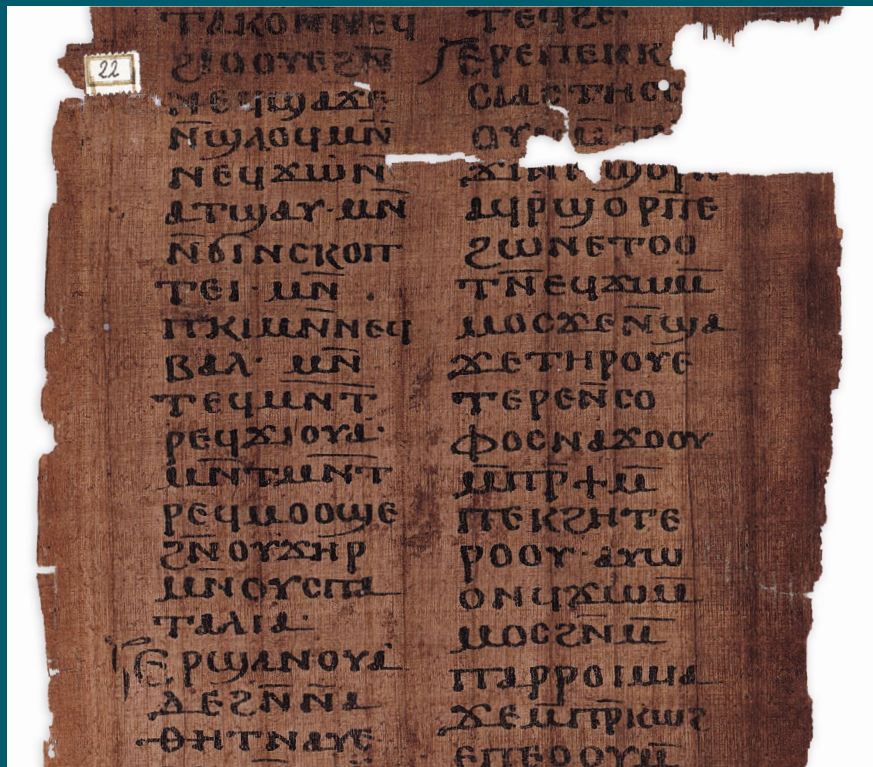


THE COPTIC CODICES OF THE MUSEO EGIZIO, TURIN

HISTORICAL, LITERARY
AND CODICOLOGICAL
FEATURES

Edited by
Paola Buzi and Tito Orlandi

Texts by
Paola Buzi
Nathan Carlig
Eliana Dal Sasso
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PREFACE

Paola Buzi, Tito Orlandi

The cultured public that typically visits museums and collections is accustomed to associating ancient Egypt with the pharaonic civilization and, therefore, with its monumental buildings and refined expressions of art pre-dating Hellenism. It is much less familiar, however, with the Graeco-Roman and Byzantine periods, when the splendid metropolis of Alexandria, which did not exist in pharaonic times, became the centre of the ancient Mediterranean's scientific and literary civilization and slowly saw the spread, and later the triumph, of Christianity.

The Museo Egizio was established in 1824, soon after the Napoleonic campaign and the decipherment of hieroglyphs, when Europe began to form a more complete idea of the development of Egyptian history. Notwithstanding its primary vocation of housing one of the most important and rich collections of Egyptian antiquities of the Dynastic Period worldwide, the museum also houses several other materials dating to the post-pharaonic age, such as pottery artifacts, objects from daily life, stelae, etc.

However, what is more important is that, among other written artifacts¹ from Late Antiquity or the early Middle Ages, it has the privilege to host a collection of codices written in Coptic. Found together, these codices represent the relics of a library from the northern Theban region, whose works shed light on the Coptic Church's culture and rites during that period.

With the exception of few specialized scholars, these ancient manuscripts have been practically neglected for a long time, and are today still far less known to the general public than the tomb of Kha or the Nubian temple of Ellesija. They are, nonetheless, of pivotal importance in tracing the history of Egypt prior to the Arabo-Islamic conquest (c. 641 CE).

It is common knowledge that Coptic represents the final phase of the Egyptian language's long life. However, it never became the sole linguistic tool of Christian Egypt,

sharing different spaces of use in official communication, vernacular transmission, and literary production with Greek, which remained the dominant language in many respects.²

The Coptic codices of the Museo Egizio provide an exceptional occasion for reconstructing the consistency of an ancient monastic library, as well as for documenting Late Antique Egypt's narrative preferences, literary interests, and theological orientations. At the same time, they are a valuable witness to the history of the ancient book in its evolving intellectual, material, and technological aspects.

This volume aims to guide readers – both specialists in this field and those who are simply interested in the cultural phenomena of Christian Egypt – through the Museo Egizio's collection of Coptic literary manuscripts, particularly the papyrus codices from This (the well-known “capital” of the Protodynastic Period, located not far from Abydos) (**Fig. 1**), which the museum acquired in the 1820s from Bernardino Drovetti.

The volume is divided into two sections. The first section outlines the history of studies of these Coptic manuscripts since they reached Turin, their literary content, and their place in the broader context of Coptic literary production (Paola Buzi and Tito Orlandi). While the papyrus codices from This (Nathan Carlig) are the focus of this volume,

¹ The funerary stelae, which were recently the subject of a (re)publication and accurate study, are another meaningful category of written artifacts related to Christian Egypt. See van der Vliet, *RiME* 5 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.29353/rime.2021.3392>.

² There is a vast bibliography on Greek/Coptic bilingualism (and on the limited role of Latin) in late antique and early mediaeval Egypt. For the sake of brevity, only a selection of some recent publications are mentioned here: Fournet, in Bagnall (ed.), *The Oxford Handbook of Papyrology*, 2009, pp. 418–51; Choat, in Rousseau (ed.), *A Companion to Late Antiquity*, 2009, pp. 342–56; Zakrzewska, in Gabra (ed.), *Coptic Civilization*, 2014, pp. 79–89; Camplani, in Nicelli (ed.), *L'Africa, l'Oriente mediterraneo e l'Europa*, 2015, pp. 129–53; Zakrzewska, in Grossman et al. (eds.), *Greek Influence on Egyptian-Coptic*, 2017, pp. 115–61; Fournet, *The Rise of Coptic*, 2020.



Fig. 1: Map of Egypt showing the main late antique and mediaeval cultural centres, that are mentioned in this volume (Google Maps, elaborated by Paolo Rosati).

there is also a chapter dedicated to a parchment codex of unknown provenance and biblical content, which Drovetti also purchased in Egypt (Francesco Valerio). Lastly, the bookbindings housed in the papyrus storeroom which are very likely detached from the papyrus codices, are analysed for the first time herein (Eliana Dal Sasso).

The second section is of a more technical nature and contains a detailed codicological description of the bookbindings (Eliana Dal Sasso) and papyrus codices, which led to the reconsideration of the codicological units' composition in some cases (Nathan Carlig).

The content of both sections of the volume is based on accurate autoptical analysis and, in some cases, archaeometric measurements of the inks, in addition to the necessary literary and historical reflection.

This volume is one of the scientific outcomes of the ERC Advanced Grant PATHs–“Tracking Papyrus and Parchment Paths: An Archaeological Atlas of Coptic Literature. Literary Texts in their Geographical Context: Production, Copying, Usage, Dissemination, and Storage”,³ funded by the European Research Council, Horizon 2020 programme, project no. 687567, hosted by Sapienza Università di Roma and directed by Paola Buzi (<http://paths.uniroma1.it/>), and of the CMCL enterprise – “Corpus dei Manoscritti Copti Letterari” – founded and directed by Tito Orlandi (cmcl.it).

³ Buzi *et al.*, *RiME* 1 (2017), <https://rivista.museoegizio.it/article/tracking-papyrus-and-parchment-paths-an-archaeological-atlas-of-coptic-literature-literary-texts-in-their-geographical-context-production-copying-usage-dissemination-and-storage/>.

The following abbreviations and IDs are used:

CC = *Clavis Coptica* or *Clavis Patrum Copticorum*: the complete census and classification of all Coptic literary works available online at www.cmcl.it/~cmcl/chiam_clavis.html, and at <https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/works>.

CLM = Coptic Literary Manuscript: unique identifier of Coptic literary manuscripts attributed within the framework of the PAThs project and freely available online <https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts>.

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The editors would like to express their deep gratitude to the museum staff, particularly Susanne Töpfer, Curator responsible for the Papyrus Collection, for facilitating the PAThs members' numerous study sessions in the papyrus storeroom (April 2017 – September 2021). We would also like to thank Federico Poole, Curator responsible for the scientific publications, for his assistance with the publishing process. A special thank you goes to Christian Greco, the Director of the Museum, for his unwavering support and willingness to promote knowledge of post-pharaonic written artifacts.

FROM BERNARDINO DROVETTI'S COLLECTION TO AMEDEO PEYRON'S CLASSIFICATION. THE COPTIC LITERARY CODICES HELD IN THE MUSEO EGIZIO: AN OVERVIEW

Paola Buzi

1. The Codices: Their Acquisition, Extent and Writing Support

The remains of more than twenty papyrus codices are housed in the Museo Egizio's papyrus storeroom largely under the shelf mark CGT 63000.¹ They all almost certainly belong to the same ancient library, which, on the basis of internal elements (content, titles, selection and combination of texts) and external clues (codicological and palaeographic features), can convincingly be dated to the late 7th or early 8th century. The single leaves—bifolii that were cut into two when the manuscripts entered the museum—are kept under glass,² normally labelled to indicate their sequence within the codex.³ They have also been gelatinated in some cases, as, for instance, in Codex IV.⁴

They contain Greek patristic works translated into Coptic in the 5th century (the so-called “classical translations”, according to Tito Orlandi's classification),⁵ apocrypha (such as the *Acta Pilati*), works that reflect the theological controversies of the late 4th century (for instance, the *Vita Aphou*, preserved exclusively in a Turin codex), some original works of the 6th century (such as Damian of Alexandria, *De Nativitate*), a few pseudoepigraphal works, a selection of normative works, such as the *Gnomai Concilii Nicaeni*,⁶ and last but not least the *De iudicio supremo* attributed to Shenoute⁷—an attribution that is not unanimously shared⁸—which, if this attribution is correct, would represent one of the most ancient manuscripts transmitting a work of the White Monastery's archimandrite and, furthermore, outside of the Monastery of Shenoute. Interestingly, the same work is contained in a fragmentary codex preserved partly in the Bodleian Library and partly in the British Library, which is earlier than the Turin exemplar.⁹

Due to their fragmentary state of preservation, the exact number of Coptic papyrus codices in Turin is, however, difficult to establish.¹⁰ In some cases, they consist of semi-complete codices, almost entirely preserved, while in other cases all that remains is just a leaf (see Table 1 for a complete list of the codicological units).

While these codices constitute the main bulk of the Coptic literary manuscripts housed within the museum, it is also necessary to mention the presence of hundreds of very small papyrus fragments¹¹ (the majority of which are still to be classified but are very likely associated with the

¹ CGT 63000 Codex I, CGT 63000 Codex II, etc. They correspond to CLM 45–62, 6558–59, 6564, 6329–30, according to the classification of the PAThs project. In some cases, these codicological units are also mentioned in Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzone, *Antichità Egizie*, 1888. See Table 1 at the end of this chapter.

² There are more than 800 glasses.

³ As pointed out by Tito Orlandi, in 1974 it was already possible to deduce that glass 64 of Codex III did not exist. Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), pp. 115–27.

⁴ There are also some cardboard folders that contain fragments of documentary (?) texts on papyrus. Folder “CP 173 – Copto e arabo”, for instance, contains the papyrus fragments which are described by Francesco Rossi (?) as “tutti d'un Gruppo o rotolo”. The label is dated “settembre 1905”. The folder, however, also contains a parchment fragment.

⁵ Orlandi and Camplani (eds.), *L'Egitto cristiano*, 1997, pp. 39–120.

⁶ The *Gnomai* include the so-called *subscriptio Paulini*, see Camplani, in dal Covolo et al. (eds.), *Eusebio di Vercelli*, 1997, p. 226.

⁷ Behlmer, *Schenute*, 1996.

⁸ See Boud'hors, in Barone et al. (eds.), *Philologie, Herméneutique et Histoire des Textes*, 2017, pp. 128, 133. For the content of the papyrus codices, see Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), pp. 115–27 and Id., *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), pp. 501–30. See also T. Orlandi's contribution in this volume.

⁹ CLM 617 = MONB.XP. Oxford, Bodleian Library, Gr.th. F2(P) and F3(P) + London, British Library, Or. 3581A, ff. 185–188.

¹⁰ For a detailed description of the codicological structure of the papyrus codices, see N. Carlig's contribution in Part II of this volume.

¹¹ For instance, Provv. 5066 = CLM 6650, Provv. 5075 = CLM 6651, Provv. 6208 = CLM 6652, Provv. 6267 = CLM 6653, or Provv. 8584 = CLM 6554. Further literary papyrus fragments are preserved in a cardboard folder labelled “CP 183 – SN (5)” = CLM 6655. I was informed of the existence of most of these fragments by Susanne Töpfer in April 2017.

above-described manuscripts), at least seventeen bookbindings (six of which are in rather good condition) which, although detached from their original codicological units, are compatible with the papyrus codices because of their dimensions,¹² and a parchment codex (5th/6th century) with its binding, which is now preserved separately (the parchment codex has a modern binding).¹³

One of the bookbindings¹⁴ of the papyrus codices (Prov. 6206) includes a parchment leaf in its laminated boards,¹⁵ which obviously belonged to an earlier codicological unit. Unfortunately, the contents could not be identified, but the script is likely dateable to the 6th century.

Despite the fact that little information exists about the Coptic codices' arrival in Turin in the Museo Egizio's archives or in those of other institutions and collections, there is no doubt that they were acquired by the King of Savoy in 1824 from Bernardino Drovetti (1776–1852).¹⁶ The latter was the French consul in Egypt at the time, whose agents procured most of the antiquities for his collection in the Thebaid and its surroundings.

More precisely, the codices had been stored in two warehouses in the port of Leghorn (Tuscany) since 1819, where the collection was visited by several scholars and potential buyers. The adverse effects on the manuscripts as a result of their prolonged exposure to that humid environment is easy to imagine.

On April 4, 1820, the Savoy family sent a letter to Drovetti containing a financial offer for the acquisition of his entire Egyptian collection. Unfortunately, Drovetti's letter of acceptance (January 20, 1821) never reached the recipient (or so Drovetti claimed) and negotiations ground to a halt until January 18, 1822, when the Italo-French diplomat wrote to count Prospero Balbo to explain the situation. The collection was eventually transferred to Turin in 1823. A new purchase contract was drawn up on December 29, 1823, and payment was made in January 1824.¹⁷

The codices have remained in the museum since then, with the exception of a brief period (2010–15)¹⁸ during which they were hosted in Turin's Archivio di Stato, where they were carefully photographed.

There are, however, two exceptions. Two papyrus leaves were donated to the museum in 1983 by the heirs of Amedeo Peyron, the first scholar to study them soon after

their arrival in Turin (see below for his profile and extraordinary role as a scholar). They are now held in the museum with the label "Dono Peyron - 1983". Two more papyrus leaves are stored in the Biblioteca Nazionale Universitaria of Turin (BNT, Peyron, Ms. 157), as part of the "Fondo Peyron".¹⁹ Both cases can be explained by the fact that Amedeo Peyron had brought them to his residence for the purpose of studying them and they were simply forgotten after his death.

It is important to stress that other Coptic manuscripts are preserved in the Biblioteca Nazionale Universitaria,²⁰ all of which were directly donated by Bernardino Drovetti to Amedeo Peyron, as attested by the latter's papers and notes. Despite the fact that some of them are very late and others lack literary content, and, most importantly, none are related to manuscripts preserved in the Museo Egizio, they are extremely useful in demonstrating that the operations of Drovetti's agents were not limited only to the Thebaid.

BNT, Ms. a.IV.29 (CLM 6472),²¹ for instance, contains the Psalms and consists of 139 paper leaves, which belonged to a codicological unit whose complementary fragments are to be found in Cairo's Coptic Museum and in the Cam-

¹² The Museo Egizio contains twenty-two shelf marks relating to Coptic bindings, but some of them relate to fragments. See *Table 2* in Chapter 4 for a complete list, which is extremely useful to understand the conditions in which the codices reached Turin.

¹³ CLM 1131. Small fragments of it are preserved in a paper envelope, inserted into the modern binding.

¹⁴ CLM 6561.

¹⁵ CLM 6643.

¹⁶ See Binaghi *et al.*, *Quando l'Egitto venne a Torino*, 2019.

¹⁷ On the vicissitudes of the collection's acquisition, see Donatelli, in Binaghi *et al.* (eds.), *Quando l'Egitto venne a Torino*, 2019, pp. 49–59.

¹⁸ This transfer was made necessary by the re-organisation of the museum's papyrus collection as part of the museum's general refurbishment. They were kept in the Archivio di Stato's "Sezioni Riunite" section, under the supervision of Egyptologist Sara Demichelis, alongside the pharaonic papyri measuring up to 2.20 m in length. During this time they were always available to scholars for consultation.

¹⁹ Buzi, *Adamantius* 24 (2018), pp. 39–57. The "Fondo Peyron" documents the activities of the Peyron family in the period between Bernardino Drovetti (1780–1865) and Peyron's homonymous grand-nephew (1904–37). It is divided into several sections, each of which pertains to a different member of the family. A complete inventory of the "Fondo Peyron" (299 pages) is preserved in the Biblioteca Nazionale Universitaria itself, in the Manuscripts and Rare Books Section (BNT, Cons. Mss. 8 Gallo 2). See also Francesco Valerio's contribution in this volume.

²⁰ CLM 5754, 6481–84, 6485, and 6516.

²¹ This manuscript and BNT, Ms. a.IV.28, mentioned below, got lost in the fire of 1904.

bridge University Library.²² We know for certain that H.G. Evelyn White discovered the Cairo leaves during the archaeological investigations he carried out in the Monastery of St Macarius in 1920–21. The leaves were then transferred to England for restoration and study, brought back to Egypt, and finally deposited in the Coptic Museum. Prior to Evelyn White, K. Tischendorf had acquired another leaf of the same manuscript from the Monastery of St Macarius in 1844. Tischendorf's heirs sold it to the Cambridge University Library in 1884–86.²³

BNT, Ms. a.IV.28, ff. 1–15 (CLM 6483),²⁴ a.IV.28, ff. 20–27 (CLM 6484),²⁵ and Ms. a.IV.28, ff. 16–9 (CLM 6485) are also from the Wadi Natrun.²⁶

This state of affairs shows that Drovetti had strategic commercial connections not only in Thebes and the Thebaid, but also in other Egyptian regions. On the other hand, his donation of the above manuscripts to Peyron may indicate that he considered them to be less valuable in economic terms and less interesting in terms of content.

Peyron himself donated his papers and manuscripts to the Biblioteca Nazionale Universitaria, but a large fire destroyed part of the library section where Greek and Oriental manuscripts were preserved on the night between January 25 and 26, 1904. Other documents were given to the library by his nephew, Bernardino Peyron (1818–1903). The remaining part of Amedeo Peyron's archive, together with the library and documents of other members of the family, originally stored at a private property in Cavour, was only sold to the Italian State in 1969.²⁷

Therefore, we now know, as a result of the “Fondo Peyron”'s exploration of the Biblioteca Nazionale Universitaria, that Amedeo Peyron not only took some leaves from the papyrus codices to his residence in order to study them, but also owned an indeterminable number of fragments—literary and documentary—that he had received directly from Drovetti. Unfortunately, it is not possible to ascertain precisely when this donation took place (after 1824?) because most of the papers and notes in Peyron's dossier have no date and, as discussed above, some manuscripts were lost.²⁸

We also learn that Amedeo Peyron was well acquainted with Henry Salt's collection, which he had visited in Leghorn in 1826 thanks to Jean-François Champollion's mediation. Moreover, the “Fondo Peyron” also includes transcrip-

tions of articles and works by Jean-François Champollion himself, Thomas Young, Antoine Isaac Silvestre de Sacy (1758–1838), and others, which attest to the solid network of scholarly relationships maintained by the Turin scholar with several international colleagues, mainly Egyptologists.

2. Hypotheses about Provenance

The exact provenance of the Turin papyrus codices does not seem to be explicitly mentioned in any modern document or report. However, provenance from This (or Thinis), the modern Ġirġā,²⁹ is highly likely and was indeed firmly argued for by Tito Orlandi and others.³⁰ This convincing hypothesis is based on two sources:

1) A title list from one codex—which, for the most part, has almost disappeared³¹—mentions the Cathedral of Thi(ni)s, which fact makes it quite reasonable to deduce that the entire group of codices originated in that ecclesiastical and cultural institution. The book list in question is transmitted by fragment Provv. 6266,³² and contains a scribal subscription informing us about the owner institution, the “catholic church” of Thi(ni)s, and the identity of the copyist, Geōrgios, the “humblest reader”. A numbered list of the contents of the lost book follows.

²² <https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/6482>. All the records relating to these fragments were compiled by Francesco Valerio.

²³ Evelyn White, *The Monasteries of the Wadi El Natrūn*, 1926, pp. vii, xl–xli, 196.

²⁴ <https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/6483>.

²⁵ <https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/6484>. It is most probable that this manuscript belonged to the same CLM 1476 codicological unit, <https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/1476>.

²⁶ <https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/6485>.

²⁷ Peyron, *Atti della R. Accademia delle Scienze* 12 (1876–77), pp. 65–74; Rossi, *Rivista delle Biblioteche e degli Archivi* 10 (1899), pp. 113–22; Gabrieli, *Manoscritti e carte orientali*, 1930, p. 51.

²⁸ Buzi, *Adamantius* 24 (2018), p. 43.

²⁹ About this place, see Timm, *Das christlich-koptische Ägypten*, 1984–92, VI, pp. 2682–85.

³⁰ Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), p. 116.

³¹ According to Orlandi, it was found in the remains of the codex mentioning Sabinus of Heraclea = CLM 6558.

³² CLM 6329. Van Lantschoot, *Recueil des colophons*, 1929, I.1, pp. 180–81, no. cv. See also <https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/colophons/96>. Edition and translation for the PATHs project by Agostino Soldati.

2) Provv. 8548,³³ a single leaf that only bears the scribal inscription—a prayer on behalf of the manuscript’s donor—that most likely concluded a codex. Another possibility, based on Tito Orlandi’s opinion,³⁴ is that this last fragment was a model to be used to write colophons. In any case, in this text an anonymous woman is said to have donated a book to the “Monastery of St John the Baptist in Thi(ni)s”. Eugène Revillout, the first scholar to deal with the document, informs us that the fragment was originally found on top of the leaves of Codex III,³⁵ while Arnold van Lantschoot’s reading of the slightly damaged toponym following the mention of the *topos* mentioned in Ms. Provv. 8548, confirms the provenance of the Turin codices from This.³⁶ According to Ewa Wipszycka, it cannot be ruled out that the “catholic church” mentioned in the first fragment was part of the Monastery of St John the Baptist mentioned in the second document.³⁷

Determining the provenance of the parchment codex containing biblical content that Paul de Lagarde published in 1883³⁸ is more problematic. Its general appearance, layout, and palaeography suggest that Upper Egypt, and possibly Western Thebes, may have been its place of production.³⁹ According to Karl-Heinz Schüssler, the Museo Egizio purchased it from Bernardino Drovetti in 1821. He probably confused the date of the official purchase with that of the letter (January 20, 1821), in which Drovetti declared his acceptance of the Savoy family’s financial offer. The parchment codex is actually mentioned in the anonymous “Catalogue de la collection d’antiquités de mons. le chev. Drovetti” (1822).⁴⁰

3. Hypotheses about Date

Although there are no internal elements to precisely date the papyrus codices from This, the two above-mentioned scribal inscriptions, which can be assigned to a pre-formal phase of colophons, can be convincingly dated to the late 7th or the early 8th century. The typology of titles (only two of which can be attributed to the category of “complex titles” and none to that of “extended-complex titles”,⁴¹ typical of the 8th and 9th centuries), the fact that papyrus is the only writing support used, the type of miscellanies (or multiple-text codices) that they represent (very different, for instance,

from those of the White Monastery or of Hamuli), the minimalistic decoration, and the palaeographic features suggest that they were produced before the mid-8th century. This hypothesis finds further confirmation in the presence on folio 25 of Codex III of a protocol from the late 7th century, or even the early 8th century.⁴²

The codices of the library of This are not the only ones from an ancient library whose sole writing medium is papyrus. Another example is represented by the fragments purchased in the winter of 1905–06 by Lord Tyssen-Amherst, first Baron of Hackney (1835–1909). They had previously been seen by A.H. Sayce at a dealer’s in Luxor, who stated that the manuscripts were brought from Diospolis Mikra, that is, about 78 km south of This. Finally, in 1912, they were sold to J. Pierpont Morgan and are now part of the Morgan Museum and Collection.⁴³ Their poor state of preservation precludes a precise comparison, but based on the best preserved fragments we can deduce that the layout was typically two columns of writing, similarly to the This codices.⁴⁴ Moreover, the different scripts used in the Morgan manuscripts—both unimodular and bimodular—are comparable with those of the Turin manuscripts.

³³ CLM 6330. Revillout, *Le Concile de Nicée*, 1873; van Lantschoot, *Recueil des colophons*, 1929, I.1, pp. 181–82, no. cvi. See also <https://atlas.pathserc.eu/colophons/97>. Edition and translation for the PATHs project by Agostino Soldati.

³⁴ Opinion expressed orally, on the occasion of the conference “The Coptic Book Between the 6th and the 8th Centuries”, Rome, September 21–22, 2017.

³⁵ Revillout, *Le Concile de Nicée*, 1873, p. 9.

³⁶ See Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), p. 116 and Id., *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), p. 525.

³⁷ I am grateful to Ewa Wipszycka for sharing this hypothesis on the occasion of the conference “The Coptic Book Between the 6th and the 8th Centuries”, September 21–22, 2017. On the expression “catholic church” in Coptic sources, see Wipszycka, *JJP* 24 (1994), pp. 203–24 and Giorda, *Monachesimo e istituzioni scolastiche*, 2010, p. 37.

³⁸ de Lagarde, *Aegyptiaca*, 1883, nos. 3–4.

³⁹ For an accurate description of this codex, see F. Valerio’s contribution in this volume.

⁴⁰ Contained in *Documenti inediti per servire alla storia dei Musei d’Italia*, III, 1880, p. 209 (no. 145).

⁴¹ Buzi, in van der Vliet et al. (eds.), *Coptic Studies on the Threshold of a New Millennium*, 2004, I, pp. 309–16.

⁴² See N. Carlig’s contribution in Part I of this volume. See also Diethart et al., *Tyche* 9 (1994); Delattre, in Frösen, Purolo and Salmenkivi (eds.), *Proceedings*, 2004; Id., *Papyrus coptes et grecs*, 2007, pp. 289–90.

⁴³ They correspond to CLM 881–97, 903–15, 6472–73. Crum, *Theological Texts*, 1913, pp. 1–94; Depuydt, *Catalogue of Coptic Manuscripts*, 1993, pp. LXXII–LXXIII.

⁴⁴ The This codices are mainly laid out in two columns, with the following exceptions: CLM 53 = GIOV.AI, CLM 54 = GIOV.AJ, CLM 56 = GIOV.AL, CLM 61 = GIOV.AQ.

It is interesting to stress that, in contrast, most of the papyrus codices identified by Anne Boud'hors as good candidates for the “family” of Theban codices are arranged in one column only.⁴⁵ Also, the two papyrus codices found in 2005 by Tomasz Górecki⁴⁶ are in one column; moreover, they use a bouclé unimodular handwriting⁴⁷—more accentuated in the codex of Pistentius, while terminal thickenings are very evident in *Canones Basilii*—that finds no parallel in the manuscripts of Turin.

Is this indicative of a different regional tradition because This is not in the Thebaid and Diospolis Mikra lies in its uppermost margin? It is difficult to say, but these features are nevertheless remarkable.

The Turin codices represent a rare example of a relatively well-preserved late antique institutional library that reflects the literary tastes and dogmatic orientations prior to the definitive shift from papyrus to parchment as a writing medium and prior to the process of text selection (and the arrangement of surviving texts by new titles) that began in the second part of the 8th century. In this respect, unless new discoveries are made, the This library is a unique case.

4. Specific Codicological Features of the Codices from This

Although our impression may be partly influenced by the state of preservation of the leaves, it is clear enough that the quality of the papyrus used to produce the codices from This was not always good. Many leaves exhibit corrugated fibres. *Kollēseis* are frequent and normally very visible (for example, twenty in Codex I), which is a further indication, exactly like the presence of a protocol in Codex III, that the material used to create these codices was not always of the highest quality.

Codex II contains several restorations or, more precisely, fibre integrations achieved through the use of small strips of papyrus, as well as re-writings of small sections of text, such as those on folio 15v.⁴⁸ In Codex VI, the fragment preserved under glass 6 was repaired with a strip whose fibres have a different orientation to those of the page. Such a practice is uncommon, but there are some parallels (British Library, Or. 5000).⁴⁹ According to Alin Suciu,⁵⁰ these integrations are more likely to be explained by the need to

correct the text than by a wish to restore the manuscripts. This hypothesis seems to be confirmed by the archaeometric analyses of the inks carried out by Tea Ghigo as part of the scientific activities of the PATHs project, in collaboration with the Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung (BAM), Berlin, and the Centre for the Study of Manuscript Cultures, Hamburg. It turned out that the composition of the ink of the added strips was not dissimilar to the rest of the text, suggesting that not much time had passed between the process of writing and that of correcting (or restoring).⁵¹

Choosing the spots for measurements proved to be difficult at times, since the black ink was barely visible due to the darkening of the support or the use of a transparent substance resembling a gelatine film, as is well documented in 20th-century papyrus conservation interventions. More generally, the archaeometric analyses,⁵² which, due to budget and time constraints were only conducted on a selected group of papyrus leaves⁵³ and on the parchment codex, revealed that all the samples of papyrus sheets examined were written with iron-gall ink, which was surprisingly rather well preserved and exhibited no traces of the typical corrosion. In the case of the Turin codices, the

⁴⁵ A. Boud'hors, in Brakke and Davis (eds.), *From Gnostics to Monastics*, 2017, pp. 175–212.

⁴⁶ Cairo, Coptic Museum 13448 = CLM 713, and Cairo, Coptic Museum 13447 = 714. Górecki, *PAM* 17 (2007), pp. 263–74; Górecki, Wipszycka, *Adamantius* 24 (2018), pp. 118–32; Carlig, *Adamantius* 24 (2018), pp. 165–83; Camplani and Contardi, *Adamantius* 24 (2018), pp. 150–64; Soldati, *Adamantius* 24 (2018), pp. 195–99; Dekker, *Adamantius* 24 (2018), pp. 133–42.

⁴⁷ Only f. 65v of the *Canones Basilii* is written with a bimodular script.

⁴⁸ Although it is a different practice, papyrus strips have been used to restore some parchment codices of the Monastery of St Macarius, namely CLM 96, 122, 135, 157. I owe this information to Francesco Valerio.

⁴⁹ I owe this information to Chrysi Kotsifou. Mary Farag drew my attention to the similar phenomenon of appending new sheets to existing biblical scrolls or cutting and pasting textual passages, carving out patches of text from multiple manuscripts and then gluing them together as in a collage. See Dershowitz, *The Dismembered Bible*, 2021.

⁵⁰ Personal communication, 17.09.2018.

⁵¹ Ghigo, “A Systematic Scientific Study of Coptic Inks”, 2021, p. 96.

⁵² On 6 October 2017 preliminary measurements of a selection of fragments had been conducted, in my presence, by Ira Rabin and Myriam Krutzsch, who made use of a Dino-Lite digital microscope. In May 2018 Tea Ghigo, with the support of Olivier Bonnerot, has integrated these preliminary results with other measurements, by means of XRF and Raman techniques.

⁵³ Codex II, glass 18 = CLM 46 [<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/46>], Codex IX, Provv. 8592 = CLM 54 [<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/54>], Codex XIII, glass 23 = CLM 58 [<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/58>], and Codex XV, glass 1 = CLM 60. For the initial results, see Ghigo, Rabin, and Buzi, *ArchaeolAnthropolSci* 12, 70 (2020). See also Ghigo et al., *Manuscript Cultures* 11 (2018), pp. 157–64.

ink “possesses a brilliant black hue in visible light, which is generally the case for carbon inks”.⁵⁴ Moreover, all the analyzed leaves were “written using an ink whose elemental composition lacks the satellite elements—namely, copper and zinc—that are often attested by scientific analysis of inks based on vitriol. [...] this could indicate the use of metallic iron rather than vitriol in the preparation of this ink”.⁵⁵

Part of the results of this challenging experience were presented to the public during the “Archeologia invisibile” exhibition organized by the Museo Egizio between March 2019 and January 2020.⁵⁶

Another interesting and distinctive codicological feature of the codices from This is Codex 1’s mixed system of page ordering, which combines pagination and foliation. Foliation is used until quire 9 (ϑ) and continues until p. ι. Each leaf is numbered in the top-outer corner of the verso. The first leaf of each quire, however, is numbered on the recto and verso. Pagination is only used from quire 10 (ι) onwards and begins at p. ια.

In brief, many of the codicological elements of the papyrus codices from the “cathedral church” of This are, if not unique, certainly distinctive and may suggest a local manuscript tradition that shared some of the requisites of the Theban writing communities while maintaining its own specificities.⁵⁷ Lastly, the fact that several scribes contributed to the writing of the codices leads us to believe that we are dealing with a place of production involving several qualified operators.

5. The First Classification of the Codices from This and Peyron’s Method

The destiny of the codices from This is closely intertwined with the scientific career of Amedeo Peyron (Turin, 1785–1870).

The Turin scholar is such a famous and deservedly renowned figure, not least for his pivotal role in the formation and promotion of the newly-instituted Museo Egizio,⁵⁸ that adding even a brief note on his production as a philologist, papyrologist, and Orientalist may seem superfluous.⁵⁹ What is important to stress here is that, as one of the officially designated members responsible for arrang-

ing the Drovetti collection,⁶⁰ Peyron initially preferred to focus on the Hellenistic papyri, which he published in the *Memorie della Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino*.⁶¹ In the meantime, he began collaborating with Jean-François Champollion on the study of certain hieroglyphic papyri, thereby contributing to the birth of the discipline of Egyptology in Turin.⁶² It was only later that he dedicated himself to the Coptic codices.

In this respect, whereas his *Lexicon linguae copticae*⁶³ and *Grammatica linguae copticae*⁶⁴ are widely regarded as milestones in the history of Coptic studies, the impact of Peyron’s classification and cataloguing of the Coptic manuscripts of Turin on the composition of these two works is much less known.⁶⁵ Cataloguing was a challenging task in its own right at that time, to the point where only a few other pioneers had attempted it in Italy before him: Giovanni Luigi Mingarelli,⁶⁶ who had studied, catalogued, and published the Coptic fragments of the *Bibliotheca Naniana* (Venice), which originated from the White Monastery of Shenoute, and Georg Zoëga,⁶⁷ who, on behalf of Cardinal

⁵⁴ Ghigo, “A Systematic Scientific Study of Coptic Inks”, 2021, p. 94.

⁵⁵ Ivi, p. 97.

⁵⁶ <https://museoegizio.it/en/explore/exhibitions/archeologia-invisibile/>.

⁵⁷ For more details concerning the codicological features of the codices, see Nathan Carlig’s contribution in Part II of this volume.

⁵⁸ Peyron, *Memorie* 29 (1825), pp. 70–82.

⁵⁹ The bibliography concerning Amedeo Peyron and his numerous research interests is very broad. Only bibliographical references related to the emerging discipline of Coptic Studies are mentioned here; for the rest, see the accurate article by Gianotti, *Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani* 82 (2015), *sub voce*.

⁶⁰ For a description of Turin’s Egyptian collection at the time of the Coptic codices’ arrival, see Cordero di San Quintino, *Giornale Arcadico* 19 (1823), pp. 3–31; Botti, *Rendiconti Accademia dei Lincei* 30 (1921), pp. 128–49; Ridley, *Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani* 41 (1992), pp. 712–16; Curto, *Studi Piemontesi* 16 (1987), pp. 437–44.

⁶¹ Peyron, *Papyri graeci* I, 1826; Id., *Papyri graeci* II, 1827.

⁶² As regards the two scholars’ collaboration and J.-F. Champollion’s invitation to A. Peyron to share the results of their common research with other colleagues, see Peyron, *Lexicon*, 1835, p. viii.

⁶³ Peyron, *Lexicon*, 1835.

⁶⁴ Peyron, *Grammatica*, 1841.

⁶⁵ For a description of Turin’s Egyptian collection at the time of the Coptic codices’ arrival, see Cordero di San Quintino, *Giornale Arcadico* 19 (1823), pp. 3–31; Botti, *Rendiconti Accademia dei Lincei* 30 (1921), pp. 128–49; Ridley, *Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani* 41 (1992), pp. 712–16; Curto, *Studi Piemontesi* 16 (1987), pp. 437–44.

⁶⁶ Mingarelli, *Aegyptiorum codicum reliquiae*, 1785. See also Buzi, in Buzi et al. (eds.), *Aegyptiaca et Coptica*, Oxford 2011, pp. 33–57.

⁶⁷ Zoëga, *Catalogus codicum Copticum manu scriptorum*, 1810. On Zoëga, a pioneer of Coptic Studies, see Buzi, *Catalogo dei manoscritti copti*, Roma 2009, pp. 15–101; Ead., in Ascani et al. (eds.), *The Forgotten Scholar*, 2015, pp. 217–23.

Stefano Borgia, had undertaken a similar project on numerous parchment leaves of the same origin.⁶⁸

Peyron, who had learned the Coptic language from Abbot Tommaso Valperga di Caluso (Turin, 1737–1815)—who, under the pseudonym of Didymus Taurinensis, had published a pioneering work entitled *Litteraturae copticae rudimentum*⁶⁹—after his initial disappointment⁷⁰ over the physical condition of the codices, provided a classification and a first codicological description of seven of them—mostly still valid⁷¹—as he himself explains in the preface of his *Lexicon linguae copticae*.⁷²

We now know that Peyron originally intended to publish all of the texts contained in the manuscripts—an endeavour famously accomplished by Francesco Rossi later⁷³—and that for this reason he had temporarily transferred some leaves of the Coptic papyrus codices to his residence.⁷⁴ Francesco Rossi comprehensively and accurately describes the patience with which Peyron worked on the classification of manuscripts and provides us with useful information concerning the first attempt at conserving them.⁷⁵

The texts of the Turin codices (including those of the parchment codex) were used by Peyron to obtain *lemmata* for his *Lexicon*, which was a work that was mainly conceived to contribute to the study of the Egyptian language.⁷⁶ Under this regard, it should be stressed that he was one of the pioneers who arranged the *lemmata* of a Coptic dictionary by root rather than strictly alphabetically. This choice was not universally shared and appreciated. In the *Note e giudizi delle proprie opere dell'Ab. Amedeo Peyron*, the Turin scholar explains his work, revealing his pride at the results achieved and, at the same time, barely concealing his misgivings regarding the work of Henry Tattam, who had just published another lexicon of the Coptic language:⁷⁷

Impiegai dieci anni in questo lavoro ingrattissimo. Ben io sapeva, che il Silvestre Sacy⁷⁸ [sic] in una sua Memoria letta all'Istituto di Francia aveva riprovato il consiglio di seguire l'ordine analitico delle radici nella formazione di un lessico Copto, tuttavia io seguitai quest'ordine nel mio Lexicon. Il Sacy fu talmente leale, che nel rendere conto del mio Lessico nel *Journal des Savants*, mars 1836, pag. 147, lodò il mio metodo. Contemporaneamente al mio comparve in

Oxford, 1835, il *Lexicon Aegyptiaco-Latinum* di Enrico Tattam; egli stesso in Parigi me ne fece cortese dono, ed io, lui presente, notai nelle sole prime pagine errori non lievi. Il suo Lessico morì appena nato, il mio fu accettato e seguito da tutti. Il Tattam era un pensionato dell'Università di Oxford, che viveva beatamente facendo lavorare la sua figlia più che ventenne; questa in Parigi copiava i manoscritti Copti, e somministrava il materiale a suo padre, che anche ad ora tarda si godeva le oziose piume. La figlia meritava rispetto per la sua scienza Copta.⁷⁹

I spent ten years in this ungrateful task. I was well aware that, in a Memoir which he read at the French Institute, Silvestre Sacy [sic] had criticized the decision to follow the analytical order of the roots in forming a Coptic lexicon. However, I followed this order in my Lexicon. Sacy was so loyal that he praised my method in reviewing my Lexicon in the Journal des Savants, March 1836, page 147. Henry Tattam's Lexicon Aegyptiaco-Latinum appeared in Oxford in 1835 at the same time as mine. In Paris, he kindly made a gift of it to me and, in his presence, I observed that the very first pages contained errors of no small importance. His Lexicon died newborn, whereas mine was accepted and used by everyone. Tattam was a retired Oxford University professor who led a happy life by giving work to his daughter who was in her early twenties. She copied Coptic manuscripts in Paris and fed the material to her father, who luxuriated in idle feathers until the late morning. Tattam's daughter deserved respect for her knowledge of Coptic.

⁶⁸ For the beginnings of Coptic Studies, see Orlandi, in Ascani *et al.* (eds.), *The Forgotten Scholar*, 2015, pp. 195–205.

⁶⁹ Valperga di Caluso, *Litteraturae copticae*, 1783.

⁷⁰ Peyron, *Memorie* 29 (1825), p. 11.

⁷¹ In fact, the seven codices would be revealed to be eight.

⁷² Peyron, *Lexicon*, Taurini 1835, pp. xxv–xxvi. Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), p. 117.

⁷³ Rossi, *I papiri copti del Museo Egizio*, Torino, 1887–92; Id., *Atti dell'Accademia dei Lincei* 5 (1893), pp. 3–136.

⁷⁴ Tito Orlandi, informed by Andreas Wittenburg (Munich), reveals his habit, which is now confirmed by Peyron's papers preserved in the National Library of Turin.

⁷⁵ Rossi, *Memorie* II.36 (1884), pp. 3–4.

⁷⁶ Donadoni, in Curto (ed.), *Giornata di studio in onore di Amedeo Peyron*, 1998, pp. 27–32.

⁷⁷ Tattam, *Lexicon Aegyptiaco-Latinum*, 1835.

⁷⁸ Antoine-Isaac Silvestre de Sacy (Paris, 1758–1838), Orientalist and linguist, teacher of Jean-François Champollion, among the others.

⁷⁹ Peyron, in Peyron, *Per le nozze di Teresa Peyron*, 1879, p. 15.

Even more detailed is the description of Peyron's work provided by the intellectual and jurist Federico Sclopis di Salerano (Turin, 1798–1878). Writing in elegant, old-fashioned Italian, Sclopis di Salerano makes no secret that it was certainly not an interest in Coptic literature that inspired Peyron's efforts:

Uscito dal grecizzato Egitto il Peyron non tardò a rientrare nello studio più intimo della lingua indigena di quella regione enimmatica, e si trattenne per dieci anni nell'ardua fatica della compilazione di un Lessico Copto. Fin dagli anni suoi giovanili egli s'era un po' occupato di questa lingua, della quale il suo maestro Tommaso Di Caluso aveva mezzo secolo prima pubblicati i rudimenti, ma poi avendola abbandonata, né la riprese se non per incitamento di Champollion giuniore, che desiderava vedersi preparato un valido strumento alla spiegazione già così felicemente iniziata dei geroglifici. Un dizionario Copto già esisteva, quello del La-Croze edito dallo Scholz colle note del Woide, ma monco ed imperfetto. L'intento del Peyron era di compilare un Lessico che giovasse a coloro che imprendano a chiarire il sistema geroglifico mediante uno studio più profondo dei dialetti copti e della loro comune origine, poiché se si fosse trattato di applicarlo alla sola lettura copta, per se stessa poco rilevante, non avrebbe francato la spesa di farlo. Volle adunque e seppe il nostro Collega con un pazientissimo studio delle strane leggende e delle sbagliate traduzioni dei Monaci della Tebaide fornire agli scrutatori dell'Egitto la chiave per interpretare i monumenti dei Faraoni. *Est, est*, esclama il Peyron, *in sermone Antonii multum momenti ad hieroglyphica Pharaonum declaranda*. ... Nel suo Lessico Copto il Peyron s'attenne al sistema delle radici, non tenendo guari conto delle vocali. Lingua copta dicesi quella di cui gli Egiziani nei secoli cristiani; lingua egizia, quella che colà era in uso sotto i Faraoni e i Tolomei. Il copto si esprime colle sue radici schiette e nitide cui aggiungendosi particelle prefisse ovvero suffisse si produce varietà di significati. Lingua eminentemente geometrica che ricusa il piegarsi ad ogni larghezza di parlare oratorio o poetico; lingua conforme agli istituti del monopolio sacerdotale che assorbivano ogni elemento di scienza

e di vita pubblica nella terra di Thoth. Mentre disponeva la pubblicazione del suo Lessico il Peyron erasi condotto a Parigi, dove il chiamavano uffici di tenera amicizia, e desideri di speciale istruzione. Colà aveva saputo dal Letronne⁸⁰ che il metodo che intendeva seguire, cioè l'etimologico, era stato severamente criticato dal chiarissimo orientalista Sacy, che ne aveva fatto soggetto di una sua lettura all'Istituto di Francia. Il Peyron, quantunque avesse in grande venerazione il Sacy, non poteva però rimuoversi dall'abbracciato sistema credendolo di gran lunga migliore d'ogni altro. Il Lessico fu stampato, ed il Sacy, conosciuto, si rimosse dalla prima opinione e si mostrò così imparziale e giusto estimatore del merito di questo libro da esporre pubblicamente la sua approvazione. Questo fatto, che onora così l'uno come l'altro dei due preclari orientalisti, è narrato dal nostro Collega nella prefazione alla Grammatica Copta ... Non è da dimenticarsi che al momento stesso in cui il Peyron pubblicava il suo Lessico Copto, un altro ne veniva in luce in Oxford per opera di Enrico Tattam, ma esteso sul metodo puramente alfabetico, e non su quello affatto nuovo, che forma il pregio principale del lavoro del nostro Collega. Lo studio del Copto non fu mai smesso interamente dal nostro Collega, che anzi ancora nell'anno scorso prese a dettare i frammenti di un Salterio Copto-Saïdico, onde correggere certi errori che ad altro orientalista erano sfuggiti.⁸¹

Having left the Egypt of the Greeks, Peyron was not slow to return to the close study of that mysterious region's native language, and he spent ten years in the arduous task of compiling a Coptic Lexicon. Ever since his youth, he had occasionally worked with this language, the rudiments of which his teacher Tommaso Di Caluso had published half a century earlier. However, having abandoned it, he only took it up again at the behest of Champollion Jr., who desired a valid tool for explaining the hieroglyphs that had already begun in so felicitous a

⁸⁰ Jean Antoine Letronne (Paris, 1787–1848), archaeologist and numismatist.

⁸¹ Sclopis, *Atti della Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino* 5 (1869–70), pp. 15–18.

manner. There was already a Coptic dictionary, that of La-Croze, which had been published by Scholz with the addition of Woide's notes. However, it was incomplete and defective. Peyron's intention was to compile a Lexicon that would be useful to those undertaking to clarify the hieroglyphic system through a more detailed study of the Coptic dialects and their common origin. Had it been a matter of applying it to Coptic literature—which is, in and of itself, negligible—he would not have taken the trouble. So, our Colleague desired and managed to provide the investigators of Egypt (i.e., Egyptologists) with the key to interpreting the monuments of the Pharaohs, as a result of an extremely patient study of the strange legends and mistaken translations of the Monks of the Thebaid. “Let there be no question of it,” exclaims Peyron, “there is much of significance in the language of Anthony to explain the hieroglyphs of the Pharaohs ...”. Est, est, in sermone Antonii multum momenti ad hieroglyphica Pharaonum declaranda. ... In his Coptic Lexicon, Peyron followed the system of the roots, resolutely ignoring the vowels. Coptic is the language of the Egyptians in the Christian centuries. Egyptian is that which was used there under the Pharaohs and the Ptolemies. Coptic expresses itself with its simple and clear roots, and the addition of prefixes or suffixes to them produces a variety of meanings. It is a pre-eminently geometrical language that refuses to submit to the exaggerations of oratory or poetry. It is a language modeled upon the institutions of the priestly monopoly that absorbed every element of knowledge and public life in the land of Thoth. While he was preparing the publication of his Lexicon, Peyron went to Paris, called there by the duties of a tender friendship and the desire for a special education. There, he learned from Letronne that the method that intended to follow, viz. the etymological method, had been severely criticized by the famous orientalist, Sacy, who had given a lecture on that subject at the French Institute. As much as he held Sacy in great respect, Peyron nonetheless could not bring himself to abandon the system that he had embraced, since he believed it far better than any other. The Lexicon was published, and Sacy, upon reading it, changed his mind and showed himself so impartial and fair a judge on the worth of this book as to express his approval in public.

This fact, which is to the honour of both of these brilliant Orientalists, is narrated by our Colleague [i.e., Peyron] in the preface to the Coptic Grammar ... It should not be forgotten that, at the very moment when Peyron was publishing his Coptic Lexicon, another saw the light of day in Oxford through the efforts of Henry Tattam. That, however, was based purely on the alphabetical method and not at all on the new one that constitutes the principal virtue of the work of our Colleague. The study of Coptic was never entirely abandoned by our Colleague, who even last year undertook to dictate the fragments of a Copto-Sahidic Psalter in order to correct some mistakes that had escaped the notice of another Orientalist.

In brief, both the *Lexicon linguae copticae* and of the *Grammatica linguae copticae*,⁸² published six years later, owe much to Peyron's classification and cataloguing of the Coptic manuscripts of Turin.

It is interesting to note that the lexica of Peyron and Tattam, despite the different approaches in their conception and construction, were both used by Gustav Parthey for his *Vocabularium coptico-latinum et latino-copticum e Peyroni et Tattami lexicis*.⁸³ Here, although Parthey declares his esteem for the Turin scholar, it is the alphabetical order of Tattam's lexicon that he adopts for his *Vocabularium*.⁸⁴

6. The Codices of This from Peyron to Today

The remaining part of the 19th century, after Peyron's work, saw various scholars actively editing individual texts in the papyrus codices. If Eugène Revillout⁸⁵ showed an interest in dogmatic literature⁸⁶ and hagiography,⁸⁷ it is to Francesco Rossi that we owe the editing and translation of almost all

⁸² Peyron, *Grammatica*, 1841.

⁸³ Parthey, *Vocabularium coptico-latinum*, 1844.

⁸⁴ “in enumerandi vocis copticis vocabularii latino-coptici ordinem alphabetum sequuti sumus”: Parthey, *Vocabularium coptico-latinum*, 1844, p. viii.

⁸⁵ Revillout, *Archives des Missions scientifiques et littéraires* 3/4 (1877), pp. 444–94.

⁸⁶ Revillout, *Le Concile de Nicée*, 1873 = CC 0556. As stated above, see also Camplani, in dal Covolo et al. (eds.), *Eusebio di Vercelli*, 1997, pp. 191–246 (*subscriptio Paulini*).

⁸⁷ Revillout, *RdÉ* 3 (1885), pp. 27–33 = CC 0407; id., *RdÉ* 3 (1885), pp. 34–37 = CC 0512.

the ancient library's texts.⁸⁸ Despite the fact that his work has often been criticized,⁸⁹ his transcriptions are reliable and extremely useful because he was able to see the manuscripts in a much better state of preservation than they are in today.

In the first fifty years of the 20th century, the codices from This were completely neglected until the intervention of Louis-Théophile Lefort, who rearranged the sequence of the leaves of various codices and published some hagiographic texts.⁹⁰ Traces of his practical and extremely useful work are still identifiable in the papyrus storeroom in the form of labels stuck to the glass, where his recognizable handwriting annotates contents, page numbers, etc.

All these scholars focused on one or more texts, rather than on the library as a codicologically consistent collection of books. Moreover, the material aspect of the manuscripts used to preserve the texts was largely overlooked. Only with Tito Orlandi—who published several texts himself⁹¹—were the codices of the Museo Egizio considered again as the library of This, and evaluated and analyzed as a whole.⁹²

Following Orlandi's re-assessment and re-classification, a few new studies focused on the Turin manuscripts: Heike Behlmer's edition of the *De iudicio supremo*, attributed to Shenoute of Atripe,⁹³ and an important identification made by Enzo Lucchesi.⁹⁴ Then, once again, a long period of obscurity surrounded the This codices, with the exception of Francesca Prometea Barone's contribution to the text of Codex VIII⁹⁵ and Orlandi's 2013 article.⁹⁶

Nowadays, however, we pay renewed attention to the This library. There is a great deal of active research. Among others, Jean-Daniel Dubois is coordinating a group of scholars who are preparing a new edition of the *Acta Pilati* (Codex II),⁹⁷ Christian Bull and Alexandros Tsakos are working on the *Vita Epiphani* (Codex XV), Tito Orlandi himself is studying, together with Awad Wadi, the *In Athanasium* attributed to Cyril of Alexandria (Codex XIV), and Alberto Camplani (in collaboration with Federico Contardi) is using the Turin version of the *Canones Basilii* (Codex XIII) for the edition of the same work transmitted by a codex found in Thebes.⁹⁸ Moreover, many scholars have used the This texts as a source for analyzing different aspects—theological, dogmatic, liturgical, and even magical—of Late Antique Egypt.⁹⁹

Finally, the PAThs project¹⁰⁰ has attempted to apply a holistic approach by taking all the library's aspects into consideration, starting with the codicological features whose

in-depth analysis is the basis for any advancement. The results of this approach—based on a series of missions dedicated to autoptic analysis¹⁰¹—is freely available through the PAThs database by means of an intuitive search.¹⁰²

⁸⁸ Rossi, *I papiri copti del Museo Egizio*, 1887–92; Id., *Atti dell'Accademia dei Lincei* 5 (1893), pp. 3–136. The fascicles composing the two volumes of *I papiri copti* had been originally published separately in the *Memorie*. These have two different paginations, a fact that certainly does not contribute to clarity and uniqueness in quotations. On this matter, see Tito Orlandi's contribution in this volume.

⁸⁹ Above all by Atkinson, *PRIA* III (1893–96), pp. 24–99. Some corrections to Rossi's translations and other observations have been suggested by von Lemm, *Bulletin de l'Académie de St. Pétersbourg*, 10:5 (1899) – 21:3 (1904), 1:5 (1907) – 9:3 (1915), *passim*.

⁹⁰ Lefort, *Les Pères Apostoliques*, 1952, pp. 67–104 (*Passio Ignatii* = CC 0512); Id., *Muséon* 71 (1958), pp. 5–50, 209–39.

⁹¹ Orlandi, Vandoni, *Vangelo di Nicodemo*, 1966; Orlandi, *Testi copti* 1, 1968; Orlandi, Campagnano, *Vite di monaci*, Roma 1984. See also Orlandi, Pearson, Drake, *Eudoxia and the Holy Sepulchre*, 1980.

⁹² Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), pp. 115–27. Orlandi revisited the library of This forty years later in another article: id., *Augustinianum* 53.2 (2013), pp. 501–30.

⁹³ Behlmer, *Schenute*, 1996. In 2013, W. Kosack published a new edition, in which he located some more fragments at the beginning of the codex. Kosack, *Schenute*, 2013.

⁹⁴ Lucchesi, *AB* 97 (1979), pp. 111–27.

⁹⁵ Barone, *OChP* 75 (2009), pp. 463–73.

⁹⁶ *Augustinianum* 53.2 (2013), pp. 501–30.

⁹⁷ The edition of the *Acta Pilati* will be published in the *Corpus Christianorum, Series Apocryphorum*. It is based on two different recensions of Greek, with a critical apparatus (giving all the variants in Greek) and a textual apparatus (providing all the variants of the *Acta Pilati* in other languages: Latin [more than 500 manuscripts], Coptic, Syriac, Christo-Palestinian, Armenian, and Georgian). As for the *Acta Pilati* of the Turin codices, Jean-Daniel Dubois and Gérard Roquet are also preparing a quasi-diplomatic edition with a critical apparatus, together with the edition of the same text in continuous lines and a translation into French (with notes on the translation). Two Coptic fragments preserved at the Bibliothèque nationale de France, which run parallel to the Turin text, are also taken into consideration in this edition. For the Turin version of the *Acta Pilati*, see also Dubois and Rochet, *Apocrypha* 21 (2010), pp. 57–71; Dubois and Rochet, in Crégheur et al. (eds.), *Christianisme des origines*, 2018, pp. 163–79.

⁹⁸ Camplani and Contardi, in Buzi et al. (eds.), *Coptic Society, Literature and Religion* 2016, pp. 970–92; Camplani and Contardi, in Barone et al. (eds.), *Philologie, Herméneutique et Histoire des Textes*, 2017, pp. 139–59.

⁹⁹ On the *Canones Basilii* as a source for liturgy on late antique Egyptian culture, see also Maravela, Mihálykó and Wehus, *AfP* 63.1 (2017), pp. 204–30, while for magical aspects see Dosoo, *Trends in Classics* 13.1 (2021), pp. 44–94: 52–53, 76–77. The *Vita Aphou* as a source for theological controversy on anthropomorphism and man “made in the image of God” has been discussed by Bumazhnov, *Der Mensch als Gottes Bild*, 2006, and by Camplani, in Adinolfi et al. (eds.) *L'anti-Babele*, 2017, pp. 149–83.

¹⁰⁰ paths.uniroma1.it.

¹⁰¹ April 2017 (Paola Buzi and Maria Chiara Giorda), October 2017 (Paola Buzi and Nathan Carlig), May 2018 (Paola Buzi and Tea Ghigo, for the inks), October 2018 (Nathan Carlig and Francesco Valerio), January 2019 (Nathan Carlig), September 2019 (Nathan Carlig), December 2019 (Francesco Valerio, for the parchment codex), September 2021 (Eliana Dal Sasso, for the bookbindings).

¹⁰² From the section “Manuscripts”, users should consult the database by selecting “Collections”/“Italy, Torino Museo Egizio”. The results are forty-seven items, including the bookbindings. The parchment codex, <https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/1131>, is also the object of the Digital Edition of the Sahidic Old Testament project, Göttingen (<https://coptot.manuscriptroom.com/>).

Table 1: List of the Coptic literary codices' codicological units

	Museo Egizio's shelf mark/call number ¹⁰³	Fabretti-Rossi-Lanzone, <i>R. Museo di Torino. Ant. Egizie, 1888</i>	PATHs ID (CLM)	CMCL ID	TM/LDAB ID	Book form and writing support	Clavis Coptica (CC)	Date
1	CGT 63000, I 1-3; 4-59; 67; 60-66; 68	Cat. 7120 (<i>partim</i>) Cat. 7122 (<i>partim</i>)	45 https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/45	GIOV.AA	108175	Papyrus codex	0127 0201 0282 0512 0862	Late 7th/ early 8th century
2	CGTCGT 63000, II 1-54	Cat. 7118	46 https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/46	GIOV.AB	108413	Papyrus codex	0035 0395	Late 7th/ early 8th century
3	CGT 63000, III 1-30 + Prov. 8586 (P.N. 634) ¹⁰⁴ + CGT 63000, III 31-49; 63, fr. 1; 51-56; 57-58; 59; 60; 61-62; 63 + Codex XIV, 11, fr. 1; 59 + 73 + Codex XIV, 13, fr. 13; 60; 61+62; 65-72	Cat. 7120 (<i>partim</i>) Cat. 7122 (<i>partim</i>)	47 https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/47	GIOV.AC	108414	Papyrus codex	0019 0276 0319 0407 0840 0958 0959 0960 0961 Not id.	Late 7th/ early 8th century
4	CGT 63000, IV 91, fr. 5; 93, fr. 2 + 96, fr. 1; 91, fr. 4; 90; 1-14; 35; 88; 86; 18-20; 15-16; 21- 29; 62; 78; 32-34; 30-31; 36-39; 17; 42; 40-41; 43-61; 70; 63-69; 89; 71- 75; 95; 76-77; 84; 79-80; 83; 94; 87; 81-82; 92; 85; 91, fr. 2 + 96, fr. 2; 91, fr. 1 + 93, fr. 1 Unplaced: 91, fr. 3	Cat. 7124?	48 https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/48	GIOV.AD	108415	Papyrus codex	0367	Late 7th/ early 8th century
5	CGT63000, V 1-49; 50-51; (52-53)	Cat. 7121 (<i>partim</i>)	49 https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/49	GIOV.AE	108416	Papyrus codex	0156	Late 7th/ early 8th century

¹⁰³ The sequence of leaves (fols.) and fragments (fr.) is based on the research of CMCL and PATHs. For more details on manufacture of the codices, see Nathan Carlig's contribution in Part I of this volume.

¹⁰⁴ This fragment is kept in a separate glass.

	Museo Egizio's shelf mark/call number	Fabretti-Rossi-Lanzone, <i>R. Museo di Torino. Ant. Egizie, 1888</i>	PATHs ID (CLM)	CMCL ID	TM/LDAB ID	Book form and writing support	Clavis Coptica (CC)	Date
6	CGT63000, VI 1-73	Cat. 7123	50 https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/50	GIOV.AF	108362	Papyrus codex	0050	Late 7th/ early 8th century
7	CGT 63000, VII 1; 2, fr. 1; 7, fr. 2 + CGT 63000, X 41, fr. 3; 43, fr. 1-2; 50, fr. 4 + Prov. 8587 (P.N. 644) ¹⁰⁵	-	51 https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/51	GIOV.AG	108417	Papyrus codex	0504 Not id.	Late 7th/ early 8th century
8	CGT 63000, VIIB 3-6	Cat. 7122	52 https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/52	GIOV.AH	108418	Papyrus codex	0271	Late 7th/ early 8th century
9	CGT 63000, VIII 1-22; 23-25; 41, fr. 1; 3-4; 26; 41, fr. 1; 27-32; 33; 34; 35; 36-38; 39 + 42, fr. 6; 40, fr. 1-3; 41, fr. 2-4; 42, fr. 1-5; 43; 44, fr. 11 + CGT 63000, X 44, fr. 4 + CGT 63000, XI, 5, fr. 3-4	Cat. 7126	53 https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/53	GIOV.AI	108419	Papyrus codex	0168 0171 0178 Not id.	Late 7th/ early 8th century

¹⁰⁵ This fragment is kept in a separate glass.

	Museo Egizio's shelf mark/call number	Fabretti-Rossi-Lanzone, <i>R. Museo di Torino. Ant. Egizie, 1888</i>	PATHs ID (CLM)	CMCL ID	TM/LDAB ID	Book form and writing support	Clavis Coptica (CC)	Date
10	CGT 63000, IX 1-7; 8-10 + Dono Peyron + Prov. 8592 + Prov. 8591 + Turin, BNT, Peyron Ms. 157 + CGT 63000, IX 14-33; 36-39 Uncertain location or even belonging to the codex: CGT 63000, IX 34-35; 40, fr. 2; 40, fr. 1+3; 41, fr. 1-2	Cat. 7119	54 https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/54	GIOV.AJ	108363	Papyrus codex	0021 0408 Not id.	Late 7th/ early 8th century
11	CGT 63000, III 63, fr. 1; 50, fr. 1-3 + CGT 63000, XIV 17, fr. 1-2; 17, fr. 3 + CGT 63000, X 1-25; 27-29; 32-42; 44, fr. 1-2 + 4; 45-46, fr. 1-4; 47-49; 50, fr. 1-2; 51 + CGT 63000, XIV 16, fr. 6; 17, fr. 4	-	55 https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/55	GIOV.AK	108366	Papyrus codex	0099 0329 0452 Not. Id.	Late 7th/ early 8th century
12	CGT 63000, XI 1, fr. 1; 1, fr. 2; 2, fr. 1; 2, fr. 2; 3, fr. 1; 3, fr. 2; 4, fr. 1-2; 5, fr. 2; 6, fr. 1+3; 6, fr. 2; 7-12; 5, fr. 1	-	56 https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/56	GIOV.AL	108420	Papyrus codex	0753 Not id.	Late 7th/ early 8th century
13	CGT 63000, XII 1-37; 38-40	Cat. 7125	57 https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/57	GIOV.AM	108393	Papyrus codex	0083 0149	Late 7th/ early 8th century

	Museo Egizio's shelf mark/call number	Fabretti-Rossi-Lanzone, <i>R. Museo di Torino. Ant. Egizie, 1888</i>	PATHs ID (CLM)	CMCL ID	TM/LDAB ID	Book form and writing support	Clavis Coptica (CC)	Date
14	<p>CGT 63000, XIII 1, fr. 1; 1, fr. 2; 2, fr. 1; 2, fr. 2; 3</p> <p>+</p> <p>CGT 63000, X 30, fr. 2</p> <p>+</p> <p>CGT 63000, XIII 4 + 5, fr. 1; 5, fr. 2; 6, fr. 2; 7 + 8; 9, fr. 1</p> <p>+</p> <p>CGT 63000, XIV 14</p> <p>+</p> <p>CGT 63000, XIII 10; 11-12; 13, fr. 1-4; 9, fr. 2; 14, fr. 1; 14, fr. 2 + 15, f. 2; 15, fr. 1; 16, fr. 1+2; 17 + 18 fr. 1; 6, fr. 1 + 18, fr. 2+3; 30, fr. 1</p> <p>+</p> <p>CGT 63000, X 30, fr. 1</p> <p>+</p> <p>CGT 63000, XIII 19, fr. 1; 19, fr. 2 + 3; 20, fr. 1; 20, fr. 2; 21, fr. 1 + 2; 21, fr. 4 + 5; 21, fr. 3; 22 fr. 1; 22, fr. 2; 22, fr. 3; 23, fr. 1 + 2; 23, fr. 3; 24, fr. 1; 25, fr. 1; 25, fr. 2; 24, fr. 2; 24, fr. 3; 26, fr. 1; 26, fr. 2; 27, fr. 1-2; 27, fr. 3; 27, fr. 4; 28, fr. 1; 28, fr. 2; 29, fr. 1; 28, fr. 3; 29, fr. 2</p>	-	<p>58</p> <p>https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/58</p>	GIOV.AN	108421	Papyrus codex	0090	Late 7th/ early 8th century
15	<p>CGT 63000, XIV 1-3; 4, fr. 1-2; 5, fr. 1-2; 6, fr. 1-2; 7, fr. 1-2; 8, fr. 1; 9, fr. 1-2; 10, fr. 1-2; 11, fr. 2; 12, fr. 1-2; 15; 16, fr. 5; 18, fr. 3; 20, fr. 1-2¹⁰⁶</p> <p>Uncertain: 8, fr. 2; 15, fr. 1-4; 16, fr. 2-4; 18, fr. 1-2; 19, fr. 1 and 3; 21, fr. 1-4</p>	-	<p>59</p> <p>https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/59</p>	GIOV.AO	108364	Papyrus codex	0108	Late 7th/ early 8th century

	Museo Egizio's shelf mark/call number	Fabretti-Rossi-Lanzone, <i>R. Museo di Torino. Ant. Egizie, 1888</i>	PATHs ID (CLM)	CMCL ID	TM/LDAB ID	Book form and writing support	Clavis Coptica (CC)	Date
16	<p>CGT 63000, XV 44, fr. 2; 41, fr. 1; 42, fr. 6; 42, fr. 1+3; 42, fr. 4+5; 43, fr. 1; 44, fr. 4; 45, fr. 1; 9 + 40, fr. 1; 5 + 43, fr. 2; 21 + 23, fr. 2; 22 + 23, fr. 1; 24-37</p> <p>CGT 63000 X 26</p> <p>Unplaced:</p> <p>CGT 63000, VIII 44, fr. 8</p> <p>+</p> <p>CGT 63000, XIV fr. 1</p> <p>+</p> <p>CGT 63000, XV 41, fr. 1; 42, fr. 6; 42, fr. 1+3; 42, fr. 4+5; 43, fr. 1; 44, fr. 4; 45, fr. 1; 9 + 40, fr. 1; 5 + 43, fr. 2; 21 + 23, fr. 2; 22 + 23, fr. 1; 24-37; 26</p> <p>Unplaced:</p> <p>CGT 63000, VIII 44, fr. 8</p> <p>CGT 63000, XIV fr. 1</p> <p>CGT 63000, XV 1 + 40, fr. 2; 2 + 39, fr. 2; 3 + 39, fr. 1; 4 + 52, fr. 1; 6 + 8, fr. 2; 7, fr. 1 + 8, fr. 1; 7, fr. 2; 10 + 51, fr. 1-2; 11 + 12 + 41, fr. 4; 13, fr. 1; 13, fr. 2 + 14, fr. 2-3; 15; 17, fr. 1 + 18; 17, fr. 2 + 16, fr. 1 + 19; 20; 38; 41, fr. 2; 41, fr. 3; 41, fr. 5; 41, fr. 6; 42, fr. 2; 44, fr. 1; 44, fr. 3; 45, fr. 2 + 46, fr. 1 (?); 46, fr. 2 + 54; 46, fr. 3; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51, fr. 3; 52, fr. 2; 52, fr. 3 + 4 + 6; 52, fr. 4; 53, fr. 1 + 3 + 4; 53, fr. 2; 55, fr. 1-4; 55, fr. 5; 56, fr. 3; 56, fr. 4; 56, fr. 7</p>	-	60 https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/60	GIOV.AP	108422	Papyrus codex	0413	Late 7th/ early 8th century

¹⁰⁶ It is unclear whether the following unidentified fragments form part of CLM 59 contain another literary work or pertain to another codex: XIV, 8, fr. 2; 15, fr. 1-4; 16, fr. 2-4; 18, fr. 1-2; 19, fr. 1 and 3; 21, fr. 1-4.

	Museo Egizio's shelf mark/call number	Fabretti-Rossi-Lanzone, <i>R. Museo di Torino. Ant. Egizie, 1888</i>	PATHs ID (CLM)	CMCL ID	TM/LDAB ID	Book form and writing support	Clavis Coptica (CC)	Date
17	CGT 63000, XVI 56 + 59, fr. 4; 57, fr. 1 and 2; 58; 59, fr. 2 and 3; 1-13; 14 + 60, fr. 3 + 62; 15 + 60, fr. 2 + 63; 16 + 60, fr. 1; 17-55; 59, fr. 1 + 61	-	61 https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/61	GIOV.AQ	108423	Papyrus codex	0261 0262 0269 0293 0295	Late 7th/ early 8th century
18	CGT 63000, XVII 1-5	-	62 https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/62	GIOV.AR	108424	Papyrus codex	0735	Late 7th/ early 8th century
19	CGT 63000, X 44, fr. 3; 50, fr. 3 + CGT 63000, XIV 10, fr. 3; 13, fr. 2, 13, fr. 4; 16, fr. 1	-	6558 ¹⁰⁷ https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/6558	-	-	Papyrus codex (6 unpublished fragments)	-	Late 7th/ early 8th century
20	CGT 63000, VIII 44, fr. 3; 44, fr. 5; 45, fr. 1-6 + CGT 63000 X 55, fr. 5; 56, fr. 1-2; 56, fr. 8	-	6559 https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/6559	GIOV.AI	-	Papyrus codex (12 unpublished fragments)	?	Late 7th/ early 8th century
21	CGT 63000, VI 96, fr. 1 + 79; 96, fr. 2 + 89; 96, fr. 3; 90 Unplaced: 74-78; 80-88; 92-95	Cat. 7123	6564 https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/6564	GIOV.AF	108362	Papyrus codex (second part of GIOV.AF)	0173 0306 Not id.	Late 7th/ early 8th century
22	Provv. 6266	-	6329 ¹⁰⁸ https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/6329	-	-	1 leaf from a papyrus codex (<i>colophon</i>) [https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/colophons/96]	-	Late 7th/ early 8th century

¹⁰⁷ It might belong to the same CLM 6329 codicological unit.

¹⁰⁸ It might belong to the same CLM 6558 codicological unit.

	Museo Egizio's shelf mark/call number	Fabretti-Rossi-Lanzone, <i>R. Museo di Torino. Ant. Egizie</i> , 1888	PATHs ID (CLM)	CMCL ID	TM/LDAB ID	Book form and writing support	Clavis Coptica (CC)	Date
23	Provv. 8548		6330 https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/6330	-	-	1 leaf from a papyrus codex (<i>colophon</i>) [https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/colophons/97]	-	Late 7th/early 8th century
24	Provv. 7117 fols. (i) + 1-116 + fr. 1-3		1131 https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/1131	GIOV.AS	107951 108562 108563	Parchment codex	0754 0761 0762	5th/6th century

THE PAPYRUS CODICES: HISTORY OF STUDIES AND LITERARY ASPECTS

Tito Orlandi

1. A History of Studies

The years when the Drovetti collection and the Coptic papyri were brought to Turin to form the main nucleus of the Museo Egizio¹ are especially noteworthy in the development of Coptic studies in Europe. On the one hand, the catalogues of Luigi Mingarelli (1785) and Georg Zoëga (1810) had paved the way for knowledge of Coptic literature beyond the Bible and liturgy, on the other, the contributions of Thomas Young (d. 1829) and Jean-François Champollion (d. 1832) had set the stage for an understanding of the ancient Egyptian language. It is a fact that, at that time, scholars' attention was focused on the cultural aspects of the ancient Egyptian civilization, mainly based on its inscriptions, rather than on enhancing the understanding of a rather neglected part of the Christian Church's history. The value of the Coptic papyri was soon recognized—they could be used as an aid in the process of deciphering hieroglyphs—albeit more from a linguistic than a historical perspective, as documents of the Coptic Church (3rd–12th centuries).

This explains the vicissitudes of the publication and study of the papyri preserved in the Museo Egizio, to which the first part of this chapter is dedicated.

Amedeo Peyron (1785–1870), the great philologist and Orientalist who was instrumental in their acquisition,² had opened the case in which they were stored and had inventoried their contents. He was the first scholar to work on those papyri. For the reasons just explained, he studied them mainly for the purposes of preparing his *Lexicon* and *Grammatica*,³ but he did not publish any of the texts, although he had probably planned to publish at least some of them.

In 1852, he sent Paul de Lagarde a copy of the parchment codex Cat. 7117 (GIOV.AS = CLM 1121), which is not from the same papyrus library, although it is also from the Theban region.⁴ In 1883, de Lagarde checked the transcribed text

against the original manuscript in Turin and published it in his *Aegyptiaca*, under the numbers III, IV, and V.⁵ From the introduction to Francesco Rossi's publication,⁶ we learn that Peyron had copied some of the Coptic papyri (*Egli trascrisse pure alcuni di questi codici, ma si tenne solo alla pubblicazione dei codici greci*, "he also transcribed some of these codices but published only Greek codices") and from Eugène Revillout (see below) that he had kept some of them at home. Thus, the Coptic papyri remained a sort of hidden treasure until Peyron's death (1870), probably because the other scholars were expecting him to publish them.

It was after Peyron's death that Francesco Rossi conceived the plan of publishing them in their entirety. Meanwhile, Eugène Revillout, who was interested in the historical and so-called apocryphal texts, visited Turin (1872)⁷ and studied the texts concerning the Council of Nicaea, the *Acta Pilati* (CC 0035),⁸ the *Acts of Ignatius of Antioch* (CC 0512), and the *Life of Aphou* (CC 0407), and later published their editions. Some of these appeared after Rossi's publications.

Revillout certainly deserves credit for being the first to examine the papyri from the point of view of Christian Egypt's doctrinal history. Indeed, along with Émile Amélineau and Urbain Bouriant, he was one of the French scholars who cultivated Coptic studies in the tradition of Nico-

¹ See Paola Buzi's contribution in this volume.

² See, again, the contribution of Paola Buzi in this volume.

³ Peyron, *Grammatica*, 1841.

⁴ See the final part of the contribution of Francesco Valerio in this volume.

⁵ De Lagarde, *Aegyptiaca*, 1883: *Sapientia Salomonis*, *Ecclesiasticus* and *Psalmus* 101. See pages III–IV for Lagarde's relationship with Francesco Rossi and Bernardino Peyron.

⁶ Rossi, *I papiri copti del Museo Egizio*, 1887–92, I.1, p. 6.

⁷ According to Rossi, *I papiri copti del Museo Egizio*, 1887–92, II 4, p. 108/4, Revillout had also visited Turin earlier and had copied many texts on that occasion, although he does not give dates.

⁸ The manuscript was almost certainly in Peyron's house, where a translation for Tischendorf was prepared. See Rossi, *I papiri copti del Museo Egizio*, *Preface*, 1887–92, p. 61 [87].

las-Claude Fabri de Peiresc and Guillaume Bonjour, along with “proper” Egyptological studies, admittedly amid quarrels and jealousies. Among other things, he contributed to the acquisition of the library of the Monastery of Shenoute for the Bibliothèque nationale de France.

However, appreciation of Coptic literature was at its beginning. It should thus be observed that Revillout’s publications and annotations are at the basis of the false belief, which is still held today by some scholars, that so-called “apocrypha” played a special role in that literature. Another prejudice, which was fortunately soon overcome, concerned chronology: Revillout maintained that the Turin papyrus codices were written before the Council of Chalcedon (451 CE), and this opinion vitiated his appreciation of the documents on the Council of Nicaea, which were written much later in this version.

Meanwhile, Francesco Rossi envisioned and soon achieved the ambitious project of the complete publication of the Coptic papyri. It is interesting to note that he had stated from the outset, in the introduction to the first fascicle of his publication, that he was more interested in pharaonic Egyptian papyri than Coptic ones. Despite this admission, he had a broad knowledge of Coptic documents for his time, although he was less knowledgeable of the Christian Egyptian culture. It is also worth remarking that his brief evaluation of the palaeographical aspects (p. 7) is misleading.

Year after year, starting from 1883, he had the editions he managed to prepare printed in the *Memorie dell’Accademia delle Scienze di Torino*. At the end of the process, the individual printed pieces were immediately rearranged from the same typographical matrices into two volumes, which are today the standard reference in scholarly studies.

However, it appears that the single *Memorie* were also sold as individual fascicles, retaining the general frontispiece of the *Accademia* and the original page numbers, and they, too, were bound in two volumes. This situation appears even more complicated given that the publisher changed from Loescher to Clausen in around 1892. Therefore, when citing the published texts, one should be aware that there are two slightly different forms of Rossi’s publication: one which retains the original page numbering of the volumes of the *Memorie*, and another in which each fascicle begins anew from page 1.

Apart from this purely formal inconvenience, Rossi’s publication remains fundamental (*pace* Robinson Atkinson),⁹ not only because his readings are very accurate, but also because he was able to read several passages that are today more or less illegible. However, the papyri themselves were arranged in the Museo in a different order than in Rossi’s publication, making it very difficult to use it when attempting to match the originals with it, as we will demonstrate in the following pages, where we also attempt to overcome this problem.

The next scholar to take an interest in Coptic papyri was Oskar von Lemm. On visiting the Museo Egizio in 1896, he transcribed some of the papyri and then published important comments, revisions, and extensive improvements on some of Rossi’s readings, making substantial remarks on many of the texts, especially on the homily of Athanasius of Alexandria, *De Nativitate* (CC 0050).

The list of those contributions is worth reproducing herein.¹⁰ In his *Kleine Koptische Studien*,¹¹ von Lemm addressed:

⁹ Atkinson, *PRIA* III 3 (1893–96), pp. 24–99.

¹⁰ Orlandi, *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), pp. 501–30.

¹¹ von Lemm, *Bulletin de l’Académie des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg*, 1899–1910.

43	Athanasius of Alexandria, <i>De Nativitate</i> (CC 0050)	GIOV.AF (= CLM 50)
45.1	Shenoute, <i>De iudicio supremo</i> , (CC 0367)	GIOV.AD (= CLM 48)
46	<i>Passio Philemonis</i> (CC 0295)	GIOV.AQ (= CLM 61)
57	Cyril of Alexandria, <i>In Athanasium</i> (CC 0108)	GIOV.AO (= CLM 59)

In his *Koptische Miszellen*,¹² he addressed:

25	Shenoute, <i>De iudicio supremo</i> , (C 0367) ¹³	GIOV.AD (= CLM 48)
30	Basil of Caesaraea, <i>Sermo in Lazica 1 / In Michaelem 1</i> (CC 0083)	GIOV.AM (= CLM 57)
43 and 128	Evodius of Rome, <i>De Passione</i> (CC 0149)	GIOV.AM (= CLM 57)
44 and 138	<i>Vita Aphou</i> (CC 0407)	GIOV.AC (= CLM 47)
54	<i>Passio Philemonis</i> (CC 0295)	GIOV.AQ (= CLM 61)
60	<i>Passio Christodori</i> (CC 0504)	GIOV.AG (= CLM 51)
84	<i>Sententiae Concili Nicaeani</i> (CC 0021)	GIOV.AJ (= CLM 54)
113	Athanasius of Alexandria, <i>De Nativitate</i> (CC 0050)	GIOV.AF (= CLM 50)

With von Lemm, a new and much more reliable era of Coptic studies began. He left his legacy to Walter Ewing Crum, who did not study the Turin papyri directly, relying instead on Rossi's publications, and who, judging from the introduction to his *Dictionary*, does not seem to have given much importance to the Turin collection. However, Crum is credited with being the first to identify the *Canones Basilii* (CC 0225, see below).

After many more years of oblivion, it was the homily *De Nativitate* (CC 0050) attributed to Athanasius of Alexandria that brought Louis-Théophile Lefort personally to Turin, where he worked on an edition of the homily for extended periods in his final years (d. 1959), as he was interested in the Coptic texts attributed to Athanasius as part of his investigation into the possibility that the archbishop might have preached and consequently written in Coptic.¹⁴ Fortunately, this notion no longer prevails today. In any case, Lefort produced a splendid philological work, reconstructing folios from previously sparse fragments, and the result was the final arrangement of the homily.¹⁵ While in Turin, his attention was also drawn to the fragments of the *Canones* attributed to Basil of Caesarea, which had been identified by Walter E. Crum (see above). Unfortunately, he could not

finish this work before his death. In recent times, however, a complete codex containing the *Canones* was discovered in Western Thebes. Alberto Camplani is working on a new edition of all the Coptic documents related to this work.¹⁶

When I visited the Museo Egizio (1971–73), I found the papyri more or less in the same condition as Lefort had left them. I strove, as far as I could, to assemble and order the glasses under which the papyri were preserved according to the original codicological units of the folios, and to put under glass the fragments that were retained in paper folders. I then took photos of all of them (except GIOV.AD [= CLM 48], for technical reasons). The films are kept in the “Corpus dei Manoscritti Copti Letterari” room in the Institutum Patristicum Augustinianum. Two sets of prints were produced,

¹² See also von Lemm, *Bulletin de l'Académie des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg* VII Ser., 36, 11 (1888), pp. 1–45; Id., *Bulletin de l'Académie des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg* V.4 (1896), pp. 237–43.

¹³ Id., *Bulletin de l'Académie des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg*, 1907–15.

¹⁴ Lefort, *Muséon* 69 (1956) pp. 232–41; Id., *S. Athanase, Lettres festales*, 1955.

¹⁵ Lefort, *Muséon* 71 (1958), pp. 5–50, 209–39.

¹⁶ Camplani and Contardi, in Buzi et al. (eds.), *Coptic Society, Literature and Religion from Late Antiquity to Modern Times*, 2016, pp. 970–92; Id., in Barone, Macé and Ubierna (eds.), *Philologie, Herméneutique et Histoire des Textes*, 2017, pp. 139–59; Id., *Adamantius* 24 (2018), pp. 150–64.

one of which was deposited in the museum and the other at the IPA. The photos were also digitalized and copies were given to a number of interested people. More recently, another complete and professional set of photos were taken by the photographer of the Archivio di Stato.¹⁷ I edited some of the texts, but only according to what I thought was important at the time, and I never planned a complete edition or re-edition.¹⁸

Twenty years later, Heike Behlmer did a splendid job (possibly begun in 1977) on Codex IV (GIOV.AD = CLM 48; Shenoute, *De iudicio supremo*, CC 0367), which was very difficult to read. Its edition was published in 1996.¹⁹

Further studies of the papyri generally depended on Rossi's transcriptions or the photos, rather than on autographic analysis. I would like to mention the interesting identification by Enzo Lucchesi²⁰ (*In Mariam Virginem*, attributed to Proclus of Constantinople and to Severianus of Gabala, CC 0329, GIOV.AK = CLM 55) and the collation against two texts in the Morgan Library and Museum by Paul Chapman (*De Passione*, attributed to Evodius of Rome, CC 0149, GIOV.AM = CLM 57) and Mark Stone (*In Michaelem*, attributed to Basil, CC 0082, GIOV.AM = CLM 57).²¹

More recently, Francesca Prometea Barone worked on John Chrysostom, *In David 3* (CC 0168, GIOV.AI = CLM 53), providing a philological comparison of the Coptic and Greek texts,²² while Alin Suciuc has worked on Theophilus of Alexandria, *In Crucem* (CC 0395, GIOV.AB = CLM 46)²³ and has provided a new edition based on all extant manuscripts.

Other studies are ongoing, such as that on the *Vita Epiphanius* (C.H. Bull and A. Tsachos, CC 0413, GIOV.AP = CLM 60) and the *Acta Pilati* (Jean-Daniel Dubois, CC 0035, GIOV.AB = CLM 46).²⁴

2. Again on Rossi's Publication

Returning to Rossi's publication, its main shortcomings are the following:

- The codices and individual works are dealt with separately, losing their original connection. Rossi was not interested in the codices' reconstruction and description as individual artifacts and the cultural elements they embodied.
- The silence on those sheets, that were in a bad state of preservation, without even revealing their existence. Fur-

thermore, after copying the end of a work on the recto of a folio, he omits copying the beginning of the next work on the verso, as in the cases of GIOV.AA (= CLM 45), glass 40r: CC 0201 (end of *History of Eudoxia*), 40v: CC 0512 (beginning *Martyrdom of Ignatius*, still unpublished), and GIOV.AC (= CLM 47), glass 14.

- The absence of serious codicological appraisal in the introductions.

- The fact that, in his (otherwise commendable) haste, he often finds new sheets of an already published work and inserts them in notes or appendices, which are difficult for scholars to manage.

As things stand, I consider it opportune to provide a detailed list of Rossi's publications, along with the current arrangement of the individual folios and fragments, i.e., of the glasses housing them. The list of codices and glass numbers, as they are presently organized, is presented in Paola Buzi's contribution (see above).

Again, it should be noted that there are two types of offprints from the *Memorie*, and correspondingly (at least) two types of the two volumes in which they were reprinted.²⁵ The introductions to each fascicle were read by Rossi during the meetings of the *Accademia delle Scienze* (and printed in the *Atti*), so as to present the material in the *Memorie* that was prepared for the press.

2.1 Volume I

The title of the volume in which the first five *Memorie* were collected, thus becoming five fascicles, is: *I papiri copti del Museo Egizio di Torino, trascritti e tradotti da Francesco Rossi. Volume primo*, Torino, Loescher, 1887.

¹⁷ See Paola Buzi's contribution on this aspect.

¹⁸ A brief sketch of the results of my work in the Museo Egizio in the years 1971–73 is provided by Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), pp. 115–27, completed and corrected in Id., *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), pp. 501–30.

¹⁹ Behlmer, *Schenute*, 1996.

²⁰ Lucchesi, *AB* 97 (1979), pp. 111–27.

²¹ Depuydt, *Homiletica from the Pierpont Morgan Library*, 1991.

²² Barone, *Orientalia Christiana Periodica* 75 (2009), pp. 463–73; Ead., *Io-hannis Chrysostomi*, 2008; Barone, *Giovanni Crisostomo*, 2008.

²³ Suciuc, *Zeitschrift für Antike und Christentum* 16 (2012), pp. 181–225.

²⁴ See the contribution of Paola Buzi in this volume for more details.

²⁵ It is also important to note that the volumes of the *Memoirs* are currently available online at the site of the BEIC, Biblioteca Europea di Informazione e Cultura, <https://www.beic.it>.

Fascicle I

Title: *Trascrizione di un codice copto del Museo Egizio di Torino, con illustrazioni e note del Prof. Francesco Rossi*, Torino, Loescher, 1883.

Here, and in all fascicles, the original frontispiece retains the date of the relative *Memoria*. The following page contains the note: *Estr. dalle Memorie della Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino*, Serie II, Tomo XXXV. The pagination of the fascicle is 1–90, while that of the *Memorie* volume is 163–250.

In the (untitled) introduction, Rossi briefly deals with Coptic literature (p. 3), Coptic studies and manuscripts in Europe (p. 4), the role of Drovetti, who acquired the papyri in Egypt and sold them to King Charles Felix (p. 5), the condition of the papyri, and the existence of other codices in the National Library of Turin (p. 8), which were destroyed by a fire in 1904. Finally, he introduces one of the texts, which is the basis of the publication, entitled *Evangelium Nicodemi* or *Acta Pilati* or *Hypomnemata of the Saviour* (CC 0035). This text was also published by E. Revillout (see above).

As for the second text that followed in the codex (CC 0395, *In Crucem*, attributed to Theophilus of Alexandria), as is typical of Rossi, he published it but only mentioned it in a few words. On the other hand, he added the Italian translation of the homily, but not that of the *Acta Pilati* (p. 8: “Per non ripetere ... un lavoro fatto in gran parte da altri”). This translation was appended to the last fascicle, 2.5, pp. 133–48.

1.1a:

pp. 170/10–224/64: The text of *Acta Pilati* (CC 0035), reproduced in numbered columns.

Columns 1–167 = GIOV.AB (glasses 1–42), original pagination: 1–84.

1.1b:

pp. 224/64–244/84: The text of Theophilus of Alexandria, *In Crucem* (CC 0395), reproduced in numbered columns.

Columns 167–214 = GIOV.AB (glasses 42–54), original pagination: 84–108.

The fascicle ends with the translation of the work of Theophilus (CC 0395, pp. 244/84–250/90). The translation of the *Acta Pilati* (CC 0035) will be added as an appendix to Fascicle V of Volume II.

Fascicle II

Title: *Trascrizione di alcuni testi copti tratti dai papiri del Museo Egizio di Torino, con traduzione italiana e note di Francesco Rossi*, Torino, Loescher, 1884.

The following page contains the note: *Estr. dalle Memorie della Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino*, serie II, tom. XXXVI. The pagination of the fascicle is 1–96, while that of the *Memorie* volume is 89–182. In the (untitled) introduction, Rossi describes the work of Peyron and Revillout (p. 3) and his own method of publication (p. 7).

1.2a:

p. 95/9: The text of the *Vita Athanasii* (CC 0408), reproduced in numbered pages.

p. 95/9, pages I–VI = GIOV.AJ = CLM 54 (glasses 1–3), original pagination: 11–16.

p. 100/14, pages VII–X = GIOV.AJ (glasses 11–16), original pagination: 19–22.

p. 104/18, pages XI–XII = GIOV.AJ (glass 14), original pagination: 39–40.

p. 106/20, pages XIII–XXVIII = GIOV.AJ (glasses 15–22), original pagination : 43–58.

1.2b:

p. 120/34: Text of the *Sententiae of Nicaeae* (CC 0021), reproduced as above (the text follows in the same codex).

p. 120/34, pages XXVIII–XLVIII = GIOV.AJ = CLM 54 (glasses 22v–32), original pagination: 58–78.

p. 140/54, pages XLIX–L = GIOV.AJ (glass 33), original pagination in lacune.

p. 142/56, pages LI–LII = GIOV.AJ (glass 35), original pagination in lacune.

p. 144/58, pages LIII–LVI = GIOV.AJ (glasses 38–39), original pagination: 73–76.

1.2c:

p. 147/61–153/67: The text of the *Didascalia* (CC 0019) attributed to Athanasius of Alexandria, and reproduced as it followed the previous work, although Rossi took the text from different codices, without mentioning this.

Pages LVII–LXIII = GIOV.AC (glasses 46v–49), original pagination: 119–124.

1.2d:

p. 153/67, Fragment I: CC 0019 = GIOV.AC = CLM 47 (glasses 62[+61]), original pagination: 157–158.

p. 153/67, Fragment II: CC 0452 = GIOV.AK = CLM 55 (glass 2), original pagination in lacune.

p. 154/68, Fragment III: not identified, GIOV.AK (glass 14),

original pagination in lacune.

p. 154/68, Fragment IV: CC 0021 = GIOV.AJ = CLM 54 (glass 34), original pagination in lacune.

p. 156/70, Fragment V: CC 0021 = GIOV.AJ (glass 37), original pagination in lacune.

p. 158/72, Fragment VI: CC 0021 = GIOV.AJ (glass 8), original pagination in lacune.

p. 160/74, Fragment VII: CC 0021 = GIOV.AJ (glass 13), original pagination in lacune.

The translation of all the texts follows (pp. 75–96).

Fascicle III

Title: *Trascrizione di tre manoscritti copti del Museo Egizio di Torino, con traduzione italiana di Francesco Rossi*, Torino, Loescher, 1885.

The following page contains the note: *Estr. dalle Memorie della Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino*, serie II, tom. XXXVII. The pagination of the fascicle is 1–113, while that of the *Memorie* volume is 65–175. In the brief (untitled) introduction, Rossi writes a few words on each text.

1.3a:

pp. 67/5–84/22: The text of *Vita Aphou* (CC 0407), reproduced in numbered pages, without reporting the column change.

Pages I–XXXI = GIOV.AC = CLM 47 (glasses 31–46r), original pagination: 89–119.

1.3b:

p. 84/22: The text of *Historia Eudoxiae* (CC 0201), reproduced in numbered pages, without reporting column change.

p. 84/22, pages I–XXXVI = GIOV.AA = CLM 45 (glasses 14–31), original pagination : 31–50.

p. 107/45, pages XXXVII–LI = GIOV.AA (glasses 33–40r), original pagination: 53–61.

1.3c:

p. 115/53: The text of the *In Iohannem Baptistam* (CC 0840), possibly attributed to Cyril of Alexandria, reproduced in numbered pages, without reporting the column change.

Pages I–XXVI = GIOV.AC = CLM 47 (glasses 1–13), original pagination: 17–42.

1.3d

p. 127/65: The text the *In Iohannem Baptistam* (CC 0319), attributed to Proclus of Constantinople, reproduced in numbered pages, without reporting the column change.

Pages XXVII–LIII = GIOV.AC = CLM 47 (glasses 15–30), original pagination: 45–86.

The translation of all the texts follows (pp. 145/83–172/110).

p. 163/101 (note 1): The text of the title and beginning of CC 0319 = GIOV.AC (glass 14v), original pagination: 43–44 (the end of CC 0840, on the same folio's recto, has remained unpublished).

p. 173/111 (*Appendice*): Text of CC 0201 = GIOV.AA glass 32, original pagination: 52.

Fascicle IV

Title: *Papiri copti del Museo Egizio di Torino. Testo e traduzione della Vita di Sant'Ilarione e del Martirio di Sant'Ignazio vescovo di Antiochia*, Torino, Loescher, 1886.

The following page contains the note: *Estr. dalle Memorie della Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino*, serie II, tom. XXXVIII. The pagination of the fascicle and that of the *Memorie* volume is 3–103. Rossi writes a few words on each text in the brief (untitled) introduction (p. 3).

1.4a:

p. 7: The text of the *Vita Ilarionis* (CC 0156) by Jerome, which was reproduced according to the pages, identified by their original numbers, but without reporting the column change.

p. 7: pages 17–112 = GIOV.AE = CLM 49 (glasses 1–49), original pagination: 17–112.

p. 51, fragments, 1–8 = GIOV.AE (glass 50), original pagination in lacune.

1.4b:

p. 52: The text of the *Passio Ignatii* (CC 0512), which was reproduced in numbered pages, without reporting column change.

p. 52, pages II–XXXIX = GIOV.AA = CLM 45 (glasses 41–58), original pagination: 63–84.

p. 73, pages XLII–XLIV = GIOV.AA (glasses 60–61r), original pagination: 87–89.

The translation of all the texts follows (pp. 75–103).

Fascicle V

Title: *I martirii di Gioore, Heraei, Epimaco e Ptolomeo con altri frammenti, trascritti e tradotti dai papiri copti del Museo Egizio di Torino*, Torino, Loescher, 1887.

The following page contains the note: *Estr. dalle Memo-*

rie della Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino, serie II, tom. XXXVIII. The pagination of the fascicle is 1–78, while that of the *Memorie* volume is 233–307.

Rossi writes a few words on each text in the brief (untitled) introduction (p. 3). He also speaks of his work (p. 8), announcing the second series of publications.

In this fascicle, Rossi edits fragments belonging to codices and texts that were already published in the previous fascicles. He also edits brief fragmentary texts. An essential list is provided herein:

1.5a

p. 239/9: *Frammenti copti del concilio di Nicea* (CC 0019)
Number I–XII = GIOV.AC = CLM 47 (glasses 51–56), original pagination: 131–142.

Secondo frammento = GIOV.AC (glass 57), original pagination: 147–148.

Terzo frammento = GIOV.AC (glass 58), original pagination: 149–150.

Quarto frammento = GIOV.AC (glass 63), original pagination: 151–152.

Quinto frammento = GIOV.AC (glass 73[+59]), original pagination: 153–154.

Sesto frammento = GIOV.AC (glass 59[+73]), original pagination: 153–154.

Settimo–ottavo frammento = GIOV.AC (glass 60), original pagination: 155–156.

Nono frammento = GIOV.AC (glass 62r[+61]), original pagination: 173–174.

Decimo frammento = GIOV.AC (glass 61[+62]), original pagination: 157–158.

1.5b:

p. 250/20 *Frammenti della vita di S. Atanasio* (CC 0108):
Frammento primo–terzo = GIOV.AO = CLM 59 (glasses 1–3), original pagination in lacune.

Frammento quarto–quinto = GIOV.AO (glass 4), original pagination in lacune.

Frammento sesto–settimo = GIOV.AO (glass 5), original pagination in lacune.

Frammento ottavo–nono = GIOV.AO (glass 6), original pagination in lacune.

Frammento decimo–undecimo = GIOV.AO (glass 7), original pagination in lacune.

1.5c:

p. 255/25: The text of *Passio Joore* (CC 0282), which was transcribed in numbered pages, without reporting the

column change.

Pages I–XI = GIOV.AA = CLM 45 (glasses 61v–66), original pagination in lacune.

1.5d:

p. 262/32: The text of *Passio Heraei* (CC 0276) which was reproduced in numbered pages, without reporting the column change.

Page I = GIOV.AC = CLM 47 (glass 62v), original page 158.

Pages II–XVII = GIOV.AC (glasses 65–72), original page 159–lacune.

1.5e:

p. 271/41: The text of *Passio Epimachi* (CC 0272), which was transcribed in numbered pages and columns.

Pages I–VIII = GIOV.AH = CLM 42 (glasses 1–4), original pagination in lacune.

1.5f:

p. 275/45: The text of *Martyrdom of Ptolemy* (CC 0306), which was transcribed in numbered pages and columns.

Pages I–VII = GIOV.AF = CLM 50 (glasses 91v–94), original pagination in lacune.

The translation of all the texts follows (pp. 283/53–303/73).

2.2 Volume II

The volume in which another four *Memorie* were collected, thus becoming four fascicles, is entitled: *I papiri copti del Museo Egizio di Torino, trascritti e tradotti da Francesco Rossi. Volume secondo* (Torino, 1892).

Fascicle I

Title: *Trascrizione con traduzione italiana di due sermoni attribuiti il primo a S. Atanasio Arcivescovo di Alessandria, il secondo a S. Giovanni Grisostomo, Arcivescovo di Costantinopoli.*

The frontispiece of the *Memoria* reads: *Memorie della Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino, serie II, tom. XXXIX. Scienze morali, storiche e filologiche, Torino, Loescher 1889.*

The pagination of the fascicle is 1–107, while that of the *Memorie* volume is 49–152bis (sic). In the brief (untitled) introduction (p. 49/3), Rossi again describes the collection and writes a few words about the texts.

2.1a:

p. 51/5: The text of the *De Nativitate* (CC 0050) attributed to Athanasius of Alexandria, which was reproduced in numbered folios and arranged in four columns. The folios are now classified as GIOV.AF = CLM 50, and were put in

order by Lefort. He also joined several other fragments, some of which were published by Rossi in Volume II, Fascicle IV (see below).

The correspondence between Rossi's folios and the numbering of the glasses (each glass contains one leaf) is as follows:

1 = 1; 2-7 = 12-17; 8 = 11; 9-16 = 18-25; 17 = 27; 18 = 7; 19 = 4; 20 = 3; 21 = 8; 22-23 = 5-6; 24 = 10; 25 = 9; 26-36 = 28-38; 37 = 2; 38-41 = 40-43; 42 = 51; 43 = 50; 44 = 53; 45 = 55; 46 = 59; 47 = 56; 48 = 61; 49 = 60; 50 = 62; 51 = 58; 52 = 57; 53 = 63; 54 = 69; 55 = 68; 56 = 71; 57 = 67; 58 = 70; 59 = 72; 60 = 64; 61 = 73.

2.1b:

p. 100/54: The text of John Chrysostom, *De scribis et Phariseis* (CC 0173), which was reproduced in numbered folios and arranged in 4 columns. The folios are now classified as GIOV.AF = CLM 50. Rossi's pages 1-17 correspond to glasses 74v-90, original pagination: 16-48.

The following *Frammenti diversi*, (2.1c p. 116/70) have been identified by Lefort as part of CC 0050.

The correspondence between the number of the fragment and the glasses of GIOV.AF = CLM 50, to which they are now attributed, is as follows:

1 = 65; 2 = 66; 3 = 54; 4 = 52; 5 = 39; 6 = 45; 7 = 47; 8 = 44; 9 = 46.

The translation of all the texts follows (pp. 123/77-152bis/107). At p. 126/80, note 1, Rossi provides the text of GIOV.AF, glass 26, and at p. 136/90 the text of GIOV.AF glass 48 and 49.

Fascicle II

Title: *Trascrizione con traduzione italiana dal copto di due omelie di S. Giovanni Grisostomo con alcuni capitoli dei Proverbi di Salomone e frammenti vari di due esegesi sul giorno natalizio del nostro Signore Gesù Cristo del Prof. F. Rossi.*

The following page contains the note: *Estr. dalle Memorie della Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino*, serie II, tom. XL, Torino, Clausen, 1890. The fascicle's pagination is 3-112, while that of the *Memorie* volume is 99-208. Rossi writes a few words about each text in the brief (untitled) introduction (pp. 99/3).

2.2a:

p. 103/7: The text of *Proverbs* (CC 0753), which was transcribed in numbered pages.

Pages I-XXV = GIOV.AL = CLM 56 (glasses 1-12), original page in lacune.

2.2b:

p. 116/20: The text of John Chrysostom, *In Joseph* (CC 0171), which was transcribed in numbered folios.

Foglio primo-quattordicesimo = GIOV.AI = CLM 54 (glasses 1-14), original pagination: 1-27.

2.2c:

p. 126/30: The text of John Chrysostom, *In Susannam* (CC 0178), which was transcribed in numbered folios.

Foglio quattordicesimo-ventinovesimo = GIOV.AI (glasses 14-25), original pagination: 27-52.

2.2d:

p. 134/38: The text of John Chrysostom, *In David* (CC 0168), which was transcribed in numbered folios.

Frammento primo-decimoquarto = GIOV.AI (glasses 26-39), original pagination from 59 to 141 with lacunes.

2.2e:

p. 144/48: In the last part of this fascicle, Rossi published 32 folios from the same codex (GIOV.AK = CLM 55, glasses 1-31) in which he reads two titles of homilies—*De Nativitate*, attributed to Proclus (CC 0329) and *De Nativitate* attributed to Athanasius (CC 0452). However, in the absence of the original page numbers, he could not assign the other folios to either one of the two above homilies or to any other homily.

The translation of all the texts follows, pp. 173/77-208/112.

Fascicle III

Title: *Trascrizione con traduzione italiana dal copto di un sermone sulla necessità della morte e sul giudizio finale*, Torino, Clausen, 1891.

The following page contains the note: *Estr. dalle Memorie della Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino*, Serie II, Tom. XLI. As in the *Memorie* volume, the fascicle's pagination is 1-121.

For this fascicle [2.3], which only contained one text, that is, a homily of Shenoute (CC 0367) whose folios are now named GIOV.AD = CLM 48, one should consult Heike Behlmer's splendid work (cf. above), which describes the situation in detail.

Fascicle IV

Title: *Trascrizione con traduzione italiana di un testo copto del Museo Egizio di Torino* del Prof. F. Rossi. Parte prima – *Testi copti*, Torino, Clausen, MDCCCXCII.

The fascicle's pagination is 3–148, while that of the *Memorie* volume is 107–252. Rossi discusses the papyri's treatment in the brief (untitled) introduction (p. 107/3).

2.4a:

pp. 111/7–143/39: The text of Evodius of Rome, *De Resurrectione* (CC 0149), which was edited in folios with column separation.

Fols. I–XXXVI = GIOV.AM = CLM 57 (glasses 1–36), original pagination in lacune.

At p. 143/39 note 1, GIOV.AM (glass 37r).

2.4b:

pp. 143/39–146/42: The text of Basil of Caesarea, *In Michaelem archangelum* (CC 0082), which was edited as above.

Fols. I–IV = GIOV.AM = CLM 57 (glass 37v–40), original pagination in lacune.

2.4c:

p. 147/53: The text of *Passio Joore* (CC 0082) = GIOV.AA = CLM 45 (glass 68).

Rossi had included this fragment, with CC 0504 (see below), under the label *Frammento I*, but he corrected this mistake in the translation.

2.4c:

p. 147/43: The text of the *Passio Christodori* (CC 0504) which edited in folios, without any pages and columns being reported.

Frammento II–III = GIOV.AG = CLM 51 (glasses 1–2), original pagination: 29–30 and in lacune.

2.4d:

p. 148/44: Fragments from GIOV.AD = CLM 48

2.4e:

p. 160/56: Fragments from GIOV.AA = CLM 45:

I–III = GIOV.AA (glasses 6–8)

IV = GIOV.AA (glass 5)

V = GIOV.AA (glass 3)

VI = GIOV.AA (glass 9)

VII = GIOV.AA (glass 4)

VIII–IX = GIOV.AA (glass 2)

p. 167/63: “Frammenti diversi. Parte prima”

I = GIOV.AA (glass 10)

II–III = GIOV.AA (glasses 12–13)

IV = GIOV.AA (glass 11)

V–XVII = not identified

p. 179/75: “Frammenti diversi. Parte seconda”

I = GIOV.AK = CLM 55 (glass 32)

II–III = GIOV.AK (glass 33)

IV–V = GIOV.AK (glass 34)

VI–VII = GIOV.AK (glass 35)

VIII = GIOV.AK (glass 36)

IX–X = GIOV.AK (glass 37)

XI–XII = GIOV.AK (glass 38)

XIII–XIV = GIOV.AK (glass 39)

XV–XVI = GIOV.AK (glass 40)

p. 185/81: “Frammenti diversi. Parte terza”

I = GIOV.AN = CLM 58 (glass 004)

II–III = not identified

IV = GIOV.AF = CLM 50 (glass 054)

V–VI = not identified

VII = GIOV.AF = CLM 50 (glass 036)

VIII = GIOV.AN = CLM 58 (glass 017)

IX = GIOV.AC = CLM 47 (glass 073 [+59])

X = GIOV.AN = CLM 58 (glass 007)

XI = GIOV.AN = CLM 58 (glass 011)

XII = GIOV.AN = CLM 58 (glass 010)

XII = GIOV.AF = CLM 50 (glass 051)

XIV = GIOV.AN = CLM 58 (glass 015a)

XV = GIOV.AN = CLM 58 (glass 009a)

XVI = GIOV.AF = CLM 50 (glass 053)

XVII = GIOV.AF = CLM 50 (glass 032)

XVIII = GIOV.AO = CLM 59 (glass 009a)

XIX = GIOV.AO = CLM 59 (glass 009b)

XX = GIOV.AN = CLM 58 (glass 006a)

XXI = GIOV.AN = CLM 58 (glass 006b)

XXII = GIOV.AN = CLM 58 (glass 015b)

XXIII = GIOV.AN = CLM 58 (glass 009b)

XXIV = GIOV.AN = CLM 58 (glass 025a)

XXV = GIOV.AN = CLM 58 (glass 025b)

XXVI = GIOV.AF = CLM 50 (glass 067)

p. 197/93: “Frammenti diversi. Parte quarta”

I = GIOV.AF = CLM 50 (glass 003)

II = GIOV.AF (glass 009)

III = GIOV.AF (glass 017)

IV = GIOV.AF (glass 020)

V = GIOV.AF (glass 096b)

VI = GIOV.AF (glass 025)

VII = not identified

VIII = GIOV.AF (glass 037)

IX–XVI = GIOV.AF (glass 038–045)

XVII = GIOV.AF (glass 047)

The *Parte Seconda* (pp. 203/101–252/148) contains the translations of all the texts and also that of the *Acta Pilati* (CC 0035), which was omitted in fascicle 1.1.

