

MS Junius 76 (S.C. 5187)

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Introduction

MS Junius 76 (S.C. 5187) is the shelf mark of a manuscript written by Francis Junius, which is preserved in the Bodleian Library, the University of Oxford. Francis Junius (1589-1677) was the seventeenth-century Anglo-Saxon scholar, who was born at Heidelberg, and brought up at Leiden. In 1620 he went to England, where he remained thirty years and devoted himself to the study of Anglo-Saxon.¹ Adams comments on the influence of Junius on the change of the tendency of Old English scholarship as follows:²

The interest of Old English scholarship in the first half of the seventeenth century centred in glossaries and historical documents of a legal or theological character. Francis Junius (1589-1677) gave the world the first purely literary interest in Old English by the publication of *Cædmon*, 1655. It is significant of the nature of the revival of Old English that it took eighty-nine years to produce a scholar who could sufficiently detach himself from the controversial interest in English antiquities to print a document not primarily theological or historical; and it is also significant that this greatest of Old English scholars was not English. His father was

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1 *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 14th ed., s.v. "Junius, Franz" .

2 Eleanor N. Adams, *Old English Scholarship in England from 1566-1800* (Archon Books 1970; originally published in 1917 by Yale University Press), p. 70.

French, his mother from the Netherlands.

The publication of 'Cædmon, 1655' is his *Cædmonis Monachi Paraphrasis Poetica Genesis ac præcipuarum Sacræ paginæ Historiarum, abhinc annos MLXX* (Amsterdam 1655), which contains Old English poems of Genesis, Exodus, Daniel, and Christ and Satan. It was edited from a manuscript given to him in 1651 by Archbishop Ussher. The manuscript is now preserved in the Bodleian Library, and its shelf mark is Junius 11. He also published the OE translation of the four Gospels together with the Gothic version, *Quatuor D.N. Jesu Christi Euangeliorum Versiones perantiquæ duæ, Gothica scil. et Anglo-Saxonica* (Dordrecht 1665). The types were provided by Junius himself for the purpose,³ and they are called Junius types after him.

The present writer, who has been working on the edition of MS Auct. D. 2. 19, which is also very famous and precious manuscript in the Bodleian Library, happened to know the existence of MS Junius 76. The chief aim of the present article is to introduce the MS and examine its importance from the viewpoints of palaeography, editorial history and typography concerning MS Auct. D. 2. 19.

1. MS AUCT. D. 2. 19

MS Auct. D. 2. 19 (or the old number 3946) is the shelf mark for the manuscript which is generally called the Macregol Gospels or the Rushworth Gospels. As its title indicates, it contains the four Gospels. It is sometimes comparable with the Lindisfarne Gospels, although the Lindisfarne Gospels was composed about a century earlier. It is generally agreed that the Rushworth

3 Adams (1970), p. 72.

Manuscript was written and illustrated about 800 A.D. by Macregol, an Irish scribe, bishop and abbot of Birr, who died in 822.⁴ The colophon on folio 169v of the Rushworth Gospels includes the following sentence:

Macregol dipincxit hoc euangelium Quicumque legerit & intellegerit istam narrationem orat pro macreguil scriptori.

It is written and illustrated on vellum, and the Latin Gospels are written in Irish majuscule. In the course of time it came to be housed probably at the Monastery of Harewood, which was on the Northumbrian border. About 275 years after its production, two Anglo-Saxon scribes, or glossators, of the monastery added word for word (sometimes phrase for phrase) Anglo-Saxon glossary interlinearly between the Latin sentences. Two colophons of the manuscript prove that they were involved in the gloss:

Farman⁵ presbyter þas boc þus gleosed e dimittet ei dominus omnia peccata sua si fieri potest apud deum.

(folio 50v)

De min bruche gibidde fore owun ðe ðas boc glesede. Færmæn ðæm preoste æt harawuda. hæfe nu boc awritne bruca mið willa symle mið soðum gileafa sibb is eghwæm leofost.

(folios 168v-169r)

The glossators are Farmon and Owun.

It is about 675 years later that the manuscript attracted palaeographers' or

4 Westwood, John Obadiah and Iain Zaczek, *The Art of Illuminated Manuscripts, Illustrated Sacred Writings* (London: Studio Editions 1996; originally published as *Palaeographia Sacra Pictoria*, 1843-5 in London), p. 115.

