DATED GREEK MINUSCULE MANUSCRIPTS
TO THE YEAR 1200

EDITED BY
KIRSOOP LAKE AND SILVA LAKE

I
MANUSCRIPTS AT JERUSALEM, PATMOS
AND ATHENS

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PREFACE

THIS fasciculus of *Dated Greek Minuscule Manuscripts* is the beginning of the first part of a new undertaking sponsored by The American Academy of Arts and Sciences, *Monumenta Palaeographica Vetera*.

The study of Greek palaeography—except for the papyri hands—has not advanced as rapidly during this century as has that of Latin. This is partly because the characteristics of Greek hands are less clearly defined, and partly because it is very difficult to compare the dated manuscripts which alone provide fixed points for investigation, as there is no adequate collection available. It is true that many Greek codices have been reproduced, but these reproductions are scattered throughout a number of publications, so that they are difficult to discover and almost impossible to assemble for comparison; while many, especially in libraries in the Near East, have never been published at all.

Finding ourselves hampered in our work by these difficulties we began some years ago to photograph dated manuscripts, especially of the earlier period, and these photographs are the basis of the present publication.

We desire to express our very sincere gratitude to the librarians of the many libraries in which we have worked for so many years. In connection with this fasciculus especially thanks are due to the Librarian of the Patriarchal Library in Jerusalem, to the Librarian of the Monastery of St. John the Divine at Patmos, and to Mr. Kougeas, the Keeper of Manuscripts in the National Library in Athens. In each case we found the most courteous assistance in overcoming the practical difficulties involved, and the greatest interest in the work which we were doing.

It is also our pleasant duty to recognise our indebtedness to Mr. J. P. Morgan, whose personal interest and financial help was the foundation of our collection of photographs, now housed in the Harvard University Library in the collection which bears his name; to the American Council of Learned Societies, which has helped the American Academy in undertaking this work; to Dr. and Mrs. B. M. Tipple, who gave generously of their time and strength in work with us in these and other libraries; and to our friend Professor Robert P. Blake whose friendship, sympathy and help have never failed us.

Cambridge, Massachusetts
March, 1934

Kibbop Lake
Silva Lake
JERUSALEM, GREEK PATRIARCHATE

1. PATR., COD. 24

1. Laws. 2. Ruling Type I, 1c. 3. Probably the signatures in the center of the lower margin of the first recto and last verso of each gathering are original. Those in the upper right-hand corner of the first recto of each gathering are later. 4. The parchment is medium-thick to thin, smooth, yellow. 5. The ink is medium to dark brown. 6. There is no ornamentation. 7. The writing is on the line. 8. The colophon is medium-brown, vermilion, carmine, and green.

2. HOLY CROSS, COD. 55

1. Monastic writings. 2. Ruling Type I, 38b. 3. The manuscript has been trimmed and most of the signatures are missing, but an occasional one remains in the upper right-hand corner of the first recto of a gathering. 4. Parchment medium-thick to thin, smooth, yellowish white, crackly. 5. Ink medium-brown, vermilion, carmine, and green. 6. Capitals, titles, and geometrical borders in the coloured inks. 7. Writing pendent from the ruled lines in the case of both hands. 8. The colophon is entirely in uncial and it is therefore difficult to identify its hand as that of either of the scribes of the body of the manuscript. If, however, the smaller uncial in the colophon are compared with the uncial subscriptions in the part of the manuscript written by the scribe with the sloping hand, it will be seen that this scribe probably wrote the colophon. Moreover the ornamentation of the colophon is similar to, if not identical with, that at the ends of the various sections of the text of the manuscript (cf. plates 5 and 6), and the ink of the colophon, both the brown, the red, and the green, agrees with that of the pages written by the scribe above mentioned. A further difficulty is that the colophon is sewn on a guard at the end of the text, and it might be argued that it was taken from another manuscript. On the last page of the text, however, can be seen clear traces of the off-print of the red ink of the colophon, which faces it. Since these off-prints do not correspond with the position of these letters on the colophon page as it is now placed, and would correspond to their position if the leaf were not sewn in crookedly, it is certain that they were made when the ink was not yet entirely dry and when the page was in its original position as an integral part of the manuscript. Colophon: τεκτονικτικον αυτη την κειμενον ανελθαν εφ έκτασιν ζοηρον ζει δευτερον εκ εις εστω κοιμου υπες. οι διδασκαλοι του θεου και του πλησιον ειδον λωρον εντω της γραφονιν ου ζευγαν την γαμηγενην μοναχος διδωσι (ος διακοινον χρηστον. 9. From the signatures it appears that about 200 ff. are missing at the beginning of the manuscript. A note, dated 1888, states that this manuscript was brought from the Monastery of S. Saba to the Patriarchate in Jerusalem when Cyril II was Patriarch. Before this time Porphyrius Uspenski took two leaves from the manuscript and they are still in the Public Library in Leningrad.

3. S. SABA, COD. 172

1. Monastic writings. 2. Ruling Type I, 32a. 3. The signatures are missing. 4. Parchment medium-thick to thin, smooth, yellow. 5. Ink dark brown. 6. Headpieces in simple geometrical patterns and hollow capitals, both in the ink of the text. 7. The writing is pendent from the ruled lines. 8. The colophon is at the end of the text in the same hand and ink: εστηκαν η βασιλειος του αυτοτολος η προι ορωθην πρωτη επιτολη ερμηνειας παρα του χρυσοστομου, γραφας δε χειρο του ταπεινου και αμαρτολο θεοδοσιου μην εκανον αριω εινδικω εις εστω πετον. 9. Both of the editors doubted that the manuscript could be of this date and were inclined to believe that the colophon as well as the text had been copied, but they then found two marginal notes in what may be a tenth century hand.
4. S. SABA, COD. 144

