



Gregory-Aland 1415
(National Library of Greece, Athens: 123)

***Kurzgefasste Liste* description:**

GA Number: 1415
Contents: e
Date: XII (1145)
Material:
Leaves: 202
Columns: 1
Lines per page: 23-29
Dimensions: 20.5 H x 14.5 W
Shelf Number: 123

Corrections to K-Liste description: dimensions, lines per page, leaf count

***CSNTM* description:**

GA Number: 1415
Contents: e
Date: XII (1145)
Material: parchment (end matter, with text, is paper)
Leaves: 189
Columns: 1
Lines per page: 22–29
Dimensions: cm 13.9–14.5 cm W x 20.1–20.7 H x 4.1–4.3 D¹
Shelf Number: 123 (front cover leaf 5b says “ ’Αριθ. 68.”)

Images:

Text (378) + Additional matter (36) + Spine & Color Chart (7) = 421 total images

Foliation corrections: none

Quires:²

1.1–7, 2.8–15, 3.16–23, 4.24–31, 5.32–39, 6.40–47, 7.48–51 [short quire—Matt ends here], 8.52–59, 9.60–67, 10.68–75, 11.76–83, 12.84–93 [long quire, includes

¹ The larger measurement is the bottom, suggesting that this MS was probably shelved upside down for more years than rightside up. This is distinctly possible since the label on the spine was added in modern times.

² The quire numbering system makes no sense. It starts on quire 18, calling it quire 11. Quire 21 is illegible, but there is definitely some lettering there (though cut off). Quire 22 definitely has a gamma *and nothing before it. Perhaps the numbering starts over with each new Gospel.*

2 leaves from 9th century (see below)], 13.94–101, 14.102–109, 15.110–117, 16.118–125, 17.126–133, 18[α—why?].134–141, 19[ιβ].142–145 [SQ—end of Luke], 20.146–153, 21[?].154–161, 22[γ??].162–169, 23[δ??].170–177, 24[ε].178–185, 25[ζ].186–189 [SQ].

Additional matter: 36 images

Front cover: 4 additional (paper) leaves + cover b = 9 images

Back cover: 13 additional leaves + cover a = 27 images

Spine, Cover, and Color Chart: 7 images (color chart on 2a)

Text: 189 leaves (378 images)

UV (MS pages, not ours): none

Specific Details:

Leather –covered wood boards still intact, as is male clasp but not strap. Spine is split from the front board. Spine says “χειρογραφα 123” but with “1-7” handwritten above the Greek.

A lengthy description of this MS is in Anna Marava-Chatzinicolaou and Christina Toufexi-Paschou, *Catalogue of the Illuminated Byzantine Manuscripts of the National Library of Greece*, vol. 1: *Manuscripts of New Testament Texts 10th–12th Century* (Athens: Academy of Athens, 1978), 27–31.

Most pertinent data from *Catalogue of the Illuminated Byzantine Manuscripts*:

“Headings and small initial letters in brilliant carmine” (27). Also on 27:

“Fol. 189, colophon: *Month of February 21, 8th Indiction, year 6653 (=1145).*”

“Fol. 199, flourish: *The worthless priest Manuel, the humble. The end of the Gospels of the year.*”

“Probably from the Monastery of Bachkovo near Stanimaka (Assenovgrad, Bulgaria).”

Unusual icon of Luke on 87b; unlike Byzantine icons. (See *Catalogue of the Illuminated Byzantine Manuscripts* 28–29.) Icon is 9th century, as is text on 88a (majuscule). Inserted into this MS by the 12th century scribe perhaps. Icon probably of Armenian, Syrian, or Balkan origin.

Leaves are trapezoid—larger on inside and top than outside and bottom.

1ab: κεφαλαια for Matthew (rubricated); seems to be a different hand than rest of MS.

2a–51a: Matthew

2a: εβανγγελιον [!] κατα Ματθαιον

52ab: κεφαλαια for Mark (rubricated); headings are numbered and sometimes more than one heading is put on the same line (thus, e.g., numbered δε)

53a: title of Gospel: εβανγγελιον κατα μαρκων [bizarre spelling on two words³]
53a–84b: Mark
84ab: LE of Mark, with lection number σλδ.
85a–86a: κεφαλαια for Luke (rubricated)
86b–87a: blank
88ab: κεφαλαια for Luke through “concerning the rich man and Lazarus”—in majuscule script, from 9th century.
89a–145b: Luke
89a: εβανγγελι [!] κατ Λουκαν
146a: blank
146b: abbreviated κεφαλαια for John
147a–189a: John
162b: missing PA, but added in smaller font in margin with an asterisk after John 7.52 n the text to indicate where it belongs.
190a–199a: on paper, lectionary abbreviations, written in a later hand.

20 May 2015: dbw
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³ Perhaps by the 12th century, the traditional spelling was beginning to be replaced by the current phonetic spelling. Hence, the β which was now pronounced like a ‘v’ replaced the υ, which by this time with ε in diphthong was pronounced like a ‘v’; and instead of Μαρκον the scribe wrote Μαρκων since the omicron for a long time had been pronounced like an omega.