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Μία εναλλακτική εικονογράφηση: Εικονιστικά σχόλια περιθωρίου στον κώδικα Coislin 88 της Εθνικής Βιβλιοθήκης του Παρισιού

LINARDOU Kalliroe Ανωτάτη Σχολή Καλών Τεχνών, Τμήμα Θεωρίας και Ιστορίας της Τέχνης

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In its millennial tradition, the calligram has a triple role: to augment the alphabet, to repeat something without the aid of rhetoric, to trap things in a double cipher. Thus the calligram aspires playfully to efface the oldest oppositions of our alphabetical civilization: to show and to name; to shape and to say; to reproduce and to articulate; to imitate and to signify; to look and to read.

– Michel Foucault.

In the 1996 special issue of the journal Word & Image, Irmgard Hutter published an article on the decorative systems in Byzantine illuminated manuscripts and the role of the scribe as an artist. Always committed to her fastidious and thorough line of investigation, Hutter managed to bring to light the neglected scribe and his leading role in the process of design and production of the Byzantine illuminated book. She likewise readdressed the problematic dichotomy with which we customarily consider the distribution of labor between the scribe/calligrapher and the miniaturist/artist, precisely because in several cases these two statuses converge on the same talented person, that of the scribe.

The present study aims to examine a series of imaginative and unknown marginalia figurata contained in the codex Coislin 88 of the Bibliothèque nationale and focuses on the formulation of some hypotheses with regard to the visual qualities of writing itself. Among other things it proposes that such marginal figural formations might have functioned as an alternative to illustration. Finally, the codex is safely dated to the 2nd half of the 11th century and is attributed to the scriptorium of the monastery of Kellibara on Mount Latros.

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The same dichotomy seems to underlie our attitude towards the organic and multifaceted relationship between texts and images, disregarding the fact that they both constitute a formulated system of signs and although they employ a different codification, they pursue the same goal – to communicate messages, meanings and aesthetic pleasure to an audience familiar with the conventions used by these two distinctive ‘languages’ and agreed to by cultural consensus.5 Especially in illustrated manuscripts, where by definition the text and images coexist and conserve the conveyance of the message, the definition of their typical functions is not always watertight. There are cases where their distinctive qualities may appear as consciously being blended in order to create hybrid specimens standing in between.4 The Byzantines appear to have respected the precedence of the text over its illustration.5 Certainly, it is not a mere accident that they consciously conscripted the verb γράφω (to write) and its derivative forms ambiguously and ambivalently in several cases, most regularly in epigrams,6 in order to describe visual products and not exclusively the written word. Nonetheless, just as the images are ‘written’ and ‘read,’ especially when they are of a narrative nature, there are cases where the script does not confine itself within the limits of its textuality, but tends to reclaim its primitive visual qualities and to ‘violate’ the boundaries setting it distinctively apart from the image.7 It acquires a ‘topographic’ space in which it transcends its exclusive role as plain verbal description and is experienced as both a verbal and a visual phenomenon that appeals to the eye as well as to the mind.8 Consequently, if we are entitled to speak of scribes/artists and this dual function of writing, then it is interesting and useful to look closer at a Byzantine example that illustrates most impressively this double status of the scribe, as well as the interpretative problems entailed by the alternative implementation of writing.

The manuscript in context

In the Bibliothèque Nationale of France there exists an illustrated codex containing the text of the Heavenly Ladder of John Climacus, Coislin 88, dated to the 11th century and included in the classic study of the illustrated manuscripts of the Ladder of Ascent by J. R. Martin.9 At first glance its illumination conforms to the typical standards set down for several surviving decorated manuscripts of the kind. It consists of a diligently executed table of contents with a representation of the Ladder,10 a nicely decorated initial, an elaborate headpiece and finally a portrait of the author painted much later than the original creation of the book on the verso of the first folio – most probably in the Palaeologan period.11 The Heavenly Ladder was written by John, abbot of the monastery on Mount Sinai, sometime during the 1st half of the 7th century.12 Although initially intended for his

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4 See the views expressed in S. Franklin, Writing, Society and Culture in Early Rus, c. 950-1300, Cambridge 2004, 241 248, esp. 245.
8 S. Morley, Writing on the Wall. Word and Image in Modern Art, London 2003, 9 17, esp. 17.