5 The latter part of the name is a runic letter ð 'man'.

Anglo-Saxon scholars' attention. In the modern history of the manuscript the first person that is concerned with it is John Rushworth. He was Deputy Clerk to the House of Commons during the Long Parliament, and the manuscript belonged to him in 1650.⁶ John Rushworth presented it to the Bodleian Library perhaps in 1681.⁷ It was recorded in the Old Catalogue of Manuscripts, which was composed in 1697. The full title of the Catalogue is *Catalogi Librorum Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ in Unum Collecti, cum Indice Alphabetico* (Oxford: at Sheldonian Theater 1697).⁸ The Rushworth Manuscript is described in the catalogue as follows:⁹

3946.14: Evangelia 4. Latine, cum interlineari versione Saxonica, pyxide inclusa. This was given by Mr. *Rushworth*, and is thought to be Bede's own book.

Modern scholars do not accept Bede's involvement any longer. Here contribution of Junius must not be overlooked. It will be discussed at Section 3 and after.

2. Editions of the Rushworth Gospels

After the period of Junius the work of editing Anglo-Saxon manuscripts

6 Ker, Neil R, *Catalogues of mss Containing A-S* (Oxford 1957), p. 352.

7 Ibid. p. 352.

8 Shelfmark: R.Ref. 708/2. xxiv + 403+24 (index, four columns perpage)+ 66 (Librorum Manuscriptorum Catalogi. Voluminis Secundi Pars Altera, quæ Bibliothecarum Aliquot Hibernicarum Codices Scriptos Complectetur) + 4 (Index in Catalogum Codd. Mss. in Bibliothecis Hiberniæ). 39.5 cm x 26 cm x 9cm. Covers are made of thick board covered with dark brown leather (1.5 cm). Spine is made of dark brown cover.

9 *The Old Manuscript Catalogue*, p. 181, the right column.

bloomed. In the case of the Rushworth Manuscript also scholars intended to publish its edition.

Karl W. Bouterwek published an edition entitled *Screadunga*; *Anglosaxonica maximam partem inedita* (Elderfeld 1858; repr. Gütersloh 1861), pp. iv, 84. This edition contains the lives of St Mark and St Luke, and the arguments to the gospels of St Mark, St Luke and St John in the Lindisfarne Gospels. In addition to them, however, Bouterwek's *Screadunga* contains a precious text, which is the edition of St Mark's gospel with the interlinear Anglo-Saxon gloss. It does not contain the other gospels. After analysis of Chapter xi of Bouterwek's edition of St Mark's gospel, Skeat remarks that "this edition of the Latin text is not to be trusted for fidelity", but that "the Northumbrian gloss is represented with great exactitude".¹⁰

The next edition of the Rushworth Manuscript was attempted almost at the same period (1854-65). It was published in four volumes from Surtees Society. The first part was published in 1854 (Surtees Society 28) by Joseph Stevenson, and all the other three parts were published by George Waring in 1861 (Surtees Society 39), 1863 (Surtees Society 43) and 1865 (Surtees Society 48), respectively. The title of part 1 is *The Lindisfarne and Rushworth Gospels now, first printed from the Original MSS. in the British Museum and the Bodleian Library*. However, two thirds of one page is allotted to the Lindisfarne Gospels. Concerning the Rushworth Gospels the Anglo-Saxon gloss is separated from its Latin context and given at the bottom of each page. With regard to the Latin text, only variant or different readings in the Rushworth Gospels are given as footnotes.

10 Skeat, Walter W., *The Holy Gospels, in Anglo-Saxon, Northumbrian, and Old Mercian Versions* (Cambridge; at the University Press, 1871-1887), the Gospel according to Saint Mark, p. xix.

The latest edition is that of Walter W. Skeat (1871-87) . The full title of his edition is as follows:

The Holy Gospels in Anglo-Saxon, Northumbrian, and Old Mercian Versions, synoptically arranged, with collations exhibiting all the readings of all the MSS.; together with the early Latin version as contained in the Lindisfarne MS., collated with the Latin version in the Rushworth MS. (Cambridge: University Press 1871-87). ¹¹

As is shown in the title, Skeat collated the Latin version in the Rushworth MS with that of the Lindisfarne MS, but the different readings in the Latin text are all listed after each gospel, which create more inconvenience than in Stevenson and Waring. Skeat did not solve the problem of editing the text of the Rushworth Gospels bilingually, that is to say, in its Latin with the Anglo-Saxon gloss.

