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Data przesłania tekstu do redakcji: 30.09.2016
Data przyjęcia tekstu do druku: 10.07.2017

Re-evaluating the *Psalterium Sinaiticum*: the Limitations of Internal Reconstruction as a Text-Critical Method

ABSTRACT: MacRobert Catherine Mary, *Re-evaluating the Psalterium Sinaiticum: the Limitations of Internal Reconstruction as a Text-Critical Method*. "Poznańskie Studia Slawistyczne" 14. Poznań 2018. Publishing House of the Poznań Society for the Advancement of the Arts and Sciences, pp. 149–167. ISSN 2084-3011.

The *Psalterium Sinaiticum*, a Glagolitic manuscript containing an Old Church Slavonic version of the Book of Psalms, has usually been treated, since its discovery in the later nineteenth century, as representative of the translation made by SS Cyril and Methodius before 869. Yet its textual status is in two ways problematic: it exhibits a number of idiosyncratic features (verse divisions, headings, variant readings, lexical peculiarities) which set it apart from other Church Slavonic psalter manuscripts, even those which are generally referred to the same early redaction and Cyrillo-Methodian tradition; it displays marked internal inconsistencies for which there is no simple explanation, such as correlation with the various changes of scribal hand in the manuscript. Von Arnim used the distribution of these inconsistencies as evidence to support an internal reconstruction of several distinct stages in the manuscript tradition underlying the *Psalterium Sinaiticum*. His argumentation implies that in fact the text of this manuscript stands at some distance from the original translation of SS Cyril and Methodius. On the basis of new comparative evidence from the second Glagolitic psalter manuscript discovered on Sinai in 1975, this paper reviews von Arnim's analysis and its effectiveness as a text-critical method, and draws conclusions about the place of the *Psalterium Sinaiticum* in the Cyrillo-Methodian tradition.

KEYWORDS: manuscript transmission; textual tradition; *Psalterium Sinaiticum*; *Psalterium Demetrii*

The *Psalterium Sinaiticum* (hereafter Ps. Sin), a Glagolitic manuscript containing an Old Church Slavonic version of the Book of Psalms discovered in the later nineteenth century (Sever'janov, 1922; Altbauer, 1971) and augmented in 1975 (Tarnanides, 1988; Mareš, 1997), has usually been regarded as representative of the translation made by SS Cyril and Methodius before 869. Yet its textual status is in two ways problematic:

- it exhibits a number of idiosyncratic features (graphical and lexical

peculiarities, variant readings, headings and glosses, verse divisions) which set it apart from other Church Slavonic psalter manuscripts, even those – notably the Tolstoy, Pogodin, Sofia, Bologna and Vienna commented psalters (Jagić, 1907, Hamm, 1967) and the version found in the Croatian tradition (Valjavec 1889–1890, Vajs 1916) – which are generally referred to the same early redaction and Cyrillo-Methodian tradition;

- it displays marked internal inconsistencies for which there is no simple explanation, such as correlation with the various changes of scribal hand in the manuscript.

In his monographic investigation of the manuscript von Arnim uses the distribution of these inconsistencies as evidence to support an internal reconstruction of several stages in the manuscript tradition underlying Ps. Sin (Arnim, 1930, 17–20, 48–58). In summary (Kul'bakin, 1933, 244; Penkova, Karačorova, 2003, 618), he posits an immediate antigraph (X), copied in turn from an exemplar written by two scribes, one (Y) up to the end of ps. 76, the other (Z) for the rest of the text; prior to this he postulates a Bulgarian stage of transmission (O) and a still earlier Moravian version (P), derived from but not necessarily the same as the original translation. His analysis also implies that the text of this manuscript stands at some distance from the original translation of SS Cyril and Methodius.

Von Arnim's argumentation depends on the availability of recurrent patterns of usage and correct identification of changes in scribal hand. On both these scores his position is open to challenge. No doubt in order to have a solid basis of frequently occurring data for his conclusions, he relies primarily on orthographic and inferred phonological data, supplemented by morphology and to a limited extent by lexical variants. This approach tends to conflate (Vaillant, 1932, 69) two processes which may be closely associated with each other in practice, but are separable in principle: manuscript transmission, as signalled by changes, typically unsystematic or unintentional, in spelling or morphological forms, and the more deliberate or even systematic changes which mark the development of a textual tradition. Moreover, some of the peculiarities which von Arnim attributes to particular reconstructed stages of transmission are so limited in their occurrence that they may simply be scribal errors in the palpably erratic Ps. Sin (Vaillant, 1932, 70; Kul'bakin, 1933, 247).