1. Lectionary. 2. Ruling Type II, 32a. 3. Most of the original signatures are missing, but some may still be seen in the upper right-hand corner of the first recto of a gathering. 4. Parchment medium-thick, smooth, white, some yellow stains. 5. Ink black-brown and carmine. 6. Musical, notes, titles, small solid capitals and some very plain small geometrical headpieces in carmine. 7. Writing pendant from the ruled lines. 8. The colophon is at the end of the text in the hand and ink of the titles: χεριέ γεγράφων επάχων δε σφήμων ο περιγραφον. μην τοῦτο μελέ. υπερ της εμετῆρας αυτώ διάκεισ. οι έγκα έπαυσα τους τρεις δέκαλκαις και το τραχεῖον εν τω δέκα των: έισών το τελο­κει τον ερχόμενον επανάφερα το τεκαγέλων μης σεγακμόν τις τε τις είτε επιγράφαν τις. 9. A series of notes throughout the manuscript give a reasonably complete account of its travels. One, in Greek, states that a nun, Matrona, bought it from "the spoils or Ptolemais of Jerusalem" and gave it to the convent of the Virgin "summarized Alamana". Acre was besieged and captured four times during the twelfth century, and "the spoils" from which Matrona purchased the volume may be a reference to any one of them (1110, 1187, 1189, 1191). It is, however, more probable that it refers to the capture of Acre by the Arabs in 1291, since another note (in Arabic) states that in 1281 the Archbishop of Cæsarea consecrated the book. Acre was within his jurisdiction and the most probable occasion for such a consecration would be the time when the volume reached that city. A second Arabic note, dated 1322, says that in that year the Tartars raided the monastery of the Virgin, called "of the Alemani", and that the manuscript was bought from them by pious Christians and deposited in the Holy Sepulchre, where, according to another Greek note, it still was in the year 1649. It must, however, have been taken at some still later date to the monastery of S. Saba, since it now forms a part of the collection brought to Jerusalem from there. It was probably at S. Saba that Usenaki removed four leaves, now in Leningrad, the 'absence' of which he noted in the margin of the manuscript.

5. S. SABA, COD. 82

1. Lectionary. 2. Ruling Type II, 1b. 3. The original signatures are missing. 4. Parchment thick, smooth, yellow, crackly. 5. Ink medium-brown, frequently written over in black. 6. There is a large amount of yellow wash over the title and roughly made hollow capitals. Small miniatures of the evangelists also indicate the roughness of the workmanship. 7. There are no guide lines for the writing except along the margins. 8. The colophon is in the middle of a page of text, near the end of the manuscript, with no variation in hand or ink: εξελερέσθη εκω δε το ηπειρα (? οιαγέλων χαίρε γιολλων προβότερων. μην εωροσαι ευκαιρίας δεικτης. έτοι σέλει εκ Βασιλέων κωσταντινοδην εκεί ενεσφοι και τον ευγέλους μεγαλον προβότερον εκε και τους γενοι αστην. 9. On a fly leaf are some Georgian notes.

6. PATR., COD. 53

1. Psalter. 2. Ruling Type I, 84a. 3. The signatures are missing. 4. Parchment medium-thick, shiny, smooth. 5. Ink medium-brown. 6. Small solid capitals in carmine. A number of small, rather careful and elaborate miniatures. 7. Writing pendant from the ruled lines. 8. There is no colophon, but in the middle of the text, in the same hand and ink, is a table for finding the year of the indiction in which it is stated that the present year is 6562, i.e. 1055-56: εις τα πα και κινδυνοι κοινων. εις της ευταξως ευκαιριας ετη της τρις. The question is whether this can be taken to give the year of the manuscript, or is merely copied from the archetype. The latter seems to us more probable, because, as they now stand, the Paschal tables in this manuscript begin with the year 1165. It is, indeed, certain that one preceding page has been cut out and it is probable that an inside conjugate leaf is also missing, since otherwise the gathering would have had only six folia. But even if these three missing folia were all a part of the Paschal tables and each gave the reckoning for as many years as are given on the remaining leaf, which is full, they could only have gone back to 1117. 9. Three marginal notes, written at different times but by one hand, refer to family events which occurred in 1190 and 1192 and state that the manuscript belonged to the monastery of the Georgians, which Papadopoulou-Kerameus identifies as near Constantinople. Another note says that the manuscript belonged to the monastery of the Holy Cross of the Georgians, which was near Jerusalem.
7. PATR., COD. 54  
A.D. 1056  
PLATE 11

1. Theological writings. 2. Ruling Type I, 2d. 3. Signs are missing. 4. Parchment medium-thick to thick, smooth, yellow. 5. Ink medium-brown, carmine and purple-red. 6. Titloi in purple-red; simple geometrical division lines in carmine. 7. Writing usually pendent but sometimes runs carelessly across the line. 8. The colophon is in the middle of the recto of the last page of text, in the hand and ink of the rest of the manuscript: ένδεικνυται μην ισιώς εις τεις ἡμερας ἡ κατά λαττα καὶ λαλών. 9. This ms. was formerly in the library of the Metochion of the Holy Sepulchre in Constantinople and it was there that Briemius discovered it in the Di- 
dace, which he published in 1883.

8. PATR., COD. 21  
A.D. 1079  
PLATES 12 AND 14

1. John Climax. 2. Ruling Type I, 34a. 3. Original signatures in the upper right-hand corner of the first recto of each gathering up to and including the twenty-third, which is of only two conjugate leaves and completes the original manuscript. 4. Parchment thick, smooth, yellow-white. 5. Ink medium-brown. 6. Small solid capitals, titloi, divisions, etc. in purple. 7. Writing on, across and pendent from the ruled lines. 8. The colophon is at the end of the original manuscript, in the hand of the text and the purple ink of the capitals: ἔνδεικνυται ἡ δόξα αὐτῆς μην κομίσων οὐδέ πάντως τι λογοτεχνήματα καὶ λαλών. 9. On f. 1,183v are some verses which Papadopoulos-Kerameus believes are the composition of the scribe. If so, they indicate that the manuscript was written in Jerusalem by a certain Nicholas, but the attribution seems somewhat doubtful.