3. MS Junius 76 in *A Summary Catalogue of Western Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford*

In the previous section the nineteenth-century editions of the Rushworth Gospels were discussed. However, as suggested in the introductory passage of the present article, this work was attempted already 200 years before the nineteenth-century editions. It was transcribed by Francis Junius in about 1655. It seems that Junius borrowed the manuscript from Rushworth to copy it. *A Summary Catalogue of Western Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford*,

¹¹ This edition appeared in four volumes: *The Gospel according to Saint Mark* was published in 1871, *The Gospel according to Saint Luke* in 1874, *The Gospel according to Saint John* in 1878, and *The Gospel according to Saint Matthew* in 1887.

Vol. II, Part II (Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1937) , p. 980, includes the following passage concerning MS Junius 76 (S.C. 5187) :

Excerpts in Latin with Old English gloss, from the Lindisfarne gospels on Cott. MS. Nero D. iv (fol. 1) and from the Rushworth gospels now no. 3946 (fol. 52), described in the Old Catalogue as excerpts from the works of Ole Worm. Now MS. Junius 76.

It is noteworthy that even though the manuscript is a collection of excerpts from the Lindisfarne Manuscript and the Rushworth Manuscript, they are mostly collected from the Rushworth Manuscript, and, as will be discussed in Sections 6 and 7, the excerpts are transcribed bilingually just as in the Rushworth Manuscript.

4. Description of MS Junius 76

MS Junius 76 (S.C. 5187) is written in Old English and Latin on thick paper. Its length is 21.5 cm, width 17.2 cm, and thickness 1.5 cm. It contains i + 87 leaves. Covers are made of boards covered by dark cloth with two leather corners and with leather binding along the spine (2.5 cm on both covers) . Spine is made of leather. Written in black ink. The letters are very small; probably from 10 to 11 point, sometimes maybe as small as 9 point.

The manuscript contains the following contents:

- 1) pp. 1v-2r: Grammatical explanation of Latin and Anglo-Saxon pronouns.
- 2) P. 2v: blank.
- 3) pp. 3r-27r: transcription both in Latin and Anglo-Saxon from Cott. MS. but mostly crossed out.
- 4) p. 27v: blank.

- 5) pp. 28r-42r: excerpted transcription of St Matthew in the Cott. MS.
- 6) pp. 42v-43v: blank.
- 7) pp. 44r-65v: excerpted transcription of St Matthew in the Rushworth MS.
- 8) pp. 66r-71v: excerpted transcription of St Mark in the Rushworth MS.
- 9) pp. 72r-80v: excerpted transcription of St Luke in the Rushworth MS.
- 10) pp. 81r-85r: excerpted transcription of St John in the Rushworth MS.
- 11) pp. 85v-86r: blank.
- 12) pp. 86v: several excerpts of Anglo-Saxon gloss from the Cott. MS.
- 13) pp. 87r-87v: blank.

5. Contents of MS Junius 76 (leaves 1v-2r)

The following table is an excerpt from leaves 1v-2r, where Junius schematizes grammatical explanation of Latin and Anglo-Saxon pronouns:

Species. primitive, frumcennede. synd eahta.
 hiw. derivative, ofgangende. synd seofon.

Persona, prīma,

had. se forma, is frumcenned. Ego, ic.

secunda,

se oðer. is frumcenned. Tu, ðu.

tertia,

se ðridda. is frumcenned. illa, he.

⁊ ðis had hæfð six clypunga. ille, he.

ipse, he sylfe.

iste, ðes.

hic, ðes.

is, se ylca.

sui, his.

<Continued from above>

ðas eahta synt pronomina primitiva.

ᛚ ða oðre seofon syndon derivativa. Meus, min.

Noster, ure.

Nostra, urelendisc.

Tuus, ðin.

Uester, eower.

Uestras, eowerlendisc.

Suus, his.

Junius wrote this table at the beginning of the manuscript, because the difference in use of the pronouns is notable between the Rushworth Manuscript and the Vulgate version, and also between the Latin version and the interlinear Anglo-Saxon gloss in the Rushworth Manuscript.

