DmO mult.) |
| 27 | | | |
| 28 | | | |
| III:1 | introiit | introibit | BO (introivit = Dm7 mult.) |
| | iterum | <u>add</u> iesus | ef |
| | aridam | haridam | |
| 2 | accusarent | accussarent | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | licet | si licet | GKMtOZ* |
| 5 | super caecitate | super caecitatem | Dm7 mult. |
| | illi | illius | Dm7 KLOQT*VX*Z (eius = G vett.) |
| <u>fol 39r</u> | | | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | secessit | seccessit | |
| | multa turba | turba multa | Q ff |
| | galilaea | galilea | |
| | iudaea | a iudea | DmO LQ au |
| 8 | hierosolymis | hierusalymis | |
| | idumaea | idumea | |
| 9 | navicula | in navicula | CDEEpGILRTWX*Z adlr |
| | deseruiret | deseruirent | DmO E ^c GH ^c ThIKWX*Y ^c Z ² air |
| | comprimerent | conprimerent | |
| 10 | quotquot | <u>add</u> autem | Dm7 ADEpHKMtORX*Y |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 11 | inmundi | inmundos | Dm0 DEEp ^{mg} KMtORZ* aef |
| | | <u>add</u> et | |
| | procidebant | procedebant | |
| | dicentes | <u>add</u> quia | Dm7 0 aufq |
| 12 | vehementer | <u>add</u> et | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | praedicare | <u>add</u> evangelium | Dm0 Dm7 ADEpGHThLMtOXY vett. |
| 15 | daemonia | demonia | |
| 16 | | | |
| 17 | inposuit | inpossuit | |
| | tonitruum | thonitruum | |
| 18 | mattheum | matheum | |
| | alphaei | alphei | |
| | thaddeum | taddeum | |
| | cananaeum | channaneum | |
| 19 | qui et | <u>om</u> et | CDEEpILOQRTWZ* Dur a aufqr |
| | <u>fol 39v</u> | | |
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | hierosolym is | hierusolimis | |
| | beelzebub | behelzebud | |
| | daemonum | daemoniorum | Dm0 Dm7 mult. |
| | eicit | eiciet | |
| 23 | convocatis | vocatis | |
| 24 | | after dividatur - c. 4-5 letters erased | |
| | illud | illius | AHOY Dur (cf. Matt XII:26) |
| 25 | dispartitur | dispartitur | |
| 26 | consurrexit | consurrexerit | BCHThIKLVWX*Z ² auf1 |
| | ipsum | ipsam | |
| | potest | poterit | Dm0 Dm7 mult. |
| 27 | vasa | vassa | |
| | alliget | alligaverit | Dm7 DEEp ^{mg} OR bef |
| 28 | dimittentur | demittentur | |
| | blasphemiae | blasfemiae | |

29
 30
 31
 32 quaerunt querunt
 33 respondens add iesel BMtO
 eis ait ait eis Dm7 BMtWX
 mea et add qui sunt BEMtOTWX* acef

34
fol 40r

35

IV:1

2
 3
 4
 5 exortum exhortum
 6 exaestuavit exaestuabit
 7
 8 crescentem crescentem
 afferebat adferebat
 triginta triginta
 sexaginta sexaginta
 9
 10 hi hii
 cum duodecim om cum CEEpThIKMtVWXZ aul
 11 mysterium misterium
 12 dimittantur dimittuntur
 13 parabolam parabulam
fol 40v
 14
 15 hi hii
 aufert auferet DmO EpKLMtOZ Dur (vett)

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 16 hi | hii | |
| super | supra | Dm0 Dm7 BEEpGOMtRT aabq |
| 17 | | |
| 18 hi | hii | |
| 19 concupiscentiae | -centiae | over erasure, corr. |
| efficitur | efficiuntur | Dm0 Dm7 CDEGH ¹ ThKLMtORT |
| | | Dur vett. (officiuntur =Q) |
| 20 hi | hii | |
| super | supra | Dm0 mult. |
| 21 super | supra | Dm0 Dm7 mult. |
| candelabrum | candellabrum | |
| 22 | | |
| 23 | | |
| 24 | | |
| 25 | | |
| <u>fol 41r</u> | | |
| 26 in terram | in terra | EEpMt er |
| 27 | | |
| 28 | | |
| 29 | | |
| 30 adsimilabimus | adsimilatum est | Dm7 |
| comparabimus | conparavimus | |
| 31 in terra | in terram | Dm7 BOR vett. |
| 32 | | |
| 33 | | |
| 34 parabola | parabula | |
| 35 illa die | in die illa | Ep ¹ KMtOVZ |
| | | (in illa die =Dm0 Dm7 H ¹ |
| | | ThILQRWX vett.) |
| 36 dimittentes | demittentes | |
| erat | erant | Dm7 ADEpHThMMtOXY Dur |
| | | auclq |

21 venit corrected to accendetur = G cdeffir
(not main corrector, a tall uncial)

| | | | |
|----|------------|------------|---------------------|
| 37 | impleretur | inpleretur | |
| 38 | super | supra | Dm7 EFH*OW (vett.) |
| | | non ad te | over erasure, corr. |
| 39 | comminatus | conminatus | |

fol 41v

| | | | |
|----|---------|--------------|-------------|
| 40 | quia et | <u>om</u> et | BCGT (vett) |
|----|---------|--------------|-------------|

| | | |
|-----|---------------|--------------|
| V:1 | gerasenororum | gerassenorum |
|-----|---------------|--------------|

2

3

| | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| 4 | saepe | sepe |
| | compedibus | conpedibus |
| | disrupisset | disrumpisset |
| | compedes | conpedes |

5

6

| | | |
|----|---------------|-----------------|
| 7 | fili | filii |
| 8 | exi | exii |
| 9 | quod | qui |
| 10 | deprecabatur | depraecabatur |
| 11 | | <u>om</u> autem |
| 12 | deprecabantur | depraecabantur |

| | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 13 | immundi | <u>add</u> et | |
| | impetu | inpetu | |
| | ad duo milia | erant autem quasi) | Dm7 BEpO (a)fil |
| | | duo milia |) (Dm0 r = erant enim...) |
| | | | (Mt= erant autem ad) |
| | | | (X* = erant enim ad) |

fol 42r

14

| | | | |
|----|----------|----------|--------------------------|
| 15 | veniunt | venerunt | EEp ^{mg} QR bcf |
| | daemonio | demonio | |
| | vestitum | vestium | |

| | | | | |
|------|----------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| (15) | sanae mentis | <u>add</u> qui habuerat) | Dm7 BH ¹ ThMtO | Otho QV |
| | | legionem) | Add. 5463 | an |
| 16 | | | | |
| 17 | discederet | discenderet | | |
| 18 | coepit | caepit | | |
| | illum | ille | | |
| | deprecari | depraecari | | |
| | daemonio | a demonio | Dm7 CDEEp ^{mg} ThKMtTVWZ ⁴ | |
| | | | Sg vett. | |
| 19 | | | | |
| 20 | abiit | habiit | | |
| 21 | | after navi - c.5 letters erased | | |
| | | (? contra = ab | | |
| | | ? ultra = dqr) | | |
| 22 | archisynagogis | archesynagogis | | |
| | iairus | iarus | | |
| | procidit | procedit | | |
| 23 | deprecabatur | depraecabatur | | |
| | ut salva sit | et salva sit | H | |
| 24 | abiit | habiit | | |
| | conprimebant | conprimebant | | |
| 25 | profluvio | profluio | | |
| 26 | compluribus | conpluribus | | |
| | profecerat | proficerat | | |
| | <u>fol 42v</u> | | | |
| 27 | | | | |
| 28 | enim quia | enim o quia | o quia | over erasure, corr. |
| 29 | sanata esset | salvata esset | (esset salva = c) | |
| 30 | | | | |
| 31 | comprimentem | conprimentem | | |
| 32 | | | | |
| 33 | procidit | procedit | | |
| 34 | ille | iesus | DmO Dm7 DEp*ThMtO | vett. |
| 35 | | | | |

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|---|
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | admisit | admissit | |
| 38 | et veniunt | adveniunt | |
| | in domum | ad domum | Dm7 MtO |
| | archisynagogi | archesynagogi | |
| | ieiulantes | ieiulantes | |
| 39 | eis | illis | BEO d |
| 40 | eiectis | iectis | |
| <u>fol 43r</u> | | | |
| | ingreditur | ingrediuntur | Dm7 mult. |
| 41 | talitha | thabitha | Dm7 EQR Dur vett. (tabitha = DmOCDEp ¹ H ¹ ThLW) |
| | cumi | comi | DLQ |
| | interpretatum | interpretaetatum | |
| 42 | maximo | magno | GR vett. |
| 43 | praecepit | praecipit | |

VI:1

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | faber filius) | fabri filius et) | DmO Dm7 BDEpGThO ^c QRTX* |
| | mariae) | mariae) | Dur vett. |
| 4 | quia | qui | |
| | propheta | profeta | |
| | domo | domu | |
| 5 | inpositis | impossitis | |
| | curavit | <u>add</u> eos | DmO |
| 6 | circumibat | circuibat | EEp*GKMMtOVWZ |
| 7 | | | |
| 8 | praecepit | praecipit | |
| <u>fol 43v</u> | | | |
| | peram | paeram | |
| 9 | sandaliis | scandalis | Dm7 E*L*Q*R |

| | | | |
|-----|---------------|-----------------|--|
| (9) | tunicis | tonicis | |
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | receperint | reciperint | |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | daemonia | demonia | |
| | | <u>om</u> multa | r |
| | ungebant oleo | unguebant oleum | (imponentes oleum= c) |
| | aegrotos | aegros | Dm7 mult. |
| 14 | rex | <u>add</u> ait | Th0 |
| | nomen eius | <u>om</u> eius | |
| | dicebat | dicebant | Dm7 BMt abd ff |
| | iohannes | iohannis | |
| | baptista | babtista | |
| | resurrexit | resurrexisset | RZ* (surrexisset = auc ff) |
| | inoperantur | operantur | Dm7 mult. |
| 15 | helias | elias | |
| | est (1st) | venit est | (viz conflate reading: est = mult.; venit = ff) |
| | propheta | profeta | |
| | prophetis | profetis | |
| 16 | decollavi | decolavi | |
| 17 | ac | et | DEpKMtOVZ vett. |
| | iohannen | iohannem | |
| | vinxit | vincxit | |
| | in carcere | in carcerem | Dm7 CDGRTW vett. |
| 18 | iohannes | iohannis | |
| 19 | herodias | herodiadas | T (L) |
| 20 | iohannen | iohannem | |

9 duabus corrected to duobus, corr.
 13 demonia multa multa added in the margin, corr.
 15 helias h added supra ? corr sax.
 est erased.

fol 44r

| | | | |
|----|------------|------------------|--|
| 21 | accidisset | accedisset | |
| | natali suo | natales sui | (natalis sui = Dm7 mult.) |
| | galilaeae | galileae | |
| 22 | herodiadis | herodiades | |
| 23 | quicquid | quidquid | CFGHORXY Dur dfilq |
| | dimidium | demedium | |
| 24 | baptistae | babtistae | |
| 25 | iohannis | iohanis | |
| | baptistae | babtistae | |
| 26 | | | |
| 27 | misso | miso | |
| | praecepit | praecipit | |
| | adferri | afferri | |
| | decollavit | decolavit | |
| 28 | attulit | adtulit | |
| 29 | tulerunt | tullerunt | |
| 30 | | | |
| 31 | seorsum | <u>add</u> eamus | Dm7 BMtO ^c (venite eamus = acd ffir) |
| | pusillum | pussillum | |
| | nec | necdum | Dm7 q |

32

fol 44v

| | | | |
|----|----------------|-----------------|------------|
| 33 | | | |
| 34 | vidit multam) | vidit iesus) | Dm7 KOVXZ |
| | turbam iesus) | turbam multam) | |
| | quia | quae | Dm7 |
| | illos | eos | EV ac ffir |
| 35 | desertus | desertum | |
| | praeterivit | praeteriit | |
| 36 | dimitte | demitte | |
| | cibos | cybos | |

| | | | |
|-------|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 37 | denariis | denaris | |
| | eis | ei | |
| 38 | dicunt | <u>add</u> ei | ETHLQRT ^c vett. |
| 39 | praecepit | praecipit | |
| | illis | <u>add</u> iesus | Dm7 BH ¹ ThMtO abdf |
| | super viride | super viridem | Dm7 OZ* abd ffi |
| 40 | | | |
| 41 | | | |
| 42 | | | |
| 43 | sustulerunt | sustullerunt | |
| 44 | | | |
| 45 | ad bethsaidam | a bethsaida | bqi |
| | <u>fol 45r</u> | | |
| | dimitteret | demitteat | |
| 46 | | | |
| 47 | solus | <u>add</u> erat | |
| 48 | | | |
| 49 | | | |
| 50 | confidite | confidete | |
| 51 | | | |
| 52 | obcaecatum | obcecatum | |
| 53 | | | |
| 54 | | | |
| 55 | grabattis | gravatis | |
| 56 | in plateis | et in plateis | Dm7 BEOQ |
| | deprecabantur | depraecabantur | |
| | fimbriam | frimbriam | |
| VII:1 | conveniunt | convenerunt | QT (RD) bodfir |
| | hierosolymis | hyrusolimis | |
| | <u>fol 45v</u> | | |
| 2 | communibus | commonibus | |
| | panes | panem | Dm7 H ¹ ThMtX* vett. |
| | vituperaverunt | <u>add</u> eos | Dm7 BThMt au(c) ff |

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------|----------------------|---|
| 3 | iudaei | iudei | |
| | lavent | labent | |
| | manducant | <u>add</u> panem | Dm7 BOX ^C abcd ffi |
| | traditionem | traditiones | Dm7 KVWX ^C Z r |
| 4 | a foro | <u>add</u> redeuntes | Dm7 BO (f = redeuntes a foro) (X* = de publico redeuntes) |
| | baptizentur | babtizentur | |
| | alia multa sunt | <u>om</u> sunt | Dm7 KMtVX*Z andr |
| | baptismata | babtismata | |
| | urceorum | urcheorum | |
| 5 | pharissaei | pharissei | |
| | scribae | <u>add</u> dicentes | H ¹ ThLQ ^{mg} RX* a aud ffir |
| | communibus | commonibus | |
| 6 | prophetavit | profetavit | |
| | hypocritis | epochritis | |
| | labiis | labis | |
| 7 | | | |
| 8 | tenetis | tenentes | Dm7 DEp ^{mg} ThLQ ^{mg} RX*Z* Dur acd ffq |
| | baptismata | babtismata | |
| 9 | praeceptum | mandatum | MtOQ bf |
| 10 | moses | moyses | |
| 11 | | | |
| 12 | dimittitis | demittitis | |
| 13 | | | |
| <u>fol 46r</u> | | | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | quae communicant | <u>om</u> quae | |
| | communicant | coinquinant | BDEp*KOVX*Z abdnq |
| 16 | | | |
| 17 | | | |

| | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 18 | quia omne communicare | <u>add</u> quod commonicare | Dm7 GOQ acfin |
| 19 | introit exit | introibit exiit | (introivit = MtO ¹ R) |
| 20 | communicant | commonicant | |
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | blasphemia | blasfemiae | Dm7 LMtOQ Dur bc |
| 23 | communicant | commonicant | |
| 24 | surgens tyri | <u>add</u> iesus tyrii | (G) (c ff) |
| 25 | enim procidit | autem procedit | Dm7 MtO d |
| 26 | syrophoenissa daemonium eiceret | syrophonissa demonium ieceret | |
| 27 | | | |
| | <u>fol 46v</u> | | |
| 28 | catelli sub mensa | catuli sub mensam | GO |
| 29 | illi daemonium | <u>add</u> iesus demonum | DEp ^{mg} GH ¹ ThOQX* r |
| 30 | exisse | <u>add</u> de ea | Dm7 MtO (ab ea = X* bc) |
| 31 | galilaeae | galileae | |
| 32 | deprecantur | depraecabantur | Dm7 mult. |
| 33 | adprehendens et expuens | adpraehendens expuensque | Dm7 OVZ |
| 34 | effetha | eppheta | Dm7 BKMtOQZ* (Dur) f ff iq |
| 35 | | | |
| 36 | praecepit | praecipit | |
| 37 | | | |

VIII:1

2

3 dimisero demisero

4

fol 47r

5

6 praecepit praecipit

supra super DEpThILQRTVWZ acf ff1

7 ipsos ipse

iussit iusit

8 sustulerunt sustullerunt

quod superaverat quod superaverunt T

9 after quasi - c.4-5 letters erased

(? conflate reading

quasi fere, fere = iqr)

dimisit demisit

10 ascendens add iesus .

navem nabem

11 quaerentes querentes

temtantes temptantes

12 quaerit querit

13 dimittens demittens

 ascendens add nabemDm7 Ep^{mg}ThIKLMMtOVWX^c

vett.