10 During my study of the manuscript I have noticed a discrepancy between the enumeration of the steps in the table of contents at the beginning of the codex and their actual exposition within it. Specifically, steps sixteen and seventeen (conveniently deprived of any ornamental marginia) have been merged into one. This has inevitably affected the enumeration of the subsequent steps up to the twenty third On Pride (twenty second in our manuscript). In order to set the numbers right, our scribe named the sub chapter of this step On Blasphemous Thoughts, accommodating an ornamental marginium as step twenty three. For the sake of convenience and in order to avoid causing confusion to the reader, I cite the numbers of the steps throughout my article in accordance with the sequence followed in Migne’s edition.

11 The illustration of Coislin 88 is accessible in colour reproductions through Mandragore of the BnF: http://mandragore.bnf.fr

12 For John Climacus see the ODB, vol. 2. “John Climacus” (A. Kazhdan, R.S.N.) and bibliography therein. For the Greek text see PG 88: 632 1161; S. Giovanni Climaco: Scala paradisi (ed. P. Treviran, 2 vols),
fellow-monks as a guide in their struggle for gradual spiritual perfection and ultimately as a vision of the Divine, it nevertheless proved to be an extremely popular text throughout the Byzantine era. The surviving number of manuscripts containing the treatise of John – over 700 – reaffirms this assumption. The text is articulated in the form of thirty thematic homilies that correspond to the thirty steps of an ascending ladder and enumerate the consecutive challenges and tests a monk is meant to endure. Illustrated manuscripts of John’s Klimax have come down to us from the 10th century onwards. The study of their illustration by J. R. Martin, Anna Chatzinikolaou, Kathleen Corrigan, and most recently Nancy Ševčenko, has confirmed that their individual cycles bear witness to a loose connection with an established tradition and that each manuscript comprises a unique creation with ad hoc iconographical solutions that do not necessarily reproduce a given or reverently transmitted practice of illumination. It thus deviates from what we actually come upon or simply assume for other categories of Byzantine illustrated texts.

With regard to the Parisian codex under discussion, Martin’s description of the manuscript’s ornamentation entirely overlooked several ornate marginalia formulated in intricate shapes such as crosses, trees, vases and complex combinations of geometrical configurations. Among them there is a special series of seven imaginative and carefully executed marginalia figurata, assuming the outline of standing birds rendered frontally or in profile – a red ivy-leaf elegantly highlighting the peak of their beaks – and skilfully displayed upon either plain pedestals or elaborate combinations of geometrical shapes (Figs 1-7).

Martin’s omission is indicative not necessarily of a defective description of the manuscript but of the stereotypic way in which we tend to observe and describe; a way that ‘enables’ us to identify images and illustration only where we come across traces of drawing and colour. The ornamental formation of marginalia in manuscripts of the Heavenly Ladder might have been more widespread and common than we know today, as has been rightly pointed out by one of the anonymous readers of my paper. The meticulous study of discernible patterns permeating their use and purpose primarily presupposes a detailed record of their existence and it definitely exceeds the given space and aims of this paper. Yet, it remains a challenging and promising task of long-standing commitment. My aim is meant to remain limited and narrow; I only wish to shed some light upon these neglected ‘alternative illustrations’ and put forward some hypotheses with regard to their use and function within their given context. All figural marginalia are placed comfortably isolated in the ample outer margins of the folios, while their position whether higher or lower is dictated by the placement of the textual extract they comment on. As is customary, the relationship between the main text and the marginal comments is underlined by tiny reference marks rendered in red ink. Each one records a single scholion, except for one case where two comments have been merged into one figuratum (Fig. 2). Their distribution within the text is the following: one comment in the second step On Detachment (Fig. 1), two comments combined in one figuratum in the third step On Exile (Fig. 2), two comments in the fourth step On Obedience (Figs 3, 7), one comment in the fifteenth step On Chastity (Fig. 4), and finally two comments in the twenty-second step On Vainglory (Figs 5, 6).