6. Contents of MS Junius 76 (leaves 2v-43v)

This part includes five blank pages (leaves 2v, 27v, 42v, 43r and 43v). The rest consists of two parts. The first part, leaves 3r-27r, is transcription both in Latin and Anglo-Saxon from Cott. MS., that is to say, the Lindisfarne Gospels. Most of the transcription, however, is crossed out for no conceivable reason, and therefore it is impossible to reproduce the transcription. The second part, leaves 28r-42r, is excerpted transcription of St Matthew in the Cott. MS.

7. Contents of MS Junius 76 (leaves 44r-87v)

This part consists of excerpts from the Rushworth Gospels only. The chapter and verse numbers of the excerpts, sometimes a whole verse and at other times a clause, a phrase or even a word of a verse, are as follows:

Leaf No.	Gospel Name	Chapter No.	Verse No.
44r	Matthew	1	1, 2, 6, 11, 16, 17, 18
44v	Matthew	1	19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25
45r blank page			
45v blank page			
46r	Matthew	1	1, 2, 6, 11, 16, 17
46v	Matthew	1	18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25
47r	Matthew	2	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
47v	Matthew	2	12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23
48r	Matthew	3	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14
48v	Matthew	3	15, 16, 17
		4	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16
49r	Matthew	4	17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25
		5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
49v	Matthew	5	16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23,

			24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33
50r	Matthew	5	34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48
50v blank page			
51r blank page			
51v blank page			
52r	Matthew	1	1, 2, 6, 11, 16, 17, 18
52v	Matthew	1	20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25
53r	Matthew	2	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9
53v	Matthew	2	11, 12, 13, 16, 19, 20
54r	Matthew	2	21, 22,
		3	4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11
54v	Matthew	3	12, 14, 15, 16, 17
		4	3, 4
55r	Matthew	4	5, 6, 8, 16, 21,
		5	11, 12, 15
55v	Matthew	5	18, 19, 20, 22, 25, 28, 29
56r	Matthew	5	30
56v blank page			
57r blank page			
57v blank page			
58r	Matthew	6	5, 19, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34
		7	12, 15, 14, 20, 25, 16 ¹²
		8	3, 6, 15
58v	Matthew	8	17, 18, 20, 29, 32, 34

12 The order of the verse numbers is recorded as it occurs in the MS.

		9	3, 9, 16, 17, 20, 23, 30, 36
59r	Matthew	10	3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 14, 16, 27, 34, 37, 36, 42
		11	6, 12, 14, 16, 19, 25, 28, 30
		12	3
59v	Matthew	12	5, 10, 16, 19, 20, 23, 29, 30, 34, 36, 37, 44
60r	Matthew	13	1, 2, 6, 7, 14, 15, 19, 21, 22, 26, 29, 30, 32, 35, 38, 39
60v	Matthew	13	44, 52, 56, 57
		14	2, 7, 13, 20, 26, 27, 30, 32, 36
61r	Matthew	15	2, 6, 9, 11, 13, 17, 19, 22, 27, 30, 32, 34, 36, 37
61v	Matthew	16	8, 11, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 26, 28
		17	5, 15, 17, 24, 25, 27
62r	Matthew	18	6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 17, 23, 24, 25, 28, 32, 34
		19	5, 7, 10, 12, 16
62v	Matthew	19	20, 21, 22, 28, 25, 30
		20	1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 20, 213, 25
		21	2, 5, 8
63r	Matthew	21	10, 12, 16, 18, 19, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, 35, 38, 41
		22	4, 5, 6, 7, 11,

			12, 16, 18, 44
63v	Matthew	23	4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 24, 30, 38
		24	4, 15, 19, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32
64r	Matthew	24	35, 45, 49
		25	10, 14, 24, 26, 27, 31, 45,
		26	4, 10, 11, 17, 22, 26, 27, 31, 37
64v	Matthew	26	41, 47, 51, 65, 66, 67, 69, 73, 74
		27	4, 18, 19, 22, 24, 29, 30, 31
65r	Matthew	27	34, 35, 37, 39, 51, 54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 66
		28	2, 3
65v	Matthew	28	5, 9, 12, 14, 15, 19, colophon
66r	Mark	1	3, 6, 7, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 26, 28
66v	Mark	1	30, 31, 32, 35, 40, 45
		2	3, 4, 7, 10, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26
67r	Mark	3	5, 9, 10, 11, 15, 27, 29, 34
		4	13, 16, 17, 21, 28, 29, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41
67v	Mark	5	1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 11, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 22, 26, 27, 29, 30, 35, 37, 42
68r	Mark	6	2, 4, 8, 11, 14, 16, 21, 22, 25,