14 panes panem

15 videte cavete videte et cavete

Dm7 GH¹ThKLMtOQVXZ²

aucfl

pharisaeorum pharisseorum

16

17 cognoscitis cognoscetis

nec neque

Dm7 ADEpH*OXY r

18

fol 47v

auditis audetis

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 19 | quinque milia | quinqua milia | |
| | quot | et quot | Dm7 ADIWY Dur audfl |
| | | <u>om</u> fragmentorum | DMMtO |
| | sustulistis | sustullistis | |
| 20 | fragmentorum | framentorum | |
| 21 | intellegitis | intellegistis | |
| 22 | bethsaida | betsaida | |
| | | <u>om</u> et adducunt | |
| 23 | adprehendens manum | adpraehensa manu | Dm7 BCI*KLMtTVWX*Z |
| | | | a auck |
| | inpositis | inpossitis | |
| 24 | | | |
| 25 | inposuit | inpossuit | |
| 26 | | | |
| 27 | egressus est | ingressus | Dm7 |
| | | | (ingressus est = B0) |
| | | | (<u>om</u> est = CH*) |
| | homines | <u>add</u> filium hominis | Dm7 BH ¹ ThO |
| | | | (cf. Matt XVI:13) |
| 28 | baptistam | babtistam | |
| | prophetis | profetis | |
| 29 | | | |
| 30 | | | |
| 31 | illos | <u>add</u> iesus | |
| 32 | | | |
| <u>fol 48r</u> | | | |
| | adprehendens | adpraehendens | |
| | coepit | caepit | |
| 33 | vade retro | vade post | ac ffkn (D = vade retro post) |
| | satana | satanas | Dm7 DEpIKMtOQRX* Dur (vett.) |
| | sunt hominum | hominum sunt | KOVZ |

21 intellegi.tis s erased

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| 34 | post me | <u>om</u> post | Dm7DKMtVWX*Z an(k) |
| 35 | | | |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | commutationem | commotationem | |
| 38 | confusus | confessus | Dm7 Ep ^{me} HKMtQTV*W Dur bdlkr |
| | peccatrice | pecatrice | |
| | confundetur | confitetur | 1 (Y = confidetur) |
| | sanctis | suis | KV (suis sanctis = H ¹ Th) |
| IX:1 | | | |
| 2 | adsumit | adsumpsit | mult. |
| | solos | solus | mult. |
| 3 | fullo | follo | |
| 4 | mose | moyse | |
| 5 | iesu | ad iesum | QX* vett. (Dm7 = ad iesu) |
| | bonum | bonorum | |
| <u>fol 48v</u> | | | |
| | mosi | moysi | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | nubes | nub.s | (? nubis) |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | praecepit | praecipit | |
| 10 | apud | aput | |
| 11 | venire primum | primum venire | DEpKOVZ vett. |
| 12 | in filium | de filio | O ^{gl} au (O* = de filium) |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | expaverunt | et expaverunt | Dm7 mult. |
| | et accurrentes | occurrentesque | (accurrentesque = KLO*VXZ) (et occurrentes = DMtW) |
| | salutabant | salutaverunt | a subd ffilqr |
| 16 | conquiritis | conqueritis | |

17 attuli attulli

18

fol 49r

adprehenderit ~~ad~~praehenderit

allidit adludit

19 eis dicit dicit eis BW (dixit eis = Dm7 Q)

patiar patior

afferte adferte

20 attulerunt adtullerunt

21 interrogavit add iesus acfr

patrem eius add dicens Dm7 BMtO af

22 et frequentar om et

23 possibilia add erunt (add sunt = Dm7 BH^CThMt
OTWX aucfl)

24 credo add domine Dm7 mult.

25 exi exii

26 clamans exclamans Dm7 ADEpFHTHORWXY (vett.)

27

28

29

30 galilaeam galileam

fol 49v

31

32

33

34 tacebant tacuerunt O q

35

36 quem ut om ut LR vett.

complexus complexus

37 receperit reciperit

susceperit susciperit

38 respondit respondens DmO Dm7 H^CTh ad

iohannes iohannis

| | | | |
|------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| (38) | daemoniaa | demonia | |
| | nos et prohibuimus | nos et pro- | over erasure, corr. |
| 39 | | | |
| 40 | | | |
| 41 | aquae | <u>add</u> frigidae | B bf |
| | mercedem | mercidem | |
| 42 | pusillis | pussillis | |
| | <u>fol 50r</u> | | |
| | asinaria | assinaria | |
| 43 | | | |
| 44 | | | |
| 45 | te scandalizat | scandalizat te | Dm0 Dm7 EpGMtW vett. |
| | claudum | clodum | |
| 46 | | <u>om</u> non moritur) | (hom. non/non) |
| | | et ignis) | |
| 47 | | | |
| 48 | moritur | morietur | GKMtRTV (vett.) |
| 49 | sallietur | salietur (<u>bis</u>) | |
| 50 | insulsum | insalsum | |
| X:1 | iudaeae | iudeae | |
| 2 | si licet | s.ilicet | (? scilicet) |
| | dimittere | demittere | |
| | temtantes | temptantes | |
| 3 | praecepit | praecipit | |
| | moses | moyses | |
| 4 | moses | moyses | |
| | repudii | repudi | |
| | dimittere | demittere | |

-
- 46 non morietur et) added in lower margin, first hand.
 ignis eorum) (morietur = KMtRZ)
 (add eorum = Dm7 0)
- 45 bonum est tibi order = KMtOVZ
- 50 bonum est enim sal enim (†) added supra, Anglo-Saxon hand
 similar to that in foll. 24-33

5
6

fol 50v

| | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 7 | propter hoc | et dixit propter hoc BThKLMtOWX*Z | |
| | adhaerebit | adherebit | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | iunxit | iuncxit | |
| 10 | domo | domu | |
| 11 | dicit | dixit | Dm7. KMtOVZ vett. |
| | dimiserit | demiserit | |
| | committit | commitit | |
| 12 | dimiserit | demiserit | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | videret | viderit | |
| 15 | | | |
| 16 | complexans | complexans | |
| 17 | egressus | egresus | |
| | esset | <u>add</u> iesus | (<u>add</u> ipse = d) |
| | in viam | in via | IKVWZ |
| | no gabat eum | <u>add</u> dicens | Dm7 CH ¹ ThKLMtOTVWXZ vett. |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | adulteres | adulteris | |
| 20 | ait | <u>add</u> illi | Dm0 mult. |
| | magister | <u>add</u> bone | Dm7 KMtOZ (V = bona) |

21

fol 51r

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 22 | possessiones multas | multas posesiones | DMtR auc ff |
| 23 | difficile | defficile | |
| | in regnum | <u>om</u> in | Dm7 Mt b |
| 24 | difficile | defficile | |
| | pecuniis | pecunis | |

| | | |
|----|----------------|-----------------------|
| 17 | egressus | s added supra |
| 22 | enim erat enim | lst. enim added supra |

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---|---|
| 25 | | | |
| 26 | | | |
| 27 | intuens | <u>add</u> in | Dm7 O ¹ |
| | apud | aput | |
| 28 | dimisimus | demisimus | |
| 29 | matrem aut patrem | patrem aut matrem | BDEpGMtOW 1 |
| 30 | domos | domus | |
| | | futuro vitam aeternam - over erasure, corr. | |
| 31 | | | |
| 32 | in hierosolyma | in hierusolimam | ThIKVWX ^C f |
| | timebant | <u>add</u> eum | Dm7 BThMtO |
| | | | (eum timebant = GX* f) |
| <u>fol 5lv</u> | | | |
| | iterum | <u>add</u> iesus | (r = adsumens iesus) |
| | eventura | ventura | Dm7 C*GKMtOQRTVWX ^C Z* vett. |
| 33 | in hierosolyma | hierusolimam | mult. |
| | scribis | <u>add</u> et senioribus | Dm0 Dm7 CThIKLMtOQTVWZ |
| | | | aucl |
| 34 | conspuent eum | <u>om</u> eum | Dm7 KMtRVX*Z auc |
| 35 | eum | illum | BCKLOTVZ abdr |
| | iohannes | iohannis | |
| | zebedaei | zebedei | |
| | petierimus | petieremus | |
| | facias | faciamus | |
| 36 | dixit | ait | BDEpMtO |
| 37 | et dixerunt | qui dixerunt | Dm7 BMtX* aiqr |
| 38 | baptismum | babtismum | |
| | quo | quem | Dm0 cl |
| | baptizor | babtizor | |
| | baptizari | babtizari | |
| 39 | at | a.t | (? aut) |
| | baptismum | babtismum | |
| | quo | quem | c |
| | baptizor | babtizor | |

| | | | |
|----|---------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| 40 | dare | <u>add</u> vobis | Dm0 Dm7 mult. |
| 41 | decem | decim | |
| 42 | hi | hii | |
| 43 | ita est autem | est ita | T a (est autem ita = Mt0) |
| 44 | | | |

fol 52r

| | | | |
|------|------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 45 | | | |
| 46 | timaei | timei | |
| | bartimeus | barthimeus | |
| 47 | est | esset | Dm7 Mt0 c |
| | fili | filii | |
| | fili david iesu | <u>om</u> iesu | B* au |
| 48 | ei | illi | Dm7 BCDEp*KLMtOQTVX*Z vett. OX* |
| | multi | multitudo | |
| | fili | filii | |
| 49 | | stans | over erasure |
| | praecepit | praecipit | |
| 50 | | | |
| 51 | iesus dixit illi | illi iesus dixit | Dm0 Dm7 BCEpKLMtORTVZ diq BMt0 ^c X* aubd |
| | vis | <u>add</u> ut | |
| 52 | ait | dixit | Dm0 Dm7 KMtORVX*Z Dur auc ffkq KMtOVX*Z |
| | illi | ei | |
| XI:1 | hierosolymae | hierusolimae | |
| | et bethaniae | et bethphagae et) bethaniae) | q (BGOX* f = in bethphage et bethania) (1 = bethfage et bethania) (Dm7 = in bethphage ad beth.) (cf. Lk. XIX:29) |
| | mittit | mittet | |
| 2 | illud | illuc | BCGHIKLMtTVWX*Z au(f)1 |
| 3 | illum | illut | |
| | dimittet | demittet | |
| 4 | | | |

fol 52v

5

6 praeceperat praeciperat
 dimiserunt demiserunt
 7 et inponunt et inponentes

Dm7 MtOZ

(inponentes (omet) = KVX* a1)

8 caedebant cedebant

9

10

11 introivit introibit
 hierosolyma hierusolimam

mult.

12

13 in ea add fructum

O (Dm7 = fructum in ea)

14

15 veniunt add iterum
 hierosolyma hierusolimam
 templum in templum
 nummulariorum nummulariorum

Dm7 BMtO aubffir

DmO Dm7 DEpLMtWY bcfi

W vett.

16

17 non nonne

DmO Dm7 mult.

fol 53r

18 admirabatur admiraba.tur
 super doctrina super doctrinam

(? admirabantur = DQ*T c)

DmO Dm7 DEp^{mg}GLOQRZ Dur

(vett.)

19

20

21

22

23 huic monti monti huic
 tollere et mittere tolle et mitte te
 haesitaverit aesitaverit

DmO BDEpKMtOVZ adfk

Dm7 MtO (a)c

24 veniet venient

Dm7 B^cCTh^{ME}OTX* dfl

(IKWZ b = evenient)

| | | | |
|-------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 25 | dimittite | demittite | |
| | dimittat | demittet | L au |
| 26 | dimiseritis | demiseritis | |
| | dimittet | demittet | |
| 27 | hierosolyma | hierusolimam | Dm0 Dm7 mult. |
| 28 | | | |
| 29 | interrogabo | interrogo | Dm7 Mt vett. |
| | respondete | respondite | |
| | faciam | facio | DLMtW aubd ffq |
| 30 | baptismum | babtismum | |
| | respondete | respondite | |
| 31 | | | |
| | <u>fol 53v</u> | | |
| | dicet | <u>add</u> nobis | (Dm0) Dm7 mult. |
| 32 | dicemus | dicimus | |
| | propheta | profeta | |
| 33 | dicunt | dixerunt | Dm7 mult. |
| | iesu | ad iesum | Dm7 CKMtTVX*Z vett. (0 = adiesu) |
| | respondens | et respondens | Dm7 BThMtOW (vett.) |
| XII:1 | circumdedit saepem | sepem circumdedit | DEpKMtOVX*Z au |
| 2 | ut | et | |
| 3 | adprehensum | adpraehensum | |
| | ceciderunt | cederunt | Dm7 Ep ^c LMtQRTY Dur |
| | dimiserunt | demiserunt | |
| 4 | in capite | <u>om</u> in | BCKLO*TX*Z* |
| | contumeliis | contumilias | |
| | affecerunt | afficerunt | |
| 5 | caedentes | cedentes | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | | | |

8 adprehendentes adpraehendentes
eiecerunt eicierunt OR(D)

9 aliis alis

10

11

12

(missing: one folium)

fol 54r

37 audivit audiebat BGThLMtOT dffiq

38 a ab

39 synagogis sinagogis
discubitus discubitos

40 hi hii

accipient accipiunt Dm7 DEpGJLMtR Dur ci

41 gazophylacium gazophilacum
gazophylacium gazofilacium

42

43 gazophylacium gazophilacium

44 miserunt misserunt

XIII:1 lapides add sint Dm7 BMtOX*Z (ai = sunt)

structurae add templi Dm7 BThLMtOQTX*Z vett.

2 illi add nonne Dm7 BMtOZ bcffir

3 templum add et MtO

iohannes iohannis

4 fient fiunt Dm7 OR Dur q

5

6

fol 54v

7

8 super gentem contra gentem ABDEpGHMtX^cY bcd

9 conciliis in conciliis DmO Dm7 mult.

synagogis sinagogis

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | tradentes | ante praesides | Dm7* MtO |
| | praecogitare | cogitare | MtOX* vett. |
| | datum vobis | <u>om</u> vobis | |
| | id | illud | MtOX*Z (k = illut) |
| | loquimini | loquimini | |
| 12 | adficiant | afficiant | |
| 13 | sustinuerit | sustenuerit | |
| 14 | abominationem | abominationem | |
| | iudaea | iudea | |
| 15 | ne descendat | non descendat | DmO Dm7 DEpGH ¹ ThI*LRX*Y |
| | | | Dur ac ffkn |
| | domo | domu | |
| 16 | | | |
| 17 | praegnatibus | praegnatibus | |
| 18 | vero | autem | DmO Dm7 DEp*GMtOQT kq |
| | fiant | <u>add</u> haec | Dm7 BGMtX |
| | | | (abnq = haec fiant) |
| 19 | erunt | erant | |
| | enim | autem | MtOW |
| | non | numquam | Dm7 Mt |
| 20 | | | |
| | <u>fol 55r</u> | | |
| | dies | dies illos | Dm7 BGMTOT c |
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | | | |
| 23 | | | |
| 24 | | | |
| 25 | stellae caeli erunt | erunt stellae caeli | BCEpJKLMtOTVX*Z a1 |
| | movebuntur | moventur | O a |
| 26 | | | |
| 27 | congregabit | congregavit | |
| | caeli | caelum | |

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 28 | ficu | fico | |
| 29 | in ostiis | et in ostis | Dm7 BDEpMtX* |
| 30 | transibit | transivit | |
| | fiant | fiunt | |
| 31 | | | |
| 32 | die...illo | die...illa | BCKMtQTVWXZ Sg auc ffqr |
| 33 | | | |
| 34 | sicut | <u>add</u> enim | Dm7 Mt0 c |
| | reliquit | reliquid | |
| | praecipiat | praecipit | Dm7 mult. |
| 35 | | | |
| | <u>fol 55v</u> | | |
| | gallicantu | gallucantu | |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | | | |
| XIV:1 | pascha et azyma | <u>om</u> et | 0 |
| | biduum | biduo | (0 = viduo) |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | esset | <u>add</u> iesus | BKMtOTVWXZ vett. |
| | bethaniae | in bethania | Dm7 DEpMtOX*Z(Q) (vett.) |
| | ungenti | unguenti | |
| | pretiosi | praetiosi | |
| 4 | ungenti | unguenti | |
| 5 | ungentum | unguentum | |
| | denariis | dinaris | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | habetis | habebitis (<u>bis</u>) | Dm0 Dm7 mult. |
| 8 | ungere | unguere | |
| 9 | fecit haec | haec fecit | MtOW auc |
| 10 | scariotis | scariothes | |
| 11 | quaerebat | quaerebant | Q q |

fol 56r

| | | | |
|----|--------------|----------------------|--|
| 12 | azymorum | azimorum | |
| 13 | occurrent | occurit | |
| | laguenam | lagoenam | Dm7 BEpJMTOT vett. |
| | baiulans | baiolans | |
| | sequimini | sequemini | |
| 14 | refectio mea | diversorium meum et) | Dm7 BHThMtOZ |
| | | refectio mea |)(X* q = diversorium meum) (conflate with Lk.XXII:11) |
| 15 | cenaculum | caenaculum | |
| | grande | grandem | (Dm7) GJO ai |
| | nobis | vobis | |
| 16 | paraverunt | praeparaverunt | Dm0 Dm7 BCDEpMtORX*Z Dur audfl |
| 17 | | | |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | intingit | <u>add</u> manum | Dm7 BDKLMtOVWXZ ² (vett.) |
| 21 | traditur | tradetur | |
| 22 | accepit | accipit | |
| | et dedit | <u>Om</u> et | |
| 23 | | | |
| 24 | effunditur | effundetur | |
| 25 | | | |

fol 56v

| | | | |
|----|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 26 | hymno | ymno | |
| 27 | eis | illis | Dm0 Dm7 DEpMtOQR Dur (vett.) |
| | scandalizabimini | scandalizabemini | |
| | | <u>add</u> in me | Dm7 KLMtOVWZ a aufikl |
| | dispergentur | dispargentur | |

13 languoenam n u suprascript, not main corr.

