Gregory of Rimini Manuscripts Editions and Additions

The dates of the academic career of Gregory of Rimini result mostly from one papal document [1] ; it first fixes Gregory's Magisterium on a day of February or March, 1345 ; secondly it dates his first coming to Paris as 1345 *minus* 22 = AD 1323 ; third, his first stay in Paris, probably for the Lectoratus, as 1323 *plus* 6 = AD 1323 to AD 1329 ; fourth, his second stay or his Baccalareatus in Paris as 1345 *minus* 4 = 1341 to 1345. Between his first and second stay at Paris the papal document has Gregory teach in Bologna, Padua, and Perugia. Calculating according to Austin Study Regulations that is according to the Mare Magnum [2], Gregory was « Sententiarius dispositus ad legendum » in Paris from 1341-42 ; he became « Baccalareus actu legens » in 1342 ; one year after his « Reading » he was « Magister studentium » ; sometime before his Magisterium he had to become « Baccalareus Praesentatus » ; before this « Presentation » — usually done by the Order's authorities but in Gregory's case done by the Pope — Gregory was « Baccalareus formatus » (1343-44 ?).

[1]) Clemens VI ad cancellarium ecclesiae Parisiensis, alias eius vicesgerentem, ut Gregorio de Arimino, ordinis fratrum Eremitarum sancti Augustini, in sacra pagina baccalareo Parisiensi, qui iam sunt xxii anni elapsi [= 1323] in studio laboravit, sex scilicet [= 1323-1329] Parisiis, ac postmodum inde ad natale solum rediens Bononiae, Padue et Perusii cathedram tenuit, et iam sunt anni quattuor [= 1341], quod ad legendas Sententias rediit Parisios, quarum lecturam ibidem commendabiliter consummavit, consideratione Gocii Tituli sanctae Priscae presbyteri cardinalis pro eodem Gregorio supplicantis... infra unius mensis spatium magistralem cathedram et honorem ac docendi licentiam concedat... Datum Avinione ii id. Januarii a° iii. [= Jan. 12, 1345]. Cf. DENIFLE-CHATELAIN, *Chartularium Univ. Paris.* II (1891) 557 n° 1097.

[2]) Cf. AUG. VI (1956) 281 ff.

The opening lines of one good Gregory-edition, the $E_{22}[E_{55}]$ [3]), confirm these calculations to a surprising degree. $E_{22}[E_{55}]$ 1* A says literally : *Inceptus est* [*Secundus Gregorii*] *·17· Maii ·1342·*, with dots as shown. This find, overlooked so far by Gregory-researchers is not only an important contribution to the Gregory biography but also a new demonstration of the scientific merits of the $E_{22}[E_{55}]$.

Another date, AD 1344, has not been overlooked but overstated in Gregory's biography. In perhaps 50 variations we read in practically all Gregory-MSS: « ... Gregorii qui legit Parisius AD 1344 ». All possible capitalizations, all possible interpunctions occur in this short relative clause and its date line. *This date line does not mean that Gregory 'read' in 1344* but rather that Gregory's Parisian text-stage — complete with Tabulae, and tituli QQ — was already 'codified' or 'edited' in a Paris edition of AD 1344. This Paris edition today is witnessed to by all and everyone of the existing MSS while a later Rimini edition of Gregory's of the Rimini text-stage never had any strong MSS-representation, neither about 1356 nor about 1500 — but fortunately enough, found a faithful early printer in 1522 ($E_{22}[E_{55}]$).

The all too common date line « AD 1344 » should always be read as : « ... Gregorii qui legit Parisius ·AD 1344· [editi vel recollecti] ». — Arabic numbers according to good MSS of the time were to be set off by dots or periods (·1344·). If we thus set them off (·1344·) — as many MSS do — the meaning of that so very common date line need not be absolutely that Gregory « legit anno 1344 » but may as well be that Gregory who was a Parisian Doctor was already in a clean MS-edition, with clean Tabulae even, at such an early date as 1344 while many other Parisian Doctors never got a clean Paris edition.

Why Gregory was so proud of his Paris degrees and his Paris edition we have to ask a contemporary opponent, the Cistercian

[3]) $E_{22}[E_{55}]$ is a symbol standing for the Gregory edition of 1522 which was reprinted in 1955. The folia of this edition E_{22} bear one number on top, and along the margins *16 subdivisions* namely the capital letters *A to Q*; we always quote with the inclusion of the subdivision. $E_{22}[E_{55}]$ 1A therefore means fol. 1, subdivision A in first column, edition 1522; if there is a star between folium-number and capital letter like 1*A the reference is then taken from the *Secundus* Gregorii, not from the *Primus* where we would quote 1A.

Peter Ceffons, who practically accused Gregory of being unable to write or to read.

In connection with Ceffons we may mention a MS corroboration of the true meaning of the date line « AD 1344 ». In one of the oldest Gregory manuscripts, MS Troyes 151, which existed in the days of Peter Ceffons [4]) and was touched by Peter's own hands about 1350, all Indices and Tabulae are still where they were originally when the Paris edition first came out in 1344, namely at the very end of the MS after the Primus and after the Secundus of Gregory. On MS 151 fol. 214^{r} the incipit of the Tabulae-Appendix (First *and* Second Tabula together) reads : *Incipit tabula primi sententiarum magistri Gregorii de Arimino ordinis fratrum heremitarum sancti Augustini* ·[dot !] Anno dñi M°CCC^{mo}XLIIII. [Ut ex Tabula...]. Here we see and here we find that « AD 1344 » does not refer to any « qui legit Parisius » but to an « incipit tabula » ; here we can also understand how the « AD 1344 » could coalesce with a clause (« qui legit Parisius ») it had nothing to do with : as soon as the safety-dot before and after the 1344 (·1344·) disappeared, one copyist could cast the *two* elements « qui legit Parisius » *and* « AD 1344 » into *one* sentence and — later copyists would follow the first to create a wrong Lectura-year of Gregory in 1344.

