

RÉSUMÉS DEGLI ARTICOLI

Donatella BUCCA - Santo LUCÀ
Nuove segnalazioni di codici italogreci

The Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana in Florence preserves an inestimable patrimony of Greek manuscripts that over the years have repeatedly been studied and published by scholars and experts in various disciplines. However, despite the strong interest that these codices arouse, this precious collection never ceases to offer its treasures for new and ever more precise assessments. In the present contribution are illustrated some of the more significant new findings regarding Italo-Greek manuscripts, which are the fruit of a systematic review of the Greek manuscript collections of the Biblioteca Laurenziana to that end: these are manuscripts whose value for palaeographical and/or philological research has to date never been highlighted. Here, therefore, the manuscripts *Laur. Conv. Soppr.* 24 and *Plut.* 89 sup. 22 are recognized for the first time as Italo-Greek codices. Moreover, we discuss whether the Psalter *Laur. Plut.* 5.23 ought also to be attributed to a south Italian setting.

Giuseppe PASCALE
Osservazioni su un manoscritto poco noto di origine italogreca: Torino, Biblioteca Nazionale Universitaria, B.III.24 (gr. 113 Pasini)

This article offers a codicological, palaeographic, and textual analysis of the manuscript Torino, Biblioteca Nazionale Universitaria, B.III.24: the material and palaeographic characteristics allow for the conclusion that the codex was copied in the Calabro-Sicilian area in the second quarter of the twelfth century. The manuscript, copied in the «script of Reggio», offers (among other texts) an extract of the work *Contra Iudaeos* of Stephen of Bostra (CPG 7790). This circumstance is of particular interest in that this is a new witness that was previously unknown to scholars. Moreover, collation with the other primary witnesses shows that it descends from the same model as the codex Milano, Biblioteca Ambrosiana, A 84 sup., which had a Calabrian origin. Therefore, the existence of an Italo-Greek branch of the text can be clearly reconstructed. Lastly, onomastic investigation of some marginalia dating to the fourteenth century shows that the codex circulated in the zone of Pentedattilo, in the diocese of Reggio Calabria, before it entered the collection of the Greek metropolitan Gabriel Severus at Venice at the start of the seventeenth century.

Santo LUCÀ

Reliquie di un Paterikòn in maiuscola ogivale inclinata: Grottaferrata, frammento gr. 4 (= Crypt. B.β.XXVI nr. 1 Rocchi)

After having clarified the correct correspondence with the cataloguing of Antonio Rocchi (1883), an investigation of all of its material, content, and palaeographic aspects is made of the Greek fragment 4 of the collection of the Greek Badia of Grottaferrata, which transmits excerpts from the *Collectio systematica anonyma* of the *Apophthegmata Patrum* as well as from the *Pratum* of John Moschus. The sum of the data gathered allows us to situate the original manuscript in the Italo-Greek area and to date it to the second half of the tenth century. The examination of various witnesses in which the sloping ogival majuscule co-exists with minuscule scripts proper to the Calabrian and Calabro-Lucanian setting allows us to affirm that in these regions the majuscule was employed in the creation of books at least until the last quarter of the tenth century. The circumstance, moreover, that the fragment comes from the monastery of Sts. Elias and Anastasius at Carbone, in Basilicata – which is attested unequivocally by a later note added in the sixteenth century by the monk Daniel –, allows us to undertake some reflections of a historical and cultural nature, examining a short and apparently hitherto unpublished Christmas hymn (*syntomon*) that an unknown scribe at Carbone added between the fifteenth and sixteenth century, thereby sacrificing part of the old *Paterikon* in parchment.