9. S. SABA, COD. 259  
A.D. 1090  
PLATES 13–14

1. Treatises and Lives. 2. Ruling Type II, 23b. 3. The colophon is at the end of the text, in the same hand: ενδεικνυται η δοξα αυτη κατα προστασια του εολαβος γεωργιου αρχων και κριτων (? της αγιας πολεως [χαραγμον ης και add.] συκελλω τα και μεγαλου συκελλωμα της αγιας χριστου του θεου ημων αποστασιας της ποτα πηκτης εις την ευλογησιν της αγιας χριστου του θεου ημων αποστασιας αν τη αγια πολεως κρατησας εληφθη δε τελοι η αυτη δελτη ημερα θα ματ η την αγια της του θεου του συναντον σωτηρας. 9. On f. 163v are the rest or the manuscript:

10. HOLY CROSS, COD. 43  
A.D. 1122  
PLATES 15–18

1. Lectionary. 2. Ruling Type I, 23b. 3. Signatures in the lower left hand corner of the first recto and the lower right hand corner of the last verso of each gathering. 4. Parchment thick, smooth, stained, yellow. 5. Ink dark brown. 6. Small solid capitals and large hollow capitals in the ink of the text. Some yellow wash. 7. Writing pendent from the ruled lines. 8. The colophon is certainl written by the scribe of the manuscript. The ink is the same and the text both precedes and follows it on the other sides of the folio containing it. Moreover, the style of writing of the secondary colophon is intermediate between the colophon and the text and is followed by a long anathema in the same writing as the text. Secondary colophon: ενδεικνυται δε το παρον τους κατα την ταξι δε τω αγιως χριστου του θεου ημων αποστασιους και ον δε τω προστατες αν κατα τω αναθηματι αναφοροι της. 9. Colophon: εληφθη δε το παρον τους κατα την ταξι δε τω αγιως χριστου του θεου ημων αποστασιους και ον δε τω προστατες αν κατα τω αναθηματι αναφοροι της.
11. MAR IBRAHIM, COD. 9  A.D. 1152  PLATES 10-22

1. Lectionary.  2. Ruling Type II, 19d.  3. Signatures in the upper right hand corner of the first recto of each gathering.  4. Parchment medium-thick, smooth, yellow-white.  5. Ink black, carmine.  6. Capitals, titloi, and musical notes in carmine.  7. Writing usually pendent from the ruled lines.  8. The colophon is at the end of the text, in the same hand and in the carmine ink used elsewhere in the ms.: 

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ετελεσθῇ τὸ ιεροτάτον καὶ αγιὸν εὐαγγέλιον· διὰ συνάρμοσί τινος ἡν (?) πόλεως καὶ εξόδου τοῦ τιμωτοῦ, μοναχοῦ καὶ ἱεροὺς γερασμοὺς καὶ εὐθεία καὶ τοῦ πανηγυρίου

μιᾶς τῆς ὑπὸ εὐωδίαν, ὑπερεκθεόμενα διηθούση πῶς θειοκοῦ, τὴν κατὰ τὴν τὴν τιμηρισάδον ἀρχηγείαν, οὔτε δὲ βασιλείαν τούτον τῆς αὐτῆς ἄγιας εὐαγγελίας ὑπερήφανα διὰ τῶν χρόνων, εἷς ταύτης κατάλοιπος, εἰ τῇ τοῦ τῶν αὐτῆς εὐθεία, οἷον δὲ δεικνύον ἀλήθιον τῆς αἰκατερίας, καὶ τῷ τοῦ ἐφύπτου μεταλλήλων· εὑρέθη δὲ τῷ ταύτῃ τῷ βιβλίῳ καταγράφμοι πηγὰς τῶν βοηθητῶν μοναχῶς, καὶ οἷον τῷ γραφεὶ εὐθείᾳ μερὶ γεωργίας ἐκλάδες δὲ τὸ διά τὸν ἱεροτάτον, καὶ ἀγιῶν εὐαγγελίων, κατὰ τὸν αὐτόλλιον μηνὰ τῆς προεγερθής εἰς ἑλεκτρικόν εὐθής δὲ τῆς.

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12. HOLY CROSS, COD. 50  A.D. 1169  PLATES 23-24

1. Maximus Homologetes.  2. Ruling Type I, 4n.  3. Signatures in the upper right hand corner of the first recto and the lower left hand corner of the last verso of each gathering.  4. Parchment medium-thick, smooth, yellow-white.  5. Ink dark-brown, carmine.  6. Capitals, titloi, and geometrical headings in carmine.  7. Writing pendent from the ruled lines.  8. The colophon is in the hand and carmine ink of the titloi: 

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ετελεσθῇ τῇ ἱερατικῇ καὶ αγιᾷ εὐαγγελίας· διὰ συνεργασίας τοῦ πόλεως καὶ ἱερατικῆς κατά τῆς κατά τῇ τῆς τιμηρισάδον ἀρχηγείαν, οὔτε δὲ βασιλείαν τούτον τῆς αὐτῆς ἄγιας εὐαγγελίας ὑπερήφανα διὰ τῶν χρόνων, εἷς ταύτης κατάλοιπος, εἰ τῇ τοῦ τῶν αὐτῆς εὐθεία, οἷον δὲ δεικνύον ἀλήθιον τῆς αἰκατερίας, καὶ τῷ τοῦ ἐφύπτου μεταλλήλων· εὑρέθη δὲ τῷ ταύτῃ τῷ βιβλίῳ καταγράφμοι πηγὰς τῶν βοηθητῶν μοναχῶς, καὶ οἷον τῷ γραφεὶ εὐθείᾳ μερὶ γεωργίας ἐκλάδες δὲ τὸ διά τὸν ἱεροτάτον, καὶ ἀγιῶν εὐαγγελίων, κατὰ τὸν αὐτόλλιον μηνὰ τῆς προεγερθής εἰς ἑλεκτρικόν εὐθής δὲ τῆς.