Von Arnim himself recognizes that identification of the scribal hands in Ps. Sin is crucially bound up with the reconstruction of its antigraph: „Nehmen wir eine fast ganz homogene Vorlage an, so können die Partie II, IV, VIII und XA unmöglich von einem und demselben Schreiber herühren“ (Arnim, 1930, 18). He chooses instead to assume a heterogeneous source and to attribute sections II, IV, VIII und XA, i.e. folios 10–39v, 44–46 and most of 82–129v, to one of the three scribes whose work he detects in the manuscript. However, von Arnim’s conclusions about changes in hand seem to have been based more on orthographical than on palaeographical evidence (Altbauer 1971: xii). On the basis of photographs, as well as the divergent orthographical practices in these sections, Kul’bakin challenges von Arnim’s analysis, suggesting that section II and sections IV, VIII and XA were written by two different scribes, and also that the scribe who wrote sections V and XII may not have written section III, as von Arnim supposed (Kul’bakin 1933: 242, 248–250). As Kul’bakin points out, if some of the variation in the manuscript can be explained as differences in usage among the scribes themselves, rather than as traces of putative earlier stages in transmission, then the evidence for von Arnim’s reconstructions is substantially diminished. Kul’bakin is sceptical in particular about the grounds for positing two intermediate stages, X and Y+Z, between Ps. Sin and the source from which it inherited a scattering of highly conservative features. His surmise that at least five scribes were involved in writing Ps. Sin has won support from more recent palaeographical scrutiny by Lunt and Ilčev (Lunt, 1957; Altbauer, 1971, 359–360; Ilčev, 1979, 203–205)¹, who concur in identifying four main scribes and six or more possible assistants, thus tending to vindicate Sever’janov’s estimate (Sever’janov, 1922, vii and *passim*). At least two of those four scribes appear also to have been responsible for writing the part of the manuscript discovered in 1975 (Fetková, 2000, 115).

Recently Temčín has revived von Arnim’s type of argumentation in application to the distribution of the letters Ψ (Temčín, 1998) and Φ (Temčín, 2004) in Ps. Sin. Starting from the identification of scribal hands

¹ Ilčev tacitly corrects the printing error in Lunt’s exposition by which folios 50–81 appear to be attributed both to scribe A and to scribe G. He also adopts a method of labelling the main scribes as A, B, C, D and their assistants as A’, B’, B”, B”, C’, C” which more clearly reflects the palaeographical structure of the manuscript than Lunt’s sequential labelling A–I.

put forward by Lunt and Ilčev, he concludes that, although all the scribes were familiar with the letter \mathfrak{w} , three of the main scribes and a minor one² tended to follow their exemplar in using $\mathfrak{w}\mathfrak{o}$, while the fourth and some of the minor ones³ adhered to an orthographical norm which preferred \mathfrak{w} . He then extends this interpretation to account for the fact that the same three scribes use the letter \mathfrak{e} freely in initial position, while the fourth and two minor ones⁴ restrict it to the prefix $\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{r}$ -, again, he suggests, in accordance with their own orthographical norm. This analysis has a more secure palaeographical basis than von Arnim's reconstruction of a stage at which the first half of the text (Y) was characterized by \mathfrak{w} and the second half (Z) by $\mathfrak{w}\mathfrak{o}$ (Arnim, 1930, 19, 198); but the increasing use of \mathfrak{w} within a substantial portion of the manuscript written by one scribe tempts Temčín to forgo this security and speculate that a change of hand may have gone undetected (Temčín, 1998, 110). An obvious alternative would be to suppose that this scribe⁵ initially followed the exemplar but tended to switch to his own norm. More importantly, Temčín's arguments depend on his assertion that $\mathfrak{w}\mathfrak{o}$ is older than \mathfrak{w} ; but this is a possibility rather than a generally accepted view (Marti, 2004, 410–412; Velčeva, 1999, 90; 2000, 44). The reverse assumption, that \mathfrak{w} belonged to an earlier stage than $\mathfrak{w}\mathfrak{o}$, would entail different conclusions about both the exemplar and the habits of the various scribes, including their use of \mathfrak{e} -. In any case the letter \mathfrak{e} - is employed in Ps. Sin as a presentational marker at the start of verses or versicles, rather than as a feature of orthography proper, and its use could well have been a feature of local practice applied in different ways by the various scribes.