16 Martin, op.cit. (n. 9), 3 4, 121 127.


20 See note 33 below.
Fig. 1. Coislin 88, folio 21r, figural marginalium, second step, On Detachment (photo by the permission of BnF).
Fig. 2. Coislin 88, folio 25r, two scholia articulated into one figuratum, third step, On Exile (photo by the permission of BnF).
Fig. 3. Coislin 88, folio 41r, figural marginalium, fourth step, On Obedience (photo by the permission of BnF).

My reading and transcription of the marginalia per se and their juxtaposition with the extract of the text they relate to (see the Appendix at the end) confirms that their visual form is totally irrelevant and unrelated to the content of both texts. The same is not applicable to the techno-paignia of the Hellenistic period, also known as carmina.

21 For the exegetical tradition on the Heavenly Ladder and the corpora of catenae see Th. Antonopoulou, “The ‘Brief Exegesis of John
figuratæ, which, nonetheless, provide us with the closest morphological parallel for our marginalia. These early antecedents of the Byzantine verbal formations constitute a hybrid poetic genre invented and practiced by playful...

Fig. 4. Coislin 88, folio 107v, figural marginalium, fifteenth step, On Chastity (photo by the permission of BnF).

Fig. 5. Coislin 88, folio 132r, figural marginalium, twenty-second step, On Vainglory (photo by the permission of BnF).
poets of the 3rd century BC. They comprised brief verses composed of lines of varying length in a way that the outline of the written text would visually form the image of the object that was the subject matter of the poem. Celebrated representatives of this genre were Theokritos who left us a *Syrinx*, Simias with his *Axe* and Egg and Dosiadas with his *Altar*. Although of different content and intentions, these *technopaignia* must have been known to the Byzantines and most probably constituted the point of departure for their own experiments.

## The *marginalia* in context

If we look through the multitude of Byzantine manuscripts containing marginal comments, we will discover that rarely is their arrangement random or disorderly. Usually they are distributed in an organized, clear and articulate manner, first and foremost in order to achieve the optimum utilization of the marginal space and second, to assist and facilitate the reading of the beholder as he or she moves from the main text to the *scholia*. According to Hutter, who studied the decorative and figural formulation of *marginalia* as well as their typology and evolution, the practice of their insertion within the text, as is evidenced in examples of the 2nd half of the 9th century and the early 10th century, is not the product of the so-called ‘Macedonian Renaissance’, but instead the outcome of the efforts of a group of talented Constantinopolitan scribes and scholars of the 9th century who customized a well-rooted tradition reaching further back, although we cannot establish with certainty the exact date. Gradually, from an old and undemanding system that favored single and individually formulated comments, we reach a more complex and congested mode of decorative arrangement, which, according to the same scholar, reflects the shift of the scribes’ taste towards manuscripts with lengthy catenae.

A celebrated example of this kind is the illustrated Bible of Niketas dated to the end of the 10th century. Therein, the beholder’s eye can indulge in the streamlined layout of the marginal commentary and the notable attention paid to the decorative effect and the overall aesthetics of the calligraphic page. But beyond this, what is crucial in the context of this paper and explicitly touches upon the exquisitely written pages of the Bible of Niketas, is the perceptive observation of Titos Papamastorakis that equated marginal images with marginal texts. In his article on the vita-icons of the 13th century he established that the right mode of ‘reading’ the biographical scenes on the margins of the icons corresponds with the mode of reading inscriptions, epigrams and comments similarly encircling either texts or miniatures on manuscript pages. Therefore, it is no exaggeration to refer to marginal images that were ‘written’ and ‘read’ in exactly the same way as marginal texts.

But how are we supposed to comprehend the reverse situation, to decipher the ‘double cipher’ of our *marginalia*, i.e. when marginal texts have been written in a way that manifests the explicit wish of their creators to be also viewed...

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24 I. Hutter, *Margaritaria Decorata*, The Legacy of Bernard de Montfaucon: Three Hundred Years of Studies on Greek Handwrit-
The 11th century and the 1st half of the 12th century experienced an impressive flourish in manuscript production and the creation of new cycles of illustration. The reason that dictated the choice of such an imaginative as well as time-consuming solution in codex Coislin 88?