For purposes of comparison I indicate the other date lines in the MS Troyes 151 :

fol. 1^{r} Incipit lectura primi sententiarum edita a fratre Gregorio de Arimino ordinis fratrum heremitarum sancti Augustini [no dot !] qui legit Parisius ·[dot !] Anno dñi m̄llo CCC^{mo} quadragesimo quarto. [Circa prologum. : in the initial C an illumination of a school scene]

[4]) Paleographically MS 151 must be dated 'about 1350', a date which two chance quotations by Peter Ceffons O. Cist. (*Super 4 libros sententiarum* MS Troyes 62) confirm very definitely. Ceffons while quoting from Gregory (MS Troyes 62 fol. 47^{v} and 192^{v}) twice refers to the *very folium* of the Gregory-copy he happens to quote from :

MS Troyes 62 fol. 47^{v}: *in Gregorio per 4 argumenta lib. 1 dist. 3 q. 1 folio 28*
MS Troyes 62 fol. 192^{v}: *vide in Gregorio folio 101.*

The Gregory-copy from which Peter Ceffons of Clairvaux quoted about 1350 cannot be any other but the still extant Gregory in MS Troyes 151 because folium 28 and folium 101 of this MS 151 exhibit the very texts which Ceffons happened to quote from *some* « Gregory-folium 28 » and « Gregory-folium 101 ». On Peter Ceffons cf. my article in the *Recherches de théol. ancienne et médiévale* [here: RTAM] XXIV (1957 101-154.

fol. 18^{r} Explicit prologus libri sententiarum fratris Gregorii de Arimino O ff E S A [Circa distinctionem...]
fol. 123^{v} Explicit lectura primi sententiarum edita a fratre Gregorio de Arimino O ff S A [no dot !] qui legit parisius [no dot] Anno dñi millō CCC^{mo} XLIIII
fol. 124^{r} Incipit secundus sententiarum Gregorii de Arimino O S A [Quia magister... ; in initial Q beautiful illumination : a Master with scroll, among the students a fair lady]
fol. 213^{r} Explicit secundus sententiarum fratris Gregorii de Arimino sacrae paginae magistri O ff E S A
fol. 214^{r} Incipit tabula primi sententiarum magistri Gregorii de Arimino O ff E S A ·[dot !] Anno dñi M° CCC^{mo} XLIIII.
fol. 218^{r} Explicit tabula super primum sententiarum magistri Gregorii de Arimino O ff E S A
fol. 218^{v} Incipit tabula super secundum sententiarum magistri Gregorii de Arimino O ff E S A
fol. 220^{v} Explicit tabula super secundum sententiarum Gregorii de Arimino O ff E S A

In other Gregory-MSS the date line is handled similarly ; similar is the switch from the Magister-title to the Frater-title ; similar the incipits of explicits, with or without a relative clause, with or without the year 1344, with or without the safety-dots. The difference in MS 151 — and this is a difference — is the sequence of the Super 1^{m} + Super 2^{m} + Tabula super 1^{m} + Tabula super 2^{m} ; and what weighs heaviest on the scale is the connection of the date line with the publication of the two Tabulae. This our MS 151 is entitled to do because it dates from about 1350 and should be competent to date an event that happened only a few years before.

The rest of Gregory's biographical dates is clear. In February or March, 1345, Gregory became Magister. If we are to believe Peter Ceffons [5]), Gregory promoted the famous Parisian condemnations of 1347, together with Robertus de Bardis, a figure that has lately received literary attention [6]). AD 1351, at the General Chapter of Basel Gregory became Regens Studii of Rimini where he taught, and overhauled the Parisian text of his Lectura by inserting hundreds of ADDITIONES. This Rimini-stage of the Gregory texts had to wait until 1356 when Gregory became Vicar General of the Order before it could be arranged orderly and 'codified' ; in the Gregory MS Balliol 73, a MS of the 14th c., we read on fol. 174^{r} :

[5]) Cf. RTAM XXIV (1957) 101-154.
[6]) Cf. *Italia medioevale e umanistica* I (1958) 139 ff.

Explicit lectura primi sententiarum edita a fratre Gregorio de Arimino O ff E S A [no dot !] qui legit parisius [no dot !] anno domini millesimo CCC^mo^ quinquagesimo sexto. Amen. [Tabula. Ut ex Tabula...]

How this Rimini-date got into an English manuscript I cannot understand especially as the manuscript has no Gregorian ADDITIONES. Puzzling in this Balliol 73 are also the flyleaves in front and back which though containing Gregory-texts serve to bind a Gregory-lectura.

In the year 1356 Gregory had to give up teaching. He became Vicar General of the Augustinian Order ; one year later, 1357, he was chosen Prior General. He left his Regesta in the Archives of the Order. On a canonical visitation he died at Wien in 1358 and was entombed [7]) upon the very bones of his predecessor in the Parisian Chair and the Roman Office, Prior General Magister Thomas of Strassburg.

Gregory of Rimini has lately been dealt with several times *outside* the socially obligatory terminology of « nominalist ». As could be expected the attempt was termed a « gageure ». In the mean-time Ceffons [8]) has presented to us a Gregory of Rimini more puzzling even than « Gregory the nominalist », because if indications do not go wrong Ceffons does present to us « Gregory the anti-nominalist ».

When beloved old categories are questioned the examination of the picture implies the examination of the frame. Gregory himself has described the frame of his own doctrinal picture with the historical marginalia, rich and to the point, which crowd the margins of some editions of his. But here is the problem : if the marginalia are only in some editions perhaps they are not authentic.

Such a doubt cannot be eliminated with armchair speculation but very well with facts from manuscripts. When therefore the chance of a European trip arose the writer tried to convert it into a library trip in order to do some service to Gregory whose centenary in 1958 deserves a tribute. The result of a rapid examination of

[7]) Cf. D. PERINI, *Bibliogr. Augustiniana* I (1929) 53-57; the official acts of Gregory are in vol. Dd 1, now in the Archives of the Prior General. — A Roman edition is in preparation.

[8]) Cf. RTAM XXIV (1957) 101-154.

Gregory's manuscripts is very pleasing. It can be stated in four words : Gregory's marginalia are authentic.

In the following a few words on Gregory-prints and Gregory-manuscripts are necessary ; on this foundation I try to build the proof for the authenticity of Gregory's marginalia, and even of Gregory's ADDITIONES, additions which are found *only* in some prints but *not* in our actually available manuscripts.

PURPORTED EDITIONS OF GREGORY'S SENTENCES

E_{82} = Parisiis 1482 Super Primum
[E_{85} = Parisiis 1485 Super Primum]
[E_{87} = Parisiis 1487 Super Primum]
E_{94} = Mediolani 1494 Super Secundum
[E_{00} = Valentiae 1500 Super Primum]
E_{03} = Venetiis 1503 Super Primum *et* Secundum
E_{18} = Venetiis 1518 Super Primum *et* Secundum
E_{20} = Parisiis [1520] Super Primum *et* Secundum
E_{22} = Venetiis 1522 Super Primum *et* Secundum
E^{22} = Venetiis 1522 Additiones
[E_{32} = Venetiis 1532 Super Primum *et* Secundum]
E_{55} = Paderborn 1955, photo-reprint of E_{22}.

Most of these editions I was privileged to examine briefly in the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris where every courtesy and every graciousness was extended to me. If in the Ambrosiana Gregory-prints had been as liberally accessible as Gregory-manuscripts, my Parisian observations, to some extent in need of checking, could have been rechecked.

A few editions in the preceding list appear within brackets because I could not examine them personally.

E_{85}, E_{87}. — For E_{85} and E_{87}, which are bona-fide reprints of E_{82} by the same printer, the authority of Hain n^{os} 1646 and 1647 must be sufficient ; besides, the inference holds that Incunabulum 2998 of the Staatsbibliothek of München must be either an E_{85} or an E_{87} because Würsdörfer [9]) could never have made such a transscription of the

[9]) Cf. J. WÜRSDÖRFER, *Erkennen u. Wissen nach Gregor v. Rimini*, in *Beiträge Baeumkers* XX, 1 (1917) 9.

Mancinus' distichen from an E_{82}. For E_{82} is without the outrageous « variations » Würsdörfer read.

E_{00}. — For E_{00} we have two good descriptions, one by the *App. ad Hainii-Copp. Repert. Bibliogr.* V (1909) 8-9 n° 1452, another one by F. L. Hoffmann 'Zur Bibliogr. in Spanien gedr. seltener Bücher' in *Serapeum* 29 [1868] 91-93, the latter based on a Hamburg copy of our E_{00}. Both E_{82}-E_{85}-E_{87} and E_{00} reprint *only the Super Primum* of Gregory though many bibliographies continue pretending that E_{82}-E_{85}-E_{87} and E_{00} reprint the *Super Secundum* as well. In regard to E_{00} the correction was already made by Hoffmann in 1868.

E_{32}. — For the existence of E_{32} I rely on Prantl, *Gesch. d. Logik* IV, 9 where this E_{32}, « herausgegeben v. Paulus Genazano », is quoted. Würsdörfer's Gregory-print, also edited by Paulus of Genazzano, carries on the title-page CUM PRIVILEGIO, a term E_{18} and E_{03} do not have on their much simpler title-page (cf. Würsdörfer, *op. cit.* vii). I assume that he, too, uses an E_{32}.

E_{55}. — Of all the editions, E_{22} is the best. Of it the Augustinian Historical Institute together with the Franciscan Institute of St. Bonaventure had a reprint made in 1955. $E_{22}[E_{55}]$ contains all the *historical and authentic marginalia* of Gregory, and secondly, also reprints the *authentic Additiones* which Gregory after his Parisian retirement added to his texts. In the home-convent of Rimini existed a manuscript *archetypus Ariminensis* until the 16th century [10]).

As will be shown later : E_{03}, E_{18} E^{22}, E_{32}, their counterfeit E_{20}, besides E_{22}, *all may go back to the same manuscript, the archetypus Ariminensis* which must have been in Venice twice, AD 1503 and AD 1522, for a direct reprint ; once for the E_{03} and a second time, for the E_{22}. E_{18} and E_{32} were reprinted from E_{03}, as was also the counterfeit E_{20} ; E^{22} was probably reprinted from E_{22}.

The manuscript *archetypus Ariminensis* which is 'lost' is therefore still 'available' in two independent copies, the E_{03} and the E_{22}.

According to the rule that *one early print* reprints *one old manuscript* one might have expected to discover more original text-witnesses among the many early prints of E_{03}, E_{18}, E_{32}, E_{22}, E^{22}, and E_{20}.

In this respect E_{82}, E_{85}, E_{87} and E_{00} are just as disappointing

[10]) Cf. AUG. VI (1956) 190 ff.

because they all go back to *one* manuscript, independently witnessed to only by E_{82}.

It may be worth while to condense the main features of these editions into one short prospectus, indicating the printer, then the bookseller who assumed the financial risk, also the corrector — hardly to be called « editor » — as he did no editing ; he only watched for evident misprints, evident misreadings, and evidently jumbled lines.

Folium 1^r of E_{82}, E_{85}, E_{87} and E_{94} are blanks ; their *registra* say « *Prima alba* ». — E_{00} fol. 1^r, E_{03} fol. 1^r, E_{18} fol. 1^r, E_{32} fol. 1^r, E_{22} fol. 1^r and E^{22} fol. 1^r have simply lettered wood-cuts ; E_{20} fol. 1^r has a title-page in black and red ; and E_{22} has a gorgeous title-page that does honor to the traditions of a Juntina edition.

The *folium* 1^v of all these editions (with the exception of the *Super* 2^m) has either a distichon, or a dedication, or some gracious lines « *Ad lectores* ».

Prospectus

[11]) C. A. Armstrong who edited Dominic Mancini's *The usurpation of Richard III* (London 1936, foreword) believes Mancini to be an Austin friar. — His interest shown here in an edition of an Austin friar, Gregory of Rimini, would certainly render his Austin affiliation more probable.

[12]) G. de Santagio Vela, *Ensayo de una biblioteca O. S. A.* VIII, U-Z (1931) 176-77: Born and professed at Alcoy, active in editing Augustinian works; 1513 Prior of the monastery of Barcelona, 1517 Provincial of Aragon; died about 1520.

[13]) All our prints omit that *longer incipit of the Tabula super* 2^m which almost all MSS premit. In the MS Troyes 151 the Tabula super 1^m *together with* the Tabula super 2^m stands *at the very end* of the collective Super 1^m *et* 2^m commentary-text; in the other MSS and in all but one edition the Tabula super 1^m *follows* the Super 1^m, and the Tabula super 2^m *follows* the Super 2^m; but in the E_{22} the two Tabulae stand *at the begining* of Book I and Book II respectively. MS Troyes 151, of AD 1350, dates the two consecutive Tabulae, the one Super 1^m, and the one super 2^m, with the date « AD 1344 » which otherwise occurs in MSS and editions (over 50 times) as « dating » the whole lectura of Gregory:

MS Troyes 151 fol. 123^v: Explicit lectura Primi Sententiarum edita a *fratre* Gregorio de Ar. O. E. S. A. qui legit Parisius. AD 1344. — Explicit hoc totum, magister da mihi potum.
Vinum scriptori debetur de meliori.
Qui scipsit scribat, semper cum domino vivat, amen.
Scriptor sum talis, monstrat mea lectura qualis.

Edition	*Printer*	*Corrector*	*Bookseller*	*Data on folium 1v*
E_{82}, E_{85}, E_{87} *Super 1m* Paris	Ludovicus Martineau ?	M. Guillelmus Militis, Miles	Ludovicus Martineau	Distichon to Louis XI by Dominicus Mancinus [11])
E_{00} *Super 1m* Valencia	Christopherus (Cofman) de Alamania	M. Joannes de Verdu de Alcodio O. E. S. A. [12])	Ch. Cofman ?	Same distichon though obviously out of place
E_{94} *Super 2m* Milano	Uldericus Scinzenzeler	M. Franciscus de Busti O. Min.	Petrus Ant. de Castelliono	Dedication to Ambr. Rosato by Franc. de Busti Laudensis

The *preceding* editions have *no historical marginalia or MM* to speak of, but they have the *tituli quaestionum or QQ*; though E_{94} has no Tabula super 2m, the others have a Tabula super 1m. — The *following* editions have MM, QQ, and TT although the Tabula super 2m has always a *shortened* incipit [13]). But all the following editions, with the exception of E_{22} and E^{22}, lack the *Additiones or AA*.

E_{03}, E_{18}, E_{32} *Super 1m* *Super 2m* Venice	Bonetus de Locatellis	Paulus de Genazano O. E. S. A. cf. PERINI II, 103	Heirs of Octavianus Scotus	Dedication to Egidio of Viterbo O. E. S. A. by Paulus de Genazano O. E. S. A.
E^{22} *Additiones* Venice	Amadeus Scotus		Amadeus Scotus	« Amadeus Scotus studiosis salutem »

No other edition but E_{22} and E^{22} has any *Additiones*.