			27, 35, 36, 39, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53
68v	Mark	7	10, 13, 15, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 30
		8	2, 3, 12, 20, 23, 25, 31, 32, 33
69r	Mark	8	33, 37, 38,
		9	6, 18, 20, 24, 26, 34, 35, 37, 41, 43, 44, 49, 50
		10	6, 9, 14, 21
69v	Mark	10	22, 24, 25, 32, 41, 47
		11	4, 15, 16, 17
		12	1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 21, 22, 25, 28
70r	Mark	12	30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 39, 40
		13	1, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14,
70v	Mark	13	22, 28, 31, 35, 37
		14	4, 6, 12, 14, 15, 20, 27, 33, 34, 38, 40, 48
71r	Mark	14	54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 70, 71, 72
		15	4, 7, 10
71v	Mark	15	15, 16, 17, 19, 26, 29, 32, 36, 38
		16	1, 3, 5, 6, 12, 14, 17, 20
72r	Luke	1	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 14, 15, 17
72v	Luke	1	18, 21, 25, 27, 29, 34, 36, 38,

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			39, 42, 47, 52, 58, 61, 63
73r	Luke	1	65, 68, 71, 74, 78, 80
		2	1, 2, 4, 7, 12, 14, 21, 23, 24
73v	Luke	2	29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 46, 52
		3	5, 6
74r	Luke	3	7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 17, 22,
		4	5, 8, 9, 11,
74v	Luke	4	13, 14, 16, 23, 28
		8	42, 44, 45, 47, 49, 52, 55, 56
		9	1, 3, 9, 11, 12
75r	Luke	9	13, 14, 17, 19, 22, 25, 28, 29, 32, 33, 39, 42, 50, 51, 56, 58, 62
75v	Luke	10	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 13, 15, 16, 18, 40, 42
		11	2, 3, 4, 5, 6
76r	Luke	11	7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 22, 21, 27, 33, 36, 42, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53
76v	Luke	12	1, 7, 11, 16, 22, 25, 26, 33, 39, 40, 48, 56, 59
		13	3, 6, 7, 14, 15, 16, 17,
77r	Luke	13	21, 22, 25, 27, 28, 31
		14	7, 8, 18, 19, 22, 33, 34, 35
		15	2, 3, 5, 6, 8

77v	Luke	16	26, 28
		17	2, 5, 10, 9, 18, 24, 28, 32
		18	1, 5, 8, 9, 11, 16, 21, 23, 32, 42

The other verses included in MS Junius 76 are as follows :

Luke Chapter 19; Verses 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 12, 14, 16, 23, 27, 36, 37, 43, 44, 46, 48

Chapter 20 ; Verses 9, 10, 14, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 34, 35, 36, 27, 42, 46

Chapter 21 ; Verses 1, 2, 5, 9, 11, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 33, 34, 35

Chapter 22 ; Verses 7, 11, 12, 15, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30, 31, 35, 38, 41, 44,
53, 55, 63, 71

Chapter 23 ; Verses 2, 4, 5, 7, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 30, 31, 35, 36,
40, 43, 45, 46, 48, 51, 54, 56

Chapter 24, Verses 1, 2, 4, 5, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 25, 27, 28,
31, 35, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 49, 50, 53

