

THE CODEX VERONENSIS.

THE two Old-Latin MSS of North Italy, *a* and *b*, being both of great age, have long been of extreme interest to all students of the Western Text. Three times I visited Vercelli in the hope of being allowed to collate *a*. The first time I did not even succeed in seeing the MS; the second time, in 1906, after waiting many hours for the librarian, I was quite late in the afternoon allowed a glimpse of the MS, but only through its glass case. My request that the librarian would himself turn one of the leaves was denied on the ground that the Archbishop's permission was necessary. I applied by letter twice to the Archbishop, but no answer was received, and I was obliged to quit Vercelli with my hopes frustrated.

Last May, encouraged by a letter from dom Pierre de Puniet, I again presented myself at Vercelli only to be informed 'The MS has been taken to Rome; if you desire to see it you must go thither'. I gathered that the MS would now be more accessible to students than it had ever been before. This is something gained for the cause of sacred study. I did not go to Rome, but contented myself with finishing my collation of *b* in the Cathedral Library at Verona. I was rewarded by discovering two whole leaves at the end of the MS which had never before been known to be in existence. In addition I found that more than half of Fol. 384 *verso* and nearly the whole of Fol. 385 *verso* had been left unpublished by Bianchini. Also part of Fol. 380 *verso* and small parts of other leaves had not been deciphered.

The Codex originally contained 418 leaves. St Matthew took up 120, St John 96, St Luke 127, and St Mark 75. Of these, 386 now survive, three being lost from St Matthew, two from St John, eleven from St Luke, and sixteen from St Mark. The MS to-day contains thirty-five quires, and was normally compacted in quires of twelve leaves or six sheets. The exceptions were Qs. IV and XXV containing eleven leaves, Qs. XX and XXXIII with ten leaves, and Qs. XXXII and XXXV with eight leaves. Q. XXXVI, which has entirely perished, was the last, and must, like its predecessor, have contained only eight leaves. Though I searched carefully, I could find no signatures anywhere on any of the last leaves of any gathering.

There are no Capitula in *b*, and, allowing for this, two leaves in *b* contain almost exactly the same amount of text as one leaf in *ff*. It is

remarkable that in the case of both these ancient MSS, such a large proportion of the whole has been preserved—in *ff* 192 leaves out of 221 and in *b* 386 out of 418. Except for the first ten verses of St Matthew, it always happens that where *b* is wanting *ff* is available, and vice versa.

The Eusebian Canons occur in *b*, but they are not by the first hand. The original scribe followed a division of the text differing in many places from that of Eusebius. The learned scribe who subsequently inserted the Canons and Sections employed gold ink for punctuating and for quotation marks, and his pointing and that in silver of the original scribe are often found side by side. He punctuates likewise in the middle of the last letter, and his ink is similar in colour to such gold ink as there is of the first hand; also his 'carets' marking paragraphs and O.T. quotations are of the same shape and size as those of the copyist. For these reasons his work is probably not more than a century later. He doubtless gathered the Eusebian Canons from a copy of Jerome's Vulgate; for the absence of the Canons in *a b** *ff* proves that they came into Old-Latin texts from the Vulgate, and not independently.

A curious feature in the paleography of *b* is the sporadic occurrence of square capitals side by side with the ordinary round uncials. The scribe, there is reason to believe, had before him a copy written in square uncials.¹ At the end of a line, when pressed for space, he not unfrequently employs E for Ē, V for U, M for Ō. The Roman D and Q, as well as A and H, are also found occasionally, and have the same shape and angulation as the letters found inscribed on Roman stones of the third century. The archetype of *b*, it seems probable, was possessed by a Roman church (or family) in Verona at the end of the third century when Diocletian was building his famous Roman amphitheatre, and when Verona was the home of many wealthy Roman families. From this now perished archetype our MS was copied in the fifth century. That *b* was in Verona about the year 600 is certain from an uncial lectionary inscription in red ink by a hand of that period at the bottom of Fol. 99 *uerso*:

+ II. ID. APRILIS. ADSUMTIO. S̄CI. ZENONIS. ĒPI

Now *a. d. ii Idus Aprilis* would be *April 12th*, and this is the date on which the Festival of San Zeno is still celebrated in Verona. The Gospel anciently read on St Zeno's day from Codex *b* was St Matthew xxv 14-23, and this has been repunctuated in red ink.

Bianchini in 1769 edited the MS with care and accuracy, but considered it his province to correct not a few of its readings, thus *locutus est* (St Lk. xiv 22) becomes *locus est*; *prode erit* (St Mk. viii 36) becomes

¹ He miscopies *cluditis* as *cluditis* &c.

proderit; *malachus* (St Jn. xvii 10) becomes *malchus*; *secur* (St Mt. iii 10) becomes *securis*; *bus* becomes *bos*. The reading *triticum* which is invariable in the MS is always changed to *triticum*. Such forms as *sante*, *defunta*, *arta*, *talantum*, *praegnate*, *fretum*, *proferit*, *demmensurabitur*, *conouerunt*, have been silently corrected to *sancte*, *defuncta*, *arcta*, *talentum*, *pregnante*, *fretum*, *profert*, *demensurabitur*, *cognouerunt*.

In Bianchini's work which I have carefully collated, I have noted in all 583 corrections; these are for the most part concerned with variant spellings, but a certain number are of deeper import, viz. *pecunia* (St Mk. xii 44) is edited for *penuria*, *cum ira indi* (St Mk. iii 5) for *cum iracundia*, *crudelis* (St Lk. xix 24) for *o. infidelis*, *cadentes* (St Mk. ix 14) for *gaudentes*.

Moreover, the points inserted by Bianchini, where the MS is slightly mutilated, often mislead the student and furnish no idea of how much of the text is missing. The contractions and paragraphs and punctuation of the MS are also highly important, and these Bianchini does not attempt to give. It is clear there is need for the MS to be represented as it is—line for line and page for page. In so ancient and valuable a witness to the text of the Gospels every iota is of consequence.

It will suffice for the present to give to the readers of this JOURNAL the most important of the portions of St Mark that Bianchini left unedited:—

SEC	Fol. 385 verso
signa et os	dabit splen
tenta ad se	dorem suum
ducendos	²⁵ et stellae quae
homines si	sunt in cae
fieri potest	lo cadent
eletos sedu	et uirtutes
cere ²³ uos er	quae in cae
go uidete ec	los sunt mo
ce praedixi	uebuntur
uobis om	²⁶ et tunc uide
nia.	bunt filium
²⁴ Sed in illis di	hominis ue
ebus post	nientem cu
tribulatio	nubibus cum
nem illam	uirtute mul
sol contene	ta et gloria
bricabitur	²⁷ et tunc mit
et luna non	tet angelos

MARCVM

Fol. 386

est sanguis
 meus qui est
 noui testa
 menti qui
 pro multis ef
 fundetur.
²⁵ Amen dico
 uobis quod
 iam non bi
 bam de gene
 ratione ui
 tis usque
 in diem illu
 cum illud bi
 bam nouum
 in regno di.
²⁶ Et hymno dic
 [to exierunt]

in montem
 oliueti.
²⁷ Tunc ait ad illos
 ihs. omnes
 uos scanda
 lum patiami
 ni quia scrip
 tum est
 > percutiam
 > pastorem
 > gregis et dis
 > pargentur
 > oues.
²⁸ Sed postqua
 resurrexe
 ro praeceda
 uos in galile
 am. ²⁹ petrus

xiv 24-29

SEC

Fol. 386 *uerso*

uero ait illi
 et si omnes
 scandaliza
 ti fuerint in
 te sed ego nu
 quam scan
 dalizabor.
²⁹ Cui dixit ihs.
 amen dico
 tibi quod hac
 nocte prius
 quam gallus
 cantet ter
 me negabis.
³¹ Ad ille ampli
 us loqueba
 tur et si oport
 uerit simul

me commo
 ri tibi non
 te negabo si
 militer au
 tem et om
 nes dicebant.
³² Et ueniunt
 in praedium
 cui nomen
 getsama
 ni. et ait
 discipulis
 suis sedete
 hic donec
 orem. ³³ et ad
 sumpsit pe
 trum et ia]co
 bum et io]ha-

xiv 29-33

MARCVM

Fol. 387

nen [secum
 et coepit pa
 uere et tedi
 ari ³⁴ tunc ait
 illis contris
 tata est anima
 mea usque
 ad mortem
 sustinete hic
 et uigilate.
³⁵ Et cum pro
 cessisset
 paululum
 procidit in
 faciem su
 per terram
 et orabat.
 Si fieri pos

set ut transi
 ret a]b eo illa
 hora ³⁶ et dice
 bat- abba pa
 ter possibi
 lia tibi om
 nia sunt-
 Transfer
 hunc calice-
 a me sed no-
 quod ego uo
 lo sed sicut
 tu uis et ite
 rum ipse abi
 it ³⁷ et uenit et
 inuenit eos
 dormientes
 et ait petro

xiv 33-37

SEC

Fol. 387 uerso

s[imon]dor
 mis n[on po
 tuisti ho
 ram unam
 uigilare
³⁸ surgite et o
 rate ne intre
 tis in temp
 tationem.
 Sps. quide-
 promptus
 caro autem
 infirma.
³⁹ Et iterum a
 biit orare ⁴⁰ et
 uenit eos
 dormientes

erant enim
 oculi eorum
 degrauati
 et ignorabant
 quid respon
 derent ei-
⁴¹ Et uenit ter
 tio et ait illis
 dormite ia-
 et requiescite
 adest finis ue
 nit hora et
 ecce tradetur
 filius homi
 nis in manus
 peccatoru-
⁴² surgite ea
 mus ecce ad

xiv 37-42

The Codex Muratorianus. In July 1907 I published in this JOURNAL (vol. viii, pp. 537-545) some leaves from the Milan MS. Last May I collated the printed text with the MS, and found a few slips which I hasten to correct: Fol. 10 l. 13: *pro* enarremus *lege* ennarremus; Fol. 11 l. 2; *pro* laudicensis l. laudecensis; l. 9: *pro* apocalypse l. apocalapse; l. 12: *pro* nuperimmet l. nuperrim et; Fol. 75 l. 14: *pro* pratre l. pratriſ; Fol. 75* l. 3: *pro* fictus l. factus; l. 17: *pro* queres l. quaeres.

I believe on Fol. 10 singulis and singula are correct, and I would now edit Fol. 10* l. 12 gallatis, and l. 15 singolis; Fol. 11 l. 6 congruit, and l. 24 catafrygum. A close examination of the clearest readings shews the tail of the letter G to have been restored in every case. Several hands have touched up the writing of the Muratori Canon, and this it is that gives the ink on these pages a piebald appearance. Thus on Fol. 10* l. 18 Ioh has been obviously inked again. Moreover, I could find no *vice versa* confusion of G for C in any of the pages I examined.

Mr C. H. Turner has suggested salute on Fol. 75 l. 28 for salutē; but I am confident it is ē, not e. In this connexion I examined the terminal e's in the MS, and discovered on Fol. 10 l. 7 that *m*^{*} wrote In carne⁻, and in ll. 21-23 denatiuitate⁻ de passione⁻ de resurrectione⁻ de conuesatione⁻ and also de geminu⁻ eius aduentu⁻. An early corrector erased the lineola, but in every case it can still be detected. I also noticed that the word cuntis in l. 15 has been corrected in the same way as cunta in the next line by a suprascript c; and further that in Fol. 10* l. 18 *m*^{*} wrote semptae and *m*² supplied the lineola.

On Fol. 10 l. 4, where the MS has utiuris, it is probably for ati[ut]uri⁻ (= adiutorem), *m* and *s* being often confused in early MSS.