Fig. 6. Coislin 88, folio 133v, figural marginalium, twenty-second step, On Vainglory (photo by the permission of BnF).

as images? More specifically, what might have been the reason that dictated the choice of such an imaginative as well as time-consuming solution in codex Coislin 88?

The 11th century and the 1st half of the 12th century experienced an impressive flourish in manuscript production and the creation of new cycles of illustration. The Ro-
Fig. 7. Coislin 88, folio 55v, figural marginalium and scribal note in red, fourth step, On Obedience (photo by the permission of BnF).

mance of Barlaam and Joasaph,27 the Metaphrastian Menologion,28 the liturgical collection of the Homilies of


28 N. P. Ševčenko, Illustrated Manuscripts of the Metaphrastian Menologion, Chicago 1990.
Gregory of Nazianzus,39 are some of the texts the illustration of which appears to have been devised and crystalized during this period. Codex Coislin 88 and the various attempts at illustrating the Klimax text can easily find their position in the creative environment of the 11th century. If we accept that there was no dominant iconographical tradition for the illustration of the text of the Heavenly Ladder – a fact firmly established by the research to date – and that a single scribe possessed the basic skills to cope with the production of an entire codex without having ready models on which to depend, then it is possible to assert that each manuscript of the Klimax potentially constitutes a product of improvisation with its own design tailored to suit a specific agenda.30

The anonymous scribe of Coislin 88 most probably lived and worked approximately during the same period that Constantine, the scribe and miniaturist of Vaticanus graecus 394 – the most richly illustrated manuscript of the Heavenly Ladder, dated to the end of the 11th century – was dealing with a series of challenges in his attempt to match for the first time the text of the abbot John with the brand new images he devised for its illustration.31 Although the scribe of the Parisian codex did not compose pictures that tell stories just like the ones Constantine invented, he, nevertheless, did improvise in order to embellish the austere steps of John's Klimax as playfully as he could. In this process he put into his service the art he felt most comfortable with, i.e. writing, and most significantly a well-rooted tradition that allowed him to transcend the boundaries set between images and script. In addition to the above, figural or intricately shaped marginalia inevitably claim for themselves the attention of the reader/viewer just like images do; they assume the role of a work of art, and as such they become distinctive signs in the sense that they draw more attention to themselves and the means whereby we attribute significance to them than happens in an ordinary exchange of signs for practical communication, as Alex Potts put it.32 Therefore, they might have been called forth as an alternative to illustration and most importantly in order to highlight those sections of the text that the commissioner(s) thought most crucial for the readership of the book, as by definition, any gloss – verbal or representational – nuances and casts its own shade upon what it is supposed to comment.

In this direction, an observation of some importance might be that the ornamental and figural marginalia were not evenly distributed within the pages of the codex but instead some steps, compared to others, seem to have enjoyed a preferential treatment translated in a proliferation of such marginal arrangements.33 Personally, I would risk the assumption that their selection was not haphazard but rather conscious and congruent to the practical criteria set by the agenda of the commissioner(s) who might have thought that some virtues or vices were more pertinent to, or vital for, the well-being of a specific readership, i.e. the members of a monastic community. Along this line, a special concern and stress has been invested on chapters/steps expounding the smooth transition into monastic life and break with the world, as well as on those virtues and passions the regulation of which would facilitate an orderly routine and harmonious cohabitation within the precincts of a monastery. Specifically, ostentatious care has been reserved for the fourth step, On Obedience, which accommodates the most marginalia by far – they have all been formulated in particularly intricate shapes and two of them are figural.


The same views are expressed in Ševčenko, “Monastic Challenges,” op.cit. (n. 12), 41 42.

For Constantine's problems see Corrigan, op.cit. (n. 18), 61 92. For a more accurate dating of Coislin 88 to the 2nd half of the 11th century see the last section of this article.


