MS 481.77  Judaea?, s. XII\textsuperscript{1/4}

Pilgrim's Guide to Jerusalem

The text gives a reference to the capture of Jerusalem by the Frankish army on 15 July 1099. There is also a mention of the resting place outside of Jerusalem of Abraham, Isaac and others, suggesting the text was written after 1113 when the tombs of the patriarchs were discovered in Hebron (see Davis, "A Twelfth-Century Pilgrim's Guide," 18). The text of the Guide shows some similarities with the Ottobonian Guide which was probably written between 1103-13 (see Davis, "A Twelfth-Century Pilgrim's Guide," 15-18).

f. 1r-v  \textit{Ab occidente est introitus ierusalem per portam dawid intra citate [sic; for ciuitatem] est sepulchrum domini ... Idus iulii capta est ciuitas sancta ierusalem franci. Eodem die diuisio apostolorum.}

Pilgrim's Guide to Jerusalem; The text is complete and is edited by Davis, "A Twelfth-Century Pilgrim's Guide," 14-15. The lower margin is torn with the loss of a portion of the bottom line of text on the recto.

f. 1v  \textit{Fur di valluntsuch - scribe an ain zedel.}

Beginning of a charm for epilepsy in Middle High German. The rest of the text is missing.

Parchment. 1 folio. 118 x 184 mm. 1 column. 20 lines. Dry-point ruling; two full sets of text rulings, one horizontal (for this text) and the other vertical, suggesting that the parchment was
originally intended for another purpose.

The Guide is written in late Caroline minuscule. At the beginning of the text is a cross with ornamentation in brown penwork. 2-line initial "A" in brown ink with the left shaft and cross bar hollow and the right shaft solid. 1-line initials are in brown rustic capitals. Punctuation consists of the punctus and punctus versus. The charm is written in a thirteenth-century gothic hand (littera textualis), evidently in Germany.

According to the description prepared by H. P. Krauss, Inc., Bernhard Bischoff considered the script "a sort of amulet or souvenir written in the Holy Land, in the early decades of the Jerusalem Kingdom." We have no record of the document in which Bischoff made this attribution. The script resembles early twelfth-century Italian hands.

A modern hand has written the number "96" in the lower margin of the recto.

Zinniker 264.

Bibliography: