Omnitext® Summary Report

Analysis of MS L2479

MS L2479 Part 1

Description: Analysis of folios 1v – 3v (supplementary part)

Summary of Findings:

1. Date Prediction: MS L2479 Part 1 most matches the evidence from 15th century mss in the omnitextual Greek minuscule literary model.

2. Closest Match Manuscript: Of the manuscripts in this model, the attributes from MS L2479 Part 1 correspond most to an AD 1482 manuscript, MS. Arch. Selden. B. 45, in Oxford.[1]

3. Most Impactful Attributes: The most impactful attributes for dating are:[2]

    (a) lectionary markings (ranging from 13-15 c. in the model)

    (b) certain forms of epsilon (2), tau (3), upsilon, and phi:

        1. ending in the 15th century in the model: ε Τ υ

        2. beginning in the 15th century in the model: ε ι ι φ

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[1] The closest match manuscript is the model manuscript(s) with the greatest number of matching attributes compared to the manuscript under analysis.

[2] The most impactful attributes include (1) those that begin or end on the predicted date range for the manuscript under analysis and (2) those with the smallest date range that includes the projected manuscript date.

Omnitext® Summary Report

Analysis of MS L2479

MS L2479 Part 2

Description: Analysis of folios 4r – 10r (original part)

Summary of Findings:

1. <u>Date Prediction</u>: MS L2479 Part 2 most matches the evidence from 13th century mss in the omnitextual Greek minuscule literary model.

2. <u>Closest Match Manuscript</u>: Of the manuscripts in this model, the attributes from MS L2479 Part 2 correspond most to an AD 1253 manuscript, MS. E.D. Clarke 8, in Oxford.[1]

3. <u>Most Impactful Attributes</u>: The most impactful attributes for dating are:[2]

    (a) lectionary markings (ranging from 13-15 c. in the model)

    (b) the use of mixed square and round breathing marks (ends 13th c. in the model)

    (c) certain forms of rho, phi, chi:

        1. ending in the 13th century in the model:

        2. beginning in the 13th century in the model:

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[1] The closest match manuscript is the model manuscript(s) with the greatest number of matching attributes compared to the manuscript under analysis.

[2] The most impactful attributes include (1) those that begin or end on the predicted date range for the manuscript under analysis and (2) those with the smallest date range that includes the projected manuscript date.