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13. PATR., COD. 57  A.D. 1182  PLATES 22 AND 25

1. Monastic writings.  2. Ruling Type I, 25b.  3. Most of the signatures have been trimmed off, but they were written in the lower left hand corner of the first recto and the lower right hand corner of the last verso of each gathering.  4. Parchment thin to medium-thick, smooth, yellow-white.  5. Ink pale brown.  6. Small solid capitals and titloi in very faded carmine.  7. Writing usually pendent from the ruled lines, but sometimes running across them.  8. Colophon at the end of the text, without variation in hand or ink: 

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μονῆ, οἵτως εὐρομένος ἔλεος ἐν ἑμῖν κρύπτωσι· καὶ ἀμφιθεῖαν ἐν εἰς ἑµίν καταπελτητῇ εἰς τὴν κατὰ τὴν διήθεσιν τῶν ἑκάστους μοναχῶν γερασμοῦ αἱματολογίας· τῶν χρυσωτῶν καθήμενοι καὶ αἰχμωράκτων τὴν κατὰ τὴν χρόνον καὶ μονὴν· ὅπως εὐρομένος ἔλεος ἐν ἑμῖν κρύπτωσιν· καὶ ἀμφιθεῖαν ἐν εἰς ἑµίν καταπελτητῇ τῶν ἑκάστους μοναχῶν γερασμοῦ αἱματολογίας· τῶν χρυσωτῶν καθήμενοι καὶ αἰχμωράκτων τὴν κατὰ τὴν χρόνον καὶ μονὴν.

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At the beginning of the ms. there is a will, written on the blank side of one of the folia, which is dated 1400 and refers to the church of the Agios Donovan. At the end of the ms. is another note which gives the name of 'Athanasius of Holy Bethlehem', who is perhaps the Athanasius who was bishop of Bethlehem in 1541.

FLY-LEAF TO PATR., COD. 57  A.D. 1169  PLATE 22

A fly leaf inserted at the beginning of the ms. has a colophon which reads as follows: 

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eτελεσθῇ τὸ παρὸν ἔργον διὰ χερσοφόρα μοναχοῦ, εὐαγγελικοῦ, καὶ μουσικοῦ ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ μεανῆ, μεγάλοι βασιλεῖς παράφροσφηντὸν τὸν κομήν

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muq, καὶ εἰς τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τοῦ μεγάλου μηνίου εὐφροσύνης, κυρίου σάμωμας καὶ τοῦ τῆς ἁγίων βῆθλεμ, ἁγίωτατον εἰς τόπον, κυρίου θεοῦ εἰς τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐκδήλωσεν Χ."
14. S. SABA, COD. 235  
A.D. 1184  
PLATES 26-27

1. Lectionary.  2. Ruling Type II, 13a.  3. Original signatures missing.  4. Parchment medium-thick, smooth, stiff, very yellow.  5. Ink medium to dark reddish-brown, vermilion.  6. Solid and hollow capitals in vermilion and in a dark blue of very low chroma—almost grey.  7. Writing pendent from the ruled lines.  8. Colophon at the end of the text in the same hand and ink: εγραφε το παρον αγιον και μερον ευγγελιον εφ τη εικεστη μονη των αγιων μεταλθηκην των ελευθερων δια προστατευσις αυτου των καθηγομενων και παρηγαγωμενου πατρος ερωμων χοι βαρδας μηρε αγιουσαν εβε 
εφ τω εχεδ ετε επι της βασιλειας του ευεξιου ανθοεμου του 
κωμουνι οι αριστεροκρατει εικεστη δια των ευρων τα γραφαι 
μονεχα ειδοκου και αμαρταλω παραστε των επι της ανθρωπι.
15. PATMOS, COD. 33

1. St. Gregory the Theologian. 2. Ruling Type III, 1. 3. The original signatures are missing. 4. Parchment medium-thick, very smooth, originally white but now yellowed with age. 5. Ink medium-brown to black-brown, and vermilion. 6. Elaborate illuminations on the first pages. Heavily ornamented capitals and headings throughout the manuscript. First pages of text written entirely in vermilion. 7. The writing is on the ruled lines. 8. The colophon is at the end of the text in the same vermilion ink which is used throughout the ms., and in uncialis similar to those used elsewhere: εγραφη και παρασ ειληφεν αυτη η θεολογια και δευτερα βδες του αγιου γρηγοριου του θεολογου δια χιρως πιολον μοναχοι και δευτερα βδες του αγιου γρηγοριου του θεολογου.

16. PATMOS, COD. 136

1. Chrysostom. 2. Ruling Type II, 1g. 3. Signatures in the lower left-hand corner of the first recto and the lower right-hand corner of the last verso of each gathering. 4. Parchment medium-thick, smooth, white, crackly. 5. Ink medium-brown. 6. No ornamentation. 7. Writing is usually on the ruled lines. 8. The colophon is at the end of the text, with no variation in hand or ink; it is, however, much defaced and an unsuccessful attempt has been made to bring it out more clearly with chemicals. Unfortunately the parts which are missing are those which probably contained the name and location of the monastery in which the manuscript was written: εγραφη τη βδες αυτη ταπαι τω ευακυντω μοναχοι και νησιον λαρες των ἀχρι χριστιανους μοναχοι και νησιον λαρες των και μην απαλλω τη ιδιοκτησιων ε στοι τοιο.