Santo LUCÀ – Donatella BUCCA

Fragmenta Cryptensia disiecta

In this contribution we examine some surviving *membra disiecta* of codices that are here attributed for the first time to southern Italy: these fragments of «new» Italo-Greek manuscripts have been identified thanks to a systematic survey of Greek manuscript holdings aiming at creating a census of Italo-Greek codices preserved in Italian libraries. The various fragments that are here discussed are today kept in the Library of the National Monument of Grottaferrata (fragments 3 [= *Crypt.* B.β.XIII Rocchi], 5 [= *Crypt.* A.δ.XI nr. II Rocchi], and 6 [= *Crypt.* Δ.γ.XXXV nr. IV Rocchi]). They all once belonged to manuscripts of high quality and varied argument (hagiographical, patristic and liturgical) and, notwithstanding their exiguous remains, they still bear witness to the tireless labour of transcription in which the Calabro-Sicilian monastic communities were engaged in the first half of the twelfth century.

Donatella BUCCA

Frammenti giuridici «rossanesi» a Venezia

This short contribution examines four parchment guard-leaves which were inserted as a protection within the manuscript Venezia, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, gr. Z 129, a paper manuscript of Eastern origin which contains the *Heavenly Ladder* by John Climacus and can be dated to the 12th-13th century. Containing some fragments from the *Ecloga Novellarum Leonis*, these guard-leaves had already been described in the catalogue of Elpidio Mioni, but neither he nor anyone else to date has attempted to identify the region where they were produced. A recent

examination of these folia in person, however, has enabled us to recognize their Italo-Greek origin. They are probably from Calabria. This finding not only gives us further evidence for manuscript production in this prolific area, but also allows us to recover a further witness of the typical «Rossano minuscule script». These folia must have belonged to a high quality codex dating back to the first half of the 12th century. The transcription of this manuscript confirms the interest of the Calabro-Sicilian monastic communities for juridical literature in the form of *Eclogae*, i.e. books that in their selection of the relevant laws were oriented to the circumstances of everyday life. These books were meant to serve as a sort of practical legal «manuals» or «handbooks», and their wide popularity is attested by the existence of numerous copies, some of which are of Italo-Greek origin.

Francesco D'AIUTO

Frammenti da recupero codicologico, dalle Carte del card. Giovanni Mercati (Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana)

This article deals with some parchment fragments that, rediscovered in all likelihood in the library of the chapter of the Cathedral of Milan, were sent in December 1920 by the then director of the library, Mgr. Marco Magistretti, to Giovanni Mercati, who at that time was the prefect of the Vatican Library. These fragments, which had been re-employed in the binding of a seventeenth-century printed volume, had been extracted from it in September 1920, when the printed book was discarded (perhaps because damaged and therefore deemed useless). Giovanni Mercati, after receiving them, seems not to have had an opportunity to study them in detail. The fragments come from a lost parchment witness of the unpublished commentary of Nicetas of Heraclea (XI-XII cent.) on the homilies of Gregory of Nazianzus (IV cent.), and they contain in particular a brief passage of the section of the commentary dealing with *Or.* 43 (the funeral oration for St Basil of Caesarea). The manuscript from which the fragments come had been copied in the «Salentine baroque style» script, and seems to date to the very last years of the fourteenth century or to the beginning of the fifteenth. In fact, it seems possible to identify in them the hand of the scribe Thomas, who was a hieromonk of the well-known monastery of St Nicholas at Casole, near Otranto: a scribe active between the very last years of the 1300s and the first decades of the 1400s, whose hand is known from the manuscripts *Vaticanus graecus* 1870 and *Parisinus graecus* 2558. The discovery of these fragments, therefore, has allowed us: 1) to reflect on the characteristics and aims of the manuscript production of Thomas of Casole; 2) to discuss afresh the spread in Salento, and more generally in southern Italy, of the commentary of Nicetas of Heraclea on the homilies of Gregory of Nazianzus and to discuss the type of «scholastic» use that was made of it in late medieval Salento; 3) to hypothesize within the monastery of St Nicholas at Casole still in the course of the 1400s – when it was believed that this religious foundation was already long culturally moribund – a certain amount of teaching, which would seem to be attested also through the figure of another hieromonk and scribe somewhat later in date, viz. Nektarios (third quarter of the XV cent.). It is possible that the transcription made by Thomas of the lost manuscript whose small surviving fragments have been preserved in the Vatican Library amongst the papers of Giovanni Mercati for the last one hundred years – and which have now been assigned the call-number *Vaticanus graecus* 2672 fol. 2 – was also intended for this same activity of teaching.

