## The Пapódzıбos of Joannes Geometres.

In recent numbers of this Journal new light has been thrown on the collection of ninety-nine monastic epigrams, falsely ascribed to St. Nilus, by F. Lauchert (IV 125 seqq.) who pointed out that this collection had been already published under the name of its true author Joannes Geometres, and L. Voltz (V 481 sqq.) who called attention to the fact that it had also been published under the name of the wrong author by Werfer in 1820, and to the existence of two Mss not mentioned in the notice of Fabricius, that of Darmstadt (used by Werfer) and that of Lincoln College, Oxford.
§ 1. I purpose to reedit the $\Pi \alpha \rho \alpha \dot{\alpha} \delta \varepsilon \sigma \sigma$ (of which Morelli's text, reprinted by Migne Patrol. Gr. 106, 867 sqq., is very bad), when I have obtained collations of the Vienna and Florence Mss. In the mean time, it is well to point out that there is yet another Ms, which has escaped the notice of both Lauchert and Voltz. The $\Pi \alpha \rho \alpha$ סelvos is contained in ' 309 ' of the Codd. Misc. Graec. of the Bodleian Library (f. 167-192 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ ), a Ms of the $15^{\text {th }}$ century.

The inscription is:




There is the full number of 99 quatrains which are printed by Morelli and by Werfer, but in the order of the last 5 this Bodleian Ms, which I call M, agrees with D (armstadtensis) and not with Bern(ensis). The first 29 epigrams (with exception of 1 and 25) have headings: the rest have spaces left for the titles and "O $\tau \iota$, but the lazy copyist omitted to fill them up. There are interlinear scholia on epp. 1-11.
§ 2. As to codex B (aroccianus III, saec. XV), not only the statement of Fabricius (Bibl. Gr., ed. Harl., X p. 16) but that of Coxe in his Catalogus is inaccurate. This Ms contains not 95 but 94 epigrams, namely the first 94 of the collection. The mistake has arisen from the circumstance that the number 93 was inadvertently placed by
the scribe opposite the $3^{\text {rd }}$ line of the $92^{\text {nd }}$ quatrain; and in consequence ep. 93 was numbered 94 , and ep. 94 numbered 95 . Thus B
 and does not contain those last 5 epigrams, in the order of which the Bernensis and the Parisinus (which Morelli used) differ from M and D.

It is further to be noted that B differs from the other Mss in the order of epp. 75-80. B's order is: 74, 78, 79, 80, 75, 76, 77, 81. B has interlinear glosses throughout, and headings to all the epigrams except 35,39 and 60.
§ 3. The account given by Coxe, in his Catalogue of the Mss of Oxford colleges (vol. 1), of L (incolniensis 10) is also inadequate and misleading, and as this Ms ("saec. XVII ineuntis, olim Antiochi Paetecti") contains a number of Byzantine works, it will be appropriate to supplement his notice. The Ms was carelessly bound, and the leaves from f. 78 forward are out of their proper order. 1) Coxe gives the Gnomologia (that is the poem beginning $\pi \rho \tilde{\alpha} \xi \iota \nu \pi \rho о \tau \iota \mu \eta \sigma \varepsilon \iota \alpha \varsigma$, Migne 37, 929) of Gregory Nazianzen, as if it were contained on ff. 78-80. As a matter of fact it is contained on ff. 78, 86, 87, 88, $117,79,80,82^{\text {r }}$. 2) The order of ff. $82,81,83,84$ is rightly noted in Coxe. $82^{\mathrm{V}}$ and $81^{\mathrm{r}}$ contain an alphabetic acrostich, which is followed ( $81^{v}, 83,84^{\mathrm{r}}$ ) by Gregory's Epitaph $\sigma \omega^{\mu} \mu \alpha \psi v \chi \tilde{\eta}_{s}(119$, ap. Migne). 3) On fol. $84^{v}$ we find the first epigram of the $\Pi \alpha \rho \alpha ́ \delta \varepsilon \iota \sigma o s . ~ C o x e ~$ gives the paging thus: " $84^{\mathrm{b}}, 101-106^{\mathrm{b}}, 115$ ". His next entry is: Ioannis Arclae canones alii duo .... fol. 91. The inference is that the Paradisus is contained on ff. $84^{\mathrm{v}}-90^{\mathrm{v}}$, is continued ff. 101-106 , and concluded ff. 115 sqq . This inference would be false. The true paging is as follows:

| f. $84^{v}$ | continet | epigr. | 1 | f. 105 | continet | epigr. | 41-48 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 116 | $"$ | $"$ | $2-8$ | 104 | $"$ | $"$ | $49-56$ |
| 115 | $"$ | $"$ | $9-16$ | 106 | $"$ | $"$ | $56-64$ |
| 101 | $"$ | $"$ | $17-24$ | 89 | $"$ | $"$ | $76-83$ |
| 103 | $"$ | $"$ | $25-32$ | 120 | $"$ | $"$ | $84-91$ |
| 102 | $"$ | $" "$ | $33-40$ | 119 | $"$, | $"$ | $92-99$ |

Thus eight epigrams ( $65-69$ and $72-75$ ) are missing. It is strange that the three tetrastichs $69-71$ occur on one side of a folium of which the other ( $121^{r}$ ) is occupied by monetary definitions ( $\kappa \infty \delta \varrho \alpha ́ v \tau \eta \varsigma$, $\tau \grave{o} \pi \tilde{\omega} \varsigma ~ x \tau \lambda$.; no. 10 in Coxe, where fol. 121 should be fol. $121^{r}$ ). We can only conjecture that the copyist intended to insert afterwards epp. $65-68$ on the recto, which he left a blank. He
forgot to do so, another hand utilized the blank page for definitions de valore pecuniarum. At the foot of $121^{\circ}$ there is a blank space, which would have held another epigram as four go to the page. The copyist seems to have leapt capriciously from ep. 71 to 76, leaving probably a vacant leaf for the subsequent reception of 72-75 (perhaps f. 112, which is occupied with $\delta \rho \nu \varepsilon \varepsilon^{\prime} \omega \nu \varphi \omega v \alpha i$ and a list of Greek poets).
4) The "canones alii duo" of Ioannes Arclas, which Coxe labels simply fol. 91, run as follows:
a) $96^{\circ}, 97,98,99,100,91$ b) $91,92,93,94,85 .{ }^{1}$ )
5) The famous acrostich of John of Damascus, $\varepsilon \dot{v} \varepsilon \pi i \eta s \quad \mu \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon \varepsilon^{\prime} \in \sigma \iota \nu$ $x \tau \lambda$. (Coxe no. 9: "ff. 113, 114 ${ }^{\text {b }}, 90$ "), runs as follows: 113, 114, 90 , 95, 96.
§ 4. I cannot here go into any details in regard to the relations of the three Oxford Mss, which I have collated, to each other, to the Mss of Darmstadt and Bern, for which I have used Werfer's apparatus, and to the text of Morelli ${ }^{2}$ ), which, as we learn from Oudinus ${ }^{5}$ ), was based on P (arisinus) 3504. But I may make one or two observations.

1) All these Mss (B, Bern., D, L, M, P) are derived from an archetype which was mutilated in one spot, sc. ep. 67, in which a whole verse is lost.
2) From a few passages where there are serious variants, it would appear that B and D are closely connected together. Thus in ep. 22 in the title B and D have $\alpha \pi \delta x \rho \iota \sigma \iota$, while all the others have $\alpha \pi \delta$ xapots. Again in the title of 27 B and D have $\rho \alpha \hat{\sigma} u \mu i \alpha$, while the rest have xaxias. In ep. 3, v. 3, B and D are alone in offering the
 $\mu \varepsilon \vartheta \alpha$, the rest $\alpha \varphi \varepsilon^{\prime} \sigma \tau \alpha \mu \varepsilon v$. But there are also marked divergences between $B$ and $D$.
3) There is evidently a close relation between Bern. and P. But it is not correct to say, as Voltz says (op. cit. p. 482), that the text of Migne (Morelli) quite conicides with Bern. Compare, e. g., ep. 14
 Bern. $\mathfrak{\varepsilon} \dot{\omega} \nu, ~ M o r . ~ દ ̇ ̀ ̀ \nu . ~$
4) The scholia in $B, M$ and $L$ have no resemblance with those in D , published by Werfer. The scholia of L are quite different from

[^0]those of $B$ and $M$. Those in $M$ (epp. 1-11) vary a good deal from those in $B$, but yet have certain striking identities. Thus above the
 $\pi \varrho o ́ \sigma \omega \pi 0 \nu \tau 0 \tilde{v}$ oै $\varphi \varepsilon \omega \varsigma$ ż $\pi 0 \lambda \varepsilon ́ \mu \varepsilon \iota$. B (although it offers the false variant $\tilde{\varepsilon} \tau \rho \varepsilon \chi \varepsilon$ in the text) has the same scholion. More interesting is another scholion on the first line of the same epigram ( $\Phi_{\rho} \tilde{v} \nu 0 \nu i \delta \dot{\omega} \nu \pi \rho \circ \varphi \alpha$ -
 $\gamma^{\prime} \rho \omega \nu$ ) the note: $\delta \dot{\alpha} \beta \beta \dot{\alpha}_{S} N \iota \sigma \vartheta \varepsilon \rho \omega ́ \eta_{S}\left(-\dot{\sigma} \eta_{S} \mathrm{~B}\right)$. This is the record of a local tradition which ascribed the mot, celebrated in the quatrain, to a certain Nistheroes. Another note of the same kind is preserved in B on ep. 68, where the $\gamma \dot{\varepsilon} \rho \omega \nu$ who is the hero of the epigram is named 'Avtóvıos.
§ 5. There is yet another Ms. of the Paradisus at Jassy. In the Vizant. Vremennik, 3, p. 560 sqq., N. G. Dosios describes a Ms. of the $15^{\text {th }}$ or early $16^{\text {th }}$ century, in his possession, and mentions that it contains (ff. 260-7) verses entitled Па@ód $\varepsilon \iota \sigma o s$. He cites the first four lines, which are identical with the first quatrain of Joannes Geometres but have the remarkable variant vovi̊єбiŋs for $\alpha \nu \vartheta \varepsilon \mu o ́ \varepsilon \iota s$. Dosios, who does not identify the text, has not mentioned the number of lines or quatrains.

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    2) But Morelli seems to have used more than one codex; for he notes variants (with the formula $\varepsilon \nu \nu \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \infty)$ in the margin.
    3) See Cas. Oudinus, Comment. II, p. 615.
    4) The true reading is $\varepsilon_{\delta} \Sigma_{x}(\tau) \nu v$ (so D).

