**Codicological Description of BX 2000. A2 1430**

Carthusian Breviary-Folio 70

**Siglum:** Unknown

**Library and Shelf Number:** Milner Library, Floor 6 Special Collections; Illinois State University, Normal

**Material:** The manuscript is made of parchment of fine quality. The folios are well preserved with some damage to the following folios: various sized holes on folios 1-10 and one small hole persisting from folio 10-29 and 193; a notable black stain on the edge of folios 49-51; a tear on the top half, left corner in folio 63-it has been mended with glue and tape; an ink smudge on folio 224; and minor blemishes throughout, like small stains.

**Date:** circa 1430

**Number of Folios:** 341 folios, approximately 9 leaves are missing

**Dimensions:** 150 x 108 mm

**Justification:** Dimensions 4.5 x 6 inches; bottom margin: 1 ½ inches from the text; outside margin: 1 3/16 of inch; top margin: ½ inch.

**Lineation:** Two columns of 31 lines each.

**Ruling:** Folio 70 has pricking marks on the right side of each column. Ruling lines are visible around the margins of the text, but otherwise they are not visible.

**Foliation:** The folios are numbered in pencil on the bottom, right-hand corner of the recto (modern numbering; unknown date).

**Decoration:** Folio 70 contains two large letters in red or blue ink surrounded by a box and further decoration, which is connected to a vine-looking drawing (in the opposite color of the letter) that spreads up and down the page from that boxed letter. There are also two larger letters in blue ink that are surrounded by red designs. Throughout the folio text, there are certain letters written in red and blue ink.

**Writing:** The text is written in round gothic bookhand. There is only one scribe for the folio I examined, but there seem to be multiple hands in later folios. The handwriting is clear and undamaged. Abbreviations used are indicated by a black dot above the text. Domino and domini are two frequently abbreviated words with “dm” for domini and “dn” for domino. Omnes is often abbreviated with “oms,” and quis is often abbreviated by “qs,” and terra is abbreviated as “tra.” The last common abbreviation is “qi” with two dots above the “i” to represent the word quasi.

**Binding:** The manuscript is bound in a 19th century red velvet cover over wooden boards with geometric patterns on the front and back covers.

**Contents:** Folio 70 contains Isaiah 40:10-17, Isaiah 42:10-(first half of)16, Isaiah: 49: 7-13, and Isaiah 9:2-(beginning of)3.

**Place:** Northern Italy, Lombardy (Milan?)

**Transcription:**

**[Recto]**

-dirige nos i(n) via(m) iusti(ti)e. Et sciant o(mne)s q(ue) habitant t(er)ra(m): q(uia) tu es d(eu)s (con)spector sclo(rum). In adventu d(omin)o (versiculus). [Isaiah 40:10-17] Ecce do(minus) i(n) fortitude(n)e veniet: (et) brachiu(m) eius d(omi)nabit(ur). Ecce merces eius cu(m) eo: et opus illius cora(m) ip(s)o: Sicut pastor grege(m) suu(m) pascet: i(n) brachio suo (con)gregabit agnos (et) i(n) sinu suo levabit: fetas ip(s)e portabit. Q(ui)s me(n)sus e(st) pugillo aq(ua)s: (et) celos palmo po(n)derant. Quis appe(n)dit tribus digitis mole(m) t(er)re: (et) libravit i(n) ponde(re) mo(n)tes (et) colles i(n) statera. Q(ui)s adiuvit spi(iritu)m d(o)m(ini): aut quis co(n)siliari(us) ei(us) fuit (et) oste(n)dit illi. Cum quo iniit (con)siliu(m) (et) i(n)struxit eu(m): (et) docuit eu(m) semita(m) iustitie (et) erudint eu(m) scie(n)tia: (et) via(m) prude(n)tie ostendit illi. Ecce gentes q(uas)i stilla situle: (et) q(uas)I momentu(m) statere reputate sunt. Ecce i(n)sule q(uas)i pulvis exiguus: (et) libanus n(on) sufficiet ad succe(n)de(n)du(m): (et) a(n)i(m)alia eius no(n) suffitient ad holocaustu(m). Omnes g(en)t(e)s q(uas)i no(n) si(n)t sic su(n)t cora(m) eo: (et) q(uas)i nihilu(m) (et) inane reputate sunt et. [Isaiah 42:10-16] Cantate d(omi)no ca(n)ticu(m) novu(m): laus ei(us) ab extremis t(er)re. Q(ui) desce(n)ditis i(n) mare (et) pleniitudo eius: i(n)sule et h(ab)itatores earu(m). Sublevet(ur) des(er)tu(m) (et) civitates eius: i(n) domib(us) habitabit cedar. Id audate eu(m) h(abi)tatores petre de vertice mo(n)tium clamabu(n)t. Pone(n)t d(omi)no gl(or)iam: (et) laude(m) eius in insulis nuntiabunt. D(omi)n(u)s sic(ut) fortis egredietur: (et) sic(ut) vir preliator suscitabit melu(m). Vociferabit(ur) (et) clamabit: et sup inimicos suos co(n)fortabitur. Ta-