John Chapter 1; Verses 5, 18, 29, 42, 48

Chapter 2 ; Verses 1, 3, 7, 10, 15, 16, 17

Chapter 3 ; Verses 3, 9, 11, 19, 20, 25, 29, 30, 35, 36

Chapter 4 ; Verses 1, 6, 10, 15, 16, 17, 28, 36, 52

Chapter 5 ; Verses 3, 7, 9, 14, 21, 24, 30, 35, 37, 39, 45

Chapter 6 ; Verses 10, 16, 18, 22, 23, 31, 40, 43, 54, 57, 60

Chapter 7 ; Verses 1, 4, 12, 23, 26, 30, 32, 35, 43, 44, 47

Chapter 8 ; Verses 2, 3, 4, 15, 17, 21, 26, 29, 33, 34, 37, 44, 46, 49, 56, 57

Chapter 9 ; Verses 6, 8, 16, 21, 22, 31, 32

- Chapter 10 ; Verses 5, 12, 16, 20, 28, 31, 33, 39,
Chapter 11 ; Verses 7, 8, 13, 15, 20, 21, 28, 33, 35, 38, 39, 44
Chapter 12 ; Verses 3, 6, 11, 13, 19, 26, 217, 28, 33, 40, 43
Chapter 13 ; Verses 1, 4, 5, 15, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 38
Chapter 14 ; Verses 2, 18, 23, 26, 27, 30
Chapter 15 ; Verses 5, 9, 14, 16, 18, 22, 25
Chapter 16 ; Verses 2, 4, 7, 8, 11, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 33
Chapter 17 ; Verses 1, 11, 12, 24
Chapter 18 ; Verses 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 18, 22, 26, 28, 29, 31, 34
Chapter 19 ; Verses 3, 5, 9, 13, 22, 23, 24, 31, 32, 38, 40
Chapter 20 ; Verses 1, 4, 5, 14, 15, 17, 19, 25, 26, 27
Chapter 21 ; Verses 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 15, 18, 25

Several verses will suffice to prove accuracy or inaccuracy of the transcription in MS Junius 76. The reading of MS Junius 76 will be examined by comparison with that of MS Auct. D. 2. 19, and different readings will be given in the footnotes. The following is the transcription by Junius of leaves 44r-44v, St Matthew Chapter 1, Verses 1-25.

her onginneþ godspell to cýþenne æfter Matheus to sagan.

Incipit Euangelium secundum Matheum.

CAP. I

boéc sindun þare kennisse lælendes kristes

I Liber gene-rationis Iesu Christi filii Da-

dauīðes sunu. abrahames sune

vidis, fili Abrahami.

soðlice kende

*cende † gestrionde Cott.

2 abraham igitur ¹³ **genuit isac.**

‡ bloþræ his

— **& fratres eius**

of þære þe urias ahte..

6 ex ea quae fuit vriae.

‡ broeþre his in babilonia fære.

11. & fratres eius in transmigracione babilonis

Iacob ¹⁴ kende Iosepe maria wær

16 iacob ¹⁵ **genuit ioseph uirum mariæ**

of þære akenned wæs hælend seþe is nemned krist

de qua natus est ihsus qui uocatur Christus

ealra cuplice kneorissum from abrhame

17 Omnes igitur generationes ab Abra-

oþ to dauide feowertene kneorisse sint

ham usque ad David generationes

‡ ¹⁶from dauide oþþe to færennisse

sunt .xiiii. & a David usque ad transmigracionem

babylonie feowertene kneo sint

Babilonis generationes sunt xiiii

‡ from færennisse Babilonie oþþe

& ad transmigracione Babilonis usque

to kriste kneorisse sint feowertene

ad Christum generationes sunt xiiii;

kristes soþlice kennisse þus wæs þa þe his moder maria

18 Christi ¹⁷ **autem generatio sic erat cum** ¹⁸ **mater eius maria**

bewedded † befest † in sceat alegd wæs iosefae

disponsata

esset iosepho

13 'autem' in MS Auct. D. 2. 19.

14 The gloss does not occur in MS Auct. D. 2. 19.

15 'autem' follows 'Iacob' in MS Auct D.2. 19.

16 'and' in MS Auct. D. 2. 19.

17 'X II ISTI' in MS Auct D. 2. 19.

18 The word order in MS Auct. D. 2. 19. is 'cum ess& disponsata mater eius maria ioseph' glossed 'þa þe hio wæs bewedded † befest † in sceat alegd his moder maria iosefae'.

ærfon hiae to somne cwoman hio wæs gemoéted in hire innoþe hæbbend
 ante-quam conuenirent inuenta est in utero habens
 of þæm halgan gaste
 de spiritu sancto

Ioseph soþlice hire wer swa he wæs monn soþfæst

19 Ioseph autem uir eius cum esset homo iustus

7 ne walde hie wolde degullice forleten hio

& nollet eam traducere, uoluit occulte demittere¹⁹ eam

ðendi²⁰ he þa þ soþlice þohte henu engel drihtnes æt eowde²¹

20 haec autem eo cogitante ecce angelus domini apparuit

him in slepe cweþende iosep sunu dauibes²² ne ondred þu þe

ei in somnis dicens Ioseph filii²³ **Dauid noli timere**

onfoh † onfoiæ maria wife þinum þætte soþlice in hire

accipere Mariam coniugem tuam quod enim in ea

akenned is of þæm halgan gaste is

natum est de Spiritu Sancto est.