Behind these specific problems lies a more general one. Orthographical data may seem to offer plentiful and therefore solid evidence for manuscript transmission; but in reality their interpretation is complicated by the difficulties of distinguishing between simple slips of the pen and deviations from the inherited norm which betray a change in pronunciation, between involuntary inconsistencies on the part of an incompetent scribe and legitimate variation within flexible orthographical rules, between the scribe who at first follows his exemplar but gradually imposes the rules of spelling

² Ilčev's B, C, D and C'.

³ Ilčev's A, B', B'' and especially B'''.

⁴ Ilčev's A, B''' and C'.

⁵ Ilčev's D.

which he has learnt and his colleague who attempts to follow those rules but gradually reverts to copying what is in front of him, between the older usage of an antigraph and the conservative norm of a scriptorium.

The last of these complications is particularly relevant to Ps. Sin. Neither von Arnim nor Temčín engages with the problem highlighted by Kul'bakin, that all the scribes of Ps. Sin adhere to the use of a single front nasal vowel letter æ . Von Arnim does note that this feature, like the rare letter 𐌶 which can be detected in parts of Ps. Sin written by three different scribes⁶ (Temčín, 2004, 509), must go back at least to the antigraph X; indeed these two peculiarities provide an important part of his justification for positing X as a separate stage. Yet the practice of using æ in all positions is otherwise found consistently only in the *Kiev* and *Prague Folia* and the *Ohrid Bifolium* and is thought to be early (Velčeva, 1999, 90). If von Arnim's reconstruction is accepted, then either this practice was still in force at the times and places where both Ps. Sin and X were written, although in other respects their orthography is not particularly conservative; or the scribes of Ps. Sin, X, Y+Z and O all contrived to retain consistently an inherited usage, even while they introduced a number of divergent orthographical and linguistic features. The first possibility is without parallel in the admittedly modest corpus of early Glagolitic manuscripts; the second is intrinsically implausible. This is why Kul'bakin proposes a less elaborate manuscript transmission, with fewer stages between Ps. Sin and von Arnim's P (Kul'bakin, 1933, 246, 250–251).

The discovery and publication of the second Sinai Glagolitic psalter manuscript (Miklas *et al.* 2012), the *Psalterium Demetrii* (hereafter Ps. Dem) sets the peculiarities of Ps. Sin in a new light. These two manuscripts have in common some significant peculiarities: sporadic use of non-Glagolitic, especially Cyrillic, letters; a tendency to confuse ρ and vŭ- with u (Arnim, 1930, 76, Kul'bakin, 1924, 181, Miklas *et al.*, 2016, 35–37); some highly conservative linguistic features and occasional shared errors (MacRobert, 2016, 92–96); unusual types of verse division (MacRobert, 1993, 79) and headings to the psalms (MacRobert, 2014, 176); and some shared marginalia (MacRobert, 2014, 180). They belong not only to the same cultural and linguistic background but also to the same textual

⁶ Ilčev's A, C and D.

tradition, yet neither is affiliated to the other: each contains independent errors and reminiscences. On the whole Ps. Dem is rather less conservative than Ps. Sin (MacRobert, 2016, 93, 97), but occasionally it corrects a shared error⁷, has a better reading (MacRobert, 2014, 183), or retains an older variant (MacRobert, 2016, 94). Thus it is an important witness to the early textual tradition of the Church Slavonic Psalter.

To anyone seeking to reconstruct manuscript transmission, however, Ps. Dem offers a salutary warning about the rapidity with which earlier scribal usage can be obscured by copyists. Preliminary studies (Velčeva, 1999, 92–96; Miklas, 2016, 31–32) show that the scribes of this manuscript had different orthographical habits from those of Ps. Sin and, by implication, of its antigraph: denasalization of *ǫ* to *u* is frequent throughout; both the main scribe (A) and the one who wrote ff. 2v and 3v–14r11 (B) prefer to use the back *jer* only⁸, employ **ѡ** much more often than **шѡ**, and differentiate between **ѣ** (after consonants) and **ѣѣ** (initially and after vowels). Possible traces of orthographical practice shared with Ps. Sin are detectable mainly on ff. 14r12–34r, the section written by the third scribe (C), who uses both *jers*, **шѡ** more frequently than **ѡ**, and sometimes **ѣѣ** after consonants⁹. In the whole text of the psalms there are only three instances of Glagolitic **Ѡ**¹⁰, and there is no trace of the letter **ѡѡ**. Thus the evidence of Ps. Dem, while it does not actually conflict with Temčín's interpretations, provides little further corroboration for them. More detailed study of orthographical variants in Ps. Dem may permit the partial reconstruction of an immediately prior manuscript stage; but it seems unlikely that this will bear a marked resemblance to Ps. Sin. This is not surprising: the nearest possible relationship between the two extant manuscripts would be a common antigraph, and it seems likely that at least one copy intervened between this and Ps. Dem.