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 28 | galilaeam | galileam | |
| 29 | | | |
| 30 | es negaturus | negaturus es | EpGMt au |
| 31 | tibi | tecum | Dm7 MtOW a aucfklq |
| 32 | | | |
| 33 | | | |
| 34 | sustinete | sustenete | |
| 35 | procidit | procedit | |
| 36 | tibi possibilia | possibilia tibi | Dm7 BCJKMtORVZ Sg Dur fq |
| 37 | | | |
| 38 | temptationem | temptationem | |
| | promptus | prumptus | |
| | | <u>add</u> est | Dm7 DEp ^{mg} LMtOR Dur ac |
| | vero | autem | Dm7 BDEp MT OWX* vett. |
| 29 | | | |
| | <u>fol 57r</u> | | |
| 40 | denuo | denovo | |
| | | <u>om</u> dormientes | |
| | enim | autem | DMtO |
| | illorum | eorum | DmO Dm7 mult. |
| | ingravati | gravati | Dm7 mult. |
| 41 | traditur | tradetur | |
| 42 | | | |
| 43 | gladiis | gladis | |
| | lignis | <u>add</u> missi | Dm7 BMtO au (HTh b ff1) |
| | et a scribis | <u>om</u> a | DmO GJKLMtO*VWZ vett. |
| | et a senioribus | <u>om</u> a | DmO Dm7 CGJMtO*TW (vett.) |
| 44 | caute | cum omni) | MtOX* |
| | | sollicitudine) | (?Dm7) |
| 45 | | | |
| 46 | | | |
| 47 | | | |

| | | | |
|------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| (65) | prophetiza | profetiza | |
| | caedebant | cedebant | |
| | <u>fol 58r</u> | | |
| 66 | ancillis | ancellis | |
| 67 | | | |
| 68 | dicas | dicis | MT cdl |
| 69 | ancilla | ancella | |
| 70 | at ille | <u>om</u> at | |
| | adstabant | stabant | dkq |
| | galilaeus | galileus | |
| 71 | anathematizare | anathemazare | |
| 72 | dixerat ei | illi dixerat | (0 = dixerat illi) (vett. = illi) |
| XV:1 | vincientes | vinctum | DEpMtO vett. |
| 2 | iudaeorum | iudeorum | |
| 3 | accusabant | accussabant | |
| 4 | rursum | rursus | DKVZ |
| | interrogavit | interrogabat | KLMtOQVZ a auk |
| | respondes | respondis | |
| | accusant | accussant | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | dimittere | demittere | |
| 7 | | | |
| 8 | ascendisset | accessisset | MOX ² |
| | <u>fol 58v</u> | | |
| | rogare | <u>add</u> eum | MtOX d (k) |
| 9 | dimittam | demittam | |
| | iudaeorum | iudeorum | |
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | dimitteret | demitteret | |
| 12 | iudaeorum | iudeorum | |
| 13 | clamaverunt | clamabant | MtOQ |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | dimisit | demissit | |
| | caesum | cessum | |
| 16 | in atrium | intro in atrium | mult. |
| 17 | purpura | purpuram | BCGHJLQRX Dur Sg vett. |
| 18 | coeperunt | coeperant | |
| | have | abe | |
| | iudaeorum | iudeorum | |
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | | | |
| 21 | angariaverunt | angarizaverunt | |
| | patrem | patre | d |
| | rufi | rubi | |
| 22 | interpretatum | interpretaetatum | |
| 23 | accepit | accipit | |
| 24 | | | |
| | <u>fol 59r</u> | | |
| 25 | | | |
| 26 | inscriptus | scriptus | Dm7 D*GHMtW au |
| | iudaeorum | iude/iudeorum | |
| 27 | | | |
| 28 | | | |
| 29 | blasphemabant | blasfemabant | |
| 30 | descendens | discendens | |
| 31 | ludentes | inludentes | Dm7 DEp ^{mg} ThLMtOQRXZ Dur |
| 32 | descendat | discendat | |
| | conviciabantur | conviciebantur | |
| 33 | | | |
| 34 | lama | lema | Dm7 CJMX*Z Sg cl |
| | sabacthani | sebacthani | |
| | interpretatum | interpretaetatum | |
| | dereliquisti me | me dereliquisti | Dm7 DKOQRVZ Dur vett. |
| 35 | | | |

| | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|
| 36 | implens aceto | inplens acceto | |
| 37 | | | |
| 38 | sursum | summo | Dm7 mult. |
| 39 | centurio | centorio | |
| <u>fol 59v</u> | | | |
| 40 | de longe inter quas et) maria) magdalene | a longe inter quas erat) maria) magdalenae | Dm7 DEpLMtO vett. Dm7 GH ¹ ThIKMtOQWX*Z vett. Dm7 BCEpThIJLMtOVYZ ³ Dur au fflq MtR |
| | salome | solomae | |
| 41 | esset galilaea multae hierosolyma | essset gallilea <u>add</u> mulieres hierusolima | Dm7 O |
| 42 | | | |
| 43 | expectans audacter petiit | expectans audaciter petit | Dm7 DEp ^{mg} JLMtR |
| 44 | centurione | centorione | |
| 45 | centurione | centorione | |
| 46 | sindone excisum estium monumenti | in sindonem excissum hostium <u>add</u> et abiit | MtOQ d ff (Dm7 CDEpX* au = in sindone) Q d |
| 47 | magdalene | magdalenae | Dm7 BCEpThIJMtRVYZ ³ fflq |
| XVI:1 | magdalene | magdalenae | Dm7 BCEpGThIJKL ¹ MtRVZ ³ au fflq |
| | salome | solomae | Mt |
| 2 | mane | <u>add</u> prima | DEpGOX kq |
| 3 | revolvit ostio | revolvit hostio | |

fol 60r

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|------------------------------|---|
| 4 | vident | viderunt | Dm7 Ep ^{mg} HThIKMtOQRVWX*Z lq |
| 5 | in dextris | a dextris | Dm7 |
| 6 | quaeritis | queritis | |
| 7 | eius | suis | |
| | praecedit | procedit | |
| | galilaeam | galileam | |
| 8 | invaserat | invasserat | |
| | tremor et pavor | pavor et tremor | DEpOMt |
| 9 | autem | <u>add</u> iesus | mult. |
| | iecerat | eicerat | |
| | daemonia | demonia | |
| 10 | | ? illa | ? over erasure |
| | fuerant | erat | (erant = aucn) |
| 11 | visus | vissus | |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | ceteris | caeteris | |
| 14 | | <u>om</u> et duritiam cordis | |
| | viderant | viderunt | KMtOVZ* |
| | resurrexisse | <u>add</u> et nuntiantibus) | MtOZ |
| | | illis |) (BX* = nuntiantibus illis) |
| | | | (LQ <u>add</u> nuntiantibus <u>post</u> |
| | | | crediderant) |
| | crediderant | crediderunt | DEpLMtQR Dur vett. |
| 15 | eis | <u>add</u> iesus | BKMtOVZ |
| 16 | baptizatus | babtizatus | |

fol 60v

| | | | |
|----|-----------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 17 | ecient | iecient | |
| | loquentur | loquuntur | |
| | novis | nøbis | |
| 18 | aegrotos | aegros | mult. |
| 19 | quidem | <u>add</u> iesus | BH ¹ ThKLMtOTVWX*Z vett. |
| | adsumtus | adsumptus | |
| 20 | | <u>om</u> amen | BCEpThIKLMtQRTVWYZ vett. |
| | | (no explicit) | |

fol 61r

| | | | |
|------|---------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| I:57 | elisabeth | elisabeth | |
| | impletum | inpletum | |
| 58 | audierunt | audierant | |
| | | ? suam cum illa | ? over erasure |
| 59 | octavo | octabo | |
| 60 | iohannes | iohannis | |
| 61 | | | |
| 62 | | | |
| 63 | iohannes | iohannis | |
| 64 | | <u>om</u> autem | ce ffr |
| | ilico os eius | os eius ilico | |
| | et loquebatur | <u>om</u> et | R |
| 65 | iudaeae | iudeae | |
| | divulgabantur | devulgabantur | |
| | omnia verba | <u>om</u> omnia | |
| 66 | audierant | audierunt | CG*LR Dur dfr |
| | et enim | nam et enim | (nam et = r) (nam = e) |
| 67 | impletus | inpletus | |
| | prophetavit | profetavit | |
| 68 | | | |
| 69 | domo | domu | |
| 70 | prophetarum | profetarum | |
| 71 | salutem ex | in salutem et) | (et liberavit nos ab = |
| | | liberavit nos ex) | DGQR gat vett.) |
| | oderunt nos | nos oderunt | AGLQRX vett. |

72

73

fol 61v

| | | | |
|----|----------|---------|-------------|
| 74 | manu | manibus | DEpILQR gat |
| 75 | | | |
| 76 | propheta | profeta | |
| 77 | | | |

78

79

80 deserto desertis Dm7 mult.

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| II:1 | caesare | cessare | |
| | augusto | agusto | |
| | ut describeretur | ut censum) describeretur) | (ut censum profiterentur = Q r) |
| 2 | praeside | a praeside | Dm7 mult. |
| | quirino | cyrino | |
| | | <u>add</u> nomine | EpLQR gat |
| 3 | profiterentur | prof e terentur | |
| 4 | galilaea | galilea | |
| | iudaeam | iudeam | |
| | bethleem | bethlem | |
| | domo | domu | |
| 5 | profiteretur | profeterentur | R |
| | desponsata | disponsata | |
| | praegnate | praegnante | |
| 6 | impleti | inpleti | |
| 7 | eis | ei | BnDEpKLW au |
| 8 | supra | super | BDEp*LPW ade ff |
| <u>fol 62r</u> | | | |
| 9 | illos (2nd) | eos | DQ a au |
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | | | |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | laudantium deum | <u>om</u> deum | |
| 14 | in hominibus | <u>om</u> in | Dm7 mult. |
| 15 | discesserunt | disceserunt | |
| | transeamus | transiamus | |
| | usque | <u>add</u> in | Dm7 DEp ^{mg} JOQRX*YZ Dur |
| | | | auqr |
| | bethleem | bethlem | |

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 16 | festinantes positum | festinentur possitum | (gat e = festinanter) |
| 17 | | | |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | audierant | audierunt | R ad |
| 21 | circumcideretur vocatum | <u>add</u> puer et vocatum | DEp ^{mg} HT ^h LQRTW r L eq |
| 22 | impleti mosi tulerunt | conpleti moysi tullerunt | CX* 1 |
| <u>fol 62v</u> | | | |
| | eum | illum | Ep ^l RZ* Dur ^{corr} e |
| 23 | masculinum | masculum | DRT gat vett. |
| 24 | et ut darent hostiam | <u>om</u> et addarent hostias | QR Dur aa |
| 25 | sytheon expectans consolationem | simeon expectans consolationem | |
| 26 | acceperat ab | acciperat a | |
| 27 | templum | <u>add</u> domini | |
| 28 | accepit | accipit | |
| 29 | dimittis | demitte | DEp ^{mg} LQR gat Dur aub(e)lr |
| 30 | | | |
| 31 | | | |
| 32 | ad revelationem | et revelationem | |
| 33 | | | |
| 34 | illis positus | illos possitus | BGIJMQR Dur (vett.) |

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| 35 | pertransibit | pertransiet | BBnCEp ^{mg} GJKQRTVX*Z Dur vett. |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | vidua | <u>add</u> erat | Q r |
| | octogintaquattuor | LXXXIIII | |
| | ieiuniis | ieiunis | |
| <u>fol 63r</u> | | | |
| | serviens | <u>add</u> deo | DEpLR gat (<u>add</u> domino = e) |
| 38 | expectabant | exspectabant | |
| 39 | galilaeam | galileam | |
| 40 | in illo | cum illo | D*Ep*OQX* gat (vett.) |
| 41 | sollemni | solempni | |
| 42 | hierosolyma | hierusolimam | mult. |
| 43 | | | |
| 44 | | | |
| 45 | regressi | regresi | |
| 46 | illum | eum | DEp ^{mg} R Dur ad ff |
| | in templo sedentem | sedentem in templo | d |
| | interrogantem | <u>add</u> illos | BDQRZ* Dur efqr (<u>add</u> eos = CTW vett.) |
| 47 | super prudentia. | super prudentiam | BnCDEpFGOQRTW Dur vett. |
| | | <u>add</u> eius | |
| 48 | ammirati sunt | et mirati sunt | |
| | fili | fili | |
| 49 | nesciebatis | nescitis | gat vett. |
| | quia | quoniam | QR Dur d |
| 50 | | | |
| 51 | descendit | discendit | |
| <u>fol 63v</u> | | | |
| 52 | | | |
| XII.1 quintodecimo | | | |
| | imperii | imperi | |

| | | | |
|-----|----------------|-------------------------|---|
| (1) | tiberii | tiberi | |
| | caesaris | cessaris | |
| | pilato | pylato | |
| | iudaeam | iudeam | |
| | tetrarcha | tetracha (<u>ter</u>) | |
| | galilaeae | galileae | |
| | itureae | iturae | |
| | lysania | lisania | |
| | abilinae | abyllanae | |
| 2 | caiapha | caipha | |
| | dei | domini | mult. |
| 3 | baptismum | babtismum | |
| | paenitentiae | penitentiae | |
| 4 | prophetae | profetae | |
| 5 | implebitur | inplebitur | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | baptizarentur | babtizarentur | |
| | quis | quisquis | |
| | ventura | futura | DEp ^{mg} LQR Dur (? ex Matt III:7) |
| 8 | fructus | fructos | |
| 9 | posita | possita | |
| | fructum | <u>add</u> bonum | mult. |
| | exciditur | excidetur | |
| | mittitur | mittetur | |
| 10 | | | |
| | <u>fol 64r</u> | | |
| 11 | tunicas | tonicas | |
| 12 | publicani | puplicani | |
| | baptizarentur | babtizarentur | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | calumniam | calumneam | |
| | stipendiis | stipendis | |