E_{20} *Super 1m* *Super 2m* Paris	Claudius Chevallon	Mag. Petrus de Garanta O. E. S. A. [14])	Claudius Chevallon	Astensis ad lectores
$E_{22} = E_{55}$ *Super 1m* *Super 2m* Venice	Lucantonius de Giunta	Mag. Augustinus Montif. O. E. S. A. cf. PERINI I, 224-5	Lucantonius de Giunta	Dedication to Card. Dominicus Grimani

a) *Distichon to Louis XI.*

The distichon on fol. 1[v] of the *Parisian* E_{82}, E_{85}, E_{87} and — strange to say — also in the *Valentian* E_{00}, starting : *Qui fuerat iussus Gregorius ante tacere*, stresses the oblivion Gregory fell into,

Nomen scriptoris servet deus omnibus horis.
Nomen scriptoris stat HERVEUS RECTOR AMORIS.
124[r]: Incipit Secundus...
213[r]: Explicit Secundus... O. E. S. A.
Explicit expliceat, ludere scriptor eat.
Vinum scriptori debetur de meliori.
Nomen scriptoris servet deus omnibus horis.
214[r]: Incipit Tabula Primi Sententiarum MAGISTRI Gregorii de Ar. O. E. S. A. AD 1344 (*Anno dni M°CCC^mo^XLIII*)
Ut ex Tabula ista...
218[r]: Explicit Tabula super Primum MAGISTRI Gregorii de Arimino...
218[v]: Incipit Tabula super 2[m] Sent. MAGISTRI Gregorii...
218[v]: Explicit Tabula super 2[m] Sent. Gregorii de Arimino O. E. S. A. Explicit hoc totum, Magister da mihi potum.

Then follow three old signatures: E 16, E 16, E 16 (cancelled)
R 50 (also cancelled)
K 87 (not cancelled).

The date « AD 1344 » must therefore originally have dated the termination of the two *Tabulae* because MS Troyes 151 is very old and very independent and characteristic. — While over 50 times « AD 1344 » is tacked upon the Lectura so as to appear dating Gregory's Lectura-year in Paris: in the English MS Oxford Balliol 73 on fol. 174[r] we read:

Explicit lectura Primi Sententiarum edita a fratre Gregorio de Arimino O. E. S. A. qui legit Parisius AD *Millesimo CCC^mo^ quinquagesimo sexto.* Amen. — Ut ex Tabula...

A very precious, and certainly authentic date is found in front of the E_{22} Super 2[m] fol. 1[r]:

INCEPTUS EST DIE 17 MAII 1342 In nomine Jesu Christi Lectura in Secundo Sententiarum excellentissimi sacrae theologiae professoris Gregorii de Arimino Priori Generalis quondam totius O. E. S. A. feliciter incipit.

[14]) Magister Petrus de *Garanta* (thus called E_{20} *Super 1[m]* fol. 1[v], fol. 187[v], and at the end of the *Super 2[m]*) not *Garamanta* as Perini (*Bibliogr. Aug.* I [Firenze 1929] 55) writes; by Thomas Herrera (*Alphabetum August.* [Madrid 1643]) called *Guerente*. From Herrera's main-entry (II, L-Z, 284-85) we learn: « Magister Petrus *Guerente* Rotomagensis, vir doctus et probus », provincial 1527, 1540, 41, 42, 43 (cf. also II, L-Z, 15); he is appointed 1543 to revise the constitutions; he often occurs in the Registra Ordinis. — Farin (*Histoire de la ville de Rouen* [Bruxelles 1734] gives our Guerente the first name of *William* (in a description of the Augustinian Choir; cf. *Histoire* III, 361-67): Hic iacet doctor eximius

celebrates his greatness in terms that going beyond cliché-coloring explain Gregory's mysterious title of *Doctor Authenticus* [15]).

> Impugnat si quid, non est defendere tutum
> Si quid defendat, quis nocuisse potest ?

The author of the distichon, Dominicus Mancinus, 'poeta laureatus et comes palatinus' calls Gregory a « Second Augustine » ; he tanks Louis XI of France for his support of the Gregory-printing, he acknowledges the financial venture of the publishing house Martineau (Martinellus) « which has its name from the war god, Mars ». Gregory is sound and whole again, exclaims Mancinus, there is no sore on his body since the Parisian Magister Guillelmus Miles or Militis had him in his cure. — These last 6 verses run in corrected form :

> Augustine tuam professus religionem (W : religio*sum*)
> A te ni fallor, iure SECUNDUS erit (W : *ime* secundus)
> Reddidit hunc nobis Lodovici gratia Regis
> Reddidit et *doma a numine* nomen habens (W, E_{03} : dogma a nomine)
> Integer est omni sublata e corpore menda (W : sublate corpore)
> Villermi eximo Militis officio.

Guillelmus Guerente doctor parisiensis qui suo tempore dictus est grandis praedicator et scholae oraculum: obiit 8 Septembris anni 1574, vixit 80 annos et fuit provincialis Franciae ac huius domus prior. — In the Archiv. Départ. (*Seine Inférieure* Rouen sér. G-2160) the Rev. Fr. Roth also found an entry (for August 1549) implying that the Augustinian Prior of Rouen, Guerente, was not always welcome as preacher on account of heretical accusations against the Rouen friars. — Hubert Jedin (*Girolamo Seripando* I-II [Würzburg 1937]) has mentioned Guerente several times: 1540 Guerente was provincial during Seripando's visitation in Paris (JEDIN I, 174); May 1543 at the General Chapter of Rome Guerente was appointed to a committee revising the constitutions (JEDIN I, 189); towards the end of 1543 he was accused of heresy by ambitious rivals (JEDIN I, 198 f); 1548 he was Vicar and Prior (JEDIN I, 203). One identification of Jedin's (II, 561) seems doubtful: Magister Petrus *Guerin* who according to Fr. Roth becomes Magister only in 1551 (Archiv. Nat. MS A-3640 p. 50) can hardly be the same as our *Guerente*. Jedin's note of II, 561 is more than precious, however: from it we learn that of all the Milleloquium-editions (Lyon 1555; Paris 1645, 49, 72; Brescia 1734) the first one was encouraged by the great Seripando, was probably supervised by the Augustinian Magister Petrus *Guerin*, and probably did reprint the text-tradition of one complete Milleloquium manuscript in the possession of Card. Charles Guise of Lorraine.

[15]) Cf. RTAM XXIV (1957) 152-53. — St. Thomas becomes Authenticus in 1368.

Würsdörfer [16]) reads the strange variations W ; E_{03} also has the strange *dogma a nomine*. Following the lead of Hoffman [17]) Würsdörfer twists the « *Reddidit hunc...* » so as to imply a « return of Gregory from Paris » ; of the « *dogma a nomine* » both apparently despaired.