The distribution of ornate and figural marginalia in Coislin 88 is the following: Vita of John Klimax: one marginalium (f. 3v); First step On Renunciation of Life: four marginalia (ff. 15v, 16v, 17v, 19v); Second step On Detachment: three marginalia of which one figurual (ff. 21r, f. 22r, 23r); Third step On Exile: five marginalia of which one figurual (ff. 24r, 25r, 26v and two on 27v); Fourth step On Obedience: twelve marginalia of which two figurual (ff. 29v, 31r, 32v, 41r, 47v, 49v, 52v two, 55r, 55v, 58r, 59v); Fifth step On Penitence: three marginalia (ff. 60v, 69r, 70v); Eighth step On Placidity and Meekness: one marginalium (f. 85v); Ninth step On Slander: one marginalium (f. 94v); Eleventh step On Talkativeness and Silence: one marginalium (f. 97v); Fourteenth step On Gluttony: three marginalia (ff. 102r, 102v, 103r); Fifteenth step On Chastity: five marginalia of which one figurual (ff. 106v, 107r, 109r, 112v, 113v); Eighteenth step On Insensitiveness: one marginalium (f. 123v); Twentieth step On Avidity: two marginalia (ff. 127v, 128v); Twenty second step On Vainglory: four marginalia of which two figurual (ff. 130v, 131v, 132v, 133v); Twenty third step On Pride (Ichaspherical thoughts): one marginalium (f. 141v); Twenty fifth step On Humility: one marginalium (f. 146v); Twenty sixth step On Discernment: four marginalia (ff. 159r, 165r, 167r, 169v); Liber Ad Pastoralem: one marginalium (f. 214v).
On the contrary, all four final steps being more spiritual in content and exemplifying the transition to the contemplative life and the union with God are deprived of any ornamentation of this kind. Chastity and Vainglory have been elevated into a privileged status among virtues and vices respectively. Is it possible that the adjective characterizing Vainglory as πολύμορφος (multi-figural) in the title of the chapter may have influenced the allotment to it of four marginalia of which two are figural? Obedience and Vainglory are the only two steps in the context of the codex that enjoy such a distinction. If indeed this is true, then it is as if our scribe – most probably a monk himself – tried to confine any traces of his own vainglory within the outlines of his multi-shaped and artfully executed marginalia. At the same time, he invited the penetrating sight of the beholder to fracture this ‘thin skin’ and cause the outpouring of their ‘soul-profiting’ content.

Post Script: Dating and provenance of the manuscript

In conclusion, I would like to comment further upon a note penned by the scribe himself, as it proves especially useful in the more accurate dating of the manuscript and the definition of the locale of its production. On folio 55v (Fig. 7) in red ink and vertically in-between the two columns of the text our scribe has attentively added the following: ἡ μονὴ αὐτῆ ἐν τῷ ὄρει τοῦ Λάτρου ἐστὶν ἢ νῦν λεγόμενη Κελλίβαρα (This monastery is located on Mount Latros; the one now called Kellibara).

The note of the scribe adds an interesting, though misleading, piece of information that is motivated by the content of the text of the manuscript. The text refers to an individual called John the Sabbaita, an elder known to us from the narratives of Anastasius of Mount Sinai (7th century), and obviously related to the monastery of the Theotokos of Kellibara. Moreover, his concern to identify the Asiatic foundation of the text (ἐν τῇ μονῇ μου τῇ εἰς Ἀσίαν) with the monastery certainly existed at the beginning of the 10th century, when Paul of Stylos founded his own community in the neighboring area. However, according to the tradition favored by the monks, refugees from Mount Sinai fleeing the Arab invasion into Egypt founded the Kellibara monastery in the 7th century. From the beginnings of the 10th century onwards our records on this monastic establishment become more detailed. Interestingly, it is reported that up until the middle of the 11th century this foundation was also known by the name Lambonious, while later documents more specifically after 1049 refer to it exclusively as Kellibara. Taking the above into account, the initiative of the anonymous scribe to insert such a piece of information within a page privileged by the presence of an impressive figuratum no longer seems trivial or unintended. Judging by my own experience of reading the manuscript, I would have overlooked the note if the figuratum were not there! In particular, the emphatic wording of his note that stresses the present situation regarding the name of the monastery: ἡ νῦν λεγόμενη Κελλίβαρα (the one now called Kellibara), betrays knowledge of its former appellation and permits us to securely date our manuscript after 1049, when the circulation of the new name was consoliated. Moreover, his concern to identify the Asiatic foundation of the text (ἐν τῇ μονῇ μου τῇ εἰς Ἀσίαν) with the monastery of the Theotokos of Kellibara sounds like an implicit declaration of the scribe’s environment and status. Perhaps he himself was a member of the Kellibara community and shared the belief in the tradition that identified a link between Kellibara and Mount Sinai. This legendary association would have been very convenient and would have certainly strengthened the claims of a certain Methodios – superior of the Kellibara monastery in 1049 – in his documented controversy with the Stylos monastery of the Theotokos of Kellibara on Mount Latros.