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 15 | | | |
| 16 | iohannes | iohannis | |
| | baptizo | babtizo | |
| | baptizavit | babtizabit | |
| 17 | purgabit | purgavit | |
| | comburet | conburet | |
| 18 | exhortans | exortans | |
| 19 | herodes | herodis | |
| | tetrarcha. | tetracha | |
| | herodiade | herodeade | |
| | herodes | herodis | |
| 20 | supra | super | DGMtR |
| | et inclusit | <u>om</u> et | R*Q Dur bde |
| 21 | factum | factus | |
| | baptizaretur | babtizaretur | |
| | baptizabo | babtizabo | |
| 22 | descendit | discendit | |
| | specie | speciae | |
| | in ipsum | in spiritu | |
| | facta est | <u>add</u> dicens | auf ffq |
| <u>fol 64v</u> | | | |
| | in te | <u>add</u> bene | D Dur e(f) |
| | complacuit | conplacuit | |
| 23 | triginta | XXX | |
| 24 | matthat | mathiae | DG ffl |
| 25 | | <u>om</u> qui fuit) | r (abcel*) |
| | | matthathiae) | |
| | naum | nauum | |
| | naggae | nangae | r |
| 26 | | <u>om</u> qui fuit maath | a abcel*r |
| | matthathiae | mathiae | r |
| | semei | semein | bel |
| | iosech | osee | |
| | ioda | iudae | |

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| 27 | iohanna | ianne | |
| | resa | rhesae | |
| | zorobabel | sorobabel | |
| 28 | cosam | chosae | l (bqr = cosae) |
| | helnadad | helmadan | |
| | her | er | |
| 29 | iorim | zorin | Ep ¹ Q(R) Dur (r = zoris) |
| | matthat | mathat | |
| 30 | syneon | semeon | |
| | iuda | iudae | |
| | iona | ionae | |
| | eliachim | eliachin | |
| 31 | melea | melchae | Ep*JQRT Dur au |
| | menna | enan | be(ff)l*r |
| | matthata | mathatha | |
| | nathan | natham | |
| 32 | naasson | nason | |
| 33 | | | |
| 34 | | | |
| <u>fol 65r</u> | | | |
| | tharae | thare | |
| 35 | | | |
| 36 | arfaxat | arphaxat | |
| 37 | iared | iaret | |
| | malelehel | malaleel | |
| 38 | | | |
| IV:1 | spiritu | a spiritu | X* |
| | ab | a | |
| 2 | quadraginta | XL | |
| | temtabatur | temptabatur | |
| | diabolo | diabulo | |
| | diebus illis | illis diebus | e ff r |
| | esuriit | esurit | |

| | | | |
|----|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 3 | diabolus | diabulus | |
| 4 | vivet | vivit | |
| 5 | diabolus | diabulus | |
| | | <u>add</u> in montem) | W fq(1) |
| | | excelsum) | (in m. altissimum = HThM cr) |
| | | | (in m. altum = dff) |
| | | | (cf. Matt IV:8) |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | coram me | <u>om</u> coram | G flr |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | statuit eum | <u>om</u> eum | e |
| | supra | super | DEp*HW (vett.) |
| | filius dei | filius sancti | |
| | mitte | mitti | |
| 10 | mandabit | mandavit | |
| | <u>fol 65v</u> | | |
| 11 | et quia | <u>om</u> et | DQR Dur ce ff |
| 12 | dictum est | scriptum est | abcdef fflqr |
| | temptabis | temptabis | |
| 13 | temptatione | temptatione | |
| | diabolus | diabulus | |
| 14 | regressus | egressus | Dm7 ABRY Dur br |
| | galilaeam | galileam | |
| | per | in | DEp ^{mg} Q Dur cr |
| 15 | synagogis | synagogis | |
| 16 | synagogam | synagogam | |
| 17 | prophetae | profetae | |
| 18 | unxit | unexit | |
| 19 | retributionis | retribuitionis | R |
| 20 | reddidit | <u>add</u> illum | |
| | synagoga | synagoga | |
| 21 | impleta | inpleta | |
| | haec scriptura | hanc scriptura | |

| | | | |
|----|----------------|------------------|---|
| 22 | filius est | est filius | Dm7 DEpGJMtQT vett. |
| 23 | dicetis | dicitis | |
| 24 | propheta | profeta | |
| 25 | | | |
| | <u>fol 66r</u> | | |
| | clausum | clusum | |
| | facta est | facta esset | Dm7 BBnEpIKMtOVWXZ aucf |
| | fames | famis | |
| 26 | missus | misus | |
| | sareptha | sarepta | |
| 27 | helisaeo | eliseo | |
| | eorum | illorum | Dm7 Ep Dur |
| 28 | | | |
| 29 | supercilium | supercylium | |
| | supra | super | Ep ^{mg} JP vett. |
| 30 | | | |
| 31 | descendit | discendit | |
| | galilaeae | galileae | |
| 32 | | | |
| 33 | synagoga | sinagoga | |
| | | <u>add</u> eorum | D |
| | erat homo | homo erat | Dm7 |
| | daemonium | demonium | |
| 34 | qui sis | quis es tu es | (quis es = d) (quis es tu = eff) (qui sis tu es = G br) |
| 35 | exi | exii | |
| | daemonium | demonium | |
| 36 | quia | quod | DEp ^{mg} Q Dur (vett.) |
| 37 | divulgabatur | devulgabatur | |
| 38 | synagoga | sinagoga | |
| | introivit | intravit | a aubclqr |

fol 66v

| | | | |
|------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| (38) | simonis | <u>add</u> et andreae | GQ bcd(e) ff1r |
| 39 | super | supra | r |
| 40 | variis | varis | |
| | languoribus | langoribus | |
| 41 | exiebant | exhiebant | |
| | autem | <u>add</u> etiam | Dm7 EpQ |
| | daemonia | demonia | |
| 42 | egressus | egresus | |
| | detinebant | retenebant | bcqr |
| 43 | aliis | alis | |
| | evangelizare | evanlizare | |
| | missus | misus | |
| 44 | galilaeae | galileae | |
| | | | |
| V:1 | genesareth | genezaret | |
| 2 | et vidit | <u>om</u> et | a aucelr |
| | duas | duos | |
| | descenderant | discenderunt | |
| | retia | <u>add</u> sua | cr (retias suas = a) |
| 3 | rogavit | et rogavit | (et rogabat = r) |
| | pusillum | pussillum | |
| 4 | | <u>om</u> autem | (a) |
| 5 | cepimus | coepimus | |
| | rete | retia | aucq |
| 6 | rumpebatur autem) | ita ut rumperentur) | fr |
| | rete) | retia) | (d = ut etiam ret. rump.) |
| | | | (e = ut retia dirumperetur) |
| | | | (Q = ita ut rumpebatur |
| | | | hautem rete) |

fol 67r

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| 7 | annuerunt | adnuerunt |
| | sociis | socis |

| | | | |
|-----|---------------------|--------------------------|---|
| (7) | ita ut | <u>add</u> pene | W cder |
| 8 | videret | viderit | |
| | procidit | procedit | |
| | exi | exii | |
| | homo | ego | (G = ego homo) |
| 9 | eum | illum | Ep befflqr |
| | in captura | in capturam | Bn r |
| | ceperant | coeperant | |
| 10 | zebedaei | zebedei | |
| | ad simonem | simoni | |
| | noli | nolite | O*X* gat |
| 11 | illum | eum | Dm7 vett. |
| 12 | civitatum | civitatum | |
| | et procidens | <u>om</u> et | Dm7 JMQT Dur defqr |
| | procidens in faciem | in faciem procedit | (in faciem procidens = D) (procedit in faciem = r) |
| | me mundare | <u>om</u> me | |
| 13 | tetigit | titigit | |
| | lepra | <u>add</u> eius | Dm7 D afflqr |
| | illo | eo | BD aucf |
| 14 | et ipse | <u>om</u> ipse | er |
| | praecepit | praecipit (<u>bis</u>) | |
| | moses | moyses | |
| 15 | | | |
| 16 | deserto | desertuo | |
| 17 | erant | erat | |
| | pharisaei | farisei | |
| | galilaeae | galileae | |
| | iudaeae | iudae | |
| 18 | paralyticus | paraliticus | |
| | quaerebant | querebant | |

17 erant n suprascript, not main corr.
(half-uncial n)

fol 67v

| | | | |
|----|--|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 19 | summiserunt | submiserunt | |
| | illum (2nd) | eum | Dm7 FX* af |
| | in medium | in medio | Dm7 CDJX* Dur vett. |
| 20 | homo | homini | G abcelqr |
| | remittuntur | remittentur | |
| | peccata tua | peccatua | |
| 21 | pharisaei | pharisei | |
| | blasphemias | blasfemias | |
| 22 | ut cognovit autem | ut autem cognovit | |
| 23 | dimittuntur | dimittentur | CT d |
| 24 | paralytico | paralitico | |
| | surge tolle | surge et tolle | BnCDGKOTZ abdr |
| | lectum | gravatum | cdr |
| 25 | tulit | tollit | |
| | abiit | abit | |
| 26 | adprehendit | adpraehendit | |
| | repleti sunt | <u>add</u> omnes | T (d) |
| 27 | publicanum | puplicanum | |
| 28 | | | |
| 29 | fecit ei | <u>om</u> ei | Dm7 JWZ de |
| | domo | domu | |
| | publicanorum | puplicanorum | |
| 30 | pharisaei | farisei | |
| | scribae eorum | <u>om</u> eorum | def ffl |
| | publicanis | puplicanis | |
| | manducatis et) | manducat et bibet) | (manducat et bibit |
| | bibitis) | magister vester) | = vett) |
| | | | (magister vester |
| | | | cf. Matt IX:11 @ Mk. II:16) |
| 31 | | | |
| 32 | non | <u>add</u> enim | DKVW f |
| 23 | dimittentur corr. to remisa sunt (suprascript) = ffr | | |

fol 68r

| | | | |
|----|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 33 | pharisaeorum | farisaeorum | |
| 34 | potestis filios) | possunt filii |) G (KZ) b (acdeff) |
| | sponsi...facere) | sponsi ieiunare...) | (cf. Mk II:19) |
| | ieiunare) | | |
| | dum | quamdiu | abcefr |
| | cum illis est) | sponsus est cum) | (sponsus cum illis |
| | sponsus) | illis) | est = af) |

35

| | | | |
|----|-------------|-----------------|---|
| 36 | | <u>om</u> autem | |
| | commissuram | commisuram | |
| | inmittit | mittit | T |
| | rumpit | rumpet | |
| | commissura | commisura | |

37

| | | | |
|----|------------------|------------------|------|
| 38 | mittendum | mittendus | |
| | conservantur | servantur | ader |
| 39 | vetus melius est | melius est vetus | |

| | | | |
|------|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| VI:1 | transiret | <u>add</u> iesus | Dm7 EpFQ Dur r |
| | confricantes | confringentes | (D) |
| 2 | pharisaeorum | fariseorum | |
| 3 | ad eos dixit | dixit ad eos | aud (dixit ad illos = er) |
| | quod | quid | Dm7 DGQ Dur aubefflr |
| 4 | propositionis | propositionis | |
| | sumsit | sumpsit | |
| | manducare | manducari | |

5

fol 68v

| | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|-------|
| 6 | synagogam | sinagogam | |
| | dextra | dextera | |
| 7 | pharisei | farisei | |
| | sabbato | in sabbato | mult. |

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|--|
| (7) | accusare | et accussarent | ae (undē accusarent = BnH ¹ ThI KMtOTVWX*Z auc(ff)) |
| 8 | habebat | habebant | |
| 9 | | | |
| 10 | manus eius | <u>add</u> sicut altera | (c) q (FQ fr = sicut et altera) (G bd = sicut alia) (cf. Matt XII:13) |
| 11 | insipientia | iniquitate | DP aubffr (iniquitatem = G flq) |
| | facerent | <u>add</u> de | Dm7 DEp ^{mg} FGPQ Dur vett. |
| 12 | pernoctans | pernoctuans | |
| 13 | vocavit | <u>add</u> adse | GDQ bcfflqr |
| 14 | simonem | petrum simonem | |
| | philippum | piliphum | |
| 15 | mattheum | et mattheum | abcdfflq |
| | iacobum | et iacobum | abcdffl |
| | zelotes | zelotis | |
| 16 | iudam | et iudam | DW aabcdfflr |
| 17 | descendens | discendens | |
| | loco campestri | loco campistripide) | (loco plano = auf plano) loco pede plano = 1) |
| | iudaea | iudea | |
| 18 | languoribus | langoribus | |
| 19 | quaerebant | querebat | Dm7 mult. |
| <u>fol 69r</u> | | | |
| | eum | illum | D e |
| 20 | pauperes | <u>add</u> spiritu | DQ gat acfr |
| | dei | caelorum | cf (D = caeli) (cf. Matt V:3) |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| 21 | esuritis quia) saturabimini) | esuriunt et sitiunt)G Kk I 24 vett. quia ipsi) (cf. Matt V:6) saturabuntur) | |
| 22 | oderint eiecerint | oderunt iederunt | |
| 23 | merces prophetis | mercis profhetis | |
| 24 | quia consolationem | qui consulationem | Dm7 DEpMQW Dur gat qr |
| 25 | | | |
| 26 | vobis dixerint prophetis | dixerint vobis profhetis | (J) (vett.) |
| 27 | qui auditis diligite | quia audistis dilegite | G O* Dur |
| 28 | benedicite calumniantibus vos | benefacite calumnientibus vobis | D au BnGOVXZ ² acf |
| 29 | maxillam et alteram | dexteram maxillam <u>add</u> ei | (ei et alteram = Dm7 X* a aabelq) |
| | tunicam prohibere | tonicam proibere | |
| 30 | | | |
| 31 | ut faciant vobis) homines) | vobis homines) bona facere) | (ut faciant vobis homines bona = DG r) |
| 32 | diligitis diligunt | dilegitis dilegunt (<u>bis</u>) | |
| 33 | | | |
| | <u>fol 69v</u> | | |
| | vobis benefaciunt | benefaciunt vobis | a |
| 34 | mutuum | motum | |

| | | | |
|------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|
| (34) | faenerantur | fenerantur | |
| | recipiant | recipient | |
| 35 | diligite | dilegite | |
| | bene facite | <u>add</u> eis | (<u>add</u> illis = r, his = e) (cf. Matt V:44) |
| | mutuum | motuum | |
| | nihil inde | <u>om</u> inde | DEp* Dur |
| | merces | mercis | |
| 36 | sicut et | <u>om</u> et | DEp* Dur cd |
| 37 | et non iudicabimini | ut non iudicemini | D d (ne iudicemini = af) |
| | condemnare | condempnare | |
| | et non) | ut non) | adff (c = ne cond.) |
| | condemnabimini) | condempnemini) | (Ep = ut non condemnabimini) |
| | et dimittemini | ut demittetur vobis | (et dimittetur vobis = JKOVX*Z aacer) |
| 38 | confertam | conversam | CDGIKMMtQTZ Dur aubffl |
| | coagitatam | cogitatam | |
| | remetietur | remittetur | |
| 39 | | | |
| 40 | omnis erit | erit omnis | cq |
| | | <u>add</u> si sit | B ¹ GHThKMtO ^{sax} PVWX*Z gat a aucflqr (ut sit = bff) |
| 41 | festucam | fistucam | |
| 42 | eiciam | ieciam | |
| | festucam | fistucam (<u>bis</u>) | |
| | videns | vidis | Dm7 BBnCDG*ThKMOTVWZ r |
| | hypocrita | hypochrita | |
| | eice | iece | |
| | perspicias | videbis | cde |
| 43 | | | |
| 44 | | | |

fol 70r

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (44) | colligunt | collegunt | |
| | vindemiant | vendemiant | |
| 45 | bonus | <u>add</u> enim | DG a aubcflr |
| | bonum | bona | Dm7 BnEp ^{mg} FGJZ* Dur ce |
| | malo | <u>add</u> thesauro | Dm7 mult. |
| | malum | mala | DEp ^{mg} FGP aublq |
| | abundantia | habundantia | |
| | cordis | <u>add</u> sui | |
| | os | <u>add</u> eius | BCT Dur bcdf fflq |
| 46 | | | |
| 47 | cui similis | <u>om</u> cui | |
| | sit | est | mult. |
| 48 | fodit | vodit | |
| | inlisum est | inlissit | D fflr (allisit = bdq) |
| | domui illi | <u>om</u> illi | |
| | eam movere | movere eam | (G) (movere illam = ad) |
| | fundata | fundamenta | |
| 49 | audivit...fecit | audit...facit | D(Ep*)GH ^l ThIMtTWX vett. |
| | supra | super | DT aucdeff |
| | inlisus | inlissus | |
| | cecidit | concidit | BCDKMtQTWZ Dur bdlq |
| VII:1 | intravit | <u>add</u> in | BDEpIJKOX*Z a |
| | capharnaum | cafarnaum | |
| 2 | centurionis | centorionis | |
| | pretiosus | praetiosus | |
| 3 | iudaeorum | iudeorum | |
| 4 | | | |