The Valencia printers who counterfeited this distichon, in their counterfeit E_{00}, cannot have understood the text either.

b) *Dedication to Ambrosio Rosato* (E_{94} fol. 1^v).

« Magnifico ac generoso Domino Ambrosio Rosato ducali consiliario (quem Ludovicus princeps... gymnasiorum suorum praefectum... constituit) frater Franciscus Busti (Laudensis) O. Min. salutem ». After praising Peter Lombard and his interpreters, Thomas Bonaventura Aegidius Scotus Gregorius Ariminensis, Busti states that *castigandum recognoscendumque in manibus sumpsimus idque opus imprimendum iuratissimum impressoribus demandavimus... Vale.*

c) *Dedication to Aegidius of Viterbo* (E_{03}, E_{18}, E_{32} fol. 1^v).

« Frater Paulus de Genazano heremita Augustinianus reverendo in Christo patri fratri Aegidio Viterbiensi theologo excellentissimo et coheremitae salutem. — Gregorium nostrum Ariminensem *totum antea corruptum et mea industria nuperrime suae pristinae integritati restitutum nomini tuo dicatum emittere decrevi...* Vale... Patavii Kalendis Aprilis Anno domini MDII ».

The full text of this dedication contains some partially Greek remarks about Aegidius Viterbiensis [18]), and also about an uncle of Paulus', that is, Marianus of Genazano [19]).

d) *Introductory lines of Astensis ad lectores* (E_{20} fol. 1^v).

Astensis was probably Magister *Innocentius Astensis*, a theology professor in Paris 1505, in Pavia 1514 ; while in Paris he was interested in another print of Gregory of Rimini, *De imprestantiis Venetiorum*. An Augustinian member of a Venetian embassy,

[16]) Cf. *Beiträge Baeumkers* XX, 1 (1917) 9.

[17]) Cf. *Serapeum* 29 (1868) 91.

[18]) About Aegidius Viterbiensis cf. a forth-coming book by Fr. F. X. Martin, O .E. S. A.

[19]) Cf. D. Perini, *Bibliogr. Augustiniana* II (1931) 101-102.

Antonius Meli [20]), made it known in Paris, printed it and dedicated it to our Magister Innocentius Astensis [21]). During this Venetian embassy the Venetian Gregory-print of 1503 (E_{03}) must have come to the attention of Astensis. He probably backed Garanta and Chevallon when they made a counterfeit of $E_{03} = E_{20}$. The introductory lines « Astensis ad lectores » are set in beautiful antiquatype : « Quare merito proinde lectores studiosissimi et amici MECUM omni gratitudine laudabitis... praestantissimum Magistrum nostrum Garanta honestumque virum Claudium Chevallon mercatorem et impressorem fidelissimum ». Astensis congratulates Garanta and Chevallon on account of type-font and type-setting ; he is well aware of the bias contemporary printers had shown towards Christian authors like Paludanus (*Super 4or*, Paris 1514, 1517 etc.) and Armacanus (*Summa qq. Armen.*, Paris 1511) : Lynceis utuntur oculis et herculeo labore si quando ethnicorum aliquis aut nugax poeta aut verbosus orator est imprimendus — sacris quosvis typos quamvis tritos et confusaneos (!) adhibent (E_{20} fol. 1^v).

e) *Dedication to Card. Domenico Grimani, son of Venetian Doge* (E_{22} fol. 1^v).

It contains, besides the usual courtesies, some real items of interest : with an Augustinian Magister Sebastianus Arimineus our Mag. Augustinus Montifalconius resolves upon the advisability of a new Gregory-edition

> « sciens in eius (Ariminensibus) archetypis plurima contineri quae in ceteris impressis sive adversariorum invidia... fuerant praetermissa... Ut autem facile occurrat quid haec nova excussio plus ceteris habeat, *manus cum lineis* (a long index-finger pointing at the beginning of each *Additio*, and an undulating line running along the margin of each *Additio* from its first word to its last)... quidquid enim lineis illis clauditur, in reliquis *codicibus* (= impressis) fuerat praetermissum. Multa praeterea in prioribus excussionibus fuerant mutilata quae *codicibus* collatis (= manuscriptis) sana restitui ».

Montifalconius hopes that the new Gregory will have a place of honor in the cardinal's library :

[20]) Cf. PERINI II, 202-204.
[21]) Cf. PERINI I, 66.

« eique dabis inter praeclarissima et eruditissima tua monumenta in amplissima ac affluentissima illa (!) tua bibliotheca... Vale... Venetiis (?) Kal. Nov. 1521 ».

Practically all this useful information of the dedication (E_{22} fol. 1^v) has been repeated on the title-page (but : ex archetypis *et veteri lectura* ! E_{22} fol. 1^r) in red and black, with the cardinal's coat-of-arms, and another tetras-poem by Montifalconius. — The only difference between the title-page of the Super 1^m and the title-page of the Super 2^m is this that the one of he Super 1^m *alone* carries the *collective* title : Gregorius Ariminensis super 1^o *et* 2^o Sententiarum. — The collective work Super 1^m *et* 2^m appeared on Jan. 10, 1522. Its resounding claims and its sound scholarship forced Amadeus Scotus who had financed the rival edition E_{03} and E_{18} into the venture of a separate edition of Gregory-Additiones, the E^{22} which vere rushed onto the market within two months, on March 28, 1522 ; the title-page of these Additiones E^{22} spitefully but lamely contradicted each word of the title-page of the E_{22}.

List of Gregory's manuscripts from Stegmüller (Rep. comm. lomb. II, 117-18)

A_4 = Paris Arsenal	452	Super Primum ET Secundum	XIV, parchm.	*No* AA,	*no* QQ,	*no* TT
A_5 = Paris Arsenal	512	Super Primum	XIV, parchm.	*No* AA,	*no* QQ,	TT
B_1 = Bourg-en-Br.	61	Super Primum	XV, parchm.	*No* AA,	QQ,	TT
B_{α} = Bologna Univ.	1566	Super Secundum	XV, paper	*No* AA,	*no* QQ,	TT
B_{ε} = Bordeaux	158	Super Primum	XV, parchm.	*No* AA,	*no* QQ,	TT
$B_{,}$ = Bordeaux	129	Prolog. Primi	XIV, parchm.		*no* QQ,	*no* TT
C_8 = Cambridge Pembr.	208	Super Secundum	XIV, parchm.	*No* AA,	*no* QQ,	TT
C_9 = Cambr. Gonville Caius 290 (682)		Prolog. Primi	XIV, parchm.		*no* QQ,	*no* TT
H = Heiligenkreuz	141	Super Primum	XIV, parchm.	*No* AA,	*no* QQ,	*no* TT
K = Klosterneuburg	307	Super Primum	XIV, parchm.	*No* AA,	QQ,	TT
M = Milan Ambrosiana H 36 inf.		Super Secundum	XIV, parchm.	*No* AA,	QQ,	TT
N = Naples Naz. VII C	36	Super Primum	XIV, parchm.	*No* AA,	*no* QQ,	*no* TT
O_3 = Oxford Balliol	73	Super Primum	XIV, parchm.	*No* AA,	*no* QQ,	TT
O_4 = Oxford Balliol	74	Super Secundum	XIV, parchm.	*No* AA,	QQ,	*no* TT
O_0 = Oxford, New Coll.	110	Super Primum	XIV, parchm.	*No* AA,	*no* QQ,	TT
P_{α} = Paris Nat. lat.	15889	Super Primum	XIV, parchm.	*No* AA,	QQ,	*no* TT
P_0 = Paris Nat. lat.	15890	Super Primum	XIV, parchm.	*No* AA,	*no* QQ,	TT
P_1 = Paris Nat. lat.	15891	Super Secundum	XIV, parchm.	*No* AA,	QQ,	*no* TT?