2.3 “Nuovo codice”

Title: *Un nuovo codice copto del Museo Egizio di Torino contenente la vita di s. Epifanio ed i martiri di s. Pantoleone, di Ascla, di Apollonio, di Filemone, di Ariano e di Dios, con versetti di vari capitoli del «Libro di Giobbe»*. Memoria del Corrispondente Francesco Rossi, letta nella seduta del 19 marzo 1893 (= Atti della R. Accademia dei Lincei, serie V, Classe di Scienze morali, storiche e filologiche, vol. 1 (1893), Parte 1, Memorie, pp. 3–136).

In the (untitled) introduction, Rossi explains the circumstances of the discovery of another codex and provides the index of a codex (note 1), the remaining part of which has disappeared, found pasted onto a cover.

p. 7: The text of the *Vita Epiphaniai* (CC 0413), first reproduced in fragments (remains of one folio each).

It is then reproduced in numbered folios, without any pages and columns being reported:

I–VIII = GIOV.AP = CLM 60 (glass 33)

IX–XVIII = GIOV.AP (glasses 34–42)

Then it is reproduced in numbered folios, without indicating pages and columns:

I–XXXII = GIOV.AP (glasses 1–32)

p. 47: The text of *Passio Pantaleonis* (CC 0293), which was transcribed in numbered folios wherein the pages are differentiated and laid out in one column:

I–XXIIIa = GIOV.AQ (glasses 1–23r).

p. 65: The text of *Passio Asclae* (CC 0262), which was transcribed in numbered folios wherein the pages are differentiated and laid out in one column:

XXIIIb–XXVIIIa = GIOV.AQ (glasses 28v–28r)

p. 69: The text of the *Passio Philemonis* (CC 0295), which was transcribed in numbered folios wherein the pages are differentiated and laid out in one column:

XXVIIIb–XXXVIIIa = GIOV.AQ (glasses 28v–38r)

p. 77: The text of the *Passio Ariani* (CC 0261) which was transcribed in numbered folios wherein the pages are differentiated and laid out in one column:

XXXVIIIb–La = GIOV.AQ (glasses 38v–50r)

p. 86: The text of the *Passio Dios* (CC 0269), which was transcribed in numbered folios wherein the pages are differentiated and laid out in one column:

Lb–LV = GIOV.AQ (glasses 50v–55)

p. 90: fragments from work CC 0293, which were transcribed in folios, mentioning the recto and the verso:

I–IX = GIOV.AQ (glasses 56–60)

3. The Collection’s Historical Value

At this point, the reader may be interested in learning more about the collection’s historical value in terms of individual codices and works, and I will indeed address this interest in the following pages. However, she or he should first be informed of certain shortcomings in Coptic philological studies that may affect my observations.

While, on the one hand, we are now well-equipped to edit and understand Coptic texts in accordance with all scientific requirements,²⁶ to recognize and compare the codices’ different systems of manufacture,²⁷ layout, and script, and have even progressed to the first steps in delineating a satisfactory sketch of Coptic literature’s development, on the other hand, we are still far from a satisfactory understanding of the presence and role of the regional centres producing literary culture, where books may have been assembled not only for daily liturgical use, but also to spread and foster religious (Coptic) culture in the area. In my opinion, it is time for some assumptions to be made on this aspect, and the Turin papyri certainly provide an opportunity to do so, in order to stimulate debate and, eventually, significant advancements on this important topic.

The documents of Coptic literature at our disposal consist of the remnants of a few large ancient original collections and a number of scattered findings of single codices or fragments. The importance and significance of the collections lie in the fact that their components (the books) are, for the most part, uniform, sharing dates, modes of production, principles of page layout, the character of the content, and purpose. This, much more than the individual findings, enables us to get a sense of the regional cultural climate, which is generally testified by later manuscripts (8th and 12th centuries). It also helps us to move on from this assessment to the previous history of the texts that these documents have preserved for us.

Of course, our attention is drawn to the collection to which the present volume is dedicated—I prefer not to use

²⁶ See, for instance, the *Corpus Scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium* series (Peeters).

²⁷ See, for instance, the Nag Hammadi Studies series (Brill) or “The Coptic Book: Codicological Features, Places of Production, Intellectual Trends”, *Adamantius* 24 (2018), pp. 6–172.

the term “library” because it has assumed a modern value that does not correspond to the historical situation described herein —, but its importance for understanding the development of Coptic literature can only be appreciated by comparing it to the characteristics of other more or less contemporary collections. The biblical material is not very relevant in this scope: the Copts developed their literature on the basis of biblical texts, which were not considered to be part of their literature.²⁸

Furthermore, other renowned collections, such as the so-called Bodmer Papyri, the Nag Hammadi codices, and the Manichean codices from Medinet Madi and Kellis, represent special cases because of their early age or specific religious inclinations. They are, therefore, not included in our investigation. In contrast, other collections may be useful in illuminating the historical framework in which the This Collection is set, allowing us to fully appreciate its character and that of its individual texts.

The following is a list of the main cultural centres from the north to the south of Egypt and the related extant manuscripts (see the map in the Preface):

Sketis

- Monastery of St Macarius: a group of codices in Bohairic, or parts thereof, from the 9th–12th centuries.²⁹

Fayyum

- Monastery of St Michael at Hamuli: a group of c. 56 codices in Sahidic, from the 9th–12th centuries.³⁰

Panopolitan Nomos

- Monastery of St Shenoute at Atripe: leaves from c. 1,000 codices in Sahidic.³¹

Thebaid

- Monastery of St John the Baptist at This (from which the Turin codices originate).

- Monasteries of Apa Epiphanius and Apa Phoibammon (and others) in the mountain of Djeme, Western Thebes.

- Collection Harris, fragments (see below).³²

- Collection Amherst, fragments (see below).³³

- Monastery of St Thomas at Wadi Sarga: only biblical and liturgical texts (non-biblical ones were also probably used for liturgical purposes).³⁴

- The Collection of Bala’izah, which is a special case because the manuscripts have different provenances.³⁵

Edfu/tBo

- Monastery of St Mercurius: a group of codices in Sahidic and Old Nubian, from a period when the region was under Nubian influence.³⁶

In terms of page content and layout, the Collection of Hamuli seems to be dependent on the cultural influence of Atripe, similar to that of Edfu (although in a different way because of the Nubian influence).

Thus, if we exclude the Theban region, only the productive centres of the monasteries of Atripe and St Macarius remain. What we know of them dates back to after the 8th–9th century. We can speculate on the activity of Atripe between the 5th and the 8th centuries, but there is no concrete evidence for it.

The collection of St Macarius was probably initiated in the 8th century, but was restricted to the late Bohairic concept of Coptic literature,³⁷ which was derived from the parallel development of Atripe but with its own characteristics.

The manuscripts from the Theban region are far more heterogeneous, dating back to the 7th–8th centuries. We will concentrate our efforts on them.³⁸

The dates, and consequently the Coptic literary periods of the different collections of manuscripts, are an important element for understanding how they interact with the identification of the periods that can be assigned to the development of Coptic literature. In other words, the texts allow us to determine the production periods, while the periods clarify the character of the texts.³⁹ For this purpose, I consider the 4th century to be a sort of prehistory of Coptic literature, the 5th–6th centuries to be a tormented period in which different attitudes toward the ways of developing literary activity

²⁸ In any case, the This Collection only preserves the following biblical works: *Job* (GIOV.AR) and *Proverbia* (GIOV.AL).

²⁹ White, *The Monasteries of the Wadi El Natrûn*, 1926; Hebbelynck, van Lantschoot, *Codices coptici*, 1937; Orlandi, *Adamantius* 24 (2018), pp. 58–65.

³⁰ Emmel, in Gabra (ed.), *Christianity and Monasticism in the Fayoum Oasis*, 2005, pp. 63–70; Depuydt, *Catalogue of Coptic Manuscripts*, 1993.

³¹ Orlandi, in Egberts, Muhs and der Vliet, *Perspectives on Panopolis*, 2002, pp. 211–31.

³² Layton, *Catalogue of Coptic Literary Manuscripts*, 1987, pp. xxxiii–xliv.

³³ Crum, *Theological Texts*, 1913.

³⁴ Melito, *De Pascha* (CC 0022); Crum, Bell and Thompson, *Wadi Sarga*, 1922, no. 17.

³⁵ Kahle, *Balai’zah*, 1954.

³⁶ Layton, *Catalogue of Coptic Literary Manuscripts*, 1987, pp. xvi–xxx.

³⁷ Orlandi, *Adamantius* 24 (2018), pp. 58–65.

³⁸ Crum, in Winlock, *The Monastery of Epiphanius*, 1926, pp. 196–208; Boud’hors, in Delattre and Heilporn (eds.), “*Et maintenant ce ne sont plus que des villages...*”, 2008, pp. 149–62.

in Coptic concurred to form its different aspects (homilies, hagiography, canons, etc.), mainly in the form of translations, and finally, from the 7th century onwards, we witness the development of a rather homogeneous corpus of literature through (a) the selection of Coptic texts that are still valid in the changed ecclesiastical order after Chalcedon, and (b) the clandestine production of new texts under the fictitious names of the historical fathers of the 4th–5th centuries, suitable for the new circumstances under Islamic domination.

Accordingly, in order to grasp the essence and importance of the This collection, some tables are being presented with the aim to propose:

(a) The presumable chronological (and cultural) origin of the texts, also in comparison to the other two main

Theban collections. The proposed classification considers the works as they are found in the Turin codices, without taking into account their previous history. Each work is assigned a *Clavis Coptica* identifier, attributed by the CMCL, while the identification of the codices and fragments is to be found in the CMCL's *Manuscripts* section (and in the PAThs database). For each work in the This collection, I present the complete (to the best of my knowledge) list of manuscripts that convey it, because this gives an idea of their relative popularity throughout Egypt, outside of the Theban region.

(b) A synopsis of the typology of script and layout of manuscripts.

(a) Table 1: Works organized according to chronology and to literary and functional genre

THIS COLLECTION

5th–6th centuries

Homilical Works

Cyril of Alexandria, <i>De Nativitate</i> (CC 0099)	GIOV.AK = CLM 52
Damian of Alexandria, <i>De Nativitate</i> (CC 0127)	GIOV.AA (2) = CLM 45 New York, The Morgan Library and Museum C7 = CLM 908 Paris, BnF, 132.1, f. 84 = CLM 1690
John Chrysostom, <i>In David et Saul III</i> (CC 0168)	GIOV.AI = CLM 53
John Chrysostom, <i>In Ioseph Patriarcham</i> (CC 0171)	GIOV.AI. = CLM 53 Paris, BnF, 131.3, f. 17 = CLM 1723
John Chrysostom, <i>De Scribis et Pharisaeis</i> (CC 0173)	GIOV.AF = CLM 50
John Chrysostom, <i>In Susannam</i> (CC 0178)	GIOV.AI.= CLM 53 CMCL.AW (ff. 60–76) = CLM 22 Wien, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek – Papyrussammlung, K 9146BIS = CLM 2136
Proclus of Constantinople or Severianus of Gabala, <i>De Nativitate</i> (CC 0329)	GIOV.AK = CLM 55 MONB.BS (pp. 51–54) = CLM 304 MONB.CU (pp. [1]–6) = CLM 328 MONB.EC (pp. 84–87post) = CLM 314
Teophilus of Alexandria, <i>In Crucem</i> (CC 0395)	GIOV.AB = GIOV.AB MICH.BR = CLM 243 MONB.PG = CLM 1882 SIUD.AB (f) = CLM 6377

³⁹ Orlandi, in Camplani (ed.), *Egitto cristiano*, 1997, pp. 39–120; Id., in Johnson (ed.), *The Oxford Handbook*, 2015; Buzi, in *Claremont Coptic Encyclopedia*, 2021; Boud'hors, *The Coptic Tradition* in Johnson, *The Oxford Handbook of Late Antiquity*, 2012, pp. 224–46; Papaconstantinou, in Papaioannou (ed.),

Shenute, *De iudicio supremo*, CC 0367 (GIOV.AD = CLM 48; MONB.WZ = CLM 685; MONB.XP = CLM 617) represents a special case.

Canonical Works

Athanasius of Alexandria, <i>Didascalia Patrum Nicaenorum</i> (CC 0019)	GIOV.AC (pp. 120–52) = CLM 47 MONB.EF (pp. 47–64) = CLM 349
<i>Sententiae Concilii Nicaeni</i> (CC 0021)	GIOV.AJ (pp. 58–86) = CLM 54 MONB.EF (pp. 71–84) = CLM 359 MONB.FT (pp. 1–16) = CLM 393 MONB.GY (p. 33) = CLM 418
<i>Canones Basilii</i> (CC 0090)	Cairo, Coptic Museum, 13448 = CLM 713 Dublin, Chester Beatty, MS819C, ff. 1–8 = CLM 1668 GIOV.AN = CLM 58 Oxford, Bodleian Library, B10 + D178A = CLM 740
<i>Epistula Paulini</i> (CC 0958)	GIOV.AC (pp. 151–54) = CLM 47
<i>Epistula Epiphani</i> (CC 0959)	GIOV.AC (pp. 155–56) = CLM 47 MONB.EF (p. 69) = CLM 359 MONB.FT = Paris, BnF, 129.14, f. 86 = CLM 393
<i>Epistula Rufini</i> (CC 0960)	GIOV.AC (pp. 156–57) = CLM 47 MONB.EF (pp. 69–70) = CLM 359 MONB.FT = Paris, BnF, 129.14, f. 86 = CLM 393
<i>Narratio de 318 Patribus Nicaeae</i> (CC 0961)	GIOV.AC (pp. 157–58) = CLM 47 MONB.EF (p. 70) = CLM 359

Historical-Apocryphal Works

<i>Pilati Acta</i> (CC 0035)	GIOV.AB = CLM 46 Oxford, Bodleian Library, C 27 = CLM 1642 Paris, BnF, 131.3 f. 50 + Paris, BnF, 129.18, f. 140 = CLM 1643
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Historical-Doctrinal Works

<i>Vita Aphou</i> (CC 0407)	GIOV.AC (pp. 89–119) = CLM 47
<i>Vita Athanasii ep. Alexandriae</i> (CC 0408)	GIOV.AJ (pp. 1–58) = CLM 54 Köln, Papyrussammlung der Universität, 10236 = CLM 1888 MONB.GY = CLM 418 Oxford, Bodleian Library, C31 = CLM 1889 Oxford, Bodleian Library, Eo28.2 = CLM 1890 Wien, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek – Papyrussammlung, K 2941c–e = CLM 1034 CLM 1262
<i>Vita Epiphani</i> ep. <i>Salaminae</i> (CC 0413)	GIOV.AP = CLM 60 Paris, BnF, 129.14, f. 126 = CLM 1892

The Oxford Handbook of Byzantine Literature, 2021, p. 571–88; Camplani, in Ciner and Nunez (eds.), *The Discoveries of Manuscripts from Late Antiquity*, 2021, pp. 205–42.

Hagiographic Works

Jerome, <i>Vita Hilarionis</i> (CC 0156)	GIOV.AE = CLM 49
<i>Passio Ariani</i> (CC 0261)	GIOV.AQ = CLM 61
<i>Passio Asclae</i> (CC 0262)	GIOV.AQ = CLM 61
<i>Passio Dios</i> (CC 0269)	GIOV.AQ = CLM 61
<i>Passio Epimachi</i> (CC 0271)	GIOV.AH = CLM 52
<i>Passio Herai</i> (CC 0276)	GIOV.AC (pp. 158ss.) = 47 Leipzig, Universitätsbibliothek, 1089, ff. 7, 10 = CLM 1810 Moscow, Pushkin Museum, I.1.Bo631A = CLM 875 Dublin, Chester Beatty Library, 2028 = CLM 1162
<i>Passio Joore</i> (CC 0281)	GIOV.AA (5) = CLM 45
<i>Passio Pantaleonis</i> (CC 0293)	GIOV.AQ = CLM 61 Utrecht, Universiteitsbibliotheek, B4.19-20 = CLM 5796 al-Šayḥ 'Ibā-dah, Storehouse of the Italian Archaeological Mission PSI, Inv. Ant. 1026 = CLM 6403
<i>Passio Apollonii et Philemonis</i> (CC 0295)	Berlin, Staatliche Museen, P.22135, ff. 1-5 = CLM 724 Berlin, Staatliche Museen, P. 22157, ff. 3-5 = CLM 726 GIOV.AQ = CLM 61
<i>Passio Ignatii Antiocheni</i> (CC 0512)	London, British Library, Or. 13825, ff. 38-44 = CLM 1774 Cairo, Ifao, ABB = CLM 1959 GIOV.AA (4) = CLM 45 MACA.CT (ff. 1-17v) = CLM 132 MONB.AQ = CLM 277 MONB.FO (d) = CLM 388

7th–8th centuries

Homiletic Works

Athanasius of Alexandria, <i>De Nativitate A</i> (CC 0050)	GIOV.AF = CLM 50 MONB.BH = CLM 294
Basil of Caesarea, <i>Sermo in Lazica 2</i> (CC 0083)	GIOV.AM = CLM 57 MICH.CI (pp. 12-21) = CLM 222
Cyril of Alexandria, <i>In Athanasium</i> (CC 0108)	GIOV.AO = CLM 59 St. Petersburg, The National Library of Russia, KNS 44-45 = CLM 1681 MONB.AY (c) = CLM 285 SIUD.AB (b) = CLM 6367
Evodius of Rome or Antiochia, <i>De Passione</i> (CC 0149)	GIOV.AM = CLM 57 Leiden, Rijksmuseum van Oudheden, F 1976.4.31.1-2 = CLM 4419 MICH.BR = CLM 243 MONB.OI = CLM 570 Paris, BnF, 132.1, f. 11 = CLM 1714 MONB.LY = CLM 511 (not mentioned by Orlandi)
Proclus of Constantinople, <i>In Iohannem Baptistam</i> (CC 0319)	GIOV.AC (pp. 44-[88]) = CLM 47
Athanasius of Alexandria, <i>De Nativitate B</i> (CC 0452)	GIOV.AK = CLM 55
Cyril of Alexandria, <i>In Iohannem Baptistam</i> (CC 0840)	GIOV.AC (pp. [1]-43) = CLM 47

Hagiographic Works

<i>Passio Ptolemaei</i> (CC 0306)	GIOV.AF = CLM 50 MICH.BG = CLM 232 MONB.FU = CLM 394 Cairo, Ifao, 243 = CLM 394 Manchester, University of Manchester Library – John Rylands Library, Crawford 27 = CLM 1850
<i>Passio Christodori</i> (CC 0504)	GIOV.AG = CLM 51

HARRIS COLLECTION⁴⁰

6th–7th centuries

Homiletic Works

John the Presbyter, <i>In Pisenthium ep. Keft</i> (CC 0187)	London, British Library, Or. 7561, ff. 61–62 = CLM 830 MERC.AQ = CLM 192
Pisentius of Keft, <i>De Filio Dei</i> (CC 0314)	London, British Library, Or. 7561, f. 60 = CLM 830
John Chrysostom, <i>Epistulae</i> (CC 0479)	London, British Library, Or. 7561, ff. 70–72; 77–79; 100–102 = CLM 821

Historical-Apocryphal Works

<i>Acta Pauli</i> (CC 0025)	London, British Library, Or. 7561.108 = CLM 826 DISH.AI = CLM 41 Heidelberg, Papyrussammlung der Universität Heidelberg, Kopt. 300 + 301 + London, British Library, Or. 6943, f. 19 = CLM 1174 Manchester, University of Manchester Library – John Rylands Library, Suppl.Copt. 44 = CLM 868
<i>Acta Petri et Pauli</i> (CC 0568)	London, British Library, Or. 7561, ff. 111–113, 128 = CLM 812 London, British Library, Or. 8802.1–6.INF. Heidelberg, Papyrussammlung der Universität Heidelberg, 286 = CLM 1997 Città del Vaticano, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Borg. copt. 109. cass. 26, fasc. 130, ff. 1–4 = CLM 1998 Wien, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek – Papyrussammlung, K 2941a–b = CLM 1034 Strasbourg, Bibliothèque Nationale et Universitaire, Copte 9 Strasbourg, Bibliothèque Nationale et Universitaire, Copte 532 MONB.DM = CLM 342

⁴⁰ The manuscripts of the Collection Harris were bought in Thebes in 1846. Two years later they were transcribed by a certain Arthur des Rivières (d. 1849). Later, after passing through various hands, they ended up in London and Munich.

Historical-Doctrinal Works

Dioscorus of Alexandria, <i>In Macarium ep. Tkou</i> (CC 0134)	London, British Library, Or. 7561, ff. 84–95, 98, 104–106 = CLM 825 MONB.CO = CLM 322 MACA.DS = CLM 153 MICH.AR. = CLM 218 MICH.AS. = CLM 219 MONB.CO = CLM 322
Pambo of Sketis, <i>Vita Hilariae</i> (CC 0247)	London, British Library, Or. 6073 = CLM 1790 London, British Library, 7561, f. 134 = CLM 815 MICH.BP = CLM 241 MONB.EC (pp. 124–27) = CLM 356 Paris, BnF, 78.39 = CLM 1792 CLM 1791 CLM 6433 CLM 6671
Papohe, <i>Vita Phib</i> (CC 0256)	London, British Library, Or. 7561, ff. 115, 135–148 = CLM 827 MERC.BB = CLM 199
Theopistus Deacon, <i>Vita Dioscori ep. Alexandriae</i> (CC 0400)	London, British Library, Or. 7561, ff. 84–98, 104–106 = CLM 825 Manchester, University of Manchester Library – John Rylands Library, Copt. 411 = CLM 1886 CLM 6674

Hagiographic Works

<i>Passio Iacobi Persae</i> (CC 0278)	London, British Library, Or. 7561, ff. 120–121 = CLM 829 MACA.AQ = CLM 85 MONB.EE (c) = CLM 358 Leipzig, Universitätsbibliothek, Hs 1087, f. 4v–r = CLM 1813 CLM 1812 CLM 6566
<i>Passio Phoebammonis</i> (CC 0297)	London, British Library, Or. 6012 = CLM 797 London, British Library, Or. 7561, ff. 60–62, 67–69; 96–97 = CLM 830 London, British Library, Or. 7561, ff. 114, 116–117 = CLM 813 MICH.BU = CLM 246 Dublin, Chester Beatty Library, 2029 = CLM 1163
<i>Passio Polycarpi</i> (CC 0439)	London, British Library, Or. 7561, ff. 55–056, 63–64 = CLM 829 MACA.AI/MACA.AJ = CLM 78
<i>Passio Iohannis Baptistae</i> (CC 0513)	London, British Library, Or. 7561, f. 127 = CLM 829 MONB.OY = CLM 586
<i>Cosmae et Damiani Passio A</i> (CC 0934)	London, British Library, Or. 7561, f. 129

7th–8th centuries

Hagiographic Works

<i>Passio Cosmae et Damiani B</i> (CC 0266)	London, British Library, Or. 7561, f. 129 = CLM 829 CLM 1800 Paris, BnF, 129.16, f. 95 = CLM 1807 Wien, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek – Papyrussammlung, K 9546 = CLM 1809 CLM 1802 CLM 1806
<i>Passio Philothei</i> (CC 0296)	London, British Library, Or. 1241, f. 1 = CLM 1843 London, British Library, Or. 7561, ff. 23–126 = CLM 829 Cairo, Coptic Museum, unknown shelf mark = CLM 1844 Cairo, Coptic Museum, Hamuli–Ms 3823 = CLM 920 MICH.BP = CLM 241 New York, Morgan Library and Museum, C 16 = CLM 889 New York, Morgan Library and Museum, C 16 = CLM 890 Città del Vaticano, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Borg. copt. 109. cass. 19. 073-INF.6 = CLM 1695 Wien, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek – Papyrussammlung, K 9501 = CLM 1846
<i>Passio Shenufe</i> (CC 0302)	London, British Library, Or. 7561, f. 66 = CLM 820 Cairo, Coptic Museum, Hamuli–Ms. 3824, ff. 1–4 = CLM 1847 MICH.BP = CLM 241
<i>Passio Barsanuphii</i> (CC 0502)	London, British Library, Or. 7561, ff. 52–53, 73 = CLM 828
<i>Passio Pishate</i> (CC 0530)	London, British Library, Or. 7561, ff. 80, 118 = CLM 823 Wien, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek – Papyrussammlung, K 379 = CLM 1037 Paris, Musée du Louvre, AF 12724 = CLM 1014

AMHERST COLLECTION (New York, Morgan Library and Museum)

5th–6th centuries

Homiletic Works

Damianus of Alexandria, <i>De Nativitate</i> (CC 0127)	GIOV.AA (2) = CLM 45 New York, Morgan Library and Museum, C7 = CLM 908 Paris, BnF, 132.1, f. 84 = CLM 1690
Basil of Caesarea or John Chrysostom, <i>De Nativitate (a)</i> (CC 0163)	MONB.NT (<i>post</i> pp. 101–15) = CLM 555 New York, Morgan Library and Museum, C 6 = CLM 907 MONB.NU (c) = CLM 556
Gregory of Nazianzus, <i>In Rom. 4.15</i> (CC 0490)	New York, Morgan Library and Museum, C 9 = CLM 910

Historical-Apocryphal Works

<i>Acta Andreae</i> (CC 0563)	MONB.PY = CLM 591 New York, Morgan Library and Museum, C 14 = CLM 887 Oxford, Bodleian Library, Copt. F103 = CLM 975 Città del Vaticano, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Vat. copt. C 103.1 = CLM 1990
<i>Acta Marci</i> (CC 0567)	MICH.CG = CLM 258 MONB.BY = CLM 308 MONB.DD (until p. 13) = CLM 335 New York, Morgan Library and Museum, C 15 = CLM 888 MONB.QY = CLM 592 Berlin, Staatliche Museen, P. 22081 = CLM 722

Historical-Doctrinal Works

<i>John of Maiuma, Plerophoriae</i> (CC 0183)	Cairo, Coptic Museum, Abu Maqar 12 = CLM 1732 Ann Arbor (MI), University of Michigan Library, P. 4945.A. = CLM 1054 New York, Morgan Library and Museum, C 13 = CLM 886 Wien, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek – Papyrussammlung, K 2502 = CLM 1030
<i>Pambo of Sketis, Vita Cyri Anachoretæ</i> (CC 0246)	MERC.AT = CLM 195 MONB.CI = CLM 318 MONB.CU (p. 139 sgg.) = CLM 328 New York, Morgan Library and Museum, C 28 = CLM 901 Paris, BnF, 129.13, f. 26 = CLM 1787 Paris, BnF, 129.13, f. 28 = CLM 1788 Wien, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek – Papyrussammlung, K 4664C–D = CLM 1789

Hagiographic Works⁴¹

<i>Passio Moui</i> (CC 0521)	New York, Morgan Library and Museum, C 19 = CLM 892 Cairo, Coptic Museum, 862.1 = CLM 1127
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⁴¹ The *Vita Pachomii collectio altera* (CC 0879) and the *Pachomiana varia* (CC 0880) represent special cases and are, therefore, not dealt with herein.

7th–8th centuries

Homiletic Works

Cyril of Jerusalem, <i>In Mariam Virginem</i> (CC 0005)	MICH.CF = CLM 257 MONB.DL = CLM 341 New York, Morgan Library and Museum, C 4.1–2 = CLM 905
Cyril of Jerusalem, <i>De Passione 1</i> (CC 0114)	MICH.BQ = CLM 242 MICH.BR = CLM 243 MONB.GD (<i>post pp.</i> 97–163) = CLM 401 MONB.MI = CLM 521 MONB.MJ = CLM 522 MONB.ML = CLM 524 MONB.OI = CLM 570 Ann Arbor (MI), University of Michigan Library, P. 592 = CLM 1682 New York, Morgan Library and Museum, C 4.3 = CLM 6472 New York, Morgan Library and Museum, C 4.4 = CLM 6473 Paris, BnF, 131.4 f. 166 = CLM 1684 Paris, BnF, 131.5.139 = CLM 1685
Demetrius of Antioch, <i>In Isaiam 1.16–17</i> (CC 0128)	MACA.DK = CLM 146 New York, Morgan Library and Museum, C 10.1–4 = CLM 882 Torino, Biblioteca Nazionale Universitaria, Ms. a.IV.28, ff. 1–15 = CLM 6483
Peter of Alexandria, <i>In Michaelem</i> (CC 0311)	Leipzig, Universitätsbibliothek, Hs. 1087, f. 15 = CLM 1851 MACA.BG = CLM 98 MICH.AZ = CLM 225 MONB.BI = CLM 295 SIUD.AA (e099–142). = CLM 6284 New York, Morgan Library and Museum, C 10.5 = CLM 883 PN.130.5.102 = CLM 1852

Hagiographic Works

<i>Passio Psote B (longior)</i> (CC 0044)	MONB.DP (pp. x–62) = CLM 345 New York, Morgan Library and Museum, C18 = CLM 891 London, British Library, Or. 7561, ff. 70–72, 77–79, 100–102 = CLM 821
<i>Passio Philothei</i> (CC 0296)	London, British Library, Or. 1241, f. 1 = CLM 1843 London, British Library, Or. 7561, ff. 123–126 = CLM 829 Cairo, Coptic Museum, unknown shelf mark (2 ff from al Baramus) = CLM 1844 Cairo, Coptic Museum, Hamuli–Ms. 3823 = CLM 920 MICH.BP = CLM 241 New York, Morgan Library and Museum, C 16 = CLM 889 New York, Morgan Library and Museum, C 17 = CLM 890 Città del Vaticano, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Borg. copt. 109. cass. 19.073.INF.6 = 1695 Wien, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek – Papyrussammlung, K 9501 = CLM 1846

Table 2: Diachronic comparison of the typology of works / collections

5th–6th centuries

	Homiletic Works	Canonical Works	Historical-Apocryphal Works	Historical-Doctrinal Works	Hagiographic Works
This Collection	9	7	1	3	10
Harris Collection	3		2	4	5
Amherst Collection	3		2		3

7th–8th centuries

	Homiletic Works	Canonical Works	Historical-Apocryphal Works	Historical-Doctrinal Works	Hagiographic Works
This Collection	7				2
Harris Collection					5
Amherst Collection	4				2

Only two works appear in two different collections (none in all three): Damianus of Alexandria, *De Nativitate* (CC 0127), GIOV.AA (= CLM 45) + New York, The Morgan Library and Museum C7, and *Passio Philothei* (CC 0296), London, British Library 7561, ff. 123–126 + New York, The Morgan Library and Museum C17. This may be noted for future investigation, but it is not advisable to draw any conclusions for the time being. In general, we can observe that the collections are in line with what we can surmise from later ones, especially from the library of the Monastery of Shenoute at Atripe, but the very scarce presence of cyclical literature is notable:⁴² only a few homiletic cycles are present, and they do not belong to the Antiochian saga. Moreover, it is difficult to interpret the conspicuous number of canonical texts: seven of the *Council of Nicaea*, four plerophorical texts, and the *Canons of Basil*. Nothing, however, is included with regard to the Councils of Ephesus and Chalcedon. In any case, the collection gives prominence to the dogmatic aspects of ecclesiastical doctrine.

Another aspect to be taken into consideration for future analysis is the presence of texts that are not preserved elsewhere because they point to a specificity of the Theban collections:

This Collection

5th–6th centuries

Three homiletic works:

- Cyril of Alexandria, *De Nativitate* (CC 0099);
- John Chrysostom, *In David et Saul III* (CC 0168);
- John Chrysostom, *De Scribis et Pharisaeis* (CC 0173)

One historical – doctrinal work:

- Vita Aphou* (CC 0407)

Six hagiographic works:

- Jerome, *Vita Hilarionis* (CC 0156); *Passio Ariani* (CC 0261);
- Passio Asclae* (CC 0262); *Passio Dios* (CC 0269);
- Passio Epimachi* (CC 0271); *Passio Joore* (CC 0282).

7th–8th centuries

Three homiletic works:

- Proclus of Constantinople, *In Iohannem Baptistam* (CC 0319);
- Athanasius of Alexandria, *De Nativitate B* (CC 0452);
- Cyril of Alexandria, *In Iohannem Baptistam* (CC 0840)

One hagiographic work:

- Christodori Passio* (CC 0504)

Harris Collection

5th–6th centuries

Two homiletic works:

Pisentius of Keft, *De Filio Dei* (CC 0314)

John Chrysostom, *Epistula* (CC 0479)

One hagiographic work:

Passio Cosmae et Damiani A (CC 0934)

7th–8th centuries

One hagiographic work

Passio Barsanuphii (CC 0502)

Amherst Collection

5th–6th centuries

One homiletic work:

Gregory of Nazianzus, *In Rom. 4.15* (CC 0490)

One hagiographic work:

Passio Moui (CC 0521)

It must be added that the This collection includes a work by Shenoute (see above), while the Amherst collection contains two biographies of Pachomius. However, Pachomian material is absent in the others.

(b) The material appearance of the manuscripts

Another clue of the cultural intent underpinning the collections stems from the material appearance of the codices as artifacts: the layout, with special regard to the number of columns, the type of script, the way quires and page numeration are placed, and the location of titles and their distinction from the main text. This approach is rather fashionable today, but I will limit myself to a few considerations based on my personal taste, experience, and impressions rather than on technical codicological and paleographical classifications, which in my opinion are scarcely useful for a historical comparative assessment.⁴³

Type of script

This is the most meaningful part of the analysis. We know that originally (see, for instance, the case of the Bodmer Papyri or the Nag Hammadi codices) there was only one type of Coptic literary script, which we call *unimodular* (Fig. 2). This was used, with later characteristic modifications, for the codices of the monastery of St Macarius⁴⁴ and has re-

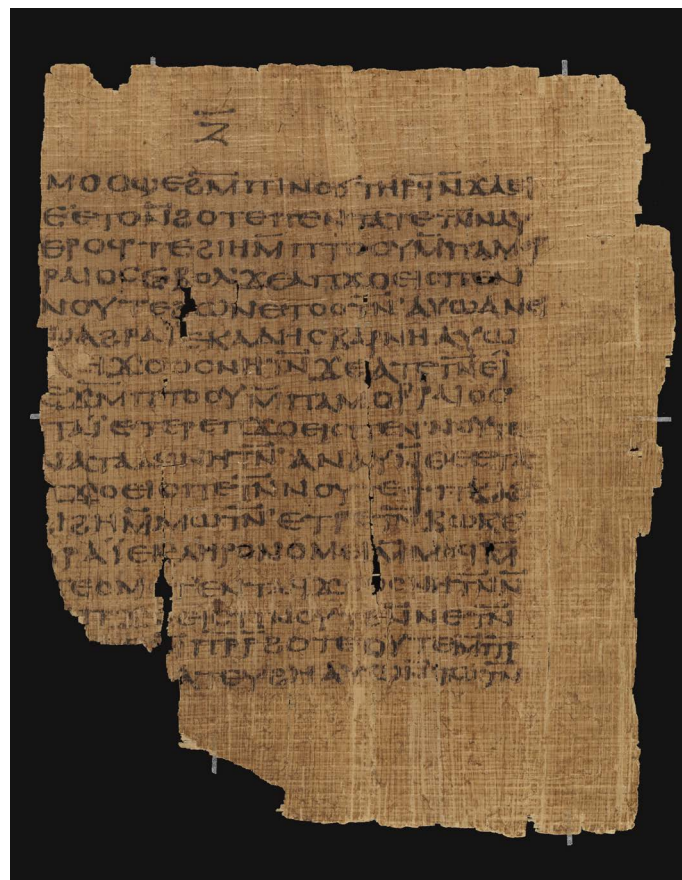


Fig. 2: P. Bodmer XVIII: *Deuteronomy*. Example of early unimodular script (<https://bodmerlab.unige.ch/fr/constellations/papyri/barcode/1072205357>).

mained the model for the Coptic writing style till today. In the Sahidic environment, the unimodular script remained in use after the 8th century for specific instances, it seems. In the Monastery of Shenoute, for instance, it is used for the Bible and the works of Shenoute himself.

Another type of script, known as *bimodular* (Fig. 3), became fashionable in the 9th century, and we know this especially from the codices of Atripe and those that are thought to be reliant on it, namely the collections of Hamuli and Edfu.

We can identify the following types of script in the manuscripts from the Theban collections:⁴⁵

⁴² Orlandi, in Atiya (ed.), *Coptic Encyclopedia*, 1991, pp. 666–68.

⁴³ See the contribution of Nathan Carlig in Part I of this volume for codicological aspects.

⁴⁴ See for instance https://digi.vatlib.it/view/MSS_Vat.copt.58.

⁴⁵ Using the sigla “Harris” and “Amherst,” I use the This codices as a guide and note the analogies and deviations in the other collections. See Part II for images of the scripts used in the This manuscripts.

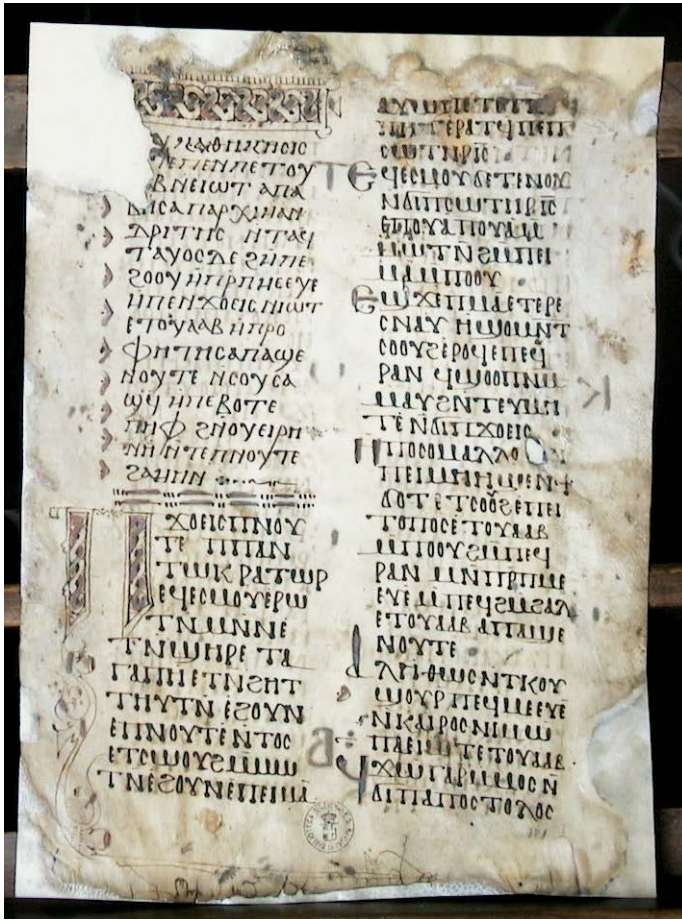


Fig. 3: Besa, *Catechesis*, example of bimodular script from the White Monastery. © Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele III, Napoli, IB.07 f. 1.

Strict unimodular script or common type

This: GIOV.AA (2 columns); GIOV.AJ (1 column); GIOV.AL (1 column, but special case: *Proverbia*); GIOV.AQ (1 column).

Harris: This is the type used in most of the Harris codices, whose layout is in one column. The exceptions are listed below.⁴⁶

Amherst: New York, The Morgan Library and Museum, C 9.

Slightly mild unimodular script

This: GIOV.AI (1 column); GIOV.AR (1 column).

Mild unimodular script

This: GIOV.AC; GIOV.AD; GIOV.AE; GIOV.AF; GIOV.AG; GIOV.AN; GIOV.AO; GIOV.AP (all 2 columns).

Harris: no. 55 and complementary fragments.

Amherst: New York, The Morgan Library and Museum, C6; C07.

Unimodular script with bimodular tendencies

This: GIOV.AK (2 columns).

Harris: no. 108 and complementary fragments (2 columns).

Amherst: New York, The Morgan Library and Museum, C18; C19; C25; C28.

Bimodular script

This: GIOV.AB; GIOV.AH; GIOV.AM (all 2 columns).

Harris: n. 67 and complementary fragments; no. 135 and complementary fragments (2 columns).

Amherst: New York, The Morgan Library and Museum C4; C10; C13; C14; C15; C16; C17; C24.

It is remarkable that, as in the Monastery of Shenoute, in the Theban codices we find not only the two main types of script (unimodular and bimodular), but also other types in between, which may testify to the gradual shift from unimodular to bimodular script. On the other hand, the bimodular script strongly prevails in the Amherst collection, while the unimodular script predominates in the Harris collection.

Titles

The titles introducing the works in the manuscripts provide another significant clue for determining the stages of Coptic literary activity in which the works were composed. Following the analysis of Paola Buzi,⁴⁷ we may assume a gradual development of titles, from the simple statement of authorship and content to the characterization of the author, the summary of the content, and the circumstances of delivery. The practice of writing the title in a different hand to the rest of the text is also interesting to note.

This collection

Short title

CC 0019 = GIOV.AC = CLM 47 (pp. 120–52), Athanasius of Alexandria, *Didascalia*

CC 0021 = GIOV.AJ = CLM 54 (pp. 58–86), *Sententiae Concilii Nicaeni*

CC 0035 = GIOV.AB = CLM 46, *Pilati Acta*

CC 0171 = GIOV.AI = CLM 53, John Chrysostom, *In Ioseph Patriarcham*

CC 0173 = GIOV.AF = CLM 50, John Chrysostom, *De*

⁴⁶ All the Harris fragments have the British Library's call number Or.7561. New fragments have recently emerged in the British Museum, but they all need to be studied (personal communication from Alin Suciu).

⁴⁷ Buzi, *Titoli e autori*, 2005.

Scribis et Pharisaeis

CC 0178 = GIOV.AI = CLM 53, John Chrysostom, *In Susannam*

CC 0271 = GIOV.AH = CLM 52, *Epimachi Passio*

CC 0276 = GIOV.AC = CLM 46 (p. 158 sgg.), *Herai Passio*

CC 0282 = GIOV.AA (5) = CLM 45, *Joore Passio*

CC 0306 = GIOV.AF = CLM 50, *Ptolemaei Passio*

CC 0395 = GIOV.AB = CLM 46, Theophilus of Alexandria, *In Crucem*

CC 0407 = GIOV.AC = CLM 46 (pp. 89–119), *Aphou vita*

CC 0452 = GIOV.AK = CLM 55, Athanasius of Alexandria, *De Nativitate B*

CC 0961 = GIOV.AC = CLM 46 pp. 157–58, *Narratio de 318 Patribus Nicaeae*

Subscriptio or final title

CC 0261 = GIOV.AQ = CLM 61, *Ariani Passio* (no title)

CC 0262 = GIOV.AQ = CLM 61, *Asclae Passio* (title added in second time)

CC 0269 = GIOV.AQ = CLM 61, *Dios Passio* (title added in second time)

Long title

CC 0050 = GIOV.AF = CLM 50, Athanasius of Alexandria, *De Nativitate A*

CC 0083 = GIOV.AM = CLM 57, Basil of Caesarea, *Sermo in Lazica 22*

CC 0099 = GIOV.AK = CLM 55, Cyril of Alexandria, *De Nativitate*

CC 0127 = GIOV.AA (2) = CLM 45, Damianus of Alexandria, *De Nativitate*

CC 0319 = GIOV.AC = CLM 47 (pp. 44–[88]), Proclus of Constantinople, *In Iohannem Baptistam*

CC 0329 = GIOV.AK = CLM 55, Proclus of Constantinople, *De Nativitate*

CC 0512 = GIOV.AA (4) = CLM 45, *Ignatii Antiocheni Passio*

CC 0149 = GIOV.AM = CLM 57, Evodius of Rome, *De Passione*

Special cases

CC 0201 = GIOV.AA (3) = CLM 45, *Historia Eudoxiae*: no title or *subscriptio*

CC 0295 = GIOV.AQ = CLM 61, *Apollonii et Philemonis Passio*: no title, later *subscriptio*

CC 0293 = GIOV.AQ = CLM 61, *Pantaleonis Passio*: *subscriptio*; beginning in lacune

CC 0408 = GIOV.AJ = CLM 54 (p. 1–58), Athanasii ep. Alexandriae vita: beginning in lacune; *subscriptio*:

ΑΘΑΝΑΣΙΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ.

CC 0367 = GIOV.AD = CLM 48, Shenute, *De iudicio supremo*: *subscriptio*: CINOYΘIOY

Harris collection

CC 0278 = London, British Library, Or. 7561, ff. 120–121, *Passio Iacobi intercesi*: short title

CC 0314 = London, British Library, Or. 7561, f. 60, Pisentius of Keft, *De Filio Dei*: semi-long title

CC 0479 = London, British Library, Or. 7561, f. 70, John Chrysostom, *Epistula*: special case

CC 0530 = London, British Library, Or. 7561, f. 118, Interesting long subscription (of a lost work) before the beginning of *Passio Pishate*

Amherst collection

CC 0163 = New York, Morgan Library and Museum, C6, Basil of Caesarea, *De Nativitate (a)*: short title

CC 0490 = New York, Morgan Library and Museum, C9, Gregory of Nazianzon, *In Rom. 4.15*: short title

In this case, it is evident that a comparison of the collections is not feasible, because of the scarce availability of data for the Harris and Amherst collections. For the This (Turin) collection, however, we can note that the majority of titles is short, thus indicating a period (of fruition as well as writing of the texts) somewhat earlier than the Atripe group. There are also interesting cases of *subscriptions* (which fell in desuetude after the 8th century) and even cases of no title before or after the text, which points to a cultural situation earlier than what we call the “synaxarial arrangement”, typical of the extant Atripe codices.

4. Conclusions

In conclusion, as outlined in the essays mentioned above, a few observations can be made on the position of the Theban collections with regard to the development of Coptic literature. We first note the scarcity of works attributed to *cyclical production* and, in any case, none of the most famous homiletic or hagiographic works. The creation of texts in Coptic, independent of the Greek tradition of classical Patristic, had already begun. However, the systematization of the performing characters and their adventures was still in the making.

This cultural evolution coincided with a material and formal one, with the passage from papyrus to parchment as a writing support: the exclusive use of parchment is

typical of the Atripe bibliological unit, with its associated centres of Hamuli and Edfu (see above) after the 9th century. As for the Theban region, we find single instances of different writing supports (such as the codices of Sheikh el Gurna⁴⁸ consisting of one parchment and two papyri), but the collections are in papyrus. Moreover, we note the emergence of a new script (*bimodular*) and new standards in the shaping of the page.

It is evident that the Theban collections—the This collection, together with the Harris and Amherst collections—are from a time when Coptic ecclesiastical culture evolved from a general interest in doctrines and moral customs to a formalized liturgical use of the texts. They bear witness to a transitional period, which probably came to an end when the Islamic influence in the region became overpowering, as may be deduced from the archaeological remains showing a decline in monastic life shortly after the 7th century. It is plausible to assume that the monks responsible for the cultural aspects of religious life were adapting to Islamic pressure on the Monastery of Shenoute at Atripe, at a time when Islam was on its way to become dominant in the Theban region, as it did in the 8th century.

⁴⁸ Górecki and Wipszycka, *Adamantius* 24 (2018), pp. 118–32.

THE PARCHMENT CODEX CAT. 7117

Francesco Valerio

1. Overview and Contents

Cat. 7117¹ is a parchment codex composed in its present state of 116 (more or less complete) leaves and four major fragments. All the leaves and fragments have been gela-tined and inlaid in, or remargined with, modern parch-ment. Various minor unplaced fragments are preserved in a paper envelope inserted into the modern binding.²

The first major fragment (110 x 150 mm) is bound as the first leaf of the codex, but without a modern folio number (see section 4, below). It will be referred to hereafter as “f. I”.

The further three major fragments are inlaid together in a single modern parchment leaf, bound as the last leaf of the codex, after f. 116. This composite leaf has no folio number, but the fragments are labelled (in ink, on the modern parch-ment) as “f 1”, “f 2” and “f 3”. For the sake of clarity, they will be referred to hereafter as “fr. 1”, “fr. 2” and “fr. 3”. Their di-mensions are 110 x 150, 28 x 24 and 30 x 45 mm respectively.

As for the contents, f. I can be identified as the fron-tispiece of the codex, since it is blank on one face (i.e. the actual recto, the flesh side of the parchment) and contains a miniature on the other face (the verso, the hair side of the parchment).³

The biblical book of *Sirach* (CC 0762) then follows as the first work of the codex: it starts on the abovementioned fr. 1, which was formerly the first leaf of the first quire and contains the prologue of *Sirach* and chapter 1.1–2 (albeit now in a fragmentary state).⁴ *Sirach* ends at f. 83v and is followed (within the same quire) by another biblical book, the *Wisdom* of Solomon (CC 0761), which occupies ff. 84r–115v.⁵ Both works are written in the Sahidic dialect of Coptic and copied by the same scribe.⁶

The last, now fragmentary, leaf (f. 116, F H) contains a portion of *Psalms* 101 (*Septuagint*, verses 4–29), also in the Sahidic dialect but written by another hand.⁷

A preliminary question that deserves to be discussed at this point, before we proceed to a closer inspection of the material features of the manuscript, is its codicological “stratigraphy”.⁸ In his monumental catalogue of the Sahid-ic biblical manuscripts, Karlheinz Schüssler splits what we regard here as a single “codicological unit” into three separate items, and the TM/LDAB database followed suit: (a) sa 98 (= TM/LDAB 107915), comprising the “core” of the manuscript (i.e. ff. I and 1–115); (b) sa 99 (= TM/LDAB 108562), comprising f. 116 (i.e. the leaf with *Psalms* 101); (c) sa 100 (= TM/LDAB 108563), comprising frs. 1–3.⁹ As for f. 116 (his sa 99), Schüssler bluntly states that it *nicht zu diesem Codex gehört* (“does not belong to this codex”) and suggests that it was wrongly attached (“hinzugeheftet”) by the modern restorer at the end of the main manuscript.¹⁰ In

¹ CMCL GIOV.AS = CLM 1131 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/1131>) = TM/LDAB 107915/108562/108563 = LCBM sa 2016. An autoptic analysis was carried out by the author of this chapter in October 2018 and December 2019. Cat. 7117 is also under study by the project “Digital Edition of the Coptic (Sahidic) Old Testament”, Göttingen (<https://coptot.manuscriptroom.com/>).

² According to the stamp on the modern guard leaves, the restoration was carried out by the *Soprintendenza di Torino*, but the exact date is not known. In the 1880s the codex was still bound in its original wooden cov-ers and was in very bad condition: see the reports of Peyron, de Lagarde and Rossi quoted in section 9, below. On the covers, see the Eliana Dal Sasso’s contributions in the present volume.

³ See sections 2 and 6.1, below. The flesh and hair side of the parchment leaves will hereafter be labelled with the capital letters F and H.

⁴ Fr. 1 is just the central part of the original leaf and its actual recto (F) was wrongly bound as verso in the modern parchment leaf in which it is now inlaid. It is quite probable that fr. 2 and fr. 3 were also part of the same leaf as fr. 1, but their poor state of preservation makes them com-pletely illegible and, therefore, precludes a proper identification of the portions of text they contain.

⁵ Reference edition: de Lagarde, *Aegyptiaca*, 1883, pp. 65–106 (*Wisdom*) and 107–206 (*Sirach*).

⁶ See section 7.1, below.

⁷ See section 7.2, below. Reference edition: de Lagarde, *Aegyptiaca*, 1883, pp. 207–08.

⁸ On this concept, see the pivotal study of Andrist *et al.*, *La syntaxe du codex*, 2013.

⁹ See Schüssler, *Biblia Coptica*, 2000, pp. 21–24 (sa 98–100), with plate 2 (= ff. 59r and 116v).

¹⁰ See Schüssler, *Biblia Coptica*, 2000, p. 21.

its turn, fr. 1, together with frr. 2–3 (his sa 100), is correctly identified by Schüssler as containing the beginning of *Sirach*, but is treated as a single fragment belonging to another, and now lost, codex written by the same scribe as that of ff. 1–115 and wrongly bound by the modern restorer at the end of the main codex.¹¹ Thus, according to this reconstruction, we should have an almost complete codex (sa 98), a single fragment from a second codex, which was in fact a twin of the first codex (sa 100, same work and same scribe as sa 98), and a single fragment of a third codex, containing another work and written by another hand. By a strange coincidence, these different fragments were grouped and bound together by a careless modern restorer.

Now, Schüssler's reconstruction, as outlined above, is not only extremely unlikely, but also completely untenable. If we put fr. 1 and the first leaf of the codex (f. 1) side by side, it appears that the text runs continuously from fr. 1r (actual verso, H side, ending with *Sirach* 1.2) and f. 1r (H side, starting with *Sirach* 1.5). The missing verses 3–4 of *Sirach* 1 were clearly contained in the upper part of f. 1r, currently not preserved. Schüssler seems to have been misled by the text published by de Lagarde,¹² which only includes the last lines of the prologue of *Sirach* and, after a lacuna, the text of *Sirach* from 1.3 onwards. Although de Lagarde labelled in the margin the text of the prologue as “p. 6” (i.e. what is now fr. 1) and the text of *Sirach* 1.3 as “p. 7” (now f. 1), Schüssler also considered the text of the prologue to be part of f. 1r (de Lagarde's p. 7) and, therefore, assumed that fr. 1, containing the entire prologue and the first two verses of *Sirach*, cannot be part of the same codex as ff. 1–115.

As for f. 116, codicology suggests that it was just the penultimate leaf of the last quire, which was left blank after the conclusion of the *Wisdom* in the preceding leaf (f. 115v) and was subsequently inscribed by a later hand with an “occasional” text (*Psalms* serve well for this purpose). Indeed, in his description of the manuscript, de Lagarde refers to f. 116 precisely as “the last leaf of the codex”.¹³

To sum up, the modern restorer's only oversight was the binding of frr. 1–3 at the very end of the manuscript, after f. 116, instead of putting them in their proper place, i.e. between f. I, the illuminated frontispiece, and f. 1, the second leaf of *Sirach*.

2. Quire Layout

The core of the manuscript is made of thirteen regular quaternions (ff. 6–109 = quires 2–14): each quire is composed of four bifolia, starting with an F side and arranged according to the so-called Gregory's Rule.¹⁴

The first and the last quire are fragmentary (they are all single leaves: fr. 1, ff. I, 1–5 and 110–16) and, therefore, their original layout can only be reconstructed on the basis of available evidence.

The codex, as discussed, must have started with f. I, the frontispiece, which is a full-page miniature intended to face the first page of the written text when the book was open. In Coptic manuscripts, such miniatures were usually painted on the H side of a single leaf, which was bound before the first quire of the manuscript.¹⁵ Now, f. I of our codex is just a fragment of the central part of the original leaf, but the miniature is indeed painted on the H side, and the parallel instances of Coptic frontispieces lead us to believe that f. I was a single leaf also in this manuscript.¹⁶

The written text of *Sirach* starts with fr. 1 (F H), which can be identified as the first leaf of quire 1 (regularly starting with an F side). What follows are 5 leaves (ff. 1–5) containing the text of *Sirach* from 1.5 to 4.19a and arranged accord-

¹¹ See Schüssler, *Biblia Coptica*, 2000, pp. 21, 24.

¹² de Lagarde, *Aegyptiaca*, 1883, p. 107.

¹³ de Lagarde, *Aegyptiaca*, 1883, p. iv: “in ultimo codicis folio primus detexti psalmum ρα”. See also sections 2 and 7.2, below.

¹⁴ Two facing pages always show the same side of the parchment, either F vs. F, or H vs. H. The disposition of the parchment in each quire can therefore be expressed with the following scheme (|| means the centre of the quire): F H | H F | F H | H F || F H | H F | F H | H F.

¹⁵ Therefore, the miniature appears on the verso of the leaf, while the recto was usually left blank. They were always painted on the H side of the parchment, because ink tends to flake off on the F side.

¹⁶ The best and most complete group of Coptic frontispieces can be found in the codices of the so-called Phantou Library, that is the 9th–10th century library of the monastery of the Archangel Michael at Phantou, in the Fayyum. No less than thirty-two out of the fifty preserved codices are introduced by an illuminated frontispiece and just in three instances out of thirty-two the frontispiece is depicted on the first leaf of the first quire: I mean the manuscripts New York, Morgan Library and Museum, M570 = CLM 208 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/208>), *Pauline Epistles*; M586 = CLM 251 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/251>), hagiographical miscellany; M602 = CLM 225 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/225>), homiletic miscellany. In the other manuscripts, it is always painted on a single leaf bound before the first quire. For an overview of the Phantou Library, see Valerio, in Buzi (ed.), *Coptic Literature in Context*, 2020, pp. 63–65; the frontispieces are reproduced in Depuydt and Loggie, *Catalogue of Coptic Manuscripts*, 1993, plates 10–43; see also section 6.1, below.

ing to the Gregory's Rule (H F | F H | H F | F H | H F). Then, f. 6 (F H) is the first leaf of quire 2 (starting with *Sir.* 4.19b). All in all, the most reasonable hypothesis is that quire 1 was a ternion (3 bifolia = 6 leaves) and that fr. 1 was originally conjugate with f. 5 (outer bifolium = first and last leaf of the quire), f. 1 with f. 4 (second bifolium = second and fifth leaf) and f. 2 with f. 3 (inner bifolium = third and fourth leaf).¹⁷

As for the last quire, after the end of quire 14 (f. 109v), the conclusion of *Wisdom* is contained in 6 leaves (ff. 110–115) arranged according to the Gregory's Rule (F H | H F | F H | H F | F H | H F). Then follows f. 116, the “last leaf of the codex” (de Lagarde's description: see section 1, above), which contains *Psalms* 101 and is written by another hand, but is arranged according to the Gregory's Rule similar to the preceding leaves (F H) and is ruled with the same type as the preceding leaves (see section 5, below). Therefore, as in the previous ones, the last quire should also be reconstructed as a quaternion, though with the last two leaves left blank because the text ended on the verso of the sixth leaf (now f. 115v). The eighth (and last) leaf is currently not preserved and was probably removed in antiquity. The seventh (and penultimate) leaf probably served as guard leaf and, as discussed, was subsequently inscribed by a later reader with an occasional text (see section 1, above; section 7.2, below).

3. Quire Signatures and Pagination

The numbering of the quires (quire signatures) is a customary feature in all Coptic codices. In our manuscript, the signatures of the first and last quire are no longer preserved because both quires, as we have said, are very damaged. The central quires (2–14) are regularly numbered from ⲁ to 1ⲗ. The signatures are expressed in the usual position, that is, in the top-inner corner of the first and last pages of each quire, and are decorated with a simple horizontal rule above and below the number.¹⁸

Pagination is another customary feature of Coptic codices, usually expressed at the top-outer corner of each page. There is no reason to suppose that our manuscript was an exception to the rule, but in its current state of preservation, the top-outer corner of the leaves is always missing and, therefore, the expected ancient pagination is no longer preserved.

4. Modern Foliation and Pagination

After the restoration, foliation, from 1 to 116, was inscribed in pencil at the bottom right-hand corner of the leaves. This foliation was inscribed on the modern parchment with which each leaf has been remargined, not on the ancient parchment. As we have already pointed out, the first and the last leaf (i.e. f. I and the leaf including fr. 1–3) were not included in this foliation.

In earlier times, even before de Lagarde's edition (1883), which regularly makes reference to it, a modern pagination from 7 (= f. 1r) to 238 (= f. 116v) had been inscribed in ink on the ancient parchment at the bottom-central margin of each page.¹⁹

5. Parchment and Page Layout

The parchment is of good quality, regular and flawless. As usual, the F sides are paler in colour than the H sides and the ink on their surface often flaked off.

The dimensions of the best preserved leaves are 180 x 210 mm. The text is arranged in a single column of twenty-six lines within a writing frame of 120 x 160 mm.²⁰

The leaves have been ruled and pricked with a dry point in the following manner: two vertical lines to the right and left and twenty-six horizontal lines for the text (the first

¹⁷ Schüssler, *Biblia Coptica*, 2000, p. 21, proposed a different (and less likely) reconstruction: he considers quire 1 as a quaternion beginning with f. I, the frontispiece. Then, the second leaf, currently not preserved, would have been a guard leaf (“Schutzblatt”) and the third leaf, also not preserved, would have contained the beginning of *Sirach*, which continues on ff. 1–5. As already discussed, the leaf containing the beginning of *Sirach* is preserved and is now fr. 1 (which Schüssler considered to be a fragment of another codicological unit: see section 1, above), but what makes Schüssler's reconstruction so improbable is that the frontispiece is not usually part of the first quire in Coptic manuscripts, but is painted on a single leaf (note 16, above). Moreover, the presence of a guard leaf between the illuminated frontispiece and the first leaf of the text is awkward and, to the best of my knowledge, unparalleled.

¹⁸ Note, however, that the following signatures are not preserved for material reasons (the leaves are damaged): the last page of quire 8 (ⲁ, f. 61v), the last page of quire 9 (Ⲃ, f. 69v), the first page of quire 12 (1ⲗ, f. 86r), the first page of quire 13 (1Ⲙ, f. 94r).

¹⁹ Numbers 7–16 and 19–21 are written by a different and presumably more ancient hand than the other numbers.

²⁰ The preserved dimensions of the margins are about 20 mm (upper and inner), 32 mm (lower) and 15 mm (outer).

line of text is inscribed above the first ruling line). According to Leroy and Sautel's classification, this is the 20A1 ruling type.²¹

When a biblical verse exceeds the length of a line, the exceeding text can be arranged in two ways: (a) in the next line, but aligned with the second vertical line (i.e. with an indentation or, according to ancient terminology, in *eisthesis*); (b) in the previous line, provided that it is not completely occupied by the text of the previous verse. In the latter case, the additional text of the next verse is marked with a simple *coronis* in order to be distinguished from the text of the previous verse.²²

A simple or zeta-shaped *coronis* is sometimes used to mark the beginning of a chapter or verse, and a raised dot is sometimes used to mark the end of a verse.²³

6. Decoration

6.1 Frontispiece (f. lv)

As discussed in sections 1–2, above, the biblical text was introduced by an illuminated frontispiece (Fig. 4), which survives in a very fragmentary condition (only the central part of the original leaf is preserved). However, the extant portion is sufficient to glean a fair idea of what the miniature looked like when it was intact: it is a *crux ansata*, or *ankh* cross, infilled with a knotted rope interlace and painted with red ink. There is another cross within the loop (this time Greek-shaped) sided by the letters λ and ω (both the Greek cross and the letters are in red ink).²⁴

Among Coptic illuminated frontispieces from the 9th century onwards, the cross infilled with a knotted rope interlace is one of the most frequent motifs: it is a Greek (rarely Latin) cross and is often accompanied by zoomorphic elements (birds, animals, etc), invocations and pious phrases ($\Sigma\text{AMHN}/\text{AMHN}$, $\varphi\Theta$, I(H)C $(\text{H)XC}$ $\text{HHC}\lambda$, and so on), or even by the scribe's signature.²⁵ Yet, among the earlier Coptic manuscripts, there are at least two instances of a full-page ansate cross that can be compared to the frontispiece of the Turin codex:

– Codex Bruce, a composite papyrus codex (assigned to the 4th–5th centuries) composed of four or five different manuscripts, containing various Gnostic treatises in the Sahidic dialect;²⁶

– Codex Glazier, a parchment codex (dated with radio-carbon analysis to the 5th–6th centuries) containing the *Acts of the Apostles* in the Mesokemic dialect.²⁷

The original quire layout of Codex Bruce is not known. Therefore, one cannot determine with certainty the actual position within the codex of the (at least now) single and incomplete leaf containing the ansate cross on its papyrological recto (→), but it is reasonable to assume that it was prefixed as a frontispiece to one of the extant treatises. Be that as

²¹ See Sautel, *Répertoire de réglures dans les manuscrits grecs sur parchemin*, 1995.

²² See e.g. f. 71r (Fig. 7), ll. 4, 11, 15, 18, 21 and 23 (exceeding text in the next line in *eisthesis*) vs. ll. 18 and 23 (exceeding text in the previous line with *coronis*).

²³ See e.g. f. 35r (Fig. 5: zeta-shaped *coronis* marking Sir. 24.1 = de Lagarde, *Aegyptiaca*, 1883, 148) and f. 71r (Fig. 7: both zeta-shaped and simple *coronis*, marking respectively Sir. 44.15 and 44.19 = de Lagarde, *Aegyptiaca*, 1883, 189). On the *coronis* (and other paragraph marks) in Coptic manuscripts, see the pivotal study of Petersen, in Miner (ed.), *Studies ... for Belle da Costa Greene*, 1954. The term “zeta-shaped *coronis*”, based on the terminology established by Petersen, has recently been questioned by Albrecht and Matera, *Nέα Πρώτη* (14) 2017, who suggest labelling this sign as “*paragraphos* a coda ondulata” (wavy-tailed *paragraphos*). However, I prefer to follow the usual terminology (see also Valerio, in Buzi [ed.], *Coptic Literature in Context*, 2020, p. 67 and note 31).

²⁴ It is worth noting the distinctive form of the *alpha* shown here, which is rhombus-shaped, i.e. with “broken” horizontal stroke. The letter in this shape is quite rare in Greek manuscripts, but very frequent in Coptic ones, especially in the display scripts used for the legends of the illuminated frontispieces and as an initial marking the beginning of a text or paragraph. Besides the Codex Bruce, which will be discussed below, and the examples collected by Förster, *Journal of Coptic Studies* 7 (2005), p. 106, see also (e.g.): New York, Morgan Library and Museum, M581 = CLM 232 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/232>), Phantoou Monastery, 9th–10th centuries, *Martyrdom of Pteleme* (f. 1v: legend of the frontispiece); New York, Morgan Library and Museum, M613 = CLM 239 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/239>), Phantoou Monastery, early 10th century, *Martyrdom of Theodore the Oriental* (f. 1v: legend of the frontispiece); Città del Vaticano, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Borg. copt. 109, cass. 27, fasc. 145 = MONB.EE = CLM 358 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/358>), White Monastery, 10th–11th centuries, homiletic and hagiographic miscellany (f. 4v: initial); Napoli, Biblioteca Nazionale, I B 12 = MONB.BN = CLM 299 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/299>), White Monastery, 10th–11th centuries, Rufus of Shotep, *Homilies on the Gospels* (f. 35v: initial); Città del Vaticano, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Vat. copt. 66.10 = CLM 139 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/139>), Monastery of Saint Macarius, first half of the 10th century, *Martyrdom of Anub* (f. 233r: initial).

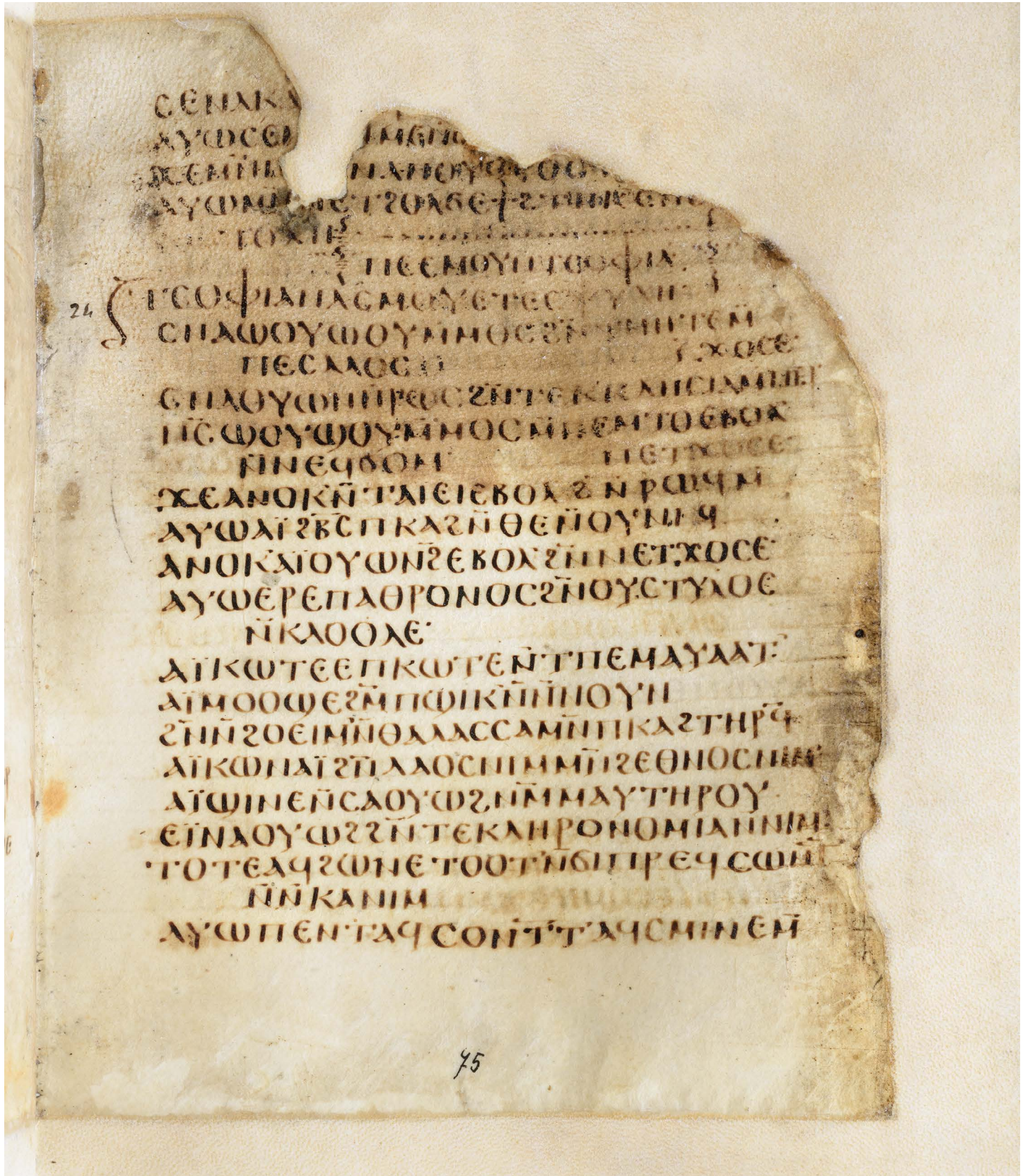
²⁵ See the special study by Leroy, *Les manuscrits coptes et coptes-arabes illustrés*, 1974, pp. 57–61, with plates 2–6, and also Depuydt and Loggie, *Catalogue of Coptic Manuscripts*, 1993, plates 24–44.

²⁶ Oxford, Bodleian Library, Bruce 96 = CLM 18 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/18>). The most recent assessment on the stratigraphy of this very complex and very badly preserved manuscript is by Crégheur, *Les “Deux livres de léou”*, 2019, pp. 32–70. For the ansate cross, see especially Leroy, *Les manuscrits coptes et coptes-arabes illustrés*, 1974, pp. 57–58, 75 (fig. 1) and plate 2.1; Crégheur, *Les “Deux livres de léou”*, 2019, p. 43.

²⁷ New York, Morgan Library and Museum, G67 = CLM 44 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/44>). See Leroy, *Les manuscrits coptes et coptes-arabes illustrés*, 1974, pp. 58–59 and plate 2.2.



Fig. 4: Cat. 7117, f. Iv, illuminated frontispiece. Photo by Nicola Dell'Aquila/Museo Egizio.



24

ΣΕΙΝΑ
 ΑΥΩΣΣ
 ΚΕΝΗ
 ΑΥΩΜ
 ΤΟΧΤΕ
 ΤΙΕΜΟΥΤΕΒΟΦΙΑ
 ΣΤΑΦΟΥΦΟΥΜΝΟΣΣΤΕΝΗΤΕΜ
 ΤΙΕΣΛΟΣ
 ΣΤΑΦΟΥΦΟΥΜΝΟΣΣΤΕΝΗΤΕΜ
 ΤΙΕΣΛΟΣ
 ΚΕΛΑΝΟΚΗΤΑΙΕΙΕΒΟΧΣΤΗΡΩΦΗ
 ΑΥΩΛΙΣΒΣΠΚΑΣΗΘΕΠΟΥΜΗ
 ΑΝΟΚΛΙΟΥΦΩΝΣΕΒΟΧΣΤΗΝΕΤΧΟΣΕ
 ΑΥΩΕΡΕΠΑΘΡΟΝΟΣΣΤΗΟΥΣΤΥΛΟΣ
 ΝΚΛΟΟΛΕ
 ΔΙΚΩΤΕΕΠΚΩΤΕΝΤΠΕΜΑΥΑΛΤ
 ΑΙΜΟΟΦΕΣΠΩΙΚΗΠΠΟΥΗ
 ΣΤΗΝΣΟΕΙΜΠΟΧΛΑΣΑΜΠΠΚΑΣΤΗΡ
 ΑΙΚΩΝΑΙΣΤΙΛΛΟΣΠΗΜΠΣΕΘΝΟΣΠΗ
 ΑΙΦΙΝΕΠΣΑΟΥΦΣΤΗΜΜΑΥΤΗΡΟΥ
 ΕΙΝΑΟΥΦΣΤΗΤΕΚΛΗΡΟΝΟΜΙΑΝΗΜ
 ΤΟΤΕΛΑΦΣΩΝΕΤΟΥΤΗΝΒΙΠΡΕΦΣΩΗ
 ΠΗΚΑΝΗΜ
 ΑΥΩΠΕΝΤΑΦΣΟΗΤΤΑΦΣΜΗΝΕΗ

75

Fig. 5: Cat. 7117, f. 35r, containing Sir. 23.31-24.8 (de Lagarde, *Aegyptiaca*, 1883, pp. 147-48). Photo by Nicola Dell'Aquila/Museo Egizio.

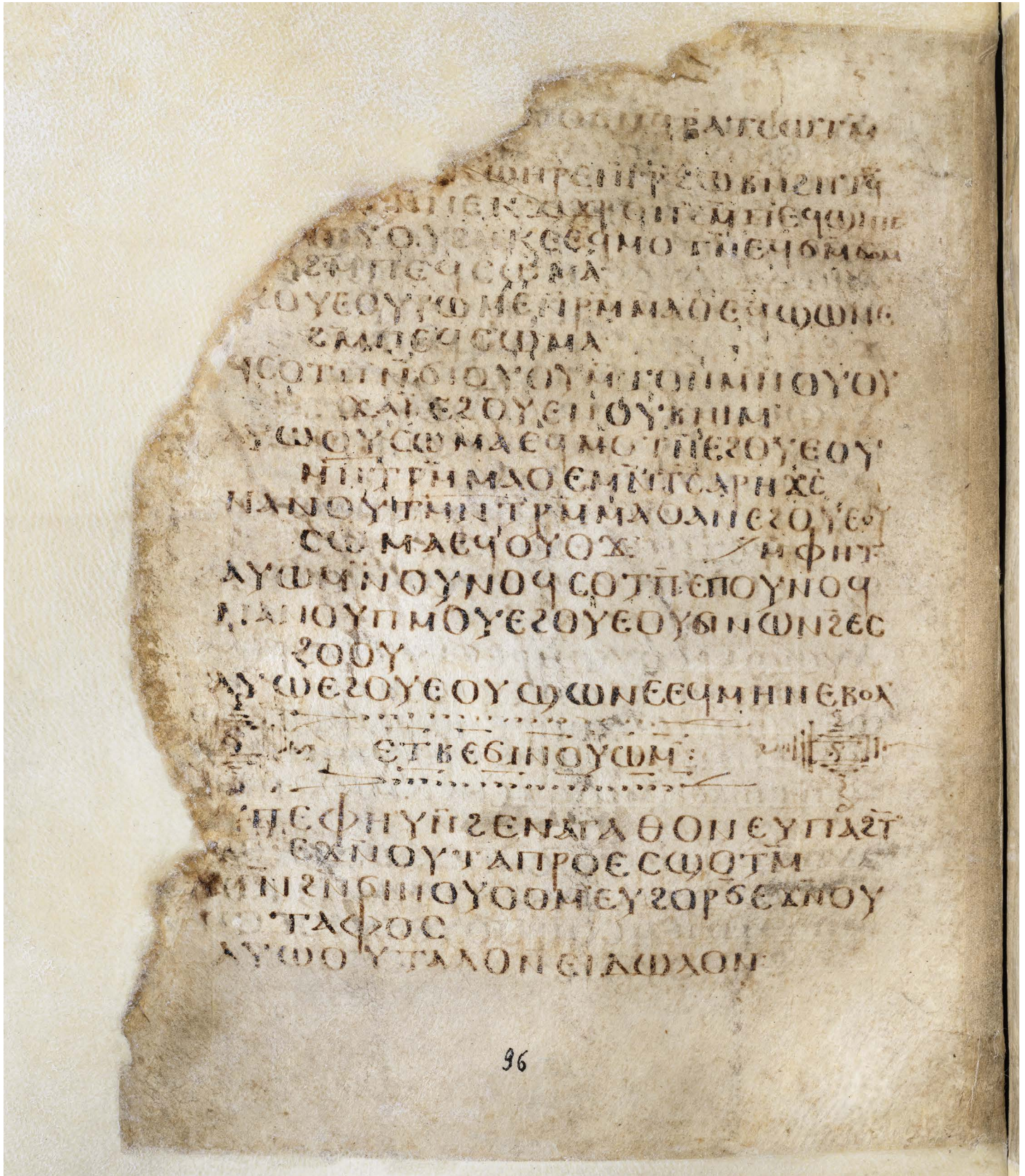


Fig. 6: Cat. 7117, f. 45v, containing *Sir.* 30.12-19 (de Lagarde, *Aegyptiaca*, 1883, pp. 159–60). Photo by Nicola Dell'Aquila/Museo Egizio.

ΣΗΛΩΘΕΙΕΜΕΙΠΕ
ΠΑΝΟΥΤΕΥΚΑΜΠΟΝΟΝ
ΑΠΕΥΣΤΕΡΜΑΔΕΣΙΟΥ
ΚΗ
ΠΕΥΣΠΕΡΜΑΧΩΟΤΡΩΑΝΙΕΜΕΣ
ΔΥΩΠΕΥΕΘΩΥΝΑΧΩΥΕΕΒΟΛΑΝ
ΑΥΤΩΜΟΝΠΕΥΣΩΜΑΔΙΟΥΕΙΡΗΝΑ
ΔΥΩΠΕΥΡΑΝΟΝΩΑΖΗΧΩΜΗΧΩΜ
ΔΥΩΟΥΝΟΥΣΟΥΖΣΝΑΧΩΜΠΕΥΤ
ΛΕΝΩΧΡΑΝΑΧΜΠΧΟΣΙΣΑΧΠΡΟ
ΝΕΥΕΒΟΛ
ΝΣΜΟΤΝΓΗΤΝΝΓΕΝΕΧ
ΔΥΒΝΩΖΕΝΤΕΛΙΟΣΝΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ
ΑΧΩΠΕΝΩΒΒΙΩΖΜΠΕΟΥΘΕΙΩ
ΤΟΡΓΗ
ΕΤΒΕΠΑΙΑΠΚΑΤΑΚΛΥΣΜΟΣΩΦΗΕ
ΖΙΤΝΠΑΙΝΤΑΥΩΧΠΩΠΕΖΜ
ΠΚΑΖ
ΑΥΣΜΙΝΕΝΙΜΜΑΧΗΙΟΥΔΙΔΟΗΚΗΠ
ΧΕΚΑΑΣΠΝΕΥΧΕΤΣΑΡΖΝΙΜΕΒΟΝ
ΖΠΟΥΚΑΤΑΚΛΥΣΜΟΣ
ΑΒΡΑΖΑΜΠΝΟΒΝΕΙΩΤΝΟΥΜΗΗΦΕ
ΝΖΕΘΝΟΣ
ΔΥΩΜΠΟΥΖΕΕΠΕΤΕΠΝΕΜΜΟΧΖΜ
ΠΑΤΕΝΤΑΧΑΡΕΖΕΠΝΟΜΟΣΗΠΕΤ
ΧΟΣΕ

Fig. 7: Cat. 7117, f. 71r, containing Sir. 44.12-20 (de Lagarde, *Aegyptiaca*, 1883, p. 189). Photo by Nicola Dell'Aquila/Museo Egizio.

it may, the miniature is relevant to our investigation because the Bruce cross, although far more elaborate, shows many similarities with its Turin relative: it is infilled with geometric motifs (a complex combination of interlaces, rosettes and grids), contains another cross within the loop (with a third small cross within its centre) and is sided by invocations.²⁸

The Codex Glazier cross is notable for its unique position, as it is not at the beginning of the manuscript, but at the very end (f. 110r): it is not a frontispiece, but a tailpiece. However, like the Turin cross, it is not only infilled with a twisted rope interlace but is also painted (in red, yellow and probably green). Moreover, it is flanked by two peacocks and two small birds, and a fifth bird is depicted within the loop.

Besides these full-page miniatures, there are at least four additional instances of an ansate cross as a decorative element in earlier Coptic manuscripts: the Codex Tchacos (at p. 9),²⁹ the *Papyrus bilinguis* of Hamburg (at p. 11)³⁰, and two biblical papyrus codices written in the Achmimic dialect, the Berlin codex of the *Proverbs* (at p. 162)³¹ and the Paris codex of the *Exodus* (f. 5r).³² The ansate cross is an element of the tailpiece in Codex Tchacos and the Hamburg and Berlin papyri: in both the Codex Tchacos and the Hamburg papyrus, an ansate cross is placed below the zigzag line which follows a final title of a work (the *Letter of Peter* in the former and the *Acts of Paul* in the latter),³³ whereas in the Berlin codex, the final title of the *Proverbs* is inscribed within a rectangular frame sided by two ansate crosses. In the Paris codex, an ansate cross is (as odd as it seems) depicted in the margin of a page beside the text of *Ex. 6.12–13*.³⁴

6.2 Headpieces and Tailpieces

The headpiece decorating the title of *Sirach* is no longer preserved due to the fragmentary condition of the first leaf (i.e. fr. 1): it must have been placed in the upper part of the leaf, which is now lacking. On the recto (actual verso) of this fragment, there is a blank line between the last line of the prologue and the first line of chapter 1. It is highly probable that the final title of the prologue stood in the middle of this line, but now only the right-hand half of the writing surface is preserved.³⁵

In the headpiece of *Wisdom* (f. 84r), the title is framed with bands made of *diplai* and dashes, followed by another band made of *diplai*, while a zeta-shaped *coronis* decorates the first letter of the text.

In the tailpieces of *Sirach* (f. 83v) and *Wisdom* (f. 115v), the final title of both works is framed with bands made of *diplai* and dashes.³⁶

6.3 Section Headings

Seven sections of *Sirach* are provided with a short title.³⁷ Each title is framed by bands of *diplai* and dashes and is flanked by two decorated *coronides* (except f. 82r; ff. 26v and 33v are fragmentary). Moreover, the first letter of the text of these sections is slightly projected into the left margin (according to ancient terminology, it is written in *ekthesis*) and is accompanied by a zeta-shaped *coronis*.

²⁸ The larger cross is flanked by $\epsilon\iota\zeta$ | $\omega\epsilon[\omega\zeta]$ and λ | $[\omega]$, while the cross within the loop is flanked, as far as can be seen, by at least λ | $[\omega]$. Note that both *alphas* have the “broken” horizontal stroke discussed in note 24, above.

²⁹ CLM 1064 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/1064>), dated with radio-carbon analysis to the 4th century, papyrus codex containing the *Letter of Peter to Philip*, the *First Revelation of James*, the *Gospel of Judas* and the *Allogenes* in the Sahidic dialect.

³⁰ Hamburg, Carl von Ossietzky Universitätsbibliothek, Pap.Bil. 1 = CLM 16 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/16>), end of the 3rd/first half of the 4th century, papyrus codex containing *Canticles*, *Lamentations* and *Ecclesiastes* in a variant of the Fayyumic dialect, together with the apocryphal *Acts of Paul* and again the *Ecclesiastes* in Greek.

³¹ Berlin, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Ms. or. oct. 987 = CLM 24 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/24>), 5th century.

³² Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Copte 135.1 = CLM 1005 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/1005>), 4th century.

³³ The ansate cross in the Codex Tchacos is placed in the middle of the writing frame and is accompanied by a Greek cross to the right and a partially preserved symbol to the left (a cross surmounted by a lozenge, as it seems). In the Hamburg papyrus, the right half of the leaf is not preserved. However, since the ansate cross is not centred below the title, it is probable that there was another ansate cross as a counterpart below the opposite part, now lost, of the zigzag line.

³⁴ For the sake of completeness, one should also mention the ansate cross carved on the lower cover of Cologne (Genève), Fondation Martin Bodmer, P.Bodmer XIX = CLM 37 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/37>), a parchment codex assigned to the 4th–5th centuries and containing the second part of the *Gospel of Matthew* and the beginning of the *Epistle to the Romans* in the Sahidic dialect. On the ansate cross in Christian Egypt, see also the recent treatment by Spalding–Stracey, *The Cross in the Visual Culture of Late Antique Egypt*, 2020, pp. 93–98, 140–42 (who, however, only mentions the Codex Glazier cross as evidence from the manuscripts).

³⁵ The second page of the Turin manuscript probably looked like f. 41v of the papyrus codex London, British Library, Or. 5984 = CLM 704 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/704>), 6th–7th centuries, containing *Job*, *Proverbs*, *Ecclesiastes*, *Canticles*, *Wisdom of Solomon* and *Sirach* in the Sahidic dialect: the final title, $\pi\epsilon\pi\eta\rho\omega\sigma\iota\mu\iota\omega\iota\eta$, framed with bands made of dashes, is inscribed in the blank line between the end of the prologue and the beginning of chapter 1 of *Sirach* and is decorated with a zeta-shaped *coronis* in the margin (see Thompson, *The Coptic (Sahidic) Version of Certain Books of the Old Testament*, 1908, pp. 127–28 and plate 1; Petersen, in Miner [ed.], *Studies... for Belle da Costa Greene*, 1954, pp. 301, 302 fig. 19).

³⁶ See f. 115v (Fig. 8).

³⁷ *Sir.* 18.30 (f. 26v), *Sir.* 23.7 (f. 33v), *Sir.* 24.1 (f. 35r: Fig. 5), 30.1 (f. 44v), 30.18 (f. 45v: Fig. 6), 44.1 (f. 70r), 51.1 (f. 82r): see de Lagarde, *Aegyptiaca*, 1883, pp. 137, 146, 148, 159, 160, 188, 208.

6.4 Some Remarks

Taken as a whole (and with the exception of the illuminated frontispiece), the decoration of the Turin codex is basic and sober (minimalist, so to speak), though carefully executed by a trained hand, which can be identified as the hand of the scribe of the text. Moreover, it is not painted with any colour, but traced with the same ink as the text.

Both the zeta-shaped *coronis* and the ornate bands are the simplest and most common decorative elements in Coptic manuscripts, dating from the earliest phases of Coptic book production.³⁸ The decorated *coronis*, which decorates the section titles of *Sirach*, is perhaps less frequently seen in Coptic manuscripts, but is a typical marginal sign used in Greek papyrus rolls and codices to mark the end of a work or of a section of a work, and is also present in the earliest Coptic manuscripts with the same function.³⁹

7. Scripts and Scribes

7.1 The “Core” of the Manuscript

The text, titles and some marginal additions were written by a single scribe with a majuscule script, the general features of which are: (a) the square module of the letters (unimodularity), (b) a contrast of thick (vertical strokes and descenders from left to right) and thin strokes (horizontal strokes, ascenders and descenders from right to left), (c) the presence of serifs.⁴⁰ Such a script is clearly inspired by the Greek biblical majuscule and can find the most fitting terms of comparison in the late examples of this script (the period of the so-called “decadence” of the canon, from 5th century onwards).⁴¹

Let us start with a detailed description of the single letters⁴².

α: occurs both in the canonical form (i.e. with the left and central strokes forming an acute angle) and in the looped form (i.e. with the two aforementioned strokes forming a loop), which is typical of the late biblical majuscule. The left and central strokes are often also slightly curved.

β: the upper loop is smaller and pointed (in fact, it has a triangular shape); the lower one is rounded in the outer part and often straight at the base.

γ: often with a thin oblique serif (descending from right to left) at the end of the vertical stroke.

δ: the base extends beyond the oblique strokes and is decorated with a square serif at the left end.

ε, ο, ο, c: the four round letters are not perfectly circular, especially ε and c, which are often narrow. ε also has a more extended lower half of the loop than the upper half and a square serif at the end of the horizontal stroke.

z: the oblique stroke is thick, while the horizontal strokes are thin (typical feature of late Greek biblical majuscule).

ι: often with a thin oblique serif (descending from right to left) at the base.

κ: split (a typical feature of late Greek biblical majuscule), with a shorter and slightly curved upper oblique stroke.

μ: the two oblique strokes form a single curved stroke, thick in the left part and thin in the right part, and suspended above the line (a typical feature of late Greek biblical majuscule).

ν: with thin oblique stroke and thick vertical strokes (a typical feature of late Greek biblical majuscule).

³⁸ From the Nag Hammadi Codices onwards: see (e.g.) NHC III (Cairo, Coptic Museum, NH 4851) = CLM 664 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/664>), p. 40 (tailpiece of the *Apocryphon of John*), p. 69 (tailpiece of the *Gospel of the Egyptians*) and 119 (tailpiece of the *Sophia of Jesus Christ*); NHC IX (Cairo, Coptic Museum, NH 10553) = CLM 670 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/670>), p. 27 (bands and zeta-shaped *coronis* between the end of *Melchisedek*, and the beginning of *Norea*). See also the papyrus codex London, British Library, Or. 5984, quoted in note 35, above. Some further instances of zeta-shaped *coronis* in Coptic manuscripts are collected by Albrecht and Matera, *Nέα Ῥώμη* 14 (2017), pp. 31–33.

³⁹ See (e.g.) NHC IV (Cairo, Coptic Museum, NH 10552) = CLM 665 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/665>), p. 49 (tailpiece of the *Apocryphon of John*); NHC XI (Cairo, Coptic Museum, NH 10547) = CLM 672 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/672>), p. 21 (tailpiece of the *Interpretation of Knowledge*) and 44 (tailpiece of the *Valentinian Exposition*). A (still useful, though no longer up-to-date) list of decorated *coronides* in Greek papyri was drawn up by Tanzi Mira, *Aegyptus* 1 (1920) (see also Albrecht and Matera, *Nέα Ῥώμη* 14 (2017), pp. 8–10, with further bibliography in note 6).

⁴⁰ The following biblical verses, omitted in the main text, have been added in the margins: *Sir.* 36.33 (f. 55v, lower margin); *Sir.* 42.8 (f. 68r, outer margin); *Sir.* 51.8 (f. 82v, lower margin); *Sap.* 11.6 (f. 99v, inner margin). See de Lagarde, *Aegyptiaca*, 1883, pp. 171, 184, 204, 84. Although these additions are written in a smaller and more cursive script, I see no reason to assign them to the pen of a corrector, as de Lagarde did.

⁴¹ On the Greek biblical majuscule (or “biblical uncial”, as English-speaking scholars prefer to label it), see the pivotal study of Cavallo, *Ricerche sulla maiuscola biblica*, 1967, with additions and supplements in Orsini, *Manoscritti in maiuscola biblica*, 2005 (partial English version in Id., *Studies on Greek and Coptic Majuscule Scripts and Books*, 2019, pp. 57–97). Pasquale Orsini has devoted a special study to the Coptic biblical majuscule as well: Orsini, *Segno e Testo* 6 (2008) (English version in Id., *Studies on Greek and Coptic Majuscule Scripts and Books*, 2019, pp. 98–132).

⁴² Hereafter, the term “canonical” refers of course to the canon of the Greek biblical majuscule.

ⲛ: the serpentine is surmounted and followed by a thin horizontal stroke.

ⲏ: the horizontal stroke extends slightly beyond the vertical strokes (the horizontal stroke of this letter in the late Greek biblical majuscule is more extended and ends with two serifs).

Ⲑ: the vertical stroke just slightly descends below the line, and sometimes ends with a thin oblique serif (descending from right to left). In canonical and late Greek biblical majuscule, Ⲑ always has a “tall” vertical stroke (i.e. it descends markedly below the line).

ⲑ, Ⲓ: with a square serif at both ends of the horizontal stroke and often with a thin oblique serif (descending from right to left) at the base of the vertical stroke. The vertical stroke of Ⲓ descends slightly below the line, but rises more markedly above the other letters.

ⲓ: in 3 strokes, the left oblique and vertical ones are thick, the right oblique one is thin and ends with a square serif. The vertical stroke slightly descends below the line and often ends with a thin oblique serif (descending from right to left). In canonical and late Greek biblical majuscule, ⲓ always has a “tall” vertical stroke.

Ⲕ: the loop is elliptic and pointed; the vertical stroke extends beyond the line above and below (both are canonical features), and is sometimes decorated with a thin oblique serif (descending from right to left).

ⲕ: the descender from left to right is thick and surmounted by a curved serif; the ascender is thin and lacks serifs.

Ⲍ: the left oblique stroke ends with a curved serif; the vertical stroke extends beyond the line above and below (in Greek biblical majuscule, the right oblique stroke also ends with a serif).

ⲍ, Ⲏ: instead of two juxtaposed curved strokes, these letters are frequently traced as a single, larger curved stroke with a vertical stroke in the middle. The tail of Ⲏ is very short.

ⲏ: the vertical stroke just slightly descends below the line and sometimes ends with a thin oblique serif (descending from right to left); the upper end of the curved stroke almost reaches the top of the vertical stroke (it can be described as a loop rather than a curved stroke: in fact, the letter looks like a Latin q).

Ⲑ: resembles a “2” (i.e. the upper curved stroke is narrow, while the lower curved stroke is broad).

ⲑ: the oblique strokes are both thick and end with a curved serif; the base extends beyond the oblique strokes and is often decorated with a square serif at both ends. Since the crossing point of the oblique strokes is quite low, the triangle formed by the three strokes of the letter is very small.

Ⲓ: has an elliptic shape and leans to the left, with a curved final stroke.

As is apparent from the previous analysis, the script of the Turin codex, though clearly inspired by Greek biblical majuscule and modelled on its canon, is nevertheless highly characterised by the scribe’s personality: note especially the characteristic oblique serif at the end of the vertical stroke (ⲑ, ⲓ, Ⲑ, ⲑ, ⲓ, Ⲕ, ⲕ, Ⲍ, ⲍ); a general inconsistency in the tracing of single letters, which appear in different shapes throughout the text; some oddities in the shapes of the letters (ⲕ with curved strokes; Ⲏ with the lower half larger than the upper half; short Ⲑ and ⲓ).

7.2 The Last Leaf (f. 116)

The hand that penned the text of *Psalms* 101 on the last leaf of the codex is a non-canonical majuscule, that is almost cursive and quite ungainly (see **Fig. 8**): the writing axis is inconsistent, the tracing of the single letters shows many variations and the alignment and spacing of the letters is not respected. The best that can be said is that the text was written down by an unskilled hand, presumably of a later pious reader who wished to leave a trace of his devotion and faith on the pages of what appeared to him to be a venerable relic: such an attitude is, in fact, not unparalleled in Coptic manuscripts.⁴³

⁴³ Compare (e.g.): (a) the White Monastery codex MONB.AB = CLM 264 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/264>), 10th–11th centuries, containing one of the Sahidic versions of the *Life of Pachomius*, in which a later and coarser hand inscribed a potpourri of *Psalms* verses in the lower margin of many of the extant leaves; (b–c) the Saint Macarius codices Città del Vaticano, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Vat. copt. 66.7–8 = CLM 137 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/137>), containing the *Miracles* and the *Martyrdom of Theodore the General*, and Vat. copt. 66.11 = CLM 140 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/140>), containing the *History of Joseph the Carpenter* (both 9th–10th centuries and in the Bohairic dialect), in which a later reader named Hapip (Ⲭⲁⲓⲓⲓⲓ) inscribed prayers and invocations in the margin of many leaves.

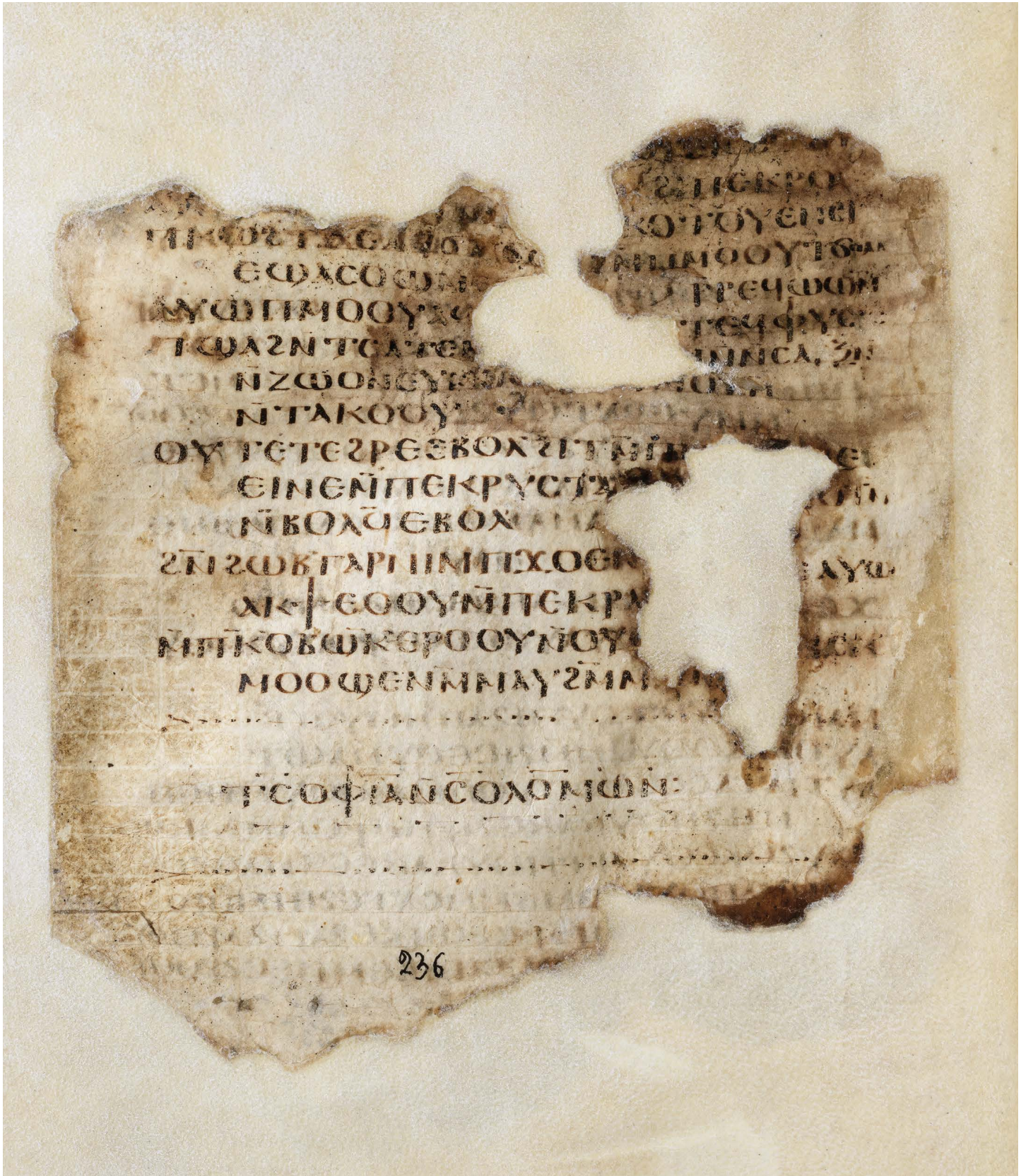


Fig. 8: Cat. 7117, f. 115v, containing Sap. 19:18-21 (de Lagarde, *Aegyptiaca*, 1883, p. 106). Photo by Nicola Dell'Aquila/Museo Egizio.



Fig. 9: Cat. 7117, f. 116r, containing Ps. 101.4-19 (de Lagarde, *Aegyptiaca*, 1883, p. 207). Photo by Nicola Dell'Aquila/Museo Egizio.

8. Concluding Remarks. Date

The dating of Coptic (but also Greek) literary hands has always been a matter of debate and, in the recent years, the purely “palaeographical” method has been questioned, if not outright attacked.⁴⁴

As is well known, the earliest explicitly dated Coptic manuscript dates back to the year 822–23 CE⁴⁵ and the subsequent dated manuscripts up to the 12th century can be roughly divided, according to their codicological and palaeographical features, into two broad categories: (a) Sahidic codices written in bimodular Alexandrian majuscule or in sloping majuscule (mainly from the Phantoou Library, the White Monastery and the Edfu group); (b) Bohairic codices written in the so-called Nitriot majuscule (mainly from the Monastery of Saint Macarius in the Wadi al-Natrun).⁴⁶ Therefore, non-dated manuscripts that show the features of either of the two groups can be dated and localised with a fair degree of certainty, at least in a broad time span and cultural area.⁴⁷ However, besides these two groups, there is a large number of papyrus and parchment codices written in all the Coptic dialects and in a plurality of scripts which can be traced back to two further “canonical” scripts, namely the biblical majuscule and the so-called mixed type, i.e. a script that combines elements of the biblical majuscule and the unimodular Alexandrian majuscule to various degrees.⁴⁸ It is a common assumption that all these manuscripts are older than the 9th century and, therefore, belong to a different, more ancient, phase of Coptic book production. Indeed, neither the biblical majuscule nor the mixed type can be found in dated manuscripts from the 9th century onwards, which exhibit many structural differences in comparison to manuscripts usually assigned to the “ancient” phase: a larger format, more elaborated and pervasive decoration, with a massive use of pigments, use of enlarged initials and a complex system of paragraph marking, as well as a remarkably low-quality parchment. Despite this, the inner chronology of this ancient phase (3rd–8th centuries) is far from certain and widely accepted, with the exception of a few reliably datable items (some of which are fortunately in biblical majuscule).⁴⁹

It is now time to return to the Turin manuscript, first by listing the datings that have been proposed thus far. In an unpublished handwritten report dated 1864, Amedeo Pey-

ron (1785–1870) stated that codex was written “around the 9th century”.⁵⁰ The first editor of the text, Paul de Lagarde (1827–91), without any parallel or discussion (after all, that was and has long been the *Zeitgeist*), stated in 1883 that the codex was written in the 6th century (“saeculo sexto pulcherrime scriptus”), and this proposal was accepted by Henri Hyvernat (1858–1941) in 1896, albeit with some caution (“sixième siècle environ”), and then by Schüssler in 2000.⁵¹

⁴⁴ See e.g., Nongbri, *God's Library*, 2018, pp. 47–82 (chapter II: “The Dating Game”); Askeland, in Lundhaug and Jenott (eds.), *The Nag Hammadi Codices and Late Antique Egypt*, 2018.

⁴⁵ New York, Morgan Library and Museum, M579 = CLM 237 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/237>), hagiographical miscellany, from the Phantoou Library.

⁴⁶ See note 16, above, for the Phantoou Library; for the White Monastery Library, see at least Orlandi, in Egberts *et al.* (eds.), *Perspectives on Panopolis*, 2002; for the Edfu group, see at least Layton, *Catalogue of Coptic Literary Manuscripts*, 1987, pp. XXVII–XXX; for the Saint Macarius Library, see White, *The Monasteries of the Wadi 'n Natrûn*, 1926, pp. XXI–XLVIII, and most recently Valerio, in Buzi (ed.), *Detecting Early Mediaeval Coptic Literature*, 2019. A comparative view of the White Monastery and the Saint Macarius libraries was attempted by Orlandi, *Adamantius* 24 (2018).

⁴⁷ This is, of course, an extremely harsh simplification of a complex and to some extent uncertain matter, which would require some hundredths of pages of a comprehensive and up-to-date *Handbook of Coptic Palaeography*, which one day someone should write. In the meantime, see at least Buzi and Emmel, in Bausi (ed.), *Comparative Oriental Manuscript Studies. An Introduction*, 2015.

⁴⁸ The caveat expressed in the previous note is still (all the more) valid here. For the biblical majuscule, see note 41, above. For the mixed type, see Orsini, *Studies in Greek and Coptic Majuscule Scripts and Books*, 2019, especially pp. X, 16–18, 24, 31–32.

⁴⁹ Among the (quite) securely datable manuscripts, one can record: (a) the Nag Hammadi Codices (CLM 662–74: https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/search/manuscripts?f=paths__manuscripts%3Acmlid&v=nham), dated to the 4th(–5th) century on the basis of the documentary papyri reused to stiffen the laminated boards of the bindings; (b) the manuscripts of the Monastery of Apa Jeremiah (CLM 64–68: https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/search/manuscripts?f=paths__manuscripts%3Acmlid&v=iere), dated to the late 6th century on the basis of some coins discovered together with them; (c) the Crosby-Schøyen Codex (Oslo, Schøyen Collection, Ms. 193, and Dublin, Chester Beatty Library, MS 2026; CLM 42: <https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/42>), dated with radio-carbon analysis to the first half of the 4th century; (d) the Codex Tchacos (see note 29, above), dated with radio-carbon analysis to the 4th century; (e) the Codex Glazier (see note 27, above), dated with radio-carbon analysis to the 5th–6th century; (f–g) the White Monastery codices MONB.GN = CLM 409 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/409>) and MONB.XF = CLM 607 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/607>) dated to the 7th–8th centuries on the basis of prosopography (their colophons mention persons otherwise known and dated: see Suci, *Archiv für Papyrusforschung* 66 [2020], pp. 383–88). Among them, the manuscripts in biblical majuscule are: NHC I (hand 1), II, X and XII (see Orsini, *Studies in Greek and Coptic Majuscule Scripts and Books*, 2019, 10–15), three out of the five Apa Jeremiah codices (Dublin, Chester Beatty Library, Cpt. 813 and 815; Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Library, Ms. 166), the Codex Tchacos and the Codex Glazier. See also Askeland, in Lundhaug and Jenott (eds.), *The Nag Hammadi Codices and Late Antique Egypt*, 2018, pp. 459–60, 470–78.

⁵⁰ See section 9, below.

⁵¹ See de Lagarde, *Aegyptiaca*, 1883, p. iii; Hyvernat, *RB* 5 (1896), p. 548; Schüssler, *Biblia Coptica*, 2000, p. 22.

Yet, in 1936, Viktor Stegemann (1902–48) assigned the manuscript to the 5th century, together with three (undated) manuscripts in biblical majuscule: the Berlin Gnostic papyrus codex, three leaves of a Sahidic parchment codex of the *Pauline Epistles* which are now in London, and a fragmentary parchment bifolium of a Fayyumic codex of *Jeremiah* now in Vienna.⁵² More recently, in 2008, the 6th century dating was accepted by Pasquale Orsini, who even narrowed the date range to the second-half of the century.⁵³

Now, it is (hopefully) without question that the codex belongs to what we have labelled as the “ancient” phase of Coptic book production (3rd–8th centuries), as is shown by the script, the sober and (except for the frontispiece) colourless decoration, the absence of enlarged initials and the good quality of the parchment. If we were to narrow the date to a century or two, taking into account the dated examples of Coptic biblical majuscule (see note 49, above), I would maintain the 5th and the 6th, with a slight preference for the 6th century.⁵⁴

9. Glimpses into the Modern History of the Codex (with an Unpublished “Memo” of Amedeo Peyron)

In the preface of his 1883 edition, de Lagarde recalled that in 1852, thanks to the intercession of the Duke of Saxony, he had received a transcript of the Turin biblical codex drawn up by Amedeo Peyron, which served as the basis for his editorial task. It was only in March 1883 that the German scholar was able to visit Turin, where he not only collated three times the original manuscript (which he found in a very bad state of preservation), but also consulted another transcript, made by Francesco Rossi (1827–1912), “ita ut Peyronis, Rossii meisque oculis viderem”.⁵⁵

De Lagarde’s recollections are confirmed by Rossi himself, who reports the “other side” of the story in the preface to the first fascicle of his edition of the Turin Coptic papyri, published the same year (1883):⁵⁶ Rossi states that he had intended to start his work with the edition of the parchment codex and had already made a transcript of the biblical texts when, in the month of March (1883), de Lagarde showed him the proofs of his forthcoming edi-

tion. Therefore, Rossi had to change his plan and focused only on the papyrus codices. De Lagarde wished to collate the proofs with the original manuscript and informed his Italian colleague that he had based his edition on Peyron’s transcript of the codex, which had been sent to him in Germany at the Duke of Saxony’s request. Rossi concludes his report with what looks like a polemical note: Peyron’s transcript was delivered to Germany and returned a year later, but Peyron was never made aware of who was the recipient of the delivery.