Domenico SURACE – Donatella BUCCA

Resti di un manoscritto musicale italogreco a Baronissi (Salerno)

This contribution deals with eight Greek parchment fragments from a now lost palimpsest manuscript. They were re-used as pastedowns glued to the textblocks in the bindings of a two-volume printed book of the sixteenth century which is today preserved in the library of the Franciscan monastery of the Santissima Trinità at Baronissi, in the province of Salerno. For these scraps – which in the *scriptio superior* transmit brief parts of hymns (*kontakia*) of the Easter cycle that were probably meant to be accompanied by middle Byzantine musical notation –, it is argued that they had an Italo-Greek origin and that they date to the thirteenth century.

Santo LUCÀ – Donatella BUCCA

Lacerti di un codice liturgico salentino ritrovati a Matera

In this brief contribution, we examine four parchment fragments in Greek that were glued onto the back of a seventeenth-century printed book housed in the Provincial Library «Tommaso Stigliani» of Matera. These fragments, which were cut from the same number of leaves of a lost liturgical codex from Salento that was of small dimensions, represent a further witness for the Byzantine office of the funeral rites (*Exodiastikon*) according to the Salentine tradition of the twelfth and thirteenth century.

Roberta DURANTE

Nuove testimonianze dal Salento ellenofono: personaggi, testi e disegni in copertina tra tardo Medioevo ed età moderna

This short article reports some new Greek manuscript witnesses which have been recently found in the Apulian city of Galatina (province of Lecce). The oldest one is a parchment fragment which can be dated to the 12th century. Taken from a lost manuscript written in the «style of Reggio», it is a single sheet that was later inserted within the binding of a 16th-century printed book now belonging to a private collection. The fragment can be attributed to Calabria or Sicily, and transmits a passage from the liturgical homilies of Gregory of Nazianzus (*or.* 11). Other chance new findings have emerged from the binding of an 18th-century printed book which is kept in the the archive of the basilica of S. Caterina d'Alessandria, which is located in the same Salentine city. They consist of: a) the parchment binding itself, on which short textual *excerpta* and a miniature (the initial of fol. 13r) have been copied from a famous illuminated Salentine Euchologion (Vatican City, Vatican Library, Borg. gr. 7: 15th century); b) a couple of paper sheets – interposed between the same binding and the title page of the printed work – containing two drawings which respectively depict a *clipeus* with Christ's face copied from the same aforementioned Euchologion (fol. 7v) and a standing portrait of St. Demetrius taken from an unidentified iconographic source; and c) two manuscript fragments containing some information on two well-known figures from the Apulian city of Soletto: Antonio Arcudi († AD 1611) and his son Pietro Antonio Arcudi.

Francesca Paola VUTURO

Su alcuni frammenti in «stile di Reggio» nel codice Planensis Eccl. S. Demetrii 2: una prima ricognizione

This contribution aims to present the first results of a new survey of the Greek manuscript holdings of the library of the Seminary of the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi (near Palermo). These correspond only in part to those recorded in the old catalogue of Elpidio Mioni. Of particular note are a couple of fragments coming from a now lost Gospel-book copied in the «script of Reggio», which were hitherto unknown to scholars and were found within the *Planensis Eccl. S. Demetrii 2*, an *Apostolo-Evangeliarion* of the thirteenth century. The latter codex, which has an aspect that is typically provincial, is here described in detail. Through the analysis of some notes that it contains, such as that of the *protopapas* of Messina Francesco Accida – who made a gift of this codex to pope Sixtus V in 1585 –, it becomes possible to speculate on how the codex might have arrived at its present-day place of preservation.