Translation of the Surviving Founder’s Typika and Testaments, 5 vols, Washington D.C. 2008, 135 142, esp. 135 139 (Mt. Latros, Stylos monastery); ibid., 1237 1253, esp. 1237 1241 (Kellibara monastery); S. Kotzambassi, Βυζαντινά χειρόγραφα απ’ τα Μοναστήρια της Μικράς Ασίας, Athens 2004, 147 148 (Kellibara monastery); ibid., 160 161 (Stylos monastery).

34 PG 88, 720B; Luibhead, Russell (trans.), op.cit. (n. 12), 115 and note 35.


ΔΧΑΕ ΛΔ´ (2013), 285-300

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monastery over property rights.\(^9\) The scribe's comment intended for the recipient of the book – most probably his fellow-monks – aimed at the propagation and reinforcement of the prestigious connection of his community with that on Mount Sinai, especially in the context of a codex that reproduced the treatise of the most revered Sinaites, namely John \textit{Klimax}. Our hypothesis is corroborated by the fact that the \textit{Kellibara} monastery is known to have maintained its own scriptorium, and two codices of the 2nd half of the 11th century have already been ascribed to it.\(^{40}\)

**APPENDIX**

**TRANSCRIPTION OF THE MARGINALIA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE TEXT OF THE KLIMAX**

**Second Step, On Detachment, folio 21r**

The scholion on folio 21r is a variant of comment 5 (PG 88, col. 660); it relates to the following extract of the text: Άφες τοὺς νεκροὺς θάψαι τοὺς ἑαυτῶν νεκροὺς (PG 88, col. 653D).

The scholion text reads: Ὥσπερ νεκροῦται τῷ κόσμῳ ὁ τὰ τοῦ κόσμου ὑπερδραμῶν, οὔτω νεκροῦται τῇ ζωῇ, ὁ τὰ τῆς ζωῆς οὐ ποιῶν ἐντάλματα καὶ καθὼ διὰ τὸ ἀκίνητον καὶ ἀνενέργητον γενέσθαι τὸ ζῶον νεκρὸν εἶναι φαμέν, οὔτω καὶ διὰ τὸ μή ἐπακολουθεῖν τῇ ζωῇ διὰ τῆς ἐπιμνήσεως τῶν θελμάτων νεκρὸς νοησὶς καὶ ἐστὶ καὶ λέγετε.

**Third Step, On Exile, folio 25r**

The scholia on folio 25r are both variants of comments 7 \textit{and} 8 (PG 88, col. 673); they relate to the following extracts of the text accordingly: Μὴ τὴν γυναίκα, ἀλλ' αὐτὸν τὸν Λὼτ μιμεῖσθαι σπουδάσωμεν· ψυχὴ γὰρ στραφεὶ ὅθεν ἐξῆλθεν, ὡς τὸ ἅλας μωρανθήσεται, καὶ ἀκίνητος λοιπὸν μένει.

and

Φεῦγε Αἴγυπτον ἀμεταστρεπτί (PG 88, col. 665B).

The scholia read: Σχέσις ἰδίων τὴν τοῦ Λώτ γυναίκα ἐστί τοιοῦτοι τῶν Ἱσραήλ ἑλπίζοντες· ἀλλ’ αὐτὸτοίνυν τὸν Δαυὶδ μνήμης καὶ ἀναγνώστων σχέσεως ἀναγινόσκοντος τῆς ἔξοδος τῆς Ἱσραήλ ἐν τῷ Λώτ ἄνθρωπος ἐκ τῆς ζωῆς τῆς ἁμαρτίας περιπλανοῦμεν τὴν ἴδιαν καὶ ἀληθή τὸν ἔξοδον τῆς ἁμαρτίας (PG 88, col. 666A).