[illegible]

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 5 | diligit | dilegit | |
| | synagogam | sinagogam | |
| 6 | esset | essent | Dm7 Th0 |
| | domo | domu | |
| | misit | missit | |
| | centurio | centorio | |
| | amicos | amicus | |
| 7 | dignum | dignus | Dm7 DG*MTZ f |
| <u>fol 70v</u> | | | |
| 8 | constitutus | <u>add</u> sum | |
| | servo meo | <u>add</u> dico | D gat clr |
| 9 | | | |
| 10 | fuerant | fuerunt | |
| 11 | naim | cafarnauum | el |
| 12 | cum autem adprop-) | et ecce defunctus) | |
| | inquaret portae) | cum autem adprop-) | (adpropiasset = r) |
| | civitatis et ecce) | inquasset portam) | (ad portam = r) |
| | defunctus) | civitatis) | |
| | efferebatur | ferebatur | deq |
| | matri | matris | mult. |
| 13 | dominus | iesus | Dm7 DEp ^{mg} J gat df |
| | super ea | super eam | Dm7 mult. |
| 14 | hi | hii | |
| | adulescens | adolescenti | (D) gat |
| 15 | | | |
| 16 | accepit | accipit | |
| | propheta | profeta | |
| 17 | iudaeam | iudeam | |
| | eo | illo | ad (Gq) |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | iohannes | iohannis | |
| | dominum | iesum | Dm7 IJKMMtOVWX abcflqr |
| | | | (H ¹ Th = donimum iesum) |
| | expectamus | exspectamus | |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 20 | iohannes | iohannis | |
| | baptista | babtista | |
| | expectamus | exspectamus | |
| 21 | | | |
| | <u>fol 71r</u> | | |
| | languoribus | langoribus | |
| | | <u>add</u> suis | c |
| | visum | vissum | |
| 22 | nuntiate | renuntiate | Dm7 BDEpKMtOVWXZ acer |
| 23 | | | |
| 24 | nuntii | nunti | |
| | harundinem | arundinem | |
| 25 | pretiosa | praetiosa | |
| | deliciis | in deliciis | Dm7 BBnDKMtOqVWXZ vett. |
| 26 | prophetam | profetam | |
| | quam prophetam | quam profeta | Dm7 DE gat a auctdfq |
| 27 | | | |
| 28 | propheta | profeta | |
| | baptista | babtista | |
| 29 | publicani | puplicani | |
| | baptizati | babtixati | |
| | baptismo | babtismo | |
| 30 | pharisaei | farisei | |
| | ipsos | ipsis | DEEp ¹ W gat |
| | baptizati | babtizati | |
| 31 | homines generat-) | generationis) | |
| | ionis huius) | huius homines) | |
| | | <u>om</u> et qui similes) | br |
| | | sunt |) |
| 32 | et dicentibus | <u>om</u> et | (vett.) |
| | cantavimus vobis | <u>om</u> vobis | |
| | tibiis | tibis | |

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| 33 | iohannes | iohannis | |
| | baptista | babtista | |
| | bibens vinum | vinum bibens | r |
| | daemonium | demonium | |
| <u>fol 71v</u> | | | |
| 34 | devorator | vorax | ce (cf. Matt XI:19) |
| | publicanorum | puplicanorum | |
| 35 | | | |
| 36 | rogabat | rogabant | C |
| | de pharisaeis | de fariseus | G (pharisaeus = vett.) |
| | ingressus | ingresus | |
| | pharisaei | farisei | |
| 37 | accubuit | occubuit | |
| | domo | domu | |
| | pharisaei | farisei | |
| | attulit | attullit | |
| | ungenti | unguenti | |
| 38 | eius (1st.) | domini | |
| | tergebat | <u>add</u> eos | DT |
| | ungento ungebat | ungebat unguento | DG vett. |
| 39 | pharisaeus | farisseus | |
| | propheta | profeta | |
| | qualis mulier | qualis est mulier | Dm7 BnKMtVWZ a auceqr (qualis mulier est = HThX bf) |
| 40 | respondens | respondit | e ff |
| 41 | cuidam | quidam | |
| | faeneratori | feneratori | |
| | quingentos | <u>add</u> et | Dm7 DKOPQVWXZ Dur (vett.) |
| 42 | diliget | dilegit | |
| 43 | aestimo | estimo | |

38 domini corr. to eius (suprascript)
 40 respondens ens suprascript

44 pedibus meis non) non dedisti pedibus)
 dedisti) meis)
 lacrimis add suis D bceffq
 45 intravit intravi BDWY bflqr
 (introivi = cd)

46 unxisti uncxisti
 ungento anguento
 unxit uncxit

fol 72r

47 diligit dilexit
 48 illam add iesus DG gat a aubf flq
 49 dimittit demittit
 50

VIII:1 civitatem et) civitates et) GKMtQVW aubcefflq
 castellum) castella)
 2 aliquae aliquae
 curatae curate
 ab a
 maria add autem
 magdalene magdalenae
 daemonia demonia
 3 chuza chusei (chuzei = r)
 ministrabant administrabant
 eis illis D dffr
 4 similitudinem add ad illos G c (D = ad eos)
 (add talem ad illos = aubdlqr)
 5 exiit ecce exiit DEG a aubefflqr
 cecidit cicidit
 6 cecidit cicidit
 super supra mult.
 humorem umorem
 7 cecidit cicidit
 spinae add et aceff

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 8 | cecidit ortum | cicidit exortum est | (exortum = DG auffleqr) |
| 9 | parabola | <u>om</u> autem parabula | D 1 |
| 10 | mysterium | misterium | |
| <u>fol 72v</u> | | | |
| | ceteris | caeteris | |
| | parabolis | parabulis | |
| | intellegant | intelle/legant | |
| 11 | parabola | parabula | |
| 12 | diabolus | zabulus | DQ |
| 13 | hi | hii | |
| | radices | radicem | AEY gat de |
| | recedunt | recidunt | |
| 14 | cecidit | cicidit | |
| | hi | hii | |
| | sollicitudinibus | solicitudinibus | |
| | divitiis | divitis | |
| | voluptatibus | voluntatibus | DEp Dur |
| 15 | bonam terram | terram bonam | a audf flr |
| | hi | hii | |
| | optimo | obtimo | |
| | retinent | retenent | |
| | afferunt | adferunt | |
| | in patientia | per patientiam | DG aubef flqr |
| 16 | eam | eum | |
| | vase | vaso | Dm7 BnCDEEp ¹ GJQTZ Dur gat vett. |
| | candelabrum | candellabrum | |
| 17 | manifestetur | reveletur | Dm7 Ep ^{mg} Q Dur f (cf. Matt X:26) |
| | absconditum | absconsum | B*JT ab fl |
| | cognoscatur | cognoscetur | |
| 18 | auditis | audietis | (audiatis = G abq) |

| | | | |
|----|---|--|---|
| 19 | poterant | potuerunt | (potuerant = D) |
| 20 | illi mater tua | <u>add</u> quia <u>om</u> tua | G aubcefflq |
| 21 | respondens hi | <u>add</u> et hii | (respondit et = e) |
| 22 | <u>fol 73r</u> | | |
| 23 | o <u>ad</u> dormivit descendit complebantur | obdormit discendit conplebatur fluct- | ibus navicula) (Q = compl. navis fluct.) (W Dur ^{corr} = compl. navicula fluctibus) |
| | periclitabantur | pereclitabantur | |
| 24 | tranquillitas | <u>add</u> magna | DE aubf* |
| 25 | et oboediunt oboediunt | <u>om</u> et obediunt | e |
| 26 | enavigaverunt | navigaverunt | CTX* (Dm7 B*GO B = et navig.) |
| | galilaeam | galileam | |
| 27 | daemonium domo | demonium domu | |
| 28 | ut vidit et tibi est fili | cum vidisset est et tibi filii | cef |
| 29 | praecipiebat enim vinciebatur compedibus daemonio deserta | <u>om</u> enim vincebatur conpedibus demonio <u>add</u> loca | EpX gat r (loca deserta = G vett.) |
| 30 | daemonia | demonia | |

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 31 | eum | illum | mult. |
| | imperaret | imperet | |
| | abyssum | abisum | |
| 32 | | <u>om</u> autem | |
| <u>fol 73v</u> | | | |
| | eis | eos | mult. |
| | illis | illos | mult. |
| 33 | daemonia | demonia | |
| 34 | | | |
| 35 | daemonia | demonia | |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | | | |
| 38 | daemonia | demonia | |
| | exierant | exierunt | G* |
| | eum | illum | G abcdfflqr |
| 39 | domum | in domum | DEH ¹ ThMOW aacdf ffr |
| | fecit | fecerit | BEEpGHThKMtOVWZ ab |
| | deus | dominus | R b |
| | illi fecisset | fecisset illi | (vett.) |
| 40 | excepit | excoepit | |
| | expectantes | exspectantes | |
| 41 | nomen | <u>add</u> erat | EpOQ Dur aacr |
| | et ipse | <u>om</u> et | |
| | synagogae | sinagogae | |
| | cecidit | cicidit | |
| | iesu | eius | T c |
| | eius | suam | ar |
| 42 | duodecim | XV | |
| | iret | <u>add</u> iesus | G bcqr |
| | turbis | <u>add</u> sic | DEp ^{mg} fflr |
| | comprimebatur | conprimebatur | |

| | | |
|------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| (42) | <u>add</u> ut suffocarent) DEp ^{mg} (a) fflr eum) | |
| 43 duodecim | XII | |
| in medicos | in medicis | BDEp ¹ JKMtRVZ Dur gat afr |
| <u>fol 74r</u> | | |
| potuit | poterat | (d) |
| 44 tetigit | titigit | |
| 45 tetigit | titigit | |
| comprimunt | conprimunt | |
| affligunt | adfligunt | |
| 46 | | |
| 47 latuit | <u>add</u> illum | D bfflq |
| procidit | procidens | gat ad |
| 48 at | et ad | (et = OR r) |
| 49 illo | eo | DERW acdelr |
| venit | <u>add</u> quidam | DEEpW efffr |
| a principe | ad principem | CDEEpKMtQTVW aucff |
| synagogae | sinagogae | |
| vexare | vexari | CT gat |
| 50 puellae | <u>add</u> dicens | (d) |
| 51 domum | ad domum | mult. |
| iohannem et) | iacobum et) | DEHThMMtX* Dur |
| iacobum) | iohannem) | |
| 52 at | ad | |
| 53 deridebant | diridebant | |
| 54 | | |
| 55 iussit | iusit | |
| 56 parentes eius | <u>om</u> eius | DEpMY Dur e |
| praecepit | praecipit | |
| IX:1 potestatem | potes/ | |
| <u>fol 74v</u> | | |
| daemonia | demonia | |

| | | | |
|----------------|------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | tuleritis | tolleratis | |
| | tunicas | tonicas | |
| 4 | ne | non | D |
| | exeatis | exiatis | |
| 5 | receperint | reciperint | |
| | pedum | peduum | |
| | supra | super | DEEpQR Dur cde ff |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | herodes | herodis | |
| | tetrarcha | thetrarcha | |
| | haesitabat | hesitabat | |
| | iohannes | iohannis | |
| 8 | aliis | alis | |
| | propheta | profeta | |
| 9 | herodes | herodis | |
| | ego | ergo | |
| | decollavi | decolavi | |
| | quaerebat | querebant | |
| 10 | assumptis | adsumptis | |
| | bethsaida | bethzaida | |
| 11 | secutae | secuti | DG aubfr |
| | excepit | excoepit | |
| | illos | eos | GW cdef |
| | illis | eis | EEp ^{mg} er |
| 12 | duodecim | XII | |
| | villasque | et villas | DEGJ vett. |
| | circa | <u>add</u> nos | |
| 13 | duo | duos | A ¹ EpJORY auef flq |
| | emamus | ememus | e |
| <u>fol 75r</u> | | | |
| 14 | quinque | V | |
| 15 | | | |

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| 16 | illis | illos | W abfflqr |
| 17 | cophini | cofeni | |
| | duodecim | XII | |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | baptistam | babtistam | |
| | propheta | profeta | |
| 20 | esse dicitis | dicitis esse | D abcdefr |
| 21 | praecepit | praecipit | |
| 23 | se | semet | TW df |
| 24 | | | |
| 25 | proficit | proficerit | (proderit = DE*) |
| | homo | homini | DEEp ^{mg} RX ² (vett.) |
| 26 | | | |
| <u>fol 75v</u> | | | |
| 27 | aliqui hic | hic aliquis | (hic aliqui = G r) |
| 28 | octo | VIII | |
| | et assumsit | <u>om</u> et | EGJR abfflr |
| | assumsit | adsumpsit | |
| 29 | | | |
| 30 | moses | moyses | |
| 31 | completurus | conpleturus | |
| 32 | stabant cum illo | cum illo stabant | D (cum eo st.= ce) |
| 33 | nos | nobis | DRT cdlr |
| | tria | trea | |
| | mosi | moysi | |
| 34 | nubes | nubs | |
| | obumbravit | umbravit | RX ² |
| | intransibus | <u>add</u> autem | DET |
| | in nubem | in nube | |
| 35 | de nube | in nube | r |
| | dilectus | electus | BDR Dur gat a a u f f l |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | descendentibus | discendentibus | |

| | | | | |
|------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (37) | illi | illis | BEpJOZ | a au |
| 38 | | | | |
| 39 | adprehendit | adpraehendit | | |
| | <u>fol 76r</u> | | | |
| 40 | eicerent | iecerent | | |
| 41 | | | | |
| 42 | accederet | accederent | | |
| | daemonium | demonium | | |
| 43 | in magnitudine | in magnitudinem | GP | fflqr |
| | faciebat | fiebat | | (fiebant = CW) |
| 44 | | | | |
| 45 | | | | |
| 46 | in eos | <u>add</u> ut | | |
| 47 | adprehendens | adpraehendens | | |
| 48 | susceperit | susciperit | | |
| | receperit | recipit | DJKMMtQVX*YZ* | a auef |
| 49 | iohannes | iohannis | | |
| | eicientem | iecientem | | |
| | daemonia | demonia | | |
| | prohibuimus | prohibimus | | |
| 50 | ad illum iesus | iesus ad illos | | (ad illos iesus = E bcq) |
| | adversus | adversum | | mult. |
| 51 | dum | cum | BnCEJQVZ | Dur c |
| | complerentur | conplerentur | | |
| | assumptionis | adsumptionis | | |
| | hierusalem | in hierusalem | DEEpHOQRTWX ^c | Dur a audfr |
| 52 | | | | |
| | <u>fol 76r</u> | | | |
| | pararent | parerent | DO ^{gl} | |
| 53 | receperunt | reciperunt | | |
| 54 | iohannes | iohannis | | |
| | descendat | discendat | | |
| | consumat | consummat | | |

55/56 om et dixit nescitis) DEpFGQY Dur gat 1(d)
 cuius spiritus estis)
 filius hominis non)
 venit animas perdere)
 sed salvare)