Equally, Ps. Dem does not assist reconstruction of the earlier manuscript stages which von Arnim posits for Ps. Sin. There is no trace of the change at ps. 77 from **сѣдильна** to **сѣдильно** on which his hypothesis of

⁷For instance in ps. 71:10 and 96:1 the corruption of **ѡѡѡѡ** to **ѡѡѡѡ** or even **ѡѡѡѡ** is found in both manuscripts, but Ps. Dem corrects to **ѡѡѡѡ** in ps. 96:1.

⁸However, front *jer* reappears sporadically in pss. 78–106.

⁹Mainly in the pronouns **ѡѡѡѡ** and **ѡѡѡѡ**.

¹⁰As initial letter of the verse in 18:9 (scribe C), 36:23 and 44:2 (scribe A).

a manuscript with two scribes, Y and Z, is based. In von Arnim's study Bulgarian interventions at an earlier manuscript stage O are invoked to account for the parallel switches in Ps. Sin from *рѣсно҃та* and *помѣнѣти* to *истина* and *поманѣти* (Arnim, 1930, 67–68). In fact, however, the distributional association between *истина* and *поманѣти* is not quite as strong in Ps. Sin as von Arnim suggests, and it is still weaker in the portion of the manuscript discovered in 1975, which has *рѣсно҃та* and its derivatives x7, *истина* x3, but *поманѣти* x7, *помѣнѣти* x1. More importantly, it cannot be detected in Ps. Dem: with one exception (ps. 39:11), *истина* has supplanted *рѣсно҃та* throughout, x36, and there is no linkage with *поманѣти*, which occurs only once (ps. 131:1), where Ps. Sin has *помѣнѣти*. The unusual forms *и҃жде(же)* and *дои҃жде(же)*, which von Arnim likewise attributes to a stage of Bulgarian influence, are as numerous in Ps. Dem as in Ps. Sin but differently distributed: *и҃жде(же)* x2 in Ps. Dem (pss. 38:7, 52:6), x2 in Ps. Sin (pss. 48:18, 83:4); *дои҃жде(же)* x4 in Ps. Dem (pss. 57:8, 103:33, 140:10, 145:2), x5 in Ps. Sin (pss. 71:7, 93:15, 109:1, 122:2, 131:5) and x3 in both manuscripts (pss. 93:13, 111:8, 141:8). Thus three features which in von Arnim's analysis of Ps. Sin are referred back to the same stage receive different treatments in Ps. Dem. The generalization of *истина* need not be a specifically Bulgarian innovation; it is consistent with the early and limited attestation of the Moravianism *рѣсно҃та* in Old Church Slavonic. The provenance and chronology of the other two features are uncertain, but the simplest inference is that both *поманѣти* and the forms in *–жде* were more frequent or even regular in the shared source of Ps. Sin and Ps. Dem, and that the substitution of *помѣнѣти* and incipient introduction of forms in *–де* reflect local usage common to the scribes of the two manuscripts. At all events the witness of Ps. Dem does not assist the reconstruction of manuscript transmission further back than the source from which it and Ps. Sin derive.

Ps. Dem does however offer valuable evidence about textual tradition, in particular about the processes of intentional revision by which elements perceived by scribes as alien or incorrect were removed from the text. The combined witness of Ps. Sin and Ps. Dem suggests that the survival rate of such elements was in inverse proportion to their prominence and frequency. This is understandable if one considers what is involved in the process of correcting a text manually: it is difficult to introduce systematic corrections

for a number of disparate features concurrently, especially if some of those features are occasional or isolated. Inevitably the corrector will tend to focus on corrections which have to be made frequently and are easy to recognize, to the neglect of less common or straightforward ones. So if the distinctive graphic, linguistic and textual features of Ps. Sin and Ps. Dem are categorized according to their putative original frequency and actual attestation, the following staged sequence of revisions, A1–A3, can be inferred.

