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***The Origin of the Leicester Codex of the New Testament.* By J. Rendel Harris, M.A. (Camb. Univ. Press. 1887. pp. 66. 4to.)**

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μαλᾶκός, &c.), corresponding in form and meaning to Latin *proculeo* = *pro-calco*, to trample on, insult. Popular etymology would connect *προπαλακίζω* with *πηλός*, 'mud,' and hence the first α was altered to η.

The index of Greek words is a useful addition, but does not seem to be complete; e.g. the word *αἰρεῖσθαι*, discussed on p. 230, is not included.

J. B. BURY.

The Origin of the Leicester Codex of the New Testament. By J. RENDEL HARRIS, M.A. (Camb. Univ. Press. 1887. pp. 66. 4to.)

THIS is an interesting contribution to the genealogical study of later cursive mss. of the New Testament. Codex 69, now the property of the Corporation of Leicester, is described by Scrivener (Introd.³ p. 190) and has been frequently collated: most recently by T. K. Abbott ('A Collation of Four Important Manuscripts of the Gospels,' Dublin 1877.)

Prof. Harris shews that the codex is by the same hand as the Caius psalter which belonged to Friar Brinkley of Cambridge, Provincial of the English Minorites at the time of the dissolution. Both the psalter and the Leicester codex passed from Brinkley's possession into that of William Chark, a Puritan divine at Cambridge, whose library also contained the notorious codex Montfortianus, the production of which in answer to Erasmus' challenge led to the insertion, in Erasmus' third edition of his N. T., of the text of the Three Heavenly Witnesses. Prof. Harris shews grounds for the supposition that this latter codex was written by Franciscan friars (or "monks" as he strangely calls them pp. 26, 47, &c.) for the purpose of supporting the interpolation; possibly the actual writer was Friar Roy (this, and not Froy, appears to have been his name) the first known possessor of the ms. Prof. Harris examines the writing, catch-words, arrangement, material, &c. of the Leicester codex, with great learning and ingenuity. Specially interesting, if not absolutely conclusive, is the examination of the water-marks. Taken together, the indications converge upon an Italian origin for the ms., and upon a date not fifty years before the invention of printing. This agrees in substance, though there remain questions of detail upon which difference is still possible, with the conclusion of M. Martin, that this and the allied mss. are traceable to a Calabrian origin.

Enough has been said to shew the interest of Prof. Harris' investigation both for the N.T. critic and for the paleographer. His pages are by no means without human interest as well; his personal and academic prepossessions (pp. 27, 31, 34, 38 note, &c. &c.) relieve the dryness of scientific enquiry. And there are curious antiquarian pickings to be gleaned, of which this is not the place to speak. Prof. Harris' book is very favourably reviewed by Dr. Gregory in Schürer's Theol. Literaturzeitung 1887, no. 25.

A. ROBERTSON.

Hermæ Pastor Græcæ Integræ Ambitu. Primum Edidit ADOLFUS HILGENFELD. Leipzig: Weigel. 1887. (London: Trübner.) 4 Mk.

PROFESSOR HILGENFELD gives us in the *Prolegomena* an account of the Greek editions of Hermas which have appeared since 1856. In that year R. Anger and G. Diindorf published the complete Greek text as far as Sim. IX. 30, 3. They availed themselves for their edition of three MS. leaves containing Mand. XII. 4, 8, to Sim. VIII. 4, 3, and Sim. IX. 15, 1, to IX. 30, 5, which C. Simonides had brought from Mount Athos, as well as of a copy (apograph II.) which he had made of the earlier and the intervening

portions of the book. On the same MS. leaves, but on a different copy (apograph I.), C. Tischendorf based his edition of Hermas 1856. This however, as well as the later editions by A. Hilgenfeld, 1866 and 1881, O. v. Gebhardt and A. Harnack, 1887, F. Funk, 1878—altogether five since Hefele—stopped short at Sim. IX. 30, 3, εἰ δὲ.... In these editions the remaining portion, IX. 30, 3—X. 4, 5, was added from Latin translations. Simonides had already (1859) published the last Sim. in Greek. But having been convicted of a series of systematic forgeries, his last edition to the text of Hermas was at the time universally rejected as spurious: 'Timendus igitur est hic Danaus et dona ferens, sed etiam dona tulit non respuenda,' says Hilgenfeld. He considers that the man to whom we owe so large a part of the Greek text has a right to be heard when he offers to restore the last remaining chapter, and that his proposal should not be so peremptorily dismissed, as was done by Harnack (*Theol. Lit. Zeit.* 1887, No. 7: comp. No. 21). Hilgenfeld admits the last Sim., not however without a certain amount of hesitation, into his edition, and thus furnishes the first '*H. P. Græcæ integræ ambitu*.' The editor gives in the remaining four chapters of the *Prolegg.* an account of the Cod. Lipsiensis vel Clementinus, the two apographs taken by Simonides, the remaining MSS. of Hermas, the Cod. Sinaiticus and the Cod. Amphilochii, the extracts found in ecclesiastical writers, as well as the old Latin and Aethiopic versions of the last Simm. There follows 'a life of Hermas': the work, it is stated on the authority of Simonides, of a Libyan bishop of the sixth century. The text is accompanied by copious notes. The readings found in the different Codd. and apographs are fully quoted, as well as those which have been adopted in the various editions mentioned above. Antiochus Homm. XCIV. and CXXII. are very appropriately quoted in illustration of Sim. IX. 31 *sq.* The lost portion, Sim. IX. 30, 3—X. 4, 5, is given first as restored by Simonides, next as rendered in the *Versio Vulgata Palatina*, and finally in a Greek translation by the editor. Whatever the value may be of the additions which Simonides offered to make to the Greek text of Hermas, there can be no doubt as to the completeness of this its latest edition.

CHARLES MERK.

Ciceros Rede für Cn. Plancius, für den Schulgebrauch erklärt von DR. ERNST KÖPKE: in dritter Auflage neu bearbeitet von DR. G. LANDGRAF. 1 Mk. 20.

THOSE who know Dr. Landgraf's edition of the speech *pro Sex. Roscio Amerino* will not need to be told that any contributions from his own stores to that which Köpke's Planciana had provided have an independent value: and Dr. Holden will do well to consider them in the next edition of his excellent commentary, which is largely based on Köpke's second edition, as far as we can judge without having the latter actually before us.

We will just notice a few of these points, though it is not always easy to tell what is of Köpke and what is of his *διασκευαστής*.

Reserving purely textual matters for the present, we find in § 16 an entirely fresh treatment of the difficult passage which runs thus in Holden—'vel nescio vel non dico vel denique, quod mihi gravissimum esset, si dicerem, sed impune tamen deberem dicere: non recte. nam quid adsequerere, si illa extrema defensione uter, populum quod voluisset fecisse, non quod debuisset?' no explanation, however, being given of the construction of 'vel denique . . . recte,' where the sentence is broken-backed.