We are lucky enough to have a third witness to this story, who is the actual source of Rossi’s recollections: it is an autograph “memo” written, dated and signed by Amedeo Peyron on 21st February 1864. It is preserved among Peyron’s manuscripts held in the Biblioteca Nazionale Universitaria of Turin, classified as f. 57 of Peyron Ms. 148.⁵⁷ Ms. Peyron 148 is also interesting *per se*, as it is Peyron’s autograph transcription dated 1827–1828 and accompanied by a facing Latin translation, of the Turin biblical codex: precisely the transcription sent to de Lagarde, which he used for his edition.⁵⁸

The autograph “memo” is written on the first leaf of a bifolium of Bath letter paper and its text runs as follows:⁵⁹

⁵² See Stegemann, *Koptische Paläographie*, 1936, pp. 13, 25 and plate 4, quoting: Berlin, Staatliche Museen, P. 8502 = CLM 731 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/731>); London, British Library, Or. 4717.10 = CLM 2243 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/2243>); Wien, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Papyrussammlung, K. 903 = CLM 2294 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/2294>). Note that the London fragments are quoted by Stegemann with the shelf mark “P. 8493”, which I can’t find elsewhere.

⁵³ See Orsini, *Segno e Testo* 6 (2008), p. 139 = Id., *Studies in Greek and Coptic Majuscule Scripts and Books*, 2019, p. 117.

⁵⁴ In my opinion, dating to a half-century, based on our current level of knowledge, seems too optimistic to be reliable.

⁵⁵ De Lagarde, *Aegyptiaca*, 1883, pp. iii, v.

⁵⁶ See Rossi, *I papiri copti del Museo Egizio di Torino*, 1887–92, I, 7 note 2 (and plate III). The first fascicle of Rossi’s work was first published in 1883 in the proceedings of the Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino.

⁵⁷ See the unpublished inventory of Peyron’s manuscripts provided by Gallo, *Inventario dei manoscritti e dell’archivio Peyron*, 1997 (p. 101 for Ms. 148).

⁵⁸ The titles (Ms. Peyron 148, ff. 1r and 17r) deserve to be transcribed in full: “Sapientia Salomonis (f. 1r: Sapientia Siracidis | seu | Ecclesiasticus, f. 17r) | ad fidem Codicis Coptici saeculi IX | R. Musaei [sic] Aegyptii Taurinensis | exscripsit Amedeus Peyron | annis 1827. 1828.” Note also that Peyron Ms. 147.1 (Gallo, *Inventario dei manoscritti e dell’archivio Peyron*, 1997, pp. 99–101) contains another transcription of the Turin parchment codex, but the quality of the writing and the layout prove that it is the first draft of the work, while Ms. 148 is the later copy.

⁵⁹ A double slash marks the division between the recto and verso of the leaf. The original orthography and punctuation have been preserved throughout (except for “giacche” and “affinche” which in the original are written without accent).

Nel Museo Egiziano della nostra Torino si conserva un Codice Copto membranaceo, scritto certamente verso il secolo IX,⁶⁰ il quale contiene la *Sapientia Salomonis*, e la *Sapientia Siracidis* ossia l'*Ecclesiasticus* nel dialetto Saidico.

La membrana è talmente sensitiva dell'umido, che per esso facilmente si ammolisce, e nell'estremità dei fogli si converte in glutine che li incolla l'uno coll'altro. Temendo io che per tal qualità di membrana il Codice abbia una volta a perdersi, lo trascrissi intero, mentre io lo studiava per estrarne i vocaboli da registrarsi nel Lessico Copto.⁶¹ Ora io depongo nella Biblioteca della R. Università la copia da me scritta, nella quale separai l'un vocabolo dall'altro, ma conservai la divisione dei versi.⁶²

Or fa 10 anni l'odierno Re di Sassonia, Giovanni Nepomuceno,⁶³ scrisse alla Duchessa di Genova sua figlia,⁶⁴ chiedendo che gli fosse mandato a Dresda questo Codice desiderato da un dotto Personaggio da lui protetto.⁶⁵ Io mi opposi rimostrando che il Codice non si doveva né commettere ad un lungo viaggio, né esporre alle nordiche nebbie; ed in sua vece offrii il mio apografo. L'offerta fu accettata, questi miei quaderni andarono a Dresda, e mi furono quindi ad un anno restituiti. Il dotto Personaggio ha egli copiato in tutto od in parte il mio esemplare? Nulla ne so, giacchè questo mi fu restituito regalmente senza pur una sillaba od in voce od in iscritto di risposta. Di questo io voglio avvertito i posteri, affinché, se mai comparisca in Germania alla luce questo || testo Saidico, si sappia donde provenga.

Nella Biblioteca del Collegio di Propaganda di Roma⁶⁶ vidi ed esaminai un Codice pari al nostro per antichità e calligrafia, il quale contiene, se ben mi ricordo, amendue questi libri Sapienziali in dialetto Saidico, ma certamente uno di essi è ben conservato, non ha lacune.⁶⁷ Non si dovrebbe pubblicare il nostro Codice, senza prima averlo confrontato con quello della Propaganda, e da esso supplito.

Torino 21 febbraio 1864.

Amedeo Peyron

In the Turin Egyptian Museum there is a parchment Coptic codex, certainly written around the 9th century [see note 60], which contains the Wisdom of Solomon and the Wisdom of Sirach, that is the Ecclesiasticus, in the Sahidic dialect. The parchment is so sensitive to humidity that it easily softens, and in the margin of the leaves it produces a kind of glue that attaches the leaves to each other. Fearing that because of this quality of parchment the codex would one day be destroyed, I transcribed it in its entirety, while I studied it in order to extract the words to be recorded in the Coptic Lexicon [see note

61]. *Now I deposit in the Library of the Royal University (of Turin) my handwritten copy, in which I separated one word from the other, while keeping the division of the lines [see note 62]. Ten years ago, the now ruling King of Saxony, John Nepomuk [see note 63], wrote to his daughter, the Duchess of Genoa [see note 64], asking for the delivery of this codex to Dresden because a scholar under his protection wished to study it [see note 65]. I objected that the codex should neither have undergone a long journey, nor be exposed to the Nordic mists; and in his place I offered my apograph. The offer was accepted, these notebooks of mine went to Dresden, and were then returned to me within a year. Did the scholar copy my transcription in whole or in part? I know nothing, since this*

⁶⁰ See section 7, above.

⁶¹ See Peyron, *Lexicon*, 1835.

⁶² Now Torino, Biblioteca Nazionale Universitaria, Peyron Ms. 148 (and Ms. 147.1: see above).

⁶³ Johann Nepomuk Maria Joseph Anton (1801–73), King of Saxony after the death of his elder brother Friedrich August in 1854 (see the relevant entries of the *Alte* and the *Neue Deutsche Biographie* at: <https://www.deutsche-biographie.de/sfz57255.html#adbcontent>). According to Peyron's chronology, the episode should have occurred in 1854 (ten years before this note, which is dated 1864), but de Lagarde, *Aegyptiaca*, 1883, p. iii, located it in 1852 and, moreover, referred to his protector as "Duke", not as King, which John Nepomuk only became in 1854. It is most probably a simple slip of memory on the part of Peyron (see also note 67, below).

⁶⁴ Maria Elisabeth Maximiliana Ludovika Amalie Franziska Sophia Leopoldine Anna Baptista Xaveria Nepomucena von Sachsen (1830–1912), Royal Princess, wife of Ferdinando di Savoia Genova, 1st Duke of Genua (1822–55), and mother of Margherita di Savoia (1851–1926) the Queen of Italy (1878–1900): see the entry "Savoia Genova, Ferdinando di" in the *Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani*, vol. 91 (2018), at: https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/savoia-genova-ferdinando-di-i-duca-di-genova_%28Dizionario-Biografico%29/.

⁶⁵ Paul de Lagarde, of course.

⁶⁶ I.e. the manuscripts collection formerly housed in the museum of the Holy Congregation *De Propaganda Fide*, in Rome, and transferred in 1902 to the Vatican Library. It is usually known as the Borgia Collection because it is composed, for the most part, of manuscripts belonging to the private collection of Cardinal Stefano Borgia (1731–1804). After the Cardinal's death, the heirs sold part of the Coptic manuscripts (together with other works of art) to the Kingdom of Naples (the manuscripts are now in the National Library of Naples), while the majority of the manuscripts, in accordance with the Cardinal's will, were transferred to the "Museum of Propaganda". For an overview, see Buzi, *Catalogo dei manoscritti copti Borgia*, 2009, pp. 15–101; Orsatti, in D'Aiuto and Vian (eds.), *Guida ai fondi ... della Biblioteca Vaticana*, 2011.

⁶⁷ Another slip of Peyron's memory (see note 63, above; after all, at the time he had attained the age of 79): neither among the Borgia manuscripts now preserved in Naples, nor among those at the Vatican, there are codices of *Sirach* or *Wisdom*. There is in Naples a codex containing *Job* and *Proverbs* (Napoli, Biblioteca Nazionale, I B 18 = MONB.JB = CLM 449 [<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/449>]), written in a very elegant biblical majuscule, but it is not complete and, being in Naples, Peyron could not have seen it at Propaganda. He was rather hinting at Città del Vaticano, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Borg. copt. 109, cass. 7, fasc. 24 = MONB.JA = CLM 448 (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/448>): it is an almost complete codex containing *Proverbs*, *Ecclesiastes* and *Job*, similar to the Turin codex in format and layout, but written in an accurate bimodular Alexandrian majuscule, not in biblical majuscule.

was returned to me grandly without even a syllable in voice or in writing in response. Of this I wish to warn posterity, so that, if ever this Sahidic text will be published in Germany, one will know where it comes from. In the Library of the College of Propaganda in Rome [see note 66], I saw and studied a codex similar to ours both in antiquity and calligraphy, which contains, if I remember correctly, both of these Sapiential books in the Sahidic dialect, and one of them is well preserved, without lacunae [see note 67]. Our codex should not be published without first comparing and supplementing it with that of Propaganda.

Turin 21 February 1864.

Amedeo Peyron

CODICOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COPTIC PAPYRUS CODICES

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Since the arrival of the collection of Coptic papyrus codices in Turin in the 1820's,¹ the attention of the scientific community has been mainly devoted to the publication and study of the texts. Therefore, apart from a few exceptions, the reconstruction and analysis of the codicological units has not received the attention it deserves and a complete analytical inventory and codicological study is still lacking.²

In previous studies on this subject, two approaches can be identified. The first is a “global approach”: it focuses on the classification of the fragments, the identification of the texts and codices, and on their edition and description as a whole. It is the obvious approach when such an enormous amount of written material arrives in a collection. As already explained, in his *Lexicon* published in 1835, Amedeo Peyron made the first attempt to classify the leaves and fragments. He identified seven codicological units, called “Pap. I–VII”, briefly described in terms of their structure, writing and content. The edition of almost all the leaves and fragments of the collection published by Francesco Rossi between 1884 and 1893 is still an essential point in the study of this collection. Despite the obsolescence of this work, immediately criticised by Robert Atkinson and Oskar von Lemm, and the almost total lack of attention to the material aspects, it is still the only scholarly work available for many of the texts in the collection. The main contribution to ordering and classifying the fragments and to identifying and reconstructing the codicological units is that of Tito Orlandi in two ground-breaking articles published in 1974 and 2013, the results of which are also presented in the CMCL. In his article from 2013, the Italian scholar identifies and briefly describes 18 codicological units, called, according to the CMCL system, “GIOV” followed by an alphabetical identifier from AA to AR.

The second approach, which is rather a “specific approach”, consists of an in-depth study of one text. This approach is illustrated in the works of Louis-Théophile Lefort,

Tito Orlandi, Heike Behlmer and Wolfgang Kosack. The works of Lefort and Behlmer are of special interest for their focus on the material aspects of related codicological units.

In this framework, the present contribution, based on the complete catalogue published at the end of this volume, is concerned with the “global approach”. From the perspective of the study of the Coptic books of the early period (4th–8th century), it aims to offer the first codicological analysis of these codices as a whole, according to the protocol of codicological description and reconstruction developed within the “PATHs” project.³ Each codicological unit, which is datable from the late 7th or early 8th centuries,⁴ is therefore identified with a “CLM” (Coptic Literary Manuscript) identifier. A brief description of the content is given, according to the classification of Coptic literary works in the *Clavis Coptica* (CC). When it can be established, the consistency of the codicological unit is then detailed, in correspondence with the numbering of leaves and pages. The analysis of the state of preservation, ancient and modern restorations, layout features, pagination, quire signature, writing and paratextual signs leads to a proposition of quire layout reconstruction and description according to the “like faces like” and “fibre alternation” patterns identified by E.G. Turner.⁵ Finally, the analysis of the *kollēseis* and their features, when observable, helps in making some considerations about the manufacture of the codices and the original papyrus rolls used to construct

¹ The modern history of the collection, and especially the events related to its discovery and arrival in Europe, was recently studied by Buzi, *Adamantius* 24 (2018). See also Buzi's contribution in this volume.

² A history of scholarship on the Turin Coptic papyrus codices is drawn by Orlandi, *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), pp. 501–06. See also Orlandi's contribution in this volume.

³ <https://docs.paths-erc.eu/handbook/manuscripts>.

⁴ See P. Buzi's contribution in this volume.

⁵ Turner, *Typology*, 1977, pp. 64–68.

them. Due to the contribution's "global approach", some questions posed in the following pages with regard to the successive order of the leaves and fragments, quire layout reconstruction and manufacture of the codices will not find a definitive answer. That can only be accomplished by conducting an in-depth study of a codex or a text within the framework of the "specific approach", as has been done, for example, by H. Behlmer for CLM 48.

The application of the "PATHs" protocol of codicological analysis made it possible to identify twenty-one codices in the collection: besides the eighteen codices CLM 45–62 already identified by T. Orlandi in 2013, CLM 6558 and 6559 are identified among unidentified fragments showing specific codicological features, while CLM 6564 is the result of splitting Orlandi's codex GIOV.AF into the codicological units CLM 50 and CLM 6564. Progress has also been made in identifying the codicological unit to which many fragments previously considered "unidentified" or attributed to another belong. This is especially the case for fragments belonging to CLM 47, 55, 58 and 60. In other cases, fragments were joined together and helped with leaf reconstruction. Finally, new texts were discovered and will need publication in the near future: the literary works of CLM 6558 and 6559; two more homilies in CLM 55, one of which with an initial title; as well as two colophons in CLM 61.

Despite the progress made in classifying and reordering the leaves and fragments and describing the codices, some questions may still remain unanswered and some problems may be left without a complete solution. Further results will be achieved by applying the "specific approach" as previously defined, especially in the case of the editions of texts in preparation by J.–D. Dubois (CC 0035 in CLM 47), A. Camplani and F. Contardi (CC 0090 in CLM 58) and A. Tsakos and C.H. Bull (CC 0413 in CLM 60). The following pages, however, show the importance considering the entire collection even when examining a single text or codicological unit. In fact, many fragments need in-depth study to be identified and attributed to a codicological unit. Moreover, similar palaeographical features, layouts or paratextual signs are shared by more codicological units, implying a connection between them. This aspect should be further investigated in the perspective of identifying subgroups of codices and, therefore, contributing to our understanding of how this collection was formed in Late Antiquity.

In the following pages, the bold characters refer to the inventory number within the "CGT 63000", as defined in the first column of the catalogue (Part II of this volume). All the abbreviations used follow those employed in the catalogue. For the sake of convenience, Coptic numbers (pagination and quire signature) are usually converted into Arabic numbers.

CLM 45

Codex CLM 45 corresponds to "Codex I" in Orlandi's classification,⁶ to the CMCL reconstructed codex GIOV.AA,⁷ to "Pap. I" in Peyron's *Lexicon*,⁸ and to nos. Cat. 7120 (*partim*) and Cat. 7122 (*partim*) in Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzone's catalogue.⁹ It consists of sixty-three (almost) complete leaves (**I, 3** and **I, 5–66**) and seven fragments of leaves (**I, 1, fr. 1–2; I, 2, fr. 1–2; I, 4; I, 67; I, 68**) kept in sixty-eight glasses. The order of the leaves is as follows:

ff. 1–19 (lost; probably **I, 1–3** are to be placed among these leaves)

ff. 20–75 (**I, 4–59**)

f. 76 (**I, 67**)

ff. 77–83 (**I, 60–66**)

f. 84 (**I, 68**).

A trace of ancient restoration is preserved on **I, 54r**, where a strip of papyrus showing the vertical fibres (290 mm high x 5 mm wide) was pasted vertically along the height of the leaf at 40 mm from the right-hand edge. Modern restoration consisted of gluing the papyrus to light and transparent paper and later covering the papyrus with a transparent varnish. The application of this varnish imparted a dark and glossy appearance to the papyrus, making the decipherment and identification of details, such as the *kollēseis*, difficult.

⁶ See Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), pp. 120–21.

⁷ See also Orlandi, *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), p. 519.

⁸ Peyron, *Lexicon*, 1835, pp. xxv–xxvi.

⁹ Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzone, *Regio Museo*, 1888, p. 310.

The codex contains 5 literary works:

CC 0862 (*De Nativitate*) on **I, 1, fr. 1; I, 2, fr. 1; I, 3**. It is preserved only in fragments to be placed at the beginning of the codex (see, for example, the probable page number “4” [ⲗ] in **I, 3**);

CC 0127 (Damian of Alexandria, *De Nativitate*) on **I, 1, fr. 2; I, 2, fr. 2** and ff. 20–26r, lacking its beginning;

CC 0201 (*Historia Eudoxiae*) on ff. 26v–56r;

CC 0512 (*Passio Ignatii Antiocheni*) on ff. 56v–78r, with initial title (**Fig. 26**, see the catalogue);

CC 0282 (*Passio Joore*) on ff. 78v–84r, with initial title; f. 84r is blank (**Fig. 27**, see the catalogue).

E. Revillout first published some CC 0512 leaves in 1885.¹⁰ All the texts were then extensively published by F. Rossi between 1886 and 1892,¹¹ except for **I, 1, fr. 1, I, 40v** and **I, 67**, which are still unpublished. R. Atkinson published some remarks on Rossi's edition of CC 0201, 0512 and 0282.¹² O. von Lemm re-examined some fragments of CC 0127 and 0862 in 1904.¹³ In 1952, L.-Th. Lefort again published the CC 0512 leaves,¹⁴ and in 1980, T. Orlandi, B.A. Pearson and H.A. Drake offered a new edition of the text with an introduction, English translation and historical study of CC 0201.¹⁵ In 2000, T. Orlandi re-edited the leaves containing CC 0127¹⁶. In his brief description of the codex, the Italian Coptologist established that **I, 67** had to be placed after **I, 59**.¹⁷ He asserted that **I, 68** is misplaced.¹⁸ However, as it contains the end of a text on one face and is blank on the other, we assume that it corresponds to the very last leaf of the codex.

The leaves measure 200 mm in width and 290 mm in height, so they form part of the “Aberrants” of Group 4 or Group 5 of E.G. Turner's papyrus codex typology.¹⁹ They are written in two columns per page separated by an intercolumnium c. 18–25 mm wide. The writing frame (including the intercolumnium) is 150–160 mm wide and 220 mm high. Each column is c. 70–80 mm in width and contains twenty-six to thirty lines of eight to eleven letters. The average height for a sample of ten lines is, therefore, c. 75–80 mm. The upper margin is c. 22–28 mm high and the lower margin is 38–40 mm high, while the inner margin is 27 mm wide and the outer margin varies between 30 and 40 mm in width.

The quire signature is preserved from the end of quire 4 (ⲗ) (**I, 16v**) onwards. It is written from 4 (ⲗ) to 11 (ⲓⲗ) in the top-left corner of the first and last leaf of each quire. Quire 7 is numbered ζ on the verso of the first leaf, instead of the recto, and lacks quire numbering at the end.

This codex is unique in that it shows both foliation and pagination successively. Up to the end of quire 9, the leaves are foliated in the top-outer corner of the verso from 20 (κ) until 80 (ⲓ). The first leaf of quires 5–10 is generally numbered on the recto and the verso. From quire 10 to the end of the codex, the pages are numbered regularly on both recto and verso, running from 81 (ⲓⲗ) to 86 (ⲓϛ), as preserved on the leaves.

The texts are written by the same hand, which is a formal unimodular upright majuscule showing a sharp contrast between thick and thin strokes that can be assimilated to the so-called biblical majuscule. The trema is used on ι (i), and the medium dot, usually combined with a blank space, is used as a punctuation mark. The ornate *paragraphos* in the shape of a *hedera* leaf, in conjunction with the enlarged initial of the paragraph written in *ekthesis*, indicates the beginning of a section of a text. Three stylised *corōnides* are visible in the lateral margins. Two are drawn in black ink on **I, 4v** and **I, 6v**, while the third is drawn in red ink next to the initial title of CC 0282 on **I, 61v** (**Fig. 27**, see the catalogue). The use of superlinear strokes follows the standard system of the S dialect.²⁰

On the basis of the previous observations, we can reconstruct CLM 45 as a codex originally composed of eleven quires. Quires 1–10 were quaternions (eight leaves each), while quire 11 was a binion (four leaves). The codex therefore contained eighty-four leaves. Nothing remains of the

¹⁰ Revillout, *RdE* 3 (1885), pp. 34–37.

¹¹ Rossi, *Memorie* 27 (1886); Id., *Memorie* 28 (1888); Id., *Memorie* 42 (1892). For the detail of the publication of the leaves and fragments, see the catalogue.

¹² Atkinson, *PRIA* 3 (1893), pp. 51–54 (CC 0201), 63–67 (CC 0512), and 72–74 (CC 0282).

¹³ Von Lemm, *Kleine koptische Studien*, no. XLIII.

¹⁴ Lefort, *Les Pères Apostoliques*, 1952, pp. 68–104.

¹⁵ Orlandi, Pearson and Drake, *Eudoxia*, 1980.

¹⁶ Orlandi, in Melaerts (ed.), *Papyri*, 2000.

¹⁷ Orlandi, in Melaerts (ed.), *Papyri*, 2000, p. 593.

¹⁸ Orlandi, in Melaerts (ed.), *Papyri*, 2000, p. 593.

¹⁹ Turner, *Typology*, 1977, p. 16.

²⁰ See Boud'hors, in Carlig et al. (eds.), *Signes dans les textes*, 2020, pp. 283–84.

first nineteen leaves, which correspond to quires 1 and 2 and the first three leaves of quire 3, with the exception of seven fragments that are hard to place with certainty in the codex. Quires 3 and 4 are, in any case, difficult to reconstruct due to errors in the page numbering and the glossy appearance of the papyrus, which makes the reconstruction of the bifolia difficult by joining the two conjugate leaves on the basis of the fibre continuation. In any case, a hypothetical reconstruction can be proposed:

Quire 1 (lost) = ff. 1–8 (**I, 1–3?**)

The first two leaves (ff. 1–2) were left blank. Foliation began on the third leaf (f. 3) and ran from 1 to 6.

Quire 2 (lost) = ff. 9–16 (**I, 1–3?**)

The leaves were foliated from 7 to 15, with the first leaf (f. 9) being numbered on both its recto and verso.

Quire 3 = ff. 17–19 (lost) and 20–24 (**I, 4–8**)

The first three leaves (ff. 17–19) are lost and were foliated from 16 to 19, with the first leaf (f. 17) being numbered on both its recto and verso. The other five (ff. 20–24) are foliated from 20 to 24.

Quire 4 = ff. 25–32 (**I, 9–16**)

The leaves are only numbered on the verso from 25 to 33 (27 does not exist). The direction of the fibres on the outside is not determined. According to Orlandi's and our reconstruction, the fibres are vertical on the outside at the beginning (**I, 9r**) and horizontal on the outside at the end (**I, 16v**), while it follows the "like faces like" pattern in the three internal bifolia, as illustrated in the following scheme:

↘|↘|↘|↘||↘|↘|↘|↘

Quire 5 = ff. 33–40 (**I, 17–24**)

The leaves are foliated from [34] to 43 (number 36 is probably forgotten). The first leaf is numbered on both its recto and verso. The quire has horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and follows the "like faces like" pattern, as illustrated in the following scheme:

→|→|→|→||→|→|→|→

Quire 6 = ff. 41–48 (**I, 25–32**)

The leaves are foliated from 44 to 52 and the first leaf is numbered on both its recto and verso. The quire has the horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and follows the "like faces like" pattern, as shown in the following scheme:

→|→|→|→||→|→|→|→

Quire 7 = ff. 49–56 (**I, 33–40**)

The leaves are foliated from [53] to 62 (number 56 was probably forgotten). The first leaf was originally numbered on both its recto and verso. The quire has the horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and follows the "like faces like" pattern, as illustrated in the following scheme:

→|→|→|→||→|→|→|→

Quire 8 = ff. 57–64 (**I, 41–48**)

The leaves are foliated from 63 to 71. The first leaf is numbered on both its recto and verso. The quire has the horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and follows the "like faces like" pattern, as illustrated in the following scheme:

→|→|→|→||→|→|→|→

Quire 9 = ff. 65–72 (**I, 49–56**)

The leaves are foliated from 72 to 80. The first leaf is numbered on both its recto and verso. The quire has the horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and mixes both "like faces like" and "fibre alternation" pattern, as illustrated in the following scheme:

↘|↘|↘|↘||→|→|→|→

Quire 10 = ff. 73–80 (**I, 57–59; 67; 60–63**) = pp. 81–96

Pagination runs from 81 to 96 (preserved until 86). The quire has the horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and follows the "like faces like" pattern, as illustrated in the following scheme:

→|→|→|→||→|→|→|→

Quire 11 = ff. 81–84 (**I, 64–66; 68**) = pp. 97–103

The binion is the last quire of the codex, as indicated by its last page, which was left blank. Pagination is not preserved, but should run on the written pages from 97 to 103, since **I, 68** is written only on the recto. The quire has the horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and follows the "like faces like" pattern, as illustrated in the following scheme:

→|→||→|→

We observe twenty *kollēseis* (K 1–20), all placed between f. 57 (**I, 41**) and 79 (**I, 61**). They are all vertical. K1–3, 6, 7, 9, 12, 15 and 18–20 run downwards, while K4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16 and 17 run upwards. The frequent succession of the *kollēseis* in this portion of the codex enables us to reconstruct *kollēmata* that were originally c. 190–210 mm wide.

CLM 46

Codex CLM 46 corresponds to “Codex II” in Orlandi’s classification,²¹ to the CMCL reconstructed codex GIOV.AB,²² to “Pap. II” and “Pap. III” (*partim*) in Peyron’s *Lexicon*,²³ and to no. Cat. 7118 in Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzzone’s.²⁴ It consists of fifty-four complete leaves (ff. 1–54 [II, 1–54] = pp. 1–108) forming a ternion followed by six quaternions.

The codex underwent ancient restorations by pasting small papyrus strips, some of which were made while copying the text, while some others took place slightly later with consecutive rewriting: f. 17v, col. 2, l. 2 (II, 17↘), f. 18r, col. 2, l. 4 (II, 18→), f. 20r, col. 1, l. 4 (II, 20↘), f. 31v, col. 1, l. 12 (II, 31↘), f. 41r, col. 2, l. 14 (II, 41→↘), and f. 44r, col. 2, ll. 2–3 (II, 44↘→). Modern restoration consisted of gluing the papyrus leaves to light and transparent paper and later covering them with a transparent varnish. However, the sharp contrast between the ink and the papyrus does not affect the decipherment of the text.

Two literary works are conveyed by CLM 46 and both are complete:

CC 0035 (*Acta Pilati*) on ff. 1r–42v, with initial title (Fig. 28, see the catalogue);

CC 0395 (Theophilus of Alexandria, *In crucem*) on ff. 42v–54v, with initial title (Fig. 30, see the catalogue).

F. Rossi published both texts in 1884.²⁵ CC 0035 was reedited by E. Revillout in 1913²⁶ and by M. Vandoni and T. Orlandi in 1966,²⁷ while CC 0395 was the subject of remarks by R. Atkinson in 1893,²⁸ and a critical edition by A. Suci in 2012, which took into account the Turin manuscript’s variants.²⁹

The leaves measure 205 mm in width and 320 mm in height, so that the codex can be inscribed within “Group 3” of E.G. Turner’s papyrus codex typology,³⁰ and are written in two columns per page separated by an intercolumnium c. 20 mm in width. The writing frame (including the intercolumnium) is 150 mm wide and 240–245 mm high. Each column is c. 65 mm in width and contains twenty-two lines of ten to twelve letters each. The average height for a sample of ten lines is, therefore, c. 110–115 mm. The upper margins are between 32 and 40 mm high and the lower margins’ height varies between 30 and 45 mm (and even

55 mm high). The width of the lateral margins varies between 25 and 30 mm for the inner margins and between 35 and 52 mm for the outer margins.

Quire signature is written on the top–inner corner of the first and the last page of each quire, when preserved. It runs regularly from 1 to 7. When preserved, staurograms (⌘), staurograms *uncinati* (⌘) or even an asterisk (*, f. 30v [II, 30↘]; Fig. 29, see the catalogue) are observed in the centre of the upper and lower margins and in both the lower corners of the leaves bearing quire signature.

Pagination is written in the top–outer corner of each page and runs regularly from 1 to 108. The copyist wrote ⲏⲓ instead of ⲗⲓ and corrected Ⲙⲗ into ⲘⲞ.

The writing is very unique and has no parallels in the collection’s other codices. It is a tall and upright majuscule with a sharp contrast between the large (ⲏ, ⲕ, Ⲙ, Ⲟ) and narrow (ⲉ, ⲑ, ⲟ, ⲣ, Ⲙ) letters that can be inscribed within the “Alexandrian majuscule”. The trema is used on ⲓ (ⲓ̇). The raised dot is used as a punctuation mark, while a zeta-shaped *paragraphos* (Ϸ)³¹ combined with an enlarged initial letter of the section slightly written in *ekthesis* marks a new section of the text. A large *corōnis* in the left margin marks the beginning of a new text (f. 1r [II, 1↘] and f. 42v [II, 42→]; Fig. 30, see the catalogue). The use of superlinear strokes follows the standard system of the S dialect.³² A geometrical decoration made of interlaced ropes marks the separation between the two literary works on f. 42v (II, 42→ Fig. 30, see the catalogue).

On the basis of the previous observation, it is easy to reconstruct the codex as a succession of seven complete quires, a ternion and six quaternions.

²¹ See Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), p. 121.

²² See also Orlandi, *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), p. 519.

²³ Peyron, *Lexicon*, p. xxvi.

²⁴ Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzzone, *Regio Museo*, 1888, p. 319.

²⁵ Rossi, *Memorie* 35 (1884), pp. 170–243.

²⁶ Revillout, *Les apocryphes*, 1913.

²⁷ Vandoni et al., *Vangelo*, 1966.

²⁸ Atkinson, *PRIA* 3 (1893), pp. 36–41.

²⁹ Suci, *ZAC* 16 (2012).

³⁰ Turner, *Typology*, 1997, pp. 15–16.

³¹ On this sign and its name, see McNamee, in Nocchi Macedo and Scapaticcio (eds.), *Signes dans les textes*, 2017, pp. 132–33.

³² See Boud’hors, in Carlig et al. (eds.), *Signes dans les textes*, 2020, pp. 283–84.

Quire 1 = ff. 1–6 (**II, 1–6**) = pp. 1–12

The quire has vertical fibres (↓) on the outside, and the succession of fibre directions follows the following scheme:

↓→|↓→|↓→||↓→|↓→|↓→

Quire 2 = ff. 7–14 (**II, 7–14**) = pp. 13–28

Quire 5 = ff. 31–38 (**II, 31–38**) = pp. 61–76

Both quires have horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and follows the “like faces like” pattern, as is illustrated in the following scheme:

→↓|→↓|→↓|→↓||→↓|→↓|→↓|→↓

Quire 3 = ff. 15–22 (**II, 15–22**) = pp. 29–44

The quire has vertical fibres (↓) on the outside and mixes both “like faces like” and “fibre alternation” patterns, as is illustrated in the following scheme:

↓→|↓→|↓→|↓→||↓→|↓→|↓→|↓→

Quire 4 = ff. 23–30 (**II, 23–30**) = pp. 45–60

The quire has vertical fibres (↓) on the outside and mixes “like faces like” and “fibre alternation” patterns, as in the following scheme:

↓→|↓→|↓→|↓→||↓→|↓→|↓→|↓→

Quire 6 = ff. 39–46 (**II, 39–46**) = pp. 77–92

This quire has a very specific scheme of fibre succession, since most leaves present a change in fibre direction (indicated by “-”) after a *kollēsis*, as is illustrated in the following scheme:

→↓ ↓→|↓→→↓|→↓ ↓→|↓→||→↓|↓→→↓|→↓ ↓→|↓→→↓|→↓ ↓→→↓

Quire 7 = ff. 47–54 (**II, 47–54**) = pp. 93–108

The last quire of the codex has horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and mixes both “like faces like” and “fibre alternation” patterns, as is illustrated in the following scheme:

→↓|→↓|→↓|→↓||→↓|→↓|→↓|→↓

Fifty-three *kollēseis* are observed, one on each leaf, with the exception of f. 4 (**II, 4**). All the *kollēseis* are horizontal, which means that the bifolia cut from the original rolls were turned 90 degrees. On the faces showing the vertical fibres, the *kollēseis* run mainly downwards (K1–6, 8–11, 13–24, 27–37, 41, 42, 46, 48–51 and 53), but occasionally upwards (K7, 12, 25, 26, 47 and 52). The height of the original rolls, corresponding to the width of the bifolia, was therefore at least c. 410 mm and the *kollēmata* 310 mm wide. As shown by the *kollēseis* 38–40 and 43–45, which indicate a change in fibre direction (↓→ or →↓) on ff. 39–41 and 44–46, the

original rolls were provided with a *prōtokollon* depicting the fibres perpendicular to the rest of the roll.

CLM 47

Codex CLM 47 corresponds to “Codex III” in Orlandi’s classification,³³ to the CMCL reconstructed codex GIOV.AC,³⁴ to “Pap. III” (*partim*) in Peyron’s *Lexicon*,³⁵ and to nos. Cat. 7120 (*partim*) and Cat. 7122 (*partim*) in Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzone’s catalogue.³⁶ As a result of the autoptic analysis of the complete collection, new fragments from the collection were identified as being part of this codex, while others attributed to this codex have been attributed to other codices. Consequently, CLM 47 originally consisted of at least eighty-seven leaves, of which seventy are completely or partially preserved:³⁷

ff. 1–10 (lost) = pp. A–D (left blank) + pp. 1–16

ff. 11–40 (**III, 1–30**) = pp. 17–86³⁸

f. 41 (Provv. 8586) = pp. 87–88

ff. 42–60 (**III, 31–49**) = pp. 89–124 (pp. 121–22 written twice)

ff. 61–63 (lost) = pp. 125–30; probably **III, 63, fr. 1** = pp. 125–26 or 127–28 is to be placed here

ff. 64–69 (**III, 51–56**) = pp. 131–42

ff. 70–71 (lost) = pp. 143–46

ff. 72–73 (**III, 57–58**) = pp. 147–50

f. 74 (**III, 63, fr. 2** + **XIV, 11, fr. 1**) = pp. 151–52

f. 75 (**III, 59** + **III, 73** + **XIV, 13, fr. 13**) = pp. 153–54

f. 76 (**III, 60** + **XIV, 13, fr. 1**) = pp. 155–56

f. 77 (**III, 61** + **62**) = pp. 157–58

ff. 78–79 (lost) = pp. 159–72³⁹

ff. 80–87 (**III, 65–72**) = pp. 173–88

ff. 88–end of the codex (lost)

³³ See Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), p. 121.

³⁴ See also Orlandi, *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), p. 519.

³⁵ Peyron, *Lexicon* 1935, p. xxvi.

³⁶ Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzone, *Regio Museo*, 1888, p. 310.

³⁷ It is not sure whether the fragment **XIV, 19, fr. 2** is part of CLM 47 or not.

³⁸ Page numbers from 60 to 69 are not expressed.

Part of the leaves were restored in modern times by gluing the papyrus leaves to light and transparent paper and then covering them with a transparent varnish. However, the sharp contrast between the ink and the papyrus facilitates the decipherment of the text (Fig. 31, see the catalogue).

CLM 47 contains five literary works:

CC 0840 (Cyril of Alexandria, *In Iohannem Baptistam*)
on ff. 1–24r

CC 0319 (Proclus of Cyzicus, *In Iohannem Baptistam*)
on ff. 24v–40, with initial title (Fig. 32, see the catalogue)

CC 0407 (*Vita Aphou*) on ff. 42–57r, with initial title (Fig. 33, see the catalogue)

CC 0019 (*Didascalia Patrum Nicaenorum*)⁴⁰ on ff. 57v–77v, with initial title (Fig. 34, see the catalogue)

CC 0276 (*Passio Herai*) on ff. 77v–87, with initial title (Fig. 35, see the catalogue).

E. Revillout was the first to become interested in the works copied in this codex. He published CC 0019 in 1873 and 1875,⁴¹ and CC 0407 in 1885.⁴² F. Rossi published all the texts in 1885, 1886 and 1888.⁴³ R. Atkinson criticised Rossi's edition of CC 0407, 0319, 0019 and 0276.⁴⁴ Specific interest in CC 0407 led to observations by O. von Lemm,⁴⁵ and subsequent editions by Ét. Drioton⁴⁶ and L.H. Blumell and Th. A. Wayment in 2015. To date, ff. 24r (III, 14↓) and 41 (Prov. 8586) remain unpublished.

The leaves measure 220 mm in width and 320 mm in height, so that the codex can be inscribed within “Group 3” of E.G. Turner's papyrus codex typology.⁴⁷ They are written in two columns per page separated by an intercolumnium c. 18 mm wide. The writing frame (including the intercolumnium) is 160 mm wide and 250 mm high. Each column is c. 70 mm in width and contains twenty-two to twenty-six lines of eight to ten letters each. The average height for a sample of ten lines is, therefore, c. 90–100 mm. The upper margins are between 30 and 35 mm high and the lower margins' height varies between 35 and 40 mm. The inner and outer margins measure 30 mm and 35 mm in width, respectively.

The quire signature is preserved from 2–8 and 12 and, based on the codex reconstruction, should have run regularly from 1 to at least 12. Where preserved, it is written in the top–inner corner of the first and last pages of each

quire and is accompanied by a staurogram (Ⲛ) or a staurogram *uncinatus* (Ⲛ̄) written in the centre of the upper margin.

Pagination is preserved from 17 to 158, but based on the codex reconstruction, it should have run from 1 to 188. The writer skipped page numbers 60–69 and 160–169, and expressed page numbers 121–122 twice.

The writing is a thick unimodular majuscule showing an upright axis. It is similar to that of CLM 48, 58, 59 and 60. The medium dot, followed by a blank space, is used as a punctuation mark. New sections of the texts are marked by an enlarged initial written in *ekthesis*, a *paragraphos* or a zeta-shaped *paragraphos* (Ϻ)⁴⁸. Initial titles of the literary works are decorated with *paragraphoi* and *diplai* (>) upwards, downwards and in the lateral margin. The use of superlinear strokes follows the standard system of the S dialect.⁴⁹

On the basis of all these observations, the codex can be reconstructed as a succession of at least twelve quires, originally numbered from 1 to 12. Quires 1 (lost) and 2–5 as well as 7–11 are quaternions, while quire 6 is a ternion. Only 1 leaf (f. 87 = III, 72) remains of quire 12.

Quire 1 = ff. 1–8 (lost) = pp. A–D (blank) + 1–12

The first two leaves were left blank. Text and page numbers began on f. 3r.

Quire 2 = ff. 9–10 (lost) + 11–16 (III, 1–6) = pp. 13–28

It lacks its two first leaves (ff. 9–10). It has vertical fibres (↓) on the outside and mixes both “like faces like” and “fibre al-

³⁹ Page numbers 160 to 169 were not expressed. Therefore, pagination jumped from 159 to 170.

⁴⁰ This literary work is further divided into CC 0555 and 0958–0961.

⁴¹ Revillout, *JournAs* 1 (1873) and 5 (1875).

⁴² Revillout, *RdÉ* 3 (1885), pp. 27–33.

⁴³ Rossi, *Memorie* 36 (1885), pp. 147–53 (CC 0019); Id., *Memorie* 37 (1886), pp. 67–84 (CC 0407) and 115–44 (CC 0840 and 0319); Id., *Memorie* 38 (1888), pp. 239–48 (CC 0019).

⁴⁴ Atkinson, *PRIA* 3 (1893), pp. 49–51 (CC 0407), 54–59 (CC 0319), 67–72 (CC 0019) and 74–75 (CC 0276).

⁴⁵ Von Lemm, *Koptische Miscellen*, nos. XLIV and CXXXVIII.

⁴⁶ Drioton, *ROC* 10 (1915); Blumell and Wayment, *Christian Oxyrhynchus*, 2018, pp. 638–57 (no. 167).

⁴⁷ Turner, *Typology*, 1997, pp. 15–16.

⁴⁸ On this sign and its name, see McNamee, in Nocchi Macedo and Scappaticcio (eds.), *Signes dans les textes*, 2017, pp. 132–33.

⁴⁹ See Boud'hors, in Carlig et al. (ed.), *Signes dans les textes*, 2020, pp. 283–84.

ternation” patterns, as illustrated in the following scheme:

[↘→][↘→]↘↘↘↘||↘↘↘↘↘↘↘↘

Quire 3 = ff. 17–24 (**III, 7–14**) = pp. 29–44

The quire shows horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and follows the “fibre alternation” pattern, as illustrated in the following scheme:

→↘↘↘↘↘↘||↘↘↘↘↘↘↘↘

Quire 4 = ff. 25–32 (**III, 15–22**) = pp. 45–59 and 70.

The quire shows horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and follows the “like faces like” pattern, as illustrated in the following scheme:

↘↘↘↘↘↘||↘↘↘↘↘↘↘↘

Quire 5 = ff. 33–40 (**III, 23–30**) = pp. 71–86

The quire shows vertical fibres (↘) on the outside and follows the “fibre alternation” pattern, as illustrated in the following scheme:

↘↘↘↘↘↘||↘↘↘↘↘↘↘↘

Quire 6 = ff. 41–46 (Prov. 8586; **III, 31–35**) = pp. 87–98

The quire, which is the only ternion of the codex, shows vertical fibres (↘) on the outside and mixes both “like faces like” and “fibre alternation” patterns, as illustrated in the following scheme:

↘↘↘↘↘↘||↘↘↘↘↘↘↘↘

Quire 7 = ff. 47–54 (**III, 36–43**) = pp. 99–114

The quire shows horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and mixes both “like faces like” and “fibre alternation” patterns, as illustrated in the following scheme:

→↘↘↘↘↘↘||↘↘↘↘↘↘↘↘

Quire 8 = ff. 55–60 (**III, 44–49**) + 61–62 (lost) = pp. 115–28

The quire is missing its last two leaves (ff. 61–62). As in quire 5, it shows vertical fibres (↘) on the outside and follows the “fibre alternation” pattern.

Quire 9 = ff. 63 (lost) + 64–69 (**III, 51–56**) + 70 (lost) = pp. 129–44

The quire is missing its external bifolium. It depicts the horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and, as in quire 3 and most probably quire 9, follows the “fibre alternation” pattern.

Quire 10 = ff. 71 (lost) + 72–77 (**III, 57–58; III, 63, fr. 2 + XIV, 11, fr. 1; III, 59 + III, 73 + XIV, 13, fr. 13; III, 60 + XIV, 13, fr. 1; III, 61+62**) + 78 (lost) = pp. 145–59 and 170

As in the previous one, this quire is missing its external bifolium. As in quire 5 and 8, it likely had vertical fibres (↘) on the outside and followed the “fibre alternation” pattern.

Quire 11 = ff. 79 (lost) + 80–86 (**III, 65–71**) = pp. 171–86

The quire is missing its first leaf. It shows horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and, as in quire 3, and most probably in quire 9, follows the “fibre alternation” pattern.

Seventy *kollēseis* (K 1–70) are observed.⁵⁰ All are vertical. K1–13, 18, 23–32, 38–58, 64–66, and 68–70 run downwards, while K16–17, 19–22, 33–37, 59–63 and 67 run upwards. Due to the damaged writing support, it is impossible to establish whether K14–15 run upwards or downwards. On the other hand, K24 on f. 35 and K70 on f. 87 mark a change in fibre direction. In the specific case of K24 on f. 35v (**III, 25**), the first *kollēma* (↘), which corresponds to the leaf’s lateral margin, preserves the rest of the first line of a *prōtokollon* written with a brush in narrow and very high letters, resembling a succession of vertical lines (**Fig. 36**, see the catalogue). According to the typology developed by J. Diethart, D. Feissel and J. Gascou and specified by A. Delattre, it can be classified as “Late Byzantine”, from the end of the 6th to the end of the 7th centuries, or, less likely, as “bilingual Greek–Arab”, from 693 or 695/6 and 720/1 at least. It then gives an indication of the period of manufacture of the original roll used to make up the codex: between the late 6th and the late 7th centuries, less likely the beginning of the 8th century.⁵¹ With the exception of f. 30 (**III, 20**), f. 34 (**III, 24**), f. 69 (**III, 56**), f. 77 (**III, 61+62**), f. 74 (**III, 63, fr. 2 + XIV, 11, fr. 1**), and f. 82 (**III, 67**), each leaf shows a *kollēsis*. Moreover ff. 24 (**III, 14**), 37 (**III, 27**), 38 (**III, 28**), 51 (**III, 40**), 68 (**III, 55**), and 87 (**III, 72**) even show two *kollēseis*. This enables us to easily estimate the width of the *kollēmata* of the original rolls used to make up the codex: between 157 and 175 mm wide.

⁵⁰ See the complete list in the catalogue and on the CLM record, <https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/47>.

⁵¹ Diethart *et al.*, *Tyche* 9 (1994); Delattre, in Frösen, Purola and Salmenkivi (eds.), *Proceedings*, 2004; Id., *Papyrus coptes et grecs*, 2007, pp. 289–90.

CLM 48

Codex CLM 48 corresponds to “Codex IV” in Orlandi’s classification,⁵² to the CMCL reconstructed codex GIOV.AD,⁵³ to part of “Pap. IV” in Peyron’s *Lexicon*,⁵⁴ and probably to no. Cat. 7124 in Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzone’s catalogue.⁵⁵ The codex contains only one literary work, Shenoute’s *De iudicio* (CC 0367). The leaves were first published by F. Rossi in 1892,⁵⁶ with observations by O. von Lemm in 1904 and 1907.⁵⁷ In 1996, H. Behlmer published a new edition of the text preceded by an accurate codicological description, reconstruction and full set of IR photographs, on which we rely when it is impossible to check the information on the original due to the papyrus’ very dark colour.⁵⁸ In 2013, W. Kosack published a new edition, in which he located some more fragments at the beginning of the codex.⁵⁹

The codex originally consisted of 104 leaves, of which ninety-five are preserved completely (ninety-one) or fragmentarily:

- f. 1 (lost) = pp. 1–2
 - f. 2 (**IV, 91, fr. 5**) = pp. 3–4⁶⁰
 - f. 3 (lost) = pp. 5–6
 - f. 4 (**IV, 93, fr. 2 + 96, fr. 1**) = pp. 7–8
 - ff. 5–7 (lost) = pp. 9–14⁶¹
 - f. 8 (**IV, 91, fr. 4**) = pp. 15–16⁶²
 - f. 9 (**IV, 90**) = pp. 17–18⁶³
 - ff. 10–23 (**IV, 1–14**) = pp. 19–46
 - f. 24 (**IV, 35**) = pp. 47–48
 - f. 25 (**IV, 88**) = pp. 49–50
 - f. 26 (**IV, 86**) = pp. 51–52
 - ff. 27–29 (**IV, 18–20**) = pp. 53–58
 - ff. 30–31 (**IV, 15–16**) = pp. 61–64⁶⁴
 - ff. 32–40 (**IV, 21–29**) = pp. 65–82
 - f. 41 (**IV, 62**) = pp. 83–84
 - f. 42 (**IV, 78**) = pp. 85–86
 - ff. 43–45 (**IV, 32–34**) = pp. 87–92
 - ff. 46–47 (**IV, 30–31**) = pp. 93–96
 - ff. 48–51 (**IV, 36–39**) = pp. 97–104
 - f. 52 (**IV, 17**) = pp. 105–06
 - f. 53 (**IV, 42**) = pp. 109–10⁶⁵
 - ff. 54–55 (**IV, 40–41**) = pp. 111–14
 - ff. 56–74 (**IV, 43–61**) = pp. 115–54⁶⁶
 - f. 75 (**IV, 70**) = pp. 155–56
 - ff. 76–82 (**IV, 63–69**) = pp. 157–70
 - f. 83 (**IV, 89**) = pp. 171–72
 - ff. 84–88 (**IV, 71–75**) = pp. 173–82
 - f. 89 (**IV, 95**) = pp. 183–84
 - ff. 90–91 (**IV, 76–77**) = pp. 185–88
 - f. 92 (**IV, 84**) = pp. 189–90
 - ff. 93–94 (**IV, 79–80**) = pp. 191–94
 - f. 95 (**IV, 83**) = pp. 195–96
 - f. 96 (**IV, 94**) = pp. 197–98
 - f. 97 (**IV, 87**) = pp. 199–90 (2nd series)⁶⁷
 - ff. 98–99 (**IV, 81–82**) = pp. 191–96 (2nd series)⁶⁸
 - f. 100 (**IV, 92**) = pp. 197–98 (2nd series)
 - f. 101 (**IV, 85**) = pp. 199 (2nd series)–200
 - f. 102 (**IV, 91, fr. 2 + 96, fr. 2**) = pp. 201–02
 - f. 103 (**IV, 91, r. 1 + 93, fr. 1**) = pp. 203–04 (end of CC 0367)
 - f. 104 (lost): left blank, unpaginated
- Fragment **IV, 91, fr. 3** is still not placed.

The leaves underwent ancient restoration by pasting fifty-six small papyrus strips with a subsequent rewriting of the text.⁶⁹ Modern restoration consisted of gluing the

⁵² See Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), p. 122.

⁵³ See also Orlandi, *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), p. 520.

⁵⁴ Peyron, *Lexicon*, 1835, p. xxvi. This correspondence is not sure, since the description of the content by Peyron is very generic: “Sermones morales”.

⁵⁵ Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzone, *Regio Museo*, 1888, p. 310.

⁵⁶ Rossi, *Memorie*, 41 (1891), p. 490 and 42 (1892), pp. 148–51.

⁵⁷ von Lemm, *Kleine koptische Studien*, no. XLV.1 (not XLV.2, *pace* Orlandi, *Augustinianum* 53 [2013], p. 504) and *Koptische Miscellen*, no. xxv.

⁵⁸ Behlmer, *Schenute*, 1996. This is the reason why we do not provide any reproduction here.

⁵⁹ Kosack, *Schenute*, 2013.

⁶⁰ This fragment has been placed here by Kosack, *Schenute*, p. 12.

⁶¹ Kosack, *Schenute*, p. 12 places here the fragments he calls “S”, “T”, and “U”. We have not identified them.

⁶² This fragment has been placed here by Kosack, *Schenute*, p. 12.

⁶³ This fragment has been placed here by Kosack, *Schenute*, p. 12.

⁶⁴ Page numbers 59 and 60 are forgotten. There is no missing leaf, as stated by Kosack, *Schenute*, 2013, p. 12.

⁶⁵ Page numbers 107 and 108 are forgotten. There is no lacking leaf, as stated by Kosack, *Schenute*, 2013, p. 13.

⁶⁶ Page numbers 116 and 117 are forgotten.

⁶⁷ After p. 199, the page numbers 190–99 are written a second time.

⁶⁸ Page numbers 193 and 194 are forgotten in the second series. There is no missing leaf, as stated by Kosack, *Schenute*, 2013, p. 13.

⁶⁹ See Behlmer, *Schenute*, 1996, pp. XLVII–LII for the complete list and the relative pictures.

papyrus leaves to light and transparent paper. They were also covered with a transparent varnish. The darkening gelatine makes it really difficult to decipher and describe certain material features such as the ancient restorations, the fibre direction of some pages and the *kollēseis*, making it impossible to establish the features of the original rolls used to make up the codex.

The leaves measure 225 mm in width and 325 mm in height, so that the codex can be inscribed within “Group 3” of E.G. Turner’s papyrus codex typology.⁷⁰ They are written in two columns per page, separated by an intercolumnium *c.* 18–20 mm wide. The writing frame (including the intercolumnium) is 155 mm wide and 240 mm high. Each column is *c.* 70 mm wide and contains twenty-eight lines of seven to ten letters each. The average height for a sample of ten lines is, therefore, *c.* 85 mm. The upper margins are between 40 and 50 mm high, and the lower margins’ height varies between 45 and 55 mm. The inner and outer margins both measure 50 mm in width.

The quire signature is written in the top–inner corner of the first and last pages of each quire, where preserved. It runs regularly from 2 to 12, since the first quire is completely lost and quire 13 has not preserved its quire signature. Where preserved, a staurogram (⌘) is noted in the centre of the upper margin of the pages bearing a quire signature.

Pagination is written in the top–outer corner of each page and originally ran from 1 to at least 203. There are some errors in the pagination. Page numbers 59, 60, 107, 108, 116 and 117 are forgotten. After p. 199, pagination resumes at 190, so that two series of page numbers 190–199 exist. In the second series, page numbers 193 and 194 are forgotten. Both the quire signature and pagination are embellished with horizontal lines above and below, as well as small *diplai* (< and >) and *diplai obelismenai* (⤵) on the left and right.

The writing is a thick unimodular majuscule showing an upright axis. It is similar to that of CLM 47, 58, 59 and 60.⁷¹ The trema is used on ι (ῑ) and the circumflex is sometimes added on the final λ, ο or ω.⁷² The medium dot is used as a punctuation mark. The *paragraphoi*, whether combined or not, and which are frequently zeta-shaped,⁷³ with an enlarged initial written in *ekthesis*, mark the beginning of a new section of the text. Stylised *corōnides* appear on f. 46r (IV, 30↕), f. 64v (IV, 51↔), f. 83r (IV, 89↕), f. 84v (IV, 71↔), f. 85v (IV, 72↕), f. 88v (IV, 75↕), and f. 89r (IV, 95↕).⁷⁴ The

use of superlinear strokes follows the standard system of the S dialect.⁷⁵

On the basis of all these observations, the codex can be reconstructed as a succession of 13 quires, originally numbered from 1 to 13.

Quire 1 = ff. 1 (lost), 2 (IV, 91, fr. 5), 3 (lost), 4 (IV, 93, fr. 2 + 96, fr. 1), 5–7 (lost), 8 (IV, 91, fr. 4) = pp. 1–16

The quire is too heavily damaged to enable any reconstruction.

Quire 2 = ff. 9–16 (IV, 90; IV, 1–7) = pp. 17–32

The quire shows vertical fibres (↕) on the outside and mixes both “like faces like” and “fibre alternation” patterns, as illustrated in the following scheme:

↕↔|↕↔|↕↔|↕↔||↕↔|↕↔|↕↔|↕↔

Quire 3 = ff. 17–24 (IV, 8–14; IV, 35) = pp. 33–48

The quire shows vertical fibres (↕) on the outside and mixes both “like faces like” and “fibre alternation” patterns, as illustrated in the following scheme:

↕↔|↕↔|↕↔|↕↔||↕↔|↕↔|↕↔|↕↔

Quire 4 = ff. 25–32 (IV, 88; IV, 86; IV, 18–20; IV, 15–16; IV, 21) = pp. 49–66

The quire shows horizontal fibres (↔) on the outside and mixes both “like faces like” and “fibre alternation” patterns, as illustrated in the following scheme:

↔↕|↔↕|↔↕|↔↕||↔↕|↔↕|↔↕|↔↕

Quire 5 = ff. 33–40 (IV, 22–29) = pp. 67–82

The quire shows horizontal fibres (↔) on the outside and mixes both “like faces like” and “fibre alternation” patterns. As seen in the originals and in the IR images, the fibre direction of f. 39 (IV, 28) does not correspond to what is expected in order to form a bifolium with f. 34 (IV, 23), as indicated by question marks in the following scheme:⁷⁶

⁷⁰ Turner, *Typology*, 1997, pp. 15–16.

⁷¹ The writing was accurately described by Behlmer, *Schenute von Atripe*, 1996, pp. xviii–xxi.

⁷² Behlmer, *Schenute*, 1996, pp. xxiv–xxv.

⁷³ On this sign and its name, see McNamee, in Nocchi Macedo and Scappaticcio (eds.), *Signes dans les textes*, 2017, pp. 132–33.

⁷⁴ Behlmer, *Schenute*, 1996, pp. xxi–xxiii.

⁷⁵ See Boud’hors, in Carlig *et al.* (eds.), *Signes dans les textes*, 2020, pp. 283–84.

⁷⁶ Behlmer, *Schenute*, 1996, p. xxxii also reports the fibre direction ↕↔ for f. 23, without noting that it creates a problem in the reconstruction of the bifolium.

→↓|↓→|→↓|→↓||↓→|↓→|↓→?|↓→

Quire 6 = ff. 41–48 (**IV, 62; IV, 78; IV, 32–34; IV, 30–31; IV, 36**) = pp. 83–98

The quire shows horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and mixes both “like faces like” and “fibre alternation” patterns, as illustrated in the following scheme:

→↓|↓→|→↓|→↓||↓→|↓→|→↓|↓→

Quire 7 = ff. 49–56 (**IV, 37–39; IV, 17; IV, 42; IV, 40–41; IV, 43**) = pp. 99–118

The quire shows vertical fibres (↓) on the outside and mixes both “like faces like” and “fibre alternation” patterns, as illustrated in the following scheme:

↓→|→↓|↓→|→↓||→↓|→↓|↓→|→↓

Quire 8 = ff. 57–64 (**IV, 44–51**) = pp. 119–134

The quire shows horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and mixes both “like faces like” and “fibre alternation” patterns, as illustrated in the following scheme:

→↓|→↓|↓→|→↓||→↓|→↓|↓→|→↓

Quire 9 = ff. 65–72 (**IV, 52–59**) = pp. 135–50

The quire shows vertical fibres (↓) on the outside and mixes both “like faces like” and “fibre alternation” patterns, as in the following scheme:

↓→|→↓|↓→|→↓||→↓|→↓|↓→|→↓

Quire 10 = ff. 73–80 (**IV, 60–61; IV, 70; IV, 63–67**) = pp. 151–66

The quire shows vertical fibres (↓) on the outside and follows the “like faces like” pattern. As seen in the originals as well as in the IR pictures,⁷⁷ the fibre direction of f. 79 (**IV, 66**) does not correspond to what is expected in order to form a bifolium with f. 74 (**IV, 61**) as indicated by question marks in the following scheme:

↓→|→↓|↓→|→↓||↓→|→↓|→↓?|→↓

Quire 11 = ff. 81–88 (**IV, 68–69; IV, 89; IV, 71–75**) = pp. 167–82

The quire shows vertical fibres (↓) on the outside and follows the “fibre alternation” pattern, as illustrated in the following scheme:

↓→|↓→|↓→|→↓||→↓|→↓|→↓|→↓

Quire 12 = ff. 89–96 (**IV, 95; IV, 76–77; IV, 84; IV, 79–80; IV, 83; IV, 94**) = pp. 183–99 and 190 (2nd series)

The quire shows vertical fibres (↓) on the outside and follows the “fibre alternation” pattern, as illustrated in the following scheme:

↓→|↓→|↓→|→↓||→↓|→↓|→↓|→↓

Quire 13 = ff. 97–103 (**IV, 87; IV, 81–82; IV, 92; IV, 85; IV, 91, fr. 2 + 96, fr. 2; IV, 91, fr. 1 + 93, fr. 1**) and 104 (lost) = pp. 191–99 (2nd series) and 200–204

The quire shows vertical fibres (↓) on the outside and follows the “fibre alternation” pattern only in its first half, while in the second half the identification of the fibre direction of ff. 101 (**IV, 85**) and 103 (**IV, 91 fr. 1 + 93, fr. 1**) does not correspond to what is expected to form a bifolium respectively with ff. 100 (**IV, 92**) and 98 (**IV, 81**),⁷⁸ as indicated by question marks in the following scheme:

↓→|↓→|↓→|→↓||↓→?|→↓|↓→?|[→↓]

CLM 49

Codex CLM 49 corresponds to “Codex V” in Orlandi’s classification,⁷⁹ to the CMCL reconstructed codex GIOV.AE,⁸⁰ to “Pap. V” in Peyron’s *Lexicon*,⁸¹ and to no. Cat. 7121 (*partim*) in Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzone’s catalogue.⁸² The codex contains only one literary work, the *Vita Hilarionis* attributed to Jerome the Presbyter (CC 0156). It was published by F. Rossi in 1888.⁸³ R. Atkinson offered some remarks on Rossi’s edition in 1893.⁸⁴

The codex originally consisted of sixty leaves, organised into eight quires and copied by two hands. Hand 1 wrote up to f. 39r (**V, 29↓** = p. 71), while hand 2 took over from f. 39v (**V, 29→** = p. 72). Eleven leaves are lost, thirty-nine are preserved completely, while ten are only preserved in their upper half; four fragments (**V, 50, fr. 1–4**) also survived:

ff. 1–10 (lost) = pp. A–D (left blank) + 1–16

ff. 11–59 (**V, 1–49**) = pp. 17–112⁸⁵

f. 60 (lost) = pp. 113–14

⁷⁷ Behlmer, *Schenute*, 1996, Tafel xxx.

⁷⁸ Behlmer, *Schenute*, 1996, p. xxxvi also reports the fibre direction ↓→ for ff. 101 and 103 without noting that it creates a problem in the reconstruction of the bifolia.

⁷⁹ See Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), pp. 122–23.

⁸⁰ See also Orlandi, *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), p. 520.

⁸¹ Peyron, *Lexicon*, 1835, p. xxvi.

⁸² Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzone, *Regio Museo*, 1888, p. 310.

⁸³ Rossi, *Memorie*, 38 (1888), pp. 7–51.

⁸⁴ Atkinson, *PRIA* 3 (1893), pp. 59–63.

⁸⁵ Page numbers 60 and 61 are written again after p. 61.

Fragments **V, 50, frr. 1–4**, as well a portion of the fragments kept in **V, 51**, are written by the first hand and must therefore be placed before f. 39v (**V, 29v**). They are probably the remains of the first lost leaves. However, it is unclear to which codex in the collection the other unpublished fragments of **V, 51**, and those kept in **V, 52** and **V, 53**, belong.

The codex underwent ancient restoration by pasting small papyrus strips to ff. 24r (**V, 14v**; **Fig. 37**, see the catalogue), 26v (**V, 16v**), 36v (**V, 26v**) and 44r (**V, 34v**) with the successive rewriting of the text at the time of the copy or slightly later (see picture). No specific modern restoration has been observed.

The leaves measure 225 mm in width and 300 mm in height, allowing the codex to be inscribed within the “Nearly Square” of “Group 2” or within “Group 3” of E.G. Turner’s papyrus codex typology.⁸⁶ They are written in two columns per page, separated by an intercolumnium c. 10–15 mm wide. The writing frame (including the intercolumnium) is 165 mm wide and 235 mm high (Hand 1) or 225 mm high (Hand 2). Each column is c. 75 mm in width and contains between twenty-one and twenty-four lines (Hand 1) and twenty-five or twenty-six lines (Hand 2) of seven to ten letters (Hand 1) or nine to twelve letters (Hand 2). The average height for a sample of ten lines varies from 105–115 mm (Hand 1) to 95 mm (Hand 2). As far as they are preserved, the upper margins measure c. 30 mm in height and the lower margins 35 mm. The inner and outer margins measure 30–35 mm and 30 mm in width, respectively.

The quire signature is written in the top–inner corner of the first and last pages of each quire. It runs regularly from 3 (ι) to 8 (η), since the first quire is lost and the second has not preserved the quire signature. An ornamental horizontal stroke is drawn above and below. The pages bearing a quire signature are decorated with a staurogram (⌘) or a staurogram *uncinatus* (⌘̄) in the centre of the upper margin, and when preserved, with three crosses (†) or staurograms in both the lower corner and the centre of the lower margin (**Fig. 38**, see the catalogue).

Pagination is written in the top outer-corner of all pages and decorated with a horizontal stroke drawn above and below the page number. The first two leaves were left blank and unpaginated (pp. A–D), so that pagination began on f. 3r (lost). It originally ran from at least 1 (α) to 114 (Ϡ_{1.α}). Only one error is observed: page numbers 60 (ξ) and 61 (ξ_α)

are written twice to show the sequence 60–61–60–61.

The writing is a unimodular and upright majuscule, and was written by two different hands. Hand 1 wrote from the beginning up to f. 39r. The writing gives the general impression of inaccuracy since the written line is not straight and the size of the letters tends to vary. The writing is slightly larger than Hand 2, so that a column contains fewer lines and a line fewer characters. It also shows a slight contrast between thick and thin strokes, as well as *empattements* at the extremities of some letters. Hand 2 wrote from f. 39v up to the end of the codex. The writing is generally more accurate and elegant. The size of the letters is smaller than in Hand 1, so that a column contains more lines with more characters per line. The written lines are straight and the size of the letters is stable. *Empattements* are also visible on the extremities of some letters, though more discreet.

The trema is used on ι (ῑ). The medium dot, combined with a blank space, is used as a punctuation mark. The new section of a text is indicated with the initial letter slightly written in *ekthesis* combined with the zeta-shaped *paragraphos* (ζ) in Hand 2,⁸⁷ or the zeta-shaped *paragraphos*, the *paragraphos* alone or sometimes flanked by *diplai*, small circles or a kind of oblique *anchorae* (↷) in Hand 1 (**Fig. 39**, see the catalogue). The use of supralinear strokes follows the standard system of the *S* dialect. *Nomina sacra* are abbreviated and the staurogram is used for the abbreviation of the word *CTAYPOC* (c-⌘oc) and its derived words.

On the basis of all these observations, the codex can be reconstructed as a succession of seven quaternions (quires 1–7) and one binion (quire 8), which probably marks the end of the codex.

Quire 1 (lost) = ff. 1–8 = pp. A–D + 1–12

Quire 2 = ff. 9–10 (lost) and 11–16 (**V, 1–6**) = pp. 13–28

The quire shows horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and follows the “fibre alternation” pattern, as illustrated in the following scheme:

[→v]||[→v]||→v|→v||→v|→v|→v|→v

Quire 3 = ff. 17–24 (**V, 7–14**) = pp. 29–44

Quire 4 = ff. 25–32 (**V, 15–22**) = pp. 45–60

⁸⁶ Turner, *Typology*, 1997, pp. 15–16.

⁸⁷ On this sign and its name, see McNamee, in Nocchi Macedo and Scapaticcio (eds.), *Signes dans les textes*, 2017, pp. 132–33.

Both quires show horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and mix both “like faces like” and “fibre alternation” patterns, as illustrated in the following scheme:

→↓|→↓|↓→|→↓||↓→|→↓|↓→|↓→

Quire 5 = ff. 33–40 (V, 23–30) = pp. 61–74

The quire shows vertical fibres (↓) on the outside and mixes both “like faces like” and “fibre alternation” patterns, as illustrated in the following scheme:

↓→|→↓|↓→|↓→||↓→|↓→|↓→|↓→

Quire 6 = ff. 41–48 (V, 31–38) = pp. 75–90

The quire shows vertical fibres (↓) on the outside and mixes both “like faces like” and “fibre alternation” patterns, as illustrated in the following scheme:

↓→|→↓|↓→|↓→||↓→|↓→|↓→|↓→

Quire 7 = ff. 49–56 (V, 39–46) = pp. 91–106

The quire shows horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and mixes both “like faces like” and “fibre alternation” patterns, as illustrated in the following scheme:

→↓|↓→|→↓|→↓||↓→|↓→|→↓|→↓

Quire 8 = ff. 57–59 (V, 47–49) and 60 (lost) = pp. 107–14

As it is a binion and not a quaternion, it is probably the last quire of the codex. It shows vertical fibres (↓) on the outside and follows the “fibre alternation” pattern, as illustrated in the following scheme:

↓→|↓→||→↓|[→↓]

Despite the aspect of the papyrus leaves, thirty-three *kollēseis* are identified with certainty.⁸⁸ As in CLM 46, they are all horizontal. It indicates that the bifolia cut from the original rolls were turned 90 degrees. They are placed at the mid-height of the leaves. On the faces showing the vertical fibres, the *kollēseis* run mainly downwards (K1–4, 11–14, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 29, 30 and 33), and less frequently upwards (K5–10, 15, 16, 20, 27, 28, 31 and 32). In four cases, it was impossible to identify whether they run downwards or upwards (K17, 18, 21 and 24). The original rolls were at least c. 450 mm in height, which corresponds to the width of the bifolia. Since the *kollēseis* do not seem to appear regularly on each leaf, it is difficult to estimate the width of the *kollēmata* of the original rolls, which were at least 310 mm wide.

CLM 50

Codex CLM 50 corresponds to the first part of “Codex VI” in Orlandi’s classification⁸⁹ of the CMCL reconstructed codex GIOV.AF,⁹⁰ of “Pap. VI” in Peyron’s *Lexicon*,⁹¹ and of no. Cat. 7123 in Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzone’s catalogue.⁹² For codicological reasons, the second part of the codex was identified as a distinct codicological unit (CLM 6564; see below).

The codex only contains the *Homilia de s. Maria Genetrice* attributed to Athanasius of Alexandria (CC 0050), with an initial title. The text is complete and was first published by F. Rossi in 1889,⁹³ followed by other fragments in 1892.⁹⁴ R. Atkinson published some observations on Rossi’s edition in 1893,⁹⁵ and O. von Lemm re-examined the leaves and fragments published by Rossi in 1904 and in 1911, adding new fragments.⁹⁶ In 1958, L.-Th. Lefort republished the text, with new fragments, preceded by a codicological analysis and a reconstruction of the quires.⁹⁷

It consists of seventy-two (VI, 1–62; VI, 64–73) extant leaves and the upper part of another leaf (VI, 63). The codex is missing the first leaf, which was left blank and unpaginated, as well as an unknown number of blank and unpaginated leaves at the end.

f. 1 (lost) = pp. A–B

ff. 2–74 (VI, 1–73) = pp. 1–156⁹⁸

The codex underwent ancient restoration by pasting at least thirty-eight strips of papyrus to various leaves prior to the copying of the text.⁹⁹ No specific modern restorations have been observed.

⁸⁸ For the complete list, see the catalogue and the CLM record, <https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/49>.

⁸⁹ See Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), p. 123.

⁹⁰ See also Orlandi, *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), p. 520.

⁹¹ Peyron, *Lexicon*, 1835, p. xxvi.

⁹² Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzone, *Regio Museo*, 1888, p. 310.

⁹³ Rossi, *Memorie* 39 (1889).

⁹⁴ Rossi, *Memorie* 42 (1892).

⁹⁵ Atkinson, *PRIA* 3 (1893), pp. 75–82.

⁹⁶ Von Lemm, *Kleine koptische Studien*, no. XLIII; von Lemm, *Koptische Miscellen*, no. CIII.

⁹⁷ Lefort, *Muséon* 71 (1958).

⁹⁸ Page numbers 53 and 54 are repeated twice: 53–54–53–54, while page numbers 68, 69, 82–89, 122, and 125 are forgotten.

⁹⁹ For the complete list of papyrus strips used for restoration, and their description, see <https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/50>.

The leaves measure 225 mm in width and 320 mm in height, so that the codex can be inscribed within “Group 3” of E.G. Turner’s papyrus codex typology.¹⁰⁰ They are written in two columns per page, separated by an intercolumnium c. 15–20 mm wide. The writing frame (including the intercolumnium) is 150–160 mm wide and 240–250 mm high. Each column is c. 65–70 mm in width and contains twenty-two to twenty-five lines of six to ten letters each. The average height for a sample of ten lines is, therefore, c. 105–110 mm. The upper margins measure between 30 and 35 mm in height, and the lower margins’ height varies between 35 and 40 mm. The inner and outer margins measure 35 mm and 30 mm in width, respectively.

The quire signature is preserved from 1 (λ) to 7 (z). It is written in the top–inner corner of the first and last pages of each quire between two horizontal strokes drawn above and below. A staurogram (ϣ) is added in the centre of the upper margin of these pages (Fig. 40, see the catalogue).

Pagination is preserved from 1 (λ) to 148 (PMH) and originally ran until 156 (PNΣ). It is written in the top–outer corner of each page between two horizontal strokes drawn above and below. Page numbers 53 and 54 are written twice, so that the pages concerned present the pagination 53–54–53–54, while the writer jumped from 67 to 70, from 81 to 90, from 121 to 123 and from 124 to 126 when counting the pages.¹⁰¹

The writing is an elegant, upright and globally unimodular majuscule, showing a contrast between thick vertical strokes and thin horizontal ones. Some letters, such as ε, ο, η, π, ρ, and τ have apices on their extremities. The trema is noted on ι (ι̇). The medium dot, usually combined with a blank space, is used as a punctuation mark. *Paragraphoi* and zeta-shaped *paragraphoi* (ϛ) combined with an initial letter slightly written in *ekthesis* indicate a new section of the text. On f. 2r (VI, 1→), the initial title of CC 0050 is decorated with *diplai obelismenai* (↔) and points written in alternance both on the left and on the right, while the beginning of the text on f. 2r (VI, 2) is marked with a stylised *corōnis*. On f. 74v (VI, 73↓), the end of CC 0050 is marked with a set of ornamental signs and strokes (Fig. 41, see the catalogue).

On the basis of the previous observations, only quires 1 and 3–7 (ff. 1–8 and 17–56) can be reconstructed with certainty.

Quire 1 = ff. 1 (lost) and 2–8 (VI, 1–7) = pp. A–B and 1–14

The quire, whose first leaf is lost, shows vertical fibres (↓) and follows no specific pattern, as illustrated in the following scheme:

[↓→]↓→|↓→|↓→|↓→||↓→|↓→|↓→|↓→

Quire 2 = ff. 9–15 (VI, 8–14) = pp. 15–28

The quire is formed of 7 leaves and is complete. We must, therefore, presume a ternion with a singleton. Due to their state of preservation, particularly their lateral margins, it is impossible to reconstruct the bifolia solely by observing the continuity of the fibres from one leaf to the next. L.-Th. Lefort proposed a ternion with a single leaf (f. 12) added in the centre, as illustrated in the following scheme:

↓→|↓→|↓→||↓→|↓→|↓→

However, the autoptical analysis of the leaves reveals a different fibre alternation for f. 10 than that printed by Lefort in his re–edition. For that reason, the single leaf added to the ternion should be f. 9, as illustrated in the following scheme:

↓→||↓→|↓→|↓→||↓→|↓→|↓→

Quire 3 = ff. 16–23 (VI, 15–22) = pp. 29–44

The quire has horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and mixes both “like faces like” and “fibre alternation” patterns, as illustrated in the following scheme:

→↓|↓→|→↓|→↓||↓→|↓→|→↓|↓→

Quire 4 = ff. 24–31 (VI, 23–30) = pp. 45–58

Quire 5 = ff. 32–39 (VI, 31–38) = pp. 59–76

Both quires have the vertical fibres (↓) on the outside and mix in the same way both “like faces like” and “fibre alternation” patterns, as in the following scheme:

↓→|↓→|→↓|→↓||↓→|↓→|→↓|↓→

Quire 6 = ff. 40–47 (VI, 39–46) = pp. 77–100

The quire has the horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and follows the “fibre alternation” pattern, as in the following scheme:

¹⁰⁰ Turner, *Typology*, 1977, pp. 15–16.

¹⁰¹ Actually 126 is corrected from 125.

→↓|→↓|→↓|→↓||↓→|↓→|↓→|↓→

Quire 7 = ff. 48–55 (**VI, 47–54**) = pp. 101–16

The quire has the vertical fibres on the outside and mixes both “like faces like” and “fibre alternation” patterns, as in the following scheme:

↓→|↓→|↓→|↓→||↓→|↓→|↓→|↓→

Despite the cautious proposal put forward by L.-Th. Lefort, we refrain from proposing any reconstruction of the leaves reproduced hereunder: due to the state of preservation of the leaves concerned, particularly their margins, and the absence of preserved page numbers, it is impossible to check the Belgian Coptologist’s reconstruction.¹⁰²

Quire 8? (Lefort) = ff. 56–62 (**VI, 55–61**) = pp. 117–32

The staurogram in the centre of the upper margin of f. 62 (**VI, 61→**) indicates the end of the quire. According to L.-Th. Lefort, the quire is a ternion with a single leaf added in the central bifolium, as shown in the following scheme:

→↓|↓→|↓→||↓→||↓→|↓→|↓→ (Lefort)

Quire 9? (Lefort) = ff. 63–72 (**VI, 62–71**) = pp. 133–52

The staurogram in the centre of the upper margin of f. 63 (**VI, 62↓**) indicates the beginning of the quire. As for f. 66 (**VI, 65**), our identification of the fibre direction differs from that of L.-Th. Lefort. According to L.-Th. Lefort, the quire should be a quinion, as shown in the following scheme:

↓→|↓→|↓→|↓→|↓→|↓→|↓→|↓→|↓→ (Carlig)

↓→|↓→|↓→|↓→|↓→||↓→|↓→|↓→|↓→|↓→ (Lefort)

Quire 10? (Lefort) = ff. 72–74 (**VI, 72–73**) = pp. 153–56

↓→|↓→ (Carlig)

↓→|↓→ (Lefort)

No *kollēseis* are observed on the leaves.

CLM 51

Codex CLM 51 corresponds to part of “Codex VII” in Orlandi’s classification,¹⁰³ and to the CMCL reconstructed codex GIOV.AG.¹⁰⁴ Four fragments can be attributed to this codex, in accordance with T. Orlandi’s reconstruction:

VII, 1 (**Fig. 42**, see the catalogue)

VII, 2, fr. 1 (**Fig. 43**, see the catalogue)

VII, 2, fr. 2 (**Fig. 43**, see the catalogue)

Provv. 8587¹⁰⁵ (**Fig. 44**, see the catalogue)

Within the collection, the writing is very distinctive, and can be described as a thin, upright, and round majuscule. The letters are globally unimodular, but some letters, such as **κ** and **ε**, are sometimes narrower. We also observe that letters like **λ**, **ϵ**, **λ**, **μ**, and **γ** at the end of a line are sometimes elongated outside the writing frame. A parallel can be found in the writing of CLM 57. On these grounds, and as a result of the autoptical analysis of all the collections, we can conclude that:

1) Fragment **VII, 2, fr. 2** (**Fig. 43**, see the catalogue) does not form part of CLM 51, as the writing is different, *pace* T. Orlandi;

2) The following fragments share the same writing and therefore belong to CLM 51:

VII, 7, fr. 2 (**Fig. 45**, see the catalogue)

X, 41, fr. 3

X, 43, fr. 1 (**Fig. 46**, see the catalogue)

X, 43, fr. 2 (**Fig. 46**, see the catalogue)

X, 50, fr. 4

3) Due to its similar writing, fragment **X, 50, fr. 1** could be part of CLM 51.

¹⁰² See the reconstruction and the remarks in Lefort, *Muséon* 71 (1958), pp. 9–13.

¹⁰³ See Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), p. 123.

¹⁰⁴ See also Orlandi, *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), p. 520. As far as we know, it is not mentioned in Peyron’s *Lexicon* or in Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzone’s catalogue.

¹⁰⁵ To be identified as the “fragment in an ‘unidentified’ glass” in Orlandi, *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), p. 520.

As a result, codex CLM 51 must consist of 8 fragments, plus possibly one more. There is no trace of ancient or modern restoration.

All the fragments are damaged on all four sides, with the exception of **VII, 1**, which also preserves part of the margins with pagination: p. 29 (κθ) and 30 (λ). No quire signature is preserved, but a staurogram in the centre of the upper margin of p. 30 probably indicates the end of a quire. It is the only element for a quire reconstruction. No *kollēseis* is detected.

The codex contains two works. The *Passio Christodori* (CC 0504) had already been identified by T. Orlandi. Another work should be possible to identify as a result of the rest of its final title, preserved on **X, 43, fr. 2v**: the name ⲘⲈΥⲠⲢⲠⲚⲠ could be identified with the author. Only **VII, 1** and **2, fr. 1** were published by F. Rossi in 1892.¹⁰⁶ A note on the text was published by O. von Lemm in 1908.¹⁰⁷

A trema is noted on ι (ι̅). The medium dot is used as a punctuation mark. An enlarged initial, written in *ekthesis*, indicates a new section of text.

CLM 52

Codex CLM 52 corresponds to part of “Codex VII” in Orlandi’s classification,¹⁰⁸ to the CMCL reconstructed codex GIOV.AH,¹⁰⁹ and to part of no. Cat. 7122 in Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzzone’s catalogue¹¹⁰. It consists only of four leaves, **VII, 3–6**, which lack their lower part and part of their inner margin, and contains the *Martyrium Epimachi* (CC 0271), with an initial title on **VII, 3r**.¹¹¹ Leaves **VII, 4–5** form a bifolium. Although the upper margin is preserved, no traces of pagination or quire signature are detected.

The leaves were originally c. 210 mm wide, and the writing frame is c. 140–145 mm wide. The codex is written in two columns per page, separated by an intercolumnium c. 20 mm wide. Each column is c. 60 mm wide and contains at least twenty-three or twenty-four lines of eight to ten letters each. The average height for a sample of ten lines varies between 80 and 90 mm. The upper margin is 30 mm high, while the inner and outer margins measure 35 and 25–30 mm, respectively.

The writing is an elegant thin and upright majuscule showing a contrast between large and narrow letters, es-

pecially ε, θ, ο, and c. Letters like λ, ρ, ε, λ, μ, and γ at the end of the line are sometimes elongated outside the writing frame. The medium dot, combined with a blank space, is used as a punctuation mark. No other signs are observed. The use of superlinear strokes, which are short, follows the standard system of the S dialect.¹¹² The initial title of CC 0271 is preceded by a succession of sinusoidal strokes and points and is followed by a band of phytomorphs.

Three *kollēseis* are observed on **VII, 3** (K1), 5 (K2) and 6 (K3). They are all vertical, and K1–2 run downwards, while K3 probably runs upwards.

CLM 53

Codex CLM 53 corresponds to “Codex VIII” in Orlandi’s classification,¹¹³ to the CMCL reconstructed codex GIOV.AI,¹¹⁴ and to no. Cat. 7126 in Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzzone’s catalogue.¹¹⁵

The codex originally consisted of at least seventy-three leaves, of which only thirty-eight have survived almost completely as well as nineteen fragments. Many leaves are very dark.

ff. 1–2 (lost) = pp. A–D

ff. 3–24 (**VIII, 1–22**) = pp. 1–44

f. 25 (lost) = pp. 45–46

ff. 26–28 (**VIII, 23–25**) = pp. 47–52

f. 29 (**VIII, 41, fr. 3–4**) = pp. 53–54¹¹⁶

ff. 30–31 (lost) = pp. 55–58

f. 32 (**VIII, 26**) = pp. 59–60

¹⁰⁶ Rossi, *Memorie* 42 (1892), p. 147.

¹⁰⁷ Von Lemm, *Koptische Miscellen*, no. LX.

¹⁰⁸ See Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), p. 123.

¹⁰⁹ See also Orlandi, *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), p. 520.

¹¹⁰ Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzzone, *Regio Museo*, 1888, p. 310. As far as we know, it is not mentioned in Peyron’s *Lexicon*.

¹¹¹ Rossi, *Memorie* 38 (1888), pp. 271–75.

¹¹² See Boud’hors, in Carlig *et al.* (eds.), *Signes dans les textes*, 2020, pp. 283–84.

¹¹³ See Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), p. 123–24.

¹¹⁴ See also Orlandi, *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), pp. 520–21.

¹¹⁵ Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzzone, *Regio Museo*, 1888, p. 310. As far as we know, it is not mentioned in Peyron’s *Lexicon*.

¹¹⁶ Though it lacks pagination, the fragment, which contains the end of CC 0178 on the recto can be easily identified as f. 29, thanks to a comparison with another manuscript of this work. See Budge, *Coptic Homilies*, 1910, p. 57.

- f. 33 (**VIII, 41, fr. 1**) = pp. 61–62
 ff. 34–39 (**VIII, 27–32**) = pp. 63–74
 ff. 40–42 (lost) = pp. 75–80
 f. 43 (**VIII, 33**) = pp. 81–82
 ff. 44–45 (lost) = pp. 83–86
 f. 46 (**VIII, 34**) = pp. 87–88
 ff. 47–65 (lost) = pp. 89–126 (leaf **VIII, 35** belongs probably to this section of the codex)
 ff. 66–68 (**VIII, 36–38**) = pp. 127–32
 ff. 69–72 (lost) = pp. 133–40
 f. 73 (**VIII, 39 + 42, fr. 6**) = p. 141 + p. E
 The following fragments are also part of the codex. Their place in it is however not known:

VIII, 40, fr. 1–3

VIII, 41, fr. 1

VIII, 42, fr. 1–5

VIII, 43

VIII, 44, fr. 11

X, 44, fr. 4

XI, 5, fr. 3–4

The codex contains three homilies attributed to John Chrysostom:

CC 0171 (*In Ioseph Patriarcham*), on ff. 3–16r, with initial title (**Fig. 49**, see the catalogue);

CC 0178 (*In Susannam*) on ff. 16r–29r, with initial title (**Fig. 50**, see the catalogue);

CC 0168 (*In David et Saul III*) on ff. 29v–73r, with initial title.

The initial titles of CC 0171 and 0178 were first published by F. Rossi in 1886.¹¹⁷ The initial title of CC 0168 is still unpublished. F. Rossi then published the text of the three homilies in 1890. R. Atkinson criticised Rossi's edition of CC 0171 and 0178 in 1893.¹¹⁸

The leaves are reconstructed from fragments; the dimensions of the leaves, especially in height, are therefore estimated. The leaves measure between 195 and 210 mm in width and 306 mm in height, so that the codex can be inscribed within the "Aberrants" of "Group 3" of E.G. Turner's papyrus

codex typology.¹¹⁹ They are written in a single column per page, containing twenty-one to twenty-three lines each. The writing frame is 150 mm wide and between 220 and 230 mm high. The average height for a sample of ten lines measures 110 mm. The height of the upper margins and lower margins is c. 30–32 mm and 35–37 mm, respectively. The inner and outer margins measure c. 30 mm and 25 mm in width, respectively.

Only two quire signatures are preserved. They are written in the top–inner corner of the pages concerned. On f. 9r (**VIII, 7→**), the number 2 and the staurogram *uncinatus* (Ϡ) in the centre of the lower margin mark the beginning of quire 2, while on f. 33r (**VIII, 41, fr. 1→**), the number 5 and the staurogram *uncinatus* in the centre of the lower margin mark the beginning of quire 5. In the absence of a quire signature, the presence of staurograms *uncinati* (or traces of them) in the centre of the upper or lower margin are observed on f. 8v (**VIII, 6→**) and on f. 16v (**VIII, 14→**; **Fig. 51**, see the catalogue). This indicates that these pages correspond to the end of quires 1 and 2, respectively.

Where preserved, pagination is written in the top–outer corner of each page, with the exception of the two first leaves (ff. 1–2 = pp. A–D, lost) and the last preserved page (f. 73v = **VIII, 39 + 42, fr. 6** = p. E), which is left blank and unpaginated. The pagination originally ran continuously from 1 (Α) to 141 (PMΑ).

The codex is written in an elegant round upright majuscule with a slight contrast between thin horizontal strokes and thick vertical strokes. The letters are unimodular. Titles are written in a smaller distinctive script, sloping to the right. The trema is used on ι (ῑ). The medium dot is used as a punctuation mark. Enlarged and decorated initials written in *ekthesis* in the left margin or zeta-shaped *paragraphoi* (Ϛ), sometimes ornated, indicate a new section of text (**Fig. 52**, see the catalogue). *Paragraphoi* and *diplai* in the margin indicate biblical quotations. Titles are decorated above, below and on the left by a set of horizontal or sinusoidal strokes and points (**Fig. 49** and **Fig. 50**, see the catalogue).

¹¹⁷ Rossi, *Memorie* 38 (1888), p. 237 note 1.

¹¹⁸ Atkinson, *PRIA* 3 (1893), pp. 91–94 (CC 0171) and 94–98 (CC 0178).

¹¹⁹ Turner, *Typology*, 1977, pp. 15–16.

On the basis of these observations, the codex can be reconstructed for ff. 1–40 as a succession of five quaternions. It is impossible to reconstruct the codex further, due to the high number of lost leaves after f. 40 and its state of preservation.

Quire 1 = ff. 1–2 (lost) and 3–8 (**VIII, 1–6**) = pp. A–D + 1–12

Quire 2 = ff. 9–16 (**VIII, 8–14**) = pp. 13–28

Quire 3 = ff. 17–24 (**VIII, 15–22**) = pp. 29–44

Quire 4 = ff. 25 (lost), 26–29 (**VIII, 23–25; VIII, 41, fr. 3–4**), 30–31 (lost), and 32 (**VIII, 26**) = pp. 45–60

Quire 5 = ff. 33–39 (**VIII, 41, fr. 1; VIII, 27–32**) and 40 (lost) = pp. 61–76

Quires 1–5 all show horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and follows the “like faces like” pattern, as illustrated in the following scheme:

→↓|↓→|→↓|↓→||→↓|↓→|→↓|↓→

Only one vertical *kollēsis*, running downwards, is observed on f. 10r (**VIII, 8↓**). Therefore, it is not possible to identify the dimensions and features of the original rolls.

CLM 54

Codex CLM 54 corresponds to “Codex IX” in Orlandi’s classification,¹²⁰ to the CMCL reconstructed codex GIOV.AJ,¹²¹ to part of “Pap. IV” in Peyron’s *Lexicon*, and to no. Cat. 7119 in Fabretti.¹²² It consists of 38 leaves and 10 fragments and was originally composed of at least 48 leaves:

ff. 1–7 (lost) = pp. A–D + 1–10

ff. 8–14 (**IX, 1–7**) = pp. 11–24

f. 15 (Provv. 8592) = pp. 25–26

f. 16 (Provv. 8591) = pp. 27–28

ff. 17–19 (lost) = pp. 29–34

ff. 20–21 (BNT, Fondo Peyron, “Amedeo”, Ms. 157, 35–36 and 37–38) = pp. 35–38

f. 22 (lost) = pp. 39–40

ff. 23–42 (**IX, 14–33**) = pp. 41–78¹²³

ff. 43–46 (**IX, 36–39**) = pp. 79–86

The following leaves and fragments cast doubt on their place in the codex or whether they even belong to it:

IX, 34–35: these should be placed after f. 46 since they contain CC 0021

IX, 40, fr. 2: the pagination 165–166 casts doubt on its belonging to CLM 54, as the first fragment would be placed after a lacuna of 39 leaves.

IX, 40, fr. 1 and 3: it is not known whether these belong to CLM 54.

IX, 41, fr. 1–2: it is not known whether these belong to CLM 54.

The codex contains two literary works:

CC 0408 (*Vita Athanasii*) on ff. 1–31r, with final title (**Fig. 53**, see the catalogue);

CC 0021 (*Sententiae Concilii Nicaeni*) on ff. 31r–46, with initial title (**Fig. 53**, see the catalogue).

CC 0408 was first published by F. Rossi in 1885.¹²⁴ Remarks were published by R. Atkinson in 1893 and by O. von Lemm in 1910.¹²⁵ In 1968 T. Orlandi published a new edition of the text by taking into account other manuscripts.¹²⁶ In 2018, H. Kaufhold published the two additional leaves Provv. 8591–8592.¹²⁷ P. Buzi discovered two more unpublished leaves in the National Library in Turin (BNT), which were published the same year.¹²⁸ As far as we know, **IX, 7; IX, 9–12; IX, 13, fr. 2**, containing fragments of CC 0408 are still unpublished. The second work, CC 0021 was first published by E. Revillout in 1873 and then by F. Rossi in 1885.¹²⁹ R. Atkinson also published remarks on Rossi’s edition in 1893.¹³⁰

The leaves measure 220 mm in width and 310 mm in height, so that the codex can be inscribed within “Group 3” of E.G. Turner’s papyrus codex typology. They are writ-

¹²⁰ See Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), pp. 123–24.

¹²¹ See also Orlandi, *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), pp. 520–21.

¹²² Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzzone, *Regio Museo*, 1888, p. 310.

¹²³ Page numbers 75–76 are written twice.

¹²⁴ Rossi, *Memorie* 36 (1885), pp. 9–121.

¹²⁵ Atkinson, *PRIA* 3 (1893), pp. 43–47; von Lemm, *Koptische Miscellen*, no. LXXXIV.

¹²⁶ Orlandi, *Testi copti*, 1968, pp. 87–99.

¹²⁷ Kaufhold, in Behlmer, Pietruschka and Feder (eds.), *Ägypten und der Christliche Orient*, 2018.

¹²⁸ Buzi, *Adamantius* 24 (2018), pp. 50–53.

¹²⁹ Revillout, *JournAs* 1 (1873), pp. 234–64; Rossi, *Memorie* 36 (1885), pp. 121–47.

¹³⁰ Atkinson, *PRIA* 3 (1893), pp. 41–43.

ten in a single column per page, each containing up to thirty-three lines of about eighteen characters per line. The writing frame is 150–155 mm wide and 240 mm high. The average height for a sample of ten lines measures 80 mm. The upper margins measure c. 45–50 mm in height, while the lower margins measure 45 mm. The inner and outer margins measure c. 30 mm and 35 mm in width, respectively. In general, there is variation in this manuscript's layout.

The quire signature is preserved from 2 to 5 and, where preserved, it is written in the top–inner corner of the first and last pages of the quires. A cross (†) or a staurogram (⌘) is also written in the centre of the upper margin of those pages (Fig. 54, see the catalogue). The presence of a staurogram on IX, 32→ confirms that it corresponds to f. 41r, the first page of quire 6.

Pagination is preserved from p. 11 to 86. It is written in the top–outer corner of each page and runs consistently, with the exception of pp. 75–76, which are written twice (75–76–75–76) before reaching p. 77.

The writing is an elegant, round, upright and unimodular majuscule, showing a clear contrast between thin horizontal strokes and thick vertical ones. However, the written line is not always straight. A trema is noted on ι (i). The medium dot followed by a blank space is used as a punctuation mark. Ornate zeta-shaped *paragraphoi* (ζ) are sometimes combined with an initial slightly written in *ekthesis* to indicate new sections of texts (Fig. 55, see the catalogue).¹³¹ Some examples of beautiful *corōnides* are also observed, such as on f. 13v (IX, 6↵; Fig. 56, see the catalogue).

The first six quires can be reconstructed on the basis of these observations. Quires 2, 4 and 5 are complete or almost complete:

Quire 2 = ff. 9–14 (IX, 2–7), 15 (Provv. 8592) and 16 (Provv. 8591) = pp. 13–28

Quire 4 = ff. 25–32 (IX, 16–23) = pp. 45–60

Quire 5 = ff. 33–40 (IX, 24–31) = pp. 61–76

The quires all have horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and follows the “like faces like” pattern, as illustrated in the following scheme:

→↵|↵→|↵↵||↵↵|↵→|↵↵|↵→

Quires 1, 3, and 6 lost at least one complete bifolium, making their reconstruction difficult.

Quire 1 = ff. 1–7 (lost) and 8 (IX, 1) = pp. A–D + 1–12

Only f. 8 is preserved (pp. 11–12). Based on the pagination and a comparison with the other manuscripts, it is established that ff. 1–2 were left blank and unpaginated.

Quire 3 = ff. 17–19 (lost), 20–21 (BNT, Fondo Peyron, “Amedeo”, Ms. 157, 35–36 and 37–38), 22 (lost), and 23–24 (IX, 14–15) = pp. 29–44

Quire 6 = ff. 41–42 (IX, 32–33), 43–46 (IX, 36–39) and 47–48 (lost or not yet identified) = pp. 75–90

By comparison with quires 2, 4, and 5, they most probably had horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and followed the “like faces like” pattern.

No *kollēsis* is observed. Therefore, it is not possible to identify the dimensions and features of the original rolls.

CLM 55

Codex CLM 55 corresponds to “Codex X” in Orlandi’s classification¹³² and to the CMCL reconstructed codex GIOV.AK.¹³³ It contains five homilies on Nativity. Three were identified by T. Orlandi because of their initial title:¹³⁴

CC 0099 (Cyril of Alexandria, *De Nativitate*), with initial title on X, 45, fr. 3↵ (Fig. 57, see the catalogue);

CC 0329 (Severian of Gabala [attr. to Proclus of Cyzicus in CLM 55], *De Nativitate*), with initial title on X, 1↵ (Fig. 58, see the catalogue);

CC 0452 (Athanasius of Alexandria, *De Nativitate B*), with initial title on X, 2↵ (Fig. 59, see the catalogue).

The title of a fourth as well as a fifth homily were discovered after an autoptic analysis of the entire collection’s papyrus.¹³⁵ The main parts of the fragments were published

¹³¹ On this sign and its name, see McNamee, in Nocchi Macedo and Scapaticcio (ed.), *Signes dans les textes*, 2017, pp. 132–33.

¹³² See Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), pp. 124–25.

¹³³ See also Orlandi, *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), pp. 521–22. As far as we know, CLM 55 has not been identified in Peyron’s *Lexicon* or in Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzone’s catalogue.

¹³⁴ Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), pp. 124–25; Id., *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), pp. 521–22.

¹³⁵ N. Carlig is preparing an article on this specific question.

by Rossi in 1890 and 1892,¹³⁶ with some remarks added by R. Atkinson in 1893.¹³⁷

It consists of seventy-one fragments of leaves, the main part of which present a similar state of preservation: only the central part of the leaf is preserved with half of the lower margin and the relative corner of the leaf, giving those fragments an “oblique” shape (e.g. **Fig. 58**, see the catalogue). Only seven fragments retain the remainder of their pagination:

III, 63, fr. 1 = pp. 11?–12?	X, 40, fr. 1
III, 50, fr. 1–3 = pp. 127–32	X, 41, fr. 1–2
XIV, 17, fr. 1–2 = pp. 133–36	X, 42, fr. 1–2
XIV, 17, fr. 3 = pp. 139–40	X, 44, fr. 1–2
X, 1–25	X, 45, fr. 1–3
X, 27–29	X, 46, fr. 1–4
X, 32	X, 47
X, 33, fr. 1–2	X, 48, fr. 1–2
X, 34, fr. 1–2	X, 49
X, 35, fr. 1–2	X, 50, fr. 2
X, 36	X, 51
X, 37, fr. 1–2	XIV, 16, fr. 6
X, 38, fr. 1–2	XIV, 17, fr. 4
X, 39, fr. 1–2	

Ancient restoration consisted of pasting three small papyrus strips to **X, 8↘**, **X, 24→** and **X, 35, fr. 1↘**. There are no traces of specific modern restoration.

As they can be reconstructed, the original leaves are c. 210 mm in width and 290 mm in height, so that the codex can be inscribed within the “Aberrants” of “Group 5” of E.G. Turner’s papyrus codex typology.¹³⁸ They are written in two columns per page, separated by an intercolumnium of 18–20 mm. Each column originally contained twenty-four or twenty-five lines of eight to eleven characters each. The writing frame (including the intercolumnium) is 160 mm wide and 225–230 mm high. The average height for a sample of ten lines measures 95 mm. The margins in this codex are heavily damaged, so their dimensions may be a bit higher than estimated. The upper margins measure c. 20–25 mm in height, and the lower margins measure 35 mm. The inner margin is not preserved, while the outer margin measures c. 38–40 mm in width.

The traces of a quire signature are preserved on frag-

ments **X, 41, fr. 2→** and **X, 27→**. In the latter, traces of ink at the centre of the upper margin probably indicate the presence of a staurogram (⌚) (**Fig. 60**, see the catalogue). As discussed above, pagination was only preserved on seven fragments (**Fig. 61**, see the catalogue).

The writing is very specific to this manuscript. It is an upright bimodular script, with no contrast between thick and thin strokes. Letters such as λ and γ at the end of a line are extended outside the writing frame with a horizontal stroke (**Fig. 62**, see the catalogue). A trema is noted on ι (ι̇). The frequent use of the apostrophe is also observed, especially to avoid hiatus. The medium dot or, less frequently, a raised dot combined with a blank space is used as a punctuation mark. A zeta-shaped *paragraphos* (ζ) combined with a slightly enlarged initial written in *ekthesis* indicates a new section within a text.¹³⁹ A decorated *corōnis* marks the beginning of CC 0329 on **X, 1↘** (**Fig. 58**, see the catalogue), while the end of the texts are marked with a succession of decorative signs (,) and strokes. Moreover, interlaced ropes within a frame conclude the text of the homilies of **X, 2→** (**Fig. 59**, see the catalogue) and **X, 45, fr. 2↘**.

The lack of continuity in the pagination and text makes it almost impossible to reconstruct the successive order of the leaves. A comparison with other Coptic manuscripts preserving parts of the same texts or with the Greek version, when they are known, can be the only way to reorder the fragments. This method was applied by E. Lucchesi for part of CC 0329. The scholar was able to establish the successive order of four fragments as a result of a comparison with a copy of the homily in another manuscript.¹⁴⁰

X, 1↘ **X, 5↘** **X, 8↘** **X, 7→**

An analysis of the horizontal fibres (→) revealed that **X, 8** and **X, 7** form a bifolium. The recto and verso of several fragments can also be identified. In three cases (**X, 1**; **X, 45, fr. 2**; **X, 45, fr. 3**), the recto contains the end of a homily marked

¹³⁶ Rossi, *Memorie* 40 (1890), pp. 144–73, and Id., *Memorie* 42 (1892), pp. 179–85.

¹³⁷ Atkinson, *PRIA* 3 (1893), pp. 98–99.

¹³⁸ Turner, *Typology*, 1977, p. 16.

¹³⁹ On this sign and its name, see McNamee, in Nocchi Macedo and Scappaticcio (eds.), *Signes dans les textes*, 2017, pp. 132–33.

¹⁴⁰ Lucchesi, *AB* 97 (1979), p. 110 note 1.

by decorative signs, and the verso the initial title and beginning of the following homily. The recto and verso of the fragments that share a state of preservation and an oblique shape similar to that of fragments **X, 1**, **X, 5** and **X, 7–8**, whose successive order is firmly established, is easy to identify: the fragments have to be arranged so that the preserved lower corner corresponds to the leaf's external corner, and the oblique shape of the fragment follows a descending axis on the recto and an ascending one on the verso.

Six *kollēseis* (K1–6) are observed on **X, 16→**, **X, 27→**, **X, 28→**, **X, 35, fr. 1→**, **X, 36→** and **X, 49→**. They are all vertical, while K1–4 run downwards and K5–6 run upwards.¹⁴¹

CLM 56

Codex CLM 56 corresponds to “Codex XI” in Orlandi’s classification,¹⁴² to the CMCL reconstructed codex GIOV.AL,¹⁴³ and to “Pap. VII” (*partim*) in Peyron’s *Lexicon*.¹⁴⁴ It contains the Biblical book of the *Proverbs* (CC 0753), of which only the last part is preserved (*Prov.* 17, 14 – end, with lacunas). It was published by F. Rossi in 1890.¹⁴⁵ Observations on this edition were published by R. Atkinson in 1893.¹⁴⁶ This text is well known in Coptic, facilitating the reconstruction of the last leaves of the codex in successive order and enabling an estimation of the lacunas between them. It is hard to determine how many leaves are missing in the first part of the codex. The codex now consists of the remains of twenty leaves, six of which are almost complete, while fourteen others are reduced to fragments:

- f. x+1 (**XI, 1, fr. 1**)
- f. x+2 (**XI, 1, fr. 2**)
- f. x+3–6 (lost)
- f. x+7 (**XI, 2, fr. 1**) = pp. 77–78
- f. x+8–9 (lost) = pp. 79–82
- f. x+10 (**XI, 2, fr. 2**) = pp. 83–84
- f. x+11–13 (lost) = pp. 85–90
- f. x+14 (**XI, 3, fr. 1**) = pp. 91–92
- f. x+15–16 (lost) = pp. 93–96
- f. x+17 (**XI, 3, fr. 2**) = pp. 97–98
- f. x+18–19 (**XI, 4, fr. 1–2**) = pp. 99–102
- f. x+20 (**XI, 5, fr. 2**) = pp. 103–04
- f. x+21 (**XI, 6, fr. 1+3**) = pp. 105–06

f. x+22 (**XI, 6, fr. 2**) = pp. 107–08

f. x+23–28 (**XI, 7–12**) = pp. 109–20

f. x+29 (**XI, 5, fr. 1**) = p. 121 + blank page.

The fragments are very dark, and there are no traces of ancient restoration. As for modern restoration, some leaves seem to have been covered with some kind of varnish and some others were restored by pasting a thin net onto them, which makes an observation of the fibres difficult.

Since the leaves can be reconstructed, the original leaves are at least 200 mm in width and 310 mm in height, so that the codex can be inscribed within “Group 3” of E.G. Turner’s papyrus codex typology.¹⁴⁷ They are written in a single column per page of twenty-eight to thirty-one lines. The writing frame is 160 mm wide and 240 mm high. The average height for a sample of ten lines measures 80 mm. The margins are heavily damaged, so their dimensions may be slightly more than estimated. The upper margins measure at least 20 mm in height, while the lower margins range from 30 to more than 50 mm. The width of the inner and outer margins varies from 25 to more than 30 mm.

The writing is similar to that of CLM 53: an elegant round upright majuscule showing a slight contrast between thin horizontal strokes and thick vertical strokes. The letters are unimodular. The medium dot is used as a punctuation mark. When a verse is written on more than one line, the extra lines are written in *eisthesis*.

No quire signature is preserved. Where preserved, pagination is written in the top–outer corner of the pages in very small writing, such as in **XI, 6, fr. 2↓** (p_z), **XI, 8→** (p_{1ε}; l. p_{1ε}) and **XI, 11→** (p_{1z}), and is hardly legible. Nevertheless, this is sufficient to reconstruct the pagination of the last pages of the codex. Due to the bad state of preservation of the dark colour of the leaves and their highly-damaged margins, the continuity of fibres is almost impossible to

¹⁴¹ See the catalogue and the CLM record for complete description of the *kollēseis*.

¹⁴² Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), p. 125.

¹⁴³ See also Orlandi, *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), p. 523.

¹⁴⁴ Peyron, *Lexicon*, 1835, p. xxvi. As far as we know, this codex was not identified in Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzone’s catalogue.

¹⁴⁵ Rossi, *Memorie* 40 (1890), pp. 103–14.

¹⁴⁶ Atkinson, *PRIA* 3 (1893), pp. 25–36.

¹⁴⁷ Turner, *Typology*, 1977, p. 16.

establish. Consequently, no attempt at quire reconstruction shall be made. Finally, no *kollēsis* is observed.

CLM 57

Codex CLM 57 corresponds to “Codex XII” in Orlandi’s classification,¹⁴⁸ to the CMCL reconstructed codex GIOV.AM,¹⁴⁹ and most probably to no. Cat. 7125 in Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzone’s catalogue.¹⁵⁰ It originally consisted of at least forty-five leaves, fourty of which have survived:

- f. 1 (lost): left blank and unpaginated
- ff. 2–38 (XII, 1–37) = pp. 1–74
- ff. 39–40 (lost) = pp. 75–78
- ff. 41–43 (XII, 38–40) = pp. 79–84
- ff. 44–45 (lost) = pp. 84–85

The codex contains two homilies:

- CC 0149 (Evodius of Rome, *De Passione*), on ff. 2–36r, with an initial title (Fig. 64, see the catalogue), preserved until the end, with the mention of the author’s name;
- CC 0083 (Basil of Caesarea, *Sermo in Lazica 2*), on ff. 36v–45, with an initial title (Fig. 66, see the catalogue), destroyed in the middle and at the end.