**[Verso]**

-cui semp silui: patiens fui: sic(ut) parturie(n)s loq(ua)r. Dissipabo (et) absorbebo sim(u)l: des(er)tos facia(m) mo(n)tes (et) colles: (et) om(n)e germen eo(rum) exsiccabo. Pona(m) flumi(n)a in i(n)sulas: (et) stagna arefacia(m). Et deduca(m) cecos i(n) via(m) qua(m) nesciu(n)t: (et) i(n) semitis quas ignoraver(un)t ambulare eos facia(m). Pona(m) t(en)ebras cora(m) eis i(n) luce(m): (et) prava i(n) recta. (Versiculus). [Isaiah 49: 7-13] H(a)ec dicit do(minus) rede(m)ptor is(rae)l s(an)c(t)us ei(us) ad co(n)te(m)ptibile(m) a(n)i(m)am ab (a)bo(m)i(n)a(n)ta(m) gente(m): ad s(er)vu(m) du(min)o(rum). Reges videbunt (et) co(n)s(ur)gent principes: (et) adorabu(n)t p(ro)pter d(o)m(inu)m deu(m) tuu(m) q(ui)a fidel(is) e(st): et s(an)c(tu)m isr(ae)l qui elegit te. H(a)ec dic(it) d(omi)n(i)s i(n) t(em)p(or)e placito exaudivi te: (et) in die salutis auxiliat(um) su(m) tui. Et servavite (et) dedi te i(n) fedus p(o)p(u)li ut suscitares t(er)ram (et) possideres h(er)editates dissipatas. Et dic(er)es hiis qui vi(n)cti su(n)t exite: et hus qui i(n) te(ne)bris revelamini. Sup vias pasce(n)tur: (et) i(n) omnib(us) planis pascue eorum. No(n) esurie(n)t neq(um) sitient amplius: (et) no(n) p(er)cuciet eos estus (et) sol. Q(u)a mis(er)ator eo(rum) reget eos: (et) ad fontes aquaru(m) potabit eos. Et pona(m) o(mn)es mo(n)tes meos invia(m): (et) semite mee exaltabu(n)t(ur). Ecce isti delo(n)ge venie(n)t: (et) ecce illi ab aquiline (et) mari: (et) isti de t(er)ra australi. Id audate celi et exultet t(er)ra: iubilate mo(n)tes laude(m): q(ui) (con)solat(us) e(st) do(minus) p(o)p(u)l(u)m suu(m): (et) pauperu(m) suo(rum) mis(er)ebitur. In nativitate d(omin)o (versiculus). [Isaiah 9: 2-3] Populus qui a(m)bulabat i(n) tenebris: vidit luce(m) magna(m). Habita(n)tib(us) i(n) regione umbre mortis lux orta e(st) eis. Multiplicasti gente(m): no(n) mag(ni)ficasti letitia(m). Id etabu-