YALE UNIVERSITY

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MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE MANUSCRIPTS

MS 482.83 Northern France (?), s. XIII¹

Gospel Harmony, Matthew and Luke (with commentary)

The text from the New Testament is written in sections in short lines (40 mm width) surrounded above, below and on the right with an unidentified commentary. In the bottom margin on both sides, another scribe has added two columns of 13 lines of another unidentified commentary.

f. 1r //[u]obis r[eg]num dei et dabitur genti ... sicut prophetam eum habebant.

Matthew 21.43-46.

f. 1r Mt. lec. Et respondens iesus iterum ... nuptias filio suo. Luc. Et uocauit plures. Et hora cene misit seruos ... et nolebant uenire. Luc. Et ceperunt simul omnes excusare.

Matthew 22.1-2; Luke 14.16-17 and Matt. 22.3; Luke 14.18.

f. 1r-v Primus dixit villam ... nunciauit haec domino suo.

Luke 14.18-21.

f. 1v Iterum mis[it alios seruos] dicens ... et contumelia affectos occiderunt.

Matthew 22.4-6.

f. 1v Rex autem cum audisset ... fuerunt digni. Ite ergo//

Matthew 22.7-9.

Parchment (badly stained, especially the verso which is almost illegible). 1 folio. $320 \times 225 \text{ mm}$ (written space $231 \times 157 \text{ mm}$). 2 columns. 26 lines of biblical text and 52 lines of commentary. Dry-point ruling.

Written in early gothic script. Each section from the Bible begins with a 2-line initial in red that is set apart from the text. The corresponding sections of the commentary begin with a 1-line red initial that is not set apart from the text. Other 1-line initials in both the text and the commentary are in black and are not set apart from the text. Rubrics are written in red in the same script as the text. The lemmata in the commentary are underlined with red. Canon table numbers are written in black in the margins and are surrounded by red boxes. Punctuation consists of the punctus. Hyphenation is in the same ink as the text.

Zinniker 136-1.