The texts were first published by F. Rossi in 1890, but he was unable to offer a satisfactory successive order for the leaves in the absence of pagination, which would have ensured text continuity from one page to another.¹⁵¹ O. von Lemm added some observations and corrections to various passages.¹⁵² In 2014, W. Kosack re-published the texts. After collating CC 0149’s Turin copy with the one preserved in CLM 243, ff. 28r–51r (MICH.BR), and that of CC 0083 with CLM 222, ff. 22v–27v (*partim* MICH.CI), he was able to propose a successive order for the leaves, which we follow here.¹⁵³

Since the leaves are heavily damaged on all sides, the following dimensions should not be considered as definitive. The original leaves are 240 mm high, while their width is unmeasurable. The texts are written in two columns per page, separated by an intercolumnium of 25–30 mm. The writing frame dimensions (including the intercolumnium) are c. 190–195 mm in width and probably 270 mm

in height. Each column originally contained at least twenty-nine lines of eight to thirteen characters each. The height of a sample of ten lines varies from 95 to 110 mm. The margins have almost completely disappeared in this codex. The upper margins measure at least 35 mm (Fig. 69, see the catalogue) and the lower margin at least 25 mm. The inner and outer margins were c. 30–35 mm wide (Fig. 68, see the catalogue).

The initial titles of CC 0149 (f. 2r = XII, 1→; Fig. 64, see the catalogue) and CC 0083 (f. 36v = XII, 35→; Fig. 66, see the catalogue) are written in a single column per page. On three pages (ff. 16v and 17r and v = XII, 15→ and 16), the interlinear space is unexpectedly large so that the height of ten lines reaches 130 mm (Fig. 69, see the catalogue). No pagination or quire signature has been preserved.

The writing is a thin bimodular and upright majuscule, showing no contrast between thick and thin strokes. It is similar to the writing in CLM 46. When at the end of a line, α, ε, κ, μ, and γ are extended outside the writing frame by a horizontal stroke. A trema is noted on ι (ῑ). No punctuation is used. Horizontal strokes are used as space fillers at the end of a paragraph, while zeta-shaped *paragraphoi* (ζ)¹⁵⁴ combined with enlarged initials written in *ekthesis* mark the beginning of a new section of the text. A stylised *corōnis* is drawn in the intercolumnium of f. 22r (XII, 21→; Fig. 70, see the catalogue). The *nomina sacra* and the word σταυρος are abbreviated by using the staurogram (c-Ɔ-c). The Ν at the end of a line is abbreviated with a high line. The supralinear stroke is short, and its use follows the standard S system. The author’s name, ΑΒΒΛ ΕΥΘΟΑΙΙΟC ΑΡΧΙΕΠΙΣΚΟΠ[ΟC], is written on f. 36r at the end of CC 0149, followed by a rectangle formed by interlaced ropes with a queue (Fig. 65, see the catalogue).

¹⁴⁸ Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), p. 125.

¹⁴⁹ See also Orlandi, *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), p. 523.

¹⁵⁰ Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzone, *Regio Museo*, 1888, p. 310: “40 fogli di papiro in bellissimo carattere, ma tutti mutilati, con testo relativo alla vita e passione del nostro Salvatore”. As far as we know, this codex is not identified in Peyron’s *Lexicon*.

¹⁵¹ Rossi, *Memorie* 42 (1892), pp. 111–46.

¹⁵² Von Lemm, *Koptische Miscellen*, nos. xxx, XLIII and CXXVIII. See the catalogue for details.

¹⁵³ Kosack, *Basilios*, 2014.

¹⁵⁴ On this sign and its name, see McNamee, in Nocchi Macedo and Scappaticcio (eds.), *Signes dans les textes*, 2017, pp. 132–33.

On the basis of these observations, and notwithstanding the fact that the leaves are heavily damaged, the most probable quire reconstruction involves a succession of two quaternions, a single leaf (f. 17), three more quaternions and a binion.

Quire 1 = ff. 1 (lost) and 2–8 (**XII, 1–7**) = pp. A–B + 1–14

Quire 3 = ff. 18–25 (**XII, 17–24**) = pp. 33–48

Quire 5 = ff. 34–38 (**XII, 33–37**), 39–40 (lost), 41 (**XII, 38**) = pp. 65–80

The three quires have horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and mix both “like faces like” and “fibre alternation” patterns, as shown in the following scheme:

→↓|→↓|→↓|→↓||→↓|→↓|→↓|→↓

Quire 2 = ff. 9–16 (**XII, 8–15**) = pp. 15–30

Quire 4 = ff. 26–33 (**XII, 25–32**) = pp. 49–64

Both quires have horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and follow the “like faces like” pattern, as shown in the following scheme:

→↓|→↓|→↓|→↓||→↓|→↓|→↓|→↓

Single leaf = f. 17 (**XII, 16**) = pp. 31–32

We are obliged to consider the existence of a single leaf between quires 2 and 3, since it does not fit into any reconstructed quire. The fibres are ↓→.

Quire 6 = ff. 42–43 (**XII, 39–40**), 44–45 (lost) = pp. 81–84 + C–D

The two preserved leaves (ff. 42–43) were followed by one leaf at the end of CC 0083. There is no indication of how many blank leaves the last quire contained. Since CLM 45 and 49 show a binion as the last quire, it can be hypothesised that this was also the case for CLM 57. The quire would, therefore, show the horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and would follow the “like faces like” pattern, as shown in the following scheme:

→↓|→↓||→↓|→↓

As far as we know, no *kollēsis* has been observed. Therefore, it is impossible to determine the dimensions and features of the original rolls.

CLM 58

Codex CLM 58 corresponds to “Codex XIII” in Orlandi’s classification,¹⁵⁵ and to the CMCL reconstructed codex GIOV.AN.¹⁵⁶ It contains one work: the *Canons* of the Ps. Basil of Caesarea (CC 0090). It consists of 50 fragmentary leaves, the main part of which is reduced to a single small fragment. The fragments were published only partially by F. Rossi in 1890 and 1892.¹⁵⁷ It was only in 1904, thanks to the Arabic version, that W.E. Crum identified the text as CC 0090 and began reordering the fragments.¹⁵⁸ While preparing a new edition of the text, L.-Th. Lefort reorganised the known fragments further and identified new ones. Unfortunately, he was unable to publish the results of his study since he died in 1959. Traces are, however, still preserved in glass frames in Turin¹⁵⁹ and in his personal archive in Leuven.¹⁶⁰

In 2005, the almost complete manuscript of CC 0090 known as Cairo, Coptic Museum, inv. 13448 (CLM 713) was discovered in the hermitage MMA 1152 by a Polish archaeological mission. Besides the Arabic translation of the *Canons*, CLM 713 now offers the first extended Coptic parallel to CLM 58. A. Camplani and F. Contardi are preparing a critical edition of CC 0090 based on this manuscript and on the other Coptic and Arabic testimonies, including CLM 58. In this framework, the fragments **XIII, 19, frs. 1–3** were published in a preliminary study in 2017.¹⁶¹

Notwithstanding some discrepancies in the text, CLM 713 is a good parallel. The arrangement of the fragments and estimation of the extent of the lacunas are based on it, taking into account prior studies, most notably that of L.-Th. Lefort. The following reconstruction is, however, still hypothetical on many points:

¹⁵⁵ Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), p. 125.

¹⁵⁶ See also Orlandi, *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), p. 523. As far as we know the codex was not identified in Peyron’s *Lexicon* or in Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzone’s catalogue.

¹⁵⁷ Rossi, *Memorie*, 40 (1890), pp. 171–72 and *Memorie* 41 (1892), pp. 185–96.

¹⁵⁸ Crum, *PSBA* 26 (1904).

¹⁵⁹ The stickers by Lefort (“Fragm. + number”) are preserved in the frames.

¹⁶⁰ Leuven, Katholieke Universiteit, Universiteitsarchief, PU Lefort 11. We warmly thank Prof. M. Lamberigts and Dr M. Nelis, director of the Universiteitsarchief, for facilitating access and consultation of the archive of L.-Th. Lefort.

¹⁶¹ I wish to thank A. Camplani for the numerous observations made during the preparation of this contribution. I also wish to thank F. Contardi for sharing his transcription of CLM 58 with me.

ff. 1–4 (lost) = pp. A–D + 1–4
 f. 5 (**XIII, 1, fr. 1**) = pp. 5–6
 f. 6 (lost) = pp. 7–8
 f. 7 (**XIII, 1, fr. 2**) = pp. 9–10
 f. 8 (**XIII, 2, fr. 1**) = pp. 11–12
 f. 9 (**XIII, 2, fr. 2**) = pp. 13–14
 f. 10 (**XIII, 3**) = pp. 15–16
 ff. 11–14 (lost) = pp. 17–24
 f. 15 (**X, 30, fr. 2**) = pp. 25–26
 f. 16 (**XIII, 4**) = pp. 27–28
 f. 17 (**XIII, 5, fr. 1**) = pp. 29–30
 ff. 18–24 (lost) = pp. 31–44
 f. 25 (**XIII, 5, fr. 2**) = pp. 45–46
 f. 26 (**XIII, 6, fr. 2**) = pp. 47–48
 f. 27 (**XIII, 7+8**) = pp. 49–50
 f. 28 (**XIII, 9, fr. 1 + XIV, 14**) = pp. 51–52
 f. 29 (**XIII, 10**) = pp. 53–54
 f. 30 (**XIII, 11+12**) = pp. 55–56
 f. 31 (**XIII, 13, fr. 1–4 + 9, fr. 2**) = pp. 57–58
 f. 32 (**XIII, 14, fr. 1**) = pp. 59–60

Lacuna

XIII, 14, fr. 2 + 15, fr. 2

XIII, 15, fr. 1

Lacuna of at least sixteen leaves

XIII, 16, fr. 1+2

XIII, 17 + 18, fr. 1

XIII, 6, fr. 1 + XIII, 18, fr. 2+3

X, 30, fr. 1 + XIII, 19, fr. 1

XIII, 19, fr. 2+3

XIII, 20, fr. 1

XIII, 20, fr. 2

Lacuna of at least one leaf

XIII, 21, fr. 1+2

XIII, 21, fr. 4+5

XIII, 21, fr. 3

Lacuna of unknown extent

XIII, 22, fr. 1

XIII, 22, fr. 2

XIII, 22, fr. 3

Lacuna of probably one leaf

XIII, 23, fr. 1+2

XIII, 23, fr. 3

XIII, 24, fr. 1

XIII, 25, fr. 1

XIII, 25, fr. 2

Lacuna of one or two leaves?

XIII, 24, fr. 2

XIII, 24, fr. 3

Lacuna of one or two leaves?

XIII, 26, fr. 1

XIII, 26, fr. 2

Lacuna of one leaf?

XIII, 27, fr. 1–2

XIII, 27, fr. 3

XIII, 27, fr. 4

XIII, 28, fr. 1

XIII, 28, fr. 2

XIII, 29, fr. 1

XIII, 28, fr. 3

XIII, 29, fr. 2

Fragment **VII, 7, fr. 1**¹⁶² and leaf **X, 31**¹⁶³ are maybe part of this codex.

Some fragments were tied together with small strips, probably by L.-Th. Lefort. There are no traces of ancient restoration.

As they can be measured on the basis of f. 27 (**XIII, 7+8**) and f. 31 (**XIII, 13, fr. 1–4 + 9, fr. 2**), the leaves of CLM 58, which are the only complete leaves, measure 210 mm in width and 308 mm in height, so that the codex can be inscribed within “Group 3” of E.G. Turner’s papyrus codex typology.¹⁶⁴ They are written in two columns per page, separated by an intercolumnium c. 20 mm wide. The writing frame (including the intercolumnium) is 145 mm wide and 220 mm high. Each column is c. 60–70 mm in width and contains twenty-two or twenty-three lines of eight to ten letters each. The average height for a sample of ten lines measures 95–100 mm. The upper margins measure c. 35 mm in height, and the lower margins 47 mm. The inner and outer margins measure 30 mm and 35 mm in width, respectively.

The quire signature is only preserved twice, on f. 16v (**XIII, 4→**) and f. 17r (**XIII, 5, fr. 1→**). It is written in the top–inner corner of the leaves between two horizontal strokes, above and below. On f. 16v, a staurogram (⦿) is noted in the centre of the upper margin (**Fig. 71**, see the catalogue).

Pagination is rarely preserved and contributes little to the reconstruction of the codex. It is written in the top–outer corner of the leaves between two horizontal strokes, above

¹⁶² In the personal archives of L.-Th. Lefort, a note identifies these fragments as probably pertaining to *Canon* 31, but the text does not seem to have any correspondence with that of the Cairo manuscript.

¹⁶³ As leaf **X, 31** preserves the page numbers 175–76, it should be placed in the final part of the codex.

¹⁶⁴ Turner, *Typology*, 1977, pp. 15–16.

and below. In the case of the unplaced leaf **XIII, 15, fr. 1**, the page numbers are $\text{N}\bar{\text{z}}/\text{NH}$. If it seems obvious that $\text{N}\bar{\text{z}}$ is an error for 57 ($\text{N}\bar{\text{z}}$), the problem remains that this pagination is incorrect with respect to f. 31 (**XIII, 13, fr. 1–4 + 9, fr. 2**), correctly paginated 57–58 ($\text{N}\bar{\text{z}}/\text{NH}$). Should we presume that there once was a second series of page numbers from 50 to 51, as in codex CLM 48 for pp. 190–99?

The writing is a thick unimodular majuscule showing an upright axis. It is similar to that of CLM 47, 48, 59 and 60. A trema is written on ı (ı̇). The medium dot is used as a punctuation mark, especially at the end of a section of a *Canon*. A new section of a *Canon* is indicated by an enlarged initial written in *ekthesis*, which may or may not be combined with a *paragraphos* or a zeta-shaped *paragraphos* (Ϛ).¹⁶⁵ A final n at the end of the line is abbreviated by means of a long superlinear stroke above the preceding vowel. The use of connective superlinear strokes follows the standard system of the *S* dialect.¹⁶⁶

On the basis of the previous observations, only quire 4 is complete and can be reconstructed with certainty. The limited lacunas in quires 1 and 2 enable a hypothetical reconstruction, while the extended lacunas and the hypothetical places of the other leaves of the codex prevent any reliable reconstruction.

Quire 1 = ff. 1–4 (lost), 5 (**XIII, 1, fr. 1**), 6 (lost), and 7–8 (**XIII, 1, fr. 1; XIII, 2, fr. 1**) = pp. A–D + 1–12

As it is preserved, it can be established that the first two leaves were left blank and unpaginated. The quire's horizontal fibres (\rightarrow) are on the outside. Since the bifolium composed of ff. 3 and 6 is lost, it is not possible to reconstruct the fibre pattern. However, it can be reasonably presumed that it followed the “fibre alternation” pattern, as illustrated in the following scheme:

$[\rightarrow\downarrow][\rightarrow\downarrow][\rightarrow\downarrow][\rightarrow\downarrow][\rightarrow\downarrow][\rightarrow\downarrow][\rightarrow\downarrow][\rightarrow\downarrow]$

Quire 2 = ff. 9–10 (**XIII, 2, fr. 2; XIII, 3**), 11–14 (lost), and 15–16 (**X, 30, fr. 2; XIII, 4**) = pp. 13–28.

The quire has horizontal fibres (\rightarrow) on the outside. Since the two central bifolia are lost, it is possible only to observe that the two first bifolia follows the “fibre alternation” pattern, as illustrated in the following scheme:

$\rightarrow\downarrow|\rightarrow\downarrow|??|??|??|??|\rightarrow\downarrow|\rightarrow\downarrow$

Quire 4 = ff. 25–32 (**XIII, 5, fr. 2; XIII, 6, fr. 2; XIII, 7+8; XIII, 9, fr. 1 + XIV, 14; XIII, 10; XIII, 11+12; XIII, 13, fr. 1–4 + XIII, 9, fr. 2; XIII, 14, fr. 1**) = pp. 45–60

The quire has the horizontal fibres (\rightarrow) on the outside and mixes both “like faces like” and “fibre alternation” patterns, as in the following scheme:

$\rightarrow\downarrow|\rightarrow\downarrow|\rightarrow\downarrow|\rightarrow\downarrow||\rightarrow\downarrow|\rightarrow\downarrow|\rightarrow\downarrow|\rightarrow\downarrow$

Five *kollēseis* are observed (K1–5). All are vertical. K1–3 run downwards, while K4–5 run upwards. Nevertheless, it provides an insufficient basis for reconstructing the original rolls' features.

CLM 59

Codex CLM 59 corresponds to “Codex XIV” in Orlandi's classification,¹⁶⁷ and to the CMCL reconstructed codex GIOV.AO.¹⁶⁸ It contains one identified work: the praise of Athanasius attributed to Cyril of Alexandria (CC 0108). The codex is very complicated to reconstruct, because only fragments are preserved, there is no pagination or quire signature, and the writing is comparable to that of CLM 58 and 47, in which the character of Athanasius is also involved. The fragments were partly published by F. Rossi in 1888 and 1892 and also by O. von Lemm in 1910.¹⁶⁹ T. Orlandi also published the text in a critical edition based on more manuscripts in 1968,¹⁷⁰ replaced recently by an online edition.¹⁷¹ Despite all these efforts, a complete reconsideration of this codex and that of CC 0108 is required.

It consists of at least twenty-three fragments, which T. Orlandi attributed to CC 0108:

XIV, 1–3

XIV, 4, fr. 1–2

XIV, 5, fr. 1–2

XIV, 6, fr. 1–2

¹⁶⁵ On this sign and its name, see McNamee, in Nocchi Macedo and Scappaticcio (eds.), *Signes dans les textes*, 2017, pp. 132–33.

¹⁶⁶ See Boud'hors, in Carlig *et al.* (eds.), *Signes dans les textes*, 2020, pp. 283–84.

¹⁶⁷ Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), pp. 125–26.

¹⁶⁸ See also Orlandi, *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), p. 524. As far as we know the codex was not identified in Peyron's *Lexicon* or in Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzone's catalogue.

¹⁶⁹ At the end of his study, O. von Lemm published another fragment of this codex for the first time. We were unable to identify this fragment in the collection.

¹⁷⁰ Orlandi, *Testi copti*, 1968, pp. 9–77.

¹⁷¹ Orlandi, *Cirillo*, s.d.

XIV, 7, fr. 1–2
 XIV, 8, fr. 1
 XIV, 9, fr. 1–2
 XIV, 10, fr. 1–2
 XIV, 11, fr. 2
 XIV, 12, fr. 1–2
 XIV, 16, fr. 5
 XIV, 18, fr. 3
 XIV, 20, fr. 1–2

Since some fragments in section XIV of the catalogue have been identified as belonging to other codices (CLM 47, 55, 58 and 6558), it is unclear whether the “unidentified” fragments form part of CLM 59, contain another literary work or pertain to another codex:

XIV, 8, fr. 2
 XIV, 15, fr. 1–4
 XIV, 16, fr. 2–4
 XIV, 18, fr. 1–2
 XIV, 19, fr. 1 and 3
 XIV, 21, fr. 1–4

As for ancient restoration, two papyrus strips have been pasted one upon the other, forming an X on XIV, 12, fr. 2→ (Fig. 72, see the catalogue) before copying the text. Some of the fragments seem to have been covered with a transparent varnish or gelatine in modern times.

Due to the poor state of preservation of the leaves, which are all fragmentary, it is not possible to offer a complete reconstitution of the dimensions. Both the upper and lower margins should have measured 30–40 mm in height, while the lateral margins were originally c. 25 mm wide. It must be highlighted that the codex is written in two columns per page, each containing twenty-two to twenty-five lines, as evidenced by, for example, XIV, 2→ (Fig. 73, see the catalogue). Pagination is preserved on XIV, 10, fr. 1–2, as well as on XIV, 18, fr. 3, while no quire signature has survived.

The writing is a thick unimodular majuscule showing an upright axis. It is similar to that of CLM 47, 48, 58 and 60. A trema appears on ι (i). The medium dot is used as a punctuation mark, especially at the end of a paragraph. A zeta-shaped *paragraphos* (ς)¹⁷² or a *paragraphos* combined

with a sometimes enlarged or elongated initial written in *ekthesis* indicates a new paragraph. A final η at the end of the line is abbreviated due to a long superlinear stroke above the preceding vowel. The use of connective superlinear strokes follows the standard system of the S dialect.¹⁷³

Due to a lack of information regarding the successive order of the leaves, it is difficult to undertake a reconstruction of the quire layout. One *kollēseis* is observed, vertical and running upwards, as it appears in XIV, 1→. This is not sufficient to identify the features of the original rolls.

CLM 60

Codex CLM 60 corresponds to “Codex XV” in Orlandi’s classification,¹⁷⁴ and to the CMCL reconstructed codex GIOV.AP.¹⁷⁵ It contains the *Life of Epiphanius* (CC 0413) first published by F. Rossi in 1893¹⁷⁶. A new edition with a complete reassessment of the leaves and fragments is in preparation by A. Tsakos and C.H. Bull.

ff. 1–7 (lost or among the unplaced fragments) = pp. A–D + 1–10
 f. 8 (XV, 44, fr. 2) = pp. 11–12
 f. 9 (XV, 41, fr. 1) = pp. 13–14
 f. 10 (lost or not identified) = pp. 15–16
 f. 11 (XV, 42, fr. 6) = pp. 17–18
 f. 12 (XV, 42, fr. 1+3) = pp. 19–20
 f. 13 (XV, 42, fr. 4+5) = pp. 21–22
 f. 14 (XV, 43, fr. 1) = pp. 23–24
 f. 15 (XV, 44, fr. 4) = pp. 25–26
 f. 16 (XV, 45, fr. 1) = pp. 27–28
 ff. 17–72 (lost or among the unplaced fragments) = pp. 29–140
 f. 73 (XV, 9 + XV, 40, fr. 1) = pp. 141–42
 f. 74 (XV, 5 + XV, 43, fr. 2) = pp. 143–44
 ff. 75–80 (lost or among the unplaced fragments) = pp. 145–56
 f. 81 (XV, 21 + XV, 23, fr. 2) = pp. 157–58

¹⁷² On this sign and its name, see McNamee, in Nocchi Macedo and Scapaticcio (eds.), *Signes dans les textes*, 2017, pp. 132–33.

¹⁷³ See Boud’hors, in Carlig *et al.* (eds.), *Signes dans les textes*, 2020, pp. 283–84.

¹⁷⁴ Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), pp. 125–26.

¹⁷⁵ See also Orlandi, *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), pp. 524. Since this codex was discovered by F. Rossi in 1892 (see Rossi, *Atti dell’Accademia dei Lincei* 5 [1893], p. 3), it is not present in Peyron’s *Lexicon* or in Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzzone’s catalogue.

¹⁷⁶ Rossi, *Atti dell’Accademia dei Lincei* 5 (1893), pp. 7–47.

f. 82 (XV, 22 + XV, 23, fr. 1) = pp. 159–60

ff. 83–96 (XV, 24–37) = pp. 161–88

X, 26 : end of the CC 0413 (?)

The following fragments are unplaced in the codex:

VIII, 44, fr. 8

XIV, fr. 1

XV, 1 + XV, 40, fr. 2

XV, 2 + XV, 39, fr. 2

XV, 3 + XV, 39, fr. 1

XV, 4 + XV, 52, fr. 1

XV, 6 + XV, 8, fr. 2

XV, 7, fr. 1 + XV, 8, fr. 1

XV, 7, fr. 2

XV, 10 + XV, 51, frr. 1–2

XV, 11 + XV, 12 + XV, 41, fr. 4

XV, 13, fr. 1

XV, 13, fr. 2 + XV, 14, frr. 2–3

XV, 15

XV, 17, fr. 1 + XV, 18

XV, 17, fr. 2 + XV, 16, fr. 1 + XV, 19

XV, 20

XV, 38

XV, 41, fr. 2

XV, 41, fr. 3

XV, 41, fr. 5

XV, 41, fr. 6

XV, 42, fr. 2

XV, 44, fr. 1

XV, 44, fr. 3

XV, 45, fr. 2 + XV, 46, fr. 1 (?)

XV, 46, fr. 2 + XV, 54

XV, 46, fr. 3

XV, 47

XV, 48

XV, 49

XV, 50

XV, 51, fr. 3

XV, 52, fr. 2

XV, 52, frr. 3 + 4 + 6

XV, 52, fr. 4

XV, 53, frr. 1 + 3 + 4

XV, 53, fr. 2

XV, 55, frr. 1–4

XV, 55, fr. 5

XV, 56, fr. 3

XV, 56, fr. 4

XV, 56, fr. 7

Some traces of ancient restoration are observed: papyrus strips are pasted. The leaves measure 215 mm in width and 325 mm in height (**Fig. 74**, see the catalogue), so that the codex can be inscribed within “Group 3” of E.G. Turner’s papyrus codex typology.¹⁷⁷ They are written in two columns per page, separated by an intercolumnium c. 10 mm wide. The writing frame (including the intercolumnium) is 165 mm wide and 260 mm high. Each column is c. 75 mm in width and contains twenty-three to twenty-six lines of six to ten letters each. The average height for a sample of ten lines is therefore c. 110 mm. The upper margins measure 35 mm in height, while the height of the lower margins is c. 30 mm. The inner and outer margins measure 35 mm and 15 mm in width, respectively.

Pagination is barely preserved in this codex. It is always written in the top–outer corner of each page between two horizontal strokes drawn above and below, and apparently runs regularly.

The quire signature is preserved for quire 12 (**Fig. 75**, see the catalogue) and quire 13. Quire signature 12 is written in correspondence with p. 157, which should be the first page of quire 13, as expected in the case of quaternions containing sixteen pages each, which is the normal quire layout in the Turin collection. It is presumed that there is an error in the quire’s numbering, rather than in the pagination. Quire signature 22 is preserved on X, 26↓ (**Fig. 76**, see the catalogue), corresponding to the end of the codex, since the other face, X, 26→, is blank. It is written in the top–inner corner of the first and last leaves of the quire, between two horizontal strokes drawn above and below.

¹⁷⁷ Turner, *Typology*, 1977, pp. 15–16.

The writing is a further example of a thick, upright and unimodular majuscule, as in CLM 47, 48, 58 and 59. A trema appears on *i* (ï). The medium dot is used as a punctuation mark. A zeta-shaped *paragraphos* (Ϸ)¹⁷⁸ combined with an enlarged initial written in *ekthesis* indicates a section of the text. The use of connective supralinear strokes follows the standard system of the *S* dialect.¹⁷⁹

On the basis of the previous observations, the layout of three quires can be reconstructed thus far: quires 2, 12 and 13.

Quire 2 = ff. 9 (XV, 41, fr. 1), 10 (lost) and 11–16 (XV, 42, fr. 6; XV, 42, fr. 1+3; XV, 42, fr. 4+5; XV, 43, fr. 1; XV, 44, fr. 4; XV, 45, fr. 1) = pp. 13–28.

The quire shows horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and mixes both “like faces like” and “fibre alternation” patterns, as illustrated in the following scheme:

→↓|[→↓]|↓→|↓→||↓→|↓→|↓→|↓→

Quire 12 = ff. 81–88 (XV, 21 + XV, 23, fr. 2; XV, 22 + XV, 23, fr. 1; XV, 24–29) = pp. 157–72

The quire shows vertical fibres (↓) on the outside and mixes both “like faces like” and “fibre alternation” patterns, as illustrated in the following scheme:

↓→|↓→|↓→|↓→||↓→|↓→|↓→|↓→

Quire 13 = ff. 89–96 (XV, 30–37) = pp. 173–88

The quire shows horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and follows the “fibre alternation” pattern, as illustrated in the following scheme:

→↓|→↓|→↓|→↓||→↓|→↓|→↓|→↓

A horizontal *kollēsis* is observed on each leaf almost complete in height (Fig. 74, see the catalogue). It is probable that all leaves originally had a horizontal *kollēsis*, which means that the bifolia cut from the original rolls were turned 90 degrees. Apart from the *kollēsis* observed on XV, 5, which runs upwards, the *kollēseis* run downwards. The height of the original rolls, corresponding to the width of the bifolia, was at least c. 430 mm, and their *kollēmata* were 325 mm wide.

CLM 61

Codex CLM 61 corresponds to “Codex XVI” in Orlandi’s

classification,¹⁸⁰ and to the CMCL reconstructed codex GIOV.AQ.¹⁸¹

A codicological study of CLM 61 has already been carried out, on which we rely here.¹⁸² The codex is almost completely preserved. It originally consisted of sixty-four leaves, of which ff. 7–61 and 63 are preserved (almost) completely, while only seven small fragments have survived from ff. 3–6, whose exact place is not known:

ff. 1–2 (lost and left blank) = pp. A–D

ff. 3–6 (XVI, 56 + 59, fr. 4; XVI, 57, fr. 1 and 2; XVI, 58; XVI, 59, fr. 2 and 3 not placed) = pp. 1–8

ff. 7–19 (XVI, 1–13) = pp. 9–36¹⁸³

f. 20 (XVI, 14 + 60, fr. 3 + 62) = pp. 37–38

f. 21 (XVI, 15 + 60, fr. 2 + 63) = pp. 39–40

f. 22 (XVI, 16 + 60, fr. 1) = pp. 41–42

ff. 23–61 (XVI, 17–55) = pp. 43–120

f. 62 (lost and probably left blank)

f. 63 (XVI, 59, fr. 1 + 61), unpaginated

f. 64 (lost and probably left blank).

Codex CLM 61 contains five *passiones* first published by F. Rossi in 1893.¹⁸⁴ A still unpublished leaf at the end of the codex bears two colophons on the recto and the Greek version of Ps. 109 (110) on the verso, written by three different hands.¹⁸⁵ The contents are organised in the following way in the codex:

CC 0293 (*Passio Pantaleonis*) on ff. 3–28v, with final title¹⁸⁶

CC 0262 (*Passio Asclae*) on ff. 29–34r, with initial and final titles (Fig. 77, see the catalogue)

¹⁷⁸ On this sign and its name, see McNamee, in Nocchi Macedo and Scappaticcio (eds.), *Signes dans les textes*, 2017, pp. 132–33.

¹⁷⁹ See Boud’hors, in Carlig *et al.* (eds.), *Signes dans les textes*, 2020, pp. 283–84.

¹⁸⁰ Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), p. 126.

¹⁸¹ See also Orlandi, *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), pp. 524–25. Since this codex was discovered by F. Rossi in 1892 (see Rossi, *Atti dell’Accademia dei Lincei*, 5 [1893], p. 3), it is not present in Peyron’s *Lexicon* or in Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzzone’s catalogue.

¹⁸² Carlig, in Capasso, Davoli and Pellé (eds.), *Proceedings of the 29th International Congress of Papyrology*, pp. 261–74.

¹⁸³ Page numbers 31 and 32 are forgotten.

¹⁸⁴ Rossi, *Atti dell’Accademia dei Lincei* 5 (1893), pp. 47–95.

¹⁸⁵ The leaf is to be published by N. Carlig.

¹⁸⁶ About the titles in CLM 61, see Carlig, in Capasso, Davoli and Pellé (eds.), *Proceedings of the 29th International Congress of Papyrology*, pp. 261–74.

CC 0295 (*Passio Philemonis*) on ff. 34v–44r, with final title¹⁸⁷

CC 0261 (*Passio Ariani*) on ff. 44v–56r, with initial and final titles

CC 0269 (*Passio Dios*) on ff. 56v–61v, with initial and final titles

Two colophons on f. 63r

Ps. 109 (110) in Greek on f. 63v.

Ancient restoration consisted of pasting small rectangular papyrus strips to f. 14r, l. 19 and ll. 26–29 (XVI, 8; Fig. 78, see the catalogue) with consecutive rewriting of the text, as well as square strips in the upper margin and a long rectangular strip in ll. 9–10 of f. 36v (XVI, 30→), perhaps prior to writing the text.

The leaves measure 220 mm in width and 320 mm in height so that the codex can be inscribed within “Group 3” according to E.G. Turner’s typology of the papyrus codex.¹⁸⁸

They are written in a single column per page containing twenty-five to twenty-nine lines each. The writing frame is 150 mm wide and 230 mm high. The average height for a sample of ten lines measures 82 mm. The upper margins measure 40 mm in height and the lower margins 50 mm. The inner and outer margins measure c. 25 mm and 45 mm in width, respectively.

Barely legible, the quire signature is preserved from 2 to 8. It is written in the top–inner corner of the first and last pages of each quire and is accompanied by a staurogram (⌘) drawn in the centre of the upper margin.

Pagination is preserved from 11 to 120 and can be easily reconstructed where lacking. It is written in the top–outer margin of each page between two horizontal strokes, above and below. It runs regularly, to the exception of page numbers 31 and 32, which were forgotten by the scribe, so that the page numbering jumps from 30 to 33.

The writing of the texts is a round unimodular majuscule showing an upright axis and a slight thick–and–thin style. It shows some peculiarities, since the vertical stroke of κ when written in the first line of the page is extended into the upper margin, as well as ρ is decorated above with a curled line (Fig. 79, see the catalogue). As we have shown, this operation of decoration of some letters has been carried out after the copy of the text.¹⁸⁹ The medium dot is used as a punctuation mark. A zeta–shaped *paragraphos* (↷)¹⁹⁰ combined with an enlarged initial written in *ek-*

thesis indicates the beginning of a new section of the text. An interlaced rope combined with the first letter written in *ekthesis* indicates the beginning of each *Passio* (Fig. 79, see the catalogue). Written alone, the interlaced rope marks the end of the last *Passio* of the codex on f. 61v.

On the basis of the previous observations, CLM 61’s quire layout can be reconstructed for quire 2–8. The lacunas observed in quire 1 make its reconstruction hypothetical.

Quire 1 = ff. 1–6 (lost) and 7–8 (XVI, 1–2) = pp. A–D + pp. 1–12

This quire’s horizontal fibres (→) are on the outside, as ascertained by f. 8 (↵→). Since the two central bifolios are missing, the quire layout reconstruction is hypothetical, even if it can be assumed with a high degree of probability that it follows the “like faces like” patterns found in quires 2–8:

[↵↵]||[↵↵]||[↵↵]||[↵↵]||[↵↵]||[↵↵]||↵↵↵↵

Quire 2 = ff. 9–16 (XVI, 3–10) = pp. 13–28

Quire 3 = ff. 17–24 (XVI, 11–13; XVI, 14 + 60, fr. 3 + XVI, 62; XVI, 15 + 60, fr. 2 + XVI, 63; XVI, 16 + 60, fr. 1; XVI, 17–18) = pp. 29–46

Quire 4 = ff. 25–32 (XVI, 19–26) = pp. 47–62

Quire 5 = ff. 33–40 (XVI, 27–34) = pp. 63–78

Quire 6 = ff. 41–48 (XVI, 35–42) = pp. 79–94

Quire 7 = ff. 49–56 (XVI, 43–50) = pp. 95–110

Quire 8 = ff. 57–61 (XVI, 51–55), 62 (lost), 63 (XVI, 59, fr. 1 + XVI, 61), and 64 (lost) = pp. 111–20 (and eight unpaginated pages)

All the quires have horizontal fibres (→) on the outside and follows the “like faces like” pattern, as shown in the following scheme:

↵↵↵↵↵↵||↵↵↵↵||↵↵↵↵||↵↵↵↵

In CLM 61, 79 vertical *kollēseis* can be seen. They all run downwards, with the exception of K7–9, 33, 42–43 and 48–51, which run upwards. On ff. 20, 28, 32, 42, 48 and 50, the *kollēsis* marks the change of fibre direction from ↵ to → and on f. 33 from → to ↵. This indicates that the rolls used to

¹⁸⁷ See also the remarks in von Lemm, *Kleine koptische Studien*, no. XLVI.1 and *Koptische Miscellen*, no. LIV.

¹⁸⁸ Turner, *Typology*, 1977, pp. 15–16.

¹⁸⁹ Carlig, in Capasso, Davoli and Pellé (eds.), *Proceedings of the 29th International Congress of Papyrology*, pp. 261–74.

¹⁹⁰ On this sign and its name, see McNamee, in Nocchi Macedo and Scapaticcio (eds.), *Signes dans les textes*, 2017, pp. 132–33.

make up the codex (at least 7) started with a *kollēma* showing the vertical fibres (↵), called *prōtokollon*. On ff. 7, 17–19, 25, 29, 35, 38, 40–41, 44–47, 51, 53–57 and 60, two vertical *kollēseis* are present on the same leaf. In that case, the width between the two *kollēseis*, which varies between 112 and 138 mm, is a firm indication of the average width of the *kollēmata* of the original rolls used to make up the codex. So far, only one of the original rolls used to make up ff. 42–47 has been reconstructed. It is composed of nine *kollēmata* of c. 120–150 cm in width and measures c. 1.25 m. Its height corresponds to the height of the leaves of the codex: 320 mm.

CLM 62

Codex CLM 62 corresponds to “Codex XVII” in Orlandi’s classification,¹⁹¹ and to the CMCL reconstructed codex GIOV.AR.¹⁹²

It consists of the lower half of five leaves and an additional nine tiny unpublished fragments (XVII, 1–5).¹⁹³ Fragments XV, 56, fr. 5–6, as well as the main part of the fragments kept in XV, 57 (Fig. 80, see the catalogue), which are still unpublished, can also be attributed to CLM 61 on palaeographical grounds.

The text is identified as the Biblical book of *Job* (CC 0735). The identified passages are the following, which enable us to establish the successive order of XVII, 1–5:

- XVII, 1↵: *Job*, 20, 29–21, 4
- XVII, 1→: *Job*, 21, 11–18
- XVII, 2→: *Job*, 22, 1–5
- XVII, 2↵: *Job*, 22, 17–23
- XVII, 3↵: *Job*, 23, 1–8 (Fig. 81, see the catalogue)
- XVII, 3→: *Job*, 23, 16–24, 6
- XVII, 4→: *Job*, 24, 14/15–20
- XVII, 4↵: *Job*, 24 (end)–25, 5
- XVII, 5↵: *Job*, 26, 12–27, 4
- XVII, 5→: *Job*, 27, 11–13

There are no traces of ancient or modern restoration, no pagination or quire signatures, and no *kollēseis* on the fragments. The codex was written in a single column per page. The leaves are at least 195 mm wide and probably more than 300 mm high. The writing frame is 160 mm wide. The lower and inner margins, which are the only preserved

parts, measure 35 mm in height and 30 mm in width, respectively.

The writing is a slightly bimodular and thick majuscule with no contrast between thick and thin strokes. Some serifs can be seen, particularly on τ. The writing is similar to that of CLM 52 and 55, although the serifs are more frequent and visible. A trema is used on ι (ι̇) and the apostrophe is used as a lectional sign. Enlarged initials written in *ekthesis* indicate a new section of the text. The connective superlinear stroke is short, and its use follows the standard S system.¹⁹⁴

The quire layout cannot be reconstructed. However, as we have seen, XVII, 1–5 follow each other. By observing the fibres, it can be further established that XVII, 2 and XVII, 5, as well as XVII, 3 and XVII, 4, form the two central bifolia of a quire, which, therefore, probably follows the “like faces like” pattern.

CLM 6558

Six unpublished fragments sharing a similar state of preservation, faded ink and writing, are identified as codex CLM 6558 and await proper study and edition. A manuscript annotation added next to the largest fragment, XIV, 10, fr. 3 (Fig. 82, see the catalogue), appears to read “Codice di Sabino di Eraclea”. It probably refers to Sabinus, the 4th-century bishop of Heraclea in Thrace, the current Marmara Ereğlisi near Constantinople, and author of the *Synagoge* of Synodal Acts cited by Socrates of Constantinople and Sozomen.¹⁹⁵ The fragments are the following:

- X, 44, fr. 3
- X, 50, fr. 3
- XIV, 10, fr. 3
- XIV, 13, fr. 2
- XIV, 13, fr. 4
- XIV, 16, fr. 1

¹⁹¹ Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), p. 126.

¹⁹² See also Orlandi, *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), p. 525. Since this codex was identified by F. Rossi in 1892 (see Rossi, *Atti dell’Accademia dei Lincei* 5 [1893], p. 3), it is not present in Peyron’s *Lexicon* or in Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzzone’s catalogue.

¹⁹³ Rossi, *Atti dell’Accademia dei Lincei* 5 (1893), pp. 95–98.

¹⁹⁴ See Boud’hors, in Carlig *et al.* (eds.), *Signes dans les textes*, 2020, pp. 283–84.

¹⁹⁵ See Hauschild, *VigChr* 24 (1970) and Löhr, *ZKirchG* 98 (1987).

The possibility that the colophon Provv. 6266 (CLM 6329) could be part of CLM 6558 is evoked in the *Atlas of Coptic Literature*, as well as in P. Buzi's contribution in this volume.¹⁹⁶

There are no traces of ancient or modern restoration, no pagination or quire signatures, and one *kollēseis* on the fragments. The codex was written in two columns per page of at least twenty lines each and containing at least ten characters. The writing is a small and elegant round majuscule with an upright axis and shows a slight contrast between thick vertical strokes and thin horizontal ones. The medium dot is used as a punctuation mark and the zeta-shaped *paragraphos* (ϸ)¹⁹⁷ combined with the initial letter in *ekthesis* indicates the beginning of a new section. The ϩ at the end of a line is abbreviated with a high line. The use of connective superlinear strokes follows the standard *S* system.¹⁹⁸

CLM 6559

Twelve other unpublished fragments sharing a similar state of preservation, ink colour and writing are identified as codex CLM 6559 and await proper study and edition:

VIII, 44, fr. 3

VIII, 44, fr. 9

VIII, 45, fr. 1–6 (Fig. 83, see the catalogue)

XV, 55, fr. 5 (Fig. 84, see the catalogue)

XV, 56, fr. 1–2

XV, 56, fr. 8

As in CLM 6558, there are no traces of ancient or modern restoration, no pagination and quire signatures, and no *kollēseis* on the fragments. The codex was written in two columns per page, each with at least ten lines per column. The writing is a large and elegant round majuscule showing an upright axis and no marked contrast between thick and thin strokes. The letters ε and ο offer a perfectly round shape. The ink is grey and faded. The zeta-shaped *paragraphos* (ϸ)¹⁹⁹ combined with the initial letter in *ekthesis* is seen on XV, 55, fr. 5 (Fig. 84, see the catalogue). The super-linear stroke follows the standard *S* system.²⁰⁰

CLM 6564

Codex CLM 6564 corresponds to the second part of “Codex VI” in Orlandi's classification,²⁰¹ of the CMCL reconstructed codex GIOV.AF,²⁰² of “Pap. VI” in Peyron's *Lexicon*,²⁰³ and of no. Cat. 7123 in Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzone's catalogue.²⁰⁴ The preserved pagination, the use of the staurogram (⋈), and slight differences in the writing and in layout clearly indicate that CLM 6564 is the distinct codicological CLM 50. The codex contains two identified literary works. The *Passio Ptolemaei* (CC 0306) is preserved with its initial title (VI, 92→; Fig. 85, see the catalogue). The other face, VI, 92↓, is left blank. It was published by F. Rossi in 1888.²⁰⁵ The Chrysostomic homily *De scribis et Pharisaeis* (CC 0173 = CPG 4640) is fully preserved with the initial title (VI, 74→; Fig. 86, see the catalogue). The other face, VI, 74↓, contains the end of a previous text and is unpublished. The homily was published by F. Rossi in 1889,²⁰⁶ and R. Atkinson added some remarks in 1893.²⁰⁷

Only twenty-one leaves are extant, of which only 3 have preserved their upper margin containing the pagination:

VI, 96, fr. 1 + VI, 79 = pp. 43–44 (MI–MA)

VI, 96, fr. 2 + VI, 89 = pp. 45–46 (ME–MS)

VI, 96, fr. 3 + VI, 90 = pp. 47–48 (MZ–MH)

The eighteen remaining leaves lack their upper parts, so that no pagination survives, and no text continuity exists from one page to another:

¹⁹⁶ See also <https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/colophons/96> and <https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/6329>

¹⁹⁷ On this sign and its name, see McNamee, in Nocchi Macedo and Scappaticcio (eds.), *Signes dans les textes*, 2017, pp. 132–33.

¹⁹⁸ See Boud'hors, in Carlig *et al.* (eds.), *Signes dans les textes*, 2020, pp. 283–84.

¹⁹⁹ On this sign and its name, see McNamee, in Nocchi Macedo and Scappaticcio (eds.), *Signes dans les textes*, 2017, pp. 132–33.

²⁰⁰ See Boud'hors, in Carlig *et al.* (eds.), *Signes dans les textes*, 2020, pp. 283–84.

²⁰¹ See Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), p. 123.

²⁰² See also Orlandi, *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), p. 520.

²⁰³ Peyron, *Lexicon*, 1835, p. xxvi.

²⁰⁴ Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzone, *Regio Museo*, 1888, p. 310.

²⁰⁵ Rossi, *Memorie* 38 (1888), pp. 275–78.

²⁰⁶ Rossi, *Memorie* 39 (1889), pp. 100–16.

²⁰⁷ Atkinson, *PRIA* 3 (1893), pp. 82–90.

VI, 74–78

VI, 80–88

VI, 92–95²⁰⁸

The codex underwent ancient restoration by pasting at least fifteen strips of papyrus prior to the copying of the text.²⁰⁹ There are no specific traces of modern restorations.

Globally, the dimensions appear to be similar to those of CLM 50. The leaves measure 225 mm in width and 320 mm in height, so that the codex can be inscribed within “Group 3” of E.G. Turner’s papyrus codex typology.²¹⁰ They are written in two columns per page, separated by an intercolumnium c. 15–20 mm wide. The writing frame (including the intercolumnium) is 150–160 mm wide and 240–250 mm high. Each column is c. 65–70 mm in width. It contains twenty-three to twenty-four lines of five to nine letters each, that is, slightly less than in CLM 50. The average height for a sample of ten lines is therefore c. 105–110 mm. The upper margins measure between 30 and 35 mm in height, and the lower margins’ height varies between 35 and 40 mm. The inner and outer margins measure 35 mm and 30 mm in width, respectively.

Two quire signatures are preserved: 3 (r) on p. 44 (VI, 96, fr. 1↵ + VI, 79↵) and 4 (Δ) on p. 45 (VI, 96, fr. 2↵ + VI, 89↵). Both are written in the top–inner corner of the page between two horizontal strokes above and below, and are accompanied by a staurogram (⦿) in the centre of the upper margin. The presence of a staurogram in the upper margin of p. 48 (VI, 96, fr. 3↵ + VI, 90↵) is striking, since it does not seem to correspond to the beginning or the end of a quire.

As already seen, pagination is only preserved on three leaves and runs regularly from 43 to 48. It is written in the top–outer corner of the pages, between two horizontal strokes above and below.

Globally, the writing is the same as in CLM 50. It is an upright, globally unimodular majuscule. Some letters, such as ε, ο, η, π, ρ, and τ, have apices on their extremities. However, the contrast between the thick vertical strokes and thin horizontal ones seems to be less marked than in CLM 50. A trema is used on ι (ῑ). As in CLM 50, the medium dot combined with a blank space is used as a punctuation mark. Zeta-shaped *paragraphoi* (Ϸ)²¹¹ combined with enlarged initials (larger than in CLM 50) written in *ekthesis* indicate new sections of the text. The beginning of CC 0173

is highlighted by a stylised *corōnis* (Fig. 86, see the catalogue). The use of superlinear strokes follows the standard system of the S dialect. The word CΤΑΥΡΟC is abbreviated using the staurogram (c-⦿c) (Fig. 87, see the catalogue).

On the basis of the previous observations, we can draw the following preliminary conclusions about the reconstruction of the codex. Some bifolia can be reconstructed as a result of fibre continuity:

VI, 75 – VI, 80

VI, 76 – VI, 81

VI, 77 – VI, 78

VI, 96, fr. 1 + VI, 79 – VI, 88

VI, 82 – VI, 86

VI, 85 – VI, 87

VI, 96, fr. 2 + VI, 89 – VI, 96, fr. 3 + VI, 90

The preserved pagination and quire signature indicate that p. 44 corresponds to the end of quire 3 and p. 45 to the beginning of quire 4. Consequently, if we assume that we are dealing with quaternions containing eight leaves (sixteen pages) each, the very first two leaves (ff. 1–2) were left blank and unpaginated, and pagination began on f. 3r. These conclusions are very hypothetical, and only a careful comparison of the text of CLM 6564 with the Greek and Coptic counterparts will yield new elements necessary to reconstruct this incomplete codex. No *kollēseis* is observed on the leaves.

²⁰⁸ Glass VI, 91 does not exist, as already stressed by Orlandi, *Augustinianum* 53 (2013), p. 520.

²⁰⁹ For the complete list and description of the ancient restoration, see the CLM record, <https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts/6564>.

²¹⁰ Turner, *Typology*, 1977, pp. 15–16.

²¹¹ On this sign and its name, see McNamee, in Nocchi Macedo and Scappaticcio (eds.), *Signes dans les textes*, 2017, pp. 132–33.

THE BOOKBINDINGS. HISTORY AND CENSUS

Eliana Dal Sasso

According to its archival records, the Museo Egizio preserves at least seventeen shelf marks inventoried as binding materials.¹ Among these, only the one corresponding to the parchment codex Cat. 7117's binding in wooden boards has elicited mild scholarly interest, while the others have never been described, because nobody could really have access to them until 2016.

It is worth noting that the history of the Coptic bindings in the Museo Egizio is intertwined with the history of the Coptic manuscript collection and, in this sense, indivisible from its conservation history. An examination of the bindings and binding fragments reveals one self-evident fact: they are all detached from the original manuscripts. This is not an unusual occurrence, since it reflects a practice common to many European and non-European institutions until the second half of the 20th century, when a modern approach to conservation was developed.² Prior to that date, the interest in studying the language and content of the Coptic manuscript overshadowed their material aspects. As a result, bindings became the target of invasive interventions designed to facilitate the manipulation of the leaves. Thus, even codices that still retained their ancient bindings were unbound, and the boards, if composed of written papyri from discarded books, were often split open to reveal their contents. Unfortunately, this process has rarely been documented, so today it is challenging, if not impossible, to determine to which manuscripts the Turin bindings originally belonged to.

Therefore, this chapter is dedicated to the study of the features and history of this barely known group of Coptic bindings, providing a detailed description of each item and using a consistent method and terminology in order to avoid further loss of information on their materiality.³

1. The Documentation Method

Each item was photographed with a Canon EOS-1300D on the recto and verso side, as well as on the four sides when necessary.⁴ Close-ups of blind-tooled ornaments and specific features were also taken, including metric references. Due to their fragile state of preservation, the objects were handled with extreme care, avoiding manipulation if they were too fragile or fragmented. For this reason, Provv. 6206 and Provv. 6205 *bis* 4 could not be thoroughly examined. It was possible to handle objects stored between glass plates more safely. However, while this is a good housing method for papyrus fragments, it is not suitable for covers since it completely denatures their three-dimensionality and irreparably alters some of their characteristics, which, consequently, could not be recorded during the examination.⁵

¹ The inventory numbers are Cat. 7117/02, Provv. 5055, Provv. 5058, Provv. 5059, Provv. 5060, Provv. 5061, Provv. 5062, Provv. 5063, Provv. 5066.4, Provv. 6204, Provv. 6205, Provv. 6206, Provv. 6266, Provv. 6267, Provv. 8579, Provv. 8580, and Provv. 8581.

² Campagnolo, in Campagnolo, *Book Conservation and Digitization*, 2020, pp. 49–92.

³ The research for this contribution was funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, German Research Foundation) under Germany's Excellence Strategy – EXC 2176 “Understanding Written Artefacts: Material, Interaction, and Transmission in Manuscript Cultures”, project no. 390893796. The research was conducted within the scope of the Centre for the Study of Manuscript Cultures (CSMC) at Universität Hamburg. The research is part of the PhD project “[Bookbindings as Archival Instruments: Defining, Ordering, and Transmitting Knowledge in Christian Egypt \(4th–11th centuries\)](#)” in close collaboration with the project “PATHs: Tracking Papyrus and Parchment Paths. An Archaeological Atlas of Coptic Literature” (<http://paths.uniroma1.it>) (P.I. Paola Buzi). I express my sincere gratitude to the papyrus collection's curator, Susanne Töpfer, and to Valentina Brambilla and Valentina Turina, for their time and support during my research.

⁴ After a period of closure imposed by legislation to counter the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic, the museum reopened to researchers and, in the week from February 22 to 26, 2021, it was finally possible to examine in-person most of the items, except for Provv. 5062 (in conservation). The examination of the other items was conducted in the conservation laboratory, under the supervision of Valentina Brambilla and Valentina Turina.

⁵ They were put under glass in an undeterminable period, but certainly a long time ago. Their restoration is planned in the near future.

As part of the documentation process, the items that originally belonged to a binding were assigned a unique and stable identifier, the Coptic Literary Manuscript number (CLM), to attest to the existence of a codicological unit according to the classification of the “PATHs” project (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts>).

The binding with wooden boards can undoubtedly be associated with parchment manuscript Cat. 7117. Therefore, both the parchment leaves and the binding are described under CLM 1131. According to Tito Orlandi, Provv. 6266 (CLM 6329) was found among the fragments of the codex mentioning Sabinus of Heraclea (CLM 6558). All the other items bear their own CLM, but they may be combined if additional evidence indicates that they belong to the same codicological unit. Provv. 5066/4 did not receive a CLM since there is insufficient evidence that it was part of a binding, while an examination of Provv. 6205 revealed that

it comprises fragments belonging to different codicological units. Therefore, sub-shelf marks (Provv. 6205 *bis* 1, *bis* 2, *bis* 3, and *bis* 4) were created to assign different CLMs (6560, 6645, 6646, and 6647) and describe them individually.

The aim of the examination was to obtain detailed and uniform descriptions of the items. Therefore, a survey to document distinctive bookbinding features was set up, expanding the schema for the codicological description of codicological units developed by the PATHs team (<https://docs.paths-erc.eu/handbook/manuscripts>).

A short description of the survey fields is presented here (*Table 1*). When the item lacks a specific feature, the relative survey field is suppressed. The descriptions of the individual shelf marks present in this contribution can be consulted on the PATHs online Atlas by looking for the respective CLM or shelf mark (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts>).

Table 1: Survey fields for bookbinding description

CLM	Coptic Literary Manuscript identifier
<i>Shelf mark</i> Inventory number.	
<i>Codex stratigraphy</i> Brief description of the alterations which the codicological unit was subjected to. Most of the bindings and binding fragments are the only surviving elements of the respective codicological units.	
<i>Modern restorations</i> Information on the item’s current state of preservation, its housing (in boxes, paper folders, or glass plates), and conservation interventions.	
<i>Dimensions</i> Measurement in mm (H x L) of the boards and the back (if applicable), or of the fragments.	
<i>Sewing</i> Information on the sewing or sewing thread.	
<i>Boards</i> Information on the material and technique used for board formation and description of specific features, such as board attachment system, bevels, and edge grooves.	
<i>Cover</i> Information on the cover’s material and description of specific features, such as turn-ins, mitres, and decoration.	
<i>Spine lining</i> Information on the spine lining’s material.	
<i>Fastenings</i> Description of the fastenings or their remnants.	
<i>Other ties</i> Description of other ties or their remnants, often found in the upper external corner of the boards and that can be connected to the former presence of bookmarks.	
<i>Notes</i> Further information on additional aspects.	

2. The Composition of the Group of Coptic Bindings

Following a thorough examination of the bindings, it is possible to present the group's overall composition, which includes entire bindings and book covers, as well as fragments of bindings, covers, and boards (*Table 2*).

Provv. 6204 (CLM 6557) and Provv. 6205 *bis* 4 (CLM 6647) seem to be two complete bindings in laminated papyrus boards covered with leather, which still contain traces of the board attachment. However, this hypothesis could not be confirmed because they could not be handled due to their poor state of conservation. These form the “binding” category.

Shelf marks Provv. 5061 (CLM 6554), Provv. 5062 (CLM 6555), Provv. 5063 (CLM 6556), and Provv. 6206 (CLM 6561) all fall under the “cover” category, which refers to entire leather book covers. They consist of an upper and lower cover still attached at the back where the boards were removed. Also included in this category are the wooden boards with the shelf mark Cat. 7117/02 (CLM 1131).

Provv. 5058 (CLM 6551), Provv. 5059 (CLM 6552), and Provv. 5060 (CLM 6553) are leather fragments that can be identified as book cover fragments. Therefore, they have been included in the “cover fragment” category. Due to the lack of sufficient evidence to establish the same for Provv. 5066/4, this was not given a CLM.

Fragments of leather covers still adhering to the papyrus laminated boards have been classified as “binding fragments”. These are Provv. 6205 *bis* 1 (CLM 6560), Provv. 6205 *bis* 2 (CLM 6645), and Provv. 6205 *bis* 3 (CLM 6646).

The “board fragments” category includes the fragments of laminated papyrus boards identified with the following shelf marks: Provv. 5055 (CLM 6550), Provv. 6267 (CLM 6658), Provv. 8579 (CLM 6661), Provv. 8580 (CLM 6659), and Provv. 8581 (CLM 6660). Provv. 6266 (CLM 6329), which contains the scribal inscription mentioning the city of This, can be included in this category, since it refers to a lower papyrus laminated board that is missing the upper board. *Table 2* resumes the overall composition of the group of items related to bindings.

Table 2: Group of items related to bindings

No.	CLM	Shelf mark	Short description
1	1131	Cat. 7117/02	Cover
2	6550	Provv. 5055	Board fragments
3	6551	Provv. 5058	Cover fragment
4	6552	Provv. 5059	Cover fragment
5	6553	Provv. 5060	Cover fragment
6	6554	Provv. 5061	Cover
7	6555	Provv. 5062	Cover
8	6556	Provv. 5063	Cover
9	–	Provv. 5066/4	Leather fragments
10	6557	Provv. 6204	Binding
11	6560	Provv. 6205 <i>bis</i> 1	Binding fragment
12	6645	Provv. 6205 <i>bis</i> 2	Binding fragment
13	6646	Provv. 6205 <i>bis</i> 3	Binding fragment
14	6647	Provv. 6205 <i>bis</i> 4	Binding
15	6561	Provv. 6206	Cover
16	6329	Provv. 6266	Board fragments
17	6658	Provv. 6267	Board fragments
18	6661	Provv. 8579	Board fragments
19	6659	Provv. 8580	Board fragments
20	6660	Provv. 8581	Board fragments

The “covers” category encompasses both entire leather covers where the boards have been removed and the wooden boards of Cat. 7117/02 (CLM 1131).

The “cover fragments” category identifies fragments of leather covers, without boards.

The “leather fragments” are pieces of leather that could not be identified as belonging to a cover.

The “board fragments” are fragmentary laminated papyrus boards.

The “bindings” category identifies items with a leather cover over papyrus boards and traces of board attachment.

The “binding fragments” are fragments where the leather covering still adheres to the laminated papyrus boards.

The examination enables some conclusions to be drawn on the number of codicological units represented by these bindings and binding fragments. It emerges that the museum holds seven almost complete bindings: two bindings in papyrus laminated boards covered with leather, four complete leather covers, and one cover in wooden boards. They attest to the existence of seven codicological units.

The three binding fragments and the three cover fragments are the remnants of six further codicological units. In particular, the papyrus laminated board with the scribal inscription (Prov. 6266 = CLM 6329) has features and dimensions that do not match any leather cover. Therefore, it represents an additional codicological unit. Shelf marks corresponding to board fragments were likely extracted from the preserved bindings. However, since it is impossible to prove this fact, they have currently been classified as six distinct codicological units.

Therefore, the group of bindings and binding fragments encompasses the remnants of fourteen codicological units, as well as further five units corresponding to board fragments. It must be noted that the board fragments not only attest to the existence of a codicological unit, but also to the existence of other former codicological units that were dismantled in antiquity to serve as raw material for the creation of a new binding.

3. Bookbinding Features

Most of the bindings preserved in the museum are bindings in laminated papyrus boards enclosed in leather covers, except for Cat. 7117 (CLM 1131), which is one of the few surviving bindings in wooden boards.⁶ The following paragraphs describe the main features of the two categories of bindings examined, using the terminology adopted in the catalogue.

3.1 Bindings in Wooden Boards

Coptic bindings in wooden boards are early examples of case bindings, namely, bindings in which the cover is added to the textblock after it has been sewn, as though to enclose it. To be precise, these are adhesive-case bindings because they are adhered to the textblock solely by means of adhesive (**Fig. 10**).

The case is formed by two wooden boards held together by a leather back strip and leather hinging thongs. The back strip is wider than the spine so that it has extensions that can lie on the inner surface of the boards. A variable number of holes are drilled obliquely from the spine edge to the inner surface of the boards for the attachment process. The leather hinging thongs are positioned in correspondence to the holes and pasted across the spine of the bookblock. The

thongs, like the back strip, extend beyond the width of the spine and their extensions are called hinging slips.

The actual casing-in takes place at this stage. The leather back strip is glued to the spine of the bookblock over the hinging thongs, and small slits are cut in correspondence to their position. The hinging slips are passed through the slits and threaded through the holes in the boards. Eventually, the hinging slips and the extensions of the leather back strip are pasted onto the inner surface of the boards. A fundamental component of casing-in is the adhesion of the bookblock's first leaf and last leaf to the inner surface of the upper and lower boards, respectively. This prevents the bookblock from detaching from the cover, since its weight is distributed over the entire surface of the boards. Nevertheless, the hinges are the points that are subjected to most stress and, consequently, breakage.

The bindings in wooden boards are kept closed by a fastening system of wrapping bands. These flat and wide strips of leather are attached to the fore-edge, and occasionally also to the head of the upper board, and wrapped around the codex. Pegs made of bone or ivory, which secure the closure by sliding them under the windings, may be placed at the extreme ends of the wrapping band. All wrapping bands are currently detached from the boards, but a reconstruction can be seen on Lamacraft's reproduction of Cpt. 813, [Chester Beatty's Digital Collections](#) (CLM 64).

An additional hole may be drilled in the upper external corner of one or both boards from where a leather tag was suspended, which possibly served as a bookmark.

The binding of Cat. 7117 (CLM 1131) possesses these characteristics, but the leather back strip, the tag, and the wrapping bands are not preserved. The only surviving elements are fragments of leather and the holes used for their attachment. However, the wrapping band secured at the fore-edge left a horizontal mark across the surface of the board.

As regards the sewing, it was removed when the manuscript was detached from its cover. However, based on observations of other codices that retain their sewing, it is possible to infer that the codex in Turin had chainstitch sewing, which is distinctive to Coptic manufacturing.

⁶ The others are listed in Sharpe, in *International Conference on Conservation and Restoration of Archival and Library Materials*, 1999 with an update by Dal Sasso, in Buzi, *Coptic Literature in Context (4th–13th cent.)*, 2020, pp. 283–93.

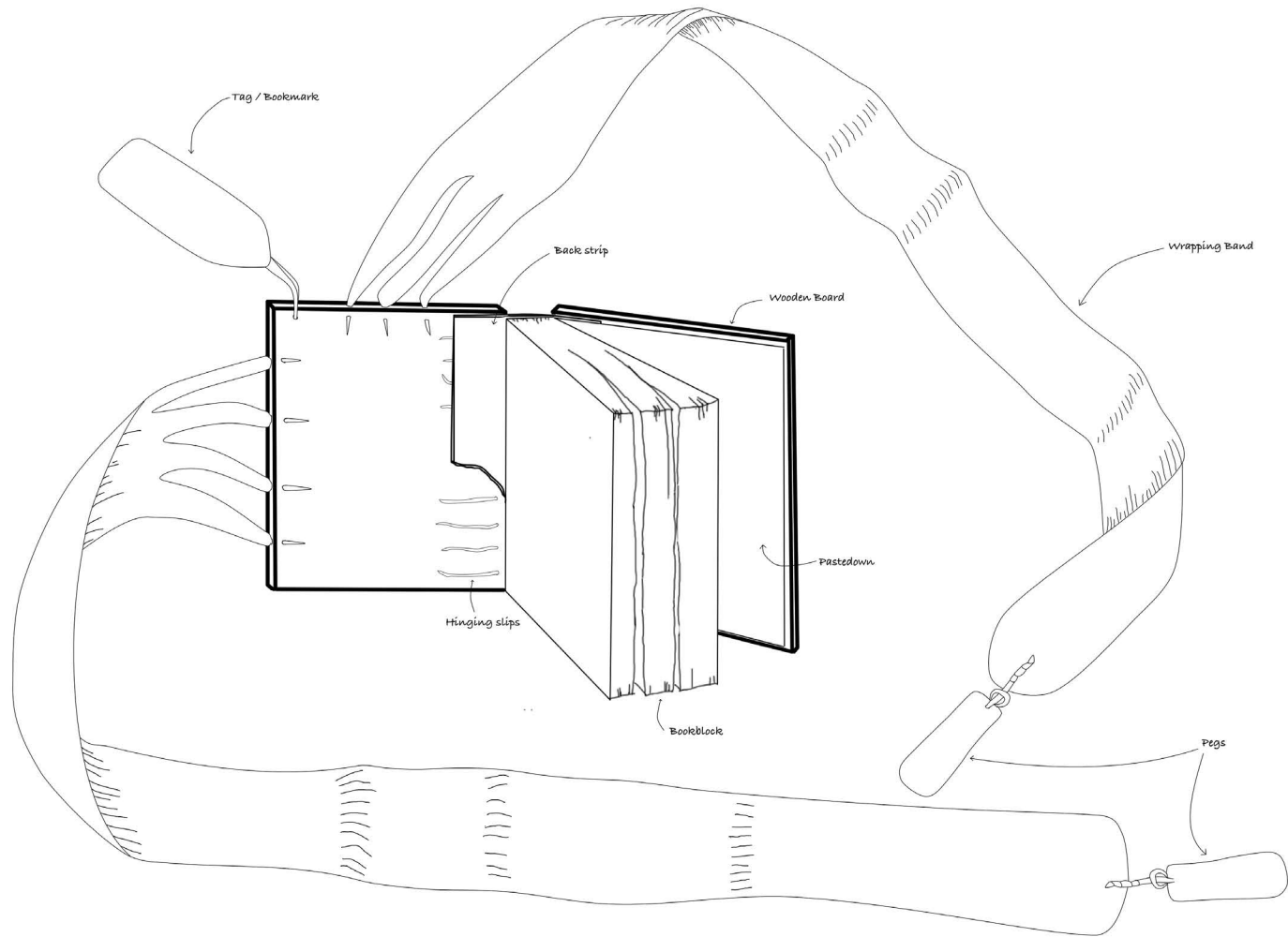


Fig. 10: Model of a binding in wooden boards showing a hypothetical reconstruction of Provv. 7117/02 (CLM 1131). Adapted from Petersen 1954.

It is worth noting that, while the boards of Coptic bindings are typically flush with the textblock, the boards of Cat. 7117 (CLM 1131) are not; they measure 240 x 210 mm while the leaves are 182 x 160 mm. This could be the consequence of parchment shrinkage caused by the deterioration of collagen fibres. Yet, it is interesting to observe that the same phenomenon is visible on the parchment codex found by Tomasz Górecki in 2005 (CLM 3469).⁷ CLM 3469's binding presents other characteristics similar to CLM 1131. For example, the dimensions of the boards (310 x 230 mm). Furthermore, CLM 1131's boards have eight holes arranged into two groups of four holes used for the anchorage of the leather back strip, while CLM 3469 has ten holes also arranged into groups: two of three and one of four holes. Lastly, both CLM 1131 and CLM 3469 had two wrapping bands (one at the head and one at the fore-edge).

However, even if it is useful to draw attention to these similarities, it would be misleading to deduce any conclusion based on the limited number of preserved bindings in wooden boards.

3.2 Bindings in Laminated Papyrus Boards Covered with Leather

The majority of preserved bindings fall into this category, where the boards are composed of layers of papyrus sheets and, in some cases, also of plant fibres, parchment, paper, and leather fragments, pasted together (Fig. 11).

Unlike the bindings in wooden boards, the board attachment is part of the sewing and can be obtained in two ways:

⁷ Cairo, Coptic Museum 13446. See Górecki, *PAM* 17, (2007), pp. 263–74.

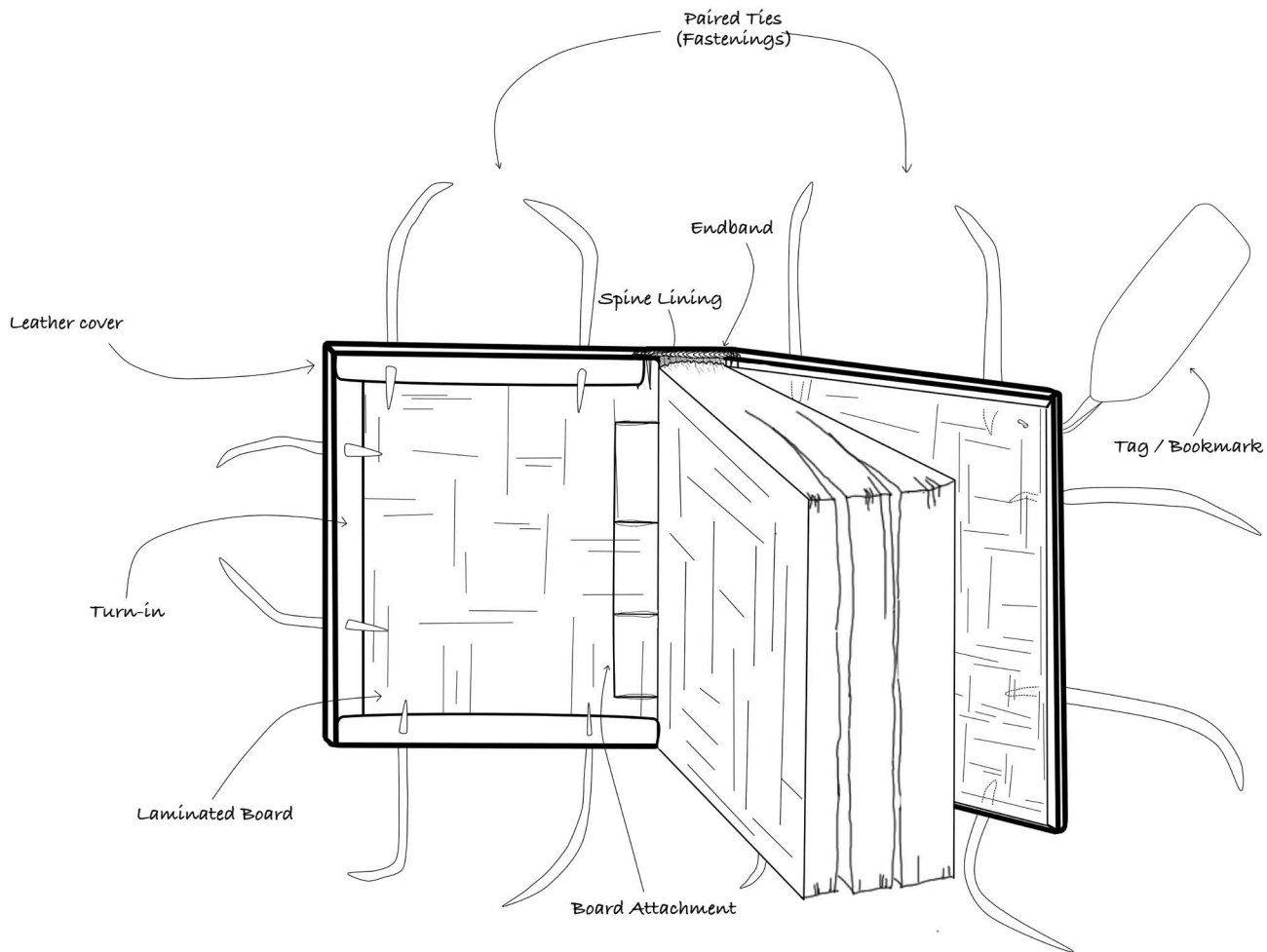


Fig. 11: Model of a binding in laminated boards. Adapted from Boudalis 2018.

a) The first and last quires of the bookblock are left blank and their leaves are pasted together to form the boards after the sewing. The thread then runs along the fold of the quire and is thus embedded in the board. Boards of this type are referred to as folded boards.

b) Once the laminated boards have been constructed, the thread is wound several times around their spine edge through holes, forming hinging loops. The sewing anchors the thread to the hinging loops and then connects the quires from the upper to the lower board.

Although invasive interventions led to the loss of almost all information concerning the sewing structures and board attachment, it is still possible to observe that the boards of Provv. 6204 (CLM 6557) are folded. Nevertheless, the thread emerges from holes stabbed through the thickness of the boards and not from the fold as expected. Unfortunately, the state of conservation precludes any further examinations of this uncommon structure. Similar considerations can be drawn for Provv. 6206 (CLM 6561). This

retains part of the sewing structure, but cannot be handled due to the brittleness of the leather cover.

Once the boards were constructed and attached to the sewing, they were completely covered in leather and decorated using different techniques. The covers in the museum mainly display a blind-tooled decoration, but CLM 6561 and CLM 6553 were embellished with a painted decoration that is now faded and barely discernible.

It is worth noting that the blind-tooled decoration of Provv. 5061 (CLM 6554) presents a double X-motif with a dot in the middle. This is very similar, but not identical, to the one on the binding of DB 2196 (= CLM 1210), which was found during excavations in the Monastery of Paulos in Deir el-Bachit.⁸

⁸ Eichner, in Gastgeber and Daim, *Byzantium as Bridge*, 2015, pp. 242–43 and Abb.4; Veldmeijer, *Sandals, Shoes and Other Leatherwork*, 2011, pp. 36–38, 153, 155, 156 [no. 175] and Fig. 35.

Some of the covers exhibit what seems to have been a fashionable feature at the time, which is also found in Byzantine bindings. The feature is achieved by indenting the board's edges to create a groove. The effect can be achieved in two ways: by completely covering the boards and creating a depression along the edge with the impression of a blind-tooled fillet (Fig. 12), or by creating double boards, that is, two boards formed as described above, covered individually, and adhered together (Fig. 13). The board closest to the textblock is called the inner, or primary board, and can only be covered along the edge with a strip of leather (the edging strip), while the outer board, or secondary board, is completely covered with leather. In the case of folded boards, the edging strip is applied to the half of the quire closest to the textblock, while the other half is completely covered. Both methods can be seen in the museum's bindings. The board edges of CLM 6561 and CLM 6646 are impressed with a fillet, while CLM 6560, 6645, and 6647 are examples of double boards.

It cannot be ruled out that the CLM 6553 leather cover was reused to stiffen the boards of a new cover. In fact, a large portion of the leather was cut out from the surface, traces of glue and papyrus fibres are present, and two holes were pierced in the margin, altering the decorative design.⁹

A variety of fastening systems are attested on Coptic bindings in leather-covered boards. What remains on the bindings in Turin leads us to believe that they had a system of paired ties that passed through slits cut at corresponding points on the upper and lower boards.

An additional pair of holes is also present in this type of binding at the upper outer corner, which may indicate the former presence of hinging bookmarks.

4. Classification of Blind-Tooled Motifs

The blind-tooled motifs found on the leather covers of the Coptic bindings in the Museo Egizio were categorised according to the classification system proposed by Nicholas Sarris for the finishing tool impressions found on the Greek bindings at St Catherine's Monastery in Sinai.¹⁰ Each tool in Sarris' classification is identified by means of a unique alphanumeric string, for example, Ha.bi01. The first letter of the string identifies the type of tool. In the case of the museum's bindings, all the impressions are produced using



Fig. 12: Grooved board edge of Provv. 6205 bis 3 (CLM 6646). Photo by author.



Fig. 13: Double board structure of Provv. 6205 bis 1B (CLM 6560). Photo by author.

small hand tools, represented by the letter H. The second letter of the string identifies the theme represented by the motif. Sarris limits himself to five theme categories in order to avoid ambiguities caused by subjective interpretations of the designs. The motifs tooled on the covers in the museum can be classified as animal (a), vegetation (f), ornamental (o), and miscellaneous (m) motifs. The two letters following the full stop represent a further level of differentiation and designate the sub-categories as listed in Table 3. Lastly, each tool is identified by a unique number in bold. Therefore, the string Ha.bi**01** identifies an animal motif within the sub-category of birds with the accession number 01. Generally, the categories proposed by Sarris have been retained, and new sub-categories have been introduced only to iden-

⁹ A few of the bindings of the Edfu manuscripts were similarly treated, see Lindsay, *The New Bookbinder* 21 (2001), pp. 31–51.

¹⁰ Sarris, "Classification of Finishing Tools in Greek Bookbinding", 2010.

tify themes not included in his classification. Furthermore, motifs classified by Sarris as “crosses” in the “miscellaneous” category are here considered separately in two specific sub-categories (single X-forms and double X-forms) within the main “ornamental” category. *Table 3* presents the classification of tooled motifs on the covers in the Museo Egizio in accordance with Sarris’ system.

Table 3: Classification of tooled motifs in accordance with Sarris’s system

Theme Category	Sub-category	
Animal (a)		
	Birds	(bi)
	Single quadrupeds	(sq)
Vegetation (f)		
	Rosettes	(rs)
	Spikes	(sp)
Ornamental (o)		
	Single circles	(sc)
	Triple circles	(tc)
	Fourfold circles	(fc)
	Dotted double circles	(dd)
	Single X-forms	(sx)
	Double X-forms	(dx)
	Pyramidal	(py)
Miscellaneous (m)		
	Crosses	(cr)



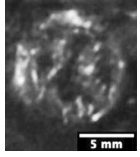
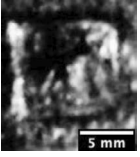
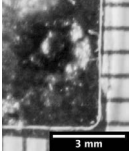
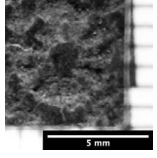
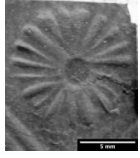

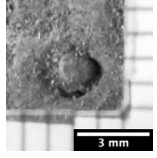
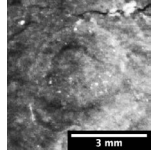
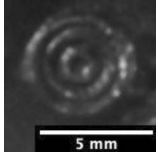

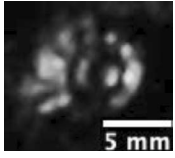
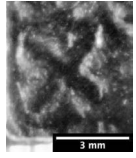

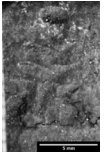
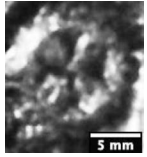
Blind-tooled motifs are traditionally reproduced by means of rubbings, namely, 1:1 reproductions obtained by repeatedly moving a pencil back and forth with firm pressure on a sheet of paper positioned over the tooled motif. For obvious reasons, this method could not be applied to the fragile Coptic bindings. Therefore, each tooled motif was photographed with a metric reference. *Table 4* presents the blind-tooled motifs organised by the relative CLM and shelf mark of origin, and *Table 5* presents the associated B/W images organised by theme category.¹¹

Table 4: Blind-tooled motifs organised by the relative CLM and shelf mark of origin

CLM	Shelf mark	Tool name
6554	Provv. 5061	Ha.bi01 Ho.dx02 Hf.rs03
6560	Provv. 6205 bis 1	Ha.bi04
6645	Provv. 6205 bis 2	Ho.fc05 Hf.rs06 Ho.sc07
6646	Provv. 6205 bis 3	Ho.py08 Hf.rs09 Ho.sc10
6551	Provv. 5058	Ho.sx11
6555	Provv. 5062	Ha.bi12 Hm.cr13 Ho.dd14 Ho.tc15 Ha.sq16 Hf.sp17

¹¹ I am indebted to Giulia Pallottini for sharing the images of the hardly discernible tooled motifs on the cover of Provv. 5062.

Table 5: B/W images of the blind-tooled motifs organised by theme category

Theme Category	Images			
Animal	<i>Birds</i>			<i>Single quadrupeds</i>
	 <p>Ha.bi01</p>	 <p>Ha.bi04</p>	 <p>Ha.bi12</p>	 <p>Ha.sq16</p>
Vegetation	<i>Rosettes</i>			<i>Spikes</i>
	 <p>Hf.rs03</p>	 <p>Hf.rs06</p>	 <p>Hf.rs09</p>	 <p>Hf.sp17</p>
Ornamental	<i>Single circles</i>		<i>Triple circles</i>	<i>Fourfold circles</i>
	 <p>Ho.sc07</p>	 <p>Ho.sc10</p>	 <p>Ho.tc15</p>	 <p>Ho.fc05</p>
	<i>Dotted double circles</i>	<i>Single X-forms</i>	<i>Double X-forms</i>	<i>Pyramidal</i>
	 <p>Ho.dd14</p>	 <p>Ho.sx11</p>	 <p>Ho.dx02</p>	 <p>Ho.py08</p>
Miscellaneous	<i>Crosses</i>			
	 <p>Hm.cr13</p>			

5. The Bindings' History and Conservation

Early descriptions of Coptic bindings started to appear at the beginning of the 20th century thanks to the efforts of passionate scholars and restorers. Although these reports are far from consistent or complete,¹² they attest to the development of a new branch of codicology.¹³

Nevertheless, documentation for the Museo Egizio's Coptic bindings is scant. The presence of Coptic bindings in the collection seems to have been overlooked by researchers, although these artefacts have always been accurately preserved in the museum. Therefore, the reconstruction of the history of the bindings in the collection began from the few written sources available and must continue by integrating the information gleaned from the objects' autoptic analysis.

6. From Acquisition to Cataloguing

Bernardino Drovetti's inventory of the collection acquired by the museum comprises seven Coptic codices on papyrus, one on parchment, six manuscript fragments, and one manuscript on tanned leather.

Specifically, the list in the first section of his inventory, *Papyrus et Manuscripts*, enumerates:

[...]

125–131. Septes livres coptes manuscrits sur papyrus.

[...]

145. Livre copte sur parchemin.

146. Fragment de manuscrit copte cursif ou inconnou.

147. Id. id. id.

148. Id. id. id.

[...]

154. Fragment d'un manuscrit copte.

156. Manuscrit copte sur une peau simplement tannée.

[N° 155 is omitted; the numeration skips from N° 154 to N° 156, *ndr*]

[...]

162. Fragment de manuscrit copte sur parchemin.¹⁴

Given that there is no information concerning the ac-

quisition of other codices,¹⁵ it is likely that the Coptic bindings in the museum are those listed in Drovetti's inventory.

The codices were mentioned shortly after their acquisition in the essay that Amedeo Peyron read to the Accademia delle Scienze assembly on May 24, 1824. Even if the bindings are not mentioned directly, the text contains valuable information about the manuscripts' state of conservation and subsequent treatment. According to Peyron's report, the codices were shipped in a humid wooden box, and when he opened it, he found them in such a fragmentary state that he defined them as *sfasciume di un migliaio di fogli papiracei* ("a rubble of about one thousand leaves").¹⁶ Jean-François Champollion shared this opinion and underlined the need to transcribe the texts.¹⁷ According to Tito Orlandi, however, Peyron's statement might have been exaggerated.¹⁸ Peyron acknowledges that the parchment codex was in a good state of preservation and, most importantly for the reconstruction of the Coptic codices' conservation history, he mentioned that he repaired what he could.¹⁹

Apart from this short note on the materiality of the codices, Peyron focused on identifying the different texts contained in each codex, of which he gave a list in the introduction to the *Lexicon Linguae Copticae*.²⁰ The first direct mention of a binding appeared in Francesco Rossi's essay, approved by the Accademia delle Scienze assembly on April 8, 1883, where he briefly stated that the parchment leaves of Cat. 7117 (CLM 1131) were bound in a volume with wooden covers. In 1881, the same note was reported in Fa-

¹² T.C. Petersen's contribution on the bindings of the Hamuli manuscripts at the Morgan Library is the most significant. The catalogue which was edited by F.H. Trujillo for the Legacy Press, was finally published posthumously in 2021. See Petersen, *Coptic Bookbindings in the Pierpont Morgan Library*, 2021. However, in keeping with the conservative approach of that time, the bindings were separated from the manuscripts. Even though Fr. Franz Ehrle, the library's prefect, was conscious of the importance of this collection for studying bookbinding history, he performed the operation himself with his table scissors.

¹³ For a short overview on the development of this branch, see Gumbert, *Archiv für Diplomatik* 50 (2004), pp. 505–26.

¹⁴ *Documenti inediti per servire alla Storia dei Musei d'Italia*, 1880, p. 210.

¹⁵ The only other documented purchase of Coptic manuscripts is related to a fragment acquired during Schiapparelli's excavation in Asyut in 1905. The purchase is recorded in the register under number 8208. See ASTo, Museo Egizio, II versamento, mazzo 2, fasc. 12, *Asyut*.

¹⁶ Peyron, *Memorie* 29 (1825).

¹⁷ See ASTo, Istruzione Pubblica, mazzo 2, fasc. 13, *Osservazioni e idee di Champollion sulla conservazione e sull'ordinamento del Museo Egizio*.

¹⁸ Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), p. 117.

¹⁹ Peyron, *Memorie* 29 (1825), pp. 70–92.

²⁰ Peyron, *Lexicon*, 1835.

bretti, Rossi, and Lanzone's catalogue.²¹ Years later, Rossi discovered, in a wooden box in the deposits of the museum, fragments of leather covers, one of which still had the papyrus pastedown attached (CLM 6329). He separated the leaves and fragments and attempted to recompose the codex.²²

The binding and binding fragments have since undergone several cataloguing, which have added further sigla but no additional information.²³ Thus, the bindings are still presently classified with the shelf mark Provv., an abbreviation for *Provisorio*, which means the original inventory number is not known. The database files include a brief description of the item, the date of purchase (1824), additional identification numbers, and photographic reproductions.

As for the history of Coptic manuscript conservation, upon the manuscripts' arrival in Turin, Giulio Cordero di San Quintino was appointed conservator formally responsible for the museum's collection.²⁴ However, he did not take charge of the Coptic manuscripts. Instead, as Peyron mentioned and Rossi later reported in more detail,²⁵ the first conservation treatment on the manuscripts was performed under the directives of Peyron himself. After carefully extracting the leaves from the box,²⁶ he had them glued to transparent paper and coated the papyri with a thin layer of varnish, which caused the writing medium to delaminate and darken over time.

The codices were dismembered at the end of 1824: the bifolia were cut along the central fold and pasted onto paper. The papyri were temporarily housed in paper folders to later be mounted between glass plates.²⁷ The bindings were preserved separately to their leaves. Probably at the same time, the boards formed by papyrus leaves with traces of writing were analysed in an attempt to recover ancient texts, resulting in the shelf marks of board fragments.

7. Modern Conservation History

There is no mention of Coptic binding conservation from the 20th century. Yet, there are notes referring to the treatment of ancient Egyptian papyri and, to a lesser extent, Coptic papyri, which were restored through a similar process.

Erminia Caudana was the person responsible for the conservation of the papyrus collection from the 1930s to late 1950s.²⁸ She arrived at the laboratory of the Turin National Library in 1910 and worked on the codices damaged by the 1904 fire under the guidance of Carlo Marrè and Piero

Giacosa.²⁹ Her position in Turin was confirmed in 1922 after Marrè's death and the favourable recommendation of the Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione. Her work on the papyri commenced in 1929 under the director Giulio Farina, and the laboratory was transferred to the first floor of the Accademia delle Scienze building in 1935. She started by detaching the papyri that were pasted to paper and transferring them onto gauze, and during World War II, she prepared the papyri for their temporary relocation to the Agliè castle outside Turin as a preventative measure against bombings.³⁰ The papyri were placed in wooden boxes and remained there for years after the war.³¹ She was joined by her nephew, Amerigo Bruna, in 1951, and she then officially retired on March 12, 1963.³²

Despite Caudana's proven skills, Hugo Ibscher, the well-known papyrus restorer of Papyrussammlung of the Egyptian Museum in Berlin, was asked to undertake the restoration of the fragments of the Turin Kings List (Cat. 1874 verso).³³ Wilhelm Schubart, the curator and director of the

²¹ Rossi, *Memorie* 35 (1884), p. 167. Fabretti, Rossi and Lanzone, *Regio Museo*, 1888, p. 309.

²² Rossi, *Atti* 5 (1893), pp. 3 and 136.

²³ This is how the sigla RCG, RCGE, and PN originated.

²⁴ Museum regulations required the conservator to oversee the museum's management and conservation assisted by an *Alumno* and a *Custode*. See ASTo, *Istruzione Pubblica*, mazzo 2, fasc. 12, *Progetti di regolamenti pel Museo Egizio*.

²⁵ Rossi, *Memorie* 35 (1884), p. 167.

²⁶ Rossi refers to the manuscripts extracted from the box as leaves. He may, however, have been misled by the appearance of the manuscripts at the time.

²⁷ An expense note dated 1835 records the purchase of paper from a shop called Mandillo, specifically for pasting and housing the papyri. The purchase of glass panes from a shop called Vedova Pomba e Simondetti is recorded in the same note. See ASTo, *Museo Egizio*, I versamento, mazzo 3, fasc. 1, *Contabilità anteriore al 1860*.

²⁸ For a resume of Caudana's conservation activities and additional bibliography, see Curto, *Aegyptus* 55 (1975), pp. 271–74. A report sent by Caudana to the Ministry of Education on the activities of the restoration laboratory of the Turin National Library in the years 1905–1955 is in ASTo, *Museo Egizio*, I versamento, mazzo 75, fasc. 1, *Raccolta di documenti per la storia del Museo Egizio*, curata da Sivio Curto.

²⁹ Carlo Marrè was a restorer of the Apostolic Vatican Library and was sent by Franz Ehrle to save what he could of the materials damaged by the fire at the Turin National Library. Marrè's restoration laboratory, dependent on the National Library, was located at the University's Medical Institute, directed by Professor Piero Giacosa.

³⁰ The documents also show that the museum's director, Giulio Farina, was uncertain about moving the papyri because of their fragility. See ASTo, *Museo Egizio*, I versamento, mazzo 6, fasc. 16, *Affari particolari e riservati*.

³¹ A document dated 10/30/1946 contains Ernesto Scamuzzi's reply to G. Goyon from the Services of Antiquities in Cairo. He stated that it was impossible to photograph the requested papyrus because it was still housed in one of the wooden boxes. See also ASTo, *Museo Egizio*, I versamento, mazzo 48, fasc. 12, *Antichità egizie*.

³² ASTo, *Museo Egizio*, I versamento, mazzo 126, fasc. 7, *Caudana*.

³³ ASTo, *Museo Egizio*, I versamento, mazzo 48, fasc. 10, *Antichità egizie. Pratiche varie*.

Berliner Papyrus Collection, granted Ibscher two months' leave in 1930 to come to Turin and work on the manuscript. Ibscher had already studied and restored some Coptic bindings preserved in Berlin at the time, but there is no evidence that he worked on the Turin bindings.

Information on the recent conservation history of the Coptic manuscripts is derived from Tito Orlandi's paper in *Le Muséon*.³⁴ The glazing of Coptic papyri, which continued for several years, was concluded during his stay at the museum. Orlandi rearranged the collection in line with Peyron's inventory, re-establishing the codices' original unity. Furthermore, Tito Orlandi was able to identify other codices that were not mentioned by Peyron, proving that the museum still held material that is so far undocumented. The bindings belonged to this group.

It is quite possible that the first binding to receive conservation treatment was Cat. 7117/02 (CLM 1131), consisting of the repair of the wooden boards that were both cracked and split into two parts by a lengthwise fracture. The upper board was repaired by nailing three metal plaques across the fracture on both board surfaces. At present, three plaques are missing, and the remaining ones are oxidized. The fracture on the lower board was repaired by pasting a strip of paper onto it. Two other strips of paper were folded tightly over the board's head and tail edges. The strip of paper above the fracture bears a watermark showing a crowned shield featuring two superimposed stylized figures (Fig. 14). The watermark was not mentioned in the consulted catalogues,³⁵ which could have provided an indication for the dating of the material and, therefore, its restoration. However, the type of intervention and material would place it in the 19th century.

Restoration work on the leather covers consisted of placing them between glass plates after the removal of the boards.³⁶ The covers were fixed on the glass by pasting different materials (pink, grey plasticine, or transparent glue) onto their verso side. We can infer that at least three conservation projects were carried out. One of the interventions can be dated precisely, since the tape sealing the panes is inscribed with the writing "restauro 1954", which is the year of restoration,³⁷ that is, during Caudana and her nephew's period of activity. Pink plasticine was used where the note is present. The grey plasticine was used on two covers: Provv. 5061 (CLM 6554) and Provv. 5062 (CLM 6555). The former was also fully lined



Fig. 14: Watermark on the strip of paper used to repair the lower board of Cat. 7117/02 (CLM 1131). Drawing by author.

with leather. The grey plasticine on Provv. 5062 had the double function of keeping the turn-ins connected to the boards and fixing the binding to the glass. However, it was removed during conservation treatment that lasted from 2020 to 2021 and was carried out at the premises of the Venaria Conservation Lab as part of Giulia Pallottini's MA dissertation project.³⁸

Drops of transparent glue were eventually added over the pink plasticine, probably to reinforce its adhesive function, which had diminished over time. Table 6 gives an overview of the materials used in the bindings.

³⁴ Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), p. 119.

³⁵ *Corpus Chartarum Italicarum, Corpus Chartarum Fabriano, Laurentius, Italian Watermarks*, 2016 (<https://cci-icpal.cultura.gov.it/index.html>); Leonardi, *Cartiere e filigrane piemontesi*, 2009, *The Memory of Paper*: Bernstein.

³⁶ The museum holds documentation about the time when this process took place.

³⁷ Namely, Provv. 5058 (CLM 6551), Provv. 5059 (CLM 6552), Provv. 5060 (6553), and Provv. 6266 (CLM 6329).

³⁸ Pallottini, "La Coperta Provv. 5062 del Museo Egizio di Torino", 2021.

Table 6: Materials used on the bindings

CLM	Shelf mark	Pink plasticine	Grey plasticine	Transparent glue	Other
1131	Cat. 7117/02				Paper strips, metal plaques
6551	Provv. 5058	X		X	1954 restoration
6552	Provv. 5059	X		X	1954 restoration
6553	Provv. 5060	X		X	1954 restoration
6554	Provv. 5061		X		Leather full lining
6555	Provv. 5062		Removed in 2020–2021		
6556	Provv. 5063	X		X	

Some bindings and binding fragments have not been treated; therefore, they are still preserved wrapped in paper envelopes.³⁹ They are a valuable source of information on Coptic bookbinding technology since they still preserve their unaltered, pristine aspect. Nevertheless, they are also very fragile due to the lack of conservation treatment, and it has not been possible to handle them to gather all the necessary information.

The board fragments were treated by applying the same procedures used for the papyri in the museum. It appears that the oldest treatment consisted of fixing the fragments between glass plated with narrow strips of tape.⁴⁰ According to the museum's registrar, Provv. 5055 (CLM 6550) still retains the old glass mount bearing notes in Schiapparelli's handwriting.⁴¹ It is, therefore, possible to date the intervention back to the period in which he directed the museum (1894–1924). The note "restauro 1954" appears on the tape of Provv. 6266 (CLM 6329), which is fully lined with silk on the verso side. Drops of transparent glue were later applied on the verso side.⁴² The last intervention consisted of fixing the fragment to the glass with paper hinges. *Table 7* presents an overview of the material used on the board fragments.

³⁹ Namely, Provv. 6204 (CLM 6557), 6205 bis 1 (CLM 6560), 6205 bis 2 (CLM 6645), 6205 bis 3 (CLM 6646), and 6205 bis 4 (CLM 6647).

⁴⁰ This is the case of Provv. 5055 (CLM 6550).

⁴¹ I am grateful to Valentina Turina for providing this information.

⁴² Provv. 6267 (CLM 6658), Provv. 8580 (CLM 6659), and Provv. 6266 (CLM 6329).

Table 7: Materials used on the boards fragments

CLM	Shelf mark	Scotch tape	Silk full lining	Transparent glue	Hinges	Notes
6550	Provv. 5055	X				
6329	Provv. 6266		X	X		1954 restoration
6658	Provv. 6267			X	X	
6661	Provv. 8579		X		X	
6659	Provv. 8580			X	X	
6660	Provv. 8581	X				

The PATHs project continued the detailed study of the Coptic collection that Orlandi had started, and made it possible to finally include the description of the bindings and binding fragments in a catalogue.

The next section contains the complete catalogue, with a detailed description, of the shelf marks related to the Coptic bindings preserved in the Museo Egizio.

CATALOGUE OF THE COPTIC BINDINGS IN THE MUSEO EGIZIO

Eliana Dal Sasso

The following section contains a detailed description of the inventory numbers associated with the Coptic bindings preserved at the Museo Egizio, based on the survey presented here in paragraph 1. of the previous section and using the terminology introduced in the same section, paragraph 3.¹

CLM 1131

INVENTORY NUMBER

Cat. 7117/02

RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION

The wooden boards pertain to the parchment codex. The leather back strip originally joining the boards is not preserved. The boards are wrapped in a leaf of paper and stored in a modern two-part box. Apart from stains and deposits all over the surface, large tunnels excavated by insects are present on the external surface of both boards, which are cracked and split into two parts by a lengthwise fracture. The upper board was repaired by nailing three metal plaques across the fracture on both board surfaces. At present, three plaques are missing, and the remaining ones are oxidized. The fracture on the lower board was repaired by pasting a strip of paper onto it. Two other strips of paper were folded tightly over the board's head and tail edges. The strip of paper above the fracture bears a watermark (**Fig. 14**) showing a shield with two superimposed stylized figures topped by a crown.

DIMENSIONS

240 x 182 mm

BOARDS

Dark brown boards 10 mm thick, with a vertical grain (**Fig. 15**). The boards have an external shallow bevel. The external

surface is polished, while the inner surface exhibits signs of the working tool. The boards were probably connected by a non-extant leather back strip. Eight holes were drilled obliquely from the spine edge of the boards towards the inside (at 20, 40, 60, 80, 160, 179, 199, and 219 mm from the head) to accommodate the hinging slips, remnants of which are preserved within the holes and on the inner surface of the lower board (length max. 60 mm). This board attachment was repaired in antiquity as the lower board split at the 80 mm hole, and another had to be drilled next to it through the thickness of the board. A parchment pastedown is partially preserved on the lower board.

COVER

The boards were left undecorated.

FASTENINGS

Evidence of the former fastening system is present. It consisted of wrapping bands attached to the upper board (one at the head and one at the fore-edge), drawn through holes drilled from the edge towards the inside: four at the fore-edge (40, 90, 145, and 195 mm from the head) and three at the head (65, 98, and 127 mm from the spine). The wrapping band at the fore-edge also left a mark running horizontally across the board's surface.

¹ The terminology is mainly based on the *Language of Binding Thesaurus* (LoB), which describes several aspects of ancient book structures in detail. Please refer to this glossary for a description of technical terms. Given that standard terminology for the specific characteristics of the Coptic book-binding tradition was not available, a tailored terminology was developed in collaboration with the PATHs project in order to produce consistent and homogeneous descriptions of bindings and provide accurate data to researchers. The terms were typically chosen from those most frequently found in the literature and published in the PATHs' *Manual for the correct use and reading of the codicological descriptions of the codicological units*.

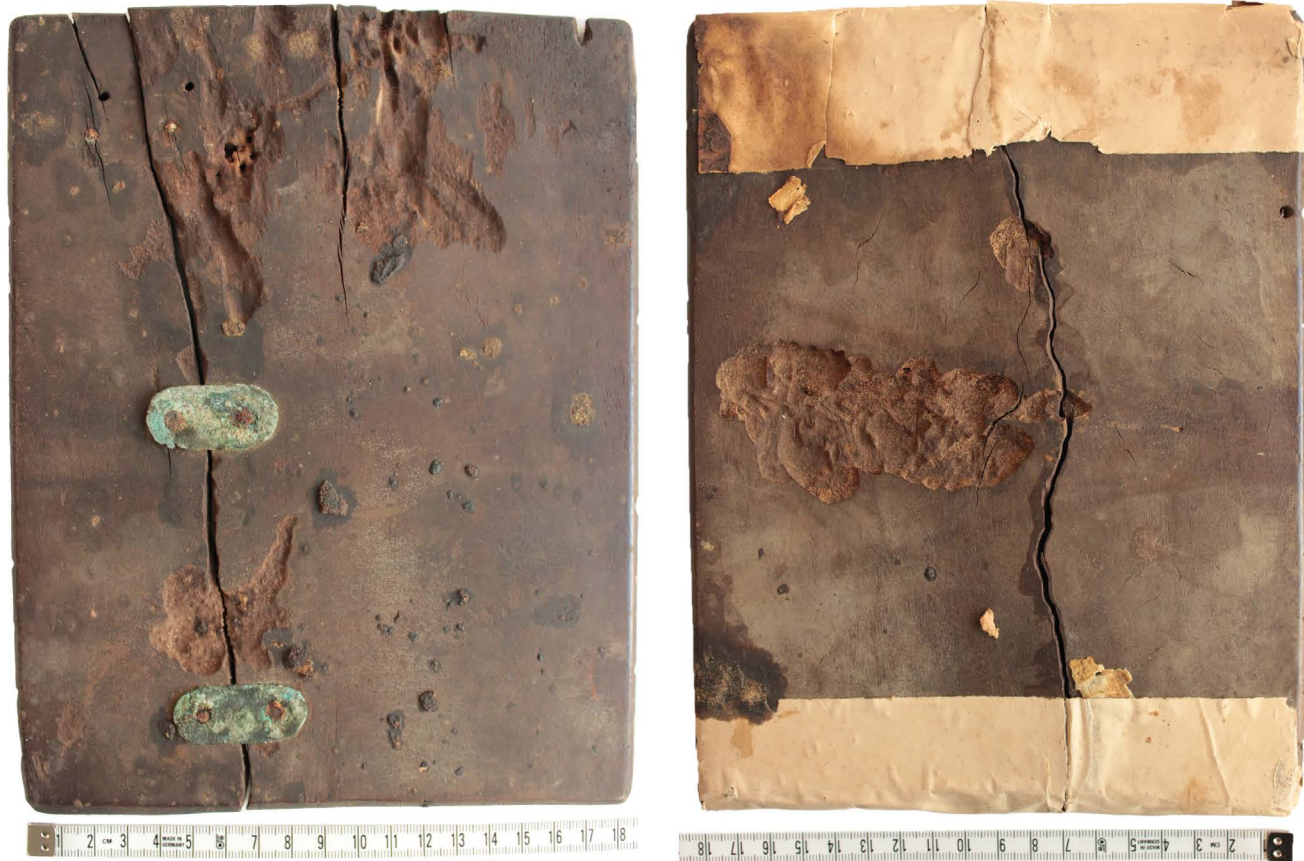


Fig. 15: Cat. 7117/02 (CLM 1131). Outer surface of the upper and lower boards. Photo by author.

OTHER TIES

A hole at the upper outer corner of the upper board (10 mm from the head and 15 mm from the fore-edge) indicates the former presence of an additional tie, possibly a bookmark.

NOTES

Nothing remains of the sewing structure, spine lining, or endbands (if any were originally present).

CLM 6329

INVENTORY NUMBER

Prov. 6266

CODEX STRATIGRAPHY

The papyrus laminated board was probably part of the binding of CLM 6558.

RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION

The laminated papyrus board is preserved between glass

plates, closed with brown paper and labelled “restauro 1954”. A new layer of paper tape has been added and the note “rest. 1954” has been re-written. The note “SN” and the inventory number “Prov. 6266” were later written on the tape and on an additional paper label in black ink. Humidity damage in the form of a dark halo is present on the writing area and around the various holes. In addition, losses are present in the margins. The verso side of the board has been fully lined with textile and secured to the glass with drops of transparent glue.

DIMENSIONS

345 x 227 mm (boards)

BOARDS

Papyrus laminated board.

COVER

The dark brown deposits on the verso might be interpreted as remnants of glue and leather belonging to a former



Fig. 16: Provv. 5055 (CLM 6550). Photo by Museo Egizio.

leather cover. A row of slits is cut along the lower margin.

FASTENINGS

Some of the holes present in the outer margins could indicate the points where the fastenings were originally attached to the boards. Remnants of darkened Z-plyed thread are visible between the papyrus layers; however, it is not clear if it is a sewing thread or remnants of leather fastenings.

NOTES

Nothing remains of the sewing structure, endbands, spine lining, or other ties (if any were originally present).

CLM 6550

INVENTORY NUMBER

Prov. 5055

CODEX STRATIGRAPHY

The board fragments are the only elements of this codicological unit that have currently been identified.

RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION

The CLM consists of two pieces of laminated papyrus boards (A and B) that were possibly once pasted together, one upon the other (Fig. 16). The boards are preserved between glass plates closed with brown paper tape, with the shelfmark “Prov. 5055” written in blue ink. Two paper labels are affixed to the upper left corner. One contains the wording “Copertine di papiro copto legato in volume” written in brown ink, while the other has “Confronto di quadri di Quadro 1” written in black ink in Schiapparelli’s handwriting. The boards are secured to the glass with narrow strips of Scotch tape. The fragments are aligned and joined with tiny strips of paper while the verso side of the boards has been fully lined with textile. A dark brown substance is deposited along the left-hand recto side of board A.



Fig. 17: Provv. 5058 (CLM 6551), Provv. 5059 (CLM 6552), Provv. 5060 (CLM 6553). Photo by Museo Egizio.

DIMENSIONS

300 x 220 (A) mm

307 x 215 (B) mm

BOARDS

Faint lines of text attest to the reuse of the written papyri to form the laminated boards.

CLM 6551

INVENTORY NUMBER

Provv. 5058

CODEX STRATIGRAPHY

The cover fragment is the only element of this codicological unit that has currently been identified.

RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION

The cover fragment is preserved between two glass plates closed with brown paper tape and inscribed with the inventory number “Provv. 5058” written in blue ink and the note “restauro 1954”, which enables the dating of the conservation treatment. The verso of the fragment is secured to the glass with pink plasticine. Transparent glue was later added.

DIMENSIONS

192 x 194 mm

BOARDS

Although the boards were removed, the process was not documented. However, the remnants of the papyrus laminated boards are preserved.

COVER

Full brown leather cover (**Fig. 17**).

The cover features a blind-tooled decoration of intersecting thin fillets, creating a maze pattern. Bands of small X-form hand tools (Ho.sx11) flank the fillets. In the rectangular panels in the maze pattern, fillets intersect, forming an eight-pointed star. The preserved turn-in is straight trimmed at 20 mm in length, and remnants of a papyrus endleaf remain above it.

FASTENINGS

A slit cut (7 mm long) through the turn-in at 13 mm from the border and 45 mm from the other side indicates the former presence of a tie.

NOTES

Nothing remains of the sewing structure, endbands, spine lining, or other ties (if any were originally present).

CLM 6552**INVENTORY NUMBER**

Prov. 5059

CODEX STRATIGRAPHY

The cover fragment is the only element of this codicological unit that has currently been identified.

RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION

The cover fragment is preserved between two glass plates closed with brown paper tape bearing the inventory number "Prov. 5059" written in blue ink and the note "restauro 1954", which dates the conservation treatment. The verso of the fragment is secured to the glass with pink plasticine. Transparent glue was later added.

DIMENSIONS

137 x 230 mm

BOARDS

Although the boards were removed, the process was not documented. However, the remnants of the papyrus laminated boards are preserved.

COVER

The full brown leather cover does not seem to be decorated (**Fig. 17**).

NOTES

Nothing remains of the sewing structure, endbands, spine lining, or other ties (if any were originally present).

CLM 6553**INVENTORY NUMBER**

Prov. 5060

CODEX STRATIGRAPHY

The cover fragment is the only element of this codicological unit that has currently been identified.

RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION

The inventory number Prov. 5060 (**Fig. 17**) comprises three fragments (A, B, and C) preserved between glass plates and closed with brown paper tape bearing the inventory number "Prov. 5060" written in blue ink and the note "restauro 1954", dating the conservation treatment, written in black ink. The verso of the fragments is secured to the glass with pink plasticine. Transparent glue was later added. A and B could be fragments of the same binding. On the other hand, Fragment C appears to be part of the turn-in that is missing from the binding of Prov. 5062 (see CLM 6555).