P_3 = Paris Mazarine	913	Super Primum	XIV, parchm.	*No* AA,	*no* QQ,	*no* TT
P_4 = Paris Mazarine	914	Super Secundum	XIV, parchm.	*No* AA,	*no* QQ,	*no* TT
P_5 = Paris Université	196	Super Primum	XIV, parchm.	*No* AA,	*no* QQ,	TT
T = Troyes	151	Super Primum		*No* AA,	*no* QQ,	TT
		ET Secundum	XIV, parchm.	*No* AA,	*no* QQ,	TT
V_4 = Vat. lat.	1104	Super Primum	XV, parchm,	*No* AA,	*no* QQ,	TT
V_5 = Vat. lat.	1105	Super Secundum	XIV, parchm.	*No* AA,	*no* QQ,	TT
V_9 = Vat. Ottob. lat.	69	Super Primum	XIV, parchm.	*No* AA,	QQ,	*no* TT
V_1 = Vat lat.	9391	Super Primum	XV, paper	*No* AA,	*no* QQ,	TT?
W_1 = Wien Nat. lat.	1511	Super Secundum	XIV, parchm.	*No* AA,	*no* QQ,	TT
W_2 = Wien Nat. lat.	4842	Super Primum	XIV, paper	*No* AA,	*no* QQ,	*no* TT
W_5 = Wien Nat. lat.	1515	Super Primum	XIV, parchm.	*No* AA,	*no* QQ,	TT.

[AA = Additiones; QQ = tituli quaestionum; TT = tabulae].

Authenticity of Historical Marginalia and Additiones

During a European trip I could examine all these MSS personally — and I returned home with a sincere feeling of indebtedness towards so many generous and co-operative European librarians.

My first desire was to prove the authenticity of the Additiones through the MSS. It can be admitted even if ruefully at first that our 29 MSS check any budding ambition of supporting the authenticity of the Additiones with arguments drawn from extant MSS, that is from the 29 listed above ! One can go one step further and state that the existing 29 MSS, belong as they all do to the Paris-edition of 1344, not only do not but cannot support the later Rimini-text of Gregory (in 1356 ?) whose characteristics are the Additiones as we see them in $E_{22}[E_{55}]$.

Checked but not checkmated in the pursuit of our first ambition we were more than pleasantly surprised by all 29 MSS in regard to the authenticity of Gregory's historical marginalia, the establishment of which was our second ambition. *Practically all MSS vindicate the authenticity of the historical marginalia in* $E_{22}[E_{55}]$.

According to an old rule that one early print equals *one* good old MS one can conclude that the 29 MSS vindicate not only the good qualities of margin *and* text in E_{22} but in equal measure the good qualities of margin *and* text in the archetypus Ariminensis.

Though apparently a paradox — the no longer existing arche-

typus is the best MS we have ; after the marginalia research has once established the gravity and authority of the archetypus this gravity and authority covers not only margins but also text-columns, that is also ADDITIONES.

In the following lists I furnish proof that the MSS do support the historical marginalia in $E_{22}[E_{55}]$ and I show to what degree each marginale in the Super Primum and the Super Secundum of Gregory's E_{22} is individually supported by the MSS. The underlined number [22]), without star in the Super Primum, with star in the Super Secundum, identifies each historical marginale ; it is followed by a colon (:) after which begins a shorter or longer MSS-parade of those MSS which support the authenticity of a particular marginale.

There are MSS which have few marginalia, usually beautiful specimens with beautiful margins like MS Troyes 151 ; or flimsy rags like MS Bourg 61 which betray haste and negligence. There is a great difference between one scribe's zeal and the next ; when three write in one MS the first may be anxious to copy all marginalia, the second none, the third a few. But what I admired during this MSS examination was the faitfulness these old scribes worked with ; many marginalia consist of more than 50 letters and figures — and yet on the whole the copy is always the same. Sometimes a « 2 » may become a « 3 », sometimes though rarely a longer original quotation becomes rudimentary in a particular MS but the blame may not be « a personal sin of the scribe but rather an original sin of the MS ». In the description of the MSS which follows later in the article I also call attention to the rather few times when a second, or worse, a later hand has entered correct and authentic marginalia.

Now the reader may « enjoy » the MSS check-up with one finger in the reprinted Gregory of E_{55}, the other on the following list.

[22]) $E_{22}[E_{55}]$ has a foliation which would facilitate quotation by the folium; but — and this is surprising — the E_{22} has also subdivided each folium into 16 subdivisions by 16 capital letters A to Q: thereby it is possible to quote not only a folium, not only the column of the folium but of each column the exact quarter thereof. For ex. *11B* means the folium 11, on folium 11 the first column, in that first column the second quarter or B. In the *Super Secundum* we put a star between number and letter for ex. *11*B*.

