

## Lectionary *l*562

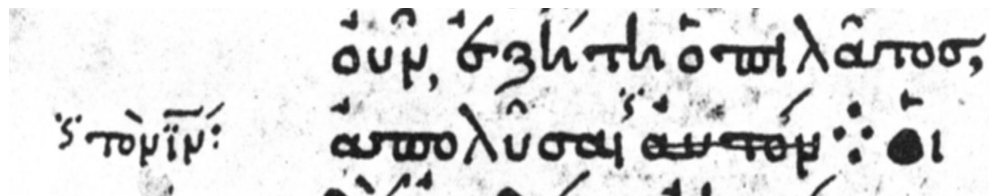
**DATE:** colophon, folio 52r. A.D. 991

**PROVENANCE:** Capua

**SCRIBE:** Kyriakos (monk)

A very interesting manuscript, and is hence seen in many editions which concern things textual. Metzger gives a fair appraisal of this particular page (*Manuscripts of the Greek Bible*, plate 33).

Capua is just above Naples, in the mid/southern portion of Italy. The script is typical for this locale and date, Cavalieri and Lietzmann refer to the script as "Capuae" and rightly so. The zoomorphic "initial letters" are also a feature seen in Italian manuscripts. In lines 11 and 12 of column A, we note a "correction" to the original text. Someone crossed out  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu\nu$  and placed on the margin the reading  $\tau\omicron\nu\nu \text{ } \overline{\iota\mu}$ .



The original text (from John 19:12) is also seen in:

$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu\nu$  → 01, 02, 044, 020, 1424, family<sup>1</sup>, and most Byz. mss. [P<sup>66</sup>, 032 and 33 alter word order], Vulgate, Syriac<sup>p</sup>, Sahidic, Bohairic

the "correction" is seen in:

τον Ἰησοῦν → family<sup>13</sup>, 69, 346

The family<sup>13</sup> agreement here, in this one instance, is telling. We definitely have an manuscript which may be corrected towards the S. Italian genre, to the Calabrian manuscript tradition [at least this one instance suggests that]. Yet, there are numerous other variants in this very interesting manuscript, after the collation of which one can really make some authoritative observations as to its textual alignments. There is some similarity with the style of minuscule 1295 (Paris Suppl. Gr. 1257) which is likely A. D. 875-950.

The script has affinities with Italian ateliers. It is a very regular and professional script. Not as archaic appearing as are most of the Calabrian manuscripts, which appear more provincial. The double "accent" is mentioned by Metzger (δ̂ξ̂): the "accent" is seen in many Byzantine minuscules from various regions, however with δε it is more restricted: often it is seen over ρη and over the "i" in επει. In my early research upon this "double accent" I note that it is not often seen in minuscules which follow an Egyptian text-type!

Another feature of this scribe is his rather frequent use of the uncial M, and note that the enlarged zoomorphic letter (the ornamented T) was placed on the parchment before the text was inserted. Either our scribe added the ornament, or he worked closely with an illustrator, typical of a relationship as seen in professional scriptoria (ateliers). Study of many other features of this manuscript will bear much fruit.

(such as the paratextual marks, notation marks, punctuation and accent marks, ink colours, ruling format, and order of lectionary readings).

Looking for a good manuscript for a dissertation, or for inquiry, look no further!

courtesy: Mr. Gary S. Dykes