DIMENSIONS

253 x 200 (A) mm

170 x 107 (B) mm

252 x 31 (C) mm

BOARDS

Although the boards were removed, the process was not

documented. However, fragments of the papyrus laminated boards are preserved. In addition, remnants of glue and papyrus fibres over the external surface of cover fragment A partially hide the decoration. This fact may indicate that the cover was reused to stiffen the boards of another binding or to form a double-board structure.

COVER

Two holes (3 mm in diameter) are pierced into Fragment A at 40 mm from the left-hand margin and at 72 and 140 mm from the upper margin. Fragments A and B feature a red and white painted decoration. Fragment A has a central motif in pink, possibly a cross; however, a large lacuna prevents precise identification. The motif is enclosed in a pink circle. Borders are outlined using the same pink pigment, and traces of a greyish colour are also present. Fragment B features a band formed by X-Form motifs painted in red and grey on the lower margin. Vertical bands of red and greyish pigment are flanked by red circles.

SPINE LINING

On the verso of Fragment A, along one of the margins, remnants of a textile spine lining are still visible beneath remnants of papyrus, indicating that the spine lining was positioned between the leather cover and the papyrus boards.

NOTES

Nothing remains of the sewing structure, endbands, or other ties (if any were originally present).

CLM 6554

INVENTORY NUMBER

Prov. 5061

CODEX STRATIGRAPHY

The cover is the only element of this codicological unit that has currently been identified.

RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION

The cover is preserved between two glass plates closed with brown paper tape and labelled with the inventory number “Prov. 5061” (Fig. 18). Leather was used to fully line the cover and the missing pieces along the edges and

at the head and tail portions of the back. It was secured to the glass by pasting grey plasticine on the verso side. White haloes caused by humidity are present on the inner sides of the glass plates.

DIMENSIONS

320 x 212 mm (boards)

320 x 53 mm (back)

BOARDS

Although the boards were removed, the process was not documented. However, as with other bindings in this collection, the binding was most likely originally made of papyrus laminated boards.

COVER

The turn-ins are rough-trimmed (10–34 mm wide), and now lie completely flat. Judging from the signs of usage, the head and tail turn-ins probably overlapped the fore-edge turn-ins. The cover features a blind-tooled decoration consisting of fillets and small hand-tool impressions. The upper and lower covers have the same design: four concentric frames of wide double fillets enclose a central panel with a *crux decussata* crossing a lozenge; semicircles begin on each outer side of the lozenge and connect to the bands of the cross. The lozenge, cross, and semicircles are formed by bands of rosettes (Hf.rs03) enclosed between fillets. Thus, the semicircles are formed by a single band, the cross by two, and the lozenge by three. Within the semicircles, a small circular hand-tool, perhaps representing a bird (Ho.bi01), is impressed at the corners and centre of the lozenge. A double X-motif with a dot in the middle (Ho.dx02) is stamped on the empty spaces of the central panel. This is similar to the one present on the DB 2196 (= CLM 1210) binding, which was found during excavations at the Monastery of Paulos in Deir el-Bachit (Eichner 2015, pp. 242–43 and Abb.4; Veldmeijer 2011, pp. 36–38, 153, 155, 156 [no. 175] and fig. 35).

FASTENINGS

Slits in the cover and two fragments of leather laces in a fore-edge turn-in are the only surviving elements of the fastening system. This probably consisted of paired ties, since the slits (10 mm long) are cut in corresponding positions on both boards: three at the fore-edge (at 35, 153, and



Fig. 18: Provv. 5061 (CLM 6554). Photo by Museo Egizio.

263 mm from the head) and one at the head and tail (at 90 mm from the back).

NOTES

Nothing remains of the sewing structure, endbands, spine lining, or bookmarks (if any were originally present).

CLM 6555

INVENTORY NUMBER

Provv. 5062

CODEX STRATIGRAPHY

The cover is the only element of this codicological unit that has currently been identified.

RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION

The cover could not be examined because it was in the conservation lab CCR – Venaria for restoration at the time of the survey (22-26 February 2021). Therefore, the description reflects the state of preservation prior to treatment. The cover is complete (both boards are still attached to the back) despite the absence of the upper board's fore-edge turn-in, which perhaps corresponds to Fragment C of Provv. 5060 (see CLM 6553). The cover is preserved between two glass plates closed with brown paper tape and labelled with the inventory number "Provv. 5062" (**Fig. 19**). When photographed, the binding was in a bad state of preservation, with cracks and losses along the edges, the outer corners, and head and tail edges of the back. Grey plasticine was affixed to the verso side with the dual function of keeping the turn-ins attached to the boards and



Fig. 19: Provv. 5062 (CLM 6555). Photo by Museo Egizio.

fixing the binding to the glass. White haloes caused by humidity are present on the inner sides of the glass plates.

DIMENSIONS

354 x 226 mm (boards)

354 x 86 mm (back)

BOARDS

Although the boards were removed, the process was not documented. However, fragments of the papyrus laminated boards are still preserved.

COVER

Full brown leather cover.

The turn-ins are straight trimmed (20 mm wide) and now lie completely flat. The cover has retained its blind-tooled

decoration. A frame of wide fillets surrounds the central panel where linear designs, formed by bands of small rosettes between single fillets, interlace, forming a diamond pattern. The space between the lozenge and the frame is filled with small hand-tool impressions representing double dotted circles (Ho.dd14), triple circles (Ho.tc15), Coptic crosses (Hm.cr13), spikes (Hf.sp17), birds (Ha.bi12), and quadrupeds (Ha.sq16).

FASTENINGS

Slits in the cover are the only identifiable elements of the fastening system. This was most likely made up of paired ties, as the slits (7-10 mm long) are cut in corresponding positions on both boards: three at the fore-edge (at 45, 180, and 310 mm from the head) and two at the head and tail (at 70 and 180 mm from the back).



Fig. 20: Provv. 5063 (CLM 6556). Photo by Museo Egizio.

NOTES

Nothing remains of the sewing structure, spine linings, or endbands (if any were originally present).

CLM 6556

INVENTORY NUMBER

Provv. 5063

CODEX STRATIGRAPHY

The cover is the only element of this codicological unit that has currently been identified.

RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION

The leather cover is fragmentary and disseminated of holes possibly made by insects. Parts from the edges are missing as well as a large part of the back and side of the cover. Three turn-ins are still attached to the cover, while the other three are entirely separated. The cover is preserved between glass plates, sealed with paper tape and labelled with the inventory numbers “Provv. 5063” and “P. 5063” (Fig. 20). A strip of paper tape, bearing the number “P. 5063” written in blue marker pen, has been attached on the recto side of the glass. The verso of the cover is secured to the glass with pink plasticine. Transparent glue was later added.



Fig. 21: Provv. 6204 (CLM 6557). Photo by Museo Egizio.

DIMENSIONS

290 x 230 mm (boards)

290 x 40 mm (back)

Maximum dimensions of the fragmentary binding, the outer edges of which are lost.

BOARDS

Although the boards were removed, the process was not documented. Papyrus fibres are attached to the inner side of the cover; therefore, the binding likely had originally papyrus laminated boards as other exemplars in the museum.

COVER

Full brown leather cover. The turn-ins are rough-trimmed (8-20 mm wide). The shape of the corners cannot be determined due to the state of preservation of the turn-ins. The cover features a blind-tooled decoration consisting of two concentric frames made of four intersecting single fillets each.

SPINE LINING

Remains of textile spine lining still adhere on the back.



Fig. 22: Provv. 6205 bis 1A (CLM 6560). Photo by author.

NOTES

Nothing remains of the sewing structure, endbands, fastenings, or bookmarks (if any were originally present).

CLM 6557

INVENTORY NUMBER

Provv. 6204

CODEX STRATIGRAPHY

The binding is the only element of this codicological unit that has currently been identified.

RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION

The binding is preserved in a paper box, wrapped in a thin sheet of white paper. It consists of two boards, stacked one upon the other; the lower one still retains the leather cover (Fig. 21). The box also contains a polyethylene folder with



Fig. 23: Provv. 6206 (CLM 6561). Photo by Museo Egizio.

seeds and seed shells of unknown origin. The relationship between the binding and the content of the folder remains unknown. The binding is deteriorated and very fragile, therefore it has been impossible to study all its features.

DIMENSIONS

245 x 230 mm (boards)

SEWING

Two ends of thread exit from two holes stabbed through the boards at 20 mm from the spine and at 102 mm and 170 mm from the head. They were probably part of the board attachment from which started the unsupported sewing, namely a chainstitch. The sewing could have been on four sewing stations; however, it is impossible to verify this hypothesis since the upper and lower inner corner of the boards are not preserved.

BOARDS

Papyrus laminated boards. At least two papyrus fragments bear traces of ink. While the papyrus sheets are cut at the external edges, they seem to be folded at the inner edge. The uppermost board shows two layers of leather pasted at the head, one on top of the other. This fact may suggest that the boards were double and constructed according to the scheme proposed in Szirmai 1999, p. 37, fig. 3.5 [b] or [c].

COVER

Full dark brown leather cover, greyish due to deterioration. The head turn-in of the lowermost cover (right) is straight trimmed 25 mm wide. Traces of papyrus pastedown above the turn-ins are visible.

The cover shows a blind-tooled and pierced decoration. From what can be seen on the tail and head edge of the right board, intersecting fillets formed a frame in which a rectangular stamp with a geometric motif was impressed. Bands of cut-out circles may also have been present. Rows of small holes pierced through the leather between bands of blind-tooled fillets decorate the back. Concentric frames of double fillets are visible on the margin of the lower board. Vertical lines of multiple fillets flank pierced circles on the spine, and along the lower margin there is a motif featuring intersecting triangles.

OTHER TIES

Two slits (6 mm long and at 10 mm one from each other) indicate probably the attachment site of a bookmark. They are cut in the upper outer corner of the uppermost board, at 12 and 25 mm from the fore-edge. What remains of the bookmark is probably the frayed piece of leather now adhered to the head turn-in.

NOTES

Nothing remains of the sewing structure, endbands, spine lining, or other ties (if any were originally present).

CLM 6560

INVENTORY NUMBER

Provv. 6205 *bis* 1

CODEX STRATIGRAPHY

The two binding fragments are the only elements of this codicological unit that have currently been identified.

RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION

The fragments of the binding, wrapped in a sheet of paper with other materials, are kept in a four-flap archival folder identified as inventory number Provv. 6205. Since the fragments belong to different codicological units, they are described separately. For this purpose, sub-inventory numbers have been created (Provv. 6205 *bis* 1, *bis* 2, *bis* 3, and *bis* 4), corresponding to separate CLMs (6560, 6645, 6646, and 6647). Provv. 6205 *bis* 1 consists of two fragments (A and B) from an outer (probably upper) corner of a papyrus laminated board covered with leather.

DIMENSIONS

117 x 58 (A) mm

78 x 80 (B) mm

BOARDS

Papyrus laminated double boards. Fragment B is formed by two papyrus boards independently covered with leather and adhered to each other (Fig. 13). Fragment A (Fig. 22) retains the outer board with the leather cover and a fragment of leather from the edging strip of the inner board. The double board could have been constructed according to one of the schemes suggested by Szirmai 1999, p. 37, fig. 3.5.

COVER

Full brown leather cover. The turn-ins are rough-trimmed (25-30 mm) and the edging strip is sensitively narrower (10-20 mm). Traces of papyrus pastedown are present. The cover shows a blind-tooled decoration. Concentric frames of multiple fillets flank a band of small hand tool stamps depicting a bird (Ha.bi04).

FASTENINGS

Fragment A shows traces of the former fastening system. A tie was probably fastened to the hole pierced at 40 mm and 20 mm from the edges.

OTHER TIES

The extensions of two leather strips are found on the in-



Fig. 24: Provv. 6205 bis 2 (CLM 6645). Photo by author.

ner side of Fragment A, protruding from two holes pierced through the corner at 10 mm, as well as 13 mm, and 25 mm from the edges.

NOTES

Nothing remains of the sewing structure, endbands, spine lining, or other ties (if any were originally present).

CLM 6561

INVENTORY NUMBER

Provv. 6206

CODEX STRATIGRAPHY

The cover is the only element of this codicological unit that has currently been identified.



Fig. 25: Provv. 6205 bis 3 (CLM 6646). Photo by author.

RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION

The cover is preserved wrapped in a blue paper bearing two handwritten notes in brown ink “I foderi logori di Codici” and “Codice copto in cattivissimo stato, epperò da non toccarsi che colla massima precauzione N. 412” (“The worn covers of codices” and “Coptic codex in very bad state of preservation, and therefore not to be touched except with the utmost precaution No. 412”). The cover is complete although significantly deteriorated and fragile: the leather is hard, brittle and cracked (Fig. 23). Therefore, it has been impossible to examine some of its features. In addition, the colour of the decoration is faded.

DIMENSIONS

296 x 225 (boards) mm

296 x 35-40 (back) mm

SEWING

The museum report informs that part of the sewing structure is preserved, but it could not be examined. However, a purple thread (Z-plyed) emerges from the fore-edge.

BOARDS

The boards have been removed, but the process has not been documented. However, fragments of the papyrus laminated boards are preserved, and among these, a small parchment (c. 30 x 20 mm) has been found (CLM 6643).

COVER

Full brown leather cover. One of the outer corners of the binding is folded outward, and its inner surface is fully visible. The turn-ins are 30 mm wide and cut obliquely to form a butt mitre. The cover features a painted and blind-tooled decoration: a circular design painted purple and black within the central panel delimited by single fillets. The painted decoration is also visible on the back. The edges of one of the two boards are grooved by the impression of a fillet.

SPINE LINING

Textile fragments are preserved in a polyethylene folder and are also present among the papyrus fragments. The verso side of the exposed corner shows impressions of a textile pattern which may indicate that the lining was originally extended over the entire surface of the boards.

FASTENINGS

Slits in the cover are the only surviving elements of the fastening system. It consisted perhaps of paired ties; however, only one board could be examined. The slits (10 mm long) were originally three at the fore-edge and one at the head and tail. Today, only two slits are preserved at the fore-edge (at 37 and 150 mm from the preserved margin) and one at the head and tail (at 110 mm from the fore-edge).

NOTES

Nothing remains of the endbands, spine lining, or other ties (if any were originally present).

CLM 6645

INVENTORY NUMBER

Provv. 6205 *bis* 2

CODEX STRATIGRAPHY

The binding fragment is the only element of this codicological unit that has currently been identified.

RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION

The fragment of the binding, wrapped in a sheet of paper with other materials, is kept in a four-flap archival folder identified by the inventory number Provv. 6205. Since the fragments belong to different codicological units, they

are described separately. For this purpose, sub-inventory numbers have been created (Provv. 6205 *bis* 1, *bis* 2, *bis* 3, and *bis* 4), corresponding to separate CLMs (6560, 6645, 6646, and 6647).

Provv. 6205 *bis* 2 consists of a fragment derived from one of the outer borders of a papyrus laminated double board covered with leather (**Fig. 24**).

DIMENSIONS

156 x 136 mm

BOARDS

Papyrus laminated double boards.

The fragment of the board is formed by two layers of papyrus laminate independently covered with leather before being adhered to each other. The outer papyrus laminate has a full leather cover, while a narrow strip of leather covers only the edges of the inner laminate. The double board might have been constructed according to one of the schemes suggested by Szirmai 1999, p. 37, fig. 3.5.

COVER

Full brown leather cover. The cover shows a blind-tooled and cut-out decoration. A four leaves flower is cut out in the leather and enclosed within a square formed by bands of single circles (Ho.sc07) between fillets. These bands are interlaced, forming an octagon shape around the square. Rosettes (Hf.rs06) and fourfold circles (Ho.fc05) fill the empty spaces. Along the upper margin, circles may have been cut out.

The turn-ins are straight trimmed and covered by the inner papyrus board. The edging strip is irregular (10-20 mm). Traces of papyrus pastedown with handwritten text are present.

FASTENINGS

A fragment of a leather tie is the only preserved element of the former fastening system. A slit (10 mm long) is cut at 10 mm from the border, and the extension of a leather tie is still adhered on the inner surface of the board, below the papyrus pastedown.

NOTES

Nothing remains of the sewing structure, endbands, spine lining, or other ties (if any were originally present).

CLM 6646

INVENTORY NUMBER

Provv. 6205 *bis* 3

CODEX STRATIGRAPHY

The binding fragment is the only element of this codicological unit that has currently been identified.

RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION

The fragment of the binding, wrapped in a sheet of paper with other materials, is kept in a four-flap archival folder identified by the inventory number Provv. 6205. Since the fragments belong to different codicological units, they are described separately. For this purpose, sub-inventory numbers have been created (Provv. 6205 *bis* 1, *bis* 2, *bis* 3, and *bis* 4), corresponding to separate CLMs (6560, 6645, 6646, and 6647). Provv. 6205 *bis* 3 consists of a fragment of a leather cover with grooved edges belonging to an outer (probably upper) corner (**Fig. 25**). The leather is hard, brittle and cracked. Another piece with grooved edges lays below all the other fragments, but it has been impossible to remove it safely in order to verify if it belongs to CLM 6646.

DIMENSIONS

171 x 227 mm

BOARDS

Papyrus boards.

The boards have been removed, but the process has not been documented. Since papyrus fibres are attached to the inner side of the cover, the binding likely had originally papyrus laminated boards as other exemplars of this collection.

COVER

Full brown leather cover. The cover shows a blind-tooled decoration and perhaps traces of a cut-out decoration. Three concentric frames formed by multiple fillets enclose a central panel where bands of single circles (Ho.sc10) between fillets are interlaced, thus creating a geometrical pattern. Impressions by small hand tools featuring rosettes (Hf.rs09) and pyramidal ornamental motifs (Ho.py08) fill the empty spaces. At the centre of the panel, a triangular and a circular form may have been cut out. The impression

of a fillet grooves the edges of the cover. Traces of papyrus pastedown are preserved above the turn-ins.

FASTENINGS

At the fore-edge, located at 15 mm from the border and 60 mm from the head, a slit (10 mm long) is cut. The fragment of a leather tie passing through it still adheres on the inner surface. A leather cord knotted to the lace prevents it from pulling out. Another slit (10 mm long) is cut at the head, located at 15 mm from the border and 115 mm from the fore-edge. Two holes (3 mm in diameter) are pierced at the fore-edge (60 mm one from each other and 185 mm from the fore-edge).

OTHER TIES

Two holes of oblong shape (5 mm long) are pierced close to each other at 12 mm from the fore-edge. They might be the remains of a former bookmark.

NOTES

Nothing remains of the sewing structure, endbands, spine lining, or other ties (if any were originally present).

CLM 6647

INVENTORY NUMBER

Provv. 6205 *bis* 4

CODEX STRATIGRAPHY

The binding is the only element of this codicological unit that has currently been identified.

RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION

The fragmentary binding, wrapped in a sheet of paper with other fragments, is kept in a four-flap archival folder identified by the inventory number Provv. 6205. Since the fragments belong to different codicological units, they are described separately. For this purpose, sub-inventory numbers have been created (Provv. 6205 *bis* 1, *bis* 2, *bis* 3, and *bis* 4), corresponding to separate CLMs (6560, 6645, 6646, and 6647). Provv. 6205 *bis* 4 could not be examined in depth due to its state of conservation. The binding is much deteriorated and fragile, and the CLM 6560, 6645, and 6646 lay upon it, together with other fragments of laminated papyrus boards, leather, and papyrus fibres.

The risk of displacement of tiny fragments has made impossible to extract Provv. 6205 *bis* 4 to examine it. Based on what has been observed, the binding might consist of two double boards covered with leather and possibly back cover remnants.

DIMENSIONS

c. 370 x 220 mm

BOARDS

Papyrus laminated double boards.

Each board was formed by two layers of papyrus laminate independently covered with leather before being adhered to each other. It seems that the lowermost board retains both laminates while the uppermost board has lost the inner one.

COVER

Full brown leather cover. Traces of papyrus pastedowns are present above the turn-ins.

OTHER TIES

The uppermost board shows two oblong holes located in one corner, which could be associated to the former presence of bookmarks.

NOTES

Nothing remains of the sewing structure, endbands, spine lining, or other ties (if any were originally present).

CLM 6658

INVENTORY NUMBER

Provv. 6267

CODEX STRATIGRAPHY

The board fragments are the only elements of this codicological unit that have currently been identified. The fragments have possibly been extracted from the boards of the papyrus codices from This preserved in the museum.

RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION

The twenty-two papyrus fragments are preserved between glass plates sealed with an old brown paper tape and a new one has been added over it. The inventory number

“Provv. 6267” is written, both on the old and the new tape in blue ink, as well as on a white paper label in black ink. The note “NS” is also present. Traces of writing and leather are visible on the surface. On the recto, the fragments are secured to the glass with narrow strips of tissue while on the verso, they are fixed to the glass with drops of transparent glue. On the verso, fragments are also attached to the board with drops of transparent glue.

DIMENSIONS

9 x 10 mm (min.)

90 x 56 mm (max.)

BOARDS

The fragments likely formed laminated papyrus boards.

FASTENINGS

One fragment presents a hole that resembles a slit for fastening. The hole is placed at 20 mm and 40 mm from the borders. Other fragments show holes, which however could be the result of deterioration.

CLM 6659

INVENTORY NUMBER

Provv. 8580

CODEX STRATIGRAPHY

The papyrus fragments are the only elements of this codicological unit that have currently been identified. The fragments have possibly been extracted from the boards of the papyrus codices from This preserved in the museum.

RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION

The three papyrus fragments (A, B and C) are preserved between glass plates closed with brown paper tape. The inventory number “Provv. 8580”, as well as the notes “SN” and “quadro 3” are written in black ink on one side of the pane. On the other side, the inventory number is written with the same hand and ink. There is no trace of writing on the fragments but only remnants of darkened glue. The fragments are secured to the glass with narrow strips of adhesive tissue and drops of transparent glue.

DIMENSIONS

188 x 82 mm (A)

146 x 90 mm (B)

205 x 135 mm (C)

BOARDS

The fragments likely formed laminated papyrus boards.

CLM 6660**INVENTORY NUMBER**

Provv. 8581

ADDITIONAL INVENTORY NUMBERS

PN 772/2

CODEX STRATIGRAPHY

The eleven papyrus fragments are the only elements of this codicological unit that have currently been identified. The fragments have possibly been extracted from the boards of the papyrus codices from the city of This preserved in the museum.

RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION

The eleven papyrus fragments are preserved between glass plates closed with brown paper tape inscribed with the note "P. 772/2" and labelled with the inventory number "Provv. 8581" both written in black ink. The fragments are secured to the glass with strips of Scotch tape, now yellowed. Traces of writings are still visible on the recto and verso of the fragments, under a darkened layer of glue.

DIMENSIONS

15 x 10 mm (min.)

50 x 90 mm (max.)

BOARDS

The fragments likely formed laminated papyrus boards.

CLM 6661**INVENTORY NUMBER**

Provv. 8579

CODEX STRATIGRAPHY

The papyrus fragments are the only elements of this codicological unit that have currently been identified. The fragments have possibly been extracted from the boards of the papyrus codices from This preserved in the museum.

RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION

The two papyrus fragments (A and B) are preserved between glass plates closed with brown paper tape. The inventory number "Provv. 8579" is written twice directly on the tape in black ink. Later, modern paper labels bearing the inventory number written in black ink have been pasted to the recto (partially covering the old note) and verso sides of the pane. No traces of writings are visible on the fragments.

The papyrus fibres are coarse, and traces of darkened glue are present and lie along the right margin of the recto and verso side of Fragment A.

Fragment B has been consolidated with narrow strips of adhesive textile on the recto and verso sides. Fragment A has been consolidated with strips on the recto while the verso is fully lined with textile. The fragments are then secured to the glass with narrow strips of adhesive textile.

DIMENSIONS

121 x 123 mm (A)

248 x 75 mm (B)

BOARDS

The fragments likely formed laminated papyrus boards.

CLM Not Assigned**INVENTORY NUMBER**

Provv. 5066/4

CODEX STRATIGRAPHY

There is not enough evidence to state that the leather fragments belonged to the binding of one of the codices from the city of This which are preserved in the museum.

RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION

As recorded in the museum database, the inventory number Provv. 5066 belongs to a paper box that also contains tiny

papyrus fragments of literary content (Prov. 5066/1), turquoise faience tubular beads, some still strung on the cord (Prov. 5066/2), fragments of a leather cover and sewing thread (Prov. 5066/3-4). Also found in the box was a false papyrus roll consisting of a core of cords later covered with papyrus. This box houses numerous paper and plastic folders containing papyrus fibres and other fragments. Because of the fragmentary state of the items, only Prov. 5066/4 has been examined. This inventory number corresponds to a glassine paper envelope that contains three leather fragments (A, B, and C). The leather of all the fragments is hard and has suffered an alteration in colour. The surface is cracked and tears open on the margins so that Fragment B looks frayed. Among the surface deposits are visible papyrus fibres.

DIMENSIONS

150 x 33 (A) mm

70 x 80 (B) mm

15 x 20 (C) mm

NOTES

There is insufficient evidence to identify to which type of artefacts the fragments belonged to, therefore each element is described separately.

FRAGMENT A

Rectangular fragment of brown leather. It belonged to a larger piece of leather since the four margins are ripped. No decoration is present. Holes have been pierced at both ends of the fragment: two on one side and four on the other.

FRAGMENT B

Approximately square fragment of considerably deteriorated leather. A margin is folded. It bears a blind-tooled decoration of multiple fillets. Remains of papyrus fibres adhere above the decoration. A strip of leather passes through a row of holes pierced through the fragment. Two holes are pierced at 7 mm from the margin. A fragment of leather string still remains in one of the holes.

FRAGMENT C

This tiny leather fragment shows three neat margins while the fourth has been ripped. Two margins are parallel and a third connects them obliquely. Remains of papyrus fibres adhere on the flesh side.

CATALOGUE OF THE PAPYRUS CODICES FROM THIS

Nathan Carlig

The collection of papyrus codices from This, preserved in Turin, consists of 819 glasses, of which 817 are kept at the *Museo Egizio* and the remaining two at the Biblioteca Nazionale di Torino (BNT).¹ The following analytical catalogue aims to provide a full and up-to-date inventory of all the leaves and fragments belonging to the codices from This. The catalogue provides a common and straightforward method of identifying the leaves and fragments, as well as a brief description of each. It is hoped that future research on this collection would benefit from this general overview.

Shelfmark

Of the 817 glasses in the Museo Egizio in Turin, 811 are identified under a common inventory number: CGT 63000. Today, the leaves and fragments are divided into seventeen groups, numbered from I to XVII (in Roman numerals) and roughly corresponding to the seventeen reconstructed codices (or “codicological units”) identified by Tito Orlandi in his article published in 1974.² The glasses in each group are identified by an Arabic number, which is frequently handwritten on a sticker affixed to the glass. The glasses are classified as follows:

- I, 1–68
- II, 1–54
- III, 1–63 and 65–73³
- IV, 1–96
- V, 1–53
- VI, 1–90 and 92–96⁴
- VII, 1–9
- VIII, 1–45
- IX, 1–41
- X, 1–51
- XI, 1–12
- XII, 1–40
- XIII, 1–29

- XIV, 1–21
- XV, 1–57
- XVI, 1–63
- XVII, 1–5

Since this method of identifying the glasses has been widely used since the 1970s and has the advantage of being concise, it is therefore highly recommended that the glasses in the collection be identified in this manner, for example, CGT 63000, I, 67.

The six remaining glasses kept in the Museo Egizio are inventoried as follows:

- Provv. 6266
- Provv. 8548
- Provv. 8586–8587
- Provv. 8591–8592⁵

Finally, two leaves are kept in two glasses in the Biblioteca Nazionale di Torino (BNT) and bear the following shelfmark: Fondo Peyron, “Amedeo”, Ms. 157, 35–36, and 37–38.

PN no.

It is worth mentioning this attempt at classifying the glasses with a unique identifier. “PN”, followed by an Arabic number ranging from 215 to 1007 (with lacunas), is handwritten on several glasses throughout the collection. The meaning

¹ Other fragments in the Museo Egizio are still unidentified and are awaiting classification and inventory numbering.

² Orlandi, *Muséon* 87 (1974), pp. 115–127.

³ III, 64 does not exist.

⁴ VI, 91 does not exist.

⁵ Also known as “Dono Peyron 1983”.

of the abbreviation “PN”, which probably dates back to the 19th century, is still unknown.

Other fragments IDs

This section of the catalogue transcribes the alternative ways used by the many scholars who studied this collection to identify the individual glasses. They are mentioned in this section and are separated by an oblique stroke (/) when there is more than one.

Fragments

In the case of a glass containing multiple fragments, each of them is identified by the expression “fr.” followed by an Arabic number. The attribution of the number generally follows the succession of the fragments in the glass from the top to the bottom and from left to right. In the case of glasses **XV, 1–57**, where many glasses contain a large fragment and several small ones, the main fragment is numbered first.

Other fragments IDs

Certain fragments were previously identified using handwritten numbers on stickers. This numbering system is prevalently used in L.-Th. Lefort’s re-editions of selected texts from the collection and is worth mentioning in this section of the catalogue.

Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves

Due to the state of preservation of the papyri and to aid in the codicological reconstruction of the manuscripts, the mention of complementary fragments indicates pieces belonging to the same leaf and supports in the reconstruction of the bifolia, when these are not obvious from the pagination or quire signature.

GIOV

The siglum “GIOV”, followed by two letters from AA to AR, was designated by T. Orlandi within the framework of the *Corpus dei Manoscritti Copti Letterari* to identify the reconstructed codices (or “codicological units”) in this collection, as reported in his article published in 2013, in which the Italian Coptologist identified 18 original codicological units.⁶

CLM

The siglum “CLM” (Coptic Literary Manuscript) was developed within the framework of the ERC project “PATHs”. It is a unique identifier for each Coptic literary manuscript, used in the *Archaeological Atlas of Coptic Literature* (<https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/manuscripts>). A CLM identifier has been assigned to the twenty-one reconstructed codices (or “codicological units”) identified thus far: CLM 45–62, 6558, 6559 and 6564. Each of these codicological units has been described and reconstructed in our contribution “Codicological analysis of the Turin Coptic papyrus codices” published in this volume.

R/V

The recto (r) and verso (v) of a leaf or fragment are only mentioned when checked due to pagination, textual continuity, textual parallelism or state of preservation.

→ / ↓

Fibre direction can be horizontal (→) or vertical (↓). In the case of a fibre direction change due to a *kollēsis*, it is expressed in the following way: →↓ or ↓→.

Pagination / Foliation

Pagination and foliation are transcribed as they appear in the manuscript or they are reconstructed, when possible. In that case, the Leiden system of papyrological critical signs is applied (https://papyri.info/docs/leiden_plus).

⁶ Orlandi, *Augustinianum*, 53 (2013).

Quire signature

The quire signature is transcribed as it appears in the manuscript, when possible. In that case, the Leiden system of papyrological critical signs is applied.

Kollēseis

The *kollēseis* description takes three aspects into account:

- Direction: a *kollēsis* can be horizontal (H) or vertical (V). When a *kollēsis* is horizontal, it is described from the top to the bottom of the ↓ side of the leaf/fragment. When a *kollēsis* is vertical, it is described from the left edge to the right edge of the → side of the leaf/fragment.

- Type: a *kollēsis* can run “downwards” when the first *kollēma* is pasted on the second, forming a step down, or “upwards” when the first *kollēma* is pasted under the second, forming a step up.

- Distances: distances from the top/left edge of the leaf/fragment to the *kollēsis*, then from the *kollēsis* to the bottom/right edge are expressed in millimetres.

Editions

The main editions of the leaves and fragments, which are listed in chronological order, are mentioned in this section. For critical editions of texts using the Turin codices as corroboration for other manuscripts, see the contribution “Codicological analysis of the Turin Coptic papyrus codices” published in this volume.

Content

When identified, the corresponding Coptic literary work for each leaf or fragment is mentioned, using the identifier assigned within the framework of the *Clavis Coptica* (CC). Thirty-nine literary works have been identified to date:

- CC 0019: *Didascalia Patrum Nicaenorum; Syntagma doctrinae*
- CC 0021: *Sententiae Concilii Nicaeni; Gnomai Concilii Nicaeni*
- CC 0035: *Acta Pilati; Evangelium Nicodemi*
- CC 0050: Athanasius of Alexandria, *Homelia adversus Arium, de s. genetrice dei Maria*
- CC 0083: Basil of Caesarea, *Sermo in Lazica 2; In Michaelem 2*
- CC 0090: Basil of Caesarea, *Canones Basilii*

- CC 0099: Cyril of Alexandria, *De Nativitate*
- CC 0108: Cyril of Alexandria, *In Athanasium*
- CC 0127: Damian of Alexandria, *De Nativitate*
- CC 0149: Evodius of Rome, *De Passione*
- CC 0156: Jerome the Presbyter, *Vita Hilarionis*
- CC 0168: John Chrysostom, *In David et Saul III*
- CC 0171: John Chrysostom, *In Ioseph Patriarcham*
- CC 0173: John Chrysostom, *De Scribis et Pharisaeis; In Mt. 12.14*
- CC 0178: John Chrysostom, *In Susannam*
- CC 0201: *Historia Eudoxiae*
- CC 0261: *Passio Ariani*
- CC 0262: *Passio Asclae*
- CC 0269: *Passio Dios*
- CC 0271: *Passio Epimachi*
- CC 0276: *Passio Heraï*
- CC 0282: *Passio Joore*
- CC 0293: *Passio Pantaleonis*
- CC 0295: *Passio Philemonis*
- CC 0306: *Passio Ptolemaei*
- CC 0319: Proclus of Cyzicus, *In Iohannem Baptistam*
- CC 0329: Severianus of Gabala (attributed to Proclus of Cyzicus), *De Nativitate*
- CC 0367: Shenoute, *De iudicio supremo*
- CC 0395: Theophilus of Alexandria, *In Crucem*
- CC 0407: *Vita Aphou*
- CC 0408: *Vita Athanasii ep. Alexandriae*
- CC 0413: *Vita Epiphaniï ep. Salaminae*
- CC 0452: Athanasius of Alexandria, *De Nativitate B*
- CC 0504: *Passio Christodori*
- CC 0512: *Passio Ignatii Antiocheni*
- CC 0735: *Iob*
- CC 0753: *Proverbia*
- CC 0840: Cyril of Alexandria, *In Iohannem Baptistam*
- CC 0862: *In Mariam Virginem; De Nativitate*

Special remarks

This section contains information about the paratext(s) occurring in the leaf/fragment (title, colophon), the layout, state of preservation or commentaries regarding one of the preceding sections of the catalogue.

Fig./Figs.

This refers to the pictures of the corresponding leaves or fragments published at the end of the catalogue.

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagination / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollēseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.
I, 1			fr. 1	39(2)		AA	45		→				Unpublished	0862		
			fr. 2	58		AA	45		↓					Unpublished	0862	
I, 2	684	568	fr. 1	fr. 8		AA	45		→	traces (?)	κ (?)		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 166 (Frammento VIII diritto) = II 4, p. 62	0862		
			fr. 2	fr. 9		AA	45		↓					Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 166 (Frammento VIII rovescio) = II 4, p. 62	0862	
I, 3	681	565	fr. 5			AA	45	Γ	→	λ?			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 164 (Frammento V rovescio) = II 4, p. 60	0862	The number is very likely to be identified with the foliation	
								ν	↓					Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 163–64 (Frammento V diritto) = II 4, pp. 59–60	0862	
I, 4	683	567	fr. 7		Conjugate leaf: I, 5	AA	45	Γ	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 165–66 (Frammento VII rovescio) = II 4, pp. 61–62; Orlandi, in Melaerts (ed.), <i>Papyri</i> , 2000, p. 600	0127		
								ν	↓	κ				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 165 (Frammento VII diritto) = II 4, p. 61; Orlandi, in Melaerts (ed.), <i>Papyri</i> , 2000, p. 601	0127	
I, 5	680		fr. 4		Conjugate leaf: I, 4	AA	45	Γ	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 162–63 (Frammento IV diritto) = II 4, pp. 58–59; Orlandi, in Melaerts (ed.), <i>Papyri</i> , 2000, p. 602	0127		
								ν	→	κα				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 163 (Frammento IV rovescio) = II 4, p. 59; Orlandi, in Melaerts (ed.), <i>Papyri</i> , 2000, p. 603	0127	
I, 6	676 + 677					AA	45	Γ	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 160 (Frammento I diritto) = II 4, p. 56; Orlandi, in Melaerts (ed.), <i>Papyri</i> , 2000, p. 604	0127		
								ν	↓	κβ				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 160–61 (Frammento I rovescio) = II 4, pp. 56–57; Orlandi, in Melaerts (ed.), <i>Papyri</i> , 2000, p. 605	0127	
I, 7	678					AA	45	Γ	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 161 (Frammento II rovescio) = II 4, p. 57; Orlandi, in Melaerts (ed.), <i>Papyri</i> , 2000, p. 606	0127		
								ν	→	κΓ				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 161 (Frammento II diritto) = II 4, p. 57; Orlandi, in Melaerts (ed.), <i>Papyri</i> , 2000, p. 607	0127	
I, 8	679					AA	45	Γ	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 161–62 (Frammento III diritto) = II 4, pp. 57–58; Orlandi, in Melaerts (ed.), <i>Papyri</i> , 2000, p. 608	0127		
								ν	↓	κα				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 162 (Frammento III rovescio) = II 4, p. 58; Orlandi, in Melaerts (ed.), <i>Papyri</i> , 2000, p. 609	0127	
I, 9	682					AA	45	Γ	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 164 (Frammento VI diritto) = II 4, p. 60; Orlandi, in Melaerts (ed.), <i>Papyri</i> , 2000, p. 610	0127		
								ν	→	κδ				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 164–65 (Frammento VI rovescio) = II 4, pp. 60–61; Orlandi, in Melaerts (ed.), <i>Papyri</i> , 2000, p. 611	0127	
I, 10	614					AA	45	Γ	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 167–68 (Frammento I diritto) = II 4, pp. 63–64; Orlandi, in Melaerts (ed.), <i>Papyri</i> , 2000, p. 612	0127		
								ν	→	κε				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 168 (Frammento I rovescio) = II 4, p. 64; Orlandi, in Melaerts (ed.), <i>Papyri</i> , 2000, p. 613 (<i>partim</i> CC 0127)	0127; 0201	
I, 11	617					AA	45	Γ	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 171 (Frammento IV diritto) = II 4, p. 67	0201		
								ν	↓	κη				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 171 (Frammento IV rovescio) = II 4, p. 67	0201	
I, 12	615					AA	45	Γ	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 168–69 (Frammento II diritto) = II 4, pp. 64–65	0201		
								ν	→	κο				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 169 (Frammento II rovescio) = II 4, p. 65	0201	
I, 13	616					AA	45	Γ	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 170 (Frammento III diritto) = II 4, p. 66	0201		
								ν	↓	λ				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 170–71 (Frammento III rovescio) = II 4, pp. 66–67	0201	
I, 14	369	2217				AA	45	Γ	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 84–85 (I) = I 3, pp. 22–23	0201		
								ν	→	λα				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 85 (II) = I 3, p. 23	0201	
I, 15	370		2			AA	45	Γ	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 85–86 (III) = I 3, pp. 23–24	0201		
								ν	↓	λβ				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 86 (IV) = I 3, p. 24	0201	

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagination / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollöseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.
I, 16	371			3		AA	45	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 86-87 (V) = 1 3, pp. 24-25	0201		
								v	→	λΓ	λ	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 87-88 (VI) = 1 3, pp. 25-26	0201			
I, 17	372			4		AA	45	r	→	[.]	ε		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 88 (VII) = 1 3, p. 26	0201		
								v	↓	[.]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 88-89 (VIII) = 1 3, pp. 26-27	0201			
I, 18	373			5		AA	45	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 89 (IX) = 1 3, p. 27	0201		
								v	→	λZ		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 89-90 (X) = 1 3, pp. 27-28	0201			
I, 19	374			6		AA	45	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 90 (XI) = 1 3, p. 28	0201		
								v	↓	λH		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 90-91 (XII) = 1 3, pp. 28-29	0201			
I, 20	375			7		AA	45	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 91-92 (XIII) = 1 3, pp. 29-30	0201		
								v	→	λO		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 92 (XIV) = 1 3, p. 30	0201			
I, 21	376			8		AA	45	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 92-93 (XV) = 1 3, pp. 30-31	0201		
								v	↓	μ		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 93 (XVI) = 1 3, p. 31	0201			
I, 22	377			9		AA	45	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 93-94 (XVII) = 1 3, pp. 31-32	0201		
								v	→	μA		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 94-95 (XVIII) = 1 3, pp. 32-33	0201			
I, 23	378			10		AA	45	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 95 (XIX) = 1 3, p. 33	0201		
								v	↓	μB		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 95-96 (XX) = 1 3, pp. 33-34	0201			
I, 24	379			11		AA	45	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 96-97 (XXI) = 1 3, pp. 34-35	0201		
								v	→	μΓ	ε	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 97 (XXII) = 1 3, p. 35	0201			
I, 25	380			12		AA	45	r	→	μA	ζ		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 97-98 (XXIII) = 1 3, pp. 35-36	0201		
								v	↓	μG		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 98 (XXIV) = 1 3, p. 36	0201			
I, 26	381			13		AA	45	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 98-99 (XXV) = 1 3, pp. 36-37	0201		
								v	→	[μC]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 99-100 (XXVI) = 1 3, pp. 37-38	0201			
I, 27	382			14		AA	45	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 100 (XXVII) = 1 3, p. 38	0201		
								v	↓	μZ		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 100-01 (XXVIII) = 1 3, pp. 38-39	0201			
I, 28	383			15		AA	45	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 101-02 (XXIX) = 1 3, pp. 39-40	0201		
								v	→	μH		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 102 (XXX) = 1 3, p. 40	0201			
I, 29	384			16		AA	45	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 102-03 (XXXI) = 1 3, pp. 40-41	0201		
								v	↓	μO		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 103 (XXXII) = 1 3, p. 41	0201			
I, 30	385			17		AA	45	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 103-04 (XXXIII) = 1 3, pp. 41-42	0201		
								v	→	μ		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 104-05 (XXXIV) = 1 3, pp. 42-43	0201			
I, 31	386			18		AA	45	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 105 (XXXV) = 1 3, p. 43	0201		
								v	↓	μA		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 105-06 (XXXVI) = 1 3, pp. 43-44	0201			
I, 32						AA	45	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 173-74 (Appendice) = 1 3, pp. 111-12	0201		
								v	→	μB	ζ	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 174 (Appendice) = 1 3, p. 112	0201			
I, 33	387			19		AA	45	r	→	[.]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 106-07 (XXXVII) = 1 3, pp. 44-45	0201		
								v	↓	[.]	z	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 107 (XXXVIII) = 1 3, p. 45	0201			
I, 34	388			20		AA	45	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 107-08 (XXXIX) = 1 3, pp. 45-46	0201		
								v	→	[.]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 108 (XL) = 1 3, p. 46	0201			
I, 35	389			21		AA	45	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 108-09 (XLI) = 1 3, pp. 46-47	0201		
								v	↓	μZ		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 109-10 (XLII) = 1 3, pp. 47-48	0201			
I, 36	390			22		AA	45	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 110 (XLIII) = 1 3, p. 48	0201		
								v	→	μH		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 110-11 (XLIV) = 1 3, pp. 48-49	0201			
I, 37	391			23		AA	45	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 111 (XLV) = 1 3, p. 49	0201		
								v	↓	μO		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 111-12 (XLVI) = 1 3, pp. 49-50	0201			

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagination / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollëseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.	
I, 38	392			24		AA	45	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 112–13 (XLVII) = 1 3, pp. 50–51	0201			
								v	→	z		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 113 (XLVIII) = 1 3, p. 51	0201				
I, 39	393			25		AA	45	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 113–14 (XLIX) = 1 3, pp. 51–52	0201			
								v	↓	zA		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 114 (L) = 1 3, p. 52	0201				
I, 40	394			26		AA	45	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 114–15 (LI) = 1 3, pp. 52–53	0201			
								v	→	zB		Unpublished	0512	Initial title of CC 0512	Fig. 26		
I, 41				1 II/III		AA	45	r	→	zr	H	K1: 160 V downw. 40	Revollout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), pp. 34–35; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 52 (II) = 1 4, p. 52; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 68–69	0512			
								v	↓	zA		Revollout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 35; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 52–53 (III) = 1 4, pp. 52–53; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, p. 69	0512				
I, 42				2 IV/V		AA	45	r	↓				Revollout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 35; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 53 (IV) = 1 4, p. 53; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, p. 70	0512			
								v	→	zG		K2: 53 V downw. 150	Revollout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), pp. 35–36; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 53–54 (V) = 1 4, pp. 53–54; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 70–71	0512			
I, 43				3 VI/VII		AA	45	r	→			K3: 100 V downw. 103	Revollout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 36; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 54–55 (VI) = 1 4, pp. 54–55; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 71–72	0512			
								v	↓	zN		Revollout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), pp. 36–37; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 55 (VII) = 1 4, p. 55; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 72–73	0512				
I, 44				4 VIII/IX		AA	45	r	↓				Revollout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 35 (<i>partim</i>); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 55–56 (VIII) = 1 4, pp. 55–56; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 73–74	0512			
								v	→	zZ		K4: 48 V upw. 157	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 56 (IX) = 1 4, p. 56; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, p. 74	0512			
I, 45				5 X/XI		AA	45	r	→			K5: 32 V upw. 172	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 56–57 (X) = 1 4, pp. 56–57; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 74–75	0512			
								v	↓	zH		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 57 (XI) = 1 4, p. 57; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 75–76	0512				
I, 46				6 XII/XIII		AA	45	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 57–58 (XII) = 1 4, pp. 57–58; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 76–77	0512			
								v	→	zO		K6: 108 V downw. 97	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 58 (XIII) = 1 4, p. 58; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 77–78	0512			
I, 47				7 XIV/XV		AA	45	r	→↓			K7: 44 V upw. 160; K8: 192 V 11	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 58–59 (XIV) = 1 4, pp. 58–59; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 78–79	0512			
								v	↓	o		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 59–60 (XV) = 1 4, pp. 59–60; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 79–80	0512				
I, 48				8 XVI/XVII		AA	45	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 60 (XVI) = 1 4, p. 60; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 80–81	0512			
								v	→	oA	H	K9: 178 V downw. 24	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 60–61 (XVII) = 1 4, pp. 60–61; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, p. 81	0512			
I, 49				9 XVIII/XIX		AA	45	r	→	oB	o	K10: 163 V upw. 36	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 61 (XVIII) = 1 4, p. 61; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 81–82	0512			
								v	↓	oF		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 61–62 (XIX) = 1 4, pp. 61–62; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 82–83	0512				
I, 50				10 XX/XXI		AA	45	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 62 (XX) = 1 4, p. 62; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 83–84	0512			
								v	→	oA		K11: 120 V upw. 73	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 62–63 (XXI) = 1 4, pp. 62–63; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, p. 84	0512			
I, 51				11 XXII/XXIII		AA	45	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 63 (XXII) = 1 4, p. 6; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 84–85	0512			
								v	→	oE		K12: 24 V downw. 180	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 63–64 (XXIII) = 1 4, pp. 63–64; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, p. 85	0512	The kollësis is left-sloping		
I, 52				12 XXIV/XXV		AA	45	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 64–65 (XXIV) = 1 4, pp. 64–65; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 85–86	0512			
								v	→	oN		K13: 110 V upw. 80	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 65 (XXV) = 1 4, p. 65; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 86–87	0512			
I, 53				13 XXVI/XXVII		AA	45	r	→				K14: 95 V upw. 108	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 65–66 (XXVI) = 1 4, pp. 65–66; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, p. 87	0512	Vertical slot in the upper margin in place of the kollësis	
								v	↓	oZ		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 66 (XXVII) = 1 4, p. 66; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 87–88	0512				

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagination / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollöseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.
I, 54				14 XXVIII/ XXIX		AA	45	r	→			K15: 25 V downw. 176	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 66–67 (XXVIII) = I 4, pp. 66–67; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 88–89	0512	Ancient restoration: vertical strip of papyrus (↕), measuring 290 x 5 mm, pasted vertically	
								v	↓	o[π]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 67 (XXIX) = I 4, p. 67; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 89–91	0512			
I, 55				15 XXX/ XXXI		AA	45	r	→			K16: 120 V upw. 90	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 67–68 (XXX) = I 4, pp. 67–68; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, p. 91	0512		
								v	↓	o[ο]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 68 (XXXI) = I 4, p. 68; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 91–92	0512			
I, 56				16 XXXII/ XXXIII		AA	45	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 68–69 (XXXII) = I 4, pp. 68–69; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 92–93	0512		
								v	→	π	ο	K17: 180 V upw. 25	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 69 (XXXIII) = I 4, p. 69; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 93–94	0512		
I, 57				17 XXXIV/ XXXV		AA	45	r	→	πλ	ι		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 69–70 (XXXIV) = I 4, pp. 69–70; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 94–95	0512		
								v	↓	[π]β		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 70–71 (XXXV) = I 4, pp. 70–71; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 95–96	0512			
I, 58				18 XXXVI/ XXXVII		AA	45	r	↓	traces ?			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 71 (XXXVI) = I 4, p. 71; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 96–97	0512		
								v	→	πλ		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 71–72 (XXXVII) = I 4, pp. 71–72; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 97–98	0512			
I, 59				19 XXX- VIII/ XXXIX		AA	45	r	→	πε		K18: 113 V downw. 90	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 72 (XXXVIII) = I 4, p. 72; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 98–99	0512		
								v	↓	π[ς]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 72–73 (XXXIX) = I 4, pp. 72–73; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 99–100	0512			
I, 60				20 XLII/ XLIII		AA	45	r	→			K19: 68 V downw. 136	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 73–74 (XLII) = I 4, pp. 73–74; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 101–02	0512		
								v	↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 74 (XLIII) = I 4, p. 74; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 102–03	0512			
I, 61				21 XLIV		AA	45	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 74–75 (XLIV) = I 4, pp. 74–75; Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 103–04	0512		
								v	→			K20: 122 V downw. 85	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 255–56 = I 5, pp. 25–26	0282		
I, 62	230	2				AA	45	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 256 (II) = I 5, p. 26	0282		
								v	↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 256–57 (III) = I 5, pp. 26–27	0282			
I, 63	231	3				AA	45	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 257 (IV) = I 5, p. 27	0282		
								v	→		ι	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 257–58 (V) = I 5, pp. 27–28	0282			
I, 64	232	4				AA	45	r	→		[π]λ		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 258–59 (VI) = I 5, pp. 28–29	0282		
								v	↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 259 (VII) = I 5, p. 29	0282			
I, 65	233	5				AA	45	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 259–60 (VIII) = I 5, pp. 29–30	0282		
								v	→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 260 (IX) = I 5, p. 30	0282			
I, 66	234	6				AA	45	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 260–61 (X) = I 5, pp. 30–31	0282		
								v	↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 261–62 (XI) = I 5, pp. 31–32	0282			
I, 67						AA	45	r	↓				Unpublished	0512	The fragment is what remains of a leaf to be placed between I, 59 and I, 60 (cf. ms. Vat. copt. 66, f. 16r). See Lefort, <i>Les Pères</i> , 1952, pp. 100–01	
								v	→			Unpublished	0512			
I, 68	657					AA	45	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 147 (Frammento I) = II 4, p. 43	0282		
								v	→			blank				
II, 1	264					AB	46	r	↓	[λ]		K1: 156 H downw. 148	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 170 = I 1, p. 10 (nos. 1–2); Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 65–66 [91–92]	0035	Initial title of CC 0035; <i>Ucinati</i> staurograms (†) in the centre of the upper and lower margins and in both corners of the lower margin	Fig. 28
								v	→	β		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 170–71 (nos. 3–4) = I 1, pp. 10–11; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, p. 66 [92]	0035			

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II, 2	265					AB	46	r	↓	r		K2: 174 H downw. 124	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 171–72 (nos. 5–6) = I 1, pp. 11–12; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 66–67 [92–93]	0035		
								v	→	λ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 172 (nos. 7–8) = I 1, p. 12; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 67–68 [93–94]	0035		
II, 3	266					AB	46	r	→	ε			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 172–73 (nos. 9–10) = I 1, pp. 12–13; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 68–69 [94–95]	0035		
								v	↓	ς	K3: 162 H downw. 135	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 173–74 (nos. 11–12) = I 1, pp. 13–14; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 69–70 [95–96]	0035			
II, 4	267					AB	46	r	↓	[z]		If any, not visible	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 174 (nos. 13–14) = I 1, p. 14; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, p. 70 [96]	0035		
								v	→	[h]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 174–75 (nos. 15–16) = I 1, p. 14–15; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, p. 71 [97]	0035		
II, 5	268					AB	46	r	→	[θ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 175–76 (nos. 17–18) = I 1, pp. 15–16; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 71–72 [97–98]	0035		
								v	↓	[l]	K4: 174 H downw. 127	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 176 (nos. 19–20) = I 1, p. 16; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 72–73 [98–99]	0035			
II, 6	269					AB	46	r	→	[α]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 176–77 (nos. 21–22) = I 1, pp. 16–17; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 73–74 [99–100]	0035		
								v	↓	[β]	K5: 174 H downw. 142	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 177–78 (nos. 23–24) = I 1, pp. 17–18; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, p. 74 [100]	0035	Uncinati staurograms (β) in the centre of the upper and lower margins and in both the lower corners		
II, 7	270					AB	46	r	→	[r]	κ		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 178 (nos. 25–26) = I 1, p. 18; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 74–75 [100–01]	0035	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin; three uncinati staurograms (β) in both the lower corners and in the centre of the lower margin	
								v	↓	[λ]	K6: 162 H downw. 157	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 179 (nos. 27–28) = I 1, p. 19; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 75–76 [101–02]	0035			
II, 8	not visible					AB	46	r	↓	[ε]		K7: 168 V upw. 125	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 179–80 (nos. 29–30) = I 1, pp. 19–20; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 76–77 [102–03]	0035		
								v	→	[ς]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 180 (nos. 31–32) = I 1, pp. 20; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 77–78 [103–04]	0035		
II, 9	not visible					AB	46	r	→	[z]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 181 (nos. 33–34) = I 1, p. 21; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, p. 78 [104]	0035		
								v	↓	[h]	K8: 164 H downw. 140	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 181–82 (nos. 35–36) = I 1, pp. 21–22; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 78–79 [104–05]	0035			
II, 10	not visible					AB	46	r	↓	[θ]		K9: 159 H downw. 160	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 182 (no. 37–38) = I 1, p. 22; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 79–80 [105–06]	0035		
								v	→	[κ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 182–83 (nos. 39–40) = I 1, pp. 22–23; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 80–81 [106–07]	0035		
II, 11	274					AB	46	r	→	[α]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 183–84 (no. 41–42) = I 1, pp. 23–24; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 81–82 [107–08]	0035		
								v	↓	[β]	K10: 156 H downw. 160	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 184 (nos. 43–44) = I 1, p. 24; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 82–83 [108–09]	0035			
II, 12	275					AB	46	r	↓	[r]		K11: 166 H downw. 155	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 185 (nos. 45–46) = I 1, p. 25; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, p. 83 [109]	0035		
								v	→	[λ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 185–86 (nos. 47–48) = I 1, pp. 25–26; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 83–84 [109–10]	0035		
II, 13	276					AB	46	r	→	[ε]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 186 (nos. 49–50) = I 1, p. 26; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 84–85 [110–11]	0035		
								v	↓	[ς]	K12: 170 H upw. 140	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 187 (nos. 51–52) = I 1, p. 27; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 85–86 [111–12]	0035			

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II, 14	not visible					AB	46	r	↓	κζ		K13: 162 H downw. 148	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 187–88 (nos. 53–54) = I 1, pp. 27–28; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 86–87 [112–13]	0035		
								v	→	κη	κ		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 188–89 (no. 55–56) = I 1, pp. 28–29; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, p. 87 [113]	0035	<i>Uncinati</i> staurograms (⌘) in the centre of the upper margin, in both the lower corners and in the centre of the lower margin	
II, 15	279					AB	46	r	↓	κο	Γ	K14: 165 H downw. 127	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 189 (no. 57–58) = I 1, p. 29; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 87–88 [113–14]	0035	<i>Uncinatus</i> staurogram (⌘) in the centre of the upper margin, and staurogram in the centre of the lower margin	
								v	→	λ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 189–90 (nos. 59–60) = I 1, pp. 29–30; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 88–89 [114–15]	0035		
II, 16	280					AB	46	r	→	[λλ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 190–91 (nos. 61–62) = I 1, pp. 30–31; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 89–90 [115–16]	0035		
								v	↓	λ[ε]		K15: 137 H downw. 166	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 191 (nos. 63–64) = I 1, p. 31; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 90–91 [116–17]	0035		
II, 17	not visible					AB	46	r	→	ιΓ (d. λΓ)			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 191–92 (nos. 65–66) = I 1, pp. 31–32; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 91–92 [117–18]	0035		
								v	↓	λλ		K16: 168 H downw. 150	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 192 (no. 67–68) = I 1, p. 32; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, p. 92 [118]	0035		
II, 18	282					AB	46	r	→	λε			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 193 (nos. 69–70) = I 1, p. 33; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 92–93 [118–19]	0035		
								v	↓	λς		K17: 168 H downw. 152	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 193–94 (nos. 71–72) = I 1, pp. 33–34; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 93–94 [119–20]	0035		
II, 19	283					AB	46	r	↓	λζ		K18: 170 H downw. 150	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 194–95 (nos. 73–74) = I 1, pp. 34–35; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 94–95 [120–21]	0035		
								v	→	λη			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 195 (nos. 75–76) = I 1, p. 35; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 95–96 [121–22]	0035		
II, 20	284					AB	46	r	↓	λο		K19: 167 H downw. 140	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 195–96 (nos. 77–78) = I 1, pp. 35–36; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, p. 96 [122]	0035		
								v	→	μ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 196–97 (nos. 79–80) = I 1, pp. 36–37; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 96–97 [122–23]	0035		
II, 21	not visible					AB	46	r	↓	μα		157 H downw. K20: 140	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 197 (nos. 81–82) = I 1, p. 37; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 97–98 [123–24]	0035		
								v	→	μη			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 197–98 (nos. 83–84) = I 1, pp. 37–38; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 98–99 [124–25]	0035		
II, 22	not visible					AB	46	r	→	μΓ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 198 (nos. 85–86) = I 1, p. 38; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, p. 99 [125]	0035		
								v	↓	μα (λ. e. cot. κ)	Γ	K21: 152 H downw. 155	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 199 (nos. 87–88) = I 1, p. 39; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 99–100 [125–26]	0035	<i>Uncinati</i> staurograms (⌘) in the centre of the upper and lower margins and in both lower corners	
II, 23	287					AB	46	r	↓	[με]	[λ]	K22: 157 H downw. 145	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 199–200 (nos. 89–90) = I 1, pp. 39–40; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 100–01 [126–27]	0035	<i>Uncinati</i> staurograms (⌘) in the centre of the lower margin and in both lower corners	
								v	→	[μς]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 200 (nos. 91–92) = I 1, p. 40; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, p. 101 [127]	0035		
II, 24	288					AB	46	r	↓	μζ		K23: 170 H downw. 145	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 200–01 (nos. 93–94) = I 1, pp. 40–41; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 101–02 [127–28]	0035		
								v	→	μη			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 201–02 (nos. 95–96) = I 1, pp. 41–42; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 102–03 [128–29]	0035		
II, 25	289					AB	46	r	↓	[μθ]		K24: 130 H downw. 165	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 202 (nos. 97–98) = I 1, p. 42; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 103–04 [129–30]	0035		
								v	→	[η]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 202–03 (nos. 99–100) = I 1, pp. 42–43; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 104–05 [130–31]	0035		

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II, 26	not visible					AB	46	r	→	IIA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 203–04 (nos. 101–02) = I 1, pp. 43–44; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, p. 105 [131]	0035		
								v	↓	IIIK	K25: 153 H upw. 157	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 204 (nos. 103–04) = I 1, p. 44; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 105–06 [131–32]	0035			
II, 27	291					AB	46	r	↓	IIH'		K26: 157 H upw. 145	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 204–05 (no. 105–06) = I 1, pp. 44–45; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 106–07 [132–33]	0035		
								v	→	IIA		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 205–06 (nos. 107–08) = I 1, pp. 45–46; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, p. 107 [133]	0035			
II, 28	292					AB	46	r	→	IIIG			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 206 (nos. 109–10) = I 1, p. 46; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 107–08 [133–34]	0035		
								v	↓	IIIS	K27: 155 H downw. 150	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 206–07 (nos. 111–12) = I 1, pp. 46–47; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 108–09 [134–35]	0035			
II, 29	293					AB	46	r	→	IIIZ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 207 (nos. 113–14) = I 1, p. 47; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, p. 109 [135]	0035		
								v	↓	IIII	K28: 158 H downw. 145	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 208 (nos. 115–16) = I 1, p. 48; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 109–10 [135–36]	0035			
II, 30	294					AB	46	r	→	IIIO			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 208–09 (nos. 117–18) = I 1, pp. 48–49; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 110–11 [136–37]	0035		
								v	↓	ξ	K29: 177 H downw. 143	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 209 (nos. 119–20) = I 1, p. 49; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, p. 111 [137]	0035	Uncinati staurograms (†) in the centre of the lower margin and in the bottom-left corner of the leaf; asterisk (*) in the centre of the upper margin	Fig. 29	
II, 31	295					AB	46	r	→	ξA	ε		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 209–10 (nos. 121–22) = I 1, pp. 49–50; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 111–12 [137–38]	0035	Uncinatus staurogram (†) in the centre of the upper margin	
								v	↓	ξB	K30: 186 H downw. 125	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 210–11 (nos. 123–24) = I 1, pp. 50–51; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, p. 112 [138]	0035			
II, 32	296					AB	46	r	↓	ξΓ		K31: 174 H downw. 143	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 211 (nos. 125–26) = I 1, p. 51; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 112–13 [138–39]	0035		
								v	→	ξA		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 211–12 (nos. 127–28) = I 1, pp. 51–52; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 113–14 [139–40]	0035			
II, 33	not visible					AB	46	r	→	ξE			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 212–13 (nos. 129–30) = I 1, pp. 52–53; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, p. 114 [140]	0035		
								v	↓	ξS	K32: 168 H downw. 147	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 213 (nos. 131–32) = I 1, p. 53; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 114–15 [140–41]	0035			
II, 34	298					AB	46	r	↓	ξZ		K33: 174 H downw. 150	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 213–14 (nos. 133–34) = I 1, pp. 53–54; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 115–16 [141–42]	0035		
								v	→	ξH		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 214 (nos. 135–36) = I 1, p. 54; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, p. 116 [142]	0035			
II, 35	not visible					AB	46	r	→	ξO			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 215 (nos. 137–38) = I 1, p. 55; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 116–17 [142–43]	0035		
								v	↓	o	K34: 184 H downw. 150	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 215–16 (nos. 139–40) = I 1, pp. 55–56; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 117–18 [143–44]	0035			
II, 36	300					AB	46	r	↓	oA		K35: 146 H downw. 175	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 216 (nos. 141–42) = I 1, p. 56; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, p. 118 [144]	0035		
								v	→	oB		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 216–17 (nos. 143–44) = I 1, pp. 56–57; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 118–19 [144–45]	0035			
II, 37	not visible					AB	46	r	→	oΓ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 217–18 (nos. 145–46) = I 1, pp. 57–58; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 119–20 [145–46]	0035		
								v	↓	oA	K36: 171 H downw. 142	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 218 (nos. 147–48) = I 1, p. 58; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, p. 120 [146]	0035			
II, 38	302					AB	46	r	↓	oE		K37: 185 H downw. 135	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 218–19 (nos. 149–50) = I 1, pp. 58–59; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 120–21 [146–47]	0035		
								v	→	oS	ε	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 219–20 (nos. 151–52) = I 1, pp. 59–60; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 121–22 [147–48]	0035	Uncinati staurograms (†) in the centre of the upper and lower margins and in both lower corners		

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II, 39	303					AB	46	r	→↓	oz	ς	K38: 205 H upw. 105	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 220 (nos. 153–54) = I 1, p. 60; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 122–23 [148–49]	0035	Ucinati staurograms (⌘) in the centre of the upper and lower margins and in both lower corners	
								v	↓→	oh		K38: 178 H downw. 133	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 220–21 (nos. 155–56) = I 1, pp. 60–61; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, p. 123 [149]	0035		
II, 40	304					AB	46	r	↓→	oo		K39: 168 H upw. 151	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 221–22 (nos. 157–58) = I 1, pp. 61–62; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 123–24 [149–50]	0035		
								v	→↓	ii		K39: 208 H downw. 111	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 222 (nos. 159–60) = I 1, p. 62; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 124–25 [150–51]	0035		
II, 41	305					AB	46	r	→↓	[iiA]		K40: 204 H downw. 110	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 222–23 (nos. 161–62) = I 1, pp. 62–63; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, p. 125 [151]	0035		
								v	↓→	[iiiB]		K40: 185 H upw. 120	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 223 (nos. 163–64) = I 1, p. 63; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 125–26 [151–52]	0035		
II, 42	306					AB	46	r	↓	iii*		K41: 170 H downw. 142	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 223–24 (nos. 165–66) = I 1, pp. 63–64; Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, pp. 126–27 [152–53]	0035		
								v	→	iiA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 224–25 (nos. 167–68) = I 1, pp. 64–65; (<i>partim</i> CC 0035) Revillout, <i>Les apocryphes</i> , 1913, p. 127 [153]	0035 + 0395	Initial title of CC 0395	Fig. 31
II, 43	307					AB	46	r	→	iiE			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 225–26 (nos. 169–70) = I 1, pp. 65–66	0395		
								v	↓	iiC		K42: 168 H downw. 149	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 226 (nos. 171–72) = I 1, p. 66	0395		
II, 44	308					AB	46	r	↓→	iiZ		K43: 195 H upw. 120	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 226–27 (nos. 173–74) = I 1, pp. 66–67	0395		
								v	→↓	iii		K43: 198 H downw. 117	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 227–28 (nos. 175–76) = I 1, pp. 67–68	0395		
II, 45	309					AB	46	r	→↓	iiO		K44: 215 H downw. 105	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 228–29 (nos. 177–78) = I 1, pp. 68–69	0395		
								v	↓→	i		K44: 172 H upw. 148	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 229 (nos. 179–80) = I 1, p. 69	0395		
II, 46	310					AB	46	r	↓→	iiA		K45: 185 H downw. 135	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 229–30 (nos. 181–82) = I 1, pp. 69–70	0395		
								v	→↓	iiE	ς	K45: 206 H upw. 116	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 230–31 (nos. 183–84) = I 1, pp. 70–71	0395	Ucinati staurograms (⌘) in the centre of the upper and lower margins and in both lower corners	
II, 47	311					AB	46	r	→	ii*	z		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 231–32 (nos. 185–86) = I 1, pp. 71–72	0395	Ucinati staurograms (⌘) in the centre of the upper margin	
								v	↓	iiA		K46: 170 H downw. 123	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 232 (nos. 187–88) = I 1, p. 72	0395		
II, 48	312					AB	46	r	→	iiE			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 232–33 (nos. 189–90) = I 1, pp. 72–73	0395		
								v	↓	iiC		K47: 200 H upw. 107	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 233–34 (nos. 191–92) = I 1, pp. 74–75	0395		
II, 49	313					AB	46	r	→	iiZ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 234–35 (nos. 193–94) = I 1, pp. 74–75	0395		
								v	↓	iii		K48: 189 H downw. 125	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 235 (nos. 195–96) = I 1, p. 75	0395		
II, 50	314					AB	46	r	↓	iiO		K49: 180 H downw. 130	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 235–36 (nos. 197–98) = I 1, pp. 75–76	0395		
								v	→	i			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 236–37 (nos. 199–200) = I 1, pp. 76–77	0395		
II, 51	315					AB	46	r	→	iiA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 237–38 (nos. 201–02) = I 1, pp. 77–78	0395		
								v	↓	iiE		K50: 194 H downw. 122	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 238 (nos. 203–04) = I 1, p. 78	0395		
II, 52	316					AB	46	r	↓	ii*		K51: 180 H downw. 140	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 238–39 (nos. 205–06) = I 1, pp. 78–79	0395		
								v	→	iiA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 239–40 (nos. 207–08) = I 1, pp. 79–80	0395		

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II, 53	317					AB	46	Γ	↓	PE		K52: 205 H upw. 115	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 240–41 (nos. 209–10) = I 1, pp. 80–81	0395		
								V	→	PS			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 241 (nos. 211–12) = I 1, p. 81	0395		
II, 54	318					AB	46	Γ	↓	PZ		K53: 168 H downw. 135	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 241–42 (nos. 213–14) = I 1, pp. 81–82	0395		
								V	→	PH	[z]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), pp. 242–43 (nos. 215–16) = I 1, pp. 82–83	0395	Uncinati staurograms (f) in the centre of both upper and lower margins	
III, 1	396					AC	47	Γ	→	IZ		K1: 135 V downw. 45	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 115 (I) = I 3, p. 53	0840		
								V	↓	IH			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 115–16 (II) = I 3, pp. 53–54	0840		
III, 2	397					AC	47	Γ	↓	IO			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 116 (III) = I 3, p. 54	0840		
								V	→	K		K2: 164 V downw. 22	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 116 (IV) = I 3, p. 54	0840		
III, 3	398					AC	47	Γ	→	KA		K3: 120 V downw. 60	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 117 (V) = I 3, p. 55	0840		
								V	↓	KB			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 117 (VI) = I 3, p. 55	0840		
III, 4	399					AC	47	Γ	↓	KΓ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 117–18 (VII) = I 3, pp. 55–56	0840		
								V	→	KA		K4: 49 V downw. 138	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 118 (VIII) = I 3, p. 56	0840		
III, 5	400					AC	47	Γ	→	KE		K5: 142 V downw. 49	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 118–19 (IX) = I 3, pp. 56–57	0840		
								V	↓	KS			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 119 (X) = I 3, p. 57	0840		
III, 6	401					AC	47	Γ	→	KZ		K6: 90 V downw. 110	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 119–20 (XI) = I 3, pp. 57–58	0840		
								V	↓	KH	κ		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 120 (XII) = I 3, p. 58	0840	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	
III, 7	402					AC	47	Γ	→	KO	Γ	K7: 125 V downw. 63	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 120–21 (XIII) = I 3, pp. 58–59	0840	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	Fig. 31
								V	↓	Λ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 121 (XIV) = I 3, p. 59	0840		
III, 8	403					AC	47	Γ	→	AA		K8: 78 V downw. 128	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 121–22 (XV) = I 3, pp. 59–60	0840		
								V	↓	AB			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 122 (XVI) = I 3, p. 60	0840		
III, 9	404					AC	47	Γ	→	AΓ		K9: 60 V downw. 129	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 122–23 (XVII) = I 3, pp. 60–61	0840		
								V	↓	AA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 123 (XVIII) = I 3, p. 61	0840		
III, 10	405					AC	47	Γ	→	AE		K10: 52 V downw. 152	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 123–24 (XIX) = I 3, pp. 61–62	0840		
								V	↓	AS			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 124 (XX) = I 3, p. 62	0840		
III, 11	406					AC	47	Γ	↓	AZ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 124–25 (XXI) = I 3, pp. 62–63	0840		
								V	→	AH		K11: 120 V downw. 82	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 125 (XXII) = I 3, p. 63	0840		
III, 12	407					AC	47	Γ	↓	AO			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 125–26 (XXIII) = I 3, pp. 63–64	0840		
								V	→	AI		K12: 118 V downw. 87	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 126 (XXIV) = I 3, p. 64	0840		
III, 13	408					AC	47	Γ	↓	MA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 126–27 (XXV) = I 3, pp. 64–65	0840		
								V	→	MB		K13: 145 V downw. 65	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 127 (XXVI) = I 3, p. 65	0840		
III, 14	not visible					AC	47	Γ	↓	MΓ			Unpublished	0840	The second column consists of one line, the rest is blank	
								V	→	MA	[r]	K14–15: 13 V 157 V 25	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 163, n. 1 = I 3, p. 101, n. 1	0319	Initial title of CC 0319; traces of a staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	Fig. 32

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagination / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollöseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.
III, 15	409					AC	47	Γ	→	ME	ⲗ	K16: 177 V upw. 30	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 127–28 (XXVII) = I 3, pp. 65–66	0319	Staurogram (ϕ) in the centre of the upper margin	
								v	↓	MS		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 128 (XXVIII) = I 3, p. 66	0319			
III, 16	410					AC	47	Γ	↓	MZ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 128–29 (XXIX) = I 3, pp. 66–67	0319		
								v	→	MH		K17: 149 V upw. 45	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 129–30 (XXX) = I 3, pp. 67–68	0319		
III, 17	411					AC	47	Γ	→	MO		K18: 116 V downw. 95	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 130 (XXXI) = I 3, p. 68	0319		
								v	↓	II		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 130–31 (XXXII) = I 3, pp. 68–69	0319			
III, 18	412					AC	47	Γ	↓	HA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 131 (XXXIII) = I 3, p. 69	0319		
								v	→	HK		K19: 93 V upw. 117	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 131–32 (XXXIV) = I 3, pp. 69–70	0319		
III, 19	413					AC	47	Γ	→	HT		K20: 55 V upw. 155	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 132 (XXXV) = I 3, p. 70	0319		
								v	↓	HA		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 132–33 (XXXVI) = I 3, pp. 70–71	0319			
III, 20	414					AC	47	Γ	↓	HE			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 133 (XXXVII) = I 3, p. 71	0319		
								v	→	HS		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 133–34 (XXXVIII) = I 3, pp. 71–72	0319			
III, 21	415					AC	47	Γ	→	HZ		K21: 97 V upw.(?) 112	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 134 (XXXIX) = I 3, p. 72	0319		
								v	↓	HH		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 134–35 (XL) = I 3, pp. 72–73	0319			
III, 22	not visible					AC	47	Γ	↓	HO			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 135 (XLI) = I 3, p. 73	0319		
								v	→	O	ⲗ	K22: 42 V upw. 160	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 135–36 (XLII) = I 3, pp. 73–74	0319	Staurogram (ϕ) in the centre of the upper margin	
III, 23	417					AC	47	Γ	↓	OA	ε		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 136 (XLIII) = I 3, p. 74	0319	Staurogram (ϕ) in the centre of the upper margin	
								v	→	OB		K23: 122 V downw. 90	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 136–37 (XLIV) = I 3, pp. 74–75	0319		
III, 24	418					AC	47	Γ	↓	OT			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 137 (XLV) = I 3, p. 75	0319		
								v	→	OA		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 137–38 (XLVI) = I 3, pp. 75–76	0319			
III, 25	419					AC	47	Γ	↓→	OG		K24: 180 V downw. 32	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 138 (XLVII) = I 3, p. 76	0319		
								v	↓→	OS		K25: 53 V downw. 150	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 139 (XLVIII) = I 3, p. 77	0319	The left margin of the page (v) preserves the remains of a Byzantine protocol	Fig. 36
III, 26	420					AC	47	Γ	↓	OZ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 139–40 (XLIX) = I 3, pp. 77–78	0319		
								v	→	OH		K26: 59 V downw. 146	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 140 (L) = I 3, p. 78	0319		
III, 27	421					AC	47	Γ	→	OO		K27–28: 9 V downw. 175 V downw. 7	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 140–41 (LI) = I 3, pp. 78–79	0319		
								v	↓	II		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 141 (LII) = I 3, p. 79	0319			
III, 28	422					AC	47	Γ	→	HA		K29–30: 18 V downw. 175 V downw. 23	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 141–42 (LIII) = I 3, pp. 79–80	0319		
								v	↓	HK		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 142 (LIV) = I 3, p. 80	0319			
III, 29	423					AC	47	Γ	→	HT		K31: 98 V downw. 112	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 142–43 (LV) = I 3, pp. 80–81	0319		
								v	↓	HA		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 143 (LVI) = I 3, p. 81	0319			

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III, 30	424					AC	47	r	→	116		K32: 55 V downw. 154	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 143–44 (LVII) = I 3, pp. 81–82	0319		
								v	↓	115	6		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 144 (LVIII) = I 3, p. 82	0319	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	
III, 31	354					AC	47	r	→	110		K33: 110 V upw. 105	Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 28; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 67 = I 3, p. 5	0407	See also von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. cxxxviii.1 (<i>partim</i>) and 3; initial title of CC 0407	Fig. 33
								v	↓	4			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 67–68 (II) = I 3, pp. 5–6	0407	Not published by Revillout; see also von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. cxxxviii.1 (<i>partim</i>)	
III, 32	355					AC	47	r	→	4A		K34: 57 V upw. (?) 115	Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 28; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 68 (III) = I 3, p. 6	0407		
								v	↓	4B			Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), pp. 28–29; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 68–69 (IV) = I 3, pp. 6–7	0407		
III, 33	356					AC	47	r	↓	4C			Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 29; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 69 (V) = I 3, p. 7	0407		
								v	→	4A		K35: 127 V upw. 92	Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 29; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 69–70 (VI) = I 3, pp. 7–8	0407		
III, 34	357					AC	47	r	↓	4E			Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 29; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 70 (VII) = I 3, p. 8	0407		
								v	→	4C		K36: 168 V upw. 52	Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 29; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 70–71 (VIII) = I 3, pp. 8–9	0407		
III, 35	358					AC	47	r	→	4Z		K37: 123 V upw. (?) 88	Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 29; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 71–72 (IX) = I 3, pp. 9–10	0407		
								v	↓	4H	5		Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), pp. 29–30; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 72 (X) = I 3, p. 10	0407	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	
III, 36	359					AC	47	r	→	4O	z	K38: 108 V downw. 100	Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 30; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 72–73 (XI) = I 3, pp. 10–11	0407	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	
								v	↓	P			Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 30; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 73 (XII) = I 3, p. 11	0407		
III, 37	360					AC	47	r	↓	PA			Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 30; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 73–74 (XIII) = I 3, pp. 11–12	0407		
								v	→	PB		K39: 70 V downw. 133	Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 30; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 74 (XIV) = I 3, p. 12	0407	See also von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. XLIV	
III, 38	361					AC	47	r	→	PI		K40: 91 V downw. 118	Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), pp. 30–31; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 74–75 (XV) = I 3, pp. 12–13	0407	See also von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. cxxxviii.4 and 5	
								v	↓	PA			Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 31; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 75 (XVI) = I 3, p. 13	0407		
III, 39	362					AC	47	r	→	PE		K41: 143 V downw. 70	Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 31; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 75–76 (XVII) = I 3, pp. 13–14	0407		
								v	↓	PS			Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 31; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 76–77 (XVIII) = I 3, pp. 14–15	0407		
III, 40	363					AC	47	r	↓	PZ			Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 31; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 77 (XIX) = I 3, p. 15	0407		
								v	→	PH		K42–43: 24 V downw. 164 V downw. 23	Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), pp. 31–32; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 77–78 (XX) = I 3, pp. 15–16	0407		
III, 41	364					AC	47	r	↓	PO			Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 32; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 78 (XXI) = I 3, p. 16	0407		
								v	→	PI		K44: 150 V downw. 65	Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 32; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 78–79 (XXII) = I 3, pp. 16–17	0407		
III, 42	365					AC	47	r	→	PIA		K45: 16 V downw. 192	Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 32; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 79 (XXIII) = I 3, p. 17	0407		
								v	↓	PIB			Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 32; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 79–80 (XXIV) = I 3, pp. 17–18	0407		

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III, 43	366					AC	47	r	↓	PII			Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 32; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 80–81 (XXV) = 1 3, pp. 18–19	0407	See also von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. CXXXVIII.1 (<i>partim</i>)			
								v	→	PIA	z	K46: 148 V downw. 60	Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), pp. 32–33; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 81 (XXVI) = 1 3, p. 19	0407	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin			
III, 44	367					AC	47	r	↓	PIE	h		Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 33; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 81–82 (XXVII) = 1 3, pp. 19–20	0407	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin			
								v	→	PIΣ		K47: 98 V downw. 110	Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 33; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 82 (XXVIII) = 1 3, p. 20	0407				
III, 45	not visible					AC	47	r	↓	PIZ			Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 33; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 82–83 (XXIX) = 1 3, pp. 20–21	0407				
								v	→	PIH		K48: 86 V downw. 117	Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 33; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), p. 83 (XXX) = 1 3, p. 21	0407				
III, 46	347					AC	47	r	↓	PIO			Revillout, <i>RdE</i> 3 (1885), p. 33; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 83–84 (XXXI) = 1 3, pp. 21–22	0407				
								v	→	PK		K49: 156 V downw. 36	Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 223–24; Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), p. 25; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 147–48 (LVII) = 1 2, pp. 61–62	0019 (it is further divided into CC 0555 and 0958–0961)	Initial title of CC 0019	Fig. 34		
III, 47	348					AC	47	r	↓	PKA			Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 224–25; Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), pp. 25–26; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 148–49 (LVIII) = 1 2, pp. 62–63	0019				
								v	→	PKB		K50: 148 V downw. 47	Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 225–27; Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), pp. 26–28; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 149–50 (LIX) = 1 2, pp. 63–64	0019				
III, 48	349					AC	47	r	→	PKA		K51: 124 V downw. 68	Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 227–28; Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), pp. 28–29; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), p. 150 (LX) = 1 2, p. 64	0019				
								v	↓	PKB			Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 228–29; Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), pp. 29–30; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), p. 151 (LXI) = 1 2, p. 65	0019				
III, 49	350					AC	47	r	→	PKΓ		K52: 131 V downw. 68	Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), p. 229; Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), pp. 30–31; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 151–52 (LXII) = 1 2, pp. 65–66	0019				
								v	↓	PKA (A, e COIT. B)			Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 229–30; Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), pp. 31–32; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 152–53 (LXIII) = 1 2, pp. 66–67	0019				
III, 50		III 50	fr. 1	41(3)	not from AC	55	r	→	PKZ				Unpublished	Not id.				
							v	↓	PKH			Unpublished	Not id.	Fig. 61				
			fr. 2	46(4)	not from AC	55	r	↓	PKΘ					Unpublished	Not id.			
							v	→	PA			Unpublished	Not id.	Fig. 61				
			fr. 3	70(5)	not from	55	r	→	PAΔ						Unpublished	Not id.		
							v	↓	PAE				Unpublished	Not id.	Fig. 61			
III, 51	223					AC	47	r	→	[PAΔ]		K53: 96 V downw. 118	Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), pp. 36–37; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 239 (I) = 1 5, p. 9	0019				
								v	↓	[PAE]			Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), pp. 37–39; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 239–40 (II) = 1 5, pp. 9–10	0019				
III, 52	224					AC	47	r	→	PAΓ		K54: 160 V downw. 58	Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), pp. 39–40; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 240 (III) = 1 5, p. 10	0019				
								v	↓	PAΔ			Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), pp. 40–41; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 240–41 (IV) = 1 5, pp. 10–11	0019				
III, 53	225					AC	47	r	→	PAE		K55: 51 V downw. 165	Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), pp. 41–43; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 241 (V) = 1 5, p. 11	0019				
								v	↓	PAΣ			Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), pp. 43–44; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 241–42 (VI) = 1 5, pp. 11–12	0019				

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagination / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollöseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.
III, 54	226					AC	47	r	↓	PAZ			Reveillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), pp. 44-45; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 242-43 (VII) = 15, pp. 12-13	0019		
								v	→	PAH	K56: 96 V downw. 120	Reveillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), pp. 45-46; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 243 (VIII) = 15, p. 13	0019			
III, 55	227					AC	47	r	↓	PAO			Reveillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), pp. 46-47; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 243-44 (IX) = 15, pp. 13-14	0019		
								v	→	PM	K57-58: 33 V downw. 168 V downw. 12	Reveillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), pp. 47-48; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 244 (X) = 15, p. 14	0019			
III, 56	228					AC	47	r	↓	PMA			Reveillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), pp. 48-49; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 244-45 (XI) = 15, pp. 14-15	0019		
								v	→	PMB		Reveillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), pp. 49-50; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 245 (XII) = 15, p. 15	0019			
III, 57	642			fr. III		AC	47	r	↓	PM[Z]	tra- ces ?		Reveillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), pp. 53-54; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 245-46 (Secondo frammento, diritto) = 15, pp. 15-16	0019		
								v	→	PMH	K59: 158 V upw. 50	Reveillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), pp. 54-55; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 246 (Secondo frammento, rovescio) = 15, p. 16	0019			
III, 58	641			LVII/II		AC	47	r	↓	PMO			Reveillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), pp. 55-56; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 246-47 (Terzo frammento, diritto) = 15, pp. 16-17	0019		
								v	→	PH	K60: 74 V upw. 131	Reveillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), pp. 56-57; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 247 (Terzo frammento, rovescio) = 15, p. 17	0019			
III, 59					Complementary fr.: III, 73 - Orlandi, <i>Augustinianum</i> 53 (2013), p. 511 - and XIV, 13, fr. 3	AC	47	r	→	PHI		K61: 11 V upw. 91	Reveillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), p. 58; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 248 (Sesto frammento, diritto) = 15, p. 18	0019; 0958		
								v	↓	PH.A		Reveillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), p. 58; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 248 (Sesto frammento, rovescio) = 15, p. 18	0019; 0958			
III, 60					Complementary fr.: XIV, 13, fr. 1	AC	47	r	→	PHG		K62: 21 V downw. 185	Reveillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), p. 59; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 248-49 (Settimo frammento) = 15, pp. 18-19	0019		
								v	↓	PHS		Reveillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), p. 60; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 249 (Ottavo frammento) = 15, p. 19	0019			
III, 61				44(4)	Complementary fr.: III, 62	AC	47	r	→	PHZ			Reveillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), pp. 61-62; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 249-50 (Decimo frammento, diritto) = 15, pp. 19-20	0019		
								v	↓	PHH		Reveillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), p. 62; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 250 (Decimo frammento, rovescio) = 15, p. 20	0019	PHH: n e corr. aliae litt. (fortasse Λ)		
III, 62	235			Fragm. 1	Complementary fr.: III, 61	AC	47	r	→				Reveillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), p. 61; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 153 (1° frammento) = 12, p. 67; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 249-50 (Nono frammento, diritto) = 15, p. 19	0019	Section heading of an	
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 262 = 15, p. 32	0276	Initial title of CC 0276	Fig. 35
III, 63		III 63	fr. 1	75(2)		AK	55	r	→	PK.			Unpublished	Not id.		
								v	↓	PK.		Unpublished	Not id.			
			fr. 2	44(3)	Complementary fr.: XIV, 11, fr. 1	AC	47		→				Reveillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), p. 57 (PH.A, ll. 5-8); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 247 (Quarto frammento, rovescio) = 15, p. 17	0019		
									↓				Reveillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), p. 57 (PH.B, ll. 5-8); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 247 (Quarto frammento, diritto) = 15, p. 17	0019		
III, 65	236 (covered)					AC	47	r	→	[POR]		K63: 39 V upw. (?) 162	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 262 (II) = 15, p. 32	0276		
								v	↓	[PO.A]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 262-63 (III) = 15, pp. 32-33	0276			
III, 66	237					AC	47	r	→	[POE]		K64: 67 V downw. (?) 97	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 263-64 (IV) = 15, pp. 33-34	0276		
								v	↓	[POS]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 264 (V) = 15, p. 34	0276			
III, 67	238					AC	47	r	→	[POZ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 264-65 (VI) = 15, pp. 34-35	0276		
								v	↓	[POH]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 265 (VII) = 15, p. 35	0276			
III, 68	239					AC	47	r	↓	[POO]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 265-66 (VIII) = 15, pp. 35-36	0276		
								v	→	[PH]		K65: 17 V downw. 178	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 266 (IX) = 15, p. 36	0276		

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III, 69	240					AC	47	r	↓	[P11A]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 266–67 (X) = I 5, pp. 36–37	0276		
								v	→	[P11B]		147 V downw. 60	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 267 (XI) = I 5, p. 37	0276		
III, 70	241					AC	47	r	↓	[P11C]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 267–68 (XII) = I 5, pp. 37–38	0276		
								v	→	[P11A.]		75 V upw. (?) 135	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 268 (XIII) = I 5, p. 38	0276		
III, 71	242					AC	47	r	↓	[P11E]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 269 (XIV) = I 5, p. 39	0276		
								v	→	[P11S]	IIA	168 V downw. 24	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 269–70 (XV) = I 5, pp. 39–40	0276		
III, 72	243					AC	47	r	↓→	[P11Z]	IB	19 V downw. 157 V downw. 17	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 270 (XVI) = I 5, p. 40	0276	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	
								v	→	[P11H]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 270–71 (XVII) = I 5, pp. 40–41	0276		
III, 73	646			fr. IX	Complementary fr.: III, 59 - Orlandi; Augustinianum 53 (2013), p. 511 - and XIV, 13, fr. 3	AC	47		→				Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), pp. 57–58; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 247–48 (Quinto frammento, diritto) = I 5, pp. 17–18; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 159 (Frammento IX, diritto) = II 4, p. 85	0019		
									↓				Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), p. 58; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 248 (Quinto frammento, rovescio) = I 5, p. 18; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 189 (Frammento IX, rovescio) = II 4, p. 85	0019		
IV, 1	521	434				AD	48	r	→	IO			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 4 (Fol. I) = II 3, p. 4; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 1; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 40–41	0367		
								v	↓	K			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 4–5 (Fol. I) = II 3, pp. 4–5; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 2; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 41	0367		
IV, 2	522	435				AD	48	r	↓→?	KA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 5 (Fol. II) = II 3, p. 5; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 3; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 41–42	0367		
								v	→↓?	KB			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 5–6 (Fol. II) = II 3, pp. 5–6; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 4; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 42–43	0367		
IV, 3	523	436				AD	48	r	→	KI			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 6 (Fol. III) = II 3, p. 6; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 5; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 43	0367		
								v	↓	KA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 6–7 (Fol. III) = II 3, pp. 6–7; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 6; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 43–44	0367		
IV, 4	525	438				AD	48	r	↓	KE			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 7 (Fol. IV) = II 3, p. 7; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 7; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 44–45	0367	The label on the glass erroneously identifies it as “PapIV, foglio 5”	
								v	→	KS			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 7–8 (Fol. IV) = II 3, pp. 7–8; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 8; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 46–47	0367		
IV, 5	524	437				AD	48	r	↓	KZ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 8 (Fol. V) = II 3, p. 8; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 9; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 46	0367	The label on the glass erroneously identifies it as “PapIV, foglio 4”	
								v	→	KH			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 8–9 (Fol. V) = II 3, pp. 8–9; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 10; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 46–47	0367		
IV, 6	526	439				AD	48	r	↓	KO			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 9 (Fol. VI) = II 3, p. 9; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 11; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 47	0367		
								v	→	A			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 9–10 (Fol. VI) = II 3, pp. 9–10; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 12; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 47–48	0367		
IV, 7	527	440				AD	48	r	↓	AA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 10 (Fol. VII) = II 3, p. 10; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 13; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 48–49	0367		
								v	→	AB	B		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 10–11 (Fol. VII) = II 3, pp. 10–11; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 14; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 49	0367		
IV, 8	528	441				AD	48	r	↓	AI	r		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 11–12 (Fol. VIII) = II 3, pp. 11–12; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 15; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 49–50	0367	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	
								v	→	AA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 12 (Fol. VIII) = II 3, p. 12; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 16; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 50–51	0367		
IV, 9	529	442				AD	48	r	↓	AG			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 12 (Fol. IX) = II 3, p. 12; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 17; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 51	0367		
								v	→	AS			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 12–13 (Fol. IX) = II 3, pp. 12–13; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 18; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 51–52	0367		

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IV, 10	530	443				AD	48	r	↓	λ[ζ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 13 (Fol. X) = II 3, p. 13; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 19; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 52–53	0367		
								v	→	λH		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 13–14 (Fol. X) = II 3, pp. 13–14; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 20; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 53	0367			
IV, 11	531	444				AD	48	r	→	λO			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 14 (Fol. XI) = II 3, p. 14; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 21; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 53–54	0367		
								v	↓	M		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 14–15 (Fol. XI) = II 3, pp. 14–15; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 22; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 54	0367			
IV, 12	532	445				AD	48	r	↓	MA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 15 (Fol. XII) = II 3, p. 15; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 23; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 54–55	0367		
								v	→	MB		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 15–16 (Fol. XII) = II 3, pp. 15–16; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 24; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 55	0367			
IV, 13	533	446				AD	48	r	→	MF			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 16 (Fol. XIII) = II 3, p. 16; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 25; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 55–56	0367		
								v	↓	MA		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 16–17 (Fol. XIII) = II 3, pp. 16–17; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 26; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 56–57	0367			
IV, 14	597	510				AD	48	r	→	MG			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 17 (Fol. XIV) = II 3, p. 17; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 27; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 57	0367		
								v	↓	MS		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 17–18 (Fol. XIV) = II 3, pp. 17–18; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 28; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 57–58	0367			
IV, 15	598	511				AD	48	r	→	[xλ]			Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 41; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 66	0367	Not published by Rossi. Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction	
								v	↓	[xε]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 18–19 (Fol. XV) = II 3, pp. 18–19; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 42; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 66–67	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction		
IV, 16	599	512				AD	48	r	↓	[xτ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 19 (Fol. XVI) = II 3, p. 19; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 43; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 67–68	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction	
								v	→	[xλ]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 19–20 (Fol. XVI) = II 3, pp. 19–20; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 44; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 68	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction		
IV, 17	600	513				AD	48	r	↓	[re]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 20 (Fol. XVII) = II 3, p. 20; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 85; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 93	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction	
								v	→	[s']		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 20–21 (Fol. XVII) = II 3, pp. 20–21; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 86; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 93–94	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction		
IV, 18	601	514				AD	48	r	↓	[ur]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 21 (Fol. XVIII) = II 3, p. 21; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 35; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 62	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction	
								v	→	[uλ]		Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 36; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 62–63	0367	Not published by Rossi. Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction		
IV, 19	602	515				AD	48	r	→	ue			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 21–22 (Fol. XIX) = II 3, pp. 21–22; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 37; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 63	0367		
								v	↓	us		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 22 (Fol. XIX) = II 3, p. 22; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 38; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 63–64	0367			
IV, 20	603	516				AD	48	r	↓	uz			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 22–23 (Fol. XX) = II 3, pp. 22–23; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 39; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 64	0367		
								v	→	uu		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 23 (Fol. XX) = II 3, p. 23; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 40; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 64–65	0367			
IV, 21	604	517				AD	48	r	↓	xe			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 23–24 (Fol. XXI) = II 3, pp. 23–24; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 45; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 68–69	0367		
								v	→	xs	λ	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 24 (Fol. XXI) = II 3, p. 24; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 46; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 69–70	0367	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin		

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IV, 22	534	447				AD	48	r	→	xx	ε		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 24–25 (Fol. XXII) = II 3, pp. 24–25; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 47; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 70–71	0367	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	
								v	↓	xi		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 25–26 (Fol. XXII) = II 3, pp. 25–26; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 48; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 71	0367			
IV, 23	535	448				AD	48	r	↓	xx			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 26 (Fol. XXIII) = II 3, p. 26; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 49; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 71–72	0367		
								v	→	o		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 26 (Fol. XXIII) = II 3, p. 26; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 50; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 72	0367			
IV, 24	536	449				AD	48	r	→	xx			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 26–27 (Fol. XXIV) = II 3, p. 4; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 51; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 72–73	0367		
								v	↓	ox		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 27 (Fol. XXIV) = II 3, p. 27; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 52; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 73–74	0367			
IV, 25	537	450				AD	48	r	→	ox			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 27–28 (Fol. XXV) = II 3, pp. 27–28; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 53; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 74	0367		
								v	↓	o[Δ]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 28–29 (Fol. XXV) = II 3, pp. 28–29; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 54; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 74–75	0367			
IV, 26	539	452				AD	48	r	↓	ox			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 29 (Fol. XXVI) = II 3, p. 29; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 55; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 75–76	0367		
								v	→	ox		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 29–30 (Fol. XXVI) = II 3, pp. 29–30; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 56; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 76	0367			
IV, 27	538	451				AD	48	r	↓	ox			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 30 (Fol. XXVII) = II 3, p. 30; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 57; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 76–77	0367		
								v	→	ox		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 30–31 (Fol. XXVII) = II 3, pp. 30–31; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 58; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 77–78	0367			
IV, 28	540	453				AD	48	r	→	ox			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 31 (Fol. XXVIII) = II 3, p. 31; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 59; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 78	0367		
								v	↓	ox		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 31–32 (Fol. XXVIII) = II 3, pp. 31–32; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 60; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 78–79	0367	The correct page number should be xi		
IV, 29	541	454				AD	48	r	↓	ox			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 32 (Fol. XXIX) = II 3, p. 32; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 61; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 79	0367	The correct page number should be xi	
								v	→	ix	ε	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 32–33 (Fol. XXIX) = II 3, pp. 32–33; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 62; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 79–80	0367	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin		
IV, 30	542	455				AD	48	r	↓	ix			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 33 (Fol. XXX) = II 3, p. 33; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 73; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 86	0367		
								v	→	ix		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 33–34 (Fol. XXX) = II 3, pp. 33–34; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 74; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 86–87	0367			
IV, 31	543	456				AD	48	r	→	[ix]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 34 (Fol. XXXI) = II 3, p. 34; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 75; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 87	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction	
								v	↓	[ix]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 34–35 (Fol. XXXI) = II 3, pp. 34–35; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 76; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 87–88	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction		
IV, 32	544	457				AD	48	r	→	ix			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 35 (Fol. XXXII) = II 3, p. 35; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 67; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 82–83	0367		
								v	↓	ix		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 35–36 (Fol. XXXII) = II 3, pp. 35–36; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 68; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 83	0367			
IV, 33	545	458				AD	48	r	→	ix			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 36 (Fol. XXXIII) = II 3, p. 36; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 69; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 83–84	0367		
								v	↓	i		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 36 (Fol. XXXIII) = II 3, p. 36; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 70; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 84	0367			
IV, 34	546	459				AD	48	r	↓	ix			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 36–37 (Fol. XXXIV) = II 3, p. 36; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 71; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 84–85	0367		
								v	→	ix		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 37 (Fol. XXXIV) = II 3, p. 37; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 72; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 85–86	0367			
IV, 35	547	460				AD	48	r	↓	ix			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 38 (Fol. XXXV) = II 3, p. 38; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 29; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 58	0367		
								v	→	ix	Γ	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 37–38 (Fol. XXXV) = II 3, pp. 37–38; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 30; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 58–59	0367			

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagination / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollöseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.
IV, 36	548	461				AD	48	r	↓	[42]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 38–39 (Fol. XXXVI) = II 3, pp. 38–39; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 77; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 88	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction	
								v	→	[44]	[S]	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 39 (Fol. XXXVI) = II 3, p. 39; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 78; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 88–89	0367	Pagination and quire signature restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction		
IV, 37	549	462				AD	48	r	↓	HO	z		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 39–40 (Fol. XXXVII) = II 3, pp. 39–40; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 79; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 89	0367	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	
								v	→	[P]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 40 (Fol. XXXVII) = II 3, p. 40; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 80; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 89–90	0367			
IV, 38	550	463				AD	48	r	→	PA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 40–41 (Fol. XXXVIII) = II 3, pp. 40–41; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 81; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 90–91	0367		
								v	↓	PB		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 41 (Fol. XXXVIII) = II 3, p. 41; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 82; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 91	0367			
IV, 39	551	46[4]				AD	48	r	↓	PT			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 41–42 (Fol. XXXIX) = II 3, pp. 41–42; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 83; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 91–92	0367		
								v	→	P.A.		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 42 (Fol. XXXIX) = II 3, p. 42; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 84; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 92–93	0367			
IV, 40	552	465				AD	48	r	→	PIA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 42–43 (Fol. XL) = II 3, pp. 42–43; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 89; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 95–96	0367		
								v	↓	PIB		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 43 (Fol. XL) = II 3, p. 43; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 90; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 96	0367			
IV, 41	553	466				AD	48	r	↓	PII			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 43–44 (Fol. XLI) = II 3, pp. 43–44; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 91; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 96–97	0367		
								v	→	PIA.		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 44 (Fol. XLI) = II 3, p. 44; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 92; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 97–98	0367			
IV, 42	554	467				AD	48	r	→	[P]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 44–45 (Fol. XLII) = II 3, pp. 44–45; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 87; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 94	0367		
								v	↓	PI		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 45 (Fol. XLII) = II 3, p. 45; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 88; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 94–95	0367			
IV, 43	555	468				AD	48	r	↓	PIE			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 45–46 (Fol. XLIII) = II 3, pp. 45–46; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 93; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 98	0367		
								v	→	PIH	z	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 46 (Fol. XLIII) = II 3, p. 46; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 94; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 98–99	0367	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin		
IV, 44	556	469				AD	48	r	→	PIO	h		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 47 (Fol. XLIV) = II 3, p. 47; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 95; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 99–100	0367	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	
								v	↓	PIK		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 47–48 (Fol. XLIV) = II 3, pp. 47–48; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 96; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 100	0367			
IV, 45	557	470				AD	48	r	→	PIKA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 48 (Fol. XLV) = II 3, p. 48; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 97; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 100–01	0367		
								v	↓	PIKB		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 48–49 (Fol. XLV) = II 3, pp. 48–49; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 98; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 101–02	0367			
IV, 46	558	471				AD	48	r	↓	PKI			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 49 (Fol. XLVI) = II 3, p. 49; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 99; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 102	0367		
								v	→	PKA.		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 49–50 (Fol. XLVI) = II 3, pp. 49–50; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 100; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 102–03	0367			
IV, 47	559	472				AD	48	r	↓	PKG			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 50 (Fol. XLVII) = II 3, p. 50; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 101; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 103–04	0367		
								v	→	PKS		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 50–51 (Fol. XLVII) = II 3, pp. 50–51; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 102; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 104	0367			
IV, 48	560	473				AD	48	r	↓	PKZ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 51 (Fol. XLVIII) = II 3, p. 51; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 103; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 104–05	0367		
								v	→	PKH		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 51–52 (Fol. XLVIII) = II 3, pp. 51–52; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 104; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 105–06	0367			

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IV, 49	561	474				AD	48	r	↓	PKO			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 52-53 (Fol. XLIX) = II 3, pp. 52-53; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 105; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 106	0367		
								v	→	PA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 53 (Fol. XLIX) = II 3, p. 53; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 106; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 106-07	0367		
IV, 50	562	475				AD	48	r	↓	PA A			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 53-54 (Fol. L) = II 3, pp. 53-54; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 107; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 107-08	0367		
								v	→	PA B			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 54 (Fol. L) = II 3, p. 54; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 108; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 108	0367		
IV, 51	563	476				AD	48	r	↓	PA Γ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 54 (Fol. L) = II 3, p. 54; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 109; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 108-09	0367		
								v	→	PA A	H		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 55 (Fol. L) = II 3, p. 55; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 110; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 109-10	0367	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	
IV, 52	564	477				AD	48	r	↓	PA E	o		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 55-56 (Fol. LII) = II 3, pp. 55-56; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 111; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 110	0367	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	
								v	→	PA Z			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 56 (Fol. LII) = II 3, p. 56; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 112; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 111-12	0367		
IV, 53	565	478				AD	48	r	→	PA Z			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 56-57 (Fol. LIII) = II 3, pp. 56-57; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 113; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 111-12	0367		
								v	↓	PA H			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 57 (Fol. LIII) = II 3, p. 57; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 114; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 112	0367		
IV, 54	566	479				AD	48	r	↓	PA O			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 57-58 (Fol. LIV) = II 3, pp. 57-58; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 115; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 112-13	0367		
								v	→	PM			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 58 (Fol. LIV) = II 3, p. 58; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 116; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 113-14	0367		
IV, 55	567	480				AD	48	r	↓	PA A			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 58-59 (Fol. LV) = II 3, pp. 58-59; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 117; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 114	0367		
								v	→	PM B			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 59-60 (Fol. LV) = II 3, pp. 59-60; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 118; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 114-15	0367		
IV, 56	568	481				AD	48	r	→	PM Γ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 60 (Fol. LVI) = II 3, p. 60; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 119; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 115-16	0367		
								v	↓	PM A			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 60-61 (Fol. LVI) = II 3, pp. 60-61; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 120; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 116	0367		
IV, 57	569	482				AD	48	r	→	PM G			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 61 (Fol. LVII) = II 3, p. 61; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 121; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 116-17	0367		
								v	↓	PM Z			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 62-63 (Fol. LVII) = II 3, pp. 62-63; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 122; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 117-18	0367		
IV, 58	570	483				AD	48	r	↓	PM Z			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 62 (Fol. LVIII) = II 3, p. 62; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 123; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 118-19	0367		
								v	→	PM H			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 62-63 (Fol. LVIII) = II 3, pp. 62-63; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 124; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 119	0367		
IV, 59	571	484				AD	48	r	→	PM O			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 63 (Fol. LIX) = II 3, p. 63; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 125; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 119-20	0367		
								v	↓	PM I	o		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 63-64 (Fol. LIX) = II 3, pp. 63-64; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 126; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 120-21	0367	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	
IV, 60	572	485				AD	48	r	↓	PM A	I		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 64 (Fol. LX) = II 3, p. 64; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 127; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 121-22	0367	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	
								v	→	PM B			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 64-65 (Fol. LX) = II 3, pp. 64-65; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 128; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 122	0367		
IV, 61	573	486				AD	48	r	→	PM Γ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 65 (Fol. LXI) = II 3, p. 65; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 129; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 122-23	0367		
								v	↓	PM A			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 66 (Fol. LXI) = II 3, p. 66; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 130; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 123-24	0367		

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IV, 62	574	487				AD	48	r	→	III	ς		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 66 (Fol. LXII) = II 3, p. 66; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 63; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 80	0367	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	
								v	↓	II.A		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 66–67 (Fol. LXII) = II 3, pp. 66–67; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 64; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 80–81	0367			
IV, 63	575	488				AD	48	r	→	PIIZ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 67 (Fol. LXIII) = II 3, p. 66; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 133; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 125–26	0367		
								v	↓	PIII		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 67–68 (Fol. LXIII) = II 3, pp. 67–68; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 134; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 126–27	0367			
IV, 64	576	489				AD	48	r	↓	PIIO			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 68–69 (Fol. LXIV) = II 3, pp. 68–69; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 135; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 127	0367		
								v	→	PΞ		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 69 (Fol. LXIV) = II 3, p. 69; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 136; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 127–28	0367			
IV, 65	577	490				AD	48	r	→	PΞA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 69–70 (Fol. LXV) = II 3, pp. 69–70; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 137; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 128–29	0367		
								v	↓	PΞB		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 70 (Fol. LXV) = II 3, p. 70; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 138; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 129	0367			
IV, 66	578	491				AD	48	r	→	PΞΓ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 70–71 (Fol. LXVI) = II 3, pp. 70–71; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 139; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 129–30	0367		
								v	↓	PΞA.		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 71 (Fol. LXVI) = II 3, p. 71; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 140; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 130	0367			
IV, 67	579	492				AD	48	r	→	PΞE			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 71–72 (Fol. LXVII) = II 3, pp. 71–72; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 141; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 130–31	0367		
								v	↓	PΞς	I	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 72 (Fol. LXVII) = II 3, p. 72; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 142; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 131–32	0367	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin		
IV, 68	580	493				AD	48	r	↓	PΞZ	IA		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 72–73 (Fol. LXVIII) = II 3, pp. 72–73; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 143; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 132	0367	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	
								v	→	PΞH		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 73 (Fol. LXVIII) = II 3, p. 73; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 144; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 132–33	0367			
IV, 69	581	494				AD	48	r	↓	[PΞO]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 73–74 (Fol. LXIX) = II 3, pp. 73–74; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 145; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 133–34	0367		
								v	→	PO		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 74 (Fol. LXIX) = II 3, p. 74; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 146; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 134–35	0367			
IV, 70	582	495				AD	48	r	↓	[PIIE]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 75 (Fol. LXX) = II 3, p. 75; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 131; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 124–25	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer <i>Schenute</i> 's reconstruction	
								v	→	[PIIS]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 74–75 (Fol. LXX) = II 3, pp. 74–75; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 132; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 125	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer <i>Schenute</i> 's reconstruction		
IV, 71	583	496				AD	48	r	↓	POΓ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 75–76 (Fol. LXXI) = II 3, pp. 75–76; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 149; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 136	0367		
								v	→	POA.		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 76–77 (Fol. LXXI) = II 3, pp. 76–77; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 150; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 136–37	0367			
IV, 72	584	497				AD	48	r	→	[PO]ε			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 77 (Fol. LXXII) = II 3, p. 77; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 151; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 137	0367		
								v	↓	POς		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 77–78 (Fol. LXXII) = II 3, pp. 77–78; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 152; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 137–38	0367			
IV, 73	585	498				AD	48	r	→	POZ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 78 (Fol. LXXIII) = II 3, p. 78; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 153; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 138–39	0367		
								v	↓	POH		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 78–79 (Fol. LXXIII) = II 3, pp. 78–79; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 154; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 139–40	0367			
IV, 74	499					AD	48	r	→	POO			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 79 (Fol. LXXIV) = II 3, p. 79; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 155; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 140	0367		
								v	↓	PII		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 79–80 (Fol. LXXIV) = II 3, pp. 79–80; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 156; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 140–41	0367			