Gregory's Historical Marginalia in $E_{22}[E_{55}]$ and in the MSS

1D: N O_3 O_0 P_9 P_0 P_6 P_3 T **1H:** N **2C:** P_3 V_9 **2E:** V_1 **2H:** H K O_3 P_9 P_0 P_3 P_6 T V_1 V_4 V_9 **3M:** H K N O_0 P_9 P_0 P_3 T **4E:** P_3 **4H?:** V_1 **4K:** T **5H:** H K N O_3 O_0 P_9 P_0 P_6 T **6G:** P_0 **6K:** H O_0 T **7E:** W_5 **7N:** B_1 H K N P_0 P_3 T V_4 **8G:** H N O_0 **8J:** B_1 B_8 H K O_3 O_0 P_3 P_6 T **10C:** B_1 B_8 H K O_3 P_3 P_6 T **10N:** N **10:O** = B_1 H K N O_3 P_3 P_6 T V_4 **11:O** = B_1 B_8 H K O_3 P_9 P_0 P_6 T **13JK:** B_8 K N O_3 P_9 P_0 P_3 T V_1 V_4 **13L:** H K N O_3 P_9 P_0 T **14F:** H **15F:** B_1 B_8 H K N P_9 P_0 P_3 P_6 T **17B:** V_1 **17C:** K P_3 **17H:** B_1 B_8 K N P_9 P_0 P_3 T **17KL:** B_1 B_8 H K N O_3 O_0 P_9 P_0 P_3 P_6 T **18H:** B_1 B_8 H K O_3 O_0 P_9 P_3 P_6 T **19G:** B_8 K N O_3 P_0 P_9 P_3 **19M:** B_8 K N O_3 O_0 P_9 P_0 P_6 T **20A:** K N P_6 T **20C:** B_8 H K N O_0 P_9 P_0 P_3 T **23D:** B_1 H K N O_0 P_9 P_0 T V_9 **23E:** B_1 H K N O_0 P_9 P_0 T V_9 **23F:** B_1 **23M:** B_8 H K O_0 O_3 P_9 P_0 P_6 T V_9 **23N:** B_8 N O_3 O_0 P_9 P_0 P_3 P_6 T V_9 **24F:** T **24J:** N O_0 P_3 P_6 T V_9 **25H:** B_1 B_8 H K N O_3 O_0 P_9 P_0 P_3 P_6 T V_1 **26L:** B_1 B_8 H K N O_3 P_9 P_0 P_6 T V_1 V_4 V_9 **26M:** B_1 B_8 H K N O_3 P_9 P_0 P_3 P_6 V_9 **26P:** K O_0 P_3 T V_9 **27A:** B_1 B_8 K O_0 P_9 P_0 T V_9 **28D:** B_1 H K N O_3 O_0 P_9 P_0 P_6 T V_9 **28L:** B_1 H K N O_3 O_0 P_9 P_0 P_6 V_9 **29NO:** B_1 B_8 H K N O_3 O_0 P_9 P_0 P_3 V_9 **30G:** T **31C:** B_1 H K O_0 P_9 P_0 V_9 **31:O** = P_3 **32M:** H N O_0 P_6 V_9 **34E:** B_1 H N P_9 P_0 P_6 V_9 **34G:** B_1 B_8 H K N O_0 P_9 P_0 P_3 P_6 V_9 **35B:** B_1 H K N O_0 P_0 P_3 T **35L:** B_1 B_8 H K N O_3 O_0 P_9 P_0 P_3 T V_9 **35M:** B_1 B_8 H K N O_3 P_9 P_0 P_3 T V_9 **36G:** B_1 B_8 H K O_3 O_0 P_9 P_0 P_3 T **38C:** B_1 B_8 H K O_3 O_0 P_9 P_0 P_3 T V_9 **40D:** V_9 **41G:** V_9 **44H:** V_9 **44P:** P_9 P_0 **47B:** B_1 B_8 H N O_0 P_9 P_0 P_3V_9 **47M:** B_1 H K O_0 P_9 P_0 P_3 T V_9 **47:O** = B_8 **52L:** B_1 B_8 H K O_0 P_9 V_9 **53L:** H K O_0 P_0 P_6 V_4 **53M:** K **53N:** B_8 O_0 P_0 V_9 **54E:** H K N **56C:** H **56D:** N P_0 **57D:** B_1 B_8 H K N O_0 P_9 P_0 P_6 W_2 **57F:** B_1 B_8 H N O_0 P_9 P_0 V_9 **59D:** B_1 H K P_6 V_9 **59:O** = B_8 H N O_0 P_3 P_6 **60E:** H K P_9 V_9 **63E:** B_1 K N O_0 P_9 P_0 W_2 **64LMNO:** B_1 B_8 H K N O_0 P_9 P_0 P_3 P_6 V_4 V_9 **65AD:** B_8 K O_0 **65L:** K **65P:** B_1 B_8 K N O_0 P_9 P_0 **67H:** T? **71E:** N P_6 **72L:** W_2 **72:O** = W_5 **74E:** B_1 B_8 H K N P_0 P_3 P_6 V_9 W_2 **74G:** H K P_0 P_6 V_9 W_2 **74J:** P_0 **74:O** = B_1 B_8 O_0 P_9 P_0 P_3 V_9 W_2 **74PQ:** V_9 **75EG:** B_1 B_8 N P_9 P_0 P_3 P_6 V_9 **75K:** P_0 **76E:**

H **78A:** B_1 H P_9 P_0 P_3 P_6 V_9 **78E:** B_1 B_8 H N P_0 V_9 W_2 **78M:** B_1 B_8 H N O_0 P_9 P_0 P_6 V_9 W_2 **79HJ:** B_1 B_8 H N P_9 P_0 P_3 V_9 **79:O** = N O_0 P_9 P_0 V_9 W_2 **80:O** = B_1 B_8 H N P_9 P_0 P_3 T **81JK:** B_1 B_8 H P_9 P_0 P_3 T V_9 W_2 **82F:** B_8 H P_9 P_0 P_3 V_9 **82:O** = H P_3 T W_2 **82PQ:** B_8 H P_9 P_0 P_3 V_9 W_2 **86N:** H K P_3 T V_9 W_2 **86:O** = P_0 **88D:** B_8 T **95:O** = B_1 B_8 P_3 **96F:** B_1 B_8 H P_9 P_0 P_3 V_9 **96:O** = B_1 B_8 K P_3 **101P:** B_1 H O_0 P_9 P_0 P_3 T **101Q:** B_1 B_8 P_0 P_3 T **102:O** = P_9 **105B:** B_1 B_8 H K O_0 P_9 P_0 P_3 **107L:** B_1 B_8 H K O_0 P_9 P_0 P_3 T V_4 **108D:** B_1 H O_0 P_3 **108G:** W_2 **108JK:** A_5 B_1 B_8 H O_0 P_9 P_0 W_5 **108N:** H **115K:** B_1 B_8 H O_0 P_9 P_0 P_3 W_2 **116B:** B_1 B_8 K O_0 P_9 P_0 W_2 **118A:** B_1 B_8 H K O_3 O_0 P_9 P_0 W_5 **118B:** B_8 O_0 P_9 P_0 W_5 **118C:** A_5 B_1 T **118E:** B_1 P_9 P_0 P_6 **118J:** K **119A:** B_1 O_0 P_9 T **119M:** W_2 **119Q:** A_5 B_1 B_8 H O_0 P_9 P_0 T **120A:** A_5 B_1 B_8 H O_0 P_0 T **120B:** H O_0 P_0 T **122:O** = B_1 B_8 K P_9 P_0 T W_2 W_5 **123N:** B_1 H K P_3 **123:O** = B_1 B_8 H K P_9 P_0 **124G:** B_1 K P_9 P_0 W_5 **126LMN:** B_1 B_8 H K O_0 P_9 P_0 P_3 P_6 W_2 W_5 **130C:** B_1 B_8 H K P_0 P_3 T **130H:** B_1 B_8 H K P_9 P_0 P_3 W_2 **133K:** B_1 B_8 H O_0 P_9 P_0 P_3 V_9 W_5 **133Q:** B_1 H P_6 V_9 **134B:** B_1 H K P_9 P_0 P_6 **135N:** B_1 V_9 **135P:** B_1 H O_0 P_9 P_0 V_9 **139JKL:** B_1 H K P_9 P_0 P_6 V_9 W_5 **140G:** H P_9 **141C:** B_1 H K P_9 P_0 V_9 **141EF:** H P_9 P_0 V_9 **143L:** P_6 **143PQ:** B_1 K P_9 P_0 **144E:** K O_0 P_9 P_6 V_9 W_5 **146Q:** A_5 **147Q:** H K P_9 V_9 W_5 **149P:** B_1 H K O_0 P_9 P_0 P_6 V_4 V_9 W_5 **150E:** H K O_3 O_0 P_9 P_0 P_6 W_5 **150M:** B_1 K O_3 O_0 P_9 P_0 P_6 V_9 W_5 **151Q:** H O_0 P_9 P_0 P_6 V_9 W_5 **152CD:** H K O_0 P_9 P_0 P_6 V_9 W_2 W_5 **152K:** H K O_0 P_0 P_6 V_9 W_5 **154F:** O_0 **160K:** O_0 P_9 P_0 P_6 **163D:** P_9 P_0 **163M:** P_9 P_0 **163:O** = B_1 H P_9 P_0 **165E:** H V_9 W_2 W_5 **165F:** B_1 **166D:** B_1 B_8 P_9 P_0 P_6 V_4 V_9 W_5 **166M:** P_9 P_6 **167E:** P_9 P_0 P_6 V_9 W_2 **168A:** B_1 B_8 H P_9 P_0 P_6 V_1 V_4 **168D:** A_5 **168G:** B_1 K P_9 P_0 P_6 V_1 V_9 **168K:** B_1 **169J:** A_5 B_1 H K P_9 P_0 V_9 **171C:** A_5 B_1 B_8 H K P_9 P_0 P_6 V_4 V_9 W_5 **180L:** A_5 B_1 H K P_9 P_0 P_6 V_9 W_2 W_5 **180:O** = A_5 B_1 B_8 H K P_9 P_0 P_3 W_5