57

58 caput capud

59

60

61

62

X:1 septuaginta duos LXXII

2 operarii operari
 messem messam

3

4

5 huic domui domui huic EpOX*Z cde

6

fol 77r

 sin si (cde)l
7 enim est est enim mult.
 operarius operarios
 mercede mercide

8

9 adpropinquavit adpropinquabit HThKMtVW

10

11 adhaesit adhesit in DQ Dur
 adpropinquavit adpropinquabit HThKVWX

12 dico add autem OQX a aadfq

13 corazain chorrozain

 sidone sydonae

 olim ollim

| | | | |
|------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| (13) | cilicio | cylicio | |
| | paeniterent | peniterent | |
| 14 | tyro | tyri | |
| | remissius | remisius | |
| 15 | capharnaum | capharnauum | |
| | <u>add</u> exaltata | <u>add</u> numquid | DQ abdir |
| | | <u>add</u> es | efilq |
| | | | (D = exaltatus es |
| | | | Q = exalta es) |
| 16 | | <u>om</u> qui autem) | (hom. spernit/spernit) |
| | | me spernit) | (cf. vett.) |
| 17 | septuaginta duo | LXXXI | |
| | daemonia | demonia | |
| 18 | fulgur | fulgor | |
| 19 | supra | super | |
| | vobis (2nd) | vos | BDQ Dur abcdeilqr |
| 20 | | | |
| | <u>fol 77v</u> | | |
| 21 | exultavit | <u>add</u> iesus | DEpHTh Dur ceffr (fq) |
| | spiritu sancto | in spiritu sancto | DEp Dur vett. |
| | etiam | ita | abeffilqr |
| 22 | qui | quis | PY ceffilr |
| | qui | quis | P bcdffqr |
| 23 | | | |
| 24 | prophetas | profetas | |
| 25 | temptans | temptans | |
| 26 | | | |
| 27 | diliges | dileges | |
| 28 | | | |
| 29 | | | |
| 30 | suscipiens | suspiciens | mult. |
| | descendebat | discendebat | |
| | despoliaverunt | spoliaverunt | e |

| | | | |
|------|-----------------|---------------------------|---|
| (30) | inpositis | impossitis | |
| | semivivo | <u>add</u> eo | a aui |
| 31 | accidit | accedit | |
| | sacerdos quidam | quidam sacerdos | c |
| | descenderet | discenderet | |
| | viso | visso | |
| | praeterivit | praeterit | |
| 32 | | | |
| | <u>fol 78r</u> | | |
| | pertransiit | pertransit | |
| 33 | | | |
| 34 | | | |
| 35 | protulit | protullit | |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | | | |
| 38 | et ipse | <u>om</u> et | ad |
| | quoddam | quadam | |
| | excepit | ecoepit | |
| 39 | | | |
| 40 | satagebat | fategabat | |
| | curae | cura | DEEp ^{mg} JPQRT ^c gat vett. |
| | reliquit | relinquit | Z* c |
| 41 | circa | erga | BBnDEJMtTVWXZ auc |
| 42 | | | |
| XI:1 | | <u>om</u> ad eum | a |
| | iohannes | iohannis | |
| 2 | pater | <u>add</u> noster qui es) | QR beflr |
| | | in caelis) | (nos. qui in caelis es = Z* dq) |
| | | | (cf. Matt VI:9) |
| | | | (cf. G.G. Willis in |
| | | | <u>Texte und Untersuchungen</u> |
| | | | 88 (1964) pp. 282-288) |

fol 78v

(2) tuum add fiat voluntas) BBnDEp*OPQRTX* Dur
 tua sicut in caelo) vett.
 et in terra) (cf. Matt VI:10)

3

| | | | |
|---|----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| 4 | dimitte | demitte | |
| | siquidem | sicquidem | (sicut quidem = R sicut = vett.) |

| | | |
|--------------|------------------------|------------|
| temptationem | temptationem | |
| | <u>add</u> sed libera) | DOQR vett. |
| | nos a malo) | |

5

6 venit de via de via venit
7 de intus respondens respondens de intus $\mathbb{E}E_p^{M^*}$ ff
ostium hostium

| | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------|
| 8 | quot | quodquod | mult. |
| | necessarios | necessarium | T |

9 quaerite querite
10 invenit inveniet Ep Dur audfr^{corr}

11

12 porriget porrigit
 om illi (c)

| | | | |
|----|--------|---------|----------|
| 13 | nostis | nostris | Y* |
| | | om data | DEpThR 1 |

| | | | |
|----|-----------|----------|----------------|
| 14 | eiciens | ieciens | |
| | daemonium | demonium | (<u>bis</u>) |
| | eiecisset | iecisset | |

fol 79r

| | |
|--------------|------------|
| ammiratae | admiratae |
| turbae | turbe |
| 15 beelzebub | beelzefud |
| daemoniorum | demoniorum |
| eicit | iecit |
| daemonia | demonia |

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 16 | temptantes | temptantes | |
| 17 | divisum | divisum | |
| 18 | satanas | satanae | |
| | beelzebub | beelgefud | |
| | eicere | iecere | |
| | daemonia | demonia | |
| 19 | beelzebub | beelzefud | |
| | eicio | iecio | |
| | daemonia | demonia | |
| | eiciunt | ieciunt | |
| | vestri erunt | erunt vestri | EMt bffflqr |
| 20 | eicio | iecio | |
| | daemonia | demonia | |
| | profecto | praefecto | |
| | praevenit | pervenit | mult. |
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | supervenieniens | supervenit | (supervenerit = dq) |
| | auferet | aufert | BCEJMtTX*Z gat au |
| 23 | adversum | adversus | E gat a"flq |
| | colligit | collegit | |
| 24 | exierit | exiret | |
| 25 | mundatam | <u>add</u> et ornatam | ERW vett. |
| 26 | | | |
| 27 | | <u>om</u> autem | ff |
| | portavit | portabit | |
| 28 | quippini | quippe | (quippe quippe = gat quippe enim = F) |
| | qui | hii qui | |
| <u>fol 79v</u> | | | |
| 29 | | | |
| 30 | fuit signum | signum fuit | ER |
| | ninevitis | ninvetis | DR |
| | et filius hominis | <u>om</u> et | P er |

| | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| 31 | condemnabit | condempnavit | | |
| 32 | ninevitae | ninvite | (D)R | |
| | condemnabunt | condempnabunt | | |
| 33 | lucernam accendit | accendit lucernam | | |
| | abscondito | absconso | BDEEp ^{mg} JQRT | bcf ffir |
| | candelabrum | candellabrum | | |
| 34 | si oculus | et si oculus | | |
| | simplex | semplex | | |
| 35 | | | | |
| 36 | corpus tuum | <u>om</u> tuum | | |
| 37 | pharisaeus | phariseus | | |
| | recubuit | recumbuit | | |
| 38 | pharisaeus | phariseus | | |
| | baptizatus | babtizatus | | |
| 39 | pharisaei | pharisei | | |
| | quod | prius quod | DQR | bceffilr |
| <u>fol 80r</u> | | | | |
| | rapina | a rapina | | |
| 40 | de intus | <u>om</u> de | CDEJKQRTZ Dur | auffil |
| 41 | elemosynam | elimog ^g sinam | | |
| 42 | pharisaeis | pharisei | A ^C BnEKQRTXYZ Dur | auceiqr |
| 43 | pharisaeis | pharisei | EMtQRTX Dur | vett. |
| | diligitis | dilegitis | | |
| 44 | quia | qui | DEKRWZ | ai |
| 45 | contumeliam | contumiliam | | |
| 46 | oneratis | honeratis | | |
| | oneribus | honeribus | | |
| 47 | monumenta | munimenta | | |
| | | <u>om</u> vestri | | |
| 48 | | | | |
| 49 | prophetas | profetas | | |

| | | |
|----|-------------|------------|
| 50 | prophetarum | profetarum |
| 51 | periit | perit |
| | aedem | edem |

fol 80v

| | | | |
|----|------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 52 | tulistis | tullistis | |
| | introibant | intrabant | DEEp ^{mg} Dur aul |

| | | |
|----|-----------|----------|
| 53 | pharisaei | pharisei |
|----|-----------|----------|

| | | | |
|----|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 54 | insidiantes | <u>add</u> ei | BCEpJKMtOQRTWZ |
| | quaerentes | querentes | |
| | ex ore | de ore | |
| | accusarent | accussarent | |

XII:lattendite
pharisaeorum
quod

adtendite
phariseorum
quae
BnDEEp^{mg}JQRT*Z Dur gat
bcdelq

| | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | hypocrisis | hypochris | |
| 2 | opertum est | est opertum | (est coopertum = r) |
| 3 | dixistis | audistis | DQR |

4
5

| | | | |
|---|---------|---------|-------|
| 6 | quinque | V | |
| | veneunt | veniunt | mult. |

| | | | |
|---|--------|----------------|----------|
| 7 | pluris | plures | mult. |
| | estis | <u>add</u> vos | E gat de |

| | | | |
|---|-------|--------------|-------|
| 8 | in me | <u>om</u> in | multl |
|---|-------|--------------|-------|

| | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 9 | | <u>om</u> qui autem nega-) | e Milan Ambros. I 61 sup. |
| | | verit me coram) | (?hom. coram angelis dei/ |
| | | hominibus deneg-) | coram angelis dei) |
| | | abitur coram) | |
| | | angelis dei) | |

| | | | |
|----|----------------|---------------|-------|
| 10 | dicit | dixerit | acder |
| | blasphemaverit | blasfemaverit | |

| | | | |
|------|----------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| (10) | remittetur | <u>add</u> ei | DMtZ* bffilq (illi = T acder) |
| 11 | synagogas | sinagogas | |
| | <u>fol 81r</u> | | |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | divisorem | divissorem | |
| 15 | abundantia | habundantia | |
| | possidet | possedet | |
| 16 | attulit | attullit | |
| 17 | | | |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | posita | possitas | |
| | bibe | <u>add</u> et | EG f |
| | epulare | aepulare | |
| 20 | stulte | stultae | |
| | repetunt | repetent | EEp ¹ WX ¹ |
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | | | |
| 23 | | | |
| 24 | cellarium | celarium | |
| | pluris | plures | ABBnDEMtO*TXY vett. |
| 25 | adicere | adiecere | |
| 26 | | | |
| | <u>fol 81v</u> | | |
| 27 | lilia | lilea | |
| | non (2nd) | neque | abdefiq |
| | nent | neunt | A*DEpMtQRX ^C Y vett. |
| 28 | | vos in margin | |
| | pusillae fidei | modici fidei | GMt bcefil |
| 29 | | | |
| 30 | quoniam | q̄nia | ace |
| | indigetis | inge.tis | ?ingestis |

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 31 | quaerite | querite | |
| | adicientur | adiecentur | |
| 32 | nolite | nollite | |
| | pusillus | pussillus | |
| | complacuit | conplacuit | |
| 33 | elemosynam | elimoysinam | |
| | vobis sacculos | <u>add</u> vobis | |
| | tinea | tenea | |
| 34 | | | |
| 35 | | | |
| 36 | expectantibus | exspectantibus | |
| | nuptiis | nuptis | |
| 37 | | | |
| 38 | | | |
| 39 | | | |
| <u>fol 82r</u> | | | |
| | sineret | siniret | |
| 40 | | | |
| 41 | parabolam | parabulam | |
| 42 | constituet | constituit | |
| 43 | invenerit | inveniet | BDEEp ^{mg} QR Dur vett. |
| 44 | | | |
| 45 | ancillas | ancellas | |
| | edere | aedere | |
| 46 | cum infidelibus | <u>om</u> cum | |
| | ponet | ponit | |
| 47 | multis | multas | DEpFGMRY Dur bdil |
| 48 | quaeretur | queritur | |
| 49 | | | |
| 50 | baptisma | babtisma | |
| | baptizari | babtizari | |
| 51 | | | |
| 52 | domo | domu | |

53

fol 82v

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| | matrem | <u>add</u> suam | Dm7 HThT f |
| 54 | orientem | ab horientem | b ff1 (ab oriente = DEp ^{mg} QR Dur iqr) |
| | occasu | occassu | |
| | nimbus | nymbus | |
| 55 | et fit | et ita fit | DEQW vett. (et ita fiet = Mt bq) (cf. v.54) |
| 56 | hypocritae | hypochritae | |
| | terrae et caeli | caeli et terrae | BBnCEEpGJM ^c OTWX Dur vett. |
| 57 | | | |
| 58 | trahat | tradat | Dm7 mult. |
| 59 | | | |

| | | | |
|--------|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| XIII:1 | ipso in tempore | in ipso tempore | EEpMtQ aucf ffr |
| | nuntiantes | nuntientes | |
| | pilatus | pylatus | |
| | sacrificiis | sacrificis | |
| 2 | dixit illis | illis dixit | |
| | hi | hii | |
| | galilaei | galilei | |
| | prae | pro | D |
| | galilaeis | galileis | |
| 3 | paenitentiam | penitentiam | |
| 4 | sicut | sicut et | EGJR affr (et sicut = Dm7 BKOVWZ au) |
| | supra | super | ETHMt abdeq |
| | habitantes | inhabitantes | E |
| 5 | si non | nisi | E aefq |
| 6 | fici | fyci | |

| | | | |
|-----|----------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (6) | habebat | habuit | EMt vett. |
| | quaerens | querens | |
| 7 | | | |
| | <u>fol 83r</u> | | |
| | ficulnea | fyculnea | |
| | illam | eam | E d |
| 8 | dimitte | demitte | |
| 9 | succides | succedes | |
| 10 | synagoga | sinagogis | Dm7 EEp ^{mg} R gat e |
| 11 | decem | X | |
| 12 | dimissa | dimisa | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | archisynagogus | archisinagogus | |
| | curasset | curaret | Z* gat vett. |
| | turbae | <u>add</u> quia | Dm7 EQR Dur |
| | in die | <u>om</u> in | BEEpGJMMtQRZ ¹ Dur ade ffr |
| 15 | dominus | iesus | EFJ |
| | hypocritae | hypochritae | |
| | asinum | asynum | |
| 16 | alligavit | alligavvit | |
| | decem | X | |
| 17 | gloriose | gloriosae | COY Dur |
| 18 | existimabo | aestimabo | E Dur auc ff (cf. v.20) |
| 19 | requieverunt | requiverunt | |
| | <u>fol 83v</u> | | |
| 20 | aestimabo | estimabo | |
| 21 | farinae | farina | |
| 22 | | | |
| 23 | | | |
| 24 | quaerunt | querent | EJRW aa"bdeir |
| | poterunt | potuerunt | DEFHMtOR Dur aucq |
| 25 | ostium | hostium (<u>bis</u>) | |

| | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------------|---|
| 26 | bibimus | bibemus | |
| 27 | operarii | operari | |
| 28 | | | |
| 29 | aquilone | aquilonae | |
| 30 | erunt | erant (<u>bis</u>) | Dm7 BnJKMtQRTWXZ Dur aie(r) |
| 31 | pharisaeorum | pharisseorum | |
| | exi | exhii | |
| | herodes | herodis | |
| 32 | ite dicite | ite et dicite | EMtR efir |
| | eicio | iecio | |
| | daemonia | demonia | |
| | tertia | <u>add</u> die | Dm7 mult. |
| 33 | | | |
| 34 | | | |
| | <u>fol 84r</u> | | |
| 35 | relinquitur | relinquetur | |
| | vestra | <u>add</u> deserta | Dm7 B ¹ DEEpGMtQRWX* Dur vett. |
| | dicetis | dicatis | E gat acdeiq |

XIV:1

| | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | curare | currare | |
| 4 | adprehensum | adreptraehensum | |
| | dimisit | demisit | |
| 5 | asinus | asynus | |
| | bos | vos | |
| | cadet | canet | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | parabolam | parabulam | |
| | accubitus | discubitos | Q Dur af ffr |
| | eligerent | elegerent | |
| 8 | loco | locu. | |
| 9 | veniens | adveniens | |
| | et illum | ad illum | |