A1. Removal of frequent or regular West Slavonic

****tj > c and *dj > z***

This is a systemic, geographically conditioned orthographical change, from one distinct variety of Church Slavonic to another. These phonological reflexes must have been alien to South Slavs, and Ps. Sin is unusual among Old Church Slavonic manuscripts in retaining one clear example of each, *освѣщаѣ* in the heading to ps. 29 and *невѣзѣства* in ps. 24:7. Ps. Dem. has lost them, but provides a further example in the gloss to ps. 77:46, *ръзѣ*, which has been corrupted in Ps. Sin (MacRobert, 2014, 183). It is surely no accident that two of these vestigial forms bear a marginal relationship to the text, occurring in a heading or gloss which may not have been fully intelligible to scribes, while a third is found in a word formation which is already replaced by *невѣдѣннѣ* in Ps. Dem and the subsequent textual tradition¹¹. Presumably the numerous instances of these reflexes which would have been more readily identifiable in text had already been extirpated.

A2. Removal of other recurrent alien or antiquated usages

Even in Ps. Sin. the prefix *въ-* (Lencek, 1993) is found only x10, somewhat inconsistently, in a small set of verbs denoting physical movement (pss. 5:11, 35:13, 36:28, 43:3, 48:8, 49:17, 79:9, 100:5, 108:10,

¹¹ There is a striking parallel in the formations *розѣство* and *порозѣство* attested in *Codex Marianus* and *Codex Clozianus* alongside *рождение* and *порождение* (Jagić, 1883/1960, 572; Dostál, 1959, 367, 376; Večerka, 2012, 408).

118:157);¹² in Ps. Dem there are at most two instances of it (MacRobert, 2016, 93). Similarly, as explained above, the word рѣснота, which occurs more frequently in Ps. Sin than истина, disappears almost entirely from Ps. Dem. As mentioned above, the use of a single front nasal vowel letter ѣ, which allies Ps. Sin to the West Slavonic *Kiev Folia*, can be detected only vestigially in Ps. Dem, and the letter ѣ, whose early use in Ps. Sin is supported by various acrostich compositions and listings of the Glagolitic alphabet (Marti, 2004, 407), is already lost from Ps. Dem.

Multiple instantiations of a feature may persist in shared patterns which provide clues to relationship between manuscripts: so брѣтр- occurs x3 in Ps. Sin (pss. 21.23, 48:8, 151:2), x1 in Ps. Dem (ps. 34:14), x3 in both (pss. 49:20, 68:9, 121:8), indicating the beginnings of divergent transmission from a common starting point, whereas the Pogodin and Sofia manuscripts manifest a slightly closer mutual affinity by retaining this form in the same places x4 (pss. 21.23, 34.15, 49:20, 68:9). More importantly, the variation in the translation of Greek δωρεάν between ашоугъ (ps. 34:7 and 19) and спъти (pss. 68:5, 108:3, 118:161, 119:7) which occurs in both Ps. Sin and Ps. Dem is mirrored in the Tolstoy and Pogodin¹³ psalters, the Croatian tradition (Šimić, Makarijoska, 2013, 34) and even the tenth-century translation of the commentary on the psalms by Theodoret of Cyrrihus (Pogorelov, 1910, 123). This suggests that the divergent textual traditions of the psalter used in devotional practice and the two commentated versions all go back to a single early stage of revision.

A3. Gradual eradication of occasional alien or antiquated features

In a few places Ps. Sin and Ps. Dem attest words or forms which have otherwise disappeared completely from the textual tradition of the Church Slavonic Psalter and are rare in Old Church Slavonic: ниуъже¹⁴ (ps. 38:6), покониъ¹⁵ (ps. 110:10) rather than наѣлло, фдрлосъ (ps. 134:9) in contrast to

¹² Again *Codex Clozianus* offers one or two parallels, вѣнестн and вѣнсплънннн (Dostál, 1959, 327).

¹³ Indirectly also in the Sofia psalter, which however replaces ашоугъ with безоумѣ.

¹⁴ Also attested in *Codex Clozianus* (Dostál, 1959, 357).

¹⁵ Possibly attested in corrupted form in *Codex Clozianus* (Dostál, 1959, 366).

the more usual φάρων¹⁶, and the unusual spelling αλ(ζ)ταρѣ which occurs twice in Ps. Dem (pss. 25:6, 117:27) and once in both manuscripts (ps. 42:4). Other shared peculiarities, such as бѣлини (ps. 87:11), мѣсто (pss. 14:5, 25:10), прѣдѣѣ (ps. 16:13), прѣвоуцѣна (ps. 44:10 and 14), are still attested in some conservative psalter manuscripts, particularly the Tolstoy, Pogodin and Sofia commentated psalters, and in the Croatian tradition (MacRobert, 2016, 93, 95; Šimić, Makarijoska, 2013, 30–38, 2015: 638–640); the spelling αλελουιѣ (MacRobert, 2014, 176) is paralleled in the Tolstoy psalter and sporadically in other Old Church Slavonic and Croatian sources.

