

ponisius esicilia cartagi
to dius insulae imperio graue
samque desideriam tantis
it praeit simul & militum u
rentur & regni fines pferre
tus graecos qui proximi italici mar
bus deuictis finitimos quosq; ad graecum tur
nominis italiam possidentes hostes sibi destinant. quae gentes
non partem sed uniuersam ferme italiam ea tempestate oc
cupauerunt. Deniq; multae urbes adhuc post tantam ue
tus totum uestigia graeci moris ostendunt. Nam quae tuscoru
populi qui ora infermaris possident. Alydia uenerunt &
uenetos quos incolae supermaris uelut capta expugnata
troia ante noxe ducemisit, cecilia quae e illyricomari ppxi
ma quae & adriatico mari nomen dedit. Graeca urbs est ar
pos diomedes ex ciso ilio nauis frigolue & locadelatus condidit.
sed & pisae in liguribus graecos auctores habent. & intus cis
tarquina acherfalif & spinambriis parusini quoque originem
ab achaef ducunt. Quid caeren urbem dicam quid latinos
populos qui ab aenea conditi uidentur iam faliscinolum
abellani nonne calcidensium colonisunt. Quid tractos omnes
campaniae quid brutis abnuq; quid samnites quid taren
tini quos lacedemone profectos spuriosq; uocatos accipi
mus. Turinorum urbes condidisse philocteten ferunt.
Ibiq; adhuc monumentum eius uisum. & herculis sagittae
in appollinis temploq; sacrum et uis fuisse; meta pontin
quoq; in templo minervae feruntur quibus epeosa quoco
ditisunt. ac cum troianum fabricauit ostentant. propter

pulsis occupatoq;
in regno suo pericula
is ratus copias in italia
in uo labore acue
Prima illi militia aduer
sary uenebant fuit. qui

quas urbes in
italia graecum
diderunt.

Jeska - Tragn.
Berkeley,
Rosenthal

Justin

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Iunianus Iulianus, Epitoma hist. Trogi Pom-
pei, Lib. XX/i.1-iii/1. Recto, original
size.

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Prof. Dr. Hartmut Hoffmann
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37073 Göttingen, Germany

9. März, 1998

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor,

Ich arbeite seit einigen Monaten an einem Handschriftenfragment das sich in meinem Antiquariat befindet. Eine kurze Beschreibung, sowie ein Xerox der recto Seite lege ich bei. Wie Sie sehen, handelt es sich um etwas sehr Aussergewöhnliches.

Ich dachte, das Fragment stamme aus Lorsch, saec. VIII^{ex}, aber mein Freund Dr. Robert Babcock aus Yale, den ich um Rat gebeten habe, meint es sei höchstwahrscheinlich Fulda, saec. IX^{in-med}. Möglicherweise, sagt er, könnte es sich um ein Blatt aus einem der von François Modius für seine Ausgabe von Justinus (Frankfurt 1587) beschriebenen codices handeln. Aber leider ist diese Ausgabe im Moment weder ihm noch mir zugänglich. Er hat mir geraten, mich an Sie zu wenden, denn Sie seien zweifellos *die* Autorität über Fulda. Früher habe ich in solchen Fällen immer ein Foto an Bernhard Bischoff geschickt — er war mit meiner Familie (wir sind ursprünglich Münchner) ein halbes Jahrhundert lang befreundet.

Darf ich Sie um Ihre Meinung bitten? Ich wäre Ihnen sehr zu Dank verpflichtet. Natürlich sehe ich Ihrer Antwort (recht gespannt...!) entgegen! Mit freundlichen Grüßen, Ihr

Frankfurter 17.3.98

Darf ich Sie bitten, diese Angelegenheit als vertraulich zu behandeln.

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IUNIANUS IUSTINUS, M.

Epitoma historiarum Philippicarum Pompei Trogi. Liber XX /i.1 - iii/1. Single vellum leaf, 284 by 187 mm [221 by 142 mm], 28 long lines. Large opening initial decorated with red dots. Probably Fulda, saec. VIII^{ex}.