hio kenne þbereþ soþlice sunu 7 þu nemnest his noma hælend

21 pari& autem filium & uocabis nomen eius iesum

he selfe soþlice he gehæleþ folc his from hiora synnum

Ipse enim saluum faciet populum suum a peccatis²⁴ **eorum**

þas soþlice eall geworden is † wæs ƿte gefylled wære þæt

22 hoc autem totum factum est ut adinpleretur quod

gecweden²⁵ is † wæs from drihtne þurh Esaïam þe witgu cweþende

dictum est a Domino per Esaïam²⁶ **profetam dicentem**

19 'demitere' in MS Auct. D. 2. 19.

20 The word order of the gloss in MS Auct. D. 2. 19. is 'ðendi he þa þ soþlice he þohte † þis soþlice he þohte'.

21 'æteawde' in MS Auct. D. 2. 19.

22 'dauibes' in MS Auct. D. 2. 19.

23 'filii' in MS Auct. D. 2. 19.

24 'peccatis' in MS Auct. D. 2. 19.

25 'acweden' in MS Auct. D. 2. 19.

26 'essaïam' in MS Auct. D. 2. 19.

27 The order of the gloss in the MS is 'henu † her is † sihþe'.

henu † sihþe † her is ²⁷ fæmne in innoþe † in hrife hæfð 7 bereþ l kenneþ

23 ecce uirgo in utero habebit & pariet

sunu 7 hie nemnaþ noma his

filium & uocabunt nomen eius Emanuel

þ is gereht God mid usic

quod est interpretatum²⁸ nobiscum Deus

þa arisende soþlice from slepe dyde

24 Exsurgens autem ioseph a somno fecit

swa him behead se engel dryhtnes 7 feng wiue his

sicut ei praecipit²⁹ angelus Domini & accipit coiugem³⁰ suam

7 ne grette³¹ hire oþ þæt hit gebær

25 & non cognoscebat eam donec peperit

sunu his þone frum kendu 7 nemde noma his hælend

filium suum primogenitum & uocauit nomen eius Iesum

After careful and detailed comparison with MS Auct. D. 2. 19., as is shown in the footnotes for the above excerpt, the points under discussion will be summarised as follows:

1. Orthographical differences or variants occur in no small numbers both in Latin and in Anglo-Saxon words.
2. Sometimes the order of glosses is different, especially in the case of double or triple gloss.
3. Junius sometimes add the Anglo-Saxon glosses which do not occur in MS Auct. D. 2. 19.
4. Junius sometimes gives different readings in the Lindisfarne Gospels. They are usually added in the margin.
5. Finally, as a whole, Junius transcribed Latin sentences as well as the Anglo-Saxon gloss, and the Anglo-Saxon gloss is written interlinearly, that is to say, between the Latin sentences.

28 'interpraetatum' in MS Auct. D. 2. 19.

29 The word order in MS Auct. D. 2. 19. is 'praecipit ei'.

30 'coiugem' in the Vulgate; not pointed out by Skeat. 'coiugem' in MS Auct. D. 2. 19.

31 'groette' in MS Auct. D. 2. 19.

Conclusion

Francis Junius is one of the distinguished Anglo-Saxon scholars at the dawn of the Anglo-Saxon study. He edited MS Auct. D. 2. 19., even though his is a collection of excerpts, as far back as 350 years ago, and as many as 200 years later modern Anglo-Saxon scholars such as Bouterwek, Stevenson, Waring, and Skeat addressed themselves to the edition of MS Auct. D. 2. 19. 130 years have passed since Skeat's edition (of the Rushworth gloss), but no complete edition of MS Auct. D. 2. 19. has been published.

Typographically, MS Junius 76 is important. It was written in letters which became the model of the famous Junius types, with which was printed his edition of the Old English Gospels.

Palaeographically and in the history of the editions of MS Auct. D. 2. 19, it is very important. Although not complete it is, there has been found no evidence that anyone had attempted its edition before Junius. Except for Buterwek's *Screadunga*, the other editions are not bilingual, that is to say, the originally interlinear Anglo-Saxon gloss is not printed interlinearly. It is separated from the Latin text. Buterwek's *Screadunga* is therefore precious because the Anglo-Saxon gloss is given interlinearly between the Latin sentences. However, as Buterwek's title *Screadunga* indicates, the bilingual text is that of Saint Mark only.