17. PATMOS, COD. 139

1. Gregory the Theologian. 2. Ruling Type II, 5a. 3. Signatures missing. 4. Parchment medium-thick, slightly rough and yellowish on the hair side, very smooth and white on the flesh side. 5. Ink dark-brown. 6. Capitals, titles, and geometrical headings in vermilion. The vermilion, which has a strong orange tinge, is a thick paint with a surface like varnish. 7. The writing is on the ruled lines. 8. The colophon is at the end of the text, in the same hand and ink: εγραφη δια χιρως διαμαινον μοναχον και διαμαινον τηματικη βασιλειας ρωμαιων και το έτος εκ την ιδιοκτησιων ε και μην απαλλων εκ των προσωπων εκ.

18. PATMOS, COD. 138

1. Chrysostom. 2. Ruling Type II, 4e. 3. Signatures missing. 4. Parchment thin, white, moderately smooth, supple. 5. Ink light-brown and carmine. 6. Small solid capitals in carmine or in the ink of the text. 7. Writing usually runs across the ruled lines. 8. The colophon is at the bottom of a column of text, toward but not at the end of the manuscript, without variation in hand: εκλησθη τη βδες αυτη μην απαλλω την ιδιοκτησιων ε στοι τοιο.
19. PATMOS, COD. 76  
A.D. 1038  
PLATE 38

1. Tetraevangelion. 
2. Ruling Type I, 30d. 
3. Signatures in the lower left-hand corner of the first recto and the lower right-hand corner of the last verso of each gathering. 
4. Parchment thin, smooth, yellow, supple. 
5. Ink dark-brown and carmine. 
6. Lection headings, capitals, Ammonian sections and so on in carmine. 
7. The writing is pendent from the ruled lines. 
8. The colophon is at the end of the text in the same hand and in the carmine ink used elsewhere in the ms.: εὐθείας μην ἀκατέργατος ε ἀμέσως ε ὦ μὴν ἀδιάκριτον τοῦ γοβῆς. 
9. On the margin of the first leaf, in a hand somewhat later than that of the manuscript, is a note stating that Gabriel, of the monastery of Vatopedi, dedicated himself and the ms. to the Virgin. Vatopedi is a monastery on Mt. Athos which was founded late in the tenth century.

20. PATMOS, COD. 140  
A.D. 1056  
PLATE 39

1. Chrysostom. 
2. Ruling Type II, 19f. 
3. Signatures in the upper right-hand corner of the first recto and the lower right-hand corner of the last verso of each gathering. 
4. Parchment thin to medium-thick, white, moderately smooth, crackly. 
5. Ink dark-brown and vermilion. 
6. Capitals and small geometrical headings in vermilion and green. 
7. The writing is pendent from the ruled lines. 
8. The colophon is at the end of the text, in the same hand and ink: ΕΤΕΧΕΤΕ οὖν τὸν θεον μὲνεφθηκών ἐν ἡμέρᾳ παρασκευή ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐν τέω ἐνθατοιος θ. 

21. PATMOS, COD. 245  
A.D. 1057  
PLATES 40-41

1. Bioi. 
2. Ruling Type II, 27a. 
3. Signatures in the lower left-hand corner of the first recto and the lower right-hand corner of the last verso of each gathering. 
4. Parchment medium-thick to thin, very smooth, supple, yellow-white. 
5. Ink light brown. 
6. Titloi and small solid capitals in vermilion. 
7. The writing is pendent from the ruled lines. 
8. The colophon is at the end of the text, in the same hand and ink: εὐθείας διὰ χρήμα συμφωνίαν μετάχειν τοῦ εἰμαρτεῖσθαι μή τινι εἰκοσιομοιοῖς. 

22. PATMOS, COD. 77  
A.D. 1057  
PLATES 42 AND 44

1. Gospel lectionary. 
2. Ruling Type II, 19d. 
3. Signatures in the upper right-hand corner of the first recto and the lower right-hand corner of the last verso of each gathering. 
4. Parchment medium-thick, very smooth, hair-marked, yellow. 
5. Ink black and carmine. 
6. Elaborate capitals in vermilion, blue, and green; geometrical headings in the same colours. Musical notes in vermilion. 
7. Writing pendent from the ruled lines. 
8. The colophon is at the end of the text in the same hand and ink: εὐθείας τοῦ εὐγενελαόν ἐστι τὸ γόβης: μή τινες αἵματα ἔπετεν.

23. PATMOS, COD. 87  
A.D. 1079  
PLATES 43 AND 44

1. Basil of Caesarea. 
2. Ruling Type II, 7b. 
3. Signatures in the lower left-hand corner of the first recto and the lower right-hand corner of the last verso of each gathering. 
4. Parchment thin, supple, very smooth, originally very white but now much yellowed. 
5. Ink dark-brown to black and carmine. 
7. Writing pendent from the ruled lines. 
8. Colophon on the last verso, in the hand and ink of the text: εἰς τὸν χρόνον ἐκείνους.
24. PATMOS, COD. 29

A.D. 1081

1. Basil of Caesarea. 2. Ruling Type I, 84a. 3. Signatures missing. 4. Parchment medium-thick, white, very smooth, badly hair-marked, supple. 5. Ink medium to dark-brown and vermilion. 6. Geometrical headings, titles, and small solid capitals in vermilion. 7. The writing is usually pendent from the ruled lines but in some places runs across them. 8. The colophon is at the end of the text, in the same hand and in the vermilion ink used elsewhere in the manuscript: ηπελείησε αυτή η δυναί, μετά εστάθων δι' ευδε- ιανον ο εται ίδας· βασιλείανος θείου του κυρίου.

25. PATMOS, COD. 192

A.D. 1082

1. Maximus. 2. Ruling Type I, 2c. 3. The signatures are missing. 4. The parchment is medium-thick to thick, moderately smooth, yellowed white. 5. Ink dark brown.