PROVENANCE. This leaf was part of a very large collection of fragments accumulated by the German theologian and Church historian Stephan Beissel (1841-1915). Some time after his death, his remarkable collection passed to the Munich bookselling firm Antiquariat Robert Wölflé.

TEXT TRANSMISSION. The oldest known fragment, now lost, is a single leaf written in Northumbria in the mid-8th century, *CLA* ix, 1370. For further details see Reynolds, *Texts & transmission*, Oxford UP, 1983, p. 187ff. And, of course, the introduction to Ruehl's standard critical edition *M. Iuniani Iustini epitoma historiarum philippicarum Pompei Trogi*, ex rec. Francisci Ruehl. Leipzig, Teubner, 1915. My transcription below has been checked against this (pp 139 - 141), and the variants noted.

OTHER KNOWN EARLY MSS. Ruehl, *Die Textesquellen des Justinus*, in: *Jahrbücher für class. Philologie*, Supplementband 6 (1872-73), p. 1 - 160, is still fundamental. An up-to-date list of the pertinent literature is given by B. Munk Olsen in his *L'étude des auteurs classiques latins aux XI^e et XII^e siècles*, t. I, p. 537ff as an introduction to his description of 39 pre-1200 MSS. Based on a cursory examination of the measurements of these MSS, our fragment does not correspond to any of them.

SCRIPT AND ORTHOGRAPHY. The script is a pre-Carolingian minuscule, and the scribe was almost certainly Irish, working in a continental scriptorium. If not Irish, he was heavily influenced by Irish script. Some of the more obvious characteristics of the script are:

The elaborate 5-line opening initial *D* decorated with dots — a characteristic of Anglo-Saxon scribes.

The open *g*, often with a straight horizontal stroke at the top, and an open lower loop, which makes it look like the number 3 with a flat top-stroke.

The capital *D* in line 10 (recto) with the two little strokes in the middle, and the *Q* in line 19 (recto), also with the same sort of strokes.

The frequent (but not exclusive) use of *cc* for the letter *a*.

The *nt* ligature not only at the end but also in the middle of the word, e. g. *monumentum* and *ostentant* (line 25 and 28 recto) — this speaks for a German origin.

The more obvious orthographical characteristics are:

Indiscriminate use of *-e* and *-ae*: even ordinary words such as *atque* are often spelled *atquae*. The scribe was obviously not familiar with the proper use of the diphthong, and the genitive endings are often *-e* instead of *-ae*. He also writes both *Graeci* or *Greci*.

The almost spectacular misspelling *aecum* for *equum* (last line of recto) together with some other misspellings such as *pulluce* instead of *polluce* (line 21 verso) might provide clues concerning the scribe's nationality.

Among the numerous works which I consulted (other than the above-mentioned critical edition by Ruehl) were various monographs by Bernhard Bischoff, including *Lorsch im Spiegel seiner Handschriften*, Munich 1974; Châtelain's *Paléographie des classiques latins*, Paris, 1884-92; the recent Vatican catalog *Vedere i classici*, 1997; Pellegrin's *Manuscrits classiques latins de la Bibl. Vaticane*, 3 vols, CNRS, 1975-82; K. A. De Meyer's *Codices Vossiani latini*, 4 vols, Leiden, 1973 - 84. For the text, aside from Ruehl, I found useful notes in the edition by Émile Chambry and L. Thély-Chambry, Paris, Garnier (1935) which has the Latin text with facing French translation, and in *Trogus Pompeius. Weltgeschichte.... Eingeleitet, übersetzt und erläutert von Otto Seel*. Zürich, Artemis, 1972, an excellent German annotated translation.

PRESERVATION. The leaf may have been used as a pastedown in a binding: the now lost portion in the center of the upper six lines was probably where the chain was attached. It has also been suggested that it was used as a ledger wrapper, which would account for the vertical browning running down the middle of the page.

Apart from this lost portion, and some fading and very minor damage, the leaf is in remarkably fine condition.

MS 201