The main effect of revisions A1–A3 is systemic change from a West Slavonic to a South Slavonic recension. Presumably other Cyrillo-Methodian translations which survived from the Moravian period underwent similar change, and it is a matter of chance, or luck, that the stages in that change are better attested for the Psalter. In the sequence Ps. Sin occupies a position early in the second stage, while Ps. Dem can be located at the beginning of the third stage. Its witness is not crucial to the hypothesis of staged revision, but at each stage it supplies a small amount of clarifying and corroborating evidence, and so helps to fill the gap between Ps. Sin and vestigially conservative manuscripts such as the Pogodin and Sofia psalters.

However, there is a further set of revisions, B1–B3, which are specific to the Psalter, a text whose poetic structure and liturgical use set it apart from other biblical books, while its ancient Hebrew background makes it sometimes difficult or even obscure in Greek as well as in Church Slavonic. Here the contribution of Ps. Dem is more important, because similarities and coincidences between it and Ps. Sin indicate that processes of explanatory re-wording and revision on the basis of Greek had already started when these manuscripts were written.

B1. Glossing of foreign words

The number of glosses found in both Ps. Sin and Ps. Dem is small, but crucial for the hypothesis of a common source (MacRobert, 2014, 180–181). It is also significant that two of them explain or translate

¹⁶Already found in Ps. Dem, ps. 135:15.

foreign words, the place name Τάνεως (ps. 77:12) and the term ἐρυσίβη (ps. 77:46), glossed as ρϋβѣ in Ps. Dem. A third example can be detected in Ps. Sin, where ὕρϋνιциѧ (ps. 77:47) appears both as a marginal gloss on συκαμίνους and inserted in text; Ps. Dem takes the process of incorporation further, eliminating the marginal gloss.

It is plausible to suppose that the interpretative rendering of Κηδαρ as тѣмьнаѣ (ps. 119:5), which is borrowed from the Church Slavonic translation of the pseudo-Athanasian commentary on the psalms, was also first introduced as a gloss and subsequently integrated into text in Ps. Sin and Ps. Dem., and that the translations of Ηθαμ as наводьнензѧ (ps. 73:15) and λίβα as западєнз (ps. 77:26) similarly originated in explanatory glossing (MacRobert, 2010, 426–427); the exegetical note on ps. 88:13 found in both manuscripts provides further evidence of a shared interpretative source (MacRobert, 2014, 180, 182). Similarly, the use of κραστѣли in both manuscripts to translate ὀρυγομήτρα (ps. 104:40), their vacillations between the loanword κκανдѣлз (pss. 49:20, 139:6 in Ps. Sin, 68:23 in Ps. Dem, 140:9 in both) and its translation as сѣблзєнз (pss. 49:20, 139:6 in Ps. Dem, 68:23 in Ps. Sin, 118:165 in both), the choice of мѣшициѧ in Ps. Sin rather than кѣзини in Ps. Dem (ps. 104:31), and the shift from ολοκαβзτοματα (pss. 19:4, 39:7) to вѣсєзжзгдємаѣ (pss. 49:8, 50:18 and 21, 65:13 and 15) in Ps. Dem, all seem to reflect a desire to maximize intelligibility for a Slav readership. Of the two manuscripts, Ps. Sin takes this tendency further, generalizing вѣсєзжзгдємаѣ throughout and adding five more marginal glosses on Greek loanwords (MacRobert, 2014, 180–181). Ps. Dem has only one other gloss, сѣстзвз for νιοστзς (ps. 88:48), but it offers more instances of substitution in text, replacing вѣрѣ with сѣвнз (ps. 44:9) and both тѣмьбнз and кѣмьблз with кѣмьпнз (pss. 149:3, 150:4 and 5).