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagination / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollëseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.
IV, 75	587	500				AD	48	r	→	ρ11A			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 80 (Fol. LXXV) = II 3, p. 80; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 157; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 141–42	0367		
								v	↓	ρ11B	IA	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 80–81 (Fol. LXXV) = II 3, pp. 80–81; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 158; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 142	0367	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin		
IV, 76	588	501				AD	48	r	↓	ρ11G			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 81 (Fol. LXXVI) = II 3, p. 81; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 161; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 143	0367		
								v	→	ρ11C		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 81–82 (Fol. LXXVI) = II 3, pp. 81–82; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 162; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 143–44	0367			
IV, 77	589	502				AD	48	r	↓	ρ11Z			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 82–83 (Fol. LXXVII) = II 3, pp. 82–83; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 163; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 144–45	0367		
								v	→	ρ11H		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 83 (Fol. LXXVII) = II 3, p. 83; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 164; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 145–46	0367			
IV, 78	590	503				AD	48	r	↓	ρ11G			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 83 (Fol. LXXVIII) = II 3, p. 83; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 65; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 81–82	0367		
								v	→	ρ11C		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 84 (Fol. LXXVIII) = II 3, p. 84; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 66; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 82	0367			
IV, 79	591	504				AD	48	r	→	ρ4A			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 84 (Fol. LXXIX) = II 3, p. 84; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 167; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 147–48	0367	Traces of ink (?) in the upper margin	
								v	↓	ρ4B		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 85 (Fol. LXXIX) = II 3, p. 85; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 168; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 148–49	0367			
IV, 80	592	505				AD	48	r	→	[ρ4F]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 85 (Fol. LXXX) = II 3, p. 85; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 169; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 149	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction	
								v	↓	[ρ4A.]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 85–86 (Fol. LXXX) = II 3, pp. 85–86; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 170; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 149–50	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction		
IV, 81	593	506				AD	48	r	↓	ρ4A			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 86 (Fol. LXXXI) = II 3, p. 86; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 177; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 154–55	0367		
								v	→	ρ4B		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 86–87 (Fol. LXXXI) = II 3, pp. 86–87; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 178; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 155	0367			
IV, 82	594	507				AD	48	r	↓	ρ4G			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 87 (Fol. LXXXII) = II 3, p. 87; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 179; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 156–57	0367		
								v	→	ρ4C		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 87–88 (Fol. LXXXII) = II 3, pp. 87–88; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 180; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 157–58	0367			
IV, 83	595	508				AD	48	r	→	ρ4E			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 88 (Fol. LXXXIII) = II 3, p. 88; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 171; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 150–51	0367	In Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 171, ρ11E is written for ρ4E	
								v	↓	ρ4C		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 88–89 (Fol. LXXXIII) = II 3, pp. 88–89; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 172; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 151	0367			
IV, 84	596	509				AD	48	r	↓	ρ11O			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), pp. 89–90 (Fol. LXXXIV) = II 3, pp. 89–90; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 165; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 146–47	0367		
								v	→	ρ4		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 41 (1891), p. 90 (Fol. LXXXIV) = II 3, p. 90; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 166; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 147	0367			
IV, 85	673		fr. 1	fr. 12	Complementary fr.: IV, 85, fr. 2	AD	48		↓	ρ[40]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 157 (Frammento XII, rovescio) = II 4, p. 53; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 183; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 158–59	0367		
									→	c		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 156–157 (Frammento XII, diritto) = II 4, pp. 52–53; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 184; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 159	0367			
			fr. 2	fr. 13	Complementary fr.: IV, 85, fr. 1	AD	48		↓		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 157–158 (Frammento XIII, rovescio) = II 4, pp. 53–54; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 183; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 158–59	0367				
									→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 157 (Frammento XIII, diritto) = II 4, p. 53; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 184; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 159	0367		
IV, 86	666			fr. 1		AD	48		→	[H1A]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 148 (Frammento I, diritto) = II 4, p. 44; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 33; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 60–61	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction	
									↓	[H1B]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 148–49 (Frammento I, rovescio) = II 4, pp. 44–45; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 34; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 61–62	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction		

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IV, 87				fr. 2		AD	48		↓	[r110]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 149 (Frammento II, diritto) = II 4, p. 45; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 175; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 153–54	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction				
									→	[r1]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 149–50 (Frammento II, rovescio) = II 4, pp. 45–46; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 176; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 154	0367	See also von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. xxv				
IV, 88	667			fr. 3		AD	48		→	[r10]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 150 (Frammento III, diritto) = II 4, p. 46; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 31; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 59–60	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction				
									↓	[r1]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 151 (Frammento III, rovescio) = II 4, p. 47; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 32; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 60	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction				
IV, 89	668			fr. 4		AD	48		↓	[r0A]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 152 (Frammento IV, rovescio) = II 4, p. 48; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 147; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 135	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction				
									→	[r0B]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 151–52 (Frammento IV, diritto) = II 4, pp. 47–48; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 148; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 135–36	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction				
IV, 90	669			fr. 5		AD	48	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 153 (Frammento V, rovescio) = II 4, p. 49; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 192; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 40	0367					
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 152–53 (Frammento V, diritto) = II 4, pp. 48–49; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 191; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 39–40	0367					
IV, 91	670		fr. 1	fr. 6	Complementary fr.: IV, 93, fr. 1	AD	48		↓	[cr]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 154 (Frammento VI, rovescio) = II 4, p. 50; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 187 (<i>partim</i> Fr. 6v); Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 160–61	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction				
									→	[cA]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 153–54 (Frammento VI, diritto) = II 4, pp. 49–50; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 188 (<i>partim</i> Fr. 6r); Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 161	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction				
			fr. 2	fr. 7	Complementary fr.: IV, 96, fr. 2	AD	48			→	[cA]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 154 (Frammento VII, diritto) = II 4, p. 50; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 185 (<i>partim</i> Fr. 7r); Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 159–60	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction			
										↓	[cB]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 154 (Frammento VII, rovescio) = II 4, p. 50; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 186 (<i>partim</i> Fr. 7v); Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 160	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction			
			fr. 3	fr. 18 Behlmer		AD	48			→				Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 193 (Fragm. 18 (a))	0367	Not published by Rossi			
										↓				Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 193 (Fragm. 18 (b))	0367	Not published by Rossi			
			fr. 4	fr. 19 Behlmer		AD	48			→				Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 193 (Fragm. 19 (a)); Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 39 (Fr. 19*b)	0367	Not published by Rossi			
										↓				Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 193 (Fragm. 19 (b)); Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 39 (Fr. 19*b)	0367	Not published by Rossi			
			fr. 5	fr. 20 Behlmer		AD	48			↓				Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 194 (Fragm. 20 (a)); Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 33 (3 Fr. 20*a)	0367	Not published by Rossi			
										→				Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 194 (Fragm. 20 (b)); Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 33 (3 Fr. 20*d)	0367	Not published by Rossi			
			IV, 92	671		fr. 1	fr. 8	Complementary fr.: IV, 92, fr. 2	AD	48		→	[r4z]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 155 (Frammento VIII, rovescio) = II 4, p. 51; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 181 (<i>partim</i> Fr. 8r); Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 157–58	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction	
												↓	[r4u]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 154–55 (Frammento VIII, diritto) = II 4, pp. 50–51; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 182 (<i>partim</i> Fr. 8v); Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 158	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction	
fr. 2	fr. 9	Complementary fr.: IV, 92, fr. 1				AD	48			→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 155 (Frammento IX, rovescio) = II 4, p. 51; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 181 (<i>partim</i> Fr. 9r); Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 157–58	0367				
										↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 155 (Frammento IX, diritto) = II 4, p. 51; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 182 (<i>partim</i> Fr. 9v); Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 158	0367				

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagina-tion / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollöseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.		
IV, 93	675		fr. 1	fr. 16 (sic)	Complementary fr.: IV, 91, fr. 1	AD	48	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 159 (Frammento XVII, diritto) = II 4, p. 55; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 187 (<i>partim</i> Frg. 17f); Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 161	0367				
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 159 (Frammento XVII, rovescio) = II 4, p. 55; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 188 (<i>partim</i> Frg. 17v); Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 161	0367	Final title of CC 0367			
			fr. 2	fr. 17 (sic)	Complementary fr.: IV, 96, fr. 1	AD	48		↓					Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 159 (Frammento XVI, diritto) = II 4, p. 55; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 189 (<i>partim</i> Frg. 16f); Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 35 (K+Q rto. <i>partim</i>)	0367			
									→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 159 (Frammento XVI, rovescio) = II 4, p. 55; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 190 (<i>partim</i> Frg. 16v); Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 35 (K+Q vso. <i>partim</i>)	0367				
IV, 94	674		fr. 1	fr. 14	Complementary fr.: IV, 94, fr. 2	AD	48		→	[r4z]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 158 (Frammento XIV, rovescio) = II 4, p. 54; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 173; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 151–52	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction			
									↓	[r4H]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 158 (Frammento XIV, diritto) = II 4, p. 54; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 174; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 152–53	0367	Pagination restored according to Behlmer's reconstruction			
			fr. 2	fr. 15	Complementary fr.: IV, 94, fr. 1	AD	48		→					Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 158 (Frammento XV, rovescio) = II 4, p. 54; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 173; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 151–52	0367			
									↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 158 (Frammento XV, diritto) = II 4, p. 54; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 174; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 152–53	0367				
IV, 95		fol. G Behlmer		24		AD	48	r	↓	[r1r]	[K]		Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 159; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 142–43	0367	Not published by Rossi			
								v	→	[r1A]			Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 160; Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 143	0367	Not published by Rossi			
IV, 96	672		fr. 1	fr. 10	Complementary fr.: IV, 93, fr. 2	AD	48		↓	z			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 155–56 (Frammento X, diritto) = II 4, pp. 51–52; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 189 (<i>partim</i> Frg. 10r); Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, pp. 34–35 (K+Q rto. <i>partim</i>)	0367				
									→	H			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 152 (Frammento X, rovescio) = II 4, p. 52; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 190 (<i>partim</i> Frg. 10v); Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 35 (K+Q vso. <i>partim</i>)	0367				
			fr. 2	fr. 11	Complementary fr.: IV, 91, fr. 2	AD	48		→					Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 156 (Frammento XI, diritto) = II 4, p. 56; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 185 (<i>partim</i> Frg. 11v); Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 160	0367			
									↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 156 (Frammento XI, rovescio) = II 4, p. 52; Behlmer, <i>Schenute</i> , 1996, p. 186 (<i>partim</i> Frg. 11r); Kosack, <i>Schenute</i> , 2013, p. 160	0367				
V, 1						AE	49	r	↓	[iz]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 7 = I 4, p. 7	0156				
								v	→	[H]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 7 = I 4, p. 7	0156				
V, 2	685			34-C		AE	49	r	↓	io		K1: 160 H downw. 105	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 7–8 = I 4, pp. 7–8	0156				
								v	→	K			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 8 = I 4, p. 8	0156				
V, 3	686			33-C		AE	49	r	→	KA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 8–9 = I 4, pp. 8–9	0156				
								v	↓	KK		K2: 150 H downw. 140	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 9 = I 4, p. 9	0156				
V, 4	687			32-C		AE	49	r	→	[Kr]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 9–10 = I 4, pp. 9–10	0156				
								v	↓	K.A.			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 10 = I 4, p. 10	0156				
V, 5	688			31-C		AE	49	r	↓	KE		K3: 177 H downw. 143	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 10 = I 4, p. 10	0156				
								v	→	K5			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 10–11 = I 4, pp. 10–11	0156				
V, 6	689			1-C		AE	49	r	↓	KZ		K4: 125 H downw. 155	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 11 = I 4, p. 11	0156				
								v	→	K[H]	[K]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 11–12 = I 4, pp. 11–12	0156	Traces of a cross (†) or a staurogram (⚡) in the centre of the upper margin; three crosses in both lower corners and in the centre of the lower margin			
V, 7	690			2-C		AE	49	r	→	KO	[r]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 12 = I 4, p. 12	0156	Staurogram (⚡) in the centre of the upper margin; cross in the bottom-right corner			
								v	↓	λ		K5: 141 H upw. (?) 157	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 12–13 = I 4, pp. 12–13	0156				

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V, 8	691			3-C		AE	49	r	→	[AA]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 13 = I 4, p. 13	0156		
								v	↓	AB			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 13 = I 4, p. 13	0156		
V, 9	692			4-C		AE	49	r	↓	AC		K6: 135 H upw. 167	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 13–14 = I 4, pp. 13–14	0156		
								v	→	AA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 14 = I 4, p. 14	0156		
V, 10	693			5-C		AE	49	r	→	AG			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 14–15 = I 4, pp. 14–15	0156		
								v	↓	AS		K7: 153 H upw. (?) 154	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 15 = I 4, p. 15	0156		
V, 11	694			6-C		AE	49	r	↓	AZ		K8: 140 H upw. 156	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 15–16 = I 4, pp. 15–16	0156		
								v	→	AH			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 16 = I 4, p. 16	0156		
V, 12	695			7-C		AE	49	r	→	AO			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 16 = I 4, p. 16	0156		
								v	↓	AI		K9: 132 H upw. 160	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 16–17 = I 4, pp. 16–17	0156		
V, 13	696			8-C		AE	49	r	↓	MA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 17 = I 4, p. 17	0156		
								v	→	MB			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 17–18 = I 4, pp. 17–18	0156		
V, 14	697			10-C		AE	49	r	↓	MC		K10: 130 H upw. 160	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 18 = I 4, p. 18	0156		Fig. 37
								v	→	MA	r		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 18–19 = I 4, pp. 18–19	0156	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper and lower margins. Crosses (+) in both lower corners	
V, 15	698			9-C		AE	49	r	→	MG	A		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 19 = I 4, p. 19	0156	Cross (+) in the centre of the upper margin	Fig. 39
								v	↓	MS			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 19–20 = I 4, pp. 19–20	0156		
V, 16	699			11-C		AE	49	r	→	MZ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 20 = I 4, p. 20	0156		
								v	↓	MH		K11: 155 H downw. 140	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 20 = I 4, p. 20	0156		
V, 17	700			12-C		AE	49	r	↓	MO			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 20–21 = I 4, pp. 20–21	0156		
								v	→	MI			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 21 = I 4, p. 21	0156		
V, 18	701			13-C		AE	49	r	→	MA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 21–22 = I 4, pp. 21–22	0156		
								v	↓	MB		K12: 149 H downw. 148	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 22 = I 4, p. 22	0156		
V, 19	702			14-C		AE	49	r	↓	MC		K13: 154 H downw. 140	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 22–23 = I 4, pp. 22–23	0156		
								v	→	MA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 23 = I 4, p. 23	0156		
V, 20	703			15-C		AE	49	r	→	[MG]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 23–24 = I 4, pp. 23–24	0156	Slightly visible traces of ink in the upper right corner may correspond to the page number and its decoration	
								v	↓	MS			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 24 = I 4, p. 24	0156		
V, 21	704			16-C		AE	49	r	↓	MZ		K14: 153 H downw. 141	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 24–25 = I 4, pp. 24–25	0156		
								v	→	MI			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 25 = I 4, p. 25	0156		
V, 22	705			17-C		AE	49	r	↓	MO			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 25 = I 4, p. 25	0156	No traces of pagination	
								v	→	xi	A		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 25–26 = I 4, pp. 25–26	0156	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	
V, 23	706			18-C		AE	49	r	↓	xi	e	K15: 145 H upw. 135	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 26 = I 4, p. 26	0156	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	
								v	→	xi			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 26–27 = I 4, pp. 26–27	0156		

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V, 24	707			19-C		AE	49	r	→	ϛΑ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 27 = I 4, p. 27	0156		
								v	↓	ϛΒ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 27-28 = I 4, pp. 27-28	0156		
V, 25	708			20-C		AE	49	r	→	ϛΓ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 28 = I 4, p. 28	0156		
								v	↓	ϛΔ	K16: 147 H upw. (?) 145		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 28-29 = I 4, pp. 28-29	0156		
V, 26	709			21-C		AE	49	r	→	ϛΕ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 29 = I 4, p. 29	0156		
								v	↓	ϛΖ	K17: 140 H 156		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 29-30 = I 4, pp. 29-30	0156		
V, 27	710			22-C		AE	49	r	↓	ϛΖ		K18: 143 H 155	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 30 = I 4, p. 30	0156		
								v	→	ϛΗ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 30-31 = I 4, pp. 30-31	0156		
V, 28	711			23-C		AE	49	r	↓	ϛΘ		K19: 142 H downw. (?) 154	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 31 = I 4, p. 31	0156		
								v	→	ο			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 31 = I 4, p. 31	0156		
V, 29	712			24-C		AE	49	r	↓	οΑ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 31-32 = I 4, pp. 31-32	0156		
								v	→	οΒ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 32 = I 4, p. 32	0156	Change of hand from p. οΒ onwards	
V, 30	713			25-C		AE	49	r	→	οΓ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 32-33 = I 4, pp. 32-33	0156		
								v	↓	οΔ	ε	K20: 150 H upw. 140		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 33 = I 4, p. 33	0156	<i>Uncinatus</i> staurogram (ϛ) in the centre of the upper margin; stauro- grams (ϛ) in the centre of the lower margin and in the lower corner
V, 31	714			26-C		AE	49	r	↓	οΕ	ς	K21: 144 H 150	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 33-34 = I 4, pp. 33-34	0156	Staurogram (ϛ) in the centre of the upper margin; <i>uncinati</i> stauro- grams (ϛ) in the centre of the lower margin and in both lower corners	Fig. 38
								v	→	οΖ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 34 = I 4, p. 34	0156		
V, 32	715			27-C		AE	49	r	→	οΖ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 34-35 = I 4, pp. 34-35	0156		
								v	↓	οΗ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 35 = I 4, p. 35	0156		
V, 33	716			28-C		AE	49	r	↓	οΘ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 35-36 = I 4, pp. 35-36	0156		
								v	→	η		K22: 145 H downw. 150		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 36 = I 4, p. 36	0156	
V, 34	717			29-C		AE	49	r	↓	ηΑ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 36-37 = I 4, pp. 36-37	0156		
								v	→	ηΒ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 37 = I 4, p. 37	0156		
V, 35	718			30-C		AE	49	r	→	ηΓ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 37-38 = I 4, pp. 37-38	0156		
								v	↓	η[Δ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 38 = I 4, p. 38	0156		
V, 36	719			1-b		AE	49	r	→	ηΕ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 38-39 = I 4, pp. 38-39	0156		
								v	↓	ηΖ		K23: 137 H downw. 147		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 39 = I 4, p. 39	0156	
V, 37	720			2-b		AE	49	r	↓	ηΖ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 39-40 = I 4, pp. 39-40	0156		
								v	→	ηΗ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 40 = I 4, p. 40	0156		
V, 38	721			3-b		AE	49	r	→	ηΘ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 40-41 = I 4, pp. 40-41	0156		
								v	↓	ι	ς	K24: 136 H 160		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 41 = I 4, p. 41	0156	Staurograms (ϛ) in the centre of upper and lower margins and in the bottom-left corner
V, 39	722			4-b		AE	49	r	→	ιΑ	z		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 41-42 = I 4, pp. 41-42	0156	Staurograms (ϛ) in the centre of upper and lower margins and in the bottom-left corner	
								v	↓	ιΒ		K25: 152 H downw. 140		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 42 = I 4, p. 42	0156	

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V, 40	723			5-b		AE	49	r	↓	41		K26: 155 H downw. (?) 126	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 42-43 = I 4, pp. 42-43	0156		
								v	→	4A		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 43 = I 4, p. 43	0156			
V, 41	724			6-b		AE	49	r	→	46			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 43-44 = I 4, pp. 43-44	0156		
								v	↓	45		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 44 = I 4, p. 44	0156			
V, 42	725			7-b		AE	49	r	→	4Z			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 44 = I 4, p. 44	0156		
								v	↓	4H	K27: 148 H upw. (?) 102	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 44-45 = I 4, pp. 44-45	0156			
V, 43	726			8-b		AE	49	r	↓	4O		K28: 144 H upw. (?) 105	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 45 = I 4, p. 45	0156		
								v	→	P		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 45-46 = I 4, pp. 45-46	0156			
V, 44	727			9-b		AE	49	r	↓	PA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 46 = I 4, p. 46	0156		
								v	→	PE		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 46-47 = I 4, pp. 46-47	0156			
V, 45	728			10-b		AE	49	r	→	PI			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 47 = I 4, p. 47	0156		
								v	↓	PA	K29: 154 H downw. (?) 103	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 47-48 = I 4, pp. 47-48	0156			
V, 46	729			11-b		AE	49	r	↓	PG		K30: 144 H downw. 60	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 48 = I 4, p. 48	0156		
								v	→	PS	z	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 48 = I 4, p. 48	0156	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin		
V, 47	730			12-b		AE	49	r	↓	PZ	h	K31: 138 H upw. 59	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 48-49 = I 4, pp. 48-49	0156	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	
								v	→	PH		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 49 = I 4, p. 49	0156			
V, 48	731			13-b		AE	49	r	↓	PO			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 49-50 = I 4, pp. 49-50	0156		
								v	→	PI		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 50 = I 4, p. 50	0156			
V, 49	732			14-b		AE	49	r	→	PIA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 50 = I 4, p. 50	0156		
								v	↓	[PIB]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 50-51 = I 4, pp. 50-51	0156			
V, 50	V 50			fr. 1	II (→); III (↓)	AE	49		→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 51 (II) = I 4, p. 51	0156	Hand 1, therefore fragment to be placed before p. oκ	
									↓		K32: 43 H upw. 70	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 51 (III) = I 4, p. 51	0156	Hand 1, therefore fragment to be placed before p. oκ		
				fr. 2	V (→); VII (↓)	AE	49		→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 51 (V) = I 4, p. 51	0156	Hand 1, therefore fragment to be placed before p. oκ		
									↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 51 (VII) = I 4, p. 51	0156	Hand 1, therefore fragment to be placed before p. oκ		
				fr. 3	IV (→); I (↓)	AE	49		→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 51 (IV) = I 4, p. 51	0156	Hand 1, therefore fragment to be placed before p. oκ		
									↓		K33: 105 H downw. 57	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 51 (I) = I 4, p. 51	0156	Hand 1, therefore fragment to be placed before p. oκ		
				fr. 4	VIII (↓); VI (→)	AE	49		↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 51 (VIII) = I 4, p. 51	0156	Hand 1, therefore fragment to be placed before p. oκ		
									→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 51 (VI) = I 4, p. 51	0156	Hand 1, therefore fragment to be placed before p. oκ		

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagination / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollöseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.
V, 51			fr. 1-12			AE and others	49 <i>partim</i>						Unpublished	0156	Hand 1, therefore fragment to be placed before p. 08	
													Unpublished	0156	Hand 1, therefore fragment to be placed before p. 08	
V, 52	662			8		AE and others	Not id.		↓				Unpublished	Not id.		
													Unpublished	Not id.		
V, 53	661			7		AE and others	Not id.		→				Unpublished	Not id.		
													Unpublished	Not id.		
VI, 1		1	fr. 1+2	1 (fr. 1); 31/2 (?) (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50		→	A	A		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 51 (Foglio 1) = II 1, p. 5 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 15	0050	Initial title of CC 0050; staurogram (†) in the centre of the upper margin	
													Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 51-52 (Foglio 1) = II 1, pp. 5-6 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 15	0050		
VI, 2	468 (?)			37		AF	50	r	→	[r]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 81-82 (Foglio 37) = II 1, pp. 35-36; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 15	0050		
													v	↓	[A.]	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 82 (Foglio 37) = II 1, pp. 35-36; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 15
VI, 3	443		fr. 1+2	20 (fr. 1); fr. 1 (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	e			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 67-68 (Foglio 20) = II 1, pp. 21-22 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 197 (Frammento I, diritto) = II 4, p. 93 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 15-16	0050		
													v	→	ς	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 68 (Foglio 20) = II 1, p. 22 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 197 (Frammento I, rovescio) = II 4, p. 93 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 16
VI, 4			fr. 1+2	19 (fr. 1); 51(1) (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	→	z			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 67 (Foglio 19) = II 1, p. 21 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 16	0050		
													v	↓	h	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 66-67 (Foglio 19) = II 1, pp. 20-21 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 16
VI, 5	445		fr. 1+2	22 (fr. 1); 16(4) (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	o			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 69 (Foglio 22) = II 1, p. 23 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 16-17	0050		
													v	→	i	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 69-70 (Foglio 22) = II 1, pp. 23-24 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 17
VI, 6	446		fr. 1+2	23 (fr. 1); 51(3) (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	→	1A			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 70 (Foglio 23) = II 1, p. 24 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 17	0050		
													v	↓	1K	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 70-71 (Foglio 23) = II 1, pp. 24-25 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 17
VI, 7	441		fr. 1+2	18 (fr. 1); 39(6) (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	→	11'			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 65-66 (Foglio 18) = II 1, pp. 19-20 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 17-18	0050		
													v	↓	1A.	[A]
VI, 8	444			21		AF	50	r	↓	[16]	K		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 68-69 (Foglio 21) = II 1, pp. 22-23; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 18	0050		
													v	→	[15]	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 69 (Foglio 21) = II 1, p. 23; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 18
VI, 9	448		fr. 1+2	25 (fr. 1); fr. II (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	1z			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 72 (Foglio 25) = II 1, p. 26 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 197 (Frammento II, diritto) = II 4, p. 93 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 18-19	0050		
													v	→	111	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 72 (Foglio 25) = II 1, p. 26 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 197 (Frammento II, rovescio) = II 4, p. 93 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 19
VI, 10	447			24		AF	50	r	↓	[10]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 71-72 (Foglio 24) = II 1, pp. 25-26; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 19	0050		
													v	→	[K]	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 71 (Foglio 24) = II 1, p. 25; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 19

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VI, 11	431		fr. 1+2	8 (fr. 1); 39(7) (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	→	[κΑ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 57 (Foglio 8) = II 1, p. 11 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 19	0050		
								v	↓	[κΒ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 57–58 (Foglio 8) = II 1, pp. 11–12 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 19–20	0050		
VI, 12	425		fr. 1-3	2 (fr. 1); 21(3) + 9(1) (fr. 2+3)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	[κΓ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 52 (Foglio 2) = II 1, p. 6 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 20	0050		
								v	→	[κΔ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 52 (Foglio 2) = II 1, p. 6 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 20	0050		
VI, 13	426		fr. 1+2	3 (fr. 1); 12(2) (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	→	κε			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 52–53 (Foglio 3) = II 1, pp. 6–7 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 20	0050		
								v	↓	κς			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 53 (Foglio 3) = II 1, p. 7 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 20–21	0050		
VI, 14	427			4		AF	50	r	→	κζ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 53–54 (Foglio 4) = II 1, pp. 7–8; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 21	0050		
								v	↓	κη	[κ]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 54 (Foglio 4) = II 1, p. 8; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 21	0050	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	
VI, 15	428			5		AF	50	r	→	κο	Γ		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 54–55 (Foglio 5) = II 1, pp. 8–9; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 21	0050	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	
								v	↓	κ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 55 (Foglio 5) = II 1, p. 9; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 21	0050		
VI, 16	429			6		AF	50	r	↓	[κΑ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 55 (Foglio 6) = II 1, p. 9; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 21–22	0050		
								v	→	[κΒ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 56 (Foglio 6) = II 1, p. 10; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 22	0050		
VI, 17	430		fr. 1+2	7 (fr. 1); Fr. III (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	→	αΓ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 56 (Foglio 7) = II 1, p. 10 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 197 (Frammento III, diritto) = II 4, p. 93 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 22	0050		
								v	↓	αΔ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 56–57 (Foglio 7) = II 1, pp. 10–11 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 197 (Frammento III, rovescio) = II 4, p. 93 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 22–23	0050		
VI, 18	432		fr. 1+2	9 (fr. 1); 16(3) + 47(3) (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	→	αε			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 58 (Foglio 9) = II 1, p. 12 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 23	0050		
								v	↓	ας			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 58–59 (Foglio 9) = II 1, pp. 12–13 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 23	0050		
VI, 19	433		fr. 1+2	10 (fr. 1); 16(2) + 50(2) (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	αζ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 59 (Foglio 10) = II 1, p. 13 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 23–24	0050		
								v	→	αη			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 59 (Foglio 10) = II 1, p. 13 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 24	0050		
VI, 20	434		fr. 1+2	11 (fr. 1); Fr. IV (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	αο			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 59–60 (Foglio 11) = II 1, pp. 13–14 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 198 (Frammento IV, diritto) = II 4, p. 94 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 24	0050		
								v	→	α			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 60 (Foglio 11) = II 1, p. 14 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 198 (Frammento IV, rovescio) = II 4, p. 94 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 24	0050		
VI, 21	435			12		AF	50	r	→	[μα]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 60–61 (Foglio 12) = II 1, pp. 14–15; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 24–25	0050		
								v	↓	[μβ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 61 (Foglio 12) = II 1, p. 15; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 25	0050		
VI, 22	436			13		AF	50	r	↓	[μΓ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 61–62 (Foglio 13) = II 1, pp. 15–16; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 25	0050		
								v	→	[μα]	[Γ]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 62 (Foglio 13) = II 1, p. 16; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 25	0050	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	
VI, 23	437			14		AF	50	r	↓	[με]	Λ		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 62–63 (Foglio 14) = II 1, pp. 16–17; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 25	0050	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	
								v	→	[μς]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 63 (Foglio 14) = II 1, p. 17; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 25–26	0050		

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VI, 24	438		frr. 1+2	15 (fr. 1); 24 + 47(1) (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf. A small fragment of Rossi's edition is now lost.	AF	50	r	→	[Mz]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 63 (Foglio 15) = II 1, p. 17 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 26	0050		
								v	→	[MH]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 63–64 (Foglio 15) = II 1, p. 18 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 26	0050		
VI, 25	439		frr. 1+2	16 (fr. 1); Fr. VI (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	→	[Mθ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 64 (Foglio 16) = II 1, p. 18 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 198 (Frammento VI, diritto) = II 4, p. 94 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 26–27	0050		
								v	↓	II			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 64–65 (Foglio 16) = II 1, pp. 18–19 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 198 (Frammento VI, rovescio) = II 4, p. 94 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 27	0050		
VI, 26			frr. 1+2	20+ [not visible] (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	IIA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 126 n. 1 = II 1, p. 80 n. 1 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 27	0050		
								v	→	IIK			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 126 n. 1 = II 1, p. 80 n. 1 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 27	0050		
VI, 27	440		frr. 1+2	17 (fr. 1); 50(1+6) (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	→	IIΓ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 65 (Foglio 17) = II 1, p. 19 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 27	0050		
								v	↓	IIA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 65 (Foglio 17) = II 1, p. 19 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 27–28	0050		
VI, 28	449		frr. 1+2	26 (fr. 1); 16(3) + 47(4) (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	IIΓ (sic)			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 72–73 (Foglio 26) = II 1, pp. 26–27 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 28	0050		
								v	→	IIA (sic)			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 73 (Foglio 26) = II 1, p. 27 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 28	0050		
VI, 29			frr. 1+2	27 (fr. 1); 47(2) (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	→	[IIG]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 73–74 (Foglio 27) = II 1, pp. 27–28 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 28	0050		
								v	↓	[IIS]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 74 (Foglio 27) = II 1, p. 28 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 28–29	0050		
VI, 30	451			28	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	→	[IIZ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 74 (Foglio 28) = II 1, p. 28; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 29	0050		
								v	↓	[III]	[A]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 74–75 (Foglio 28) = II 1, pp. 28–29; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 29	0050		
VI, 31	452			29	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	[IIO]	[e]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 75 (Foglio 29) = II 1, p. 29; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 29	0050		
								v	→	[I]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 75–76 (Foglio 29) = II 1, pp. 29–30; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 29–30	0050		
VI, 32			frr. 1+2	30 (fr. 1); Fr. XVII (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	[IIX]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 76 (Foglio 30) = II 1, p. 30 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 193 (Frammento XVII, diritto) = II 4, p. 89 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 30	0050		
								v	→	[IIX]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 76 (Foglio 30) = II 1, p. 30 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 193 (Frammento XVII, rovescio) = II 4, p. 89 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 30	0050		
VI, 33			frr. 1+2	31 (fr. 1); 6(1) (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	→	ξΓ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 76–77 (Foglio 31) = II 1, pp. 30–31 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 30	0050		
								v	↓	ξA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 77 (Foglio 31) = II 1, p. 31 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 30–31	0050		
VI, 34			frr. 1+2	32 (fr. 1); 6(3) (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	ξE			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 77–78 (Foglio 32) = II 1, pp. 31–32 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 31	0050		
								v	→	ξΣ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 78 (Foglio 32) = II 1, p. 32 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 31	0050		
VI, 35			frr. 1+2	33 (fr. 1)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	→	ξZ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 78–79 (Foglio 33) = II 1, pp. 32–33 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 31	0050		
								v	↓	o			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 79 (Foglio 33) = II 1, p. 33 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 31	0050		
VI, 36	457		frr. 1+2	34 (fr. 1); Fr. VII (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	oA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 79 (Foglio 34) = II 1, p. 33 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 199 (Frammento VII, diritto) = II 4, p. 95 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 31–32	0050		
								v	→	oB			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 79–80 (Foglio 34) = II 1, pp. 33–34 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 199 (Frammento VII, rovescio) = II 4, p. 95 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 32	0050		

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagination / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollēseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.
VI 37	458		fr. 1+2	35 (fr. 1); Fr. VIII (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	→	or			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 80 (Foglio 35) = II 1, p. 34 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 199 (Frammento VIII, diritto) = II 4, p. 95 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 32	0050		
								v	↓	oA		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 80 (Foglio 35) = II 1, p. 34 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 199 (Frammento VIII, rovescio) = II 4, p. 95 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 32–33	0050			
VI 38			fr. 1+2	36 (fr. 1); Fr. IX (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	→	oe			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 80–81 (Foglio 36) = II 1, pp. 34–35 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 200 (Frammento IX, diritto) = II 4, p. 96 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 33	0050		
								v	↓	oS	ε	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 81 (Foglio 36) = II 1, p. 35 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 200 (Frammento IX, rovescio) = II 4, p. 96 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 33	0050	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin		
VI 39			fr. 1+2	11 (fr. 1); Fr. X (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	→	oz	ς		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 119 (Foglio 5) = II 1, p. 73 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 200 (Frammento X, diritto) = II 4, p. 96 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 33	0050	Traces of ink in the centre of the upper margin: staurogram (f)?	
								v	↓	oH		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 119 (Foglio 5) = II 1, p. 73 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 200 (Frammento X, rovescio) = II 4, p. 96 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 33–34	0050			
VI 40			fr. 1+2	38 (fr. 1); Fr. XI (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	→	oo			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 82 (Foglio 38) = II 1, p. 36 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 201 (Frammento XI, diritto) = II 4, p. 97 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 34	0050		
								v	↓	ii		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 82–83 (Foglio 38) = II 1, pp. 36–37 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 201 (Frammento XI, rovescio) = II 4, p. 97 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 34	0050			
VI 41			fr. 1+2	39 (fr. 1); Fr. XII (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	→	iiA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 83 (Foglio 39) = II 1, p. 37 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 201 (Frammento XII, diritto) = II 4, p. 97 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 34	0050		
								v	↓	ii		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 83–84 (Foglio 39) = II 1, pp. 37–38 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 201 (Frammento XII, rovescio) = II 4, p. 97 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 34–35	0050			
VI 42			fr. 1+2	40 (fr. 1); Fr. XIII (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	iiA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 84 (Foglio 40) = II 1, p. 38 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 202 (Frammento XIII, diritto) = II 4, p. 98 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 35	0050		
								v	→	iiB		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 84–85 (Foglio 40) = II 1, pp. 38–39 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 202 (Frammento XIII, rovescio) = II 4, p. 98 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 35	0050			
VI 43			fr. 1+2	41 (fr. 1); XLIV/ XIV (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	iiC			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 84–85 (Foglio 41) = II 1, pp. 38–39 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 202 (Frammento XIV, diritto) = II 4, p. 98 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 35	0050		
								v	→	iiA		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 85 (Foglio 41) = II 1, p. 39 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 202 (Frammento XIV, rovescio) = II 4, p. 98 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 35–36	0050			
VI 44			fr. 1+2	30 (fr. 1)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	iiC			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 122 (Foglio 8) = II 1, p. 76 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 203 (Frammento XV, diritto) = II 4, p. 99 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 36	0050		
								v	→	iiS		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 121 (Foglio 8) = II 1, p. 75 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 203 (Frammento XV, rovescio) = II 4, p. 99 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 36	0050			
VI 45			fr. 1+2	70 (fr. 1); Fr. XVI (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	iiZ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 119–20 (Foglio 6) = II 1, pp. 73–74 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 203 (Frammento XVI, diritto) = II 4, p. 99 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 36	0050		
								v	→	iiH		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 120 (Foglio 6) = II 1, p. 74 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 203 (Frammento XVI, rovescio) = II 4, p. 99 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 36–37	0050			
VI 46			fr. 1+2	32 (fr. 1)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	iiO			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 122 (Foglio 9) = II 1, p. 76 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 37	0050	See also von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. cxiii	
								v	→	r	ς	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 122–23 (Foglio 9) = II 1, pp. 76–77 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 37	0050	See also von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. cxiii; Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin		

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VI, 47			fr. 1+2	22 (fr. 1); Fr. XVII (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	PA	z		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 120–21 (Foglio 7) = II 1, pp. 74–75 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 204 (Frammento XVII, diritto) = II 4, p. 100 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 37	0050	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	Fig. 40
								v	→	PB		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 121 (Foglio 7) = II 1, p. 75 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 204 (Frammento XVII, rovescio) = II 4, p. 100 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 37–38	0050			
VI, 48			fr. 1+2		Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	PI			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 136 n. 1 (Foglio 1, ll. 7–14) = II 1, p. 90 n. 1 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 38	0050		
								v	→	PA		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 136 n. 1 (Foglio 1, ll. 1–6) = II 1, p. 90 n. 1 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 38	0050			
VI, 49			fr. 1+2		Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	→	PE			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 136–37 n. 1 (Foglio 2, ll. 1–7) = II 1, pp. 90–91 n. 1 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 38	0050		
								v	↓	PS		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 137 n. 1 (Foglio 1, ll. 8–14) = II 1, p. 91 n. 1 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 38–39	0050			
VI, 50	466		fr. 1+2	43 (fr. 1)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	PZ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 86 (Foglio 43) = II 1, p. 40 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 39	0050		
								v	→	PH		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 86–87 (Foglio 43) = II 1, pp. 40–41 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 39	0050			
VI, 51	465		fr. 1+2	42 (fr. 1); Fr. XIII (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	→	PO			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 85–86 (Foglio 42) = II 1, pp. 39–40 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 191 (Frammento XIII, rovescio) = II 4, p. 87 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 39	0050		
								v	↓	PI		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 86 (Foglio 42) = II 1, p. 40 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 191 (Frammento XIII, diritto) = II 4, p. 87 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 39–40	0050			
VI, 52			fr. 1+2	10–17 + 60(3) (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	PIA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 118–19 (Foglio 4) = II 1, pp. 72–73 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 40	0050		
								v	→	PIB		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 118 (Foglio 4) = II 1, p. 72 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 40	0050			
VI, 53	467		fr. 1+2	44 (fr. 1); Fr. XVI (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	→	PIF			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 87 (Foglio 44) = II 1, p. 41 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 192 (Frammento XVI, rovescio) = II 4, p. 88 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 40	0050		
								v	↓	PIA		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 87 (Foglio 44) = II 1, p. 41 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 192 (Frammento XVI, diritto) = II 4, p. 88 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 40–41	0050			
VI, 54	640		fr. 1+2	10–20 (fr. 1); Fr. IV (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	→	[PIE]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 117–18 (Foglio 3) = II 1, pp. 71–72 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 187 (Frammento IV, diritto) = II 4, p. 83 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 41	0050		
								v	↓	[PIS]	z	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 118 (Foglio 3) = II 1, p. 72 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 187 (Frammento IV, rovescio) = II 4, p. 83 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 41	0050	Rests of a staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin		
VI, 55	468			45	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	→	[PIZ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 88 (Foglio 45) = II 1, p. 42; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 41–42	0050		
								v	↓	[PIH]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 87–88 (Foglio 45) = II 1, pp. 41–42; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 42	0050			
VI, 56			fr. 1+2	47 (fr. 1); 12(1)+ 21(...)(fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	PIG			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 89 (Foglio 47) = II 1, p. 43 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 42	0050		
								v	→	[PIK]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 89–90 (Foglio 47) = II 1, pp. 43–44 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 42	0050			
VI, 57			fr. 1+2	52 (fr. 1); 2-1 (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	PIKA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 93 (Foglio 52) = II 1, p. 47 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 42	0050		
								v	→	PIK'		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 93 (Foglio 52) = II 1, p. 47 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 42–43	0050			
VI, 58			fr. 1+2	51 (fr. 1); 18(1) (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	PIKA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 92 (Foglio 51) = II 1, p. 46 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 43	0050		
								v	→	PKS (S e COT. e)		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 92–93 (Foglio 51) = II 1, pp. 46–47 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 43	0050			
VI, 59	469		fr. 1+2	46 (fr. 1); 39(3) (fr. 2)	Lefort is not sure thin the fragments are from the same leaf	AF	50	r	→	[PIKZ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 89 (Foglio 46) = II 1, p. 43 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 43	0050		
								v	↓	[PIKH]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 88–89 (Foglio 46) = II 1, pp. 42–43 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 43	0050			

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VI, 60			fr. 1+2	49 (fr. 1); 15(2) (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	→	PKO			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 90–91 (Foglio 49) = II 1, pp. 44–45 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 43–44	0050		
								v	↓	PA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 91 (Foglio 49) = II 1, p. 45 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 44	0050		
VI, 61			fr. 1-3	48 (fr. 1); 15(2) (fr. 2); 80 (fr. 3)	Three fragments from the same leaf	AF	50	r	↓	PAA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 90 (Foglio 48) = II 1, p. 44 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 44	0050		
								v	→	PAB	[H]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 90 (Foglio 48) = II 1, p. 44 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 45	0050	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin (almost completely in lacune)	
VI, 62			fr. 1+2	50 (fr. 1); 11(1) (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	PAM	[O]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 91–92 (Foglio 50) = II 1, pp. 45–46 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 45	0050	Rests of a staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	
								v	→	PAA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 92 (Foglio 50) = II 1, p. 46 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 45	0050		
VI, 63	476			53		AF	50	r	↓	[PAG]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 94 (Foglio 53) = II 1, p. 48; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 45	0050		
								v	→	[PAS]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 94 (Foglio 53) = II 1, p. 48; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 45	0050		
VI, 64			fr. 1+2	60 (fr. 1); 19(5) (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	PAZ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 99 (Foglio 60) = II 1, p. 53 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 45–46	0050		
								v	→	PAH			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 99 (Foglio 60) = II 1, p. 53 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 46	0050		
VI, 65				10-2		AF	50	r	→	[PAO]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 116 (Foglio 1) = II 1, p. 70; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 46	0050	According to von Lemm, <i>Kleine koptische Studien</i> , no. XLIII, p. 239, an unpublished fragment preserves the pagination. Like Lefort (<i>Muséon</i> , 71 [1958], p. 11 n. 17), I was unable to find this fragment	
								v	↓	[PM]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 116–17 (Foglio 1) = II 1, pp. 70–71; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 46	0050		
VI, 66			fr. 1+2	10-8 (fr. 1); 9(3) (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	→	PMA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 117 (Foglio 2) = II 1, p. 71 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 46–47	0050	See also von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. CXIII	
								v	↓	PMR			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 117 (Foglio 2) = II 1, p. 71 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 47	0050	See also von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. CXIII	
VI, 67			fr. 1+2	57 (fr. 1); Fr. XXVI (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	↓	[PMF]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 96 (Foglio 57) = II 1, p. 50 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 196 (Frammento XXVI, diritto) = II 4, p. 92 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 47	0050		
								v	→	[PMA]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 96–97 (Foglio 57) = II 1, pp. 50–51 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 196 (Frammento XXVI, rovescio) = II 4, p. 92 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 47	0050		
VI, 68	478			55		AF	50	r	→	[PME]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 95 (Foglio 55) = II 1, p. 49; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 47	0050		
								v	↓	[PMS]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 95–96 (Foglio 55) = II 1, pp. 49–50; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 47–48	0050		
VI, 69			fr. 1+2	54 (fr. 1); 7(1) (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AF	50	r	→	PMZ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 94 (Foglio 54) = II 1, p. 48 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 48	0050		
								v	↓	PMH			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 94–95 (Foglio 54) = II 1, pp. 48–49 (<i>partim</i> fr. 1); Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 48	0050	Traces of ink in the centre of the upper margin: staurogram (f)?	
VI, 70	481			58		AF	50	r	→	[PMO]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 97–98 (Foglio 58) = II 1, pp. 51–52; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 48	0050		
								v	↓	[PI]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 97 (Foglio 58) = II 1, p. 51; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 48–49	0050		
VI, 71	479			56		AF	50	r	→	[PIA]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 96 (Foglio 56) = II 1, p. 50; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 49	0050		
								v	↓	[PIB]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 96 (Foglio 56) = II 1, p. 50; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 49	0050		
VI, 72	482			59		AF	50	r	↓	[PIF]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 98 (Foglio 59) = II 1, p. 52; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 49	0050		
								v	→	[PIA]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 98–99 (Foglio 59) = II 1, pp. 52–53; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), pp. 49–50	0050		

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagination / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollöseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.
VI, 73	484			61		AF	50	r	→	[rue]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 99–100 (Foglio 61) = II 1, pp. 53–54; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 50	0050		
								v	↓	[rus]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 100 (Foglio 61) = II 1, p. 54; Lefort, <i>Muséon</i> 71 (1958), p. 50	0050	End of CC 0050	Fig. 41
VI, 74				f. 1; 51		AF	6564	r	↓				Unpublished	Not id.		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 37 (1886), pp. 237–38 = I 5, pp. 7–8 (<i>partim</i> initial title); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 100–01 (Foglio 1) = II 1, pp. 54–55	0173	Initial title of CC 0173	Fig. 86
VI, 75				f. 2; 29	Conjugate leaf: VI, 80	AF	6564	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 101 (Foglio 2) = II 1, p. 55	0173		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 101 (Foglio 2) = II 1, p. 55	0173		
VI, 76				f. 3; 28	Conjugate leaf: VI, 81	AF	6564	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 102 (Foglio 3) = II 1, p. 56	0173		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 102 (Foglio 3) = II 1, p. 56	0173		
VI, 77				f. 4; 14	Conjugate leaf: VI, 78	AF	6564	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 102–03 (Foglio 4) = II 1, pp. 56–57	0173		Fig. 87
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 103 (Foglio 4) = II 1, p. 57	0173		
VI, 78				f. 5; 16	Conjugate leaf: VI, 77	AF	6564	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 103–04 (Foglio 5) = II 1, pp. 57–58	0173		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 104 (Foglio 5) = II 1, p. 58	0173		
VI, 79				f. 6; 17	Complementary fr.: VI, 96, fr. 1; conjugate leaf: VI, 88	AF	6564	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 104–05 (Foglio 6) = II 1, pp. 58–59	0173		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 105 (Foglio 6) = II 1, p. 59	0173		
VI, 80				f. 7; 18	Conjugate leaf: VI, 75	AF	6564	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 105–06 (Foglio 7) = II 1, pp. 59–60	0173		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 106 (Foglio 7) = II 1, p. 60	0173		
VI, 81				f. 8; 19	Conjugate leaf: VI, 76	AF	6564	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 106–07 (Foglio 8) = II 1, pp. 60–61	0173		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 107 (Foglio 8) = II 1, p. 61	0173		
VI, 82				f. 9; 10–25	Conjugate leaf: VI, 86	AF	6564	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 107–08 (Foglio 9) = II 1, pp. 61–62	0173		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 108 (Foglio 9) = II 1, p. 62	0173		
VI, 83				f. 10; 10–26		AF	6564	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 108–09 (Foglio 10) = II 1, pp. 62–63	0173		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 109 (Foglio 10) = II 1, p. 63	0173		
VI, 84				f. 11; 10–27		AF	6564	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 109 (Foglio 11) = II 1, p. 63	0173		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 109–10 (Foglio 11) = II 1, pp. 63–64	0173		
VI, 85				f. 12; 10–28	Conjugate leaf: VI, 87	AF	6564	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 110 (Foglio 12) = II 1, p. 64	0173		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 110–11 (Foglio 12) = II 1, pp. 64–65	0173		
VI, 86				f. 13	Conjugate leaf: VI, 82	AF	6564	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 111 (Foglio 13) = II 1, p. 65	0173		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 111–12 (Foglio 13) = II 1, pp. 65–66	0173		
VI, 87				f. 14	Conjugate leaf: VI, 85	AF	6564	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 112 (Foglio 14) = II 1, p. 66	0173		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 112–13 (Foglio 14) = II 1, pp. 66–67	0173		
VI, 88				f. 15	Conjugate leaf: VI, 79	AF	6564	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 113 (Foglio 15) = II 1, p. 67	0173		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 113–14 (Foglio 15) = II 1, pp. 67–68	0173		
VI, 89				f. 16	Complementary fr.: VI, 96, fr. 2; conjugate leaf: VI, 90	AF	6564	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 114 (Foglio 16) = II 1, p. 68	0173		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 114–15 (Foglio 16) = II 1, pp. 68–69	0173		
VI, 90				f. 17	Complementary fr.: VI, 96, fr. 3; conjugate leaf: VI, 89	AF	6564	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), p. 115 (Foglio 17) = II 1, p. 69	0173		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 39 (1889), pp. 115–16 (Foglio 17) = II 1, pp. 69–70	0173	End of CC 0173	
VI, 92	215	247				AF	6564	r	↓					blank		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 275 = I 5, p. 45	0306	Initial title of CC 0306	Fig. 85
VI, 93	216	248				AF	6564	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 275–76 (II) = I 5, pp. 45–46	0306		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 276 (III) = I 5, p. 46	0306		

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VI, 94	217	249				AF	6564	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 276–77 (IV) = 15, pp. 46–47	0306			
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 277 (V) = 15, p. 47	0306			
VI, 95	218	250				AF	6564	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 277–78 (VI) = 15, pp. 47–48	0306			
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 278 (VII) = 15, p. 48	0306			
VI, 96		VI 96	fr. 1	51(4)	Complementary fr.: VI, 79	AF	6564	r	→	MF			Unpublished	0173			
								v	↓	MA	r		Unpublished	0173	Staurogram (ϕ) in the centre of the upper margin		
			fr. 2	fr. V	Complementary fr.: VI, 89	AF	6564	r	→	MG	Λ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 198 (Frammento V, diritto) = II 4, p. 94	0173	Staurogram (ϕ) in the centre of the upper margin	
								v	↓	MS			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 198 (Frammento V, rovescio) = II 4, p. 94	0173			
			fr. 3	8	Complementary fr.: VI, 90	AF	6564	r	↓	MZ				Unpublished	0173		
								v	→	MH			Unpublished	0173	Staurogram (ϕ) in the centre of the upper margin		
VII, 1	663			fr. 9 = R. II		AG	51	r	↓	KO			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 147 (frammento II) = II 4, p. 43 (<i>partim</i> col. 2)	0504	See von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. LX		
								v	→	Λ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 147 (frammento II) = II 4, p. 43 (<i>partim</i> col. 1)	0504	Staurogram (ϕ) in the centre of the upper margin; see von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. LX	Fig. 42	
VII, 2	664		fr. 1	fr. 10 = R. III		AG	51		↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 147 (frammento III) = II 4, p. 43	0504			
									→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 147 (frammento III) = II 4, p. 43	0504		Fig. 43	
								fr. 2	fr. 11	AG	Not id.		→			Unpublished	Not id.
	↓			Unpublished	Not id.	Fig. 43											
VII, 3				Mart. Epimachi I-II		AH	52	r	→			K1: 163 V downw. 23	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 271 = 15, p. 41	0271	Initial title of CC 0271		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 271–72 (II) = 15, pp. 41–42	0271			
VII, 4	220	244		Mart. Epimachi III-IV	Conjugate leaf: VII, 5	AH	52	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 272–73 (IV) = 15, pp. 42–43	0271			
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 272 (III) = 15, p. 42	0271	Fig. 47		
VII, 5	221	245		Mart. Epimachi V-VI	Conjugate leaf: VII, 4	AH	52	r	→			K2: 106 V downw. 93	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 273–74 (VI) = 15, pp. 43–44	0271		Fig. 48	
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 273 (V) = 15, p. 43	0271			
VII, 6	222	246		Mart. Epimachi VII-VIII		AH	52	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 274 (VII) = 15, p. 44	0271			
								v	↓			K3: 159 V upw. (?) 40	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 274–75 (VIII) = 15, pp. 44–45	0271			
VII, 7	658		fr. 1	fr. 2		AN?	58?		↓				Unpublished	0090?	According to Lefort's personal notes, the fragment might be identified as CC 0090, Canon 31 (Lefort Archive, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, PU Lefort 11)		
									→			Unpublished	0090?				
			fr. 2	fr. 3; Christodoros		Not id.	51		→			Unpublished	0504	Fig. 45			
									↓			Unpublished	0504				
VII, 8	660			fr. 6		Not id.	Not id.		→				Unpublished	Not id.			
									↓			Unpublished	Not id.				

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VII, 9	659		fr. 1			Not id.	Not id.		↓				Unpublished	Not id.				
									→				Unpublished	Not id.				
			fr. 2						Not id.	Not id.	→				Unpublished	Not id.		
											↓				Unpublished	Not id.		
VIII, 1	977					AI	53		→	[Α]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 237 n. 1 = I 5, p. 7 n. 1 (<i>partim</i> initial title); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 116 (Foglio primo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 20	0171	Initial title of CC 0171	Fig. 49		
									↓	[Κ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 116 (Foglio primo, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 20	0171				
VIII, 2	978					AI	53		↓	Γ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 116–17 (Foglio secondo, nel diritto) = II 2, pp. 20–21	0171				
									→	Λ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 116–17 (Foglio secondo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 20–21	0171				
VIII, 3	979					AI	53		→	Ε			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 117–18 (Foglio terzo, nel diritto) = II 2, pp. 21–22	0171				
									↓	Ζ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 117–18 (Foglio terzo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 21–22	0171				
VIII, 4	980					AI	53		↓	Ζ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 118–19 (Foglio quarto, nel diritto) = II 2, pp. 22–23	0171				
									→	Η			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 118–19 (Foglio quarto, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 22–23	0171				
VIII, 5						AI	53		→	Θ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 119 (Foglio quinto, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 23	0171				
									↓	Ι			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 119 (Foglio quinto, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 23	0171				
VIII, 6						AI	53		↓	[ΙΑ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 120 (Foglio sesto, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 24	0171				
									→	[ΙΒ]	[Α]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 120 (Foglio sesto, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 24	0171	<i>Uncinatus</i> staurogram (⚡) in the centre of the lower margin			
VIII, 7						AI	53		→	[ΙΓ]	Β		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 120–21 (Foglio settimo, nel diritto) = II 2, pp. 24–25	0171	Traces of an <i>uncinatus</i> staurogram (⚡) in the centre of the lower margin			
									↓	[ΙΔ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 120–21 (Foglio settimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 24–25	0171				
VIII, 8						AI	53		↓	ΙΕ		8 V downw. 200	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 121–22 (Foglio ottavo, nel diritto) = II 2, pp. 25–26	0171				
									→	ΙΣ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 121–22 (Foglio ottavo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 25–26	0171				
VIII, 9						AI	53		→	[ΙΖ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 122 (Foglio nono, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 26	0171				
									↓	ΙΗ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 122 (Foglio nono, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 26	0171				
VIII, 10						AI	53		↓	ΙΘ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 123 (Foglio decimo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 27	0171				
									→	[ΚΑ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 123 (Foglio decimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 27	0171				
VIII, 11						AI	53		→	[ΚΒ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 123–24 (Foglio undecimo, nel diritto) = II 2, pp. 27–28	0171				
									↓	[ΚΓ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 123–24 (Foglio undecimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 27–28	0171				
VIII, 12						AI	53		↓	[ΚΔ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 124–25 (Foglio duodecimo, nel diritto) = II 2, pp. 28–29	0171				
									→	ΚΕ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 124–25 (Foglio duodecimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 28–29	0171				
VIII, 13						AI	53		→	ΚΕ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 125–26 (Foglio tredicesimo, nel diritto) = II 2, pp. 29–30	0171				
									↓	ΚΣ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 125–26 (Foglio tredicesimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 29–30	0171				
VIII, 14						AI	53		↓	ΚΖ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 237 n. 1 = I 5, p. 7 n. 1 (<i>partim</i> initial title); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 126 (Foglio quattordicesimo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 30	0171; 0178	Initial title of CC 0178	Fig. 50		
									→	ΚΗ	[Κ]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 126 (Foglio quattordicesimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 30	0178	<i>Uncinatus</i> staurogram (⚡) in the centre of both upper and lower margins	Fig. 51		
VIII, 15						AI	53		→	ΚΘ	[Γ]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 126–27 (Foglio quindicesimo, nel diritto) = II 2, pp. 30–31	0178	Traces of ink in the centre of the lower margin (?). Lower fragment arranged in the frame ↓ instead of →			
									↓	Λ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 126–27 (Foglio quindicesimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 30–31	0178	Lower fragment arranged in the frame → instead of ↓			

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VIII, 16						AI	53		↓	AA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 127-28 (Foglio sedicesimo, nel diritto) = II 2, pp. 31-32	0178		
									→	AB			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 127-28 (Foglio sedicesimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 31-32	0178		
VIII, 17						AI	53		→	AC			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 128 (Foglio diciassettesimo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 32	0178		
									↓	AA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 128 (Foglio diciassettesimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 32	0178		
VIII, 18						AI	53		↓	AG			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 129 (Foglio diciottesimo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 33	0178		
									→	AS			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 129 (Foglio diciottesimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 33	0178		
VIII, 19						AI	53		→	AZ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 129-30 (Foglio diciannovesimo, nel diritto) = II 2, pp. 33-34	0178		
									↓	AH			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 129-30 (Foglio diciannovesimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 33-34	0178		
VIII, 20						AI	53		↓	[AO]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 130-31 (Foglio ventesimo, nel diritto) = II 2, pp. 34-35	0178		
									→	[AI]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 130-31 (Foglio ventesimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 34-35	0178		
VIII, 21						AI	53		→	[AA]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 131 (Foglio ventunesimo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 35	0178		
									↓	[AB]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 131 (Foglio ventunesimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 35	0178		
VIII, 22						AI	53		↓	AI			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 131-32 (Foglio ventiduesimo, nel diritto) = II 2, pp. 35-36	0178		
									↓→?	AA	[*]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 131-32 (Foglio ventiduesimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 35-36	0178	Some fibres ↓ on the left edge: kollösis?	
VIII, 23						AI	53		↓	[AZ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 132 (Foglio ventesimoterzo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 36	0178		
									→	[AH]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 132 (Foglio ventesimoterzo, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 36	0178		
VIII, 24						AI	53		→	[AO]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 133 (Foglio ventesimoquarto, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 37	0178		
									↓	[AI]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 133 (Foglio ventesimoquarto, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 37	0178		
VIII, 25						AI	53		↓	[AA]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 133 (Foglio ventesimoquinto, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 37	0178		
									→	[AB]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 133 (Foglio ventesimoquinto, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 37	0178		
VIII, 26						AI	53		↓	AO			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 134 (Frammento primo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 38	0168		
									→	A	[*]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 134 (Frammento primo, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 38	0168		
VIII, 27	998					AI	53		↓	AI			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 134-35 (Frammento secondo, nel diritto) = II 2, pp. 38-39	0168		
									→	AA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 134-35 (Frammento secondo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 38-39	0168		
VIII, 28	999					AI	53		→	AG			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 135-36 (Frammento terzo, nel diritto) = II 2, pp. 39-40	0168		
									↓	AS			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 135-36 (Frammento terzo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 39-40	0168		
VIII, 29	1000					AI	53		↓	AZ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 136 (Frammento quarto, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 40	0168		
									→	AH			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 136 (Frammento quarto, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 40	0168		
VIII, 30	1001					AI	53		→	[AO]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 137 (Frammento quinto, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 41	0168		
									↓	O			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 137 (Frammento quinto, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 41	0168		
VIII, 31	1002					AI	53		↓	OA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 137-38 (Frammento sesto, nel diritto) = II 2, pp. 41-42	0168		
									→	OB			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 137-38 (Frammento sesto, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 41-42	0168		Fig. 52
VIII, 32	1003					AI	53		→	[OF]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 138-39 (Frammento settimo, nel diritto) = II 2, pp. 42-43	0168		
									↓	[OA]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 138-39 (Frammento settimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 42-43	0168		
VIII, 33	1004					AI	53		→	HA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 139 (Frammento ottavo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 43	0168		
									↓	HB			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 139 = (Frammento ottavo, nel rovescio) II 2, p. 43	0168		
VIII, 34	1005					AI	53		↓	IZ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 139-40 (Frammento nono, nel diritto) = II 2, pp. 43-44	0168		
									→	HH			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 139-40 (Frammento nono, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 43-44	0168		

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagination / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollöseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.		
VIII, 35	1006					AI	53		→	[]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 140 (Frammento decimo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 44	0168				
									↓	[]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 140 (Frammento decimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 44	0168				
VIII, 36	1007					AI	53		↓	f[k]z			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 141 (Frammento decimoprimo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 45	0168				
									→	PKH			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 141 (Frammento decimoprimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 45	0168				
VIII, 37						AI	53		→	[PKO]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 141–42 (Frammento decimosecondo, nel diritto) = II 2, pp. 45–46	0168				
									↓	[PA]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 141–42 (Frammento decimosecondo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 45–46	0168				
VIII, 38	1009					AI	53		↓	PAA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 142 (Frammento decimoterzo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 46	0168				
									→	PAB			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 142 (Frammento decimoterzo, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 46	0168				
VIII, 39	1010				Complementary fr.: VIII, 42, fr. 6	AI	53		→	PMA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 143 (Frammento decimoquarto ed ultimo) = II 2, p. 47	0168				
									↓					blank				
VIII, 40			fr. 1	62		AI	53		→				Unpublished	Not id.				
									↓				Unpublished	Not id.				
			fr. 2	59		AI	53			↓				Unpublished	Not id.			
										→				Unpublished	Not id.			
			fr. 3	61(1)		AI	53			↓				Unpublished	Not id.			
										→				Unpublished	Not id.			
VIII, 41			fr. 1	63		AI	53		→	ε			Unpublished	0168	Uncinatus staurogram (⚡) in the centre of the upper margin			
									↓				Unpublished	0168				
			fr. 2	64		AI	53			↓				Unpublished	Not id.			
										→				Unpublished	Not id.			
			fr. 3	67(1)	Complementary fr.: VIII, 41, fr. 4	AI	53			r	→				Unpublished	0178	See Budge, <i>Coptic Homilies</i> , 1910, p. 57	
										v	↓				Unpublished	0168	Initial title of CC 0168	
			fr. 4	67(2)	Complementary fr.: VIII, 41, fr. 3	AI	53			r	→				Unpublished	0178	See Budge, <i>Coptic Homilies</i> , 1910, p. 57	
										v	↓				Unpublished	0168	Initial title of CC 0168	

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagina- tion / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollēseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.			
VIII, 42			fr. 1	71(3)		AI	53		↓				Unpublished	Not id.					
									→					Unpublished	Not id.				
			fr. 2	29(4)		AI	53			↓					Unpublished	Not id.			
										→					Unpublished	Not id.			
			fr. 3	75(3)		AI	53			↓					Unpublished	Not id.			
										→						Unpublished	Not id.		
			fr. 4	74(4)		AI	53			→					Unpublished	Not id.			
							↓						Unpublished	Not id.					
			fr. 5	identifier hidden by the edge of the glass		AI	53		→				Unpublished	Not id.					
			fr. 6	73(2)	Complementary fr.: VIII, 39	AI	53	r	→				Unpublished	0168					
								v	↓					blank					
VIII, 43						AI	53?		→				Unpublished	Not id.	Very dark fragment				
									↓				Unpublished	Not id.					
VIII, 44			fr. 1			AI	Not id.		↓				Unpublished	Not id.					
									→					Unpublished	Not id.				
			fr. 2			AI	Not id.			↓					Unpublished	Not id.			
										→					Unpublished	Not id.			
			fr. 3			AI	6559			→					Unpublished	Not id.			
										↓						Unpublished	Not id.		
			fr. 4			AI	Not id.			→					Unpublished	Not id.			
										↓						Unpublished	Not id.		
			fr. 5			AI	Not id.			→					Unpublished	Not id.			
										↓						Unpublished	Not id.		
			fr. 6			AI	61?			→					Unpublished	Not id.			
										↓						Unpublished	Not id.		
			fr. 7			AI	Not id.			→					Unpublished	Not id.			
							↓						Unpublished	Not id.					
fr. 8			AI	60			↓						Unpublished	0413					
							→						Unpublished	0413					
fr. 9			AI	6559			↓						Unpublished	Not id.					
							→						Unpublished	Not id.					
fr. 10			AI	Not id.			↓						Unpublished	Not id.					
							→						Unpublished	Not id.					
fr. 11			AI	53			→						Unpublished	Not id.					
							↓						Unpublished	Not id.					
fr. 12			AI	Not id.			→						Unpublished	Not id.					
							↓						Unpublished	Not id.					
fr. 13			AI	Not id.			↓						Unpublished	Not id.					
							→						Unpublished	Not id.					

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagination / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollöseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.		
VIII, 45			fr. 1			AI	6559		↓				Unpublished	Not id.		Fig. 83		
									→				Unpublished	Not id.				
			fr. 2			AI	6559				→				Unpublished	Not id.		Fig. 83
											↓				Unpublished	Not id.		
			fr. 3			AI	6559				↓				Unpublished	Not id.		Fig. 83
											→				Unpublished	Not id.		
			fr. 4			AI	6559				↓				Unpublished	Not id.		Fig. 83
											→				Unpublished	Not id.		
			fr. 5			AI	6559				→				Unpublished	Not id.		Fig. 83
											↓				Unpublished	Not id.		
			fr. 6			AI	6559				↓				Unpublished	Not id.		Fig. 83
											→				Unpublished	Not id.		
IX, 1	319	1				AJ	54	r	↓	ⲓⲁ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), p. 95 (I) = I 2, p. 9; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, pp. 87–88 (T11)	0408				
								v	→					Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), p. 96 (II) = I 2, p. 10; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, p. 88 (T12)	0408			
IX, 2	320	2				AJ	54	r	→	ⲓⲣ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 96–97 (III) = I 2, pp. 10–11; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, pp. 88–89 (T13)	0408	Uncinata cross in the centre of the upper margin			
								v	↓	ⲓⲁ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 97–98 (IV) = I 2, pp. 11–12; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, pp. 89–90 (T14)	0408				
IX, 3	321	3				AJ	54	r	↓	ⲓⲉ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 98–99 (V) = I 2, pp. 12–13; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, p. 90 (T15)	0408				
								v	→	ⲓⲛ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 99–100 (VI) = I 2, pp. 13–14; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, pp. 90–91 (T16)	0408				
IX, 4						AJ	54	r	→	ⲓⲗ			Unpublished	0408	See Orlandi, <i>Augustinianum</i> 53 (2013), p. 521			
								v	↓	ⲓⲙ			Unpublished	0408	See Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, p. 91 (P1)			
IX, 5	322	4				AJ	54	r	↓	ⲓⲟ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 100–01 (VII) = I 2, pp. 14–15; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, pp. 91–93 (T19)	0408				
								v	→	ⲓⲕ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 101–02 (VIII) = I 2, pp. 15–16; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, pp. 93–94 (T20)	0408				
IX, 6	323	5				AJ	54	r	→	ⲓⲕⲁ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 102–03 (IX) = I 2, pp. 16–17; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, pp. 94–95 (T21)	0408				
								v	↓	ⲓⲕⲕ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 103–04 (X) = I 2, pp. 17–18; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, pp. 95–96 (T22)	0408		Fig. 56		
IX, 7						AJ	54	r	↓	ⲓⲕⲣ			Unpublished	0408	See Orlandi, <i>Augustinianum</i> 53 (2013), p. 521; see Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, pp. 96–97 (P6)			
								v	→	ⲓⲕⲁ			Unpublished	0408	See Orlandi, <i>Augustinianum</i> 53 (2013), p. 521; see in Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, p. 97 (P6-7)			
IX, 8	353					AJ	54	r	→	ⲓ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), p. 158 (6° frammento) = I 2, p. 72	0408				
								v	↓	ⲓ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), p. 159 = I 2, p. 73	0408				
IX, 9						AJ	54		↓	ⲓ			Unpublished	0408				
									→	ⲓ			Unpublished	0408				
IX, 10				36		AJ	54		→	ⲓ			Unpublished	0408				
									↓	ⲓ			Unpublished	0408				
IX, 11				23		AJ	54		↓	ⲓⲟⲗ			Unpublished	0021				
									→	ⲓⲟⲙ			Unpublished	0021				
IX, 12				32		AJ	54		→	ⲓ			Unpublished	0408				
									↓	ⲓ			Unpublished	0408				

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagination / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollêseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.			
IX, 13			fr. 1	IX, 13; 33		AJ	54		↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), p. 160 (7° frammento [diritto]) = 1 2, p. 74	0408					
									→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), p. 160 (7° frammento [rovescio]) = 1 2, p. 74	0408					
			fr. 2	IX, 14; 26(2)						AJ	54	↓				Unpublished	0408		
												→				Unpublished	0408		
IX, 14	324	6		AJ	54	→	[MA]							Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 104–05 (XI) = 1 2, pp. 18–19; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, pp. 98–99 (T41)	0408				
						↓	MB							Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 105–06 (XII) = 1 2, pp. 19–20; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, pp. 98–99 (T42)	0408				
IX, 15	325	7					AJ	54	↓	MC				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), p. 106 (XIII) = 1 2, p. 20; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, pp. 98–99 (T43)	0408				
									→	MA	r			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), p. 107 (XIV) = 1 2, p. 21; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, pp. 100–01 (T44)	0408	Cross (+) or staurogram (†) in the centre of the upper margin			
IX, 16	326	8		AJ	54				r	→	ME	Λ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), p. 108 (XV) = 1 2, p. 22; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, p. 101 (T45)	0408	Uncinata cross in the centre of the upper margin	Fig. 54	
									v	↓	MS				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), p. 109 (XVI) = 1 2, p. 23; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, pp. 101–02 (T46)	0408			
IX, 17	327	9					AJ	54	r	↓	MZ				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 109–10 (XVII) = 1 2, pp. 23–24; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, p. 102 (T47)	0408			
									v	→	MH				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 110–11 (XVIII) = 1 2, pp. 24–25; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, p. 103 (T48)	0408			
IX, 18	328	10		AJ	54				r	→	MO				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 111–12 (XIX) = 1 2, pp. 25–26; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, pp. 103–04 (T49)	0408			
									v	↓	II				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 112–13 (XX) = 1 2, pp. 26–27; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, p. 104 (T50)	0408			
IX, 19	329	11					AJ	54	r	↓	MA				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 113–14 (XXI) = 1 2, pp. 27–28; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, pp. 104–05 (T51)	0408			
									v	→	MB				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 114–15 (XXII) = 1 2, pp. 28–29; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, pp. 105–06 (T52)	0408			
IX, 20	330	12		AJ	54				r	→	MC				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 115–16 (XXIII) = 1 2, pp. 29–30; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, p. 106 (T53)	0408			
									v	↓	MA				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 116–17 (XXIV) = 1 2, pp. 30–31; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, pp. 106–07 (T54)	0408			
IX, 21	331	13					AJ	54	r	↓	[ME]				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 117–18 (XXV) = 1 2, pp. 31–32; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, pp. 107–08 (T55)	0408			
									v	→	[MS]				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 118–19 (XXVI) = 1 2, pp. 32–33; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, pp. 108–09 (T56)	0408			
IX, 22	332	14		AJ	54				r	→	[MZ]				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 119–20 (XXVII) = 1 2, pp. 33–34; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, pp. 109–10 (T57)	0408			
									v	↓	[MH]				Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 234–35 (<i>partim</i> CC 0021); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 120–21 (XXVIII) = 1 2, pp. 34–35; Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, pp. 98–99 (T58) (<i>partim</i> CC 0408)	0408; 0021	Final title of CC 0408; initial title of CC 0021	Fig. 53	
IX, 23	333	15					AJ	54	r	↓	[MO] or <, >?				Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 235–36; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 121–22 (XXIX) = 1 2, pp. 35–36	0021			
									v	→	ξ	Λ			Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 236–37; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 122–23 (XXX) = 1 2, pp. 36–37	0021	Uncinata cross in the centre of the upper margin		
IX, 24	334	16		AJ	54				r	→	ξA	ε			Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 237–39; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 123–24 (XXXI) = 1 2, pp. 37–38	0021	Uncinata cross in the centre of the upper margin		
									v	↓	ξB				Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 239–40; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 124–25 (XXXII) = 1 2, pp. 38–39	0021			
IX, 25	335	17					AJ	54	r	↓	ξΓ				Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 240–41; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 125–26 (XXXIII) = 1 2, pp. 39–40	0021		Fig. 55	
									v	→	ξA				Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 241–42; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 126–27 (XXXIV) = 1 2, pp. 40–41	0021			

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagina- tion / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollöseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.
IX, 26	336	18				AJ	54	r	→	<ⲰⲘ>			Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 242–44; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 127–28 (XXXV) = 1 2, pp. 41–42	0021		
								v	↓	Ⲱⲗ		Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 244–45; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 128–29 (XXXVI) = 1 2, pp. 42–43	0021			
IX, 27	337	19				AJ	54	r	↓	<ⲰⲶ>			Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 245–46; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 129–30 (XXXVII) = 1 2, pp. 43–44	0021		
								v	→	ⲰⲢ		Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 246–47; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 130–31 (XXXVIII) = 1 2, pp. 44–45	0021			
IX, 28	338	20				AJ	54	r	→	ⲰⲚ			Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 247–48; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 131–32 (XXXIX) = 1 2, pp. 45–46	0021	ⲰⲚ: ⲟ e corr. aliae litt.	
								v	↓	ⲟ		Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 248–49; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), p. 132 (XL) = 1 2, p. 46	0021			
IX, 29	339	21				AJ	54	r	↓	<ⲟⲗ>			Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 249–50; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 132–33 (XLI) = 1 2, pp. 46–47	0021		
								v	→	ⲟⲘ		Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 250–51; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 133–34 (XLII) = 1 2, pp. 47–48	0021			
IX, 30	340	22				AJ	54	r	→	ⲟⲢ			Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 251–52; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 134–35 (XLIII) = 1 2, pp. 48–49	0021		
								v	↓	ⲟⲗ		Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 252–53; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 135–36 (XLIV) = 1 2, pp. 49–50	0021			
IX, 31	341	23				AJ	54	r	↓	[ⲟⲉ]			Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 253–54; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 136–37 (XLV) = 1 2, pp. 50–51	0021		
								v	→	[ⲟⲗ]	e	Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 254–55; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 137–38 (XLVI) = 1 2, pp. 51–52	0021			
IX, 32	342	24				AJ	54	r	→	ⲟⲘ	[Ⲣ]		Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 255–56; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 138–39 (XLVII) = 1 2, pp. 52–53	0021	Staurogram (Ⲣ) in the centre of the upper margin	
								v	↓	ⲟⲗ		Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 256–57; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 139–40 (XLVIII) = 1 2, pp. 53–54	0021			
IX, 33	343	25				AJ	54	r	→	[ⲟⲶ]			Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 257–58; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 140–41 (XLIX) = 1 2, pp. 54–55	0021		
								v	↓	[ⲟⲢ]		Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 258–59; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 141–42 (L) = 1 2, pp. 55–56	0021			
IX, 34	351	IX, 35 / 4 / 93				AJ	54		→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 154–55 (4 ^a frammento) = 1 2, pp. 68–69	0021		
									↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 155–56 = 1 2, pp. 69–70	0021			
IX, 35	6	26				AJ	54		→				Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), p. 259; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 142–143 (LI) = 1 2, pp. 56–57	0021		
									↓			Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 259–60; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 143–44 (LII) = 1 2, pp. 57–58	0021	See von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. LXXXIV		
IX, 36		IX, 37				AJ	54	r	→	<ⲟⲟ>			Unpublished	0021		
								v	↓	ⲡ		Unpublished	0021			
IX, 37		IX, 38 / 92				AJ	54	r	↓	[ⲡⲗ]			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 156–57 (5 ^a frammento) = 1 2, pp. 70–71	0021		
								v	→	[ⲡⲘ]		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 157–58 = 1 2, pp. 71–72	0021			
IX, 38	345	27				AJ	54	r	→	ⲡⲢ			Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 260–61; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), pp. 144–45 (LIII) = 1 2, pp. 58–59	0021		
								v	↓	ⲡⲗ		Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 261–62 = 1 2, pp. 59–60	0021			
IX, 39	346	28				AJ	54	r	↓	<ⲡⲡⲉ>			Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 262–63; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), p. 146 (LV) = 1 2, p. 60	0021		
								v	→	ⲡⲗ		Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 1 (1873), pp. 263–64; Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 36 (1885), p. 147 (LVI) = 1 2, p. 61	0021			
IX, 40		IX, 40	fr. 1			AJ	54?		→				Unpublished	Not id.		
									↓			Unpublished	Not id.			
			fr. 2			AJ	54?	r	→	ⲡⲰⲉ		Unpublished	0021?			
								v	↓	ⲡⲰⲗ		Unpublished	0021?			
			fr. 3			AJ	54?		↓			Unpublished	Not id.			
									→			Unpublished	Not id.			

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IX, 41		IX, 41	fr. 1	22(1)		AJ	54?		→				Unpublished	Not id.		
									↓			Unpublished	Not id.			
			fr. 2	22(2)					↓			Unpublished	Not id.			
									→			Unpublished	Not id.			
X, 1	959					AK	55	r	↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 144–45 n. 1 = II 2, pp. 48–49 n. 1	Not id.	End of a text		
								v	→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 144 (Frammento primo) = II 2, p. 48	0329	Initial title of CC 0329	Fig. 58	
X, 2	958			fr. 2		AK	55	r	→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 145–46 (Frammento secondo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 49–50	Not id.			
								v	↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 153 (2° frammento) = I 2, p. 67 (<i>partim</i> col. 2: initial title + text); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 145 and n. 1 (Frammento secondo) = II 2, p. 49 and n. 1	Not id. (end of a text); 0452	Initial title of CC 0452	Fig. 59	
X, 3	968			fragm. 3		AK	55	r	↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 146–47 (Frammento terzo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 50–51	Not id.			
								v	→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 146 (Frammento terzo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 50	Not id.			
X, 4	967			IV		AK	55	r	→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 147–48 (Frammento quarto, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 51–52	Not id.			
								v	↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 147 (Frammento quarto, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 51	Not id.			
X, 5	966			V		AK	55	r	↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 148–49 (Frammento quinto, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 52–53	0329			
								v	→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 148 (Frammento quinto, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 52	0329			
X, 6	965			VI		AK	55	r	↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 149 (Frammento sesto, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 53	Not id.			
								v	→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 149–50 (Frammento sesto, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 53–54	Not id.			
X, 7	964			VII		AK	55	r	→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 150 (Frammento settimo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 54	0329			
								v	↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 150–51 (Frammento settimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 54–55	0329			
X, 8	963	409		fragm. 8		AK	55	r	↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 151–52 (Frammento ottavo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 55–56	0329			
								v	→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 151 (Frammento ottavo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 55	0329			
X, 9	962			fragm. 9		AK	55	r	→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 152 (Frammento nono, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 56	Not id.			
								v	↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 152–53 (Frammento nono, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 56–57	Not id.			
X, 10	961	411		fragm. 10		AK	55	r	↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 153 (Frammento decimo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 57	Not id.			
								v	→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 153–54 (Frammento decimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 57–58	Not id.			
X, 11	960			fr. 11		AK	55	r	→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 154 (Frammento undecimo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 58	Not id.			
								v	↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 154–55 (Frammento undecimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 58–59	Not id.			
X, 12	957	413		fragm. 12		AK	55	r	↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 155–56 (Frammento duodecimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 59–60	Not id.			
								v	→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 155 (Frammento duodecimo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 59	Not id.			
X, 13	956			fragm. 13		AK	55	r	→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 156 (Frammento decimoterzo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 60	Not id.			
								v	↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 156 (Frammento decimoterzo, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 60	Not id.			
X, 14	955			fragm. 14		AK	55	r	→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 157 (Frammento decimoquarto, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 61	Not id.			
								v	↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 35 (1884), p. 154 (3° frammento) = I 2, p. 68 (<i>partim</i> col. 2); Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 157 (Frammento decimoquarto, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 61	Not id.			
X, 15	954			fragm. 15		AK	55	r	↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 158 (Frammento decimoquinto, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 62	Not id.			
								v	→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 158 (Frammento decimoquinto, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 62	Not id.			
X, 16	953			XVI		AK	55	r	→			32 V downw. 167 Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 159 (Frammento decimosesto, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 63	Not id.			
								v	↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 159 (Frammento decimosesto, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 63	Not id.			

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X, 17	952			fragm. 17		AK	55	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 160 (Frammento decimosettimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 64	Not id.		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 160 (Frammento decimosettimo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 64	Not id.		
X, 18	951			fragm. 18		AK	55	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 160 (Frammento decimottavo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 64	Not id.		Fig. 62
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 161 (Frammento decimottavo, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 65	Not id.		
X, 19	950			fragm. 19		AK	55	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 162 (Frammento decimonono, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 66	Not id.		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 162–63 (Frammento ventesimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 66–67	Not id.		
X, 20	949			fragm. 20		AK	55	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 162 (Frammento ventesimo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 66	Not id.		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 162–63 (Frammento ventesimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 66–67	Not id.		
X, 21	948			XXI		AK	55	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 163 (Frammento ventesimoprimo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 67	Not id.		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 163–64 (Frammento ventesimoprimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 67–68	Not id.		
X, 22	947			22		AK	55	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 164 (Frammento ventesimosecondo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 68	Not id.		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 164–65 (Frammento ventesimosecondo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 68–69	Not id.		
X, 23	946			fragm. 23		AK	55	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 165 (Frammento ventesimosecondo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 69	Not id.		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 165–66 (Frammento ventesimosecondo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 69–70	Not id.		
X, 24	945			fragm. 24		AK	55	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 166 (Frammento ventesimoquarto, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 70	Not id.		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 166–67 (Frammento ventesimoquarto, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 70–71	Not id.		
X, 25	944			fragm. 25		AK	55	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 167 (Frammento ventesimoquinto, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 71	Not id.		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 167–68 (Frammento ventesimoquinto, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 71–72	Not id.		
X, 26	943			Fragm. 26		AK	60	r	↓		κκ	H	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 168 (Frammento ventesimosesto) = II 2, p. 72	0413	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	Fig. 76
								v	→					blank		
X, 27	942			fragm. 27		AK	55	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 168–69 (Frammento ventesimosettimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 72–73	Not id.		
								v	→		ο	115 V downw. 85	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 168 (Frammento ventesimosettimo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 72	Not id.	Traces of ink in the centre of the upper margin (staurogram?)	Fig. 60
X, 28	941			fragm. 28		AK	55	r	→			63 V downw. 130	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 169 (Frammento ventesimottavo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 73	Not id.		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 169 (Frammento ventesimottavo, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 73	Not id.		
X, 29	940			fragm. 29		AK	55	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 170 (Frammento ventesimonono, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 74	Not id.		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 170 (Frammento ventesimonono, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 74	Not id.		
			fr. 1	Fr. 30	Complementary fr.: XIII, 19, fr. 1	AK	58		↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 171 (Frammento trentesimo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 75	0090		
									→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 171 (Frammento trentesimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 75	0090		
X, 30	939		fr. 2	Fr. 31		AK	58		↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 171 (Frammento trentesimoprimo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 75	0090	It corresponds to fr. 6, which Lefort mentioned in a manuscript note in XIII, 3	
									→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 171–72 (Frammento trentesimoprimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 75–76	0090		

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X, 31	938			fragm. 32		not from AK	47? 58?	r	↓	ρσθ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 172 (Frammento trentesimosecondo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 76	0019? 0090?	Mention of ΠΕΤΟΥΛΛΗ ΛΑΜΙΑΣΙΟΣ (col. 2, ll. 8-10)			
								v	→	ρσζ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 172-73 (Frammento trentesimosecondo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 76-77	0019? 0090?				
X, 32	652	604		fr. I		AK	55	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 179 (Frammento I [rovescio]) = II 4, p. 75	Not id.				
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 179 (Frammento I [diritto]) = II 4, p. 75	Not id.				
X, 33	626	605 / 33	fr. 1	fr. II		AK	55		↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 179-80 (Frammento II [diritto]) = II 4, pp. 75-76	Not id.				
									→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 180 (Frammento II [rovescio]) = II 4, p. 76	Not id.				
			fr. 2	fr. III	AK	55		↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 180 (Frammento III [diritto]) = II 4, p. 76	Not id.						
								→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 180 (Frammento III [rovescio]) = II 4, p. 76	Not id.						
X, 34	627	606 / 34	fr. 1	fr. IV		AK	55		→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 180 (Frammento IV [diritto]) = II 4, p. 76	Not id.				
									↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 181 (Frammento IV [rovescio]) = II 4, p. 77	Not id.				
			fr. 2	fr. V	AK	55		↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 181 (Frammento V [diritto]) = II 4, p. 77	Not id.						
								→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 181 (Frammento V [rovescio]) = II 4, p. 77	Not id.						
X, 35	628	607 / 35	fr. 1	fr. VI		AK	55		↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 181 (Frammento VI [diritto]) = II 4, p. 77	Not id.	Upper part of a leaf (with upper margin)			
									→		87 V downw. 12	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 181-82 (Frammento VI [rovescio]) = II 4, pp. 77-78	Not id.					
			fr. 2	fr. VII	AK	55		↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 182 (Frammento VII [diritto]) = II 4, p. 78	Not id.						
								→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 182 (Frammento VII [rovescio]) = II 4, p. 78	Not id.						
X, 36	629	608 / 36		fr. VIII		AK	55	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 182 (Frammento VIII [diritto]) = II 4, p. 78	Not id.				
								v	→		76 V upw. 58	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 182 (Frammento VIII [rovescio]) = II 4, p. 78	Not id.					
X, 37	630	609 / 37	fr. 1	fr. IX		AK	55		→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 182-83 (Frammento IX [diritto]) = II 4, pp. 78-79	Not id.				
									↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 183 (Frammento IX [rovescio]) = II 4, p. 79	Not id.					
			fr. 2	fr. X	AK	55	r	↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 183 (Frammento X [rovescio]) = II 4, p. 79	Not id.						
							v	→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 183 (Frammento X [diritto]) = II 4, p. 79	Not id.						
X, 38	631	610 / 38	fr. 1	fr. XI		AK	55	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 183 (Frammento XI [diritto]) = II 4, p. 79	Not id.				
								v	→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 183 (Frammento XI [rovescio]) = II 4, p. 79	Not id.					
			fr. 2	fr. XII	AK	55		→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 183 (Frammento XII [diritto]) = II 4, p. 79	Not id.						
								↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 184 (Frammento XII [rovescio]) = II 4, p. 80	Not id.						
X, 39	632	611 / 39	fr. 1	fr. XIII		AK	55	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 184 (Frammento XIII [rovescio]) = II 4, p. 80	Not id.				
								v	→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 184 (Frammento XIII [diritto]) = II 4, p. 80	Not id.					
			fr. 2	fr. XIV	AK	55		↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 184 (Frammento XIV [rovescio]) = II 4, p. 80	Not id.						
								→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 184 (Frammento XIV [diritto]) = II 4, p. 80	Not id.						
X, 40	633	612 / X 40	fr. 1	fr. XV		AK	55		↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 184 (Frammento XV [diritto]) = II 4, p. 80	Not id.				
									→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 184 (Frammento XV [rovescio]) = II 4, p. 80	Not id.					
			fr. 2	fr. XVI	AK	Not id.		→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 184-85 (Frammento XVI [diritto]) = II 4, pp. 80-81	Not id.						
								↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 185 (Frammento XVI [rovescio]) = II 4, p. 81	Not id.						
X, 41		X 41	fr. 1	37(4)		AK	55		↓				Unpublished	Not id.				
									→			Unpublished	Not id.					
									↓			Unpublished	Not id.					
			fr. 2	37(1)		AK	55		→		⋮				Unpublished	Not id.	Since there is no trace of numbering on the ↓ side, the number on → is to be interpreted as a quire signature	
									→			Unpublished	Not id.	Same features as X, 43, fr. 1				
									↓			Unpublished	Not id.					

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagination / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollöseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.		
X, 42		X 42	fr. 1	43(1		AK	55		↓				Unpublished	Not id.				
										→				Unpublished	Not id.			
			fr. 2	43(3		AK	55		↓				Unpublished	Not id.				
										→				Unpublished	Not id.			
X, 43		X 43	fr. 1	48(1		AK	51		→				Unpublished	Not id.		Fig. 46		
										↓				Unpublished	Not id.			
			fr. 2	49(2		AK	51		↓				Unpublished	Not id.	Final title: σεϋνη[ος]	Fig. 46		
										→				Unpublished	Not id.			
X, 44		X 44	fr. 1	57(3		AK	55		↓				Unpublished	Not id.				
										→				Unpublished	Not id.			
			fr. 2			AK	55	r	→					Unpublished	Not id.			
								v	↓					Unpublished	Not id.			
			fr. 3	57(2		AK	6558		→				Unpublished	Not id.				
									↓				Unpublished	Not id.				
			fr. 4	57(1		AK	53		→				Unpublished	Not id.	Only col. 1 is written; col. 2 is blank			
									↓				Unpublished	Not id.				
X, 45			fr. 1	61(2		AK	55		→				Unpublished	Not id.				
										↓				Unpublished	Not id.			
			fr. 2	68		AK	55	r	↓					Unpublished	Not id.			
								v	→			To be published by N. Carlig	CC add.	Initial title of a homily (CC Add.)				
			fr. 3	69		AK	55	r	→				Unpublished	Not id.				
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 101 n. 2 = II 2, p. 5	0099	Initial title of CC 0099	Fig. 57		
X, 46		X 46	fr. 1	74(1		AK	55		↓				Unpublished	Not id.				
										→				Unpublished	Not id.			
			fr. 2	74(3		AK	55			↓				Unpublished	Not id.			
											→				Unpublished	Not id.		
			fr. 3	77(13		AK	55			↓				Unpublished	Not id.			
								→				Unpublished	Not id.					
			fr. 4	77(12		AK	55		↓				Unpublished	Not id.				
									→				Unpublished	Not id.				
			fr. 5	77(14		AK	Not id.		↓				Unpublished	Not id.				
									→				Unpublished	Not id.				
X, 47		X 47		14		AK	55		↓				Unpublished	Not id.				
									→				Unpublished	Not id.				
X, 48			fr. 1	18(4		AK	55		↓				Unpublished	Not id.				
										→				Unpublished	Not id.			
			fr. 2	18(3		AK	55		↓				Unpublished	Not id.				
									→				Unpublished	Not id.				
X, 49						AK	55	r	↓				Unpublished	Not id.				
								v	→			82 V upw. 89	Unpublished	Not id.				
X, 50		X 50	fr. 1	60		AK	51?		→				Unpublished	Not id.				
										↓				Unpublished	Not id.			
			fr. 2	20(7		AK	55			↓				Unpublished	Not id.			
											→				Unpublished	Not id.		
			fr. 3	70(1		AK	6558		↓				Unpublished	Not id.				
									→				Unpublished	Not id.				
			fr. 4	70(4		AK	51		→				Unpublished	Not id.				
									↓				Unpublished	Not id.				

