

## Description of Manuscripts

### **A: *Oxford, New College 49***

This manuscript is parchment and was written in the last half the of the fourteenth century. It contains 158 folios and the text is written in two columns.<sup>1</sup> The folios transcribed in this edition are 133ra through 138rb.

### **B: *Vatican City, Vaticanus latinus 10900***

This manuscript is parchment and was written in the fifteenth century. It is written in two columns of approximately 43 to 49 lines, and contains 207 folios that are 211x142mm. The scribe used red, blue and violet when composing the large and ornate initial letters that mark each new chapter. The chapter headings are found in red at the top of each recto.<sup>2</sup> The folios transcribed in this edition are 162rb through 169vb.

### **C: *Vatican City, Vaticanus latinus 1001***

This manuscript is parchment and was written in the fourteenth century. It is written in two columns of text and contains 165 folios that are 250x186mm. In composing the initial letters that mark the beginning of each chapter, the scribe used red, blue or violet. The chapter headings are found at the top of each recto.<sup>3</sup> It is missing the first few folios of chapter 16, though the chapter markings indicate otherwise and is also missing chapter 24.

---

<sup>1</sup> Henricus O. Coxe, ed., *Catalogus codicum mss qui in collegiis aulisque Oxoniensibus hodie adservantur*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1852), pg. 14.

<sup>2</sup> Bibliothecae Apostolicae Vaticanae, *Codices Vaticani Latini: Codices 10876-11000*, edited by Iohannes Bapt. Borino, (Vatican City, Bibliotheca Vaticana, 1955), pg. 117.

<sup>3</sup> Bibliothecae Apostolicae Vaticanae, *Codices Vaticani Latini: Codices 679-1134*, edited by Augustus Pelzer, (Vatican City, Bibliotheca Vaticana, 1931), pg. 484.

**D: *Vatican City, Vaticanus latinus 8670***

This manuscript is paper and was written in the first half of the fifteenth century. It contains 204 folios, with the text running in two columns. The commentary on Matthew is found in the first 196 folios and is followed by a commentary on the *Pater Noster*.<sup>4</sup> The folios transcribed in this edition are 165rb through 171rb.

**E: *Padua, Biblioteca Antoniana MS 366 Scaff. XV***

This manuscript is parchment and was written in the first half of the fourteenth century. It is 310mm X 235mm and contains 222 folios with the text running in two columns. The commentary is contained in ff. 1-211 and is followed by a commentary on the *Pater Noster*, *Questiones*, and the list of Gospels.<sup>5</sup> This manuscript seems to be missing the last half of chapter 10 through the beginning of chapter 24 of the commentary on Matthew. The folios transcribed in this edition are 176ra through 182rb.

**F: *Paris, Bibliotheque Nationale, latinus 15588***

This manuscript is parchment from the end of the thirteenth century and is 350mm X 230mm. It contains 181 folios with the text running in two columns and the Matthew commentary is found in ff. 15-134. The manuscript itself begins with five of Olivi's *Principia in sacram Scripturam* and ends with his commentaries on

---

<sup>4</sup> Thomas Murtagh, Peter Olivi's Commentary: A Critical Edition and Chapter 5, verses 1-26 with a Commentary, (Thesis, Melbourne College of Divinity, 1992), pg. 88.

<sup>5</sup> Murtagh 91.

Romans and the Canticle.<sup>6</sup> The folios transcribed in this edition are 113rb through 117ra.

## **Editorial Principles**

In creating this edition, I have attempted to remain faithful to the text in both spelling and syntax as it appears in the New College 49 manuscript, except in the following instances: I have regularized the assibilated *ci/ti* to *ti*, as in the case of words such as *vicia* which appear as *vitia* in the edition; I have capitalized all proper names; and I have attempted to impose modern English punctuation, including paragraph notation, onto the Medieval Latin.

For the ease of the reader, I have included both Biblical and Patristic citations in the footnotes. Other than some version of the Vulgate Bible, Olivi seems to have relied heavily on the *Catena aurea* of Thomas Aquinas.<sup>7</sup> When Olivi uses a source other than the *Catena*, I have included that citation as well in the footnotes.

## **Variant Spellings and Word Transposition**

Word transposition in other manuscripts has been included in notation in the main body of this edition, but I have made no attempt to use them as a means of determining the relationships between the manuscripts because I possess only five and further study is needed of the other manuscripts. However, it can be said that there is

---

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. 90.

<sup>7</sup> Kevin Madigan, *Peter Olivi's Lectures Super Matthaëum in Medieval Exegetical Context*, (Dissertation, The University of Chicago, 1992), pg. 246; Murtagh 79-83.

an obvious relationship between MSS D and E because of the frequency and similarity of transpositions. Until I am able to do further study, I am assuming the possibility that the transposition of two to three words in a single manuscript is the result of scribal error and not a variant reading.

For the ease of the reader, I have omitted notation concerning the occurrence of variant spelling even when it occurs in more than one manuscript. It should be noted that there are more than 900 variations, not including variant spellings, and therefore, I have given only information concerning the addition or omission of words and phrases, transpositions and variant words.