Just how many of these glosses and interpolations go back to the shared source is impossible to determine with certainty; but the fact that сѣвнз and кѣмьпнз also appear in conservative representatives of the commentated and the devotional traditions, the Vienna and Dečani psalters (Mitrevski, 2000), indicates a wider and perhaps an earlier currency than that enjoyed by the additional glosses in Ps. Sin. The same applies to the glossed expressions inherited by Ps. Sin and Ps. Dem: they are all attested in other parts of the tradition, but to varying degrees: on the whole manuscripts containing the

translation of the pseudo-Athanasian commentary exhibit more Greek loanwords than the devotional versions. So forms of the Slavonic word for ‘rust’ become standard in early devotional psalters, both Cyrillic and Croatian Glagolitic, while the Greek loanword is found in the commentated Tolstoy, Pogodin, Sofia, Bologna and Vienna psalters. The majority of these commentated psalters retain the Greek loan *σκλαμινιѣ*, though the Pogodin psalter, together with the devotional Dečani psalter, opts for *ѸРЪНИЦА* (Ribarova, 2005, 142), as in Ps. Sin and Ps. Dem. The consistent use of *скандѣвъ* and *олокавѣтѣматѣ* in the Croatian tradition (Šimić, Makarijoska, 2013, 28–30, 2015: 635–636) could be due in part to the influence of Latin *scandalum* and *holocausta*, but the early dissemination of *скандѣвъ* as a loan from Greek is guaranteed by its attestation in the East Slavonic Tolstoy commentated psalter (pss. 118:165, 139:6, 140:9),¹⁷ and *олокавѣтѣматѣ* generally predominates over *вѣсѣжѣгѣмѣ* in manuscripts containing the pseudo-Athanasian commentary (MacRobert, 2010, 425–426). The loanword *скѣзини* is found independently of Latin in the Croatian tradition (Šimić, Makarijoska, 2015, 636) and in the Tolstoy and Dečani psalters (Ribarova, 2005, 143), which also opt, together with the Vienna psalter, for *орѸтѣмѣтѣ* (Ribarova, 2005, 50), though the Pogodin, Sofia and Bologna psalters prefer the translations *мѣшица* and *крѣстѣ*. The interpretative replacement of foreign words is also characteristic mainly of the devotional textual traditions: two instances, *тѣмьнаѣ* and *западѣнѣ* (or *западѣ*) are firmly established in Croatian manuscripts (Šimić, Makarijoska, 2013, 30) and occur sporadically in early devotional psalters written in Cyrillic (MacRobert, 2010, 426); the third, *наводѣнѣнѣ*, is apparently alien to the Croatian tradition, but has made its way into the commentated Bologna psalter. The direction and motivation of change is sometimes difficult to determine, and the presence of loanwords may of course be due partly to secondary influences, from Greek when the pseudo-Athanasian commentary was added or from Latin in the Croatian area. On balance, however, it seems likely that the earliest recoverable stage in the textual history of the Church Slavonic Psalter, as of other translations, was characterized by a relatively high incidence of loanwords and that the substitution of Slavonic equivalents had already begun in the source from which Ps. Sin and Ps. Dem derive.

¹⁷ Also in 140:9 as a blended reading, *сѣвадѣнѣ дѣвъ*, in the Pogodin and Dečani psalters.

B2. Translational corrections

In addition to glosses on loanwords, Ps. Sin contains some marginal annotations proposing alternative translations, which seem to reflect the linguistic usage associated with the Church Slavonic translation of Theodoret's commentary on the psalms (Thomson, 1998, 801; MacRobert, 2014, 179–181). Ps. Dem has a couple of similar though less distinctive marginal corrections, and the two manuscripts share one gloss of this type, ДЖЕВЪНЪИѦ/ДОЖДЪНЪИѦ as an alternative to or explanation of ТЖРЪНЪИѦ (ps. 77:44). Generally speaking, however, the distinctive translational choices which are to be found in both Ps. Sin and Ps. Dim, such as оржжѣхъ rather than колесницахъ for ἄρμασιν (ps. 19:8), ally them with slightly later witnesses to the textual development of the devotional psalter (MacRobert, 2016, 96–102).