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagination / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollêseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.
X, 51		P618/2				AK	55		↓				Unpublished	Not id.	Note in pencil: "Non rinvenuto – venire dopo il frammento IX della parte II. Rossi II, 4 pag. 78 e era unito al num. 9" which refers to X, 37, fr. 1	
									→				Unpublished	Not id.		
XI, 1			fr. 1	prov. fr. I		AL	56	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 103 (Frammento primo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 7	0753		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 103 (Frammento primo, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 7	0753		
XI, 1			fr. 2	prov. fr. II		AL	56	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 103 (Frammento secondo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 7	0753		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 103 (Frammento secondo, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 7	0753		
XI, 2			fr. 1	fr. III p. 8; O. N. 36.1		AL	56	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 104 (Frammento terzo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 8	0753		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 104 (Frammento terzo, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 8	0753		
XI, 2			fr. 2	fr. IV		AL	56	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 104 (Frammento quarto, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 8	0753		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 104 (Frammento quarto, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 8	0753		
XI, 3			fr. 1	fr. V		AL	56	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 105 (Frammento quinto, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 9	0753		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 105 (Frammento quinto, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 9	0753		
XI, 3			fr. 2	fr. VI		AL	56	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 105 (Frammento sesto, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 9	0753		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 105 (Frammento sesto, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 9	0753		
XI, 4			fr. 1	fr. 7		AL	56	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 106 (Frammento settimo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 10	0753		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 106 (Frammento settimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 10	0753		
XI, 4			fr. 2	VIII		AL	56	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 106 (Frammento ottavo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 10	0753		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 106 (Frammento ottavo, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 10	0753		
XI, 5			fr. 1	O. N. 36-7		AL	56	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 115 (Frammento ventesimoquinto) = II 2, p. 19	0753		
								v	↓					blank		
XI, 5			fr. 2	"forse XII"		AL	56	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 107 (Frammento nono, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 11	0753		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 107 (Frammento nono, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 11	0753		
XI, 5			fr. 3			AL	53		→				Unpublished	Not id.		
									↓				Unpublished	Not id.		
XI, 5			fr. 4			AL	53		→				Unpublished	Not id.		
									↓				Unpublished	Not id.		
XI, 6			fr. 1+3	fr. X (fr. 1); fr. IX (fr. 3)	Two fragments from the same leaf	AL	56	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 107-08 (Frammento decimo ed undecimo, nel diritto) = II 2, pp. 11-12	0753		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), pp. 107-08 (Frammento decimo ed undecimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, pp. 11-12	0753		
XI, 6			fr. 2	fr. XI		AL	56	r	↓	pz			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 108 (Frammento decimosecondo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 12	0753		
								v	→	traces			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 108 (Frammento decimosecondo, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 12	0753		
XI, 7		fr. XII-I-XIV	fr. 1+2	O. N. 34 (fr. 1); O. N. 34 (2) (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AL	56	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 109 (Decimoterzo e decimoquarto frammento, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 13	0753		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 109 (Decimoterzo e decimoquarto frammento, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 13	0753		
XI, 8		fr. XV-XVI p. 14	fr. 1+2	O. N. 31 in alto (fr. 1); O. N. 32 in basso (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AL	56	r	↓	...			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 110 (Decimoquinto e decimosesto frammento, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 14	0753		
								v	→	pie			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 110 (Decimoquinto e decimosesto frammento, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 14	0753		
XI, 9		fr. XVI-I-XVIII p. 15	fr. 1+2	O. N. 30 in alto (fr. 1); O. N. 30 in basso (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AL	56	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 111 (Decimosettimo e decimottavo frammento, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 15	0753		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 111 (Decimosettimo e decimottavo frammento, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 15	0753		

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagination / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollêseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.
XI, 10		frr. XIX-XX p. 16	frr. 1+2	O. N. 32 in alto (fr. 1); O. N. 32 in basso (fr. 2)	Fr. joining fr. 2	AL	56	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 112 (Frammento decimonono e ventesimo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 16	0753		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 112 (Frammento decimonono e ventesimo, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 16	0753		
XI, 11		frr. XXI-XXII p. 17	frr. 1+2	O. N. 33 in basso (fr. 2)	Joining fr. forming a leaf	AL	56	r	→	PIZ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 113 (Frammento ventesimoprimo e ventesimosecondo, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 17	0753		
								v	↓	if present, covered by paper			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 113 (Frammento ventesimoprimo e ventesimosecondo, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 17	0753		Fig. 63
XI, 12		frr. XXI-XXIII p. 18	frr. 1+2		Joining fr. forming a leaf	AL	56	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 114 (Frammento ventesimoterzo e ventesimoquarto, nel diritto) = II 2, p. 18	0753		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 40 (1890), p. 114 (Frammento ventesimoterzo e ventesimoquarto, nel rovescio) = II 2, p. 18	0753		
XII, 1		1				AM	57	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 111 (Fol. I) = II 4, p. 7; Kosack, <i>Basilios</i> , 2014, p. 52	0149	See also von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. XLIII; initial title of CC 0149	Fig. 64
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 111–12 (Fol. I) = II 4, pp. 7–8; Kosack, <i>Basilios</i> , 2014, p. 53	0149	See also von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. CXXVIII	
XII, 2	486	2				AM	57	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 112 (Fol. II) = II 4, p. 8; Kosack, <i>Basilios</i> , 2014, pp. 53–54	0149	See also von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. CXXVIII	
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 112–13 (Fol. II) = II 4, pp. 8–9; Kosack, <i>Basilios</i> , 2014, pp. 54–55	0149		
XII, 3	507	23				AM	57	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 130–31 (Fol. XXIII) = II 4, pp. 26–27; Kosack, <i>Basilios</i> , 2014, pp. 55–56	0149		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 130 (Fol. XXIII) = II 4, p. 26; Kosack, <i>Basilios</i> , 2014, pp. 56–57	0149		
XII, 4	491	7				AM	57	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 115–16 (Fol. VII) = II 4, pp. 11–12; Kosack, <i>Basilios</i> , 2014, p. 57	0149	See also von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. CXXVIII	
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 116 (Fol. VII) = II 4, p. 12; Kosack, <i>Basilios</i> , 2014, p. 58	0149	See also von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. CXXVIII	
XII, 5	493	9				AM	57	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 117–18 (Fol. IX) = II 4, pp. 13–14; Kosack, <i>Basilios</i> , 2014, p. 59	0149		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 118 (Fol. IX) = II 4, p. 14; Kosack, <i>Basilios</i> , 2014, pp. 59–60	0149		
XII, 6	494	10				AM	57	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 118 (Fol. X) = II 4, p. 14; Kosack, <i>Basilios</i> , 2014, pp. 60–61	0149		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 118–19 (Fol. X) = II 4, pp. 14–15; Kosack, <i>Basilios</i> , 2014, pp. 61–62	0149		
XII, 7	495	11				AM	57	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 119 (Fol. XI) = II 4, p. 15; Kosack, <i>Basilios</i> , 2014, pp. 62–63	0149		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 119–20 (Fol. XI) = II 4, pp. 15–16; Kosack, <i>Basilios</i> , 2014, pp. 63–64	0149		
XII, 8	502	18				AM	57	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 127 (Fol. XVIII) = II 4, p. 23; Kosack, <i>Basilios</i> , 2014, pp. 64–65 (<i>partim</i> col. 2)	0149		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 125 and 127 (Fol. XVIII) = II 4, p. 21 and 23; Kosack, <i>Basilios</i> , 2014, pp. 65–66	0149		
XII, 9	500	16				AM	57	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 124 (Fol. XVI) = II 4, p. 20; Kosack, <i>Basilios</i> , 2014, pp. 66–67	0149		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 123–24 (Fol. XVI) = II 4, pp. 19–20; Kosack, <i>Basilios</i> , 2014, pp. 67–68	0149		
XII, 10	496	12				AM	57	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 120 (Fol. XII) = II 4, p. 16; Kosack, <i>Basilios</i> , 2014, p. 68	0149		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 120–21 (Fol. XII) = II 4, pp. 16–17; Kosack, <i>Basilios</i> , 2014, p. 69	0149		

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XII, 11	501	17				AM	57	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), pp. 124–25 (Fol. XVII) = II 4, pp. 20–21; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, p. 70	0149		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), p. 125 (Fol. XVII) = II 4, p. 21; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , p. 71	0149	See also von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. cxxviii	
XII, 12	492	8				AM	57	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), pp. 116–17 (Fol. VIII) = II 4, pp. 12–13; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 71–72	0149		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), p. 117 (Fol. VIII) = II 4, p. 13; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 72–73	0149		
XII, 13	497	13				AM	57	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), p. 121 (Fol. XIII) = II 4, p. 17; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 73–74	0149	See also von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. cxxviii	
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), pp. 121–22 (Fol. XIII) = II 4, pp. 17–18; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 74–75	0149		
XII, 14	498	14				AM	57	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), p. 122 (Fol. XIV) = II 4, p. 18; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 75–76	0149		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), p. 122 (Fol. XIV) = II 4, p. 18; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 76–77	0149		
XII, 15	490	6				AM	57	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), p. 115 (Fol. VI) = II 4, p. 11; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 77–78	0149		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), p. 115 (Fol. VI) = II 4, p. 11; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 78–79	0149		
XII, 16	489	5				AM	57	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), p. 114 (Fol. V) = II 4, p. 10; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 79–80	0149		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), pp. 114–15 (Fol. V) = II 4, pp. 10–11; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, p. 80	0149	See also von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. cxxviii	Fig. 69
XII, 17	499	15				AM	57	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), p. 123 (Fol. XV) = II 4, p. 19; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 80–81 (XV rto)	0149		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), p. 123 (Fol. XV) = II 4, p. 19; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 81–82 (XV rto [end])	0149		Fig. 68
XII, 18	504	20				AM	57	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), p. 127 (Fol. XX) = II 4, p. 23; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 82–83 (XX rto)	0149		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), p. 128 (Fol. XX) = II 4, p. 24; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 83–84 (XX rto [end])	0149		
XII, 19	503	19				AM	57	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), pp. 126–27 (Fol. XIX) = II 4, pp. 22–23; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 84–85 (XIX rto)	0149		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), p. 127 (Fol. XIX) = II 4, p. 23; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 85–86 (XIX rto [end])	0149		
XII, 20	516	32				AM	57	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), p. 139 (Fol. XXXII) = II 4, p. 35; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 86–87 (XXXII vso)	0149		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), pp. 138–39 (Fol. XXXII) = II 4, pp. 34–35; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 87–88 (XXXII rto)	0149		
XII, 21	519	35				AM	57	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), pp. 141–42 (Fol. XXXV) = II 4, pp. 37–38; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 88–89 (XXXI [sic for XXXV] vso)	0149		Fig. 70
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), p. 142 (Fol. XXXV) = II 4, p. 38; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 89–90 (XXXV rto)	0149	See also von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. cxxviii	
XII, 22	508	24				AM	57	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), p. 131 (Fol. XXIV) = II 4, p. 27; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 90–91 (XXIV rto)	0149		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), p. 131 (Fol. XXIV) = II 4, p. 27; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 90–91 (XXIV rto [end])	0149		
XII, 23	506	22				AM	57	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), pp. 129–30 (Fol. XXII) = II 4, pp. 25–26; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 92–93 (XXII vso a)	0149		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), pp. 129 (Fol. XXII) = II 4, pp. 25; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, p. 93 (XXII vso a [end])	0149		
XII, 24	505	21				AM	57	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), p. 128 (Fol. XXI) = II 4, p. 24; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 94–95 (XXI rto)	0149		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie 42</i> (1892), pp. 128–29 (Fol. XXI) = II 4, pp. 24–25; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 95–96 (XXI rto [end])	0149		

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XII, 25		36				AM	57	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 142–43 (Fol. XXXVI) = II 4, pp. 38–39; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, p. 96 (XXXVI vso)	0149	See also von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. CXXVIII	
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 142 (Fol. XXXVI) = II 4, p. 38; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 96–97 (XXXVI rto)	0149	See also von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. CXXVIII	
XII, 26	509	25				AM	57	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 132 (Fol. XXV) = II 4, p. 28; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 97–98 (XXV rto)	0149		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 132 (Fol. XXV) = II 4, p. 28; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 98–99 (XXV rto [end])	0149		
XII, 27	510	26				AM	57	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 133–34 (Fol. XXVI) = II 4, pp. 29–30; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 99–100 (XXVI vso)	0149		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 133 (Fol. XXVI) = II 4, p. 29; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 100–01 (XXVI rto)	0149	See also von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. CXXVIII	
XII, 28	515	31				AM	57	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 137–38 (Fol. XXXI) = II 4, pp. 33–34; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 101–02 (XXXI rto)	0149		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 138 (Fol. XXXI) = II 4, p. 34; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 102–03 (XXVI rto [end])	0149		
XII, 29	512	28				AM	57	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 135 (Fol. XXVIII) = II 4, p. 31; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, p. 103 (XXVIII vso)	0149		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 134–35 (Fol. XXVIII) = II 4, pp. 30–31; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 103–04 (XXVIII rto)	0149		
XII, 30	511	27				AM	57	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 134 (Fol. XXVII) = II 4, pp. 30; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 105 (XXVII rto)	0149		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 134 (Fol. XXVII) = II 4, p. 30; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 105–06 (XXVII rto [end])	0149	See also von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. CXXVIII	
XII, 31	517	33				AM	57	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 139–40 (Fol. XXXIII) = II 4, pp. 35–36; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 106–07 (XXXIII rto)	0149		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 140 (Fol. XXXIII) = II 4, p. 36; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 107–08 (XXXIII rto [end])	0149		
XII, 32	514	30				AM	57	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 136–37 (Fol. XXX) = II 4, pp. 32–33; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 108–09 (XXX rto)	0149		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 137 (Fol. XXX) = II 4, p. 33; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 109–10 (XXX rto [end])	0149		
XII, 33	513	29				AM	57	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 135–36 (Fol. XXIX) = II 4, pp. 31–32; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 110–11 (XXIX rto)	0149		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 136 (Fol. XXIX) = II 4, p. 32; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 111–12 (XXIX rto [end])	0149		
XII, 34		34				AM	57	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 140–41 (Fol. XXXIV) = II 4, pp. 36–37; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 112–13 (XXXIV rto)	0149		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 141 (Fol. XXXIV) = II 4, p. 37; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 113–14 (XXXIV rto [following])	0149		
XII, 35	976	37				AM	57	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 143, n. 1 = II 4, p. 39, n. 1; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, p. 114 (XXXIV rto [end])	0149	End of the text CC 0149 and author's name	Fig. 65
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 143–44 (Fol. I) = II 4, pp. 39–40; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 18–19	0083	Initial title of CC 0083	Fig. 66
XII, 36	975	38				AM	57	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 144 (Fol. II) = II 4, p. 40; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 19–20	0083		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 144–45 (Fol. II) = II 4, pp. 40–41; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, p. 20	0083		
XII, 37	974	39				AM	57	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 145 (Fol. III) = II 4, p. 41; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, p. 21	0083		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 145–46 (Fol. III) = II 4, pp. 41–42; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 22–23	0083		
XII, 38	973	40				AM	57	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 146 (Fol. IV) = II 4, p. 42; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 25–26	0083	See also von Lemm, <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. xxx	
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 146 (Fol. IV) = II 4, p. 42; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 26–27	0083		

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XII, 39	487	3				AM	57	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 113 (Fol. III) = II 4, p. 9; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, p. 27	0083			
								v	↓					Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 113 (Fol. III) = II 4, p. 9; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, p. 28	0083		
XII, 40	488	4				AM	57	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 113–14 (Fol. IV) = II 4, p. 9–10; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, p. 29	0083			
								v	→					Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 114 (Fol. IV) = II 4, p. 10; Kosack, <i>Basilius</i> , 2014, pp. 29–30	0083		Fig. 67
XIII, 1			fr. 1	fragm. 1		AN	58	r	↓				Unpublished	0090			
								v	→					Unpublished	0090		
			fr. 2	fragm. 2; 46(3)		AN	58	r	↓					Unpublished	0090		
								v	→					Unpublished	0090		
XIII, 2			fr. 1	fragm. 3; 11(2) and 38		AN	58	r	↓				Unpublished	0090	Fragment joining fr. 2		
								v	→					Unpublished	0090		
			fr. 2	fragm. 4; 15(3)		AN	58	r	→					Unpublished	0090	Fragment joining fr. 1	
								v	↓					Unpublished	0090		
XIII, 3				fragm. 5; 46(1)		AN	58	r	→				Unpublished	0090	Note about "fragm. 6" see X, 30, fr. 2		
								v	↓					Unpublished	0090		
XIII, 4	624	603		fragm. 7; fr. I		AN	58	r	↓	KZ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 185 (Frammento I Diritto) = II 4, p. 81	0090			
								v	→	KH	K			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 185 (Frammento I Rovescio) = II 4, p. 81	0090	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	Fig. 71
XIII, 5			fr. 1	fragm. 8; 71(1)		AN	58	r	→		r		Unpublished	0090			
								v	↓					Unpublished	0090		
			fr. 2	fragm. 9; 49(1)		AN	58	r	→					Unpublished	0090		
								v	↓					Unpublished	0090		
XIII, 6	655		fr. 1	fr. XX	Complementary fr.: XIII, 18, fr. 2-3	AN	58	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 194 (Frammento XX Diritto) = II 4, p. 90	0090			
								v	↓					Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 194 (Frammento XX Diritto) = II 4, p. 90	0090		
			fr. 2	fr. XXI		AN	58	r	↓					Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 194–95 (Frammento XXI Diritto) = II 4, pp. 90–91	0090	To be identified as fragm. 10 according to Lefort's numeration (see "Other fr. ID")?	
								v	→					Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 195 (Frammento XXI Rovescio) = II 4, p. 91	0090		
XIII, 7	648			fr. X; fr. 11	Complementary fr.: XIII, 8	AN	58	r	↓	HO			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 189 (Frammento X Diritto) = II 4, p. 85	0090			
								v	→	H				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 189–90 (Frammento X Rovescio) = II 4, pp. 85–86	0090		
XIII, 8				fragm. 11; 10(9)	Complementary fr.: XIII, 7	AN	58	r	↓				Unpublished	0090			
								v	→					Unpublished	0090		
XIII, 9	652		fr. 1	fragm. 12; fr. XV	Complementary fr.: XIV, 14	AN	58	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 192 (Frammento XV Rovescio) = II 4, p. 88	0090			
								v	↓					Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 192 (Frammento XV Diritto) = II 4, p. 88	0090		
			fr. 2	fr. XXIII	Complementary fr.: XIII, 13, fr. 1-4	AN	58	r	→					Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 195 (Frammento XXIII Rovescio) = II 4, p. 91	0090		
								v	↓					Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 195 (Frammento XXIII Diritto) = II 4, p. 91	0090		
XIII, 10	649			fr. XII; fragm. 13		AN	58	r	↓	III			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 190–91 (Frammento XII Diritto) = II 4, pp. 86–87	0090			
								v	→	IIA				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 191 (Frammento XII Rovescio) = II 4, p. 87	0090		
XIII, 11	649 (sic)			fr. XI; fr. 14	Complementary fr.: XIII, 12	AN	58	r	→	II G			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 190 (Frammento XI Diritto) = II 4, p. 86	0090			
								v	↓	II C				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 190 (Frammento XI Rovescio) = II 4, p. 86	0090		
XIII, 12				fragm. 14; 47(5)	Complementary fr.: XIII, 11	AN	58	r	→				Unpublished	0090			
								v	↓					Unpublished	0090		
XIII, 13			fr. 1-4	50(3) (fr. 1); fr. VII (fr. 2); 10(3) (fr. 4)	Joined fr.; complementary fr.: XIII, 9, fr. 2	AN	58	r	→	II Z			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 188 (Frammento VII Rovescio) = II 4, p. 84 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2r)	0090	Fr. 1, 3 and 4 unpublished		
								v	↓	III	97 V downw. 75 (fr. 4)			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 188 (Frammento VII Diritto) = II 4, p. 84 (<i>partim</i> fr. 2v)	0090		

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XIII, 14			fr. 1	fragm. 16; 10(1)		AN	58	r	↓				Unpublished	0090				
								v	→			Unpublished	0090					
			fr. 2	fragm. 17; 50	Complementary fr.: XIII, 15, fr. 2	AN	58	r	→						Unpublished	0090		
								v	↓			Unpublished	0090					
XIII, 15	651		fr. 1	fragm. 18		AN	58	r	→	ιχ			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 191–92 (Frammento XIV Diritto) = II 4, pp. 87–88	0090	ιχ for ιη ?			
								v	↓	ιιι		Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 192 (Frammento XIV Rovescio) = II 4, p. 88	0090					
			fr. 2	fr. XXII; fr. 17	Complementary fr.: XIII, 14, fr. 2	AN	58	r	→						Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 195 (Frammento XXII Rovescio) = II 4, p. 91	0090		
								v	↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 195 (Frammento XXII Diritto) = II 4, p. 91	0090					
XIII, 16			fr. 1	fragm. 19; 19(2)	Complementary fr.: XIII, 16, fr. 2	AN	58	r	↓				Unpublished	0090				
								v	→			Unpublished	0090					
			fr. 2	fragm. 19; 75(4)	Complementary fr.: XIII, 16, fr. 1	AN	58	r	↓						Unpublished	0090		
								v	→			Unpublished	0090					
XIII, 17	647		fr. VIII; fr. 20	Complementary fr.: XIII, 18, fr. 1	AN	58	r	↓					Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 189 (Frammento VIII Rovescio) = II 4, p. 85	0090				
							v	→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 188–89 (Frammento VIII Diritto) = II 4, pp. 84–85	0090						
XIII, 18			fr. 1	fragm. 20; 24(5)	Complementary fr.: XIII, 17	AN	58	r	↓				Unpublished	0090				
								v	→			Unpublished	0090					
			fr. 2	fragm. 21; 71(5)	Complementary fr.: XIII, 18, fr. 3 and XIII, 6, fr. 1	AN	58	r	→						Unpublished	0090		
								v	↓			Unpublished	0090					
			fr. 3	fragm. 21	Complementary fr.: XIII, 18, fr. 2 and XIII, 6, fr. 1	AN	58	r	→						Unpublished	0090		
								v	↓			Unpublished	0090					
XIII, 19			fr. 1	fragm. 22; 75(6)	Complementary fr.: X, 30, fr. 1	AN	58	r	→				Camplani and Contardi, in Barone, Macé and Ubierna (eds.), <i>Philologie, herméneutique et histoire des textes</i> , 2017, pp. 151–52 (fr. 48)	0090				
								v	↓			Camplani and Contardi, in Barone, Macé and Ubierna (eds.), <i>Philologie, herméneutique et histoire des textes</i> , 2017, pp. 151–52 (fr. 48)	0090					
			fr. 2	fragm. 23; 12(3)	Complementary fr.: XIII, 19, fr. 3	AN	58	r	→						Camplani and Contardi, in Barone, Macé and Ubierna (eds.), <i>Philologie, herméneutique et histoire des textes</i> , 2017, p. 152 (fr. 25)	0090		
								v	↓			Camplani and Contardi, in Barone, Macé and Ubierna (eds.), <i>Philologie, herméneutique et histoire des textes</i> , 2017, p. 152 (fr. 25)	0090					
			fr. 3	fragm. 23; 77(15)	Complementary fr.: XIII, 19, fr. 2	AN	58	r	→						Camplani and Contardi, in Barone, Macé and Ubierna (eds.), <i>Philologie, herméneutique et histoire des textes</i> , 2017, p. 152 (fr. 25)	0090		
								v	↓	97 V downw. 75		Camplani and Contardi, in Barone, Macé and Ubierna (eds.), <i>Philologie, herméneutique et histoire des textes</i> , 2017, p. 152 (fr. 25)	0090					
XIII, 20			fr. 1	fragm. 24; 71(4)		AN	58	r	↓				Camplani and Contardi, in Barone, Macé and Ubierna (eds.), <i>Philologie, herméneutique et histoire des textes</i> , 2017, p. 153 (<i>partim</i>)	0090				
								v	→			Unpublished	0090					
			fr. 2	fragm. 25; 73(1)		AN	58	r	↓						Unpublished	0090		
								v	→			Unpublished	0090					
XIII, 21			fr. 1	fragm. 26; 39(1)	Complementary fr.: XIII, 21, fr. 2	AN	58	r	→				Unpublished	0090				
								v	↓			Unpublished	0090					
			fr. 2	fragm. 26; 71(2)	Complementary fr.: XIII, 21, fr. 1	AN	58	r	→						Unpublished	0090		
								v	↓			Unpublished	0090					
			fr. 3	fragm. 27; 79(6)		AN	58	r	→						Unpublished	0090		
								v	↓			Unpublished	0090					
			fr. 4	fragm. 27; 21(8)	Complementary fr.: XIII, 21, fr. 5	AN	58	r	↓						Unpublished	0090		
								v	→			Unpublished	0090					
			fr. 5	fragm. 27; 80(2)	Complementary fr.: XIII, 21, fr. 4	AN	58	r	↓						Unpublished	0090		
								v	→			Unpublished	0090					

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XIII, 22			fr. 1	fragm. 28; 77(9)		AN	58	r	→				Unpublished	0090					
								v	↓				Unpublished	0090					
			fr. 2	fragm. 29; 19(4) and 77(4)		AN	58	r	→						Unpublished	0090			
								v	↓						Unpublished	0090			
			fr. 3	fragm. 30; 21(7)		AN	58	r	→							Unpublished	0090		
								v	↓							Unpublished	0090		
XIII, 23			fr. 1	fragm. 31; 99(5)	Complementary fr.: XIII, 23, fr. 2	AN	58	r	↓					Unpublished	0090				
								v	→					Unpublished	0090				
			fr. 2	fragm. 32; 21(12)	Complementary fr.: XIII, 23, fr. 1	AN	58	r	↓							Unpublished	0090		
								v	→							Unpublished	0090		
			fr. 3	fragm. 33; 48(2) and 15(1)		AN	58	r	↓							Unpublished	0090		
								v	→							Unpublished	0090		
XIII, 24			fr. 1	fragm. 34; 37(2)		AN	58	r	↓			51 V downw. 39		Unpublished	0090				
								v	→					Unpublished	0090				
			fr. 2	fragm. 36; 79(7)		AN	58	r	→							Unpublished	0090		
								v	↓							Unpublished	0090		
			fr. 3	fragm. 36; 53		AN	58	r	→							Unpublished	0090		
								v	↓							Unpublished	0090		
XIII, 25			fr. 1	fr. XXV		AN	58	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 196 (Frammento XXV Diritto) = II 4, p. 92	0090					
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 196 (Frammento XXV Rovescio) = II 4, p. 92	0090					
			fr. 2	fr. XXIV		AN	58	r	→					Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 195–96 (Frammento XXIV Diritto) = II 4, pp. 91–92	0090				
								v	↓					Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 196 (Frammento XXIV Rovescio) = II 4, p. 92	0090				
XIII, 26			fr. 1	fragm. 37		AN	58	r	↓					Unpublished	0090				
								v	→					Unpublished	0090				
			fr. 2	fragm. 38		AN	58	r	↓						Unpublished	0090			
								v	→						13 V upw. 69	Unpublished	0090		
XIII, 27			fr. 1	fragm. 39; 77 8	Complementary fr.: XIII, 27, fr. 2	AN	58	r	↓					Unpublished	0090				
								v	→					Unpublished	0090				
			fr. 2	fragm. 39; 43(2)	Complementary fr.: XIII, 27, fr. 1	AN	58	r	↓							Unpublished	0090		
								v	→							Unpublished	0090		
			fr. 3	fragm. 40; 15(5)		AN	58	r	→							Unpublished	0090		
								v	↓							Unpublished	0090		
			fr. 4	fragm. 41; 49(3)		AN	58	r	→							Unpublished	0090		
								v	↓							Unpublished	0090		
XIII, 28			fr. 1	fragm. 42; 77(11)		AN	58	r	→					Unpublished	0090				
								v	↓					Unpublished	0090				
			fr. 2	fragm. 43; 7(3)		AN	58	r	↓							Unpublished	0090		
								v	→							Unpublished	0090		
			fr. 3	fragm. 43; 76(2)		AN	58	r	→							Unpublished	0090		
								v	↓							Unpublished	0090		

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagination / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollöseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.	
XIII, 29			fr. 1	fragm. 44; 11(4)		AN	58	r	↓				Unpublished	0090			
			v	→			54 V upw. 43	Unpublished	0090								
			fr. 2	fragm. 45; 46(2)		AN	58	r	↓				Unpublished	0090			
			v	→			Unpublished	0090									
XIV, 1	606			fragm. I		AO	59	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 250 (Frammento primo, nel diritto) = I 5, p. 20; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 18–22	0108	See also von Lemm, <i>Kleine Koptische Studien</i> , no. LVII,3		
								v	→			51 V upw. 59	Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 250–51 (Frammento primo, nel rovescio) = I 5, pp. 20–21; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 25–26	0108	See also von Lemm, <i>Kleine Koptische Studien</i> , no. LVII,3		
XIV, 2				fragm. II		AO	59	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 251 (Frammento secondo, nel diritto) = I 5, p. 21; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 31–34	0108		Fig. 73	
								v	↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 251 (Frammento secondo, nel rovescio) = I 5, p. 21	0108				
XIV, 3				fragm. III		AO	59	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 251–52 (Frammento terzo, coll. I–II, nel diritto) = I 5, pp. 21–22; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 90–91 and 93–34	0108			
								v	↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 252 (Frammento terzo, coll. I–II, nel rovescio) = I 5, p. 222; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 96–97	0108				
XIV, 4	609		fr. 1	fragm. IV		AO	59	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 252 (Frammento quarto, nel rovescio) = I 5, p. 22; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , § 158	0108			
								v	→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 252 (Frammento quarto, nel diritto) = I 5, p. 22; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , § 162	0108				
			fr. 2	fragm. V		AO	59	r	↓					Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), pp. 252–53 (Frammento quinto, nel rovescio) = I 5, pp. 22–23; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 98–100 and 101	0108		
								v	→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 252 (Frammento quinto, nel diritto) = I 5, p. 22; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 103–07	0108				
XIV, 5			fr. 1	fragm. VI		AO	59	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 253 (Frammento sesto, nel rovescio) = I 5, p. 23; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 134–37	0108			
								v	↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 253 (Frammento sesto, nel diritto) = I 5, p. 23; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 141–42 and 144–45	0108				
			fr. 2	fragm. VII		AO	59	r	↓					Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 253 (Frammento settimo, nel diritto) = I 5, p. 23; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 115–17	0108		
								v	→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 253 (Frammento settimo, nel rovescio) = I 5, p. 23; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 119–20 and 121–23	0108				
XIV, 6	611		fr. 1	8.		AO	59	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 253 (Frammento ottavo, coll. I–II diritto) = I 5, p. 21; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 107–10	0108			
								v	→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 254 (Frammento ottavo, coll. I–II rovescio) = I 5, p. 24; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 112–14	0108				
			fr. 2	9.		AO	59	r	↓					Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 254 (Frammento nono, nel diritto) = I 5, p. 24; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 41–43	0108		
								v	→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 254 (Frammento nono, nel rovescio) = I 5, p. 24; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 48–50	0108				
XIV, 7			fr. 1	[Frag] m. X	Complementary fr.: XIV, 8, fr. 1	AO	59	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 254 (Frammento decimo, nel rovescio) = I 5, p. 24; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 13–14 <i>partim</i>	0108	See also von Lemm, <i>Kleine Koptische Studien</i> , no. LVII,3		
								v	↓			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 254 (Frammento decimo, nel diritto) = I 5, p. 24; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 17–18 <i>partim</i>	0108	See also von Lemm, <i>Kleine Koptische Studien</i> , no. LVII,3			
			fr. 2	11.		AO	59	r	↓					Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 255 (Frammento undecimo, nel diritto) = I 5, p. 25; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 36–37	0108		
								v	→			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 38 (1888), p. 255 (Frammento undecimo, nel rovescio) = I 5, p. 25; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 41–42	0108				
XIV, 8			fr. 1		Complementary fr.: XIV, 7, fr. 1	AO	59	r	→				Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 13–14 <i>partim</i>	0108			
								v	↓			Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 17–18 <i>partim</i>	0108				
			fr. 2			AO	Not id.	r	↓					Unpublished	Not id.		
								v	→			Unpublished	Not id.				

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagination / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollēseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.
XIV, 9			fr. 1	fr. XVIII		AO	59	r	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 193 (Frammento XVIII diritto) = II 4, p. 89; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 147-48 and 149-50	0108		
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 193 (Frammento XVIII rovescio) = II 4, p. 89; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 151-52 and 154-55	0108		
			fr. 2	fr. XIX		AO	59	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), pp. 193-194 (Frammento XIX diritto) = II 4, pp. 89-90; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 124 and 126-27	0108		
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 194 (Frammento XIX rovescio) = II 4, p. 90; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 129 and 131-32	0108		
XIV, 10			fr. 1	3	Complementary fr.: XIV, 6, fr. 2 (?)	AO	59	r	↓	AA			Unpublished	0108		
								v	→	AB			Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , § 46 ?	0108		
			fr. 2	4?	Complementary fr.: XIV, 1 (?)	AO	59	r	→	KE			Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 21-22	0108		
								v	↓	KΣ			Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , § 24	0108		
			fr. 3	13/VI - "Codice di Sabino di Eraclia ?"		AO	6558		↓				Unpublished	Not id.		Fig. 82
									→				Unpublished	Not id.		
XIV, 11			fr. 1	50(7)	Complementary fr.: III, 63, fr. 2	AO	47	r	↓	PHA			Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), p. 57 (PHA, l. 1-3)	0019		
								v	→	PHB			Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), p. 57 (PHB, l. 1-5)	0019		
			fr. 2	50(4)		AO	59	r	↓				Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , § 7	0108		
								v	→				Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , § 10	0108		
XIV, 12			fr. 1	41(1)		AO	59		↓				Unpublished	0108		
									→				Unpublished	0108		
			fr. 2	41(2)		AO	59		↓				Unpublished	0108		Fig. 72
									→				Unpublished	0108		
XIV, 13			fr. 1	72(3)	Complementary fr.: III, 60	AO	47	r	→				Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), p. 59	Not id.		
								v	↓				Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), pp. 60-61	Not id.		
			fr. 2	55(1)		AO	6558		→			13 V upw. 69	Unpublished	Not id.		
									↓				Unpublished	Not id.		
			fr. 3	72(2)	Complementary fr.: III, 59 and III, 73	AO	47	r	→				Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), p. 58 (PHR, ll. 2-5)	0413		
								v	↓				Revillout, <i>JournAs</i> 5 (1875), p. 58 (PHL, l. 26)-59 (ll. 1-3)	0413		
XIV, 14				XLVII/VI	Complementary fr.: XIII, 9, fr. 1	AO	58	r	→	HA			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 188 (Frammento VI Diritto) = II 4, p. 84	0090		
								v	↓	HB			Rossi, <i>Memorie</i> 42 (1892), p. 188 (Frammento VI Rovescio) = II 4, p. 84	0090		
XIV, 15			fr. 1	78(3)		AO	Not id.		↓				Unpublished	Not id.		
									→				Unpublished	Not id.		
			fr. 2	78(2)		AO	Not id.		↓				Unpublished	Not id.		
									→				Unpublished	Not id.		
			fr. 3	78(4)		AO	Not id.		↓				Unpublished	Not id.		
									→				Unpublished	Not id.		
			fr. 4	78(1)		AO	Not id.		↓				Unpublished	Not id.		
									→				Unpublished	Not id.		

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Page- niation / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollöseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.			
XIV, 16			fr. 1	70(2)		AO	6558		→				Unpublished	Not id.					
									↓					Unpublished	Not id.				
			fr. 2	71(4)		AO	Not id.			→					Unpublished	Not id.			
										↓					Unpublished	Not id.			
			fr. 3	71(5)		AO	Not id.			→					Unpublished	Not id.			
										↓					Unpublished	Not id.			
			fr. 4	77(7)		AO	Not id.		→				Unpublished	Not id.					
								↓					Unpublished	Not id.					
			fr. 5			AO	59	Γ	→				Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , § 59	0108					
								V	↓				Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , § 66–67	0108					
			fr. 6	77(1)		AK	55		→				Unpublished	Not id.					
									↓				Unpublished	Not id.					
XIV, 17		XIV 17	fr. 1	80(6)		AO	55	Γ	↓	PAΓ				Unpublished	Not id.				
									V	→	PA.A.				Unpublished	Not id.			
			fr. 2	80(5)		AO	55			Γ	→	PAE				Unpublished	Not id.		
										V	↓	PAΣ				Unpublished	Not id.		
			fr. 3	80(7)		AO	55	Γ	→	PAΘ				Unpublished	Not id.				
								V	↓	PM				Unpublished	Not id.				
			fr. 4	80(4)		AO	55		→				Unpublished	Not id.					
									↓				Unpublished	Not id.					
XIV, 18			fr. 1			AO	Not id.		↓				Unpublished	Not id.					
									→					Unpublished	Not id.				
			fr. 2			AO	Not id.			↓					Unpublished	Not id.			
								→				Unpublished	Not id.						
			fr. 3			AO	59		→	traces			Unpublished	0108					
								↓		MS (?)			Unpublished	0108					
XIV, 19			fr. 1	16(1)		AO	Not id.		↓				Unpublished	Not id.					
									→					Unpublished	Not id.				
			fr. 2	18(2)	See XIV, 13, frs. 1 and 3 (same shape, writing, etc.)	AO	47?			↓					Unpublished	Not id.			
								→					Unpublished	Not id.					
			fr. 3			AO	Not id.		→				Unpublished	Not id.					
								↓					Unpublished	Not id.					
XIV, 20			fr. 1			AO	59	Γ	↓				von Lemm, <i>Kleine Koptische Studien</i> , no. LVII.3; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 51–53	0108					
									V	→				von Lemm, <i>Kleine Koptische Studien</i> , no. LVII.3; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 56–57	0108				
			fr. 2			AO	59	Γ	→				von Lemm, <i>Kleine Koptische Studien</i> , no. LVII.4; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , § 1	0108					
								V	↓				von Lemm, <i>Kleine Koptische Studien</i> , no. LVII.4; Orlandi, <i>Cirillo</i> , §§ 4–5	0108					
XIV, 21			fr. 1	71(1)		AO	Not id.		↓				Unpublished	Not id.					
									→					Unpublished	Not id.				
			fr. 2	70(6)		AO	Not id.			→					Unpublished	Not id.			
										↓					Unpublished	Not id.			
			fr. 3	76(1)		AO	Not id.		→				Unpublished	Not id.	r written in the top right-hand corner				
								↓		P4B			Unpublished	Not id.					
			fr. 4	65		AO	Not id.		↓				Unpublished	Not id.					
								→					Unpublished	Not id.					
XV, 1	794	I			Complementary fr.: XV, 40, fr. 2	AP	60		→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 17, col. 2, ll. 11–23 and col. 3, ll. 6–20 (Foglio I)	0413					
								↓					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 18, col. 2, ll. 3–32 (Foglio I)	0413					

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagination / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollêseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.		
XV, 2	793	II			Complementary fr.: XV, 39, fr. 2 ; conjugate leaf: XV, 5 + XV, 43, fr. 2	AP	60		→					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 18, col. 2, ll. 4–15 and col. 2, l. 28 – col. 3, l. 10 (Foglio II)	0413			
									↓					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 18, col. 3, l. 22 – p. 19, col. 1, l. 26 (Foglio II)	0413			
XV, 3	792	III			Complementary fr.: XV, 39, fr. 1 ; conjugate leaf: XV, 4 + XV, 52, fr. 1	AP	60		→					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 19, col. 1, l. 27 – col. 2, l. 3 and col. 2, ll. 16–29 (Foglio III)	0413			
									↓					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 19, col. 3, l. 10 – p. 20, col. 1, l. 5 (Foglio III)	0413			
XV, 4	791	III/IV			Complementary fr.: XV, 52, fr. 1 ; conjugate leaf: XV, 3 + XV, 39, fr. 1	AP	60	r	↓					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 20, col. 1, ll. 10–23 and col. 2, ll. 2–16 (Foglio IV)	0413			
								v	→					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 20, col. 2, l. 31 – col. 3, l. 28 (Foglio IV)	0413			
XV, 5	790	IV/V			Complementary fr.: XV, 43, fr. 2 ; conjugate leaf: XV, 2 + XV, 39, fr. 2	AP	60	r	↓			20 H upw. 163		Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 20, col. 3, l. 29 – p. 21, col. 1, l. 10 and col. 1, l. 24 – col. 2, l. 3	0413			
								v	→					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 21, col. 2, l. 17 – col. 3, l. 12	0413			
XV, 6	789	V/VI			Complementary fr.: XV, 8, fr. 2	AP	60		↓					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 21, col. 3, l. 17–28 – p. 22, col. 1, ll. 8–20	0413			
									→					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 22, col. 1, l. 34 – col. 2, l. 28	0413			
XV, 7	788	VI	fr. 1		Complementary fr.: XV, 8, fr. 1	AP	60		→					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 22, col. 3, ll. 13–25 (<i>partim</i> col. 2)	0413			
									↓					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 23, col. 1, ll. 3–16 and col. 1, ll. 24–31	0413			
									↓					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 23, col. 1, ll. 19–23	0413			
XV, 8	733		fr. 1	“Foglio VII” (yellow sticker)	Complementary fr.: XV, 7	AP	60	r	→	PMG				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 22, col. 2, l. 34 – col. 3, l. 9	0413			
								v	↓	PMG				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 22, col. 3, l. 26 – p. 23, col. 1, l. 2	0413			
									↓					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 21, col. 3, l. 31 – p. 22, col. 1, l. 7	0413			
XV, 9	787	VII			Complementary fr.: XV, 40, fr. 1	AP	60		↓			78 H downw. 163		Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 23, col. 2, ll. 11–28 and col. 3, ll. 5–18 (Foglio VII)	0413			
									→					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 23, col. 3, l. 24 – p. 24, col. 1, l. 26 (Foglio VII)	0413			
XV, 10	786	VIII			Complementary fr.: XV, 51, fr. 1-2	AP	60		→					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 24, col. 1, l. 27 – col. 2, l. 22 (Foglio VIII)	0413			
									↓					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 24, col. 2, l. 29 – col. 3, l. 19 (Foglio VIII)	0413			
XV, 11	785	IX			Complementary fr.: XV, 12 + XV, 41, fr. 4	AP	60	r	↓			84 H downw. 160		Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 24, col. 3, l. 20 – p. 25, col. 1, l. 6 – p. 25, col. 1, ll. 16–30 (Foglio IX)	0413			
								v	→					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 25, col. 2, ll. 11–24 and col. 3, ll. 4–23 (Foglio IX)	0413			
XV, 12	744			“Foglio IX” (yellow sticker)	Complementary fr.: XV, 11 + XV, 41, fr. 4	AP	60	r	↓					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 25, col. 1, ll. 7–16	0413			
								v	→					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 25, col. 1, l. 31 – col. 2, l. 9	0413			
XV, 13	783	XI	fr. 1	“Foglio X” (green sticker)		AP	60	r	→					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 25, col. 3, ll. 27–31	0413			
								v	↓					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 26, col. 2, l. 32 – col. 3, l. 2	0413			
			fr. 2	“Foglio X” (green sticker)	Complementary fr.: XV, 14, fr. 2-3 ; conjugate leaf: XV, 15	AP	60	r	→						Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 26, col. 1, ll. 22–27	0413		
								v	↓					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 26, col. 2, ll. 18–24	0413			
fr. 3-8			AP	60		→							Unpublished	0413				
						↓							Unpublished	0413				

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagination / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollēseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.		
XV, 14	784	X	fr. 1			AP	60	r	→				Unpublished	0413				
								v	↓				Unpublished	0413				
			fr. 2		Complementary fr.: XV, 13, fr. 2 + XV, 14, fr. 3 ; conjugate leaf: XV, 15	AP	60	r	→						Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 26, col. 1, ll. 9–18	0413		
								v	↓					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 26, col. 2, ll. 5–15	0413			
			fr. 3		Complementary fr.: XV, 13, fr. 2 + XV, 14, fr. 2 ; conjugate leaf: XV, 15	AP	60	r	→						Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 26, col. 1, ll. 1–8 and col. 1, l. 28 – col. 2, l. 1	0413		
								v	↓					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 26, col. 2, ll. 25–29 and col. 3, ll. 3–11	0413			
XV, 15	782	XII	fr. 1		“This is in fact what in the publication is Foglio XI/XII” (yellow sticker)	AP	60	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 25, col. 3, l. 32 – p. 26, col. 3, ll. 20–28 and p. 27, col. 1, ll. 6–20	0413				
								v	→					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 27, col. 1, l. 25 – col. 2, l. 4 and col. 2, ll. 13–21 (Foglio XII)	0413			
XV, 16	781	XII	fr. 1		“Foglio XIII” (yellow sticker)	AP	60	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 28, col. 2, ll. 19–27	0413				
								v	→					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 29, col. 1, l. 26 – col. 2, l. 1	0413			
			fr. 2		“Foglio XI/XII” (yellow sticker)	AP	60	r	↓					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 26, col. 3, l. 31 – p. 27, col. 1, l. 5	0413			
								v	→					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 27, col. 2, ll. 24–32	0413			
XV, 17	734		fr. 1		“Foglio XIII” (yellow sticker)	AP	60	r	→	...			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 27, col. 3, ll. 15–25	0413				
								v	↓	l.a.				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 28, col. 1, ll. 6–16	0413			
			fr. 2		“Foglio XIV” (yellow sticker)	AP	60	r	↓	p..				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 28, col. 3, ll. 9–18	0413			
								v	→	l.				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 28, col. 3, l. 34 – p. 29, col. 1, l. 10	0413			
XV, 18	780	XIII			“Fog. XI/XII” (green sticker)	AP	60	r	→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 27, col. 2, l. 34 – col. 3, l. 14 and col. 3, l. 26 – p. 28, col. 1, l. 5	0413				
								v	↓		40 H downw. 162			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 28, col. 1, ll. 16–29 and col. 1, l. 32 – col. 2, l. 12	0413			
XV, 19	779	XIV			“Foglio XIII/ XIV” (green sticker)	AP	60	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 28, col. 2, l. 28 – col. 3, l. 7 and col. 3, ll. 19–32	0413				
								v	→					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 29, col. 1, ll. 11–24 and col. 2, ll. 4–17	0413			
XV, 20	778	XV				AP	60	r	→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 29, col. 2, l. 22 – p. 30, col. 1, l. 3 (Foglio XV)	0413				
								v	↓		142 H downw. 165			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 30, col. 1, l. 4 – col. 3, l. 27 (Foglio XV)	0413		Fig. 74	
XV, 21	777	XVI			Complementary fr.: XV, 23, fr. 2 ; conjugate leaf: XV, 29	AP	60	r	↓		16	163 H downw. 159	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 30, col. 2, l. 16 – col. 3, l. 27 (Foglio XVI)	0413	Uncinatus staurogram (†) in the centre of the upper margin	Fig. 75		
								v	→					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 30, col. 3, l. 28 – p. 31, col. 2, l. 10 (Foglio XVI)	0413			
XV, 22	776	XVII			Complementary fr.: XV, 23, fr. 1 ; conjugate leaf: XV, 28	AP	60	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 31, col. 2, l. 22 – col. 3, l. 26	0413				
								v	→					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 31, col. 3, l. 27 – p. 32, col. 1, l. 15 and col. 1, l. 26 – col. 2, l. 5	0413			

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagina-tion / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollêseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.	
XV, 23	775	XVII	fr. 1		Complementary fr.: XV, 22; conjugate leaf: XV, 28	AP	60	r	↓	PHO			Unpublished	0413			
								v	→	PZ			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 31, col. 3, l. 27	0413	In Rossi's edition, the pagination erroneously is: pz		
			fr. 2		Complementary fr.: XV, 21; conjugate leaf: XV, 29	AP	60	r	↓	PHZ				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 30, col. 3, l. 5 (published as a lacune)	0413		
								v	→	PJHH			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 30, col. 3, ll. 28–29	0413			
fr. 3-25		Complementary fr.: XV, 21, XV, 22 and XV, 23, fr. 1-2	AP	60								Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 31, col. 2, ll. 11–20	0413				
											Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 32, col. 1, ll. 16–25	0413					
XV, 24	774	XVIII			Conjugate leaf: XV, 27	AP	60	r	→	PZA			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 32, col. 2, l. 6 – col. 3, l. 18 (Foglio XVIII)	0413			
								v	↓	PZK		172 H downw. 153	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 32, col. 3, l. 19 – p. 33, col. 2, l. 3 (Foglio XVIII)	0413			
XV, 25	773	XIX			Conjugate leaf: XV, 26	AP	60	r	→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 33, col. 2, l. 4 – col. 3, l. 26 (Foglio XIX)	0413			
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 33, col. 3, l. 27 – p. 34, col. 2, l. 16 (Foglio XIX)	0413			
XV, 26	772	XX			Conjugate leaf: XV, 25	AP	60	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 34, col. 2, l. 17 – p. 35, col. 1, l. 7 (Foglio XX)	0413			
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 35, col. 1, l. 8 – col. 2, l. 26 (Foglio XX)	0413			
XV, 27	771	XXI			Conjugate leaf: XV, 24	AP	60	r	↓			160 H downw. 160	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 35, col. 2, l. 27 – p. 36, col. 1, l. 13 (Foglio XXI)	0413			
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 35, col. 1, l. 14 – col. 2, l. 30 (Foglio XXI)	0413			
XV, 28	770	XXII			Conjugate leaf: XV, 22 + XV, 23, fr. 1	AP	60	r	→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 36, col. 2, l. 31 – p. 37, col. 1, l. 13 (Foglio XXII)	0413			
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 37, col. 1, l. 14 – col. 2, l. 29 (Foglio XXII)	0413			
XV, 29	769	XXIII			Conjugate leaf: XV, 21 + XV, 23, fr. 2	AP	60	r	→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 37, col. 2, l. 3 – p. 38, col. 1, l. 11 (Foglio XXIII)	0413			
								v	↓		IK	160 H downw. 160	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 38, col. 1, l. 12 – col. 2, l. 25 (Foglio XXIII)	0413	Traces of a staurogam (f) in the centre of the upper margin		
XV, 30	768	XXIV			Conjugate leaf: XV, 37	AP	60	r	→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 38, col. 2, l. 26 – p. 39, col. 1, l. 5 (Foglio XXIV)	0413	Traces of a staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin		
								v	↓			159 H downw. 165	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 39, col. 1, l. 6 – col. 2, l. 18 (Foglio XXIV)	0413			
XV, 31	767	XXV			Conjugate leaf: XV, 36	AP	60	r	→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 39, col. 2, l. 20 – col. 3, l. 31 (Foglio XXV)	0413			
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 39, col. 3, l. 34 – p. 40, col. 2, l. 12 (Foglio XXV)	0413			
XV, 32	766	XXVI			Conjugate leaf: XV, 35	AP	60	r	→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 40, col. 2, l. 13 – col. 3, l. 27 (Foglio XXVI)	0413			
								v	↓			150 H downw. 150	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 40, col. 3, l. 28 – p. 41, col. 2, l. 7 (Foglio XXVI)	0413			
XV, 33	765	XXVII			Conjugate leaf: XV, 34	AP	60	r	→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 41, col. 2, l. 8 – col. 3, l. 22 (Foglio XXVII)	0413			
								v	↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 41, col. 3, l. 23 – p. 42, col. 2, l. 4 (Foglio XXVII)	0413			
XV, 34	764	XXVIII	fr. 1		Conjugate leaf: XV, 33	AP	60	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 42, col. 2, l. 2 – col. 3, l. 18 (Foglio XXVIII)	0413			
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 42, col. 3, l. 19 – p. 43, col. 1, l. 32 (Foglio XXVIII)	0413			
XV, 35	763	XXIX	fr. 1		Conjugate leaf: XV, 32	AP	60	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 43, col. 2, l. 1 – col. 3, l. 14 (Foglio XXIX)	0413			
								v	→			155 H downw. 153	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 43, col. 3, l. 15 – p. 44, col. 1, l. 30 (Foglio XXIX)	0413			
XV, 36	762	XXX			Conjugate leaf: XV, 31	AP	60		↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 44, col. 1, l. 31 – col. 3, l. 14 (Foglio XXX)	0413			
									→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 44, col. 3, l. 15 – p. 45, col. 1, l. 32 (Foglio XXX)	0413			
XV, 37	761	XXXI			Conjugate leaf: XV, 30	AP	60		↓			145 H downw. 160	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 45, col. 1, l. 33 – col. 3, l. 12 (Foglio XXXI)	0413			
									→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 45, col. 3, l. 13 – p. 46, col. 1, l. 30 (Foglio XXXI)	0413			
XV, 38	760	XXXII				AP	60	r	↓			160 H downw. 145	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 46, col. 1, l. 31 – col. 3, l. 12 (Foglio XXXII)	0413			
								v	→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 46, col. 3, l. 13 – p. 47, col. 3, l. 6 (Foglio XXXII)	0413			

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XV, 39	752		fr. 1	"part of Fog III" (yellow sticker)	Complementary fr.: XV, 2	AP	60		→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 18, col. 2, ll. 16–27 (Foglio II)	0413				
									↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 18, col. 3, ll. 10–21 (Foglio II)	0413				
			fr. 2	"part of Fog XII/XI" (yellow sticker)	Complementary fr.: XV, 3	AP	60			→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 19, col. 2, ll. 4–15 (Foglio III)	0413			
										↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 19, col. 2, l. 30 – col. 3, l. 7 (Foglio III)	0413			
XV, 40	751		fr. 1	"Fog VII" (yellow sticker)	Complementary fr.: XV, 9	AP	60		Γ ↓	PMA			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 23, col. 2, l. 29 – col. 3, l. 4	0413				
									V →	PMB			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 23, col. 3, ll. 19–23 (<i>partim</i> ll. 6–10 of the fragment)	0413				
			fr. 2	"Fog I" (yellow sticker)	Complementary fr.: XV, 1	AP	60			Γ →				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 17, col. 2, l. 26 – col. 3, l. 4 (Foglio I)	0413			
										V ↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 17, col. 3, l. 22 – p. 18, col. 1, l. 1 (Foglio I)	0413			
XV, 41	759		fr. 1	"Fr. I" (yellow sticker)		AP	60		→	II'			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 7 (Fram. I Diritto)	0413	Staurogram (Ϝ) in the centre of the upper margin			
									↓	IA			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 7 (Fram. I Rovescio)	0413				
			fr. 2	"NEW IDENTIFICATION 31/05/2016 Codex page 16 or 8" and "Fragment VIIb" (yellow stickers)		AP	60			→				Unpublished	0413			
										↓				Unpublished	0413			
			fr. 3	"Foglio VI" (yellow sticker)		AP	60			→				Unpublished	0413			
										↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 23, col. 1, l. 33 – col. 2, l. 5	0413			
			fr. 4	"Foglio IX" (yellow sticker)	Probable complementary fr.: XV, 11 and XV, 12	AP	60			↓					Unpublished	0413		
										→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 25, col. 2, l. 25 – col. 3, l. 2	0413			
			fr. 5			AP	60			↓					Unpublished	0413		
										→				Unpublished	0413			
fr. 6			AP	60			↓					Unpublished	0413					
							→				Unpublished	0413						
XV, 42	738/2		fr. 1		Complementary fr.: XV, 42, fr. 3	AP	60		↓	IG			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 7 (Fram. III Diritto)	0413				
									→	K			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 7–8 (Fram. III Rovescio)	0413				
			fr. 2			AP	60			↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 7 (Fram. III Diritto)	0413			
										→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 7–8 (Fram. III Rovescio)	0413			
			fr. 3		Complementary fr.: XV, 42, fr. 1	AP	60			↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 7 (Fram. III Diritto)	0413			
										→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 7–8 (Fram. III Rovescio)	0413			
			fr. 4		Complementary fr.: XV, 42, fr. 5	AP	60			→	KA			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 8 (Fram. IV Diritto)	0413			
										↓	KB			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 8 (Fram. IV Rovescio)	0413			
			fr. 5		Complementary fr.: XV, 42, fr. 4	AP	60			→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 8 (Fram. IV Diritto)	0413			
										↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 8 (Fram. IV Rovescio)	0413			
fr. 6			AP	60			↓	IZ				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 7 (Fram. II Diritto)	0413					
							→	II			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 7 (Fram. II Rovescio)	0413						
fr. 7-14			AP	60	Probable complementary fr.: XV, 42, fr. 1-6			↓				Unpublished	0413					
								→				Unpublished	0413					

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XV, 43	757		fr. 1			AP	60		→	κΓ			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 8 (Fram. V Diritto)	0413					
									↓	κ.Α.			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 8 (Fram. V Rovescio)	0413					
			fr. 2						Complementary fr.: XV, 5	AP	60	↓	PM[Γ]			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 21, col. 1, ll. 12–23	0413	Ancient restoration: papyrus strip → pasted horizontally on l. 2	
												→	[P]M.Α.			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> p. 21, col. 2, ll. 4–15	0413		
XV, 44	755		fr. 1			AP	60		→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 15 (Fram. XVI Rovescio)	0413					
									↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 15 (Fram. XVI Rovescio) (<i>sic</i>)	0413					
			fr. 2							AP	60	→	ΙΑ			Unpublished	0413		
												↓	ΙΒ			Unpublished	0413	Staurogram (Ϝ) in the centre of the upper margin; only the left-side decoration of the pagination is visible	
			fr. 3							AP	60	→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 9 (Fram. VIII Diritto)	0413		
												↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 9 (Fram. VIII Rovescio)	0413		
			fr. 4							AP	60	↓	κε			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 8 (Fram. VI Diritto)	0413		
												→	κς			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 9 (Fram. VI Rovescio)	0413		
frr. 5-7			AP	60	Probable complementary fr.: XV, 44, frr. 1-4								Unpublished	0413					
													Unpublished	0413					
XV, 45	756		fr. 1			AP	60		↓	κζ			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 9 (Fram. VII Diritto)	0413					
									→	κη			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 9 (Fram. VII Rovescio)	0413	Staurogram (Ϝ) in the centre of the upper margin				
			fr. 2						Complementary fr.: XV, 46, fr. 1 (?)	AP	60	→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 10, col. 2, ll. 1–6 and col. 2, ll. 20–26 (Fram. IX e X Diritto <i>partim</i>)	0413		
												↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 10, col. 3, ll. 14–19 (Fram. IX e X Rovescio <i>partim</i>)	0413		
			fr. 3						Small blank fragment	AP	60					Unpublished	0413		
					Unpublished	0413													
XV, 46	758		fr. 1	“Fr. IX” (yellow sticker)	Complementary fr.: XV, 45, fr. 2 (?)	AP	60		r	→			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 10, col. 2, ll. 8–18 (Fram. IX e X Diritto <i>partim</i>)	0413					
									v	↓			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 10, col. 3, ll. 2–12 (Fram. IX e X Rovescio <i>partim</i>)	0413					
			fr. 2	“Fr. XVIII” (yellow sticker)	Complementary fr.: XV, 54	AP	60	r	↓			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 16, col. 2, l. 28 – col. 3, l. 7 (Fram. XVIII Diritto <i>partim</i>)	0413						
								v	→			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 16, col. 3, l. 25 – p. 17, col. 1, l. 3 (Fram. XVIII Rovescio <i>partim</i>)	0413						
			fr. 3			AP	60		→			Unpublished	0413						
									↓			Unpublished	0413						
			frr. 4-14			AP	60								Unpublished	0413			
												Unpublished	0413						
XV, 47	750			“Fr. XI” (yellow sticker)		AP	60		r	→			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 11 (Fram. XI Diritto)	0413					
									v	↓			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 11 (Fram. XI Rovescio)	0413					
XV, 48	749			“Fr. XII” (yellow sticker)		AP	60		r	↓		82 H downw. 160	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 11–12 (Fram. XII Diritto)	0413					
									v	→			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 12 (Fram. XII Rovescio)	0413					
XV, 49	748			“Fr. XIII” (yellow sticker)		AP	60		r	↓			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 12–13 (Fram. XIII Diritto)	0413					
									v	→			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 13 (Fram. XIII Rovescio)	0413					
XV, 50	740			“Fr. XIV” (yellow sticker)		AP	60		r	→			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 13 (Fram. XIV Diritto)	0413					
									f	↓			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 13–14 (Fram. XIV Rovescio)	0413					

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagination / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollöseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.
XV, 51	741		fr. 1+2	"Foglio VIII ?" (yellow sticker) (fr. 1); "Unidentified" (yellow sticker) (fr. 2)	Complementary fr.: XV, 10	AP	60		→				Unpublished	0413		
									↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 24, col. 2, ll. 20–28	0413		
			fr. 3	"Fragment XV verso" (yellow sticker)		AP	60		→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 14 (Fram. XV Diritto)	0413		
									↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 14–15 (Fram. XV Rovescio)	0413		
XV, 52	736		fr. 1		Complementary fr.: XV, 4 ; conjugate leaf: XV, 3	AP	60		↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 20, col. 1, l. 24 – col. 2, l. 1	0413		
									→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 20, col. 2, ll. 17–29	0413		
			fr. 2			AP	60		↓				Unpublished	0413		
									→				Unpublished	0413		
			fr. 3+5+6			AP	60		→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 15 (Fram. XVI Diritto <i>partim</i>)	0413		
									↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 15 (Fram. XVI Rovescio <i>partim</i>)	0413		
			fr. 4			AP	60		→				Unpublished	0413		
↓										Unpublished	0413					
fr. 7			AP	60	Complementary fr.: XV, 52 , fr. 3+5+6	→				Unpublished	0413					
						↓				Unpublished	0413					
XV, 53	754		fr. 1+3+4			AP	60		↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 15–16 (<i>partim</i> Fram. XVII Diritto)	0413		
									→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 15–16 (<i>partim</i> Fram. XVII Rovescio)	0413		
			fr. 2			AP	60					Unpublished	0413			
													Unpublished	0413		
XV, 54	743				Complementary fr.: XV, 46 , fr. 2	AP	60		↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 16, col. 2, ll. 21–27 and col. 3, ll. 11–22 (Fram. XVIII Diritto <i>partim</i>)	0413		
									→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 17, col. 1, ll. 4–17 and col. 1, l. 27 – col. 2, l. 1 (Fram. XVIII Rovescio <i>partim</i>)	0413		
XV, 55	738		fr. 1-4	"New ID 31/05/2016 Fr. V" (yellow sticker)		AP	60						Unpublished	0413		
													Unpublished	0413		
			fr. 5			AP	6559		→				Unpublished	Not id.		Fig. 84
									↓				Unpublished	Not id.		
			fr. in the lower part of the glass			AP	60						Unpublished	0413		

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagination / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollēseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.		
XV, 56	735		fr. 1			AP	6559						Unpublished	Not id.				
														Unpublished	Not id.			
			fr. 2			AP	6559							Unpublished	Not id.			
															Unpublished	Not id.		
			fr. 3			AP	60								Unpublished	0413		
															Unpublished	0413		
			fr. 4			AP	60								Unpublished	0413		
															Unpublished	0413		
fr. 5			AP	62								Unpublished	0735					
												Unpublished	0735					
fr. 6			AP	62								Unpublished	0735					
												Unpublished	0735					
fr. 7			AP	60								Unpublished	0413					
												Unpublished	0413					
fr. 8			AP	6559								Unpublished	Not id.					
												Unpublished	Not id.					
XV, 57	737		fr. 1-16			AP	62						Unpublished	0735		Fig. 80		
													Unpublished	0735				
XVI, 1	818					AQ	61	Γ	→	[o]		K1-2: 25 V downw. 135 V downw. 20	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 47 (Foglio I)	0293				
								v	↓	[i]			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 47-48 (Foglio I)	0293				
XVI, 2	817					AQ	61	Γ	↓	[a]			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 48 (Foglio II)	0293				
								v	→	[k]		K3: 33 V downw. 133	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 48-49 (Foglio II)	0293				
XVI, 3	816					AQ	61	Γ	→	[u]	κ	K4: 63 V downw. 126	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 49 (Foglio III)	0293	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin			
								v	↓	[uA]			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 49 (Foglio III)	0293				
XVI, 4	815					AQ	61	Γ	↓	[e]			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 49-50 (Foglio IV)	0293				
								v	→	[s]		K5: 195 V downw. 4	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 50 (Foglio IV)	0293				
XVI, 5	814					AQ	61	Γ	→	[z]		K6: 25 V downw. 170	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 50 (Foglio V)	0293				
								v	↓	[h]			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 50-51 (Foglio V)	0293				
XVI, 6	813					AQ	61	Γ	↓	[o]			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 51 (Foglio VI)	0293				
								v	→	[k]		K7: 168 V upw. 25	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 51-52 (Foglio VI)	0293				
XVI, 7	812					AQ	61	Γ	→	[ka]		K8: 92 V upw. 103	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 52 (Foglio VII)	0293				
								v	↓	[kb]			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 52 (Foglio VII)	0293				
XVI, 8	811					AQ	61	Γ	↓	[kf]			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 52-53 (Foglio VIII)	0293		Fig. 78		
								v	→	[ka]		K9: 117 V upw. 83	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 53 (Foglio VIII)	0293				
XVI, 9	810					AQ	61	Γ	→	[kg]		K10: 148 V downw. 52	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 53-54 (Foglio IX)	0293				
								v	↓	[ks]			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 54 (Foglio IX)	0293				
XVI, 10	809					AQ	61	Γ	↓	[kz]			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 54 (Foglio X)	0293				
								v	→	[kh]	[k]	K11: 120 V downw. (?) 80	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 54-55 (Foglio X)	0293				

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XVI, 11	808					AQ	61	Γ	→	κϞ	[r]	K12-13: 15 V downw. 135 V downw. 60	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 55 (Foglio XI)	0293	Staurogram (f) in the centre of the upper margin	
								v	↓	λ		Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 55–56 (Foglio XI)	0293			
XVI, 12	807					AQ	61	Γ	↓	λΓ			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 56 (Foglio XII)	0293		
								v	→	λλ	K14-15: 33 V downw. 131 V downw. 46	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 56 (Foglio XII)	0293			
XVI, 13	806					AQ	61	Γ	→	λϞ		K16-17: 68 V downw.(?) 132 V downw (?) 10	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 56–57 (Foglio XIII)	0293		
								v	↓	λϛ		Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 57 (Foglio XIII)	0293			
XVI, 14	805				Complementary fr.: XVI, 60, fr. 3; XVI, 62	AQ	61	Γ	↓→	λζ		K18: 95 V downw. 105	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 57–58 (Foglio XIV <i>partim</i>)	0293		
								v	↓→	λη	K18: 126 V downw. 74	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 58 (Foglio XIV <i>partim</i>)	0293			
XVI, 15	803				Complementary fr.: XVI, 60, fr. 2; XVI, 63	AQ	61	Γ	→	λϞ		K19-20: 45 V downw. 112 V downw. 53	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 58 (Foglio XV <i>partim</i>)	0293		
								v	↓	η		Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 58–59 (Foglio XV <i>partim</i>)	0293			
XVI, 16	801				Complementary fr.: XVI, 60, fr. 1	AQ	61	Γ	↓	ηλ			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 59 (Foglio XVI)	0293		
								v	→	ηκ	K21: 160 V downw. 50	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 59–60 (Foglio XVI)	0293			
XVI, 17	800					AQ	61	Γ	→	ηΓ		K22: 65 V downw. 145	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 60 (Foglio XVII)	0293		
								v	↓	ηλ		Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 60–61 (Foglio XVII)	0293			
XVI, 18	799					AQ	61	Γ	↓	ηϞ			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 61 (Foglio XVIII)	0293		
								v	→	ηϛ	r	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 61 (Foglio XVIII)	0293			
XVI, 19	798					AQ	61	Γ	→	[ηζ]		K23-24: 50 V downw. 135 V downw. 25	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 61–62 (Foglio XIX)	0293		
								v	↓	[ηη]		Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 62 (Foglio XIX)	0293			
XVI, 20	797					AQ	61	Γ	↓	[ηθ]			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 62–63 (Foglio XX)	0293		
								v	→	[ηι]	K25: 33 V downw. 177	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 63 (Foglio XX)	0293			
XVI, 21	796					AQ	61	Γ	→	ηλ		K26: 148 V downw. 62	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 63 (Foglio XXI)	0293		
								v	↓	[ηκ]		Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 63–64 (Foglio XXI)	0293			
XVI, 22	795					AQ	61	Γ	↓→	ηΓ		K27: 124 V downw. 90	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 64 (Foglio XXII)	0293		
								v	↓→	ηλ	K27: 103 V downw. 111	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 64 (Foglio XXII)	0293	Final title of CC 0293		
XVI, 23	846					AQ	61	Γ	→	ηϞ		K28-29: 35 V downw. 129 V downw. 34	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 65 (Foglio XXIII)	0262	Initial title of CC 0262	
								v	↓	ηϛ		Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 65 (Foglio XXIII)	0262			
XVI, 24	847					AQ	61	Γ	↓	[ηζ]			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 65–66 (Foglio XXIV)	0262		
								v	→	[ηη]	K30: 82 V downw. 128	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 66 (Foglio XXIV)	0262			
XVI, 25	848					AQ	61	Γ	→	ηθ		K31: 68 V downw. 132	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 66–67 (Foglio XXV)	0262		
								v	↓	χ		Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 67 (Foglio XXV)	0262			

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XVI, 26	849					AQ	61	r	↓→	[xλ]		K32: 143 V downw. 64	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 67 (Foglio XXVI)	0262		
								v	↓→	ⲭⲞ	tra-ces	K32: 86 V downw. 120	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 67–68 (Foglio XXVI)	0262	Traces of a staurogram (ⲑ) in the centre of the upper margin?	
XVI, 27	850					AQ	61	r	→↓	ⲭⲚ		K33: 84 V upw. 126	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 68 (Foglio XXVII)	0262		
								v	→↓	ⲭⲗ		K33: 116 V upw. 94	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 68–69 (Foglio XXVII)	0262		
XVI, 28	851					AQ	61	r	↓	ⲭⲞ			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 69 (Foglio XXVIII)	0262	Final title of CC 0262	Fig. 77
								v	→	ⲭⲟ		K34: 89 V downw. 131	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 69 (Foglio XXVIII)	0295		Fig. 79
XVI, 29	845					AQ	61	r	→	ⲭⲗ		K35-36: 71 V downw. 129 V downw. 15	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 69–70 (Foglio XXIX)	0295		
								v	↓	ⲭⲚ			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 70 (Foglio XXIX)	0295		
XVI, 30	844					AQ	61	r	↓	ⲭⲟ			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 70–71 (Foglio XXX)	0295		
								v	→	o		K37: 83 V downw. 127	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 71 (Foglio XXX)	0295		
XVI, 31	843					AQ	61	r	→	oλ		K38: 98-115 V downw. 124-95	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 71 (Foglio XXXI)	0295	The kollēsis is left-sloping	
								v	↓	oⲞ			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 71–72 (Foglio XXXI)	0295		
XVI, 32	842					AQ	61	r	↓	oⲚ			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 72 (Foglio XXXII)	0295		
								v	→	oλ		K39-40: 40 V downw. 122 V downw. 54	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 72–73 (Foglio XXXII)	0295		
XVI, 33	841					AQ	61	r	→	oⲞ		K41: 115 V downw. 103	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 73 (Foglio XXXIII)	0295		
								v	↓	oⲟ			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 73 (Foglio XXXIII)	0295		
XVI, 34	840					AQ	61	r	↓	oⲗ			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 73–74 (Foglio XXXIV)	0295		
								v	→	oⲚ	ε	K42-43: 56 V upw. 133 V upw. 21	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 74 (Foglio XXXIV)	0295		
XVI, 35	839					AQ	61	r	→	[oⲟ]	ς		Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 74–75 (Foglio XXXV)	0295	Traces of the quire signature	
								v	↓	[Ⲛ]		K44-45: 42 V downw. 140 V downw. 30	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 75 (Foglio XXXV)	0295	See von Lemm, <i>Kleine Koptische Studien</i> , no. XLVI.1	
XVI, 36	838					AQ	61	r	↓→	[Ⲛλ]		K46: 105 V downw. 112	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 75 (Foglio XXXVI)	0295	See von Lemm, <i>Kleine Koptische Studien</i> , no. XLVI.1	
								v	↓→	ⲚⲞ			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 75–76 (Foglio XXXVI)	0295	See von Lemm, <i>Kleine Koptische Studien</i> , no. XLVI.1 and <i>Koptische Miscellen</i> , no. LIV	
XVI, 37	837					AQ	61	r	→	ⲚⲚ		K47: 117 V downw. 93	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 76 (Foglio XXXVII)	0295	See von Lemm, <i>Kleine Koptische Studien</i> , no. XLVI.1	
								v	↓	Ⲛλ			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 76–77 (Foglio XXXVII)	0295		
XVI, 38	836					AQ	61	r	↓	ⲚⲞ			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 77 (Foglio XXXVIII)	0295	Final title of CC 0295	
								v	→	Ⲛⲟ		K48-49: 13 V upw. 130 V upw. 68	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 77 (Foglio XXXVIII)	0261		
XVI, 39	830					AQ	61	r	→	Ⲛⲗ		K50-51: 54 V upw. 127 V upw. 38	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 77–78 (Foglio XXXIX)	0261		
								v	↓	ⲚⲚ			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 78 (Foglio XXXIX)	0261		

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XVI, 40	831					AQ	61	r	↓	110			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 78–79 (Foglio XL)	0261		
								v	→	4		K52-53: 62 V downw. 132 V downw. 20	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 79 (Foglio XL)	0261		
XVI, 41	832					AQ	61	r	→	4A		K54-55: 44 V downw. 138 V downw. 28	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 79 (Foglio XLI)	0261		
								v	↓	4B			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 79–80 (Foglio XLI)	0261		
XVI, 42	833					AQ	61	r	↓→	4C		K56: 98 V downw. 112	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 80 (Foglio XLII)	0261		
								v	↓→	4A	ζ	K56: 133 V downw. 78	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 80–81 (Foglio XLII)	0261	Traces of a staurogram (Ϝ) in the centre of the upper margin	
XVI, 43	834					AQ	61	r	→	4E	z	K57: 79 V downw. 131	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 81 (Foglio XLIII)	0261	Traces of a staurogram (Ϝ) in the centre of the upper margin	
								v	↓	4C			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 81 (Foglio XLIII)	0261		
XVI, 44	835					AQ	61	r	↓→	4Z		K58: 117 V downw. 100	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 81–82 (Foglio XLIV)	0261		
								v	↓→	4H		K58: 123 V downw. 94	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 82 (Foglio XLIV)	0261		
XVI, 45	829					AQ	61	r	→	4O		K59-60: 51 V downw. 134 V downw. 35	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 82–83 (Foglio XLV)	0261		
								v	↓	P			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 83 (Foglio XLV)	0261		
XVI, 46	828					AQ	61	r	↓	PA			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 83 (Foglio XLVI)	0261		
								v	→	PB		K61: 153 V downw. 57	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 83–84 (Foglio XLVI)	0261		
XVI, 47	827					AQ	61	r	→	PT		K62-63: 55 V downw. 120 V downw. 40	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 84 (Foglio XLVII)	0261		
								v	↓	PA			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 84 (Foglio XLVII)	0261		
XVI, 48	826					AQ	61	r	↓	PE			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 84–85 (Foglio XLVIII)	0261		
								v	→	PC		K64-65: 23 V downw. 114 V downw. 71	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 85 (Foglio XLVIII)	0261		
XVI, 49	825					AQ	61	r	→	PZ		K66-67: 15 V downw. 126 V downw. 64	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 85–86 (Foglio XLIX)	0261		
								v	↓	PH			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 86 (Foglio XLIX)	0261		
XVI, 50	824					AQ	61	r	↓	PO			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 86 (Foglio L)	0261	Final title of CC 0261; a small fragment moved to the upper part of the glass	
								v	→	[PI]	[z]	K68-69: 45 V downw. 131 V downw. 32	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 86–87 (Foglio L)	0269	Initial title of CC 0269	
XVI, 51	823					AQ	61	r	→	PIA	H	K70-71: 10 V downw. 133 V downw. 56	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 87 (Foglio LI)	0269		
								v	↓	PIB			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 87–88 (Foglio LI)	0269		
XVI, 52	822					AQ	61	r	↓	PII			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 88 (Foglio LII)	0269		
								v	→	PIA		K72: 75 V downw. 125	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 88 (Foglio LII)	0269		
XVI, 53	821					AQ	61	r	→	PIE		K73: 123 V downw. 75	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 88–89 (Foglio LIII)	0269		
								v	↓	PII			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 89 (Foglio LIII)	0269		

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagination / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollêseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.							
XVI, 54	720					AQ	61	r	↓	p12			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 89 (Foglio LIV)	0269									
								v	→	p11	K74-75: 27 V downw. 134 V downw. 45	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 89–90 (Foglio LIV)	0269										
XVI, 55						AQ	61	r	→	p10		K76: 70 V downw. 125	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 90 (Foglio LV)	0269									
								v	↓	pK		Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 90 (Foglio LV)	0269	Final title of CC 0269									
XVI, 56	745				Complementary fr.: XVI, 59, fr. 4	AQ	61		↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 90–91 (Fram. I Diritto)	0293									
XVI, 57	746		fr. 1			AQ	61		→			K77: 135 V downw. 40	Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 91 (Fram. I Rovescio)	0293									
									↓			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 91–92 (Fram. II Diritto)	0293										
									→			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 92 (Fram. II Rovescio)	0293										
									↓			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 92 (Fram. III Diritto)	0293										
XVI, 58	747					AQ	61		→			K78: 52 V downw. 20	Unpublished	0293									
									↓			Unpublished	0293										
XVI, 59	742		fr. 1		Complementary fr.: XVI, 61	AQ	61		→				To be published by N. Carlìg	co- lophon									
									↓			To be published by N. Carlìg	Ps. 109 Greek)										
									→			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 93 (Fram. V Diritto)	0293										
									↓			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 93 (Fram. V Rovescio)	0293										
			fr. 2			AQ	61					→			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 94 (Fram. VI Diritto)	0293							
												↓			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 94 (Fram. VI Rovescio)	0293							
												→			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 93 (Fram. IV Rovescio)	0293							
												↓			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 93 (Fram. IV Diritto)	0293							
XVI, 60	753		fr. 1		Complementary fr.: XVI, 16	AQ	61	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 94 (Fram. VII Diritto)	0293									
									→			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 94 (Fram. VII Rovescio)	0293										
									→			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 94–95 (Fram. VIII Diritto)	0293										
									↓			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 95 (Fram. VIII Rovescio)	0293										
								fr. 2		Complementary fr.: XVI, 15; XVI, 63	AQ	61			r	↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 95 (Fram. IX Diritto)	0293		
																→			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 95 (Fram. IX Rovescio)	0293			
fr. 3		Complementary fr.: XVI, 14; XVI, 62	AQ	61			r	↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 95 (Fram. IX Diritto)	0293										
								→			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 95 (Fram. IX Rovescio)	0293											
XVI, 61	203				Complementary fr.: XVI, 59, fr. 1	AQ	61		→			K79: 96 V downw. 85	To be published by N. Carlìg	co- lophon									
									↓			To be published by N. Carlìg	Ps. 109 Greek)										
XVI, 62	804				Complementary fr.: XVI, 14; XVI, 60, fr. 3	AQ	61	r	↓→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 57–58 (Foglio XIV <i>partim</i>)	0293									
								v	↓→			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 58 (Foglio XIV <i>partim</i>)	0293										
XVI, 63	802				Complementary fr.: XVI, 15; XVI, 60, fr. 2	AQ	61	r	→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 58 (Foglio XV <i>partim</i>)	0293									
								v	↓			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 58–59 (Foglio XV <i>partim</i>)	0293										
XVII, 1	852			I		AR	62	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 95 (Fram. I Diritto)	0735									
									→			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 96 (Fram. I Rovescio)	0735										
XVII, 2	853			II		AR	62	r	→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 96 (Fram. II Diritto)	0735									
								v	↓			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 96–97 (Fram. II Rovescio)	0735										
XVII, 3	854			III		AR	62	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 97 (Fram. III Diritto)	0735									
								v	→			Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 97–98 (Fram. III Rovescio)	0735										

Fig. 81

Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagination / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollēseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.
XVII, 4	855			IV		AR	62	r	→				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 98 (Fram. IV Diritto)	0735		
								v	↓					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 98 (Fram. IV Rovescio)	0735	
XVII, 5	856			V		AR	62	r	↓				Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), pp. 98–99 (Fram. V Diritto)	0735		
								v	→					Rossi, <i>Atti</i> 290 (1893), p. 99 (Fram. V Rovescio)	0735	
Provv. 6266							6558?		↓				van Lantschoot, <i>Recueil des colophons</i> , 1929, pp. 180–81 (no. cv); https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/colophons/96	co-lophon		
									→				van Lantschoot, <i>Recueil des colophons</i> , 1929, pp. 181–82 (no. cvi); https://atlas.paths-erc.eu/colophons/97	co-lophon		
							Not id.		↓				Blank			
Provv. 8586	634			fr. XVII		AC	47	r	↓		ς		Unpublished	0319		
								v	→					Blank (?)		
Provv. 8587	644			fr. V		AG	51		→				Unpublished	0504?		Fig. 44
									↓					Unpublished	0504?	
Provv. 8591 (Dono Peyron 1983)						AJ	54		↓	κζ			Kaufhold, in Behlmer, Pietruschka and Feder (eds.), <i>Ägypten und der Christliche Orient</i> , 2018, pp. 158–59	0408		
									→	κη	κ			Kaufhold, in Behlmer, Pietruschka and Feder (eds.), <i>Ägypten und der Christliche Orient</i> , 2018, p. 159	0408	Traces of ink in the centre of the upper margin (cross or staurogram?)
Provv. 8592 (Dono Peyron 1983)						AJ	54		→	κε			Kaufhold, in Behlmer, Pietruschka and Feder (eds.), <i>Ägypten und der Christliche Orient</i> , 2018, p. 157	0408	See text in Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, pp. 97–98 (P7–8)	
									↓	κς				Kaufhold, in Behlmer, Pietruschka and Feder (eds.), <i>Ägypten und der Christliche Orient</i> , 2018, p. 158	0408	See Orlandi, <i>Testi copti</i> , 1968, p. 98 (P8)
Turin, National Library (BNT), Fondo Peyron, "Amedeo", Ms. 157																
Glass ID	PN no.	Other ID	Fr. no.	Other fr. ID	Complementary fragments and conjugate leaves	GIOV	CLM	r/v	→/↓	Pagination / Foliation	Quire sign.	Kollēseis	Editions	CC	Remarks	Fig.
35-36							54	r		[xε]			Buzi, <i>Adamantius</i> 24 (2018), p. 50	0408		
								v		λς				Buzi, <i>Adamantius</i> 24 (2018), p. 51	0408	
37-38							54	r		λζ			Buzi, <i>Adamantius</i> 24 (2018), p. 52	0408		
								v		λη				Buzi, <i>Adamantius</i> 24 (2018), p. 53	0408	

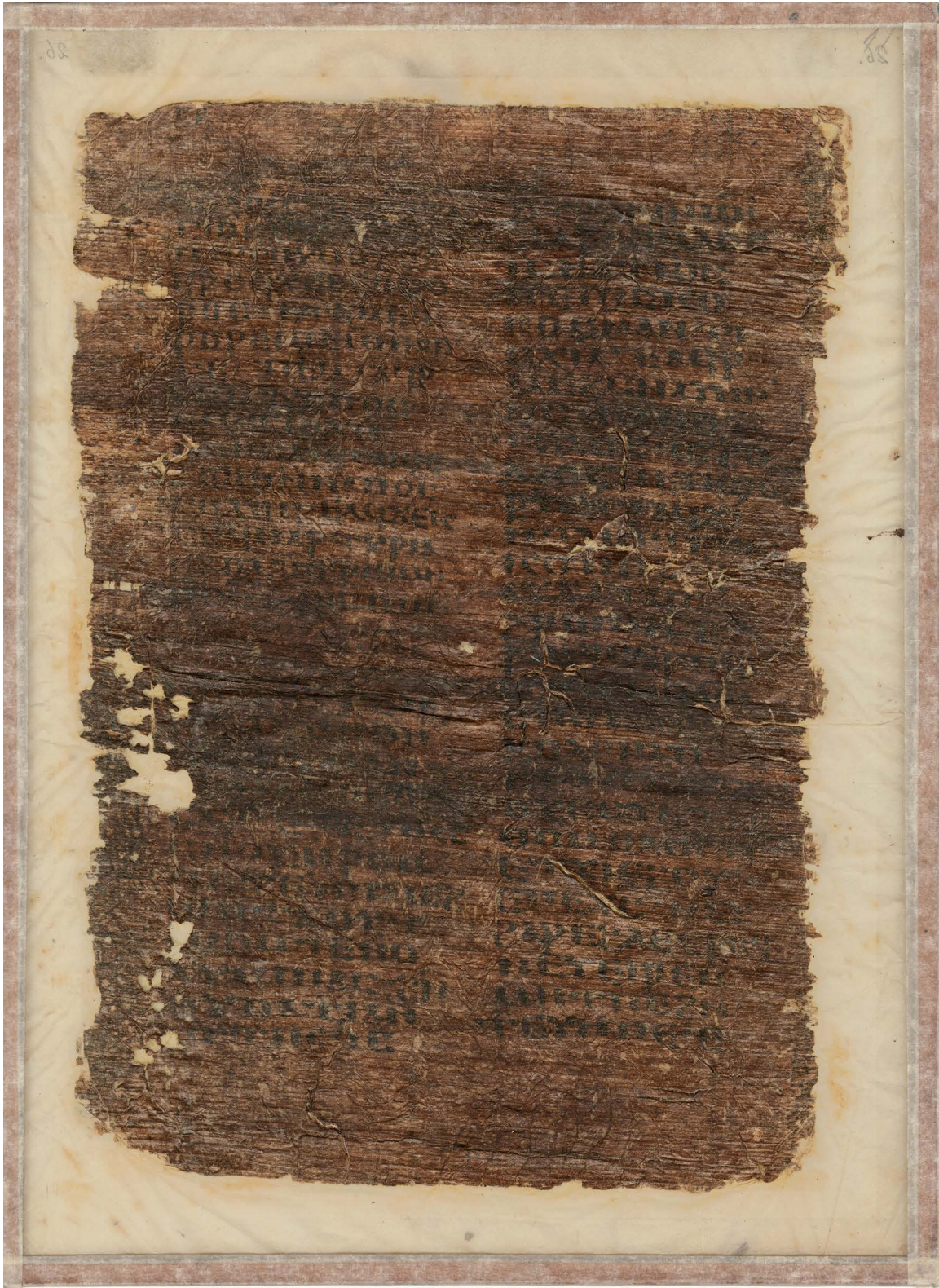


Fig. 26: CLM 45, f. 56v (I, 40^v): Initial title of CC 0512. Photo by Museo Egizio.

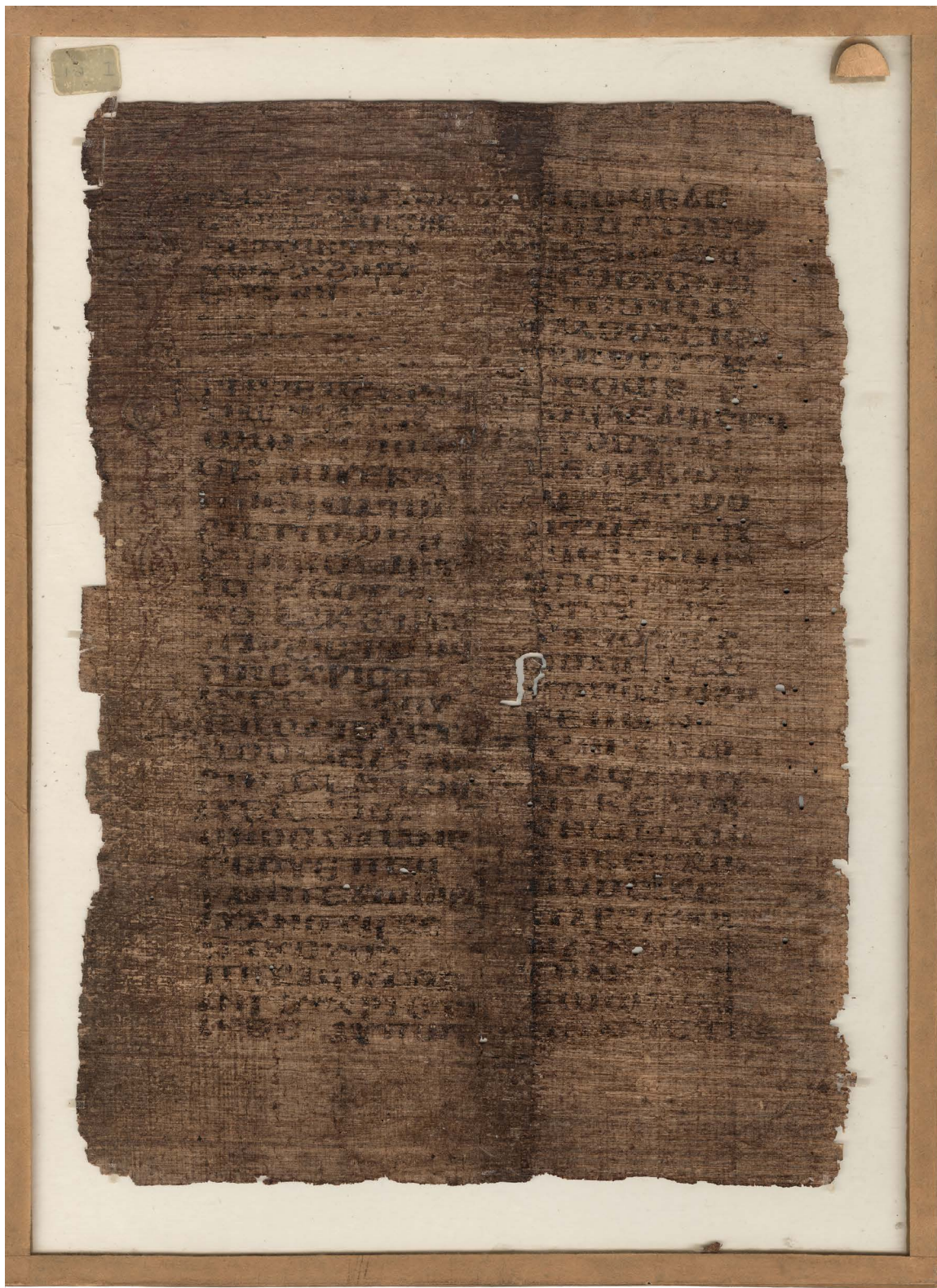


Fig. 27: CLM 45, f. 78v (l, 61→): Initial title of CC 0282 and *corōnis*. Photo by Museo Egizio.

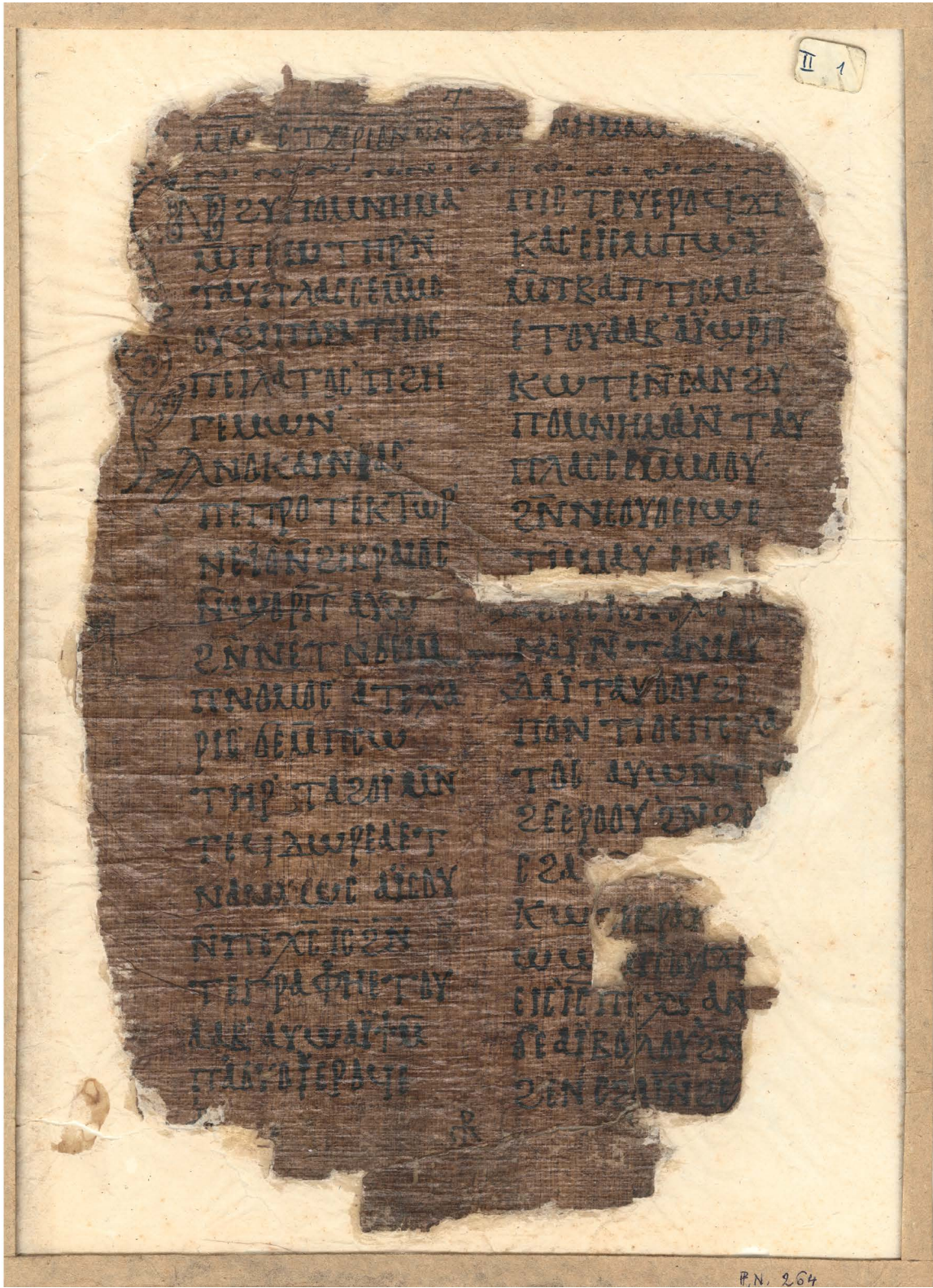


Fig. 28: CLM 46, f. 1r (II, 1v): Initial title of CC 0035. Photo by Museo Egizio.

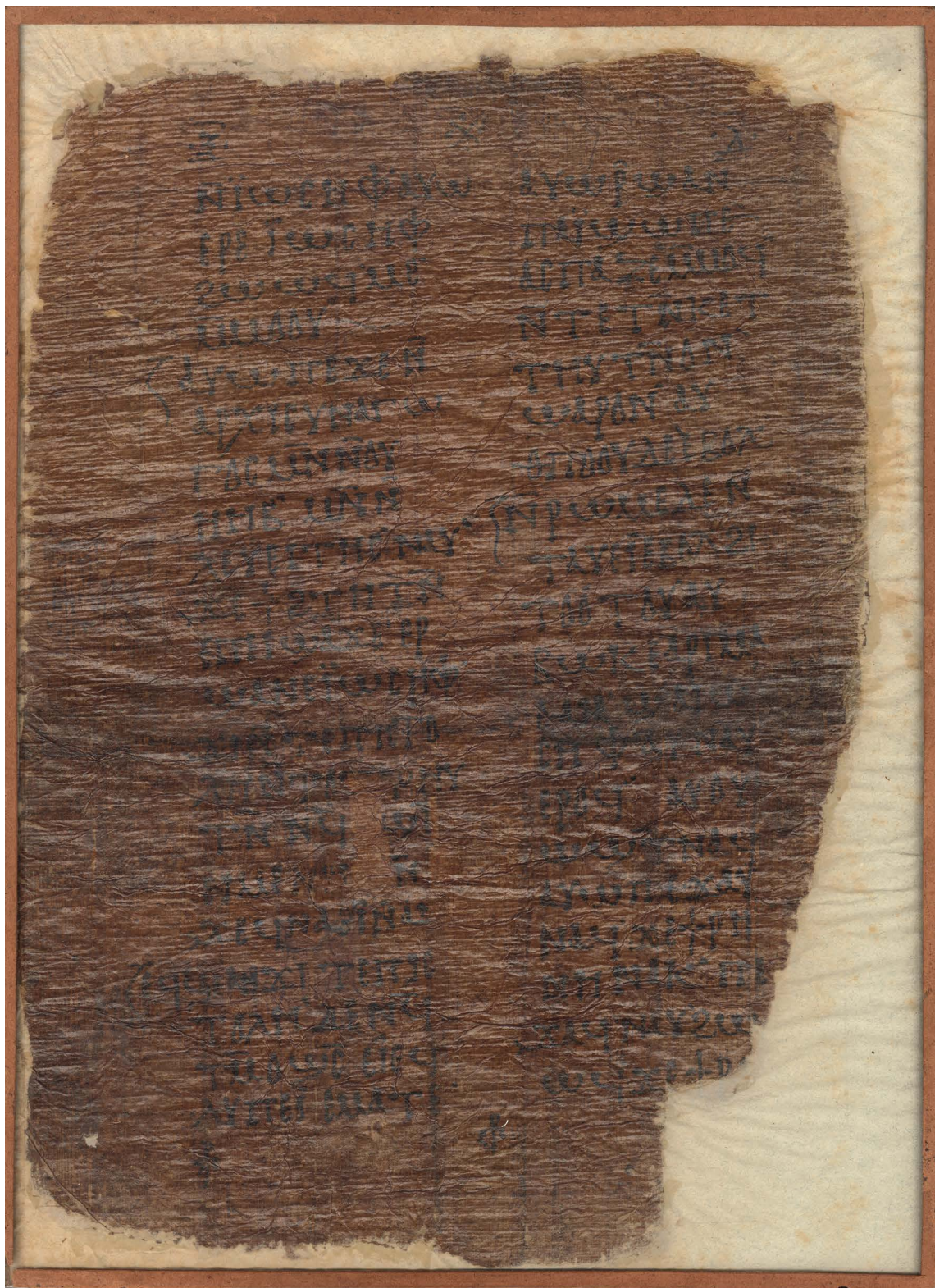


Fig. 29: CLM 46, f. 30v (II, 30v): Asterisk in the upper margin of the leaf. Photo by Museo Egizio.



Fig. 30: CLM 46, f. 42v (ll. 42-): Initial title of CC 0395. Photo by Museo Egizio.



Fig. 31: CLM 47, f. 17r (III, 7->). Photo by Museo Egizio.

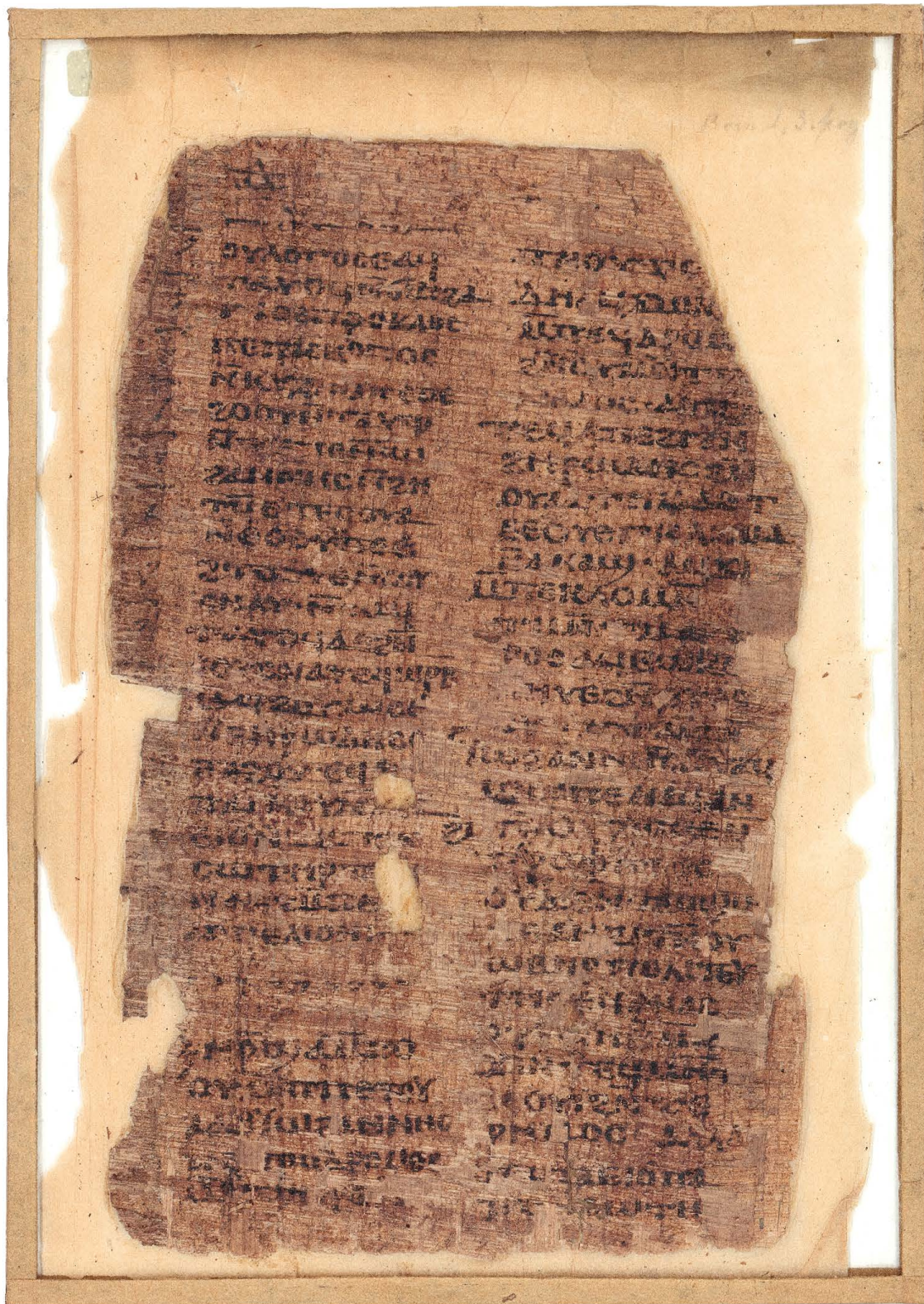


Fig. 32: CLM 47, f. 24v (III, 14-): Initial title of CC 0319. Photo by Museo Egizio.

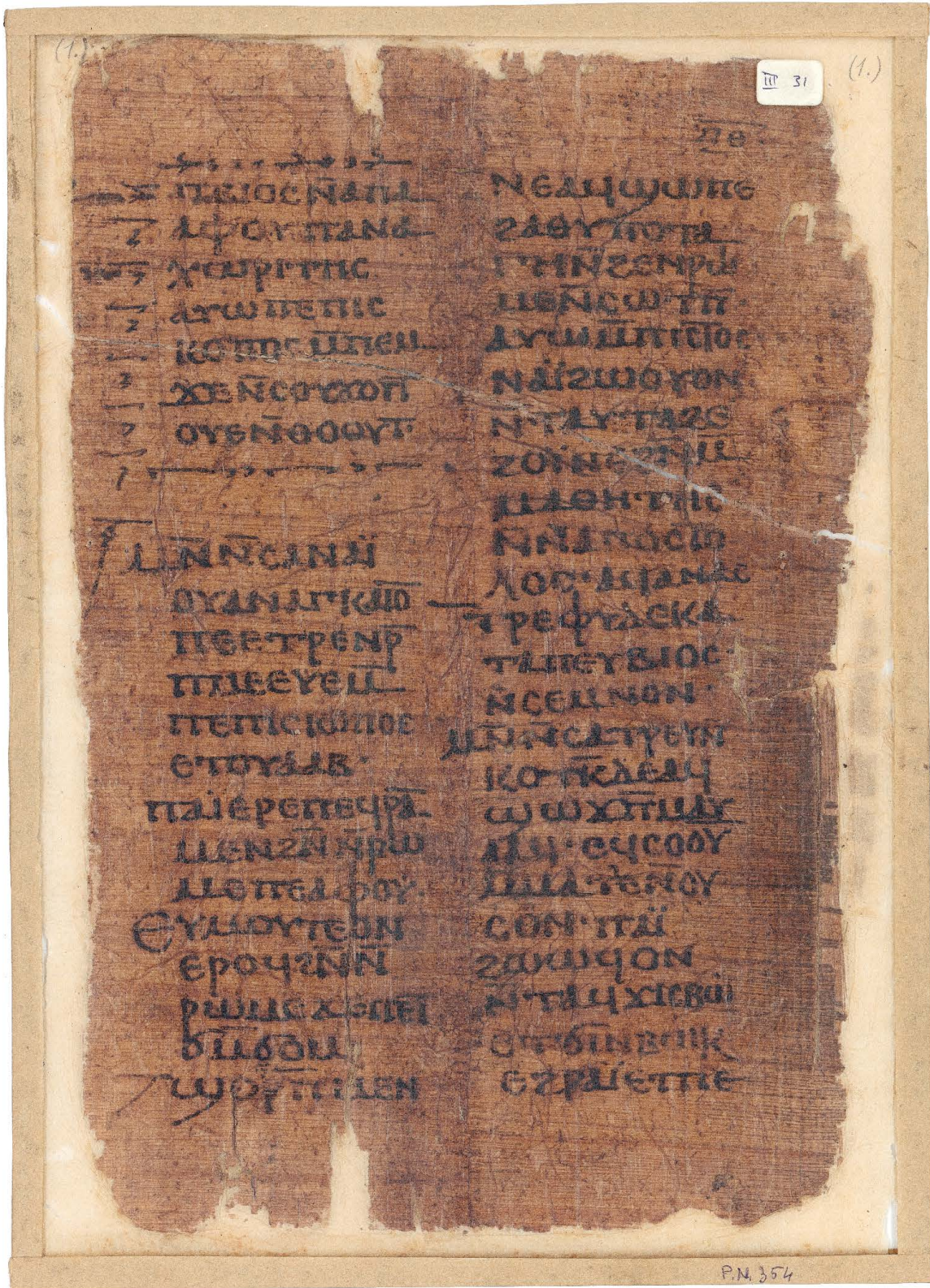


Fig. 33: CLM 47, f. 42r (III, 31-): Initial title of CC 0407. Photo by Museo Egizio.

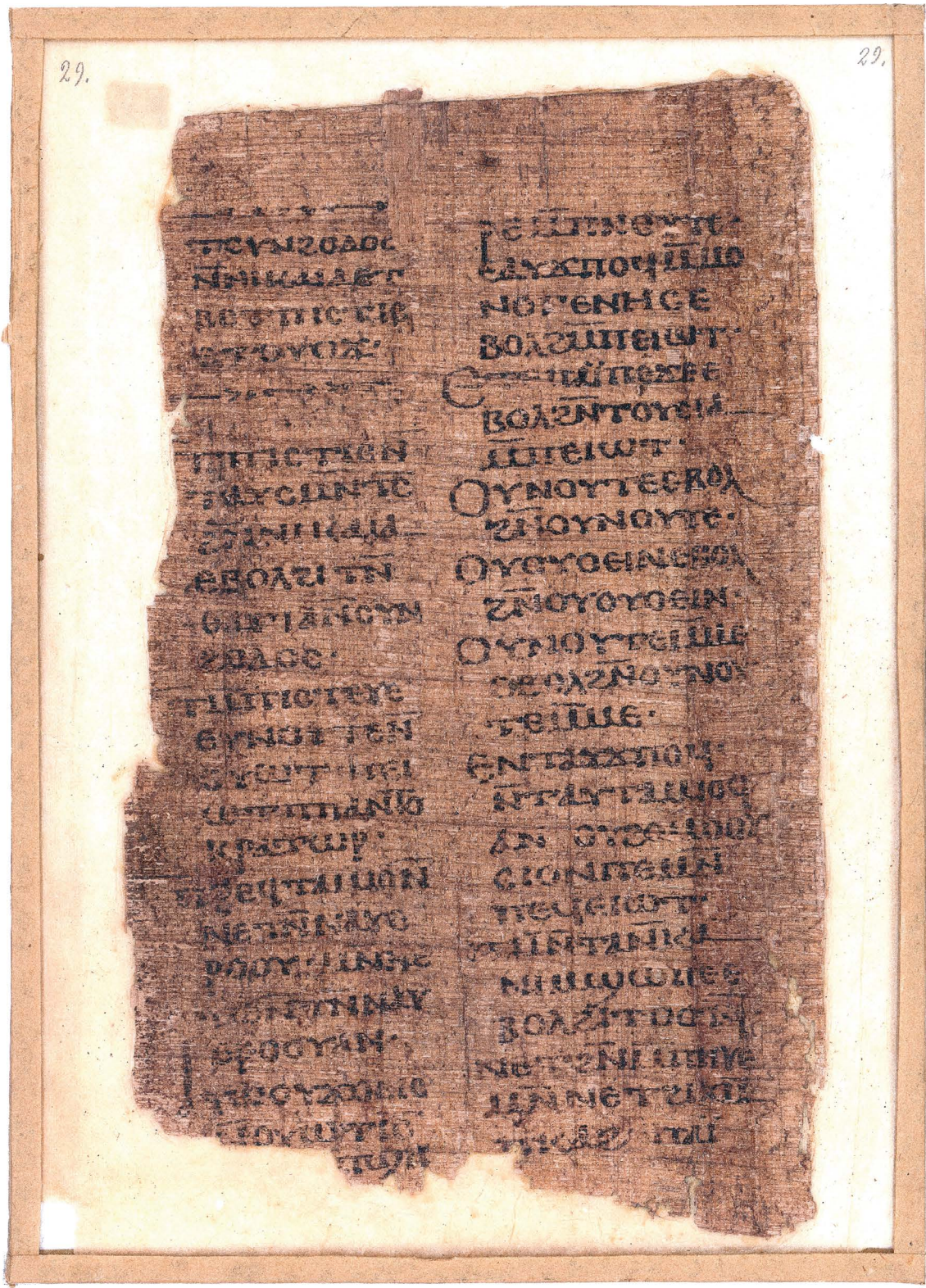


Fig. 34: CLM 47, f. 57v (III, 46-): Initial title of CC 0019. Photo by Museo Egizio.

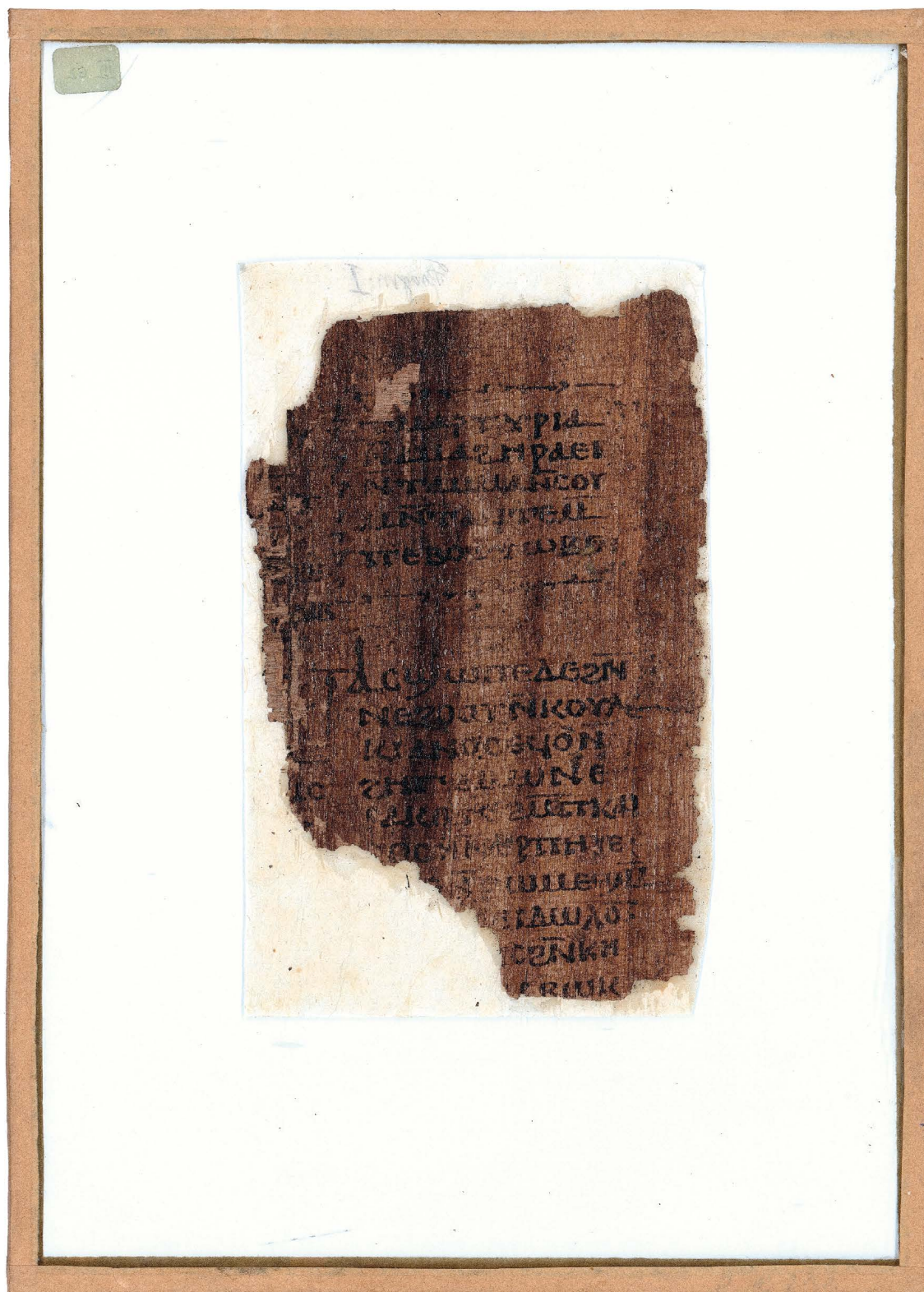


Fig. 35: CLM 47, f. 77v *partim* (III, 62↓): Initial title of CC 0276. Photo by Museo Egizio.



Fig. 36: CLM 47, f. 35v (III, 25↔→): Byzantine protocol. Photo by Museo Egizio.



Fig. 37: CLM 49, f. 24r (V, 14v): Example of ancient restoration and the writing by Hand 1. Photo by Museo Egizio.

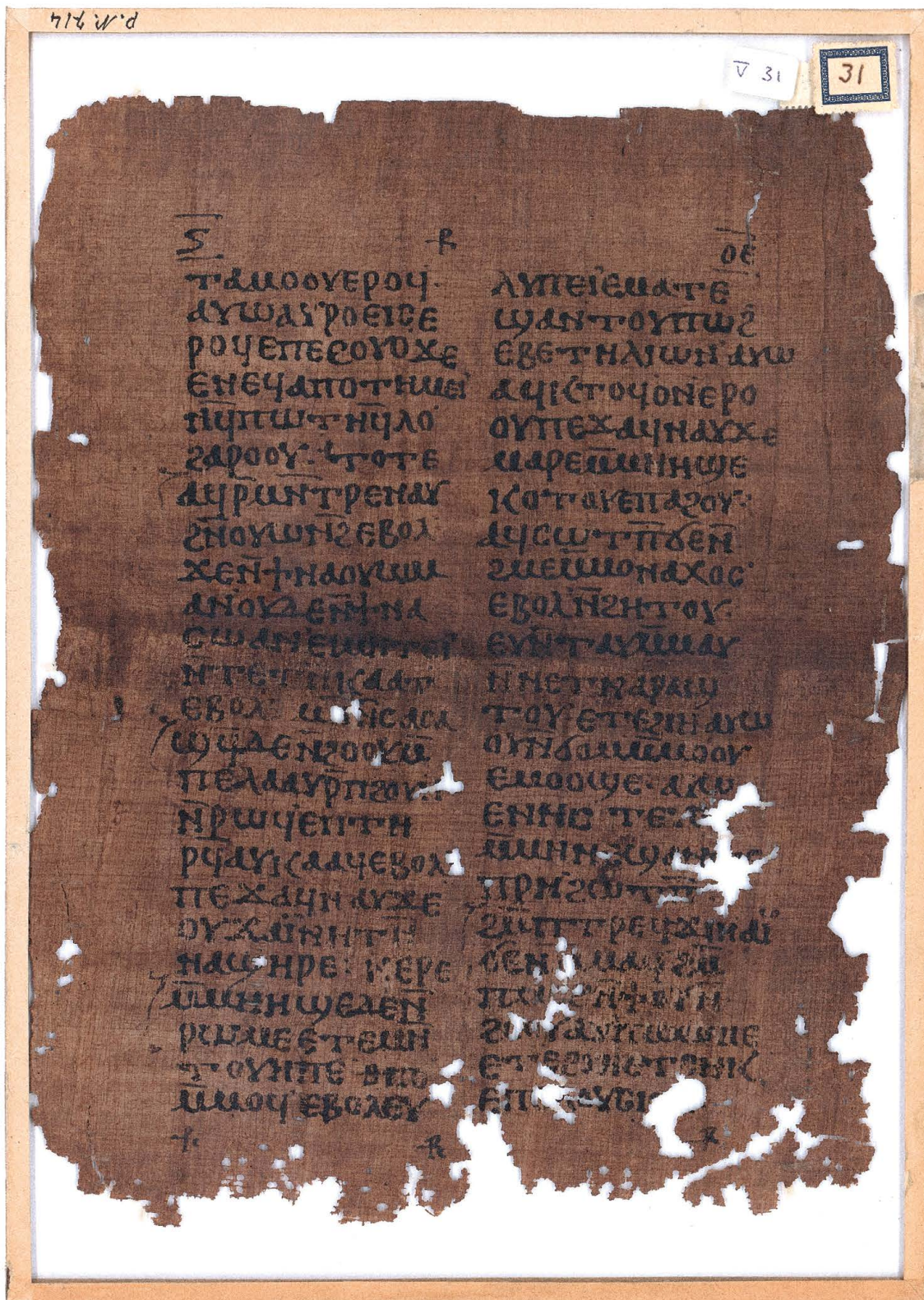


Fig. 38: CLM 49, f. 41r (V, 31v): Example of staurogams and the writing by Hand 2. Photo by Museo Egizio.



Fig. 39: CLM 49, f. 25r (V, 15→): Example of *anchora* in the inner (left) margin (Hand 1). Photo by Museo Egizio.



Fig. 40: CLM 50, f. 48r (VI, 47+). Photo by Museo Egizio.

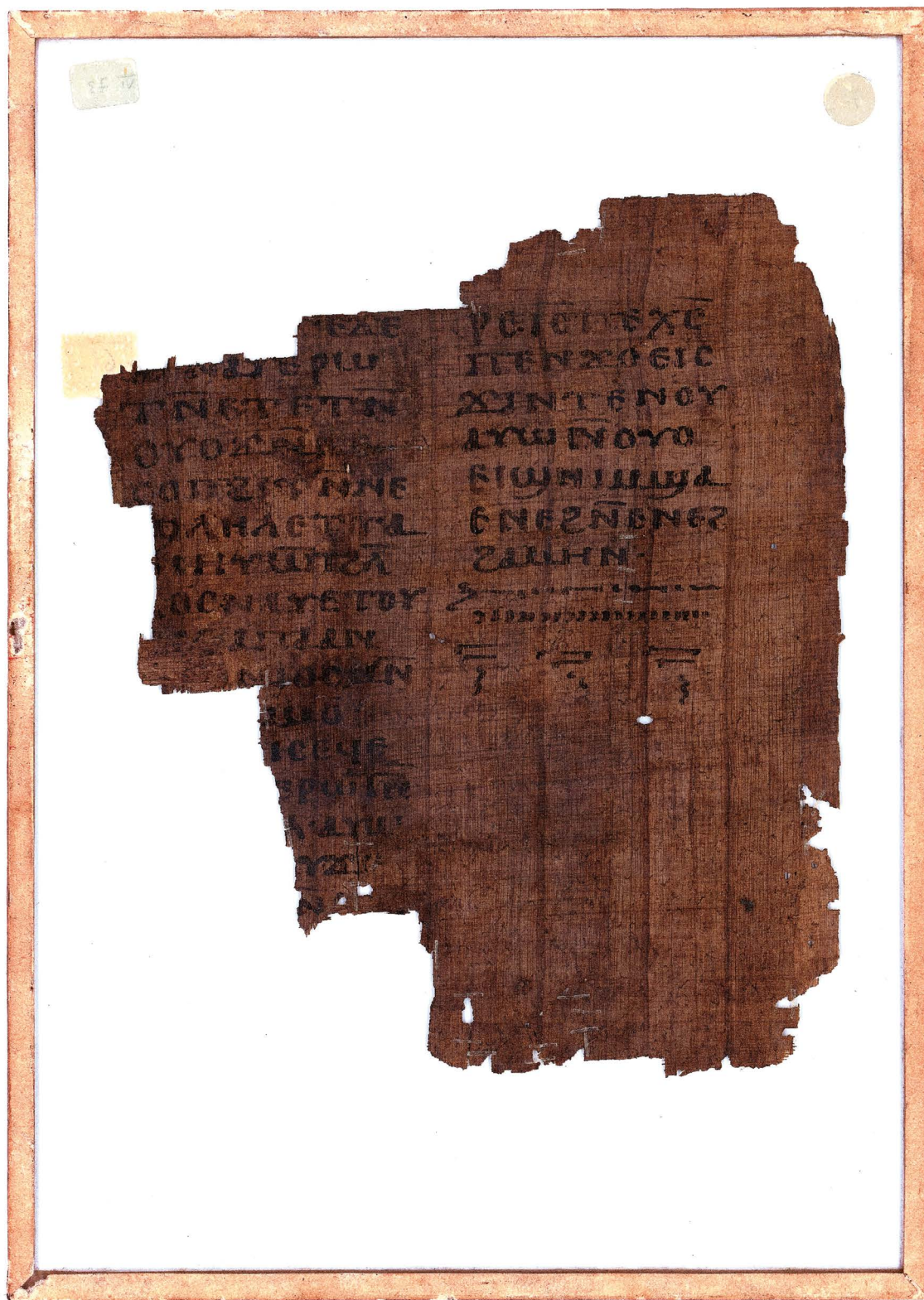


Fig. 41: CLM 50, f. 74v (VI, 73↓): End of CC 0050. Photo by Museo Egizio.