Old-Latin Biblical Texts: No. V. I am indebted to Professor Burkitt for a critical notice in the *J.T.S.* for January. I do not, however, agree that Berger has demonstrated the order of the primitive contents of *h*. I believe the Catholic Epistles preceded the Acts (as in Codex Bezae) and the Apocalypse was last. Berger says the Apocalypse would fill twenty-one leaves. Professor Burkitt adds 'then the Acts (Quires C-L)'. This is to allow at least eight quires for barely fifty leaves, which is all the text of the Acts could have occupied. A careful counting has convinced me that the Catholic Epistles must have occupied twenty-one leaves; why should not they, then, have come first on Berger's shewing? The Apocalypse would then begin the tenth quire and follow the Acts.

Since the appearance of Professor Burkitt's criticisms and others I have been to Paris and revised again the whole of *h*.

All that perseverance can do has thus not been wanting on my part to reach accuracy in the matter of this difficult MS. I have resolved at

least all my own hesitations, and the following corrections, some of which have appeared before, are the result :—

Fol. 129* *ll.* 10, 11 *pro* uenerit *l.* appa]ruerit ; *ll.* 12, 13 *pro* aete]rnae coronam similiter *l.* co]ronam similliter (*sic*). Fol. 123 *l.* 12 *pro* commonere de *l.* commemorare de ; *l.* 18 *pro* abere *l.* habere ; *l.* 19 *pro* esec[uti *l.* sec[uti. Fol. 128* *l.* 1 *pro* fili *l.* filii ; *l.* 2 *pro* remittuntur *l.* dimittuntur ; *ll.* 19, 20 *pro* sto et [nostis o]mnia (= *h^b*) *l.* sto [Nostis quo]niam ; *l.* 23 *pro* ñ filium *l.* negat filiu⁻ (*uoluit* non habet filium *h^a*). Fol. 122 *ll.* 11, 12 *pro* quia [translati s]umus *l.* quo[niam transi]bimus. Fol. 118* *l.* 23 *pro* uocem· ut tubam *l.* uocem uelut tubam. Fol. 115 *ll.* 5, 6 *pro* front[ib· datum *l.* frontib· [et datum. Fol. 114 *l.* 22 *pro* audite per *l.* audituri per. Fol. 126* *l.* 10 *pro* unti *l.* tinti ; *l.* 17 *pro* ut finctos *l.* uti uictos. Fol. 117 *ll.* 20, 21 *pro* ani-[as *l.* ani[mas. Fol. 116 *l.* 2 *pro* unti sun]t *l.* tinti sun]t. Fol. 127 *ll.* 14, 15 *pro* agri]ppa *l.* qui]ta ; *l.* 23 *pro* ad [caesarem *l.* ca[esari. Fol. 127* *l.* 20 *pro* possent^t *l.* possent (*nt in ligatura*).

In the following instances the letters have been wrongly divided, and I now give the right division : Fol. 128* *ll.* 5, 6 cog[nouist]is ; *ll.* 13, 14 permane]bit. Fol. 121 *ll.* 7, 8 uo]catur ; *ll.* 21, 22 pepe]rerat. Fol. 114 *ll.* 19, 20 pro]fetarum. Fol. 116 *ll.* 13, 14 fa]cinus. In the case of missing letters supplied I would make the following changes : Fol. 129* *l.* 5 *pro* sun[t obtestor *l.* sun[t obsecro. Fol. 118 *ll.* 6, 7 *pro* mam[illas *l.* mam[mas. Fol. 114* *l.* 4 *pro* adspic]e dixit *l.* adspic]e inquit. Fol. 119 *ll.* 19, 20 *pro* qui sedeb]ant *l.* qui er]ant. Fol. 124* *ll.* 10, 11 *pro* conuer]it *l.* conuer]tit. Fol. 127* *ll.* 16, 17 *pro* trans]isset *l.* trans]isset. (*I noted also on Fol. 119 l. 7 ba in small uncials high above the en of reincentur.*)

Also in *ff* : Fol. 74 *col.* 2 *l.* 33 *pro* ista *l.* ipsa. Fol. 89 *col.* 2 *ll.* 42, 43 *should be* euntibus ad uillam | et apostolis *etc.* Fol. 172 *col.* 1 *ll.* 32, 33 *pro* m]isertus *l.* m[i]sertus. Fol. 190 *col.* 2 *ll.* 13, 14 *pro* confirma]nte *l.* confirma]te.

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