1*D: B_6 P_1 P_4 T **3*G:** B_6 C_8 P_1 P_4 T **8*M:** B_6 C_8 P_4 **8*N:** B_6 P_4 **8*O:** C_8 P_4 **11*Q:** B_6 P_1 P_4 V_5 **12*B:** B_6 C_8 P_1 P_4 **12*C:** C_8 V_5 **12*F:** B_6 C_8 P_4 **22*K:** C_8 P_1 P_4 **22*L:** B_6 C_8 P_1 P_4 V_5 **22*M:** C_8 P_1 P_4 **22*N:** C_8 P_1 **22*K:** B_6 P_1 P_4 **28*E:** B_6 C_8 P_1 P_4 V_5 **28*O:** C_8 (?) **33*E:** C_8 M

W_1 [**33FJL:**M] **34*C:** C_8 **34*H:** B_6 C_8 M P_1 **35*N:** [M] P_1 P_4 **35*Q:** B_6 C_8 M P_1 P_4 W_1 **36*D:** C_8 W_1 **36*G:** C_8 M P_1 P_4 V_5 **36*P:** C_8 P_1 **38*B:** C_8 V_5 [E_{94}] **38*O:** P_4 V_5 **40*D:** B_6 C_8 P_4 **40*L:** B_6 C_8 P_1 **40*N:** P_1 **41*C:** B_6 C_8 P_1 P_4 **41*D:** B_6 C_8 P_1 P_4 **41*E:** C_8 P_1 P_4 **41*H:** B_6 C_8 P_1 W_1 **42*L:** P_4 **44*D:** B_6 C_8 M P_1 P_4 W_1 **44*E:** C_8 P_4 **44*G:** C_8 P_4 **45*E:** P_4 **45*N:** P_4 **48*M:** B_6 C_8 O_4 T **50*E:** B_6 C_8 O_4 T **50*Q:** C_8 O_4 P_4 T W_1 **51*B:** B_6 C_8 O_4 P_4 T **51*K:** P_4 **51*O:** P_1 P_4 W_1 **51*P:** C_8 O_4 P_1 P_4 **52*J:** B_6 C_8 O_4 P_4 T **52*K:** C_8 M **53*DE:** P_4 T (?) **53*K:** B_6 C_8 M O_4 P_4 T W_1 **53*M:** B_6 C_8 M O_4 P_4 T W_1 **53*N:** C_8 M P_4 **55*O:** M **56*J:** O_4 **57*H:** B_6 C_8 O_4 P_1 V_5 **57*K:** B_6 C_8 O_4 V_5 **57*N:** C_8 O_4 **57*Q:** C_8 O_4 P_1 **58*B:** C_8 P_1 V_5 **58*D:** C_8 P_1 **58*L:** C_8 **59*G:** O_4 P_4 **59*H:** C_8 M O_4 P_1 P_4 **59*J:** C_8 P_1 **59*Q:** C_8 M O_4 P_1 **60*C:** C_8 M P_1 **60*L:** C_8 P_1 V_5 **61*E:** C_8 M P_4 **64*H:** B_6 O_4 **65*N:** P_1 (?) **66*B:** P_1 **66*C:** P_1 (?) **66*J:** C_8 P_1 **67*B:** C_8 P_1 (?) **67*E:** P_1 (?) **67*L:** C_8 (?) **68*C:** P_1 (alāe ?) **68*D:** C_8 (?) **69*A:** B_6 C_8 M O_4 P_4 T W_1 **69*H:** B_6 C_8 **70*E:** B_6 C_8 M O_4 P_4 T **70*J:** B_6 C_8 M P_1 P_4 **72*A:** B_6 O_4 P_4 **72*B:** B_6 M O_4 P_4 **75*M:** C_8 M O_4 P_1 **79*B:** P_4 (?) **79*J:** C_8 P_4 **79*P:** C_8 P_4 **80*C:** C_8 **85*H:** C_8 M P_1 P_4 **85*N:** B_6 P_4 **85*O:** C_8 **87*A:** C_8 **87*G:** B_6 C_8 M P_1 P_4 W_1 **87*P:** B_6 C_8 M P_1 P_4 W_1 **88*B:** B_6 C_8 M P_4 V_5 W_1 **91*Q:** P_4 **94*Psq:** P_1 P_4 **97*E:** B_6 C_8 P_4 **97*M:** B_6 M P_1 P_4 **97*N:** B_6 C_8 P_1 **97*O:** B_6 C_8 P_1 **98*C:** P_4 **105*K:** C_8 M P_1 P_4 V_5 **106*B:** B_6 C_8 V_5 **111*Q:** M **113*A:** M **113*J:** C_8 P_4 **114*M:** B_6 C_8 M P_1 P_4 **114*N:** B_6 M V_5 **118*B:** C_8 **122*K:** C_8 M P_1 V_5 W_1 **124*D:** B_6 C_8 P_1 V_5 **125*N:** M V_5 **127*Q:** C_8 M P_4 V_5

(*to be continued*).

Damasus TRAPP, O. E. S. A.

Augustinian Historical Institute, New York.