The scholia read: Σχέσις ἰδίων τὴν τοῦ Λώτ γυναίκα ἐστι· τοιοῦτοι τῶν Ἱσραήλ ἑλπίζοντες· ἀλλ’ αὐτὸτοίνυν τὸν Δαυὶδ μνήμης καὶ ἀναγνώστων σχέσεως ἀναγινόσκοντος τῆς ἔξοδος τῆς Ἱσραήλ ἐν τῷ Λώτ ἄνθρωπος ἐκ τῆς ζωῆς τῆς ἁμαρτίας περιπλανοῦμεν τὴν ἴδιαν καὶ ἀληθή τὸν ἔξοδον τῆς ἁμαρτίας (PG 88, col. 666B).

\(^{39}\) Thomas Constantinides Hero (eds), op.cit., 1237. 
\(^{40}\) Kotzampassi, op.cit., 147 159, nos 51 52. The monastic environment of our manuscript is further testified by the regular indication of the \textit{staseis} throughout the codex, as well as by the inclusion of a scribal entry on the top margin of f. 227v that records the name of some deceased holy deacon Cyril: ὑπὲρ μακαρίαις μνήμης καὶ αἰώνιοι ἁμαρτίαις ὑπὲρ μακαρίαις μνήμης καὶ ἀθροφορίας τοῦ τοιοῦτος τῶν ἔργων σύνεχος ἀνάγνωσίας. The word \textit{ἀνάγνωσίας} at the end most probably precribes that his name must be commemorated during the reading of the specific extract of the \textit{Liber ad Pastorem} above which the entry is inserted. Devreese, op.cit. (n. 9), 78, simply mentions the entry with a tentative date but no further comment.
δὲ καὶ ἔργοι πρὸς τὸ βάραθρον συνωθοῦσι· ἔστι καὶ κατ᾽ ἄλλο πρόξενον εἰπεῖν, ἤγουν τὸν ἀδιακρίτως τὰς διακονίας προστάσσοντα· δοκιμάζει γὰρ ἐν ποίᾳ τις διακονία πεποίωται δόκιμον ἵνα μὴ πτῶσι τῷ διακονοῦντι ἐκ τοῦ διακονήματος γένηται.

The scholion on folio 132r remains unpublished, at least to my knowledge; it relates to the following extract of the text: Οὕτω καὶ ἄλλος ὁ τρόπος τῆς ἐν τῷ κοινοβίῳ διαγόντων κενοδοξίας (PG 88, col 952C).

The text of the scholion reads: Ἡ ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ κενοδοξία ἐπὶ πάσῃ εὐτελείᾳ γνωρίζεται· νηστείαι τε καὶ χαμευνίαι καὶ ταῖς λυπαῖς κακοπαθείαις· ἡ δὲ ἐν κοινοῖς βίοις ἐπὶ εὐπαθείαις καὶ κτήσεις καὶ εὐπορίαις τελεῖται· οἱ μὲν γὰρ αὐχοῦσι ταῖς εὐγενίαις· οἱ δὲ ταῖς εὐπορίαις καὶ τῷ πλούτῳ καὶ εὐπραγίαις· εἰ εἴη τὴν μὲν μοναχικὴν τὴν δὲ κοσμικὴν κενοδοξίαν.

The scholion on folio 133v is a variant of comment 20 (PG 88, col. 964); it relates to the following extract of the text: Μὴ πείθου τῷ λικμήτορι τῷ πρὸς ὠφέλειαν δῆθεν τῶν ἀκουόντων, τὰς ἀρετὰς θριαμβεύειν σε ὑποβάλλοντι (PG 88, col. 953B).

The text of the scholion reads: Ὁ ἐν ἁγίοις Ἀθανάσιος φησὶ τῇ πρὸς παρθένον επιστολῇ· ἐὰν φανερώσῃ σου τὸν βίον κενοδοξία τὶς τίκτεται καὶ ζημιοῦσαι· ἐὰν δὲ εὑρῇς ψυχὴν συμφωνοῦσί σοι ἢ συμφρονοῦσα τὰ πρὸς Θεὸν ταύτῃ μόνῃ ἀποκάλυψον ἐν μυστηρίῳ· ἐκεῖ οὐκ ἔστι