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | | | |
| 12 | caenam | cenam | |
| <u>fol 84v</u> | | | |
| 13 | claudos | clodos | |
| 14 | resurrectione | resur/tione | |
| 15 | manducabit | manducat | (manducant = r) |
| 16 | caenam | cenam | |
| 17 | caenae | cenae | |
| 18 | excusare | excussare | |
| | excusatum | excussatum | |
| 19 | alter | al.ter | ? aliter |
| | boum | bobum | |
| | excusatum | excussatum | |
| 20 | | | |
| 21 | exi | exii | |
| | caecos | coecos | |
| | claudos | clodos | |
| 22/23 | locus est) | locutus est dominus) E | |
| | et ait dominus) | servo et ait exii) (Dm7 = locutus est dom. | |
| | servo exi) | ait servo) | |
| | | (locutus = DEEpFGRYZ Dur | |
| | | vett.) | |
| 23 | sepes | saepes | |
| | compelle | conpelle | |
| | intrare | <u>add</u> quoscumque) | Dm7D(E)QR gat ar |
| | | inveneris) | (cf. Matt XXII:19) |
| 24 | gustabit | gustabunt | Dm7 BnEHJKMtOQ*VZ Dur vett. |
| | caenam | cenam | |
| 25 | illos | eos | Dm7 DER Dur r |
| 26 | discipulus esse | esse discipulus | Dm7 mult. |
| 27 | | | |
| 19 | bobum unum | unum added in margin | ? |

fol 85r

| | | | |
|------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 28 | computat | computat | |
| 29 | incipiant | incipient | Dm7 E de |
| 30 | | | |
| 31 | non | nonne | KW adf ffir |
| | ei | regi | R |
| | viginti | XX | |
| 32 | | | |
| 33 | possidet | possedet | |
| 34 | | <u>om</u> quoque | EMt vett. |
| 35 | sterquilinium | sterculinio | CH*KT bc ffiqr |
| | mittetur | mittitur | |
| XV:1 | publicani | puplicani | |
| 2 | murmurabant | murmurabunt | |
| | manducat | manducavit | |
| 3 | parabolam | parabulam | |
| 4 | perdiderit | perdideris | |
| | nonaginta | nonagenta | |
| | novem | VIIII | |
| 5 | in umeros | super umeros | Dm7 ER acdr |
| | gaudens | gaudiens | |
| 6 | inveni | invenio | E |
| 7 | dico | <u>add</u> autem | Q d |

fol 85v

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| | uno peccatore) | unum peccatorem) | DQ Dur |
| | ...habente) | ...habentem) | (unum pec. ...agentem = ae fl) |
| | paenitentiam | penitentiam | |
| | nonaginta novem | LXL VIIII | |
| | iustis | iustos | DTh*QX Dur acefr |
| 8 | habens dragmas | dragmas habens | |
| | si | et si | E adelr |
| | everrit | evertit | (cf. W-W) |

| | | | |
|----------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| 9 | | | |
| 10 | uno peccatore) ...agente) | unum peccatorem) ...agentem.) | D aflq |
| 11 | | | |
| 12 | adulescentior me contingit | adoliscentior <u>add</u> hic contigit | D lq |
| 13 | adulescentior longinquam luxuriose | adoliscentior longinquam luxoriae | DQ |
| 14 | fames regione | famis regio.n.e | ? |
| 15 | adhaesit misit | adhessit missit | |
| 16 | implere | inplere | |
| 17 | mercennarii abundant | mercinarii habundant | |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | mercennariis | mercinariis | |
| 20 | | | |
| <u>fol 86r</u> | | | |
| | accurrens | occurrens | Dm7 BDEEpMt an |
| | illum (2nd) | eum | Dm7 ABDEIWXYZ* adeilr |
| 21 | pater peccavi | <u>om</u> pater | |
| 22 | in manum | in manu | BnCEGThMMtTW |
| 23 | epulemur | aepulemur | |
| 24 | epulari | aepulari | |
| 25 | | <u>om</u> autem | |
| 26 | | | |
| 27 | illum recepit | recepit eum | (eum rec.= de) |
| 28 | egressus | <u>add</u> est | E |
| 29 | praeterii | praeterivi | |
| | haedum | hedum | |

| | | | |
|-------|----------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| (29) | epularer | aepularer | |
| 30 | | | |
| 31 | fili tu | tu filii | |
| 32 | epulari | aepulare | E ff1 |
| XVI:1 | autem et | <u>om</u> et | DEpKVV Dur bdelr |
| | diffamatus | defamatus | |
| | <u>fol 86v</u> | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | cados | batos | E* gat bq (ff = batis) (Q = bados) |
| | scribe | et scribae | D ef |
| | quinguaginta | L | |
| 7 | centum | C | |
| | coros | choros | |
| | octoginta | LXXXta | |
| 8 | generatione | vita | EEp ^{mg} gat |
| 9 | vobis dico | dico vobis | BnEEpThKOQVZ a aacd ff |
| | mamona | mammona | |
| 10 | maiori (2nd) | maiore | |
| 11 | mamona | mammonae | |
| | verum | vestrum | B ^C DEFK*QX*Z* auq |
| | credet | reddet | D r |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | odiet | odio habebit | |
| | diliget | dileget | |
| | adhaerebit | adherebit | |
| | contemnet | contempnet | |
| | mamonae | mammone | |
| 14 | pharisaei | pharissaei | |

(14) deridebant

diridebant

illum

eum

Dm7 adefq

15

fol 87r

| | | | |
|------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| (15) | abominatio | abhominatio | |
| 16 | iohannen | iohannem | |
| | ex eo | ex quo | E acffilr |
| 17 | | | |
| 18 | moechatur | mechatur (<u>bis</u>) | |
| | dimissam | dimisam | |
| 19 | bysso | bisso | |
| | epulabatur | aepulabatur | |
| 20 | plenus | penus | |
| 21 | cupiens | cupens | |
| 22 | factum est autem | <u>om</u> autem | |
| | moreretur | moraretur | GH* |
| | abrahae | abrachae | |
| | sepultus est | sep/ | |
| 23 | | <u>om</u> autem | BCDMQTZ Dur abdf ffiq |
| | videbat | vidit | Dm7 BnEEpGThIKMtOVWZ vett. |
| | abraham | abracham | |
| 24 | abraham | abracham | |
| | miserere | missere | |
| | intinguat | intingat | |
| | digiti | degiti | |
| 25 | abraham | abracham | |
| fil | fili | filii | |
| | recepisti | recipisti | |
| | consolatur | consulatur | |
| 26 | nos et vos | vos et nos | Dm7 ABEEpFHMOQRXY Dur be |
| | chaos | caus | |
| | hi | hii | |
| | possint | possunt | EQT lq |
| | transmeare | transmiare | |

27
 28 om et ipsi
 veniant veniunt

fol 87v

29 abraham abracham
om mosen
 30 abraham abracham
 31 mosen moysen

XVII:1

2 om et proiciatur)
 in mare quam ut)
 scandalizet unum)
 pusillis pussillis
 3 peccaverit add in te DEFW cdeqr
 (cf. v. 4)
 egerit aegerit
 4 paenitet me om me (cf. vett.)
 5 domino ad iesum (ad iesum domine = Q)
 6 haberetis habueritis
 moro eradicare morire et eradicare (morire erad. = E gat
 morere erad. = R)
 oboediret oboediet JW ilr
 7 aut add oves DKMtQRT^c gat vett.
 qui cui Dm7 BDEKMtR iqr
 8
 9
 10 omnia add haec (haec omnia = M*)
 debuimus defuimus
 11
fol 88r
 galilaeam galileam
 12 decem X

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 13 | miserere | misserere | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | | | |
| 16 | cecidit | cicidit 6 | |
| 17 | decem | X | |
| 18 | rediret | reddiret | |
| 19 | surge vade | surge et vade | DEJR Dur a auef ffr |
| | | <u>om</u> quia | i |
| 20 | respondit eis et) | respondens et) | (respondens eis et dixit |
| | dixit) | dixit) | = J (<u>om</u> et)T) |
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | discipulos | <u>add</u> suos | Dm7 mult. |
| 23 | hic | <u>add</u> et | Dm7 CJKMtO ^{gl} RT (vett.) |
| 24 | fulgur | fulgor | |
| | coruscans | curuscens | |
| 25 | | | |
| 26 | et in diebus | et adventus | ER gat |
| 27 | edebant | aedebant | |
| <u>fol 88v</u> | | | |
| | perdidit omnes | omnes perdidit | |
| 28 | edebant | aedebant | |
| 29 | exiit | exivit | |
| | sulphur | sulphor | |
| 30 | | | |
| 31 | vasa | vassa | |
| | descendat | discendat | |
| | redeat | cedat | (recedat = H*) |
| 32 | | | |
| 33 | quaesierit | quiaesierit | |
| | salvam facere | salvare | DJKQVZ Dur gat e ff |

20 ...dixit eis eis suprascript
24 coruscans a suprascript, minuscule a, ?not main corrector.

| | | | |
|------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| (33) | perdiderit | perderet | |
| | illam (2nd) | <u>add</u> propter me | Dm7Q vett. |
| | vivificabit | vivificavit | |
| 34 | dico | <u>add</u> autem | Dm7 EEp ^{mg} GJKR e |
| | lecto | lectu | |
| | assumetur | adsumetur | |
| 35 | erunt molentes | molentes erunt | Dm7 Th |
| | assumetur | adsumetur (<u>bis</u>) | |
| | duo | <u>add</u> erunt | Q |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | | | |

| | | |
|---------|--------------|------------------|
| XVIII:1 | parabolam | parabulam |
| 2 | iudex quidam | <u>om</u> quidam |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | revereor | reverior |
| 5 | | |
| 6 | | |

fol 89r

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | dicat | dicat | W |
| 7 | ad se die ac nocte | die ac nocte ad se | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | parabolam | parabulam | |
| 10 | orarent | <u>add</u> eum | |
| | pharisaeus | phariseus | |
| 11 | pharisaeus | pharisseus | |
| | | <u>add</u> autem | Dm7 (stans autem = r) |
| | orabat | dicebat | (orabat dicens = DEX*) |
| | hominum | homines | DEM7TX* vett. |
| 12 | ieiuno bis | ieri nobis | |

| | | |
|---|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2 | iudex quidam | quidam suprascript, not main corr. |
| 7 | die ac nocte; ad se | |

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------------|---|
| 13 | percutiebat pectus) | pectus suum) | r |
| | suum |) percutiebat) | |
| 14 | descendit | discendit | |
| 15 | afferebant | adferebant | |
| | et infantes | ad infantes | |
| 16 | pueros | parvulos | DKRTW |
| | eos vetare | prohibere eos | (eos prohib.= DMtQ cf ff1 illos prohib.= e prohibere illos = a) |
| 17 | acceperit | acciperit | |
| 18 | princeps | princips | |
| <u>fol 89v</u> | | | |
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | moechaberis | mechaveris | |
| 21 | | | |
| 22 | thesaurum | thessaurum | |
| 23 | his | hiis | |
| 24 | illum iesus | iesus illum | |
| | difficile | deficile | |
| 25 | | <u>om</u> enim | Dm7 ER* b |
| | camelum | camellum | |
| 26 | | | |
| 27 | | | |
| 28 | dimisimus | dimissimus | |
| 29 | dixit eis | <u>om</u> eis | |
| | reliquit | relinquit | |
| 30 | multo plura | multa plura | |
| 31 | assumpsit | adsumpsit | |
| | duodecim | XII | |
| | hierosolyma | hierusolimam | Dm7 mult. |
| 32 | | <u>om</u> et inludetur | |
| | flagellabitur | flagillabitur | |
| 33 | flagellaverint | flagillaverint | |

fol 90r

| | | | | |
|------|-------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| (33) | die tertia | tertia die | Dm7DEJKR Dur | vett. |
| 34 | absconditum | absconsum | B*EJR | abder |
| 35 | | | | |
| 36 | | | | |
| 37 | | | | |
| 38 | fili | filii | | |
| | miserere | misserere | | |
| 39 | eum | ei | RT Dur | |
| | fili | filii | | |
| | miserere | misserere | | |
| 40 | | | | |
| 41 | | | | |
| 42 | | | | |
| 43 | illum | eum | Dm7 ER | adf ffirs |

XIX:1

| | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|--------------|--|
| 2 | zaccheus | zacheus | | |
| 3 | quaerebat | querebat | | |
| | prae | pro | | |
| | pusillus | pussillus | | |
| 4 | | | | |
| 5 | suspiciens | suscipiens | Dm7 DORY Dur | |
| | zacchee | zachee | | |
| | festinans | festina | JM eq | |
| | descende | discende | | |
| | domo | domu | | |
| 6 | descendit | discendit | | |
| | excepit | excoepit | | |

fol 90v

| | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|--|--|
| | divertisset | devertisset | | |
| 8 | zaccheus | zacheus | | |

| | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| (8) | | <u>om</u> ad dominum | | |
| | dimidium | demidium | | |
| 9 | sit | est | CEJRT | vett. |
| | abrahae | abrachae | | |
| 10 | quaerere | querere | | |
| | salvum facere | salvare | ATHY | dei |
| 11 | parabolam | parabulam | | |
| 12 | nobilis | nubilis | | |
| | longinquam | lonquam | | |
| 13 | decem | X (<u>bis</u>) | | |
| | ait ad illos | dixit eis | Dm7 Ep ^{mg} R | ads |
| | | | | (dixit illis = E e) |
| 14 | cives autem eius | <u>om</u> eius | bd ff1 | |
| | miserunt | misserunt | | |
| 15 | iussit | iusit | | |
| | pecuniam | peccuniam | | |
| | quisque | quis | Dm7 EK*QV Dur | afis |
| 16 | | <u>om</u> autem | | |
| | dēcem | X | | |
| | adquisivit | adquissivit | | |
| 17 | bone serve | serve bonae | (serve bone = EK | cf ffilr) |
| | fidelis fuisti | fuisti fidelis | B | ei |
| | decem | X | | |
| 18 | fecit quinque mnas | quinque mnas fecit | E | |
| 19 | supra | super | EEpT | de |
| 20 | mna | mnas | | |
| | quam | <u>add</u> ego | | |
| | repositam | repossitam | | |
| 21 | austeris | austerus | mult. | |

| | | | |
|----|------------------|------|-------------|
| 12 | lonquinquam | quin | suprascript |
| 14 | cives autem eius | eius | suprascript |
| 17 | fuisti fidelis | | |

fol 91r

| | | | |
|------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (21) | posuisti | possuisti | |
| | | <u>om</u> et metis quod) | |
| | | non seminasti) | |
| 22 | austeris homo | homo austeris | EKR vett. |
| | tollens quod | <u>om</u> quod | |
| | posui | possui | |
| 23 | pecuniam | peccuniam | |
| | exigissem | exegissem | |
| 24 | mnam | mna | GX ² auf ff |
| | decem mnas habet | habet X mnas | Dm7 ER c ffiq |
| 25 | decem | X | |
| 26 | dabitur | <u>add</u> et | D |
| 27 | adducite | et ducite | |
| | | <u>om</u> ante me | |
| 28 | hierosolyma | hierusolimam | mult. |
| 29 | cum | dum | c ffiq |
| | ad bethfage | a bethfage | |
| | bethaniam | bethania | ABBnGHIOXYZ a audefs |
| | vocatur | vocatus | |
| | misit | missit | |
| 30 | contra | <u>add</u> vos | Dm7 BDEEp ^{mg} KMtOQRTW aqr |
| | in quod | in quo | Dm7 BnDEEpGOX*Z Dur (vett.) |
| | asinae | assynae | |
| 31 | solvitis | solvistis | T |
| | operam | opem | |
| 32 | missi erant | misi fuerant | G |
| | invenerunt | invenierunt | D |
| 33 | | <u>om</u> ad illos | |
| | solvitis | solvētis | |

21 et metis ubi non) added in upper margin
seminasti) (ubi = Ep^{mg}R)

34 necessarium neccessarium

35 inposuerunt inpossuerunt

36

fol 91v

37 descensum discensum

discentium discendentium Dm7 mult.

38 excelsis excaelsis

39 pharisaeorum pharisseorum

de turbis dixerunt dixerunt de turbis

40 hi hii

41

42 quia si om quia (E)

et tu om et DRDur vett.