6. No ornamentation. 7. The writing is usually across the ruled lines. 8. The colophon is at the end of the text, in the hand and ink of the marginal notes: χριστιανόν τη επομενή ευράκεν· ει γα έκ του απράλλου· τη άτομη- ριαν· φαβορίμοιοι ιτι· τουτο τους περι το το αμφοτερον· ταυτων των λεξικων της μεταλήεν περιοδικός επίτου του δόξα εισήγημα τους χριστιανον· το δε προμαχωμένο πέλετα εκα την οδί του μαρτυριου μηνος· ει κρίνοντα το ροής και απ' την ιστορίαν του μαρτυριου τινα εκείνην φήμη τριοτην αυτου μεταφε- τεναι μεγαρες την οδοι και δικαιο του απράλλου μεταφορημένων των των ημερων· ημον εκεινην και αν αυτων· αποτύπωμενον ειλημμα μεν παγαλι· στεφανος παρακειμεν ·ημερα απο των δι' αυτων· ημων μαρτυριου και απραλλου· προσεκα τους τεκνους· στει κατ τις και εκεινην μεδικον· ελκυνησαν· εχουν και τελεσα το πασχα αυτων κατα την οδί του μαρτυριου· εκει και το παρον πασχα του ιδι' χρουσο πλησιεται την οδί του μαρτυριου εκείνου.

26. PATMOS, COD. 265

A.D. 1102(?)

1. Typhon. 2. Ruling Type I, 2c. 3. Signatures missing. 4. Parchment thin, very smooth, yellow-white. 5. Ink medium-brown and Carmine. 6. Small solid capitals, titloi, and one very simple geometrical heading in Carmine. 7. Writing pendent from the ruled lines. 8. The principal colophon is at the beginning of the text in the hand and ink of the remainder of the manuscript, but is intended to date the typicon. It is, however, probable that this is the original document, since the month and indiction are left blank, presumably to be filled in when the work was completed. This assumption is confirmed by the fact that a secondary colophon at the end of the manuscript apparently gives as the name of the scribe the Nicephorus who is mentioned at the beginning. The statement containing the date is: τοις τοις γενειακης μονης της επεργασις διοικησον των πλην διαμονα, οι των ελεγχων τη διαλεκτους μεν εν τως μερος της απολογης κα των θηματος οικομιον υπο της κοινωνιας της καταδεικνυσ. της υπο της εξωτερικης σοφεις προτειον της εγωτικης μεγαλης εκκλησιας· διελθοντως δε δι' ισομερους πατριαρχους· του και επιταχυσθησαν συναντε δια της βεβαιωσι και διας καιρος και της καιρου βουλης· εκεινοι κατα θελησι και αντικεισαν εκω και και ελθοντας αυτους εκ ελθοντας αυτους· καικουρον τον γεγονος μοντειν εκ της βεβαιωσι του ενεκεταιναι και αντικεισαν και αναφεραται· και εκ δως εκεινου αμφιρραγιου αυτου. αριστος του κοινωνιου· φερον εντοιπωσι της διαμερισμας των εως αυτου μεταναστησιας χρησιμωσεις και παλαιως ελληνικης· δια μηνα των διαπερασαν και διεξειναι αυτων τη τη πρωτοτοτησ μονην των ελεγχων· το τε εν τη βεβαιωσι αυτου· ετερα αυτου· και παντες τα κατ' αυτου τε και να' ειναι· γεγονησει κατα μερα κατακερ-

27. PATMOS, COD. 218

A.D. 1166

1. Sticharion. 2. Ruling Type I, 2c. 3. Signatures in the upper right-hand corner of the first recto of each gathering. 4. Parchment thin, very supple, fairly smooth, yellow. 5. Ink black and faded vermilion. 6. Small solid capitals and musical notes in vermilion. 7. Writing usually pendent from the ruled lines. 8. The colophon is on a conjugate leaf in the front of the manuscript. There is no proof that it belonged to this manuscript before the present
28. PATMOS, COD. 231

A.D. 1168–1179

1. Sticharion. 2. Ruling Type I, 16a. 3. Signatures in the lower centre of the first recto and last verso of each gathering. 4. Parchment thin to medium-thick, usually smooth, yellowed white. 5. Ink dark-brown and vermilion. 6. Musical notes and some words of the text in vermilion. 7. Writing pendent from the ruled lines. 8. The colophon is at the end, in the hand and ink of the text: PATMOS, COD. 231

29. PATMOS, COD. 232

A.D. 1192

1. Biot. 2. Ruling Type II, 4d. 3. Signatures in the upper right-hand corner of the first recto and the lower left-hand corner of the last verso of each gathering. 4. Parchment medium-thick to thick, smooth, supple, yellow. 5. Ink black and carmine. 6. Small solid capitals, titloi, and simple geometrical headings in carmine. 7. Writing pendent from the ruled lines. 8. The colophon is on the recto of the third leaf from the end, in the hand and ink of the text: PATMOS, COD. 232

30. PATMOS, COD. 9

A.D. 1192

1. Life of Pachomius. 2. Ruling Type I, lb. 3. Signatures in the upper right-hand corner of the first recto and the lower left-hand corner of the last verso of each gathering. 4. Parchment medium-thick, smooth, yellow. 5. Ink black. 6. Heading in very faded carmine. 7. Writing pendent from the ruled lines. 8. The colophon is on the end, in the hand and ink of the text: PATMOS, COD. 9

31. PATMOS, COD. 130

A.D. 1194(?)