However, each of the two manuscripts is differentiated from the other by a small number of highly unusual variant readings, some of which seem to be inspired by a more literalistic approach to translation than is seen elsewhere in the early tradition of the Church Slavonic Psalter, and which are mostly concentrated towards the end of the text. For this reason, no doubt, their presence in Ps. Sin has not attracted much attention, although a notable example, the rendering of ὄν τροπον as имъже обрѣзомъ, rather than ѣкоже (ps. 41:2) as in Ps. Dem and other early manuscripts, has been known for a long time. To these may now be added from the part of Ps. Sin discovered in 1975 such literal translations as вѣноушѣатъ rather than слѣшатъ for ἐνωτισθήσονται (ps. 134:17), прѣвѣ оучинениѣ¹⁸ rather than прѣдложж for προσανατάξωμαι (ps. 136:6), сѣтѣжа rather than созда for ἐκτίσω (ps. 138:13), зачѣла rather than владѣетвѣ for ἀρχαί (ps. 138:17), еме rather than пакѣ for ἔτι (ps. 138:18). Some of these reflect not merely different linguistic preferences, but divergent interpretations, and are therefore certainly based on consultation of the Greek text. Other instances are less radically literalistic, but still clearly distinctive: настѣвльшюмоу instead of прѣвѣдъшюмоу for διαγαγόντι (ps. 135:16), оумрѣштѣвльшюмоу instead of ѣбѣвльшюмѣ for ἀποκτείναντι (ps. 135:18), сѣвѣтъ instead of знает for γινώσκει (ps. 137:6), рѣзюмѣѣ

¹⁸ The reading in Ps. Sin seems to be a corruption, perhaps of прѣвѣ оучинѣтѣ имъ.

B3. Verse division and headings

The circumstances in which Ps. Sin and Ps. Dem were copied may be relevant to their best preserved and most distinctive shared characteristic, the Constantinopolitan division of the text into verses as well as versicles (Koceva, Karačorova, Atanasova 1985, 39; MacRobert, 1993, 79). This manner of presentation, which is without parallel in the early tradition of the Church Slavonic Psalter, must go back to the common source, and it would have been difficult to change during hurried copying, especially for the scribes of Ps. Sin who, as Lunt and Ilčev observe (Altbauer, 1971, 359; Ilčev, 1980, 95), had to fit their portions of text into the predetermined number of folia in a fascicle. The inclusion of full headings to the psalms and of the *diapsalmata* also sets Ps. Sin and Ps. Dem apart from other devotional psalter manuscripts which have survived from the period up to the fourteenth century. Like the inherited peculiarities discussed above, these are more fully attested in Ps. Sin than in Ps. Dem, but divergences in their wording and distribution raise in a more acute form the problem outlined under B2: it is not always clear which manuscript contains the older reading (MacRobert, 2014, 176–179). Unfortunately the folia containing the biblical canticles which normally accompany the psalms in Eastern Orthodox practice are lost from Ps. Dem, and so there is no way of telling whether it duplicated the conservative repertoire and order of these texts which characterizes Ps. Sin and, in a slightly different way, the Bologna and Cetinje commentated psalters (MacRobert, 1993, 80; Karačorova, 2005, 30–31). It is clear, though, that the organization of the text in the common source was closely dependent on a Greek model, and this fact may be further evidence of checking against Greek at that stage.

From these comparisons between Ps. Sin and Ps. Dem a picture of that common source begins to emerge which, though not as detailed as von Arnim's reconstruction, is of significance for the early history of Church Slavonic, as well as for the textual tradition of the Psalter. As Kul'bakin remarks (1933, 254), it must have been „vrlo star“, in textual and perhaps in physical terms: it belonged near the end of the first stage, A1, in the transformation of the text from a Western to a Southern variety of Church Slavonic. It reflected processes of checking against Greek, possibly at the time of writing, certainly in secondary glosses. These drew

on, and therefore were added after, the Church Slavonic translations of the two commentaries on the psalms. The first and second halves of the manuscript may, as in von Arnim's hypothetical Y+Z, have been written by different scribes: it is noticeable that there are more vestigial survivals from stages A1–A2 in the first half, and more signs of glosses and revisions from ps. 77 onward, particularly towards the end of the Psalter. This was a manuscript on which much effort was expended, and which was sufficiently authoritative to serve as exemplar more than once; but it was not a clean copy, and perhaps not entirely easy to read. Its ultimate fate was to be taken apart, fascicle by fascicle, for the convenience of a scribal team who needed to produce a psalter as a rushed job. The result of their work, Ps. Sin, was probably written after the copy was made which served as antigraph to Ps. Dem; and if Ps. Sin was used in turn for further copies, they have not survived. Thus while Ps. Sin casts light on the early development of Church Slavonic, its text is not in all respects the translation of Cyril and Methodius – Ps. Dem and other conservative psalter manuscripts may in some particulars be closer to that starting point – nor did it enjoy wide dissemination. In the textual history of the Church Slavonic Psalter, the *Psalterium Sinaïticum* is a dead end.

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