43 om et circum-) BDEp*OQ Dur r
dabunt te (2nd))

coangustabunt congustabunt

44 filios tuos om tuos ACEpFGHThJMTX²Y c ffils

super supra R vett.

visitationis vissitationis

45 eicere iecire

46 speluncam speloncam

47 principes plebis seniores plebis r (seniores populi= f)

48

XX:1

fol 92r

et evangelizante om et Dm7

2

3 respondete respondite

4 baptismum babtismum

39 dixerunt de turbis :

1 et evangelizante et suprascript

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------|
| 5 | dicet | <u>add</u> nobis | Dm7 BEGOQR | a auctqr |
| | credidistis | credistis | | |
| 6 | prophetam | profetam | | |
| 7 | | | | |
| 8 | | | | |
| 9 | parabollam | parabulam | | |
| 10 | dimiserunt | dimisserunt | | |
| | eum | illi | | |
| 11 | afficientes | adficientes | | |
| | contumelia | contumilia | | |
| 12 | | <u>om</u> vulnerantes | | |
| | iecerunt | iecerunt | | |
| 13 | hunc viderint | viderint hunc | | |
| 14 | | | | |
| <u>fol 92v</u> | | | | |
| | hereditas | <u>add</u> eius | D | e |
| 15 | ieiectum | ieiectum | | |
| 16 | | | | |
| 17 | hoc quod | <u>om</u> hoc | Q Dur | aer |
| | caput | capud | | |
| 18 | ceciderit | ci.ci..derit | | |
| | supra (1st) | super | Dm7 BCEHThT | a auctfr |
| | ceciderit (1st) | ciciderit | | |
| 19 | in illa hora | <u>om</u> in | mult. | |
| 20 | simularent | disimulaverunt | (simulaverunt = q) | |
| | principatui | prinpatui | | |
| 21 | | | | |
| 22 | caesari | caessari | | |
| 23 | temtatis | temptatis | | |
| 24 | caesaris | cessaris | | |
| 25 | caesaris sunt | sunt caessaris | DEpGJV Sg | adqr |

10 eum suprascript, illi marked for deletion
 13 viderant hunc

(25) caesari caessarii

26

fol 93r

reprehendere repraechendere

responso sermone

27 sadducaeorum sadduceorum

28 moses moyses

accipiat eam om eam EpM ade

29 om ergo adiq

accepit accipit

30 et ipse om et

31 septem VII

32

33

34 traduntur tradantur

35 habebuntur habentur Dm7 H¹ThOX*Z auc ffilq

36 poterunt poterint A*HThMY Sg Dur au

37 moses moyses

secus rubum) sicut dixit) cf ffilqr

sicut dicit) vidi in rubo)

dominum deum om dominum ael

abraham abracham

isaac isac

38

39

fol 93v

40 audebant audiebant DY*

41

42

43

| | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------------|---|
| 28 | accipiat eam | eam suprascript,) | } not main corr., fine point similar to that of lectionary annotations. |
| 29 | septem ergo | ergo suprascript) | |
| 37 | isaac | a suprascript | |

44 dominum illum vocat vocat dominum illum

45

46 attendite adtendite
add vobis f ff

synagogis sinagogis
 discubitus discubitos
 conviviis convivis

47 domos domus Dm7 DEEpGKQR Dur
 hi hii
 damnationem dampnationem

XXI:1 vidit add iesus (iesus vidit = a ff)

gazophylacium gazophilacium

2 quandam quendam Z* aelq

3

4 hi hii
 ex abundanti ex habundantia mult.

sibi ibi
 miserunt misserunt

omnem omne

victum -ct- over erasure,
 ? first hand = vivum

5

6

fol 94r

7 quod quid s
 incipient incipiet

8 adpropinquavit adpropinquabit

9 oportet add enim DQ (vett.)

non nondum G af

10

44 ¹vocat ²dominum illum

1 ¹vidit ²iesus

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 11 | et terrae motus | <u>om</u> et | AGHThJKMMtY Sg Dur d |
| 12 | inicient | iecent | |
| | vobis | in vos | cf ffilqrs (in vobis = DQ) |
| | manus suas | <u>om</u> suas | ERX* |
| | in synagogas | in synagogis | Dm7 BCE*KORTXZ Sg Dur vett. |
| 13 | continget | contingens | |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | poterunt | poterint | ABCGXY ad |
| 16 | afficient | adficient | |
| 17 | | | |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | | | |
| 20 | | | |

fol 94v

| | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| | adpropinquavit | adpropinquabit | |
| 21 | iudaea | iudea | |
| | in montes | in monte | |
| 22 | hi | hii | |
| | impleantur | inpleantur | |
| 23 | praegnatibus | prignantibus | |
| | pressura | praesura | |
| 24 | impleantur | inpleantur | |
| 25 | pressura | praesura | |
| | confusione | confussione | |
| 26 | expectatione | exspectatione | |
| | superveniet | superve/iet | |
| 27 | | | |
| 28 | adpropinquat | adpropinquabit | (-avit = TX*) |
| 29 | | | |
| 30 | | <u>om</u> iam | adeifr |

| | | | |
|----|--------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 12 | manus suas | suas suprascript | |
| 19 | possedebitis | first hand= possid- | , i erased, e suprascript |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 31 | | | |
| 32 | | <u>om</u> quia | |
| <u>fol 95r</u> | | | |
| 33 | verba autem mea | <u>om</u> mea | |
| | transibunt (2nd) | transient | Dm7 mult. |
| 34 | attendite | adtendite | |
| 35 | | | |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | diebus | <u>add</u> multis | |
| | vocatur | vocabatur | b |
| 38 | manicabat | conveniebat | (deluculo veniebat = X* Milan Ambros I 61 sup.) (ante lucem veniebat = er) |
| XXII:1 adpropinquabat | | | |
| | azymorum | adpropinquavit azemorum | de |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | <u>om</u> autem | |
| | unum | unus | BnEEp ^l R abcflq |
| | duodecim | XII | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | quaerebat | querebant | ff |
| 7 | azymorum | azemorum | |
| 8 | | ioha.nnem | ? |
| 9 | | | |
| <u>fol 95v</u> | | | |
| 10 | occurrent | occuret | |
| | amphoram | anphoram | |
| | in quam | in quem | |
| 11 | | | |
| 12 | cenaculum | caenaculum | |
| 13 | | | |

| | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------------|---|
| 14 | apostoli | discipuli | |
| 15 | | | |
| 16 | non manducabo | <u>om</u> non | |
| | impleatur | inpleatur | |
| 17 | | | |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | eis | discipulis | (discipulis suis = f) (liturgical use) |
| | pro vobis | <u>om</u> pro | |
| | datur | <u>add</u> et | |
| 20 | | <u>om</u> et calicem | |
| | cenavit | caenavit | |
| | qui | quod | mult. |
| | fundetur | effunditur | DGQX* cfqr |
| 21 | manus | manum | |
| | me mecum | <u>om</u> me | BnCER Dur q |
| 22 | vae | <u>add</u> autem | |
| | tradetur | traditur | |
| 23 | quaerere | querere | |
| 24 | | | |
| | <u>fol 96r</u> | | |
| 25 | | | |
| 26 | praecessor est | <u>add</u> fiat | DE lr |
| | ministrator | ministratur | |
| 27 | quis | qui | O* |
| | an | anti | |
| | vestrum | vestri | (vestro = ffi) |
| 28 | permansistis | permansitis | |
| | temptationibus | temptationibus | |
| 29 | disposuit | dispossuit | |
| 30 | regno meo | <u>om</u> meo | ACEpGIJMMtRTY Dur del |

19 eis suprascript, discipulis marked for deletion
 20 et calicem added in margin
 (both corrections in the fine point of XX:28,29 above.)

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (30) | duodecim | XII | |
| 31 | cribraret | scribare | (scribraret = M a) |
| 32 | | | |
| 33 | dixit ei | <u>om</u> ei | RT r |
| 34 | hodie | hodie | T |
| 35 | sacculo | sacula | |
| | numquid | quid | |
| 36 | tunicam | tonicam | |
| <u>fol 96v</u> | | | |
| 37 | hoc quod | <u>om</u> hoc | bi |
| | impleri | implere | R ff |
| | et quod cum | ut quod cum | (quod ut cum = ff) |
| 38 | | <u>om</u> ecce | |
| 39 | ibat | abiit | acfr |
| | consuetudinem | <u>add</u> suam | Ep ^{me} R vett. |
| | olivarum | oliveti | abdef ffilq |
| 40 | temptationem | temptationem | |
| 41 | positis | possitis | |
| 42 | | | |
| 43 | factus | <u>add</u> est | mult. |
| 44 | | | |
| 45 | eos | illos | DEpThJKORVWZ Dur vett. |
| | prae | pro | Mt |
| 46 | surgite | <u>add</u> et | DEQ Dur gat flq |
| | temptationem | temptationem | |
| 47 | duodecim | XII | |
| | eum | <u>add</u> hoc autem |) au (illis <u>pro</u> eis) (c) |
| | | dederat eis signum) | (bdr = hoc enim signum |
| | | quem osculatus |) dederat eis (illis = r) |
| | | fuero ipse est |) dicens (<u>om</u> = d) quemcumque |
| | | | (quem = d) osculatus fuero |
| | | | ipse (hic = b) est) |
| | | | (cf. Matt XXVI:48, Mk XIV:44) |

| | | | |
|----|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 48 | | | |
| 49 | hi | hii | |
| | circa | circum | Ep* |
| | ipsum | ipso | (cum ipso = f) |
| | si | si vis | Q Dur (vis = b) |
| 50 | | | |
| | <u>fol 97r</u> | | |
| | dextram | dexteram | |
| 51 | ait | <u>add</u> eis | DEpQ Dur (<u>add</u> ei = E gat) |
| 52 | venerant | venerunt | q |
| | magistratus | magistratos | |
| | quasi | quassi | |
| 53 | | | |
| 54 | comprehendentes) | et conpraehentes | (et <u>pro</u> autem = vett.) |
| | autem) | | (conprehentes = Z*) |
| 55 | | | |
| 56 | ancilla | ancella | |
| 57 | | | |
| 58 | pusillum | pussillum | |
| 59 | quasi | quassi | |
| | quidam | quidem | |
| | affirmabat | adfirmabat | |
| 60 | galilaeus | galileus | |
| | quid | quod | BnORZ Sg ff |
| 61 | | | |
| 62 | | | |
| 63 | eum | illum | mult. |
| 64 | prophetiza | profetiza | |
| 65 | blasphemantes | blasfemantes | |
| | | <u>om</u> in eum | |
| | <u>fol 97v</u> | | |
| 66 | | | |
| 67 | credetis | creditis | |

| | | | |
|----|---------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| 68 | respondebitis | respondetis | BCDEEpQRT Sg Dur gat vett. |
| 69 | | | |
| 70 | | | |
| 71 | | | |

XXIII:1

| | | | |
|----|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 2 | accusare | accussare | |
| | dari | dare | EGQ a aude ff |
| 3 | pilatus | pylatus | |
| 4 | pilatus | pylatus | |
| 5 | iudaeam | iudeam | |
| | galilaea | galilea | |
| 6 | galilaeam | galileam | |
| | galilaeus | galileus | |
| 7 | herodis | hirodis | |
| | hierosolymis | hierusolimis | |
| 8 | herodes | herodis | |
| | gavissus | gavissus | |
| | enim | autem | EEp ^{mg} RZ |
| | multo | <u>add</u> iam | |
| 9 | | | |
| | <u>fol 98r</u> | | |
| 10 | etiam | autem | CDGThTX* adf ff |
| | accusantes | accussantes | |
| 11 | sprevit | spraevit | |
| | inlusit | inlussit | |
| 12 | antea | ante ea | |
| 13 | magistratibus | <u>add</u> templi | |
| 14 | optulistis | obtulistis | |
| | quasi | quassi | |
| | accusatis | accussatis | |
| 15 | ei | in eo | d (in illo = c) |
| 16 | illum dimittam | <u>om</u> illum | |

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---|
| 17 | | | |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | quandam | quendam | |
| | missus | misus | |
| 20 | | | |
| 21 | succlamabant | subclamabant | |
| 22 | mali | male | |
| 23 | | | |
| 24 | | | |
| 25 | seditionem | sedititionem | |
| <u>fol 98v</u> | | | |
| | missus | misus | |
| 26 | adprehenderunt | adpraehenderunt | |
| | inposuerunt | inpossuerunt | |
| 27 | lamentabantur | lamentabant | BCDEJQRTZ* Dur vett. |
| 28 | | <u>om</u> iesus | |
| 29 | qui | quae | MMtO*WZ vett. |
| 30 | cadite | cadete | |
| 31 | | | |
| 32 | | | |
| 33 | | | |
| 34 | faciunt | faciant | VZ bl |
| 35 | spectans | expectans | mult. |
| | deridebant | diridebant | |
| 36 | | | |
| 37 | iudaeorum | iudeorum | |
| 38 | et superscriptio | <u>om</u> et | E befflqr |
| | inscripta | scripta | CO ^c TVX*Z ^c aanceffl |
| | graecis | grecis | |
| | hebraicis | ebreicis | |
| <u>fol 99r</u> | | | |
| 39 | latronibus | de latronibus | |
| | blasphemabat | blasfemabat | |

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 40 | | | |
| 41 | | | |
| 42 | domine memento | <u>om</u> domine | a (certain Greek uncials) |
| 43 | | | |
| 44 | usque in | usque ad | |
| | horam nonam | nonam horam | ABDHThJMMtRYX ² Dur Sg bq |
| 45 | scissum | scisum | |
| 46 | | | |
| 47 | centurio | centorio | |
| | deum | dominum | Ep |
| 48 | percutientes | percutiebant | |
| 49 | secutae erant | seputae sunt | d |
| | galilaea | galilea | |
| 50 | | | |
| 51 | consenserat | senserat | |
| | consilio | concilio | |
| | iudaeae | iudeae | |
| | expectabat | expectabat | |
| 52 | petiit | petit | |
| 53 | sindone | in sindone | DEEp ^{mg} HTHIO*QRX* vett. |
| | posuit | possuit | |
| <u>fol 99v</u> | | | |
| | positus | possitus | |
| 54 | parasceves | parascevae | |
| 55 | mulieres | <u>add</u> iesum | |
| | venerant | <u>add</u> et | |
| | galilaea | galilea | |
| | positum | possitus | EF |
| | eius | iesu | f (eius iesu = Z*) |
| 56 | ungenta | unguenta | |
| | secundum | saecundum | |

| | | | |
|----|----------------|-----|-------------|
| 42 | domine memento | dne | suprascript |
| 51 | consenserat | con | suprascript |

| | | | |
|--------|---------------------|-----------------|---|
| XXIV:1 | diluculo | deluculo | |
| | paraverant | praeparaverunt | ai (praeparaverant = Ep0) |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | ecce | et ecce | DER Dur belqr |
| | secus | iuxta | KOVZ a auf |
| 5 | quaeritis | queritis | |
| 6 | galilaea | galilea | |
| 7 | | | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | ceteris | caeteris | |
| 10 | magdalene | magdalena | |
| | ceterae | caeterae | |
| 11 | deliramentum | deleramentum | |
| | <u>fol 100r</u> | | |
| 12 | linteamina | lintiamina | |
| | | <u>add</u> sola | mult. |
| | posita | possita | |
| 13 | in spatio | <u>om</u> in | CD vett. |
| | stadiorum sexaginta | CLX statorum | (centum sexaginta = EpFG0*Y) |
| 14 | | | |
| 15 | quaererent | quererent | |
| 16 | | | |
| 17 | hi | hii | |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | dixerunt | illi dixerunt | E fff (illi autem dix. = ce) (ipsi dix. = a) |
| | propheta | profeta | |
| 20 | eum tradiderunt | tradiderunt eum | mult, |
| | sacerdotes | sacerdoti | |
| 21 | sperabamus | speramus | e ff |
| | dies | <u>add</u> est | mult. |
| 22 | | | |

23
24
fol 100v
ita invenerunt invenierunt ita D* (invenerunt ita = a)
25 tardi corde corde tardi
26
27 mose moyse
interpretabatur interpraetabatur
28 ipse add se mult.
longius longuius
29 coegerunt coegerunt EpR
advesperascit advesperescit
iam dies dies iam

30
31
32
33
34
35
36 dum haec autem) in illo tempore)
loquuntur iesus) essent discipuli in)
stetit in medio) unum collecti venit)
eorum) iesus in medio eorum)
dicit dixit CDEHThRW Dur cf

fol 101r
37
38
39
40 hoc dixisset om hoc Y
41
42 optulerunt obtullerunt
43 om dedit eis
44 verba add mea EEp^{mg}R Dur r

| | | | |
|------|---------------|------------------|-----------|
| (44) | | <u>om</u> ad vos | ACMtXY |
| | impleri omnia | omnia inpleri | r |
| | scripta | scriptata | |
| | mosi | moysi | |
| | prophetis | profhetis | |
| 45 | | | |
| 46 | die tertia | tertia die | aceqr |
| 47 | remissionem | remisionem | |
| | hierosolyma | hierusolima | |
| 48 | | | |
| 49 | promissum | promisum | |
| | sedete | <u>add</u> hic | ffr |
| 50 | benedixit eis | benedixit eos | DH* vett. |
| 51 | illis | eis | |
| 52 | | | |
| 53 | | <u>om</u> amen | |

EXPLICIT LIBER