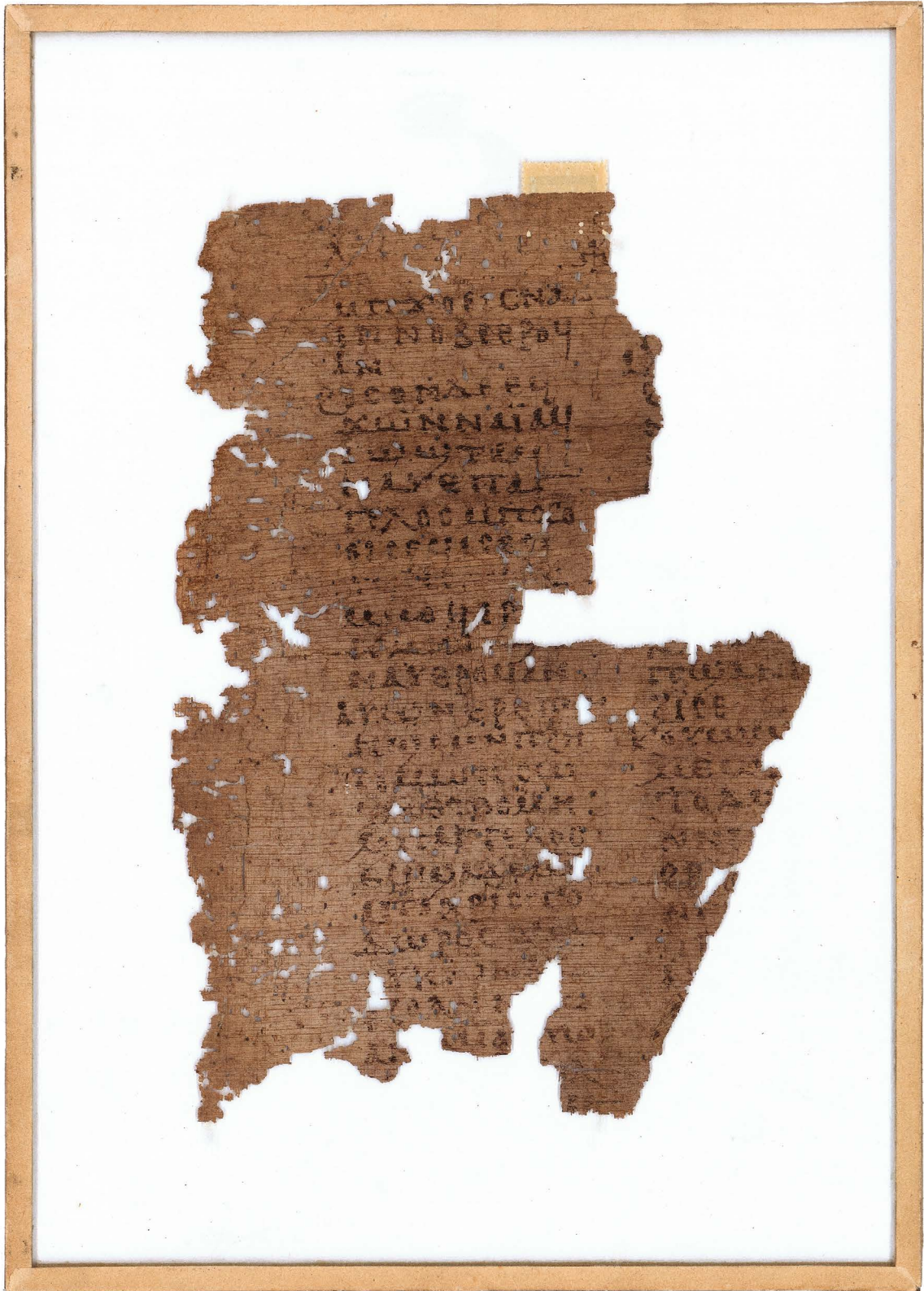


Fig. 42: CLM 51 (VII, 1→): Pagination. Photo by Museo Egizio.



Fig. 43: CLM 51 (VII, 2, fr. 1→) and VII, 2, fr. 2→ (not part of CLM 51). Photo by Museo Egizio.



Fig. 44: CLM 51 (Provv. 8587→). Photo by Museo Egizio.



Fig. 45: CLM 51 (VII, 7, fr. 2→). Photo by Museo Egizio.



Fig. 46: CLM 51 (X, 43, fr. 1→ and fr. 2⇓): Final title on fragment 2. Photo by Museo Egizio.

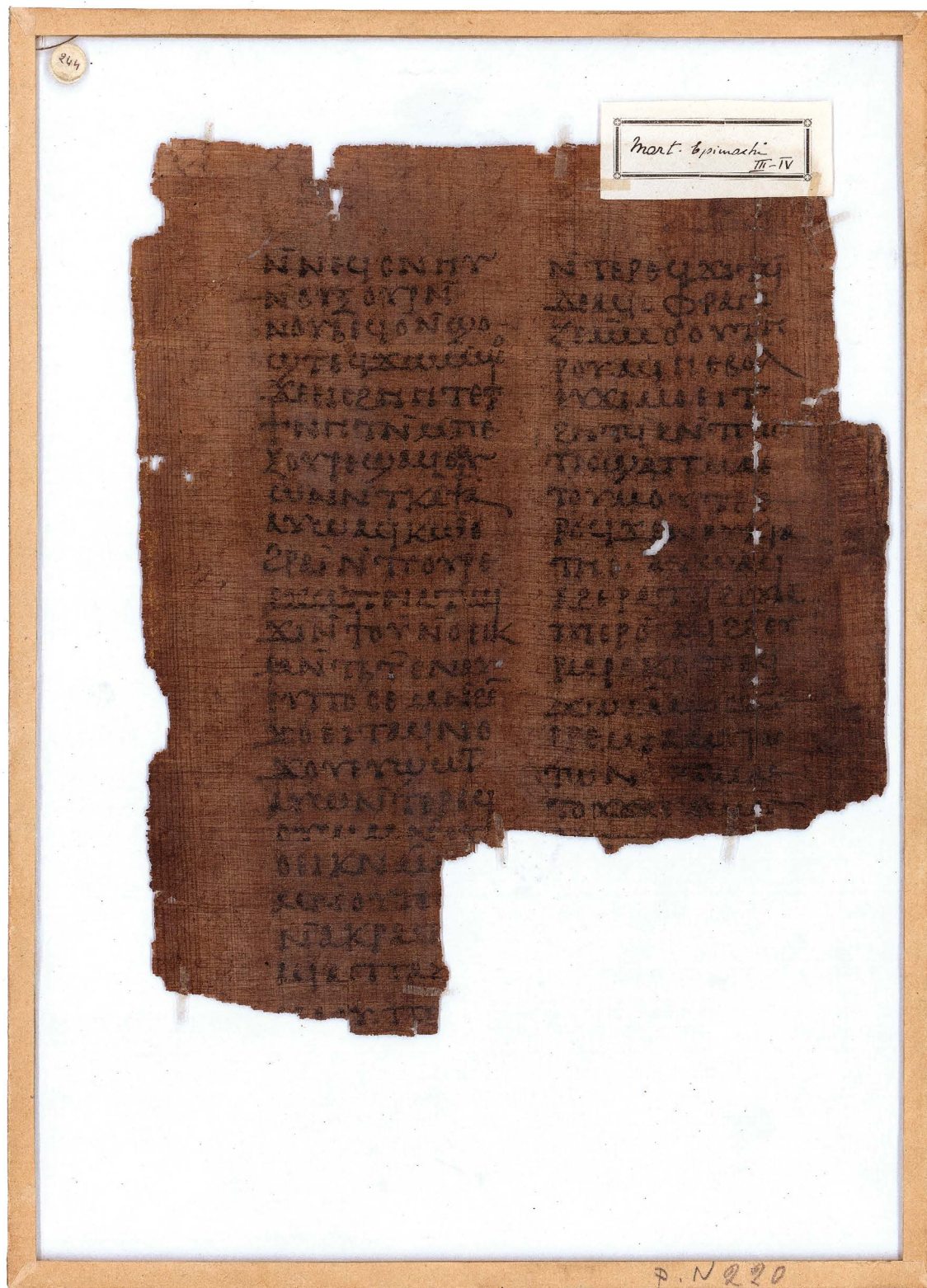


Fig. 47: CLM 52 (VII, 4→). Photo by Museo Egizio.

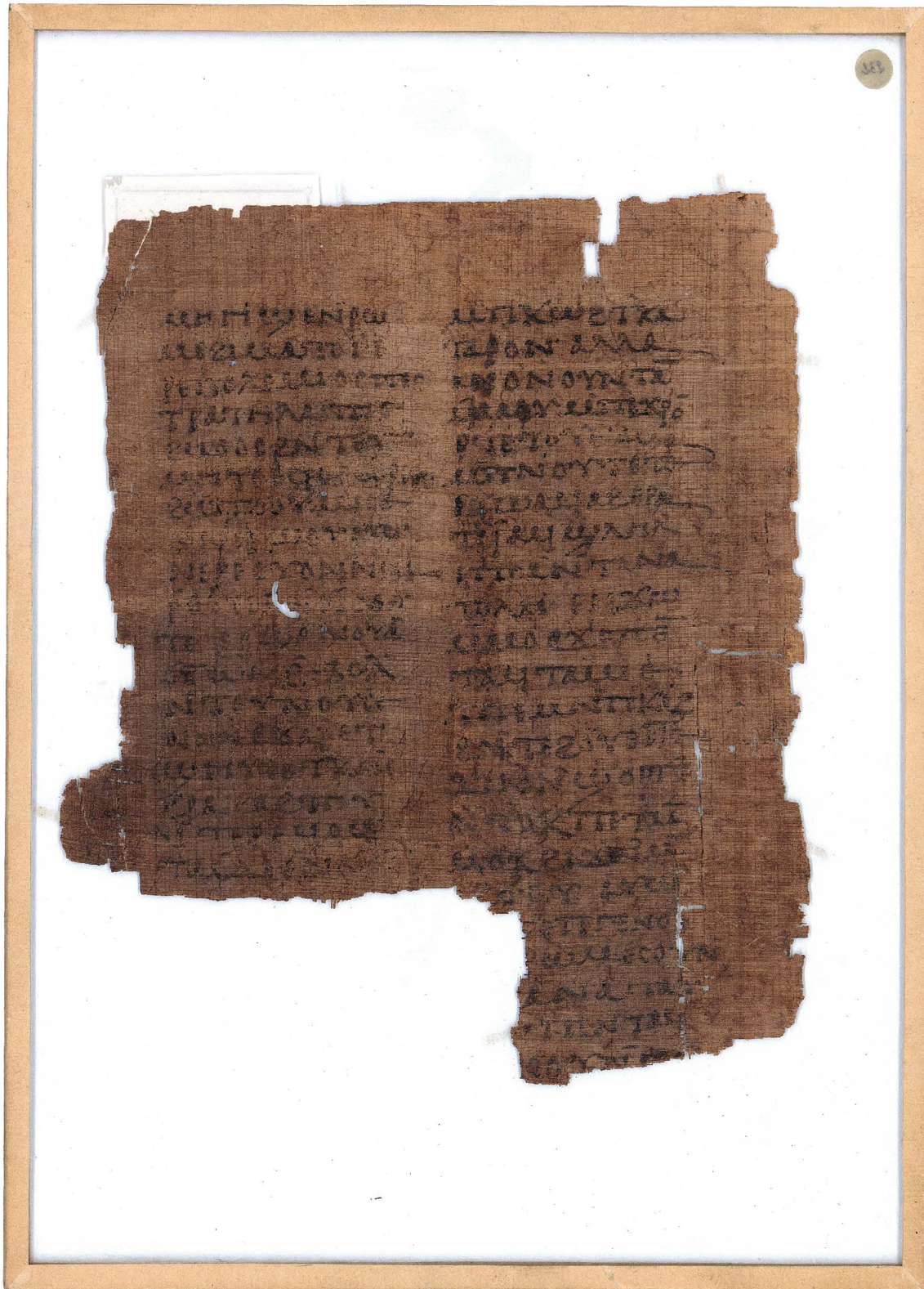


Fig. 48: CLM 52 (VII, 5→). Photo by Museo Egizio.



Fig. 49: CLM 53, f. 3r (VIII, 1-): Initial title of CC 0171. Photo by Museo Egizio.

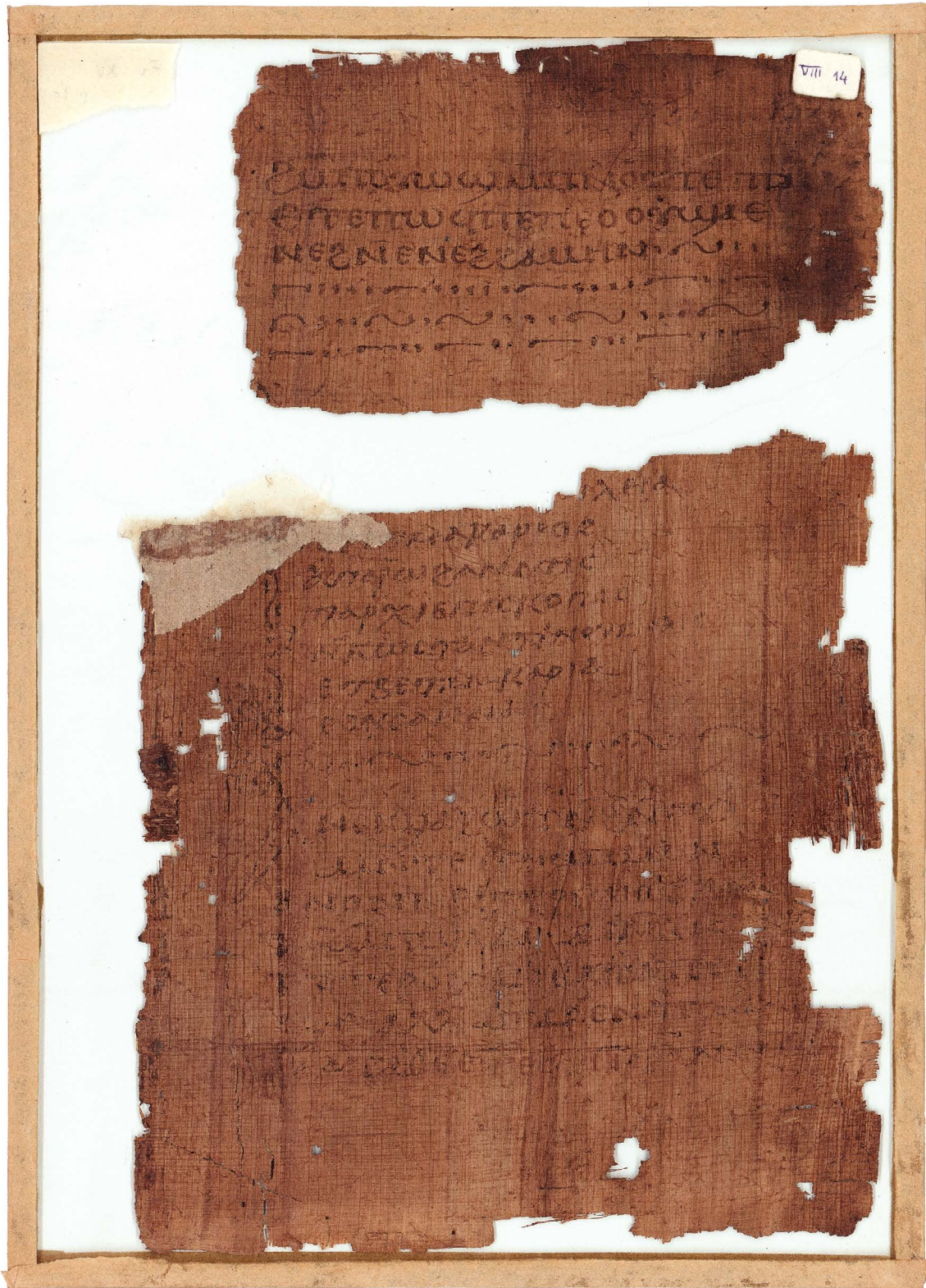


Fig. 50: CLM 53, f. 16r (VIII, 14v): Initial title of CC 0178. Photo by Museo Egizio.



Fig. 51: CLM 53, f. 16v (VIII, 14-): Staurogram *uncinatus*. Photo by Museo Egizio.

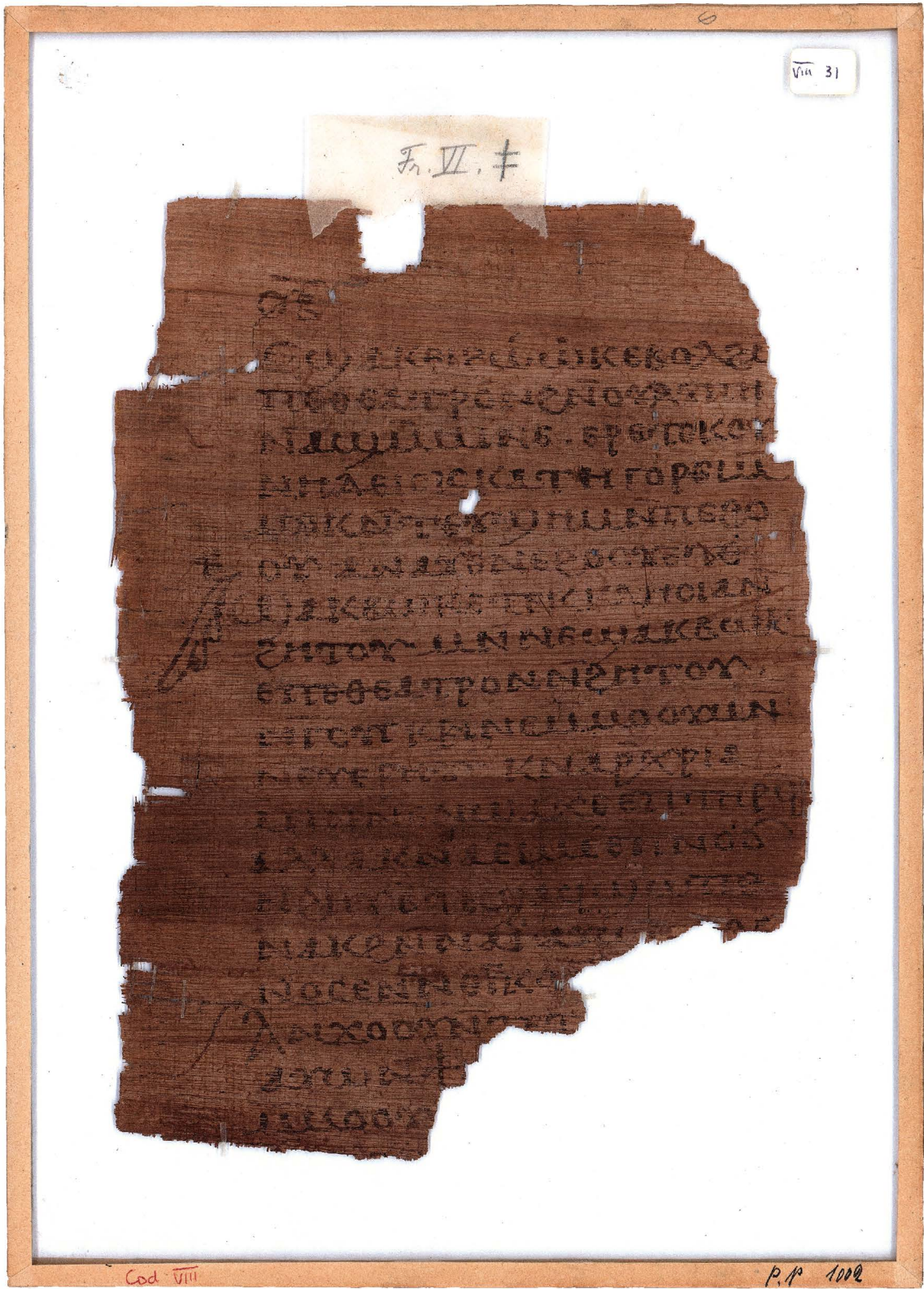


Fig. 52: CLM 53, f. 38v (VIII, 31-): Paratextual signs. Photo by Museo Egizio.

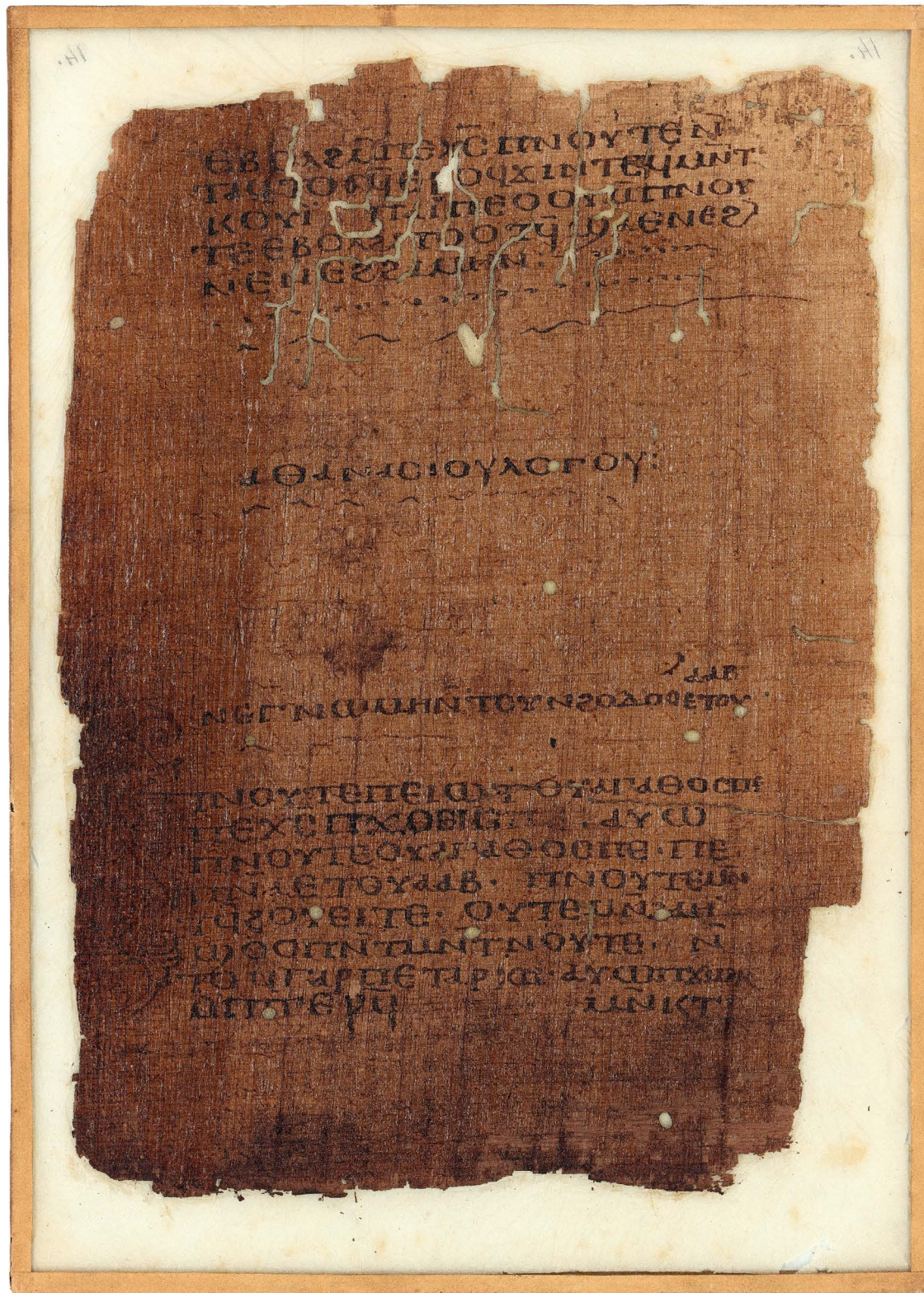


Fig. 53: CLM 54, f. 31v (IX, 22+): Final title of CC 0408 and initial title of CC 0021. Photo by Museo Egizio.



Fig. 54: CLM 54, f. 25r (IX, 16→): Pagination and quire signature. Photo by Museo Egizio.

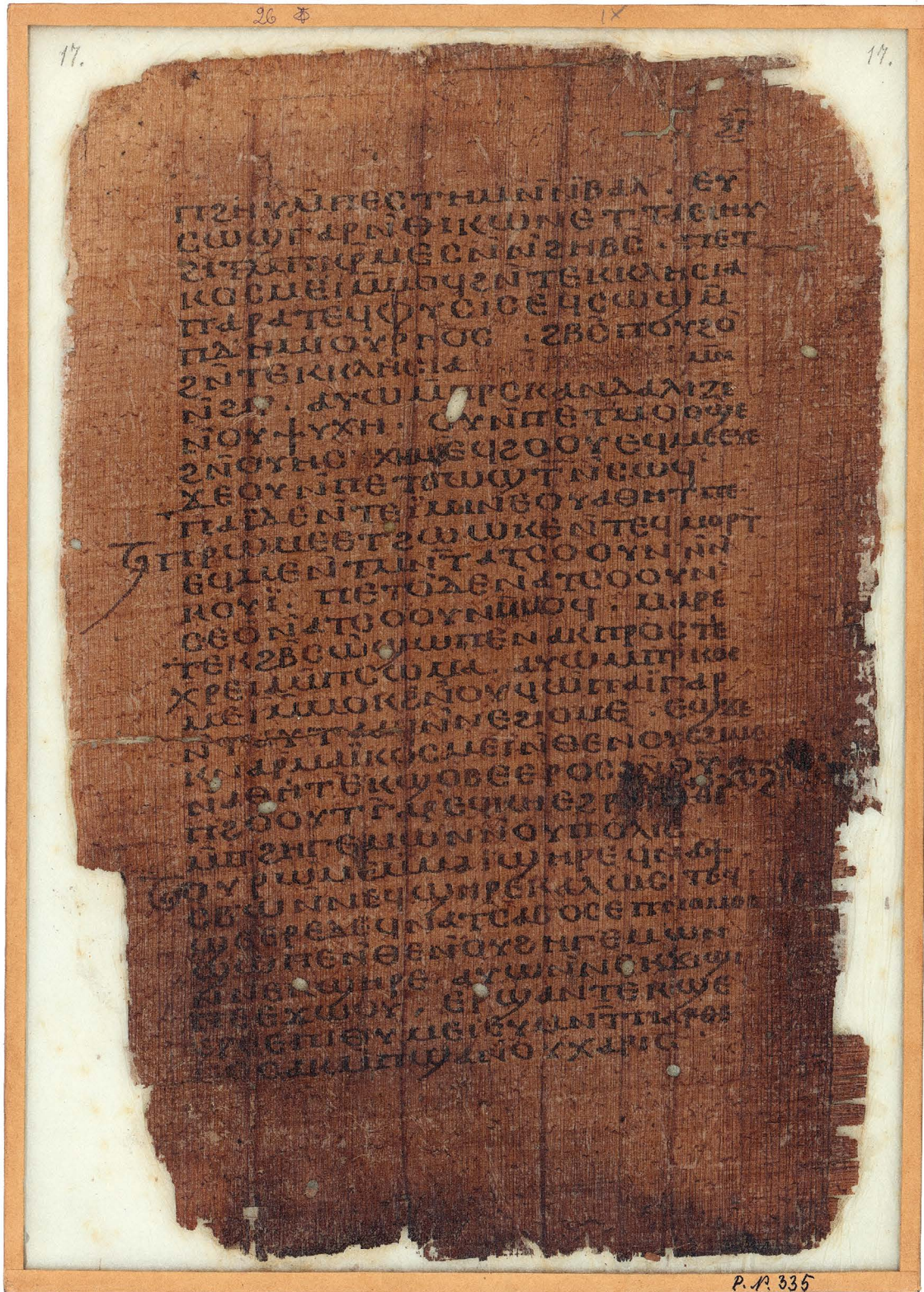


Fig. 55: CLM 54, f. 34r (IX, 25+): Paragraphoi. Photo by Museo Egizio.

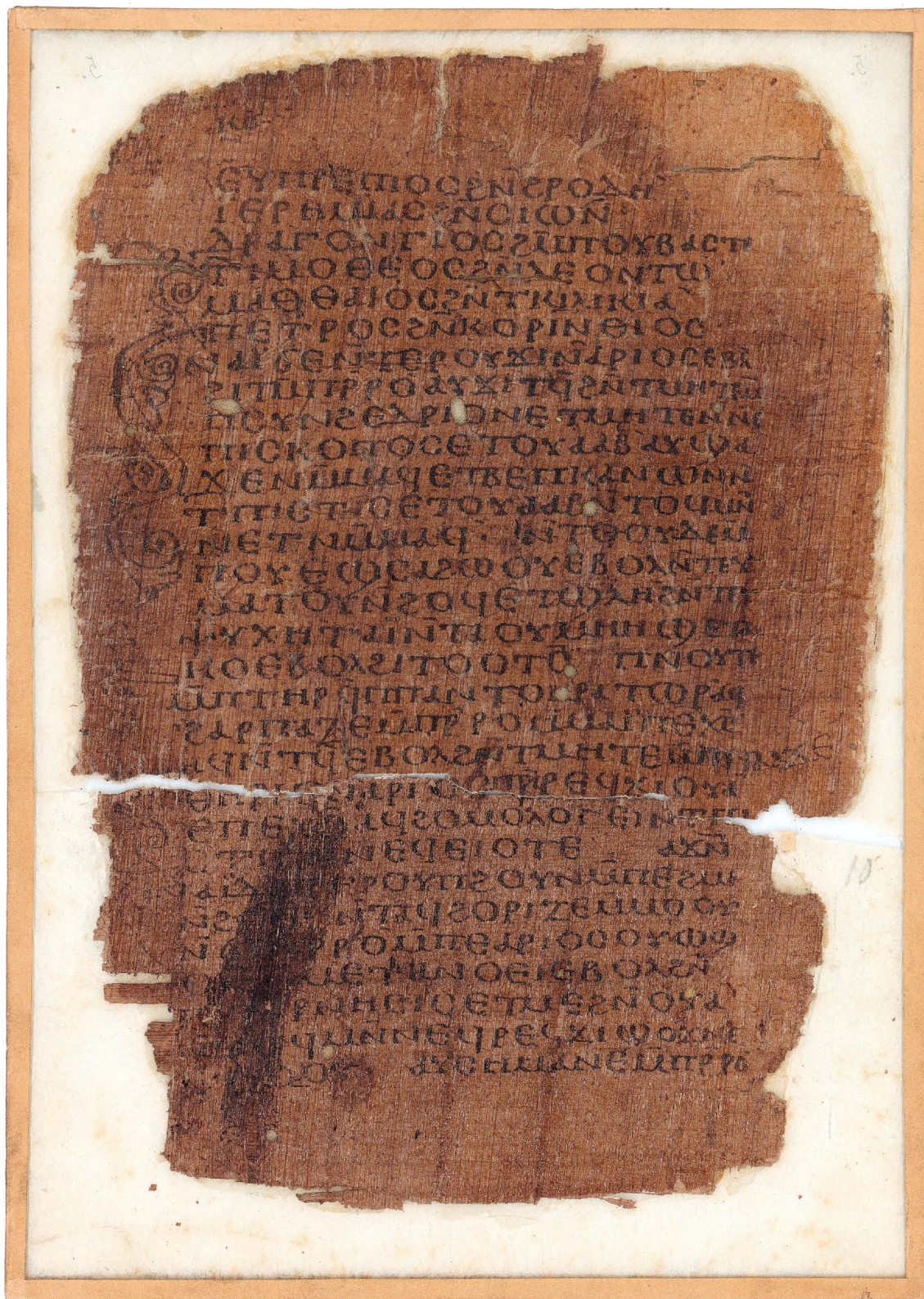


Fig. 56: CLM 54, f. 23v (IX, 6v): Corōnis. Photo by Museo Egizio.

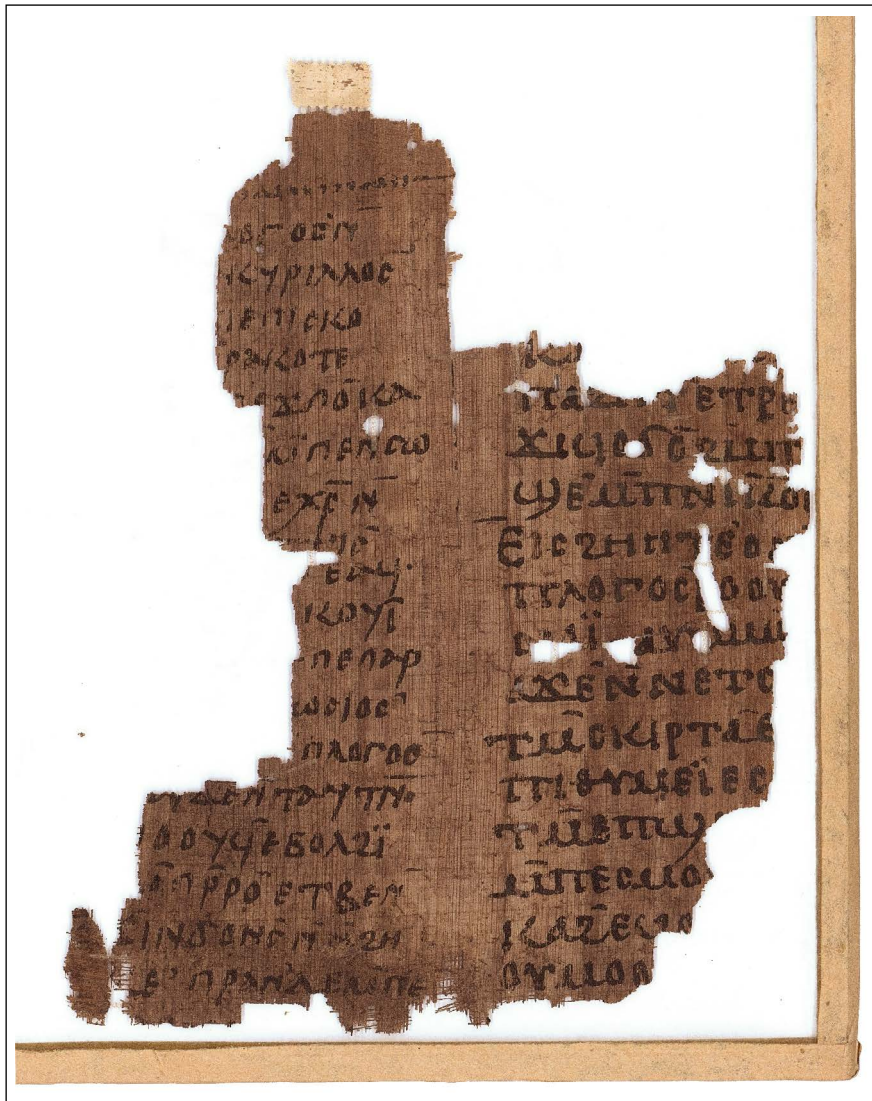


Fig. 57: CLM 55 (X, 45, fr. 3v): Initial title of CC 0099. Photo by Museo Egizio.

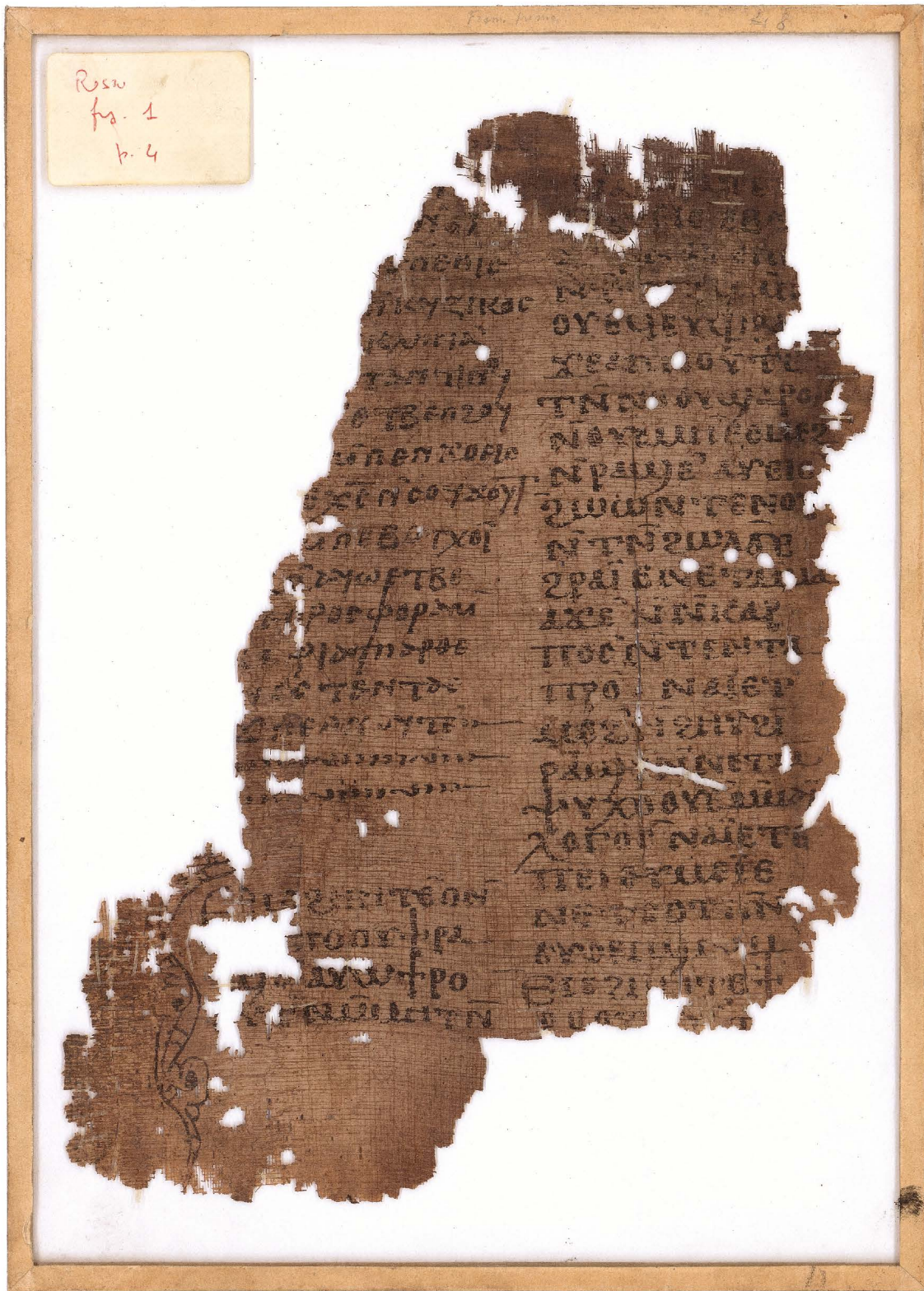


Fig. 58: CLM 55 (X, 1→): Initial title of CC 0329. Photo by Museo Egizio.

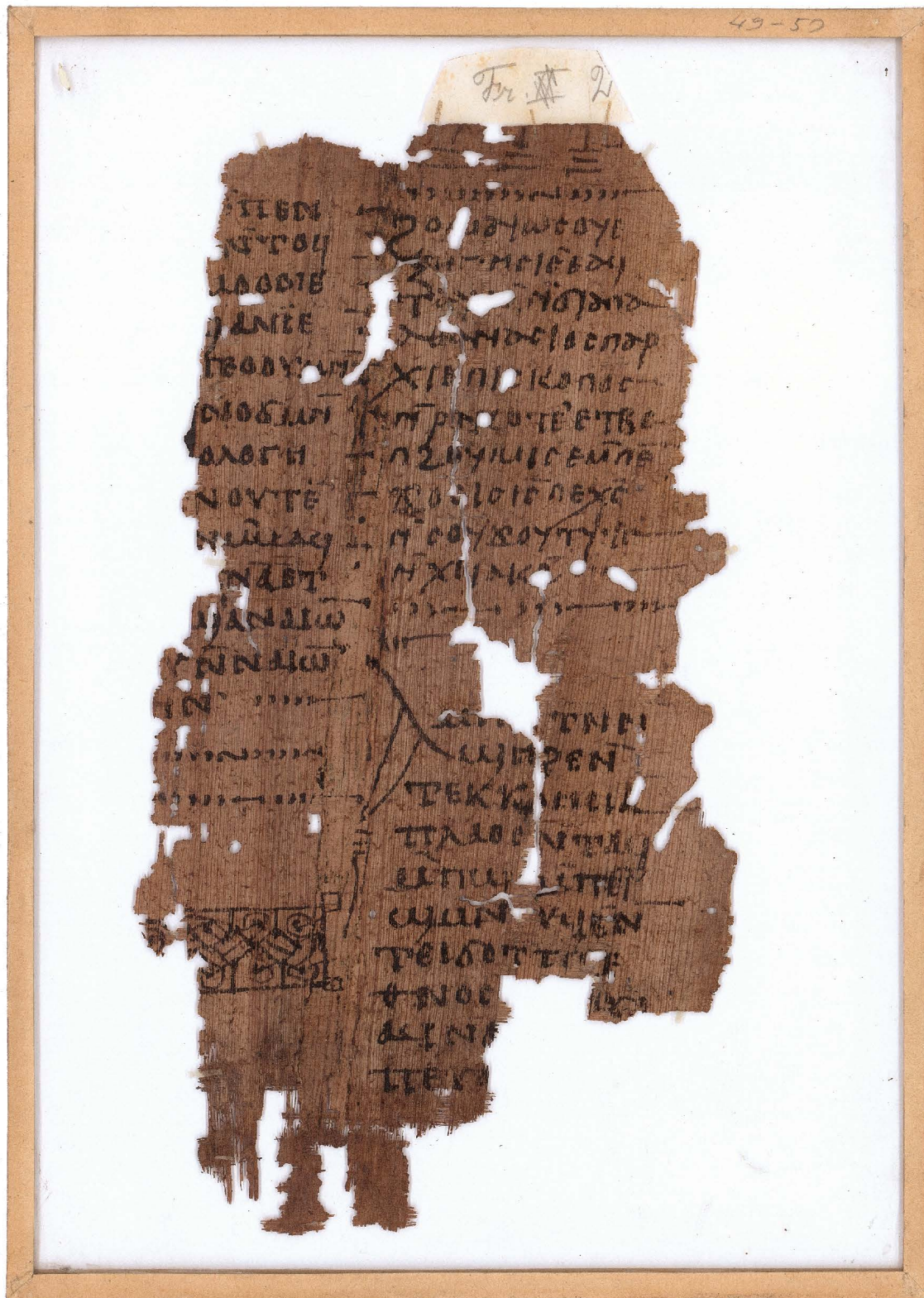


Fig. 59: CLM 55 (X, 24): Initial title of CC 0452. Photo by Museo Egizio.

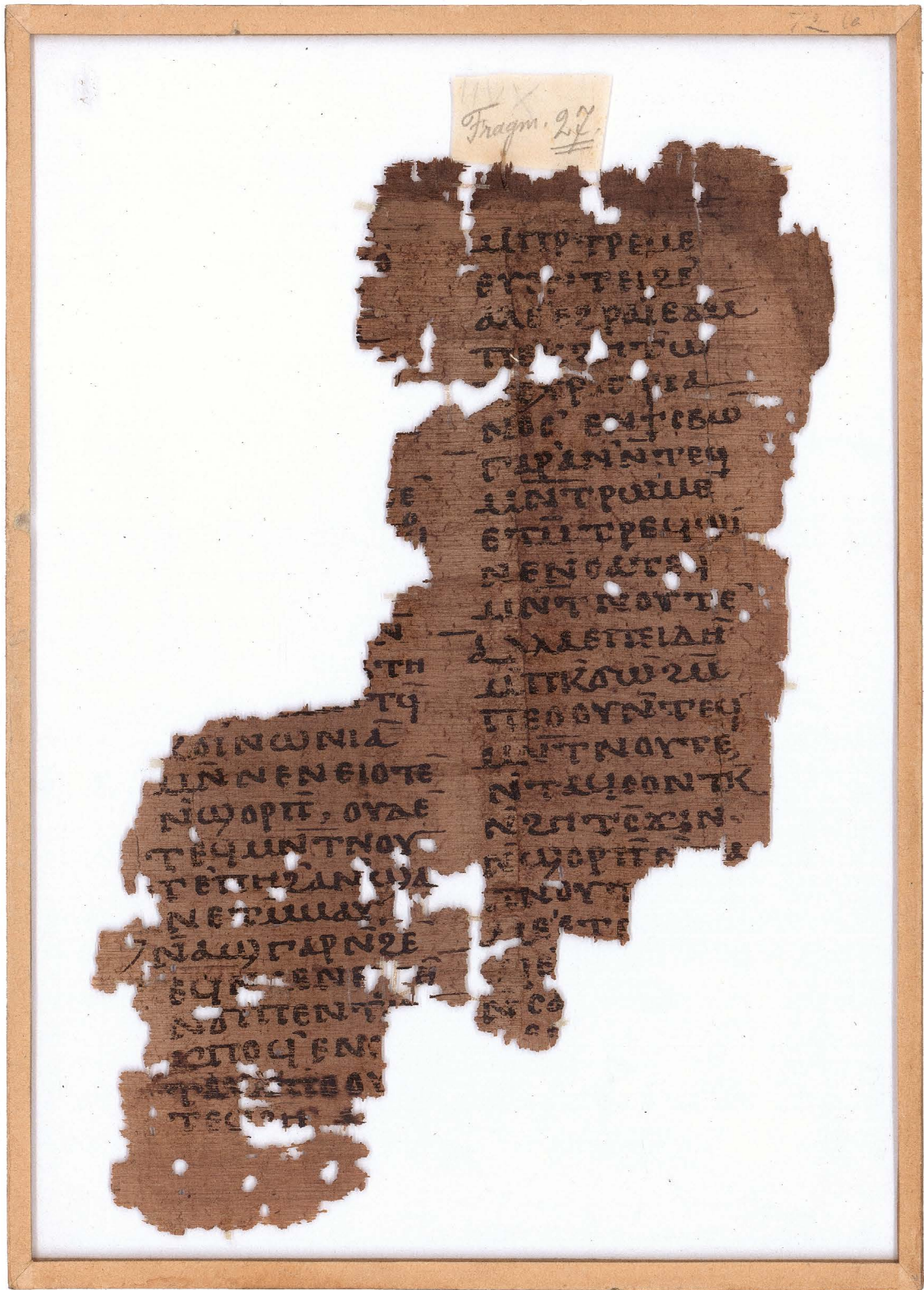


Fig. 60: CLM 55 (X, 27-): Quire signature and traces of a staurogram. Photo by Museo Egizio.

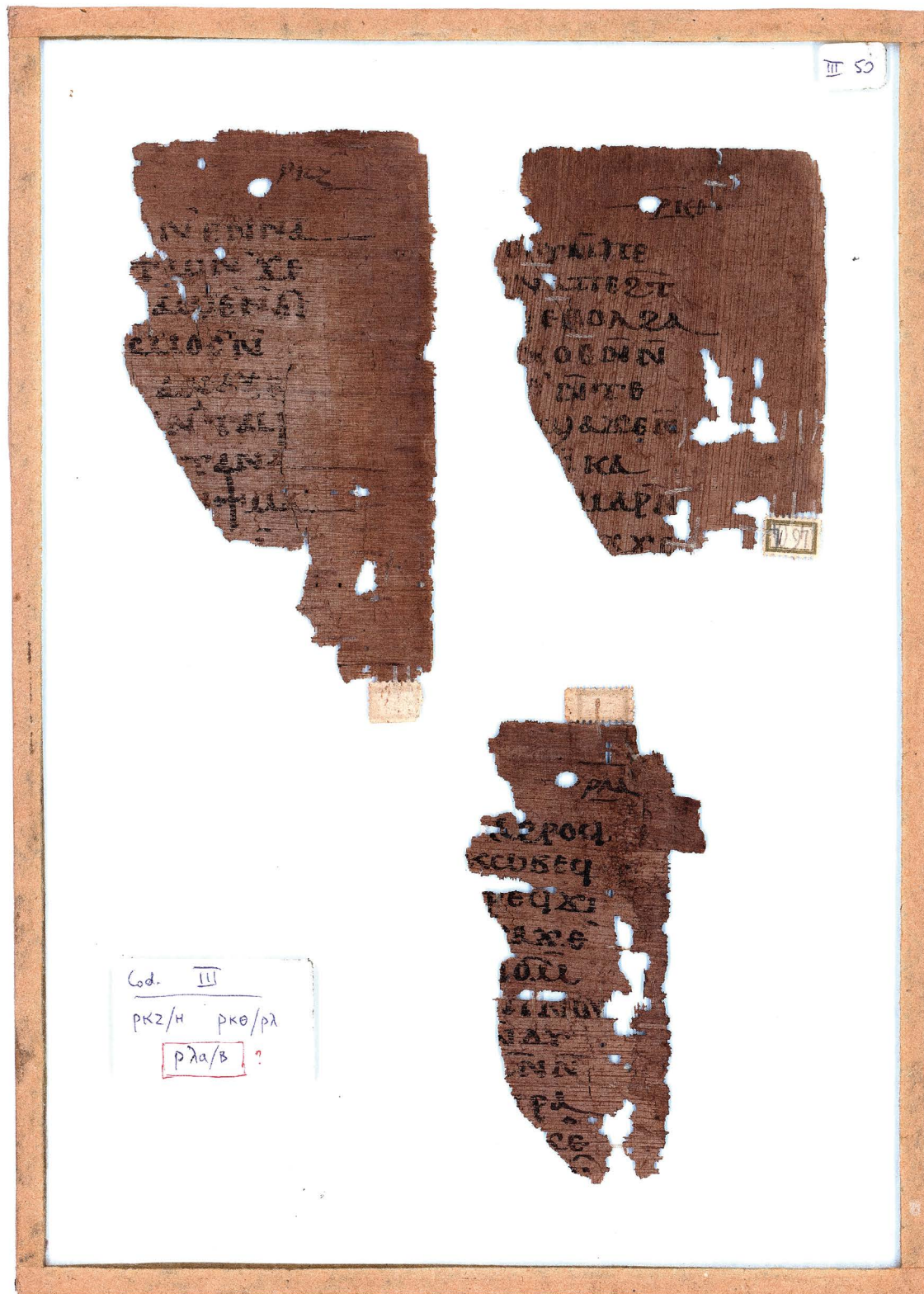


Fig. 61: CLM 55 (III, 50, fr. 1↕ + fr. 2↔ + fr. 3↕): Pagination. Photo by Museo Egizio.

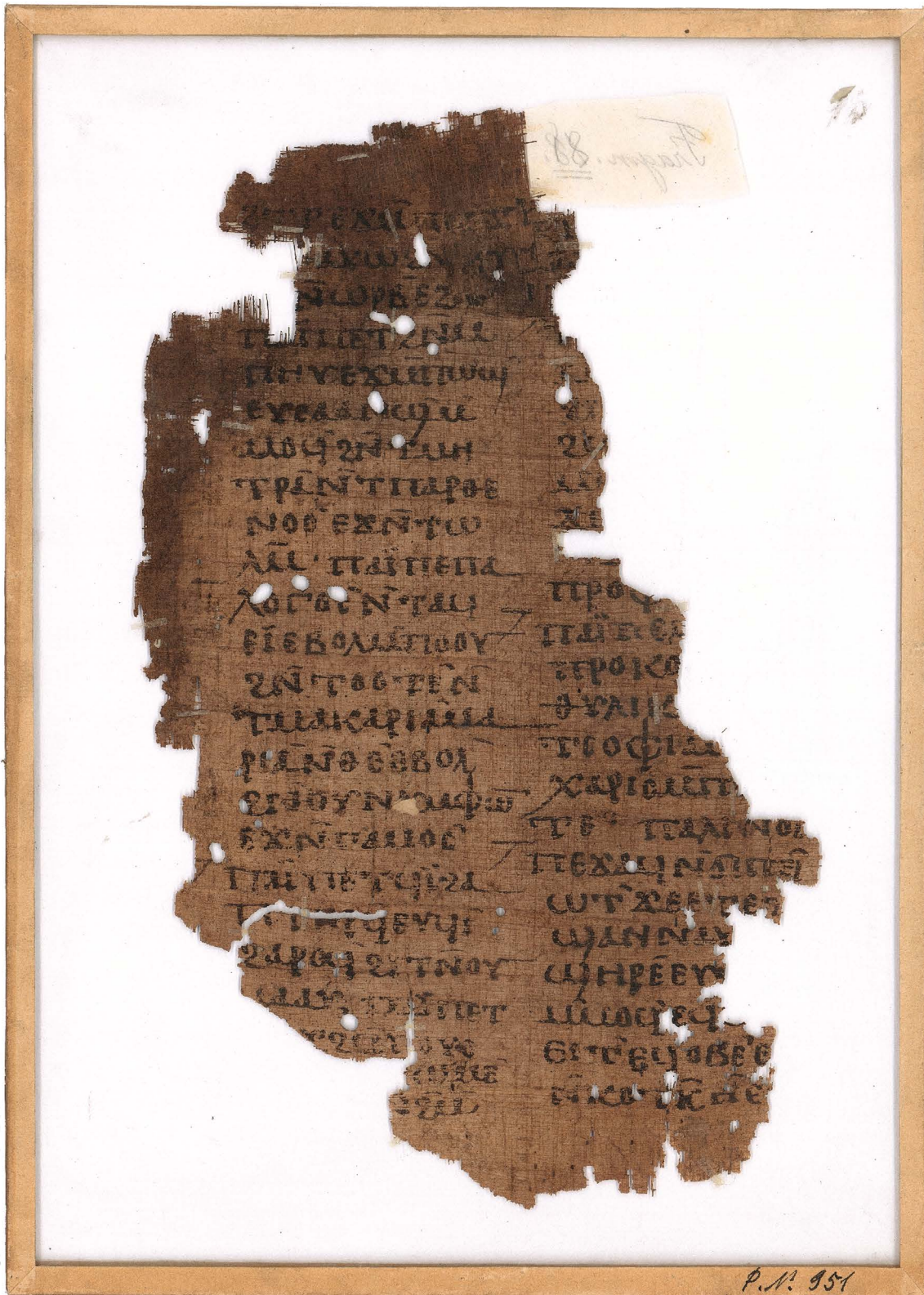


Fig. 62: CLM 55 (X, 18→). Photo by Museo Egizio.

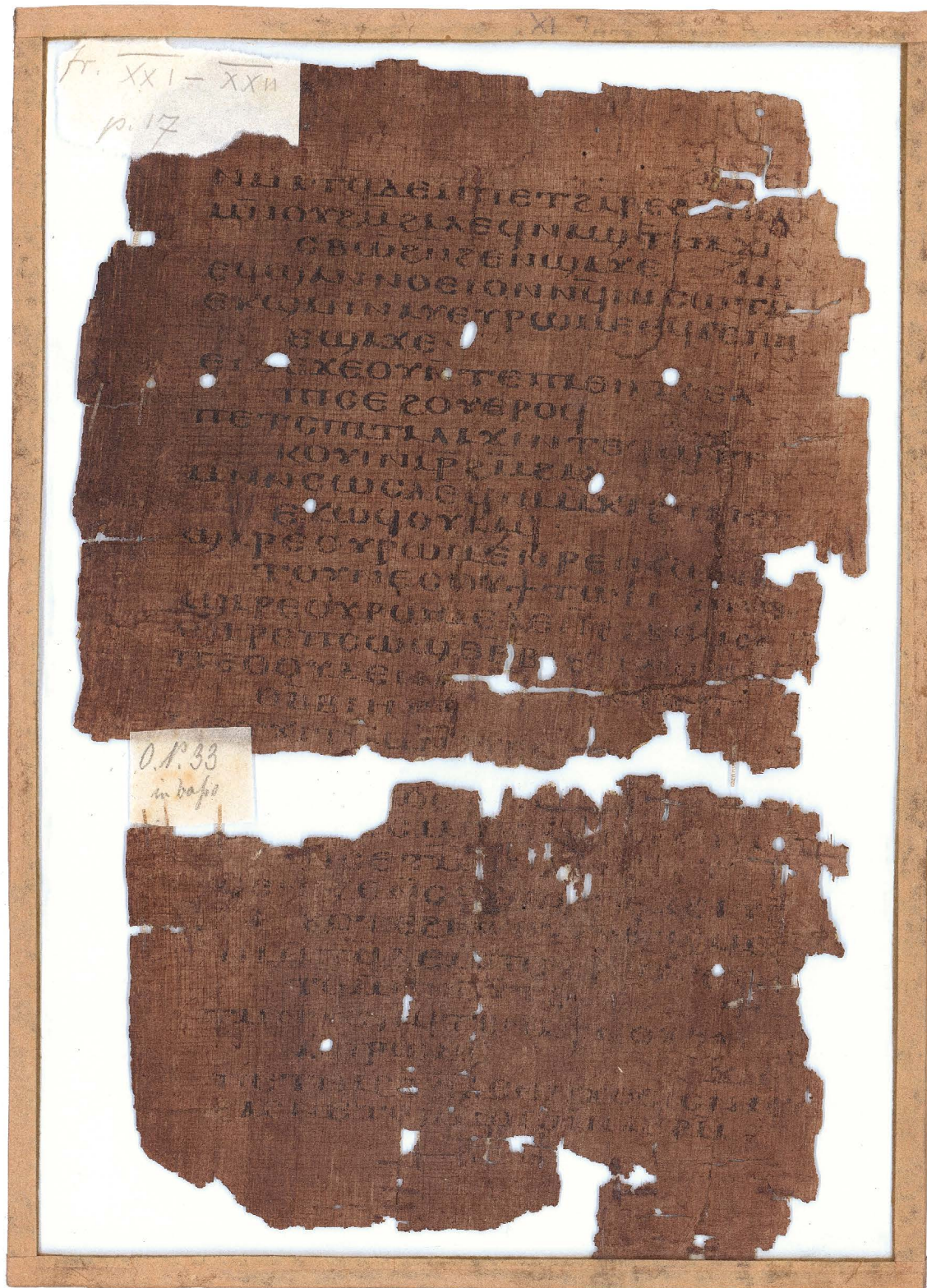


Fig. 63: CLM 56, f. x+27v (XI, 11+). Photo by Museo Egizio.

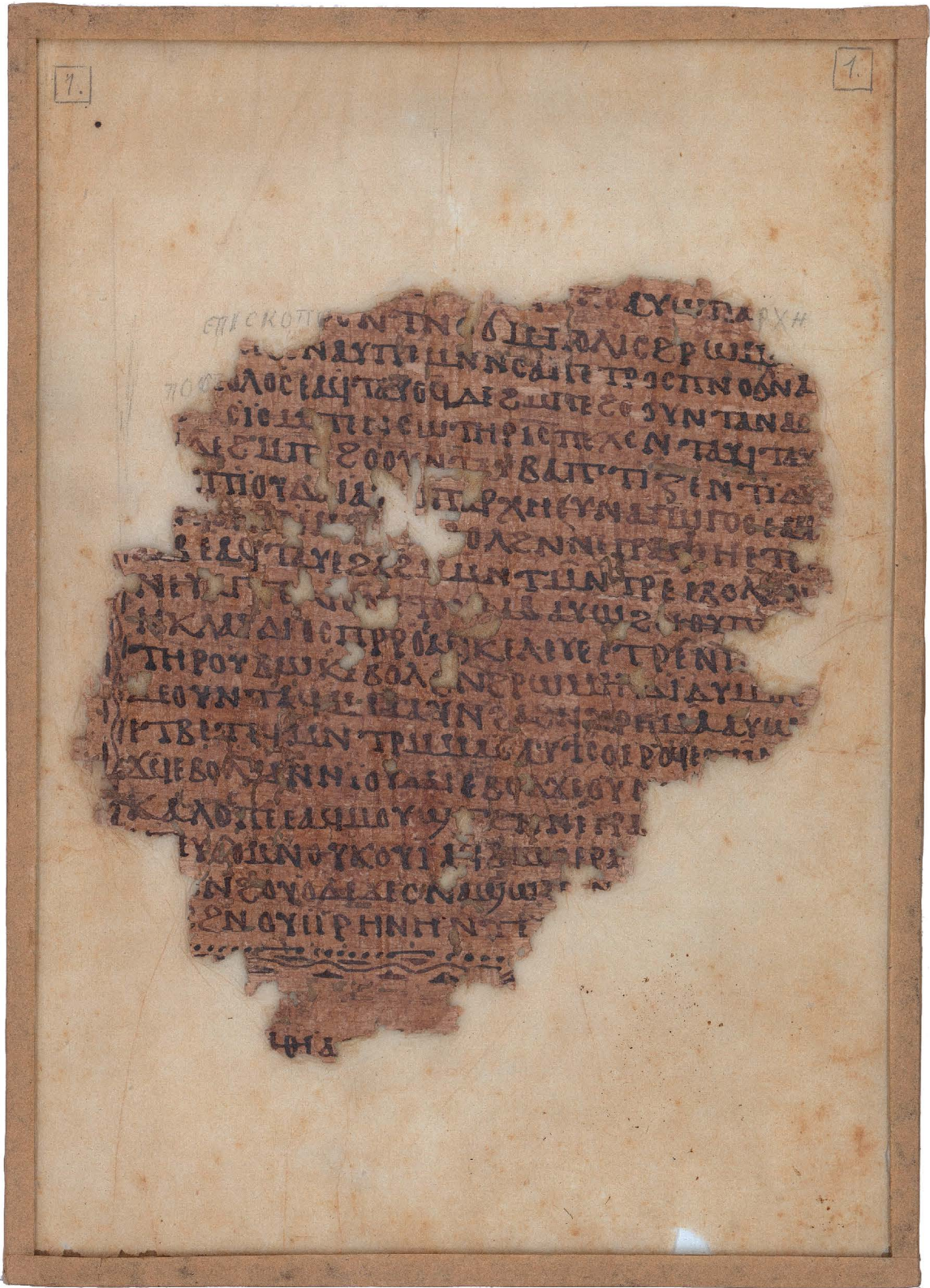


Fig. 64: CLM 57, f. 2r (XII, 1-): Initial title of CC 0149. Photo by Museo Egizio.

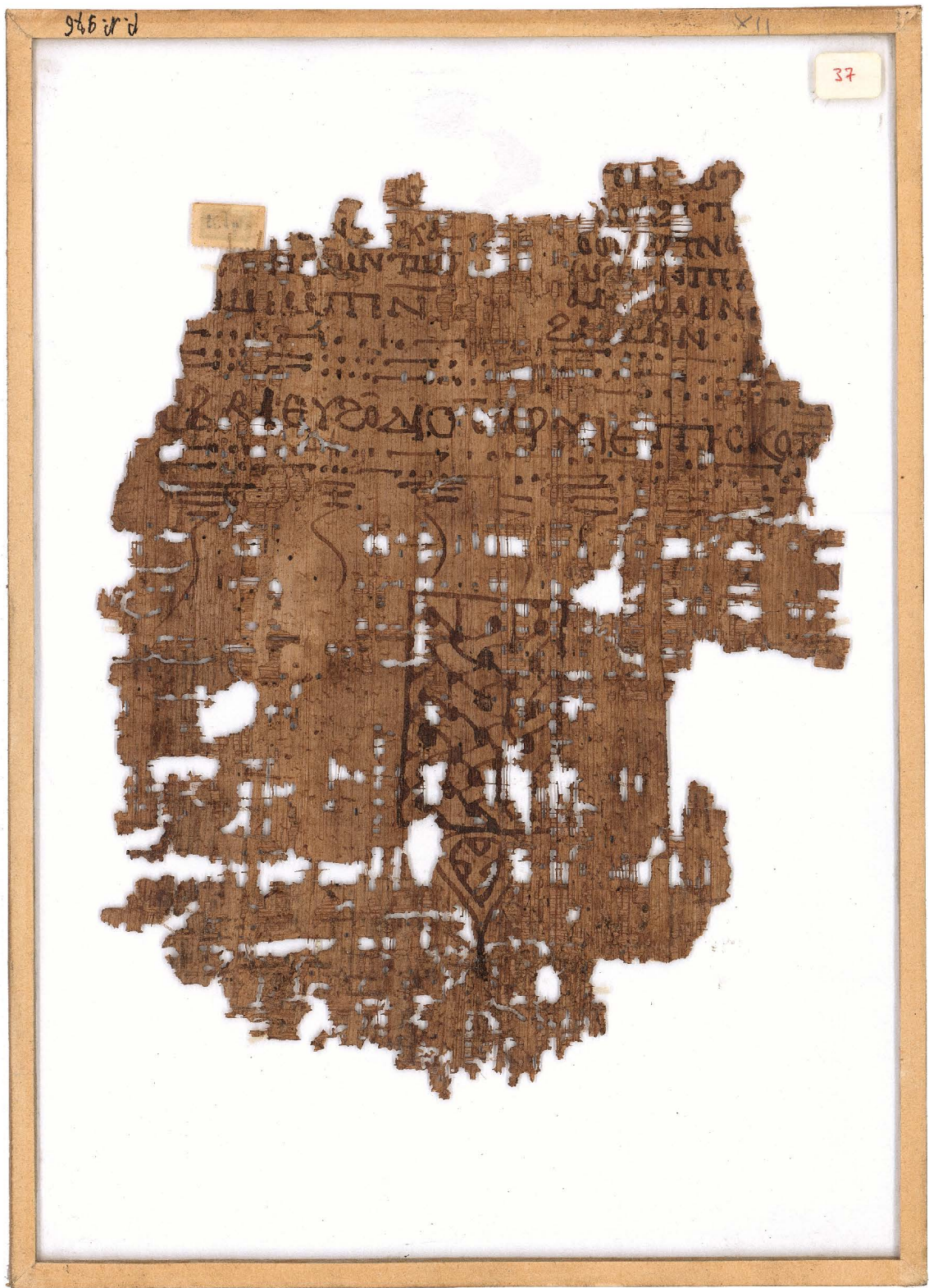


Fig. 65: CLM 57, f. 36r (XII, 35v): End of CC 0149 with author's name. Photo by Museo Egizio.

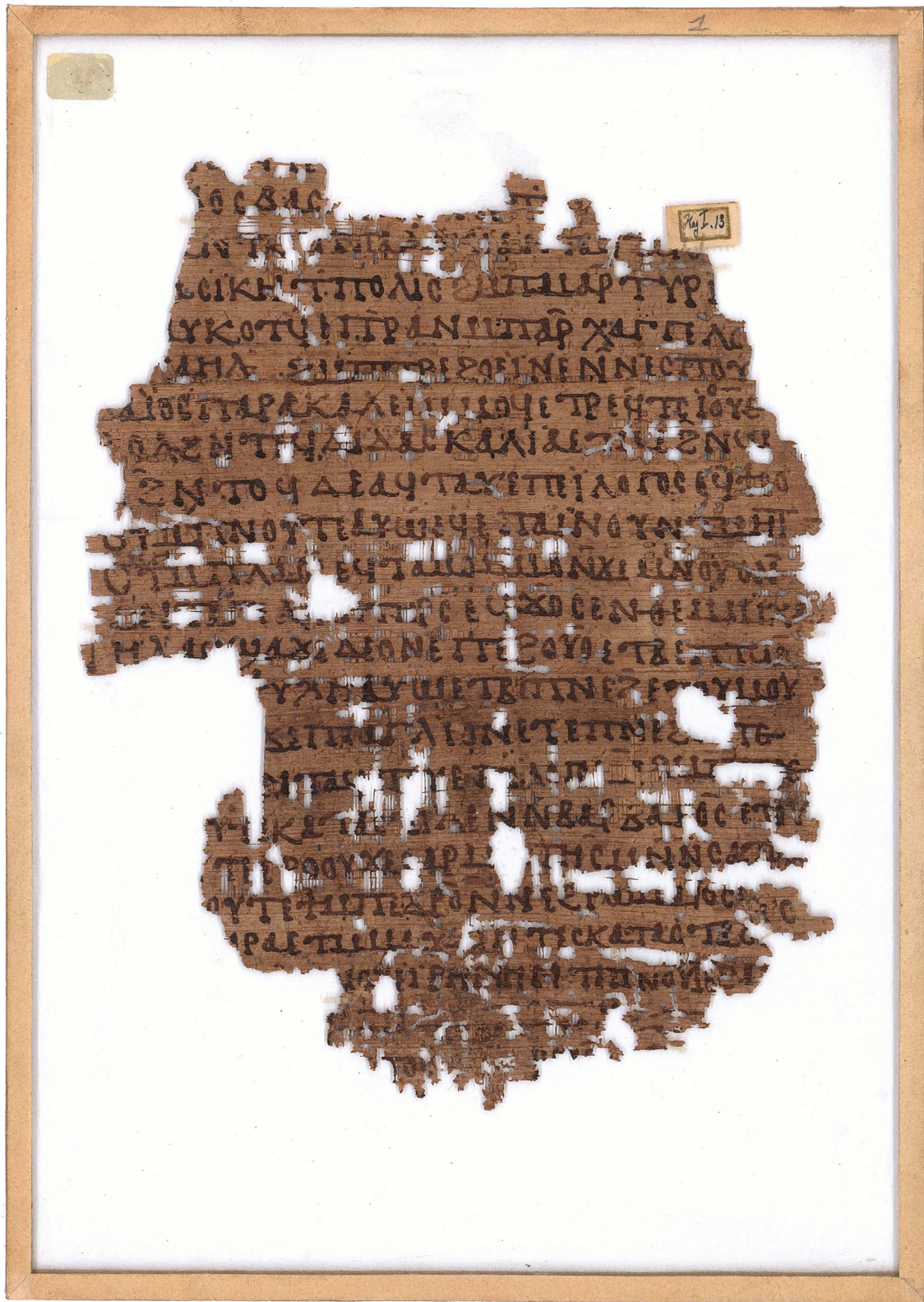


Fig. 66: CLM 57, f. 36v (XII, 35-): Initial title of CC 0083. Photo by Museo Egizio.



Fig. 67: CLM 57, f. 43v (XII, 40-): Upper margin of the leaf. Photo by Museo Egizio.



Fig. 68: CLM 57, f. 18v (XII, 17 \downarrow): Inner (left) margin of the leaf. Photo by Museo Egizio.

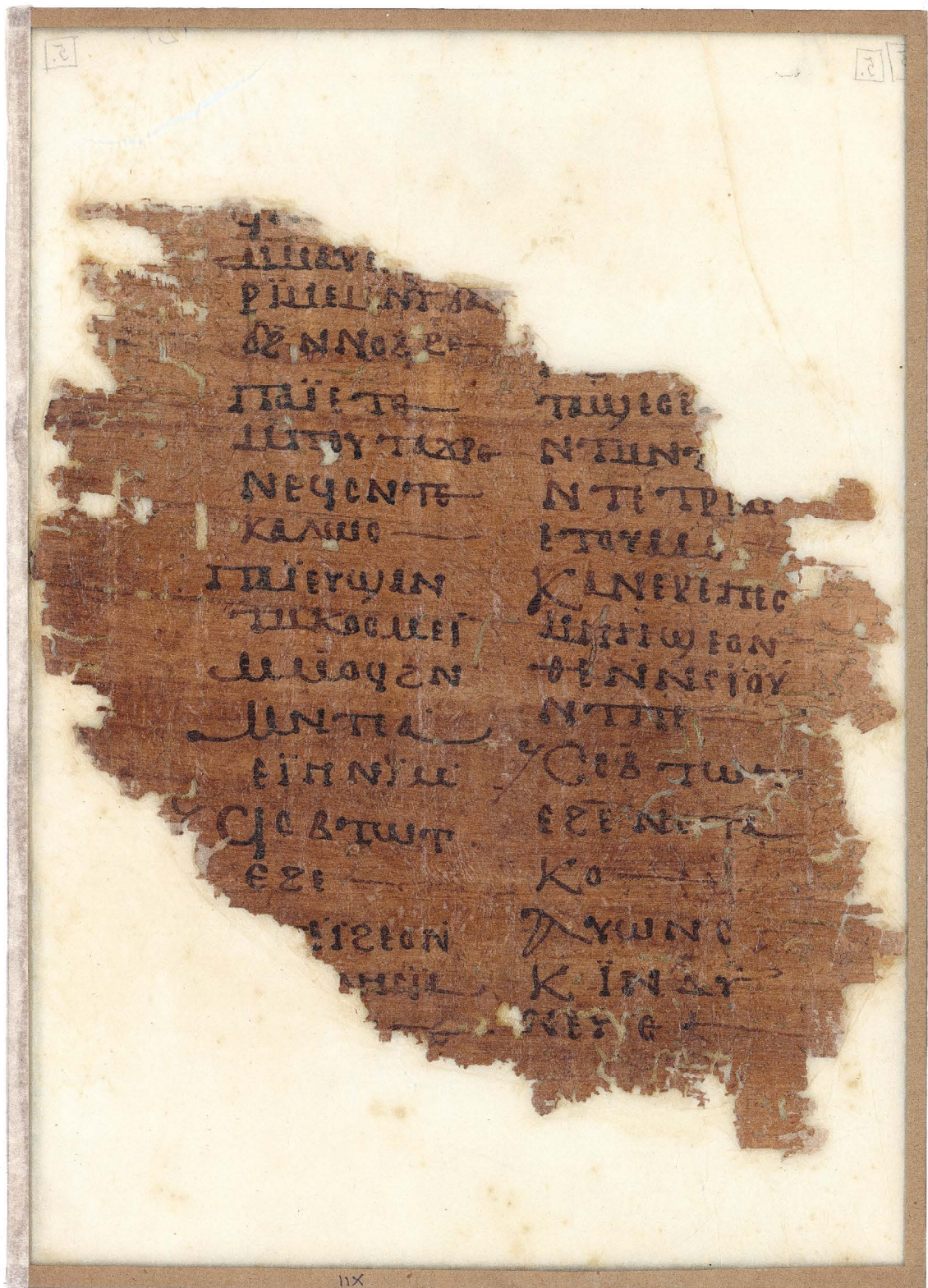


Fig. 69: CLM 57, f. 17v (XII, 16-): Change in layout. Photo by Museo Egizio.



Fig. 70: CLM 57, f. 22r (XII, 21-): *Corōnis*. Photo by Museo Egizio.



Fig. 71: CLM 58, f. 16v (XIII, 4→): Quire signature, pagination and staurogram in the upper margin of the leaf. Photo by Museo Egizio.

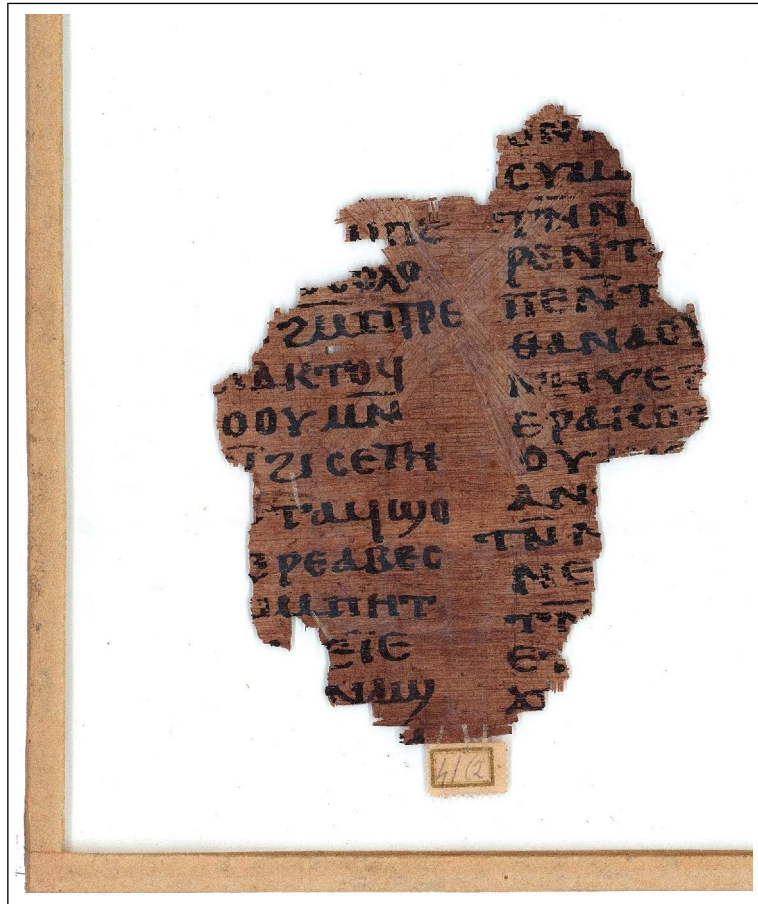


Fig. 72: CLM 59 (XIV, 12, fr. 2→): Ancient restoration. Photo by Museo Egizio.

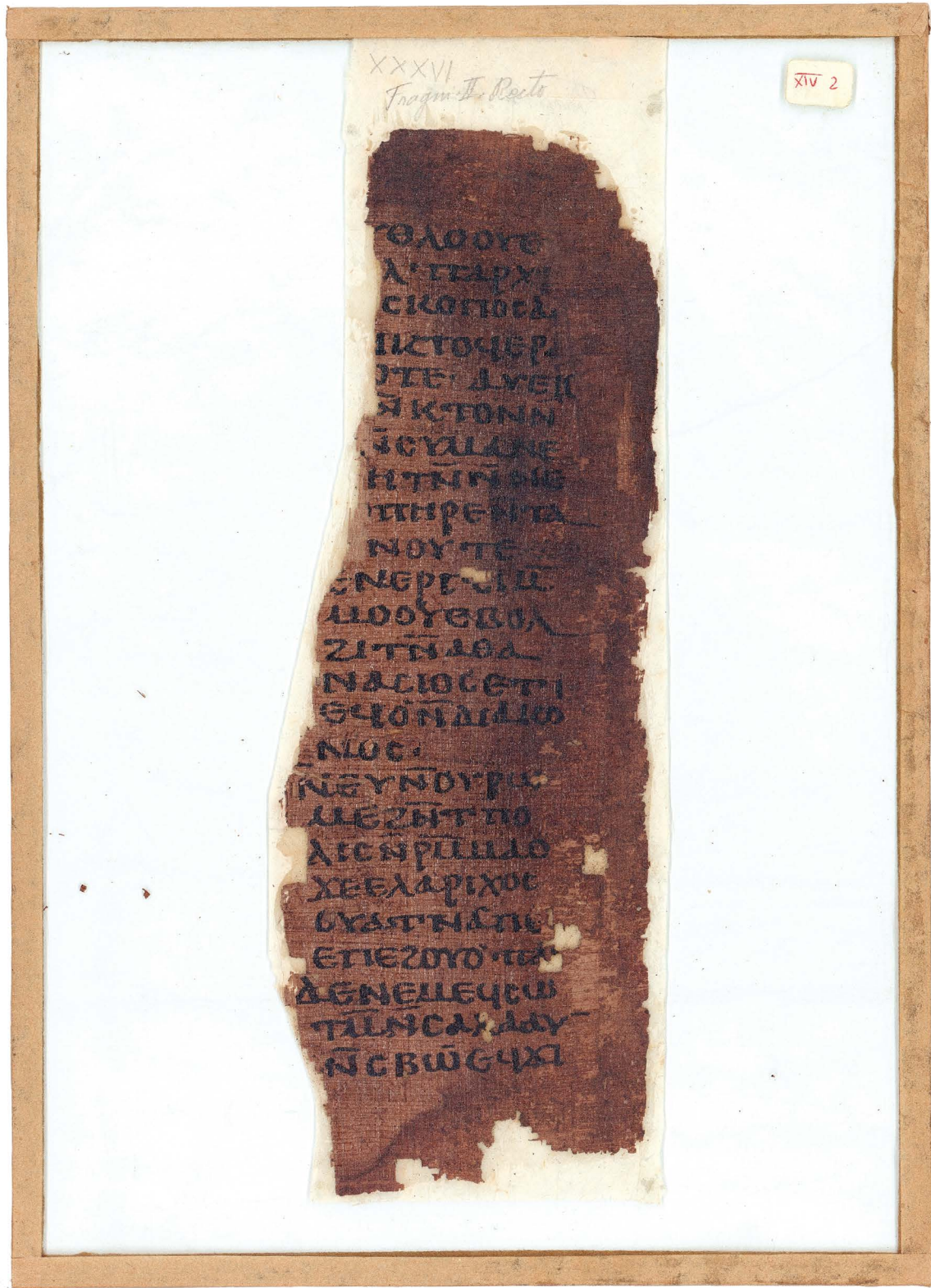


Fig. 73: CLM 59 (XIV, 2-). Photo by Museo Egizio.

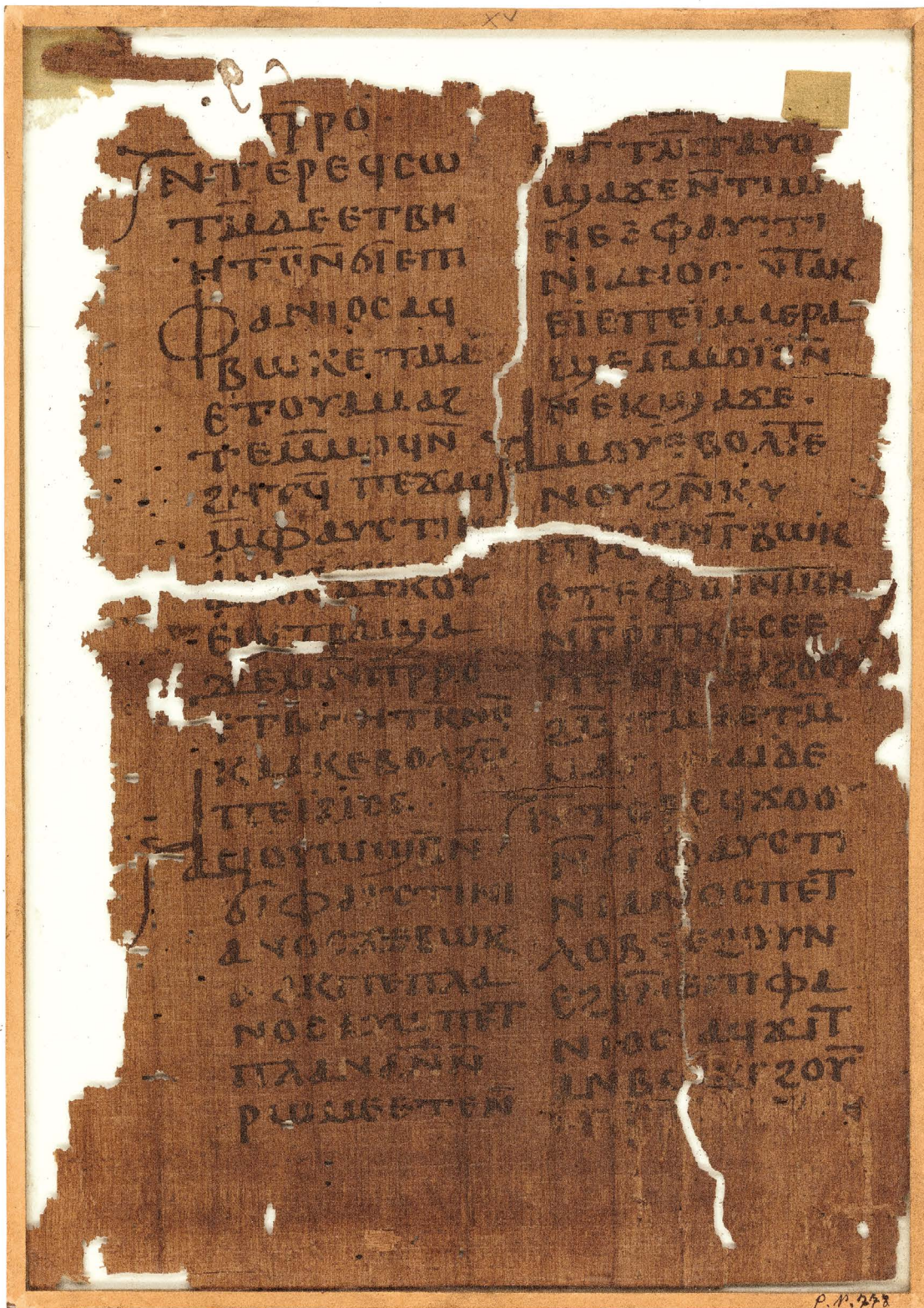


Fig. 74: CLM 60 (XV, 20v). Photo by Museo Egizio.



Fig. 75: CLM 60 f. 81r *partim* (XV, 21^v): Quire signature. Photo by Museo Egizio.

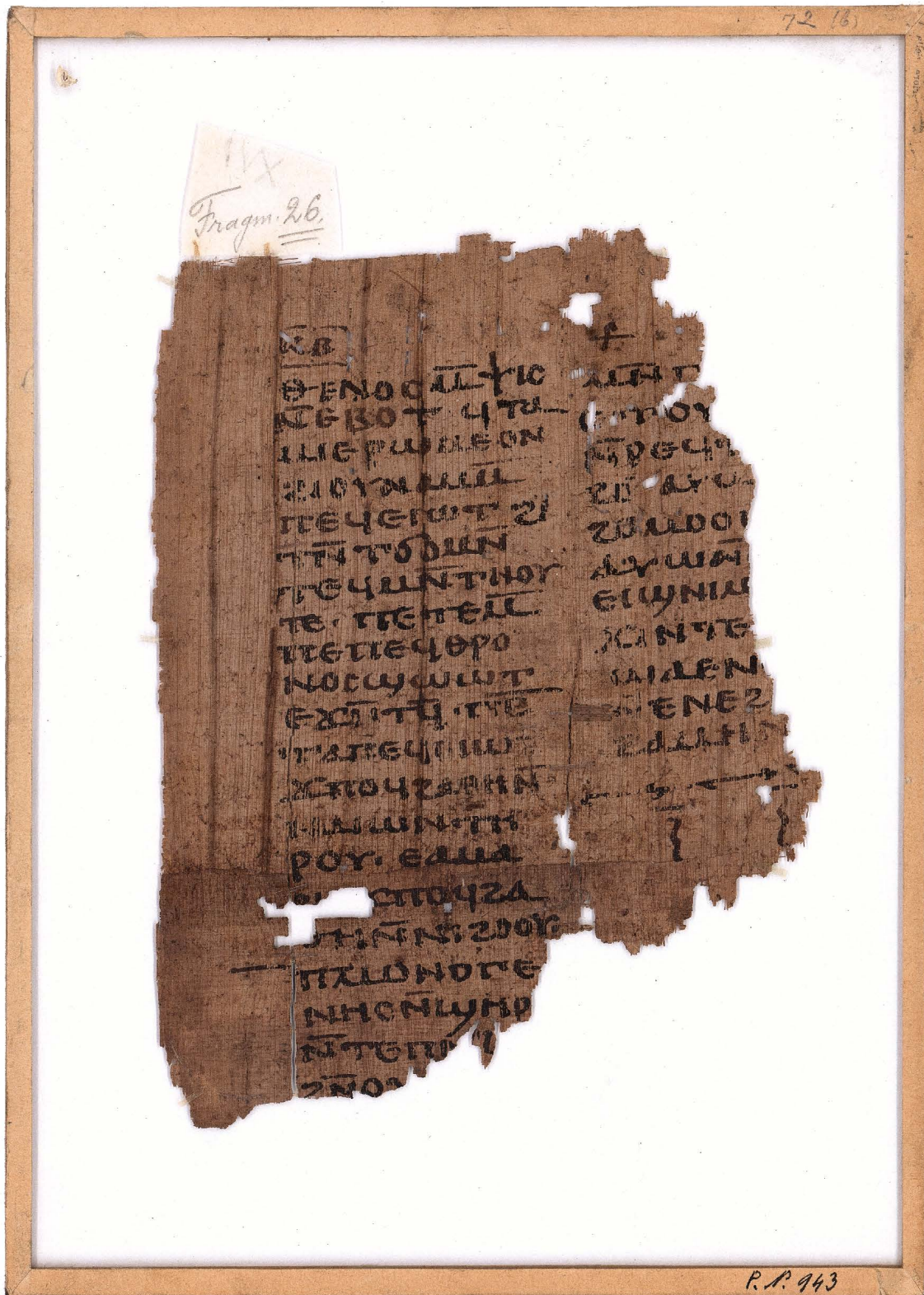


Fig. 76: CLM 60 (X, 26+): End of the codex. Photo by Museo Egizio.



Fig. 77: CLM 61, f. 34r (XVI, 28v): Final title of CC 0262. Photo by Museo Egizio.

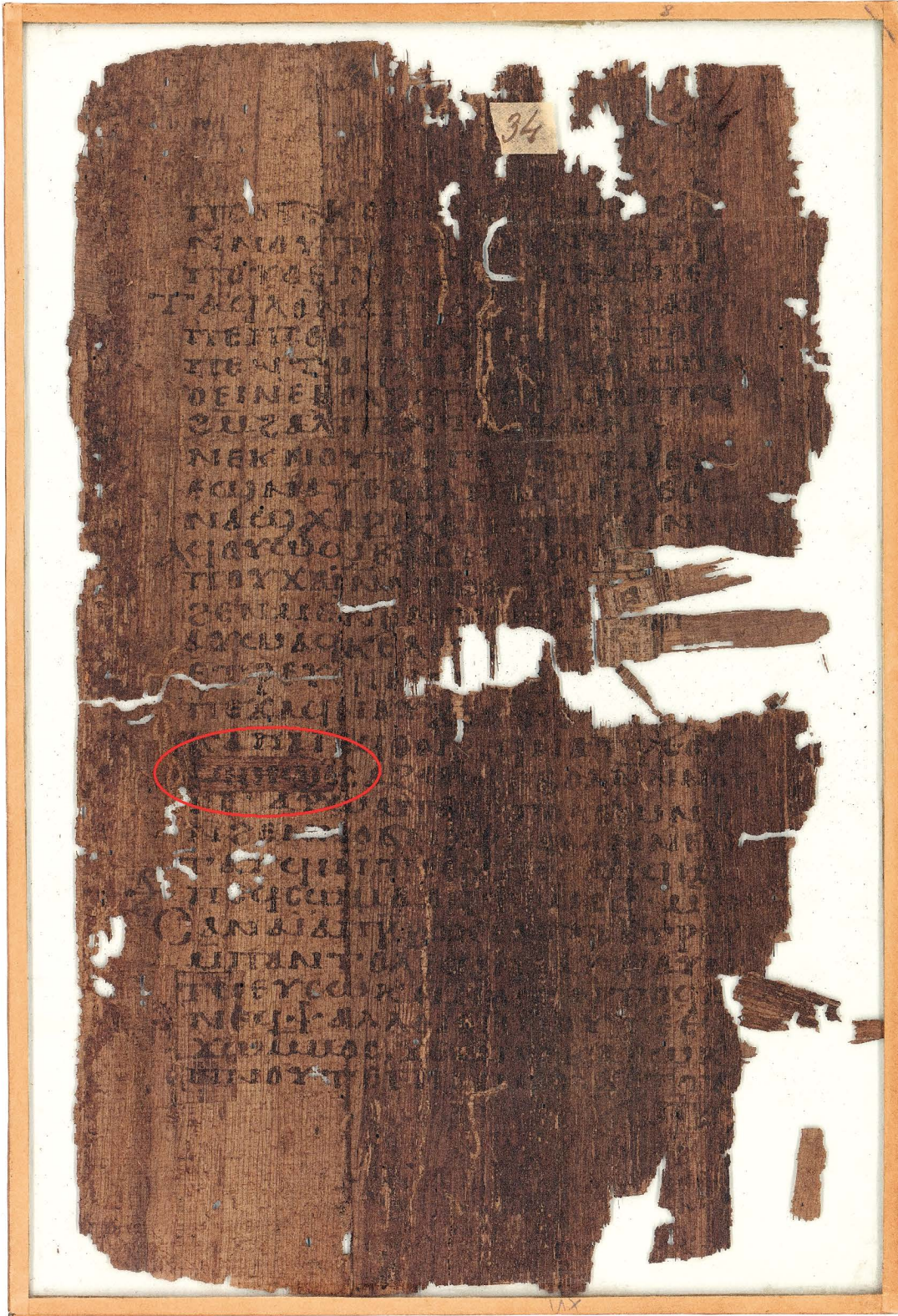


Fig. 78: CLM 61, f. 14r (XVI, 8v): Ancient restoration. Photo by Museo Egizio.

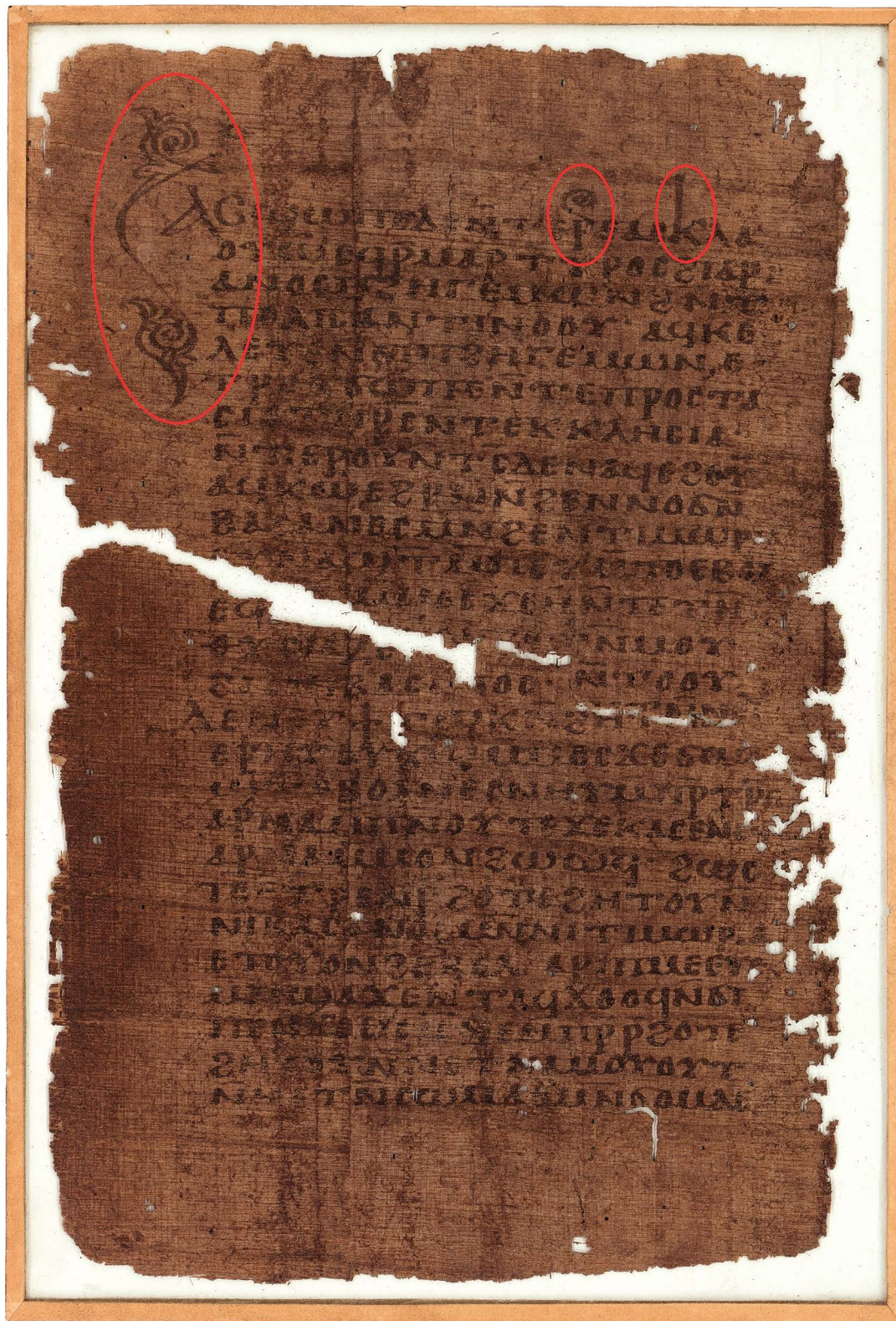


Fig. 79: CLM 61, f. 34v (XVI, 28^v): Letter decorations and interlaced ropes. Photo by Museo Egizio.



Fig. 80: CLM 62 (XV, 57): Fragments. Photo by Museo Egizio.

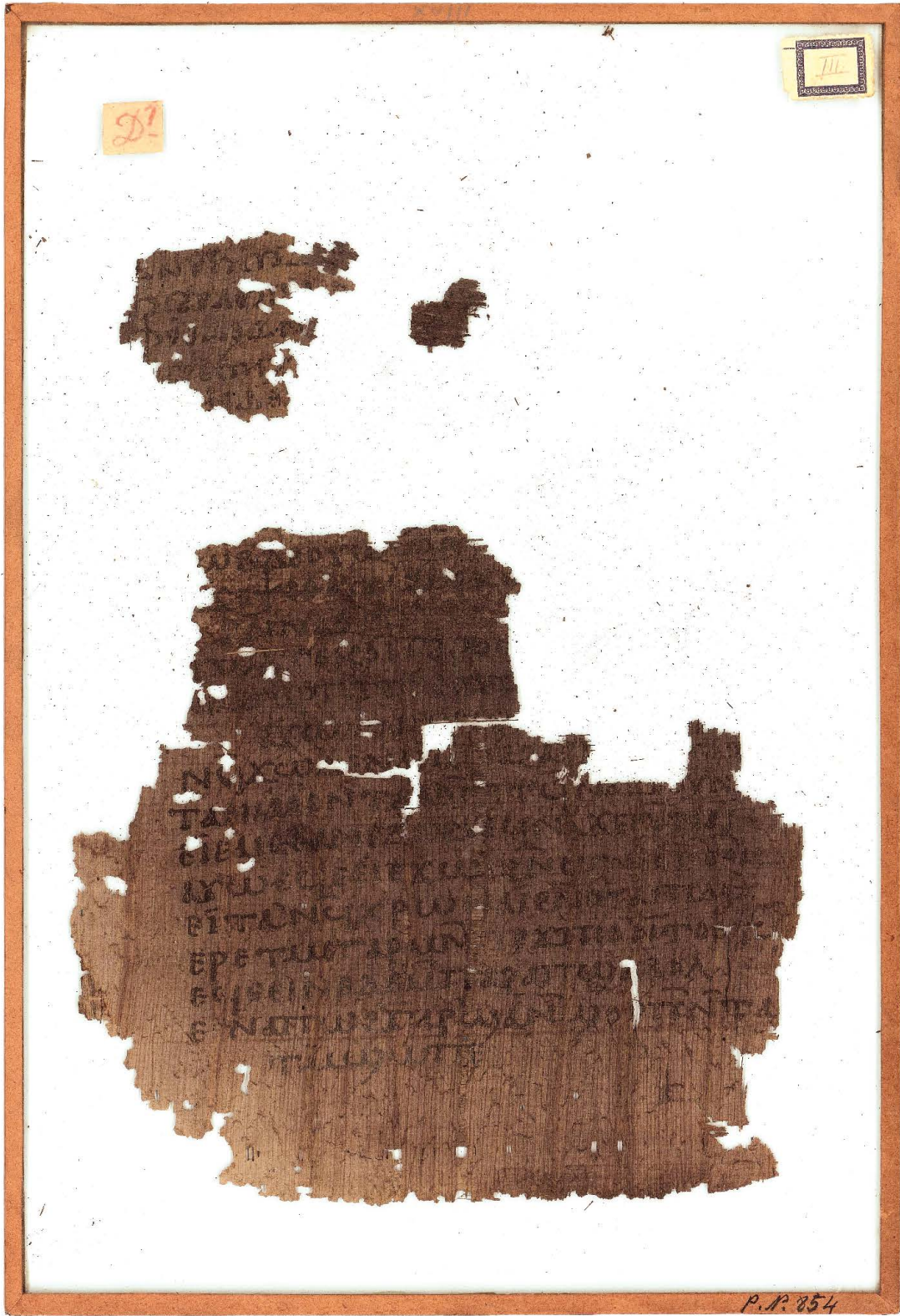


Fig. 81: CLM 62, f. 9v (XVII, 3→). Photo by Museo Egizio.



Fig. 82: CLM 6558 (XIV, 10, fr. 3+): "Codice di Sabino di Eraclea" (?). Photo by Museo Egizio.



Fig. 83: CLM 6559 (VIII, 45, frs. 1-6). Photo by Museo Egizio.

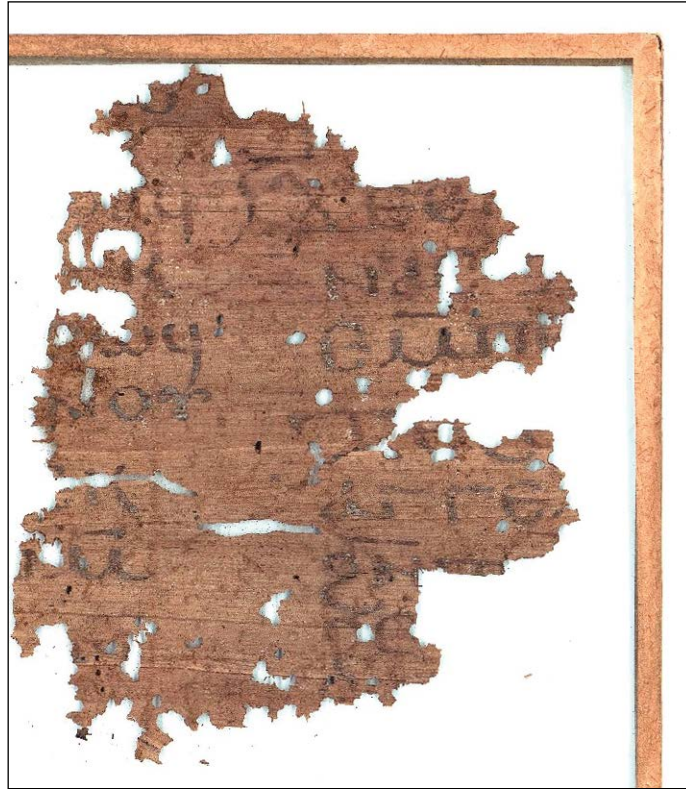


Fig. 84: CLM 6559 (XV, 55, fr. 5→). Photo by Museo Egizio.

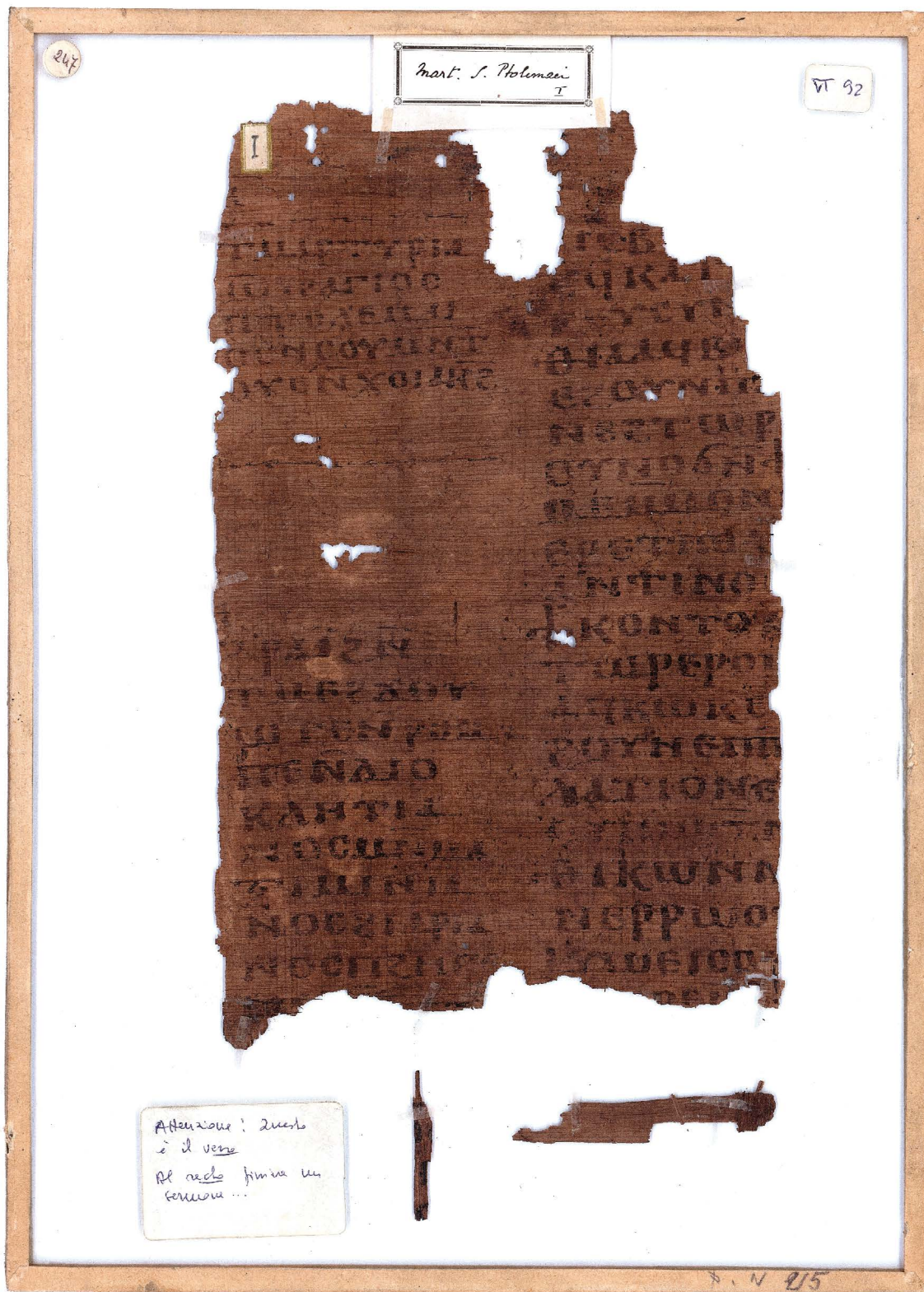


Fig. 85: CLM 6564 (VI, 92→): Initial title of CC 0306. Photo by Museo Egizio.



Fig. 86: CLM 6564 (VI, 74→): Initial title of CC 0173. Photo by Museo Egizio.

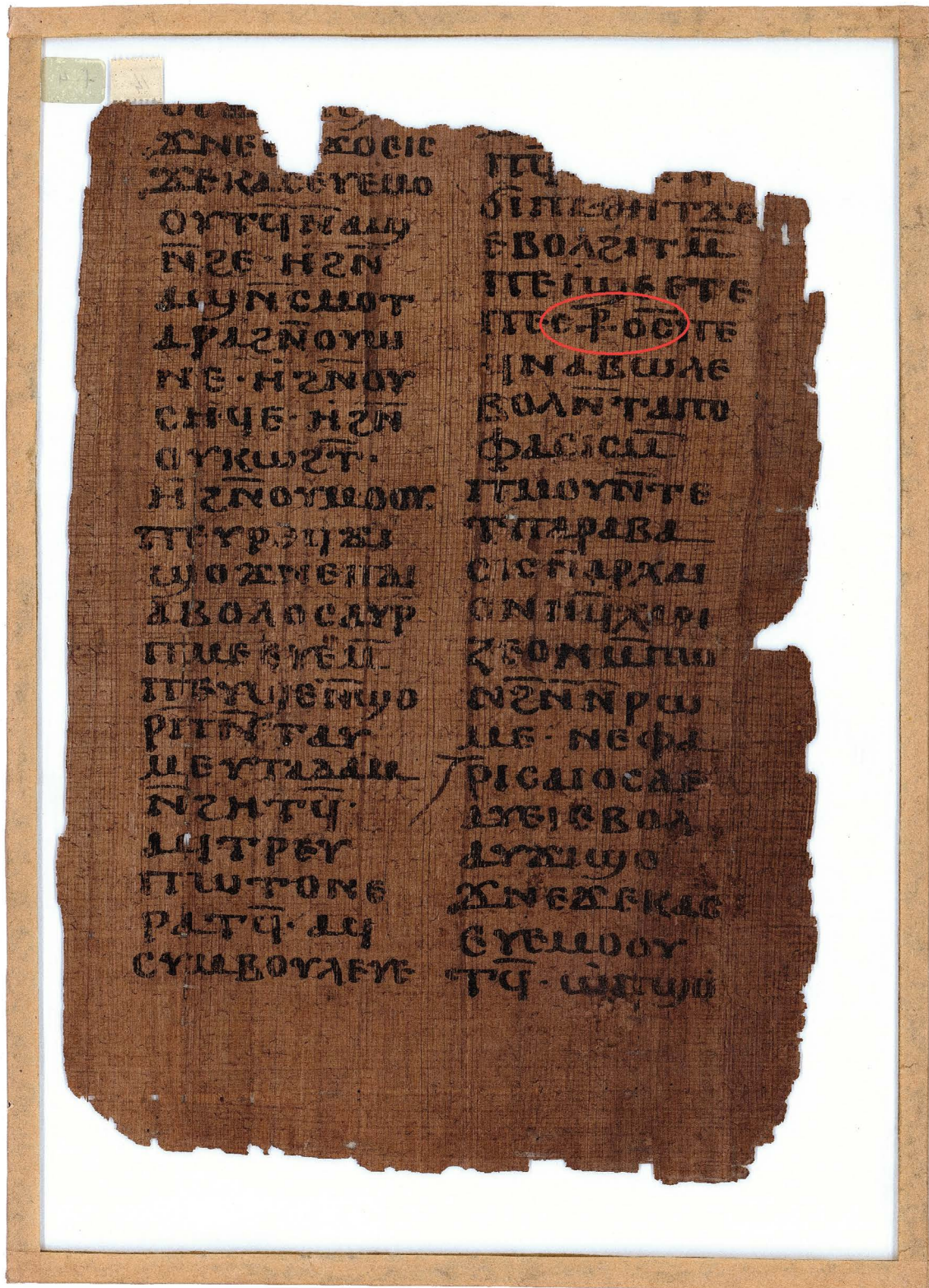


Fig. 87: CLM 6564 (VI, 77v): Abbreviation of the word *stauros*. Photo by Museo Egizio.

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