1. Joseph and Barlaam. 2. Ruling Type I, 26c. 3. Signatures missing. 4. Parchment thin to medium-thick, smooth, glossy, yellow, not brittle. 5. Ink medium-brown and carmine. 6. Small solid capitals and one much effaced heading in carmine. 7. Writing pendent from the ruled lines. 8. There is no colophon. A note at the end, not in the hand or ink of the text, gives the date 1194 as that of a solar eclipse. 9. PATMOS, COD. 130

The ms. is certainly earlier.
ATHENS, NATIONAL LIBRARY

32. ATHENS, NATIONAL LIBRARY, COD. SUPPL. 641

A.D. 914

1. Old Testament. 2. Ruling Type II, 10a. 3. Signatures in the upper right-hand corner of the first recto of each gathering. 4. Parchment thin to medium-thick, smooth, crackly, originally very white but now yellowed. 5. Ink medium-brown, carmine, blue. 6. Small capitals and titloi in carmine or blue. 7. Writing on or across the ruled lines. 8. The colophon is at the end in the ink of the text: εγγραφε η βιβλιον επι δοκολις κοσμητικων ευς χειρισμων. 9. This ms. was, before the war, in the library of the monastery of St. John the Divine at Serres.

33. ATHENS, NATIONAL LIBRARY, COD. 263

A.D. 991

1. Chrysostom, etc. 2. Ruling Type II, 19a. 3. Signatures missing. 4. Parchment medium-thick to thin, smooth, yellowed. 5. Ink dark brown and carmine. 6. Small headings and initials in miniscule style in gold, blues, roses, lavenders, greens, and white. 7. Writing pendant from the ruled lines. 8. The colophon is at the end of the last discourse of Chrysostom toward the end of the ms. in the same hand and ink as the text: εγγραφε η βιβλιον επι δοκολις κοσμητικων ευς χειρισμων.

34. ATHENS, NATIONAL LIBRARY, COD. SUPPL. 544

A.D. 1006?

1. Chrysostom. 2. Ruling Type II, 26. 3. Signatures, which may be original, are found in the lower right-hand corner of the first recto and the lower left-hand corner of the last verso of each gathering. 4. Parchment medium-thick, coarse grained, chalky, smooth, yellowed. 5. Ink medium-dark reddish brown. 6. Capitals and some geometrical division lines in ink of text. Some yellow wash. 7. Writing across the ruled lines. 8. The colophon is at the end in the hand and ink of the text, but is now much obliterated: εγγραφε η βιβλιον ευς χειρισμων ευς χειρισμων. 9. A modern hand has written below the date. This fits with the indication given, but so also do μ and ο, and we think the traces which remain in the original date are more consistent with μ than with either ο or ο. If we are right the date of the ms. is A.D. 1082.

35. ATHENS, NATIONAL LIBRARY, COD. SUPPL. 209

A.D. 1018

1. Gregory Nazianzenus. 2. Ruling Type II, 36a. 3. Signatures in the lower right-hand corner of the first recto of each gathering. 4. Parchment medium-thick, chalky, smooth, very white on the flesh side. 5. Ink dark reddish-brown and pale carmine. 6. Capitals and some geometrical head-pieces in carmine and blue. Titloi and small solid capitals in carmine. 7. Writing pendant from the ruled lines. 8. The colophon is at the end in the same ink and a variation of the same hand as the text: εγγραφε η βιβλιον ευς χειρισμων ευς χειρισμων. The ms. really begins with f. 84, and the gatherings are numbered from there. Some of the preceding leaves are in the hand of the ms. and some in a quite different hand. The two hands are never found on one leaf.
36. ATHENS, NATIONAL LIBRARY, COD. 20

1. Old Testament lectionary. 2. Ruling Type II, 17a. 3. Signatures in the upper right-hand corner of the first recto of each gathering. 4. Parchment medium-thick to thick, smooth, yellow, very dirty. 5. Ink dark brown and faded carmine. 6. Musical notes, capitals, titloi, and some very plain geometrical headings in carmine. 7. Writing pendent from the ruled lines. 8. The colophon is at the end and was probably written by the second of the two scribes of the ms., but it has been inked over: ἐπελευθήση ἡ βίβλος αὐτῇ διὰ καλλικρατείου μοναχοῦ καὶ φορταρίων· εἰς τιμίλιαν τοῦ εὐλαβείαν ηγομένου τῷ αὐτῷ μοναχῷ μην ἀκατέργασον ἐπάκειται εἰςούς οὖσαν.

37. ATHENS, NATIONAL LIBRARY, COD. SUPPL. 164

1. Chrysostom. 2. Ruling Type I, 92a. 3. Signatures missing. 4. Parchment medium-thick to thick, chalky, smooth, was very white. 5. Ink medium brown. 6. Some yellow wash. 7. Writing pendent from the ruled lines. 8. The colophon is at the end in the hand and ink of the text: ἐπελευθήση ἡ παροςον εἰρήμενα διὰ γενεος θεολογον (7) μοναχού μην ἀκατέργασον ἔτοι ἔτη.

38. ATHENS, NATIONAL LIBRARY, COD. 180

1. Gospel lectionary. 2. Ruling Type I, 7a. 3. Signatures missing. 4. Parchment medium-thick, yellow, stiff, chalky, smooth, badly hair-marked. 5. Ink pale brown, vermillion, and blue. 6. Musical notes in vermillion, geometrical headings in vermillion and blue. Some yellow wash. 7. Writing pendent from the ruled lines. 8. The colophon is at the end, in the hand and ink of the text: ἐπελευθήση συν δηοι· μην φιλέοις εὑρημα τον παρασκευην ωρα ζ ἐπάκειται ο ἐντεοι ὑδηξ··· δια γενεος αἰθρίου φορταρίων καὶ καλλιγραφίων.·· και ε ἔ τι εγνεννικη φύλον φοιλακτον· δια τον χριστον ανηχοράτη μοι.

39. ATHENS, NATIONAL LIBRARY, COD. 230

1. St. Basil. 2. Ruling Type I, 31a. 3. Signatures missing. 4. Parchment medium-thick to thick, chalky, smooth, much yellowed. 5. Ink medium-brown, black, vermillion. 6. Titloi in vermillion. Capitals and geometrical headings in vermillion, blue, and yellow. Yellow wash. 7. Writing pendent from the ruled lines. 8. Colophon on 193 (not 197 as the printed catalogue states) in the hand of the text and the vermillion ink used elsewhere in the ms. It is apparently in accentual metre:

πε προμηθίασι εἰς τελός φοιλάχριστη·
κεπτώρ ο εμος γεφωμας α όλονος τε·

υφποτο σωτηρ εἰς στέφοις αἰωνιοι·
συν το γραφατι πολυμονο χρημαλωτι·
γραφη δι ουν η παρόντα γερ βιβλια·
η μενε [μεγαλι?] ταγγ τον συνον βασιλειον·
ἐρωτος εντος, ἐνέ· ει δέιβων
πατρος λου· και αγγος περματι· τη μια με βα·
αύλοκες δυναμεις τε και ειπρατους·
οι τοτοι τεχνιταις, ευρεται τα γραφατι·

9. The ms. is probably by one hand, but there are considerable variations from page to page.
40. ATHENS, NATIONAL LIBRARY, COD. 133

A.D. 1145

Plates 72–73 and 76

1. Tetravangelion. 2. Ruling Type I, 34a. 3. Signatures missing. 4. Parchment thin, very smooth, crackly, yellow. 5. Ink very dark brown and vermilion. 6. Titloi, musical notes, section numbers, capitals, and so on, in vermilion. One miniature: St. Luke, who is however represented as writing the beginning of I John. 7. Writing pendent from the ruled lines. 8. The colophon is at the end, in the hand and ink of the text: μην φημοσαριζο, κιν ω- δικαιοσ ει, ετοι ειρη.

41. ATHENS, NATIONAL LIBRARY, COD. 72

A.D. 1181

Plates 74–75 and 76

1. Gospel lectionary. 2. Ruling Type II, 19d. 3. No numbers of signatures found, but there are three small crosses in the upper margin of the first recto of each gathering. 4. Parchment thin to medium-thick, white, smooth, very crackly. 5. Ink black and vermilion. 6. Capitals, titloi, and small geometrical divisions in vermilion. Initials and first head-piece in vermilion and blue. 7. Writing pendent from the ruled lines. 8. The colophon is at the end, in the hand of the text and the vermilion ink used elsewhere in the ms.: ερηται εις βασιλειας αλεξων μεγαλου βασιλειας πορφυρωγερητον και αυτοφαγοριοι μοιραι του καςιονν και ανω της ευεξιεστης, αγγοντις εις εις εχθ μην ματω δις υπεικες και. A part of this, but not the date, is rubbed out and written over in a later hand and other ink.

42. ATHENS, NATIONAL LIBRARY, COD. 91

A.D. 1200?

Plate 77

This is a paper ms., in poor condition. We were not able to find the colophon which is said to date it.
RULING TYPES IN GREEK MINUSCULE MANUSCRIPTS

PLATE 8

1.16a 1.17a 1.18a 1.19a 1.20a

1.21a 1.22a 1.22b 1.23a 1.23b

1.24a 1.24b 1.25a 1.25b 1.25c

1.26a 1.26b 1.26c 1.26d 1.26e

1.26f 1.27a 1.28a 1.29a 1.30a
NOTE

Since it is inevitable that different students should wish to arrange the manuscripts included in this series in different ways it has been decided to leave the plates unbound. For purposes of publication, however, the manuscripts from each library are given in chronological order and numbered serially throughout the separate fasciculi. This serial number is repeated in the upper left-hand corner of each plate illustrating the particular manuscript to which the number refers. The plates themselves are also numbered serially, and the number of the individual plate is given in the upper right-hand corner of each.

We have reduced the descriptive material to a minimum, omitting details of exact size and such other data as may be found in the catalogues of the individual libraries. After some hesitation we included certain details, such as the colour of the ink and the quality of the parchment in each manuscript, which might seem unduly subjective.

The Ruling Types include, of course, many which are not found in the manuscripts described in this fasciculus. In their preparation a rigidly schematic treatment was adhered to. They are diagrams, not pictures. In particular, it would have been impossible to indicate in the diagrams whether the ruled lines ended evenly or unevenly, and whether in any particular instance the ruling was done more or less carefully. The dots indicate lines of writing for which there are no ruled lines.

Unless otherwise indicated, the plates are facsimiles, and in the few cases where this is not so there is at least a sample facsimile of the hand, or hands.

In transcribing the colophons abbreviations are expanded. The spelling of these expansions is conventionalized, although elsewhere the peculiarities of the individual scribes have been retained.

The last fasciculus will contain complete indices and the descriptions and facsimiles of any manuscripts which could not be inserted in their proper positions. We shall be extremely grateful for any information as to additions or corrections which should then be made.

Catalogues of the collections included in this fasciculus: The Patriarchal Library in Jerusalem, Ιστορικός Βιβλιοθήκη, 4 vols., Athanasius Papadopoulos-Kerameus, St. Petersburg, 1891–99; Patmos, Πατμος Βιβλιοθήκη, Johannes Sakkelion, Athens, 1908; The National Library in Athens, κατάλογος των χειρογράφων της ιδιωτικής βιβλιοθήκης της Ελλάδος, Johannes and Aleibiades Sakkelion, Athens, 1892. The last of these contains only about half of the manuscripts in the Library, as there have been many additions. For these there is no published catalogue, but a card index, from which our numbers were taken, may be consulted in the Library.

It is to be noted that “vermilion” has been used for reds which shade toward orange, and “carmine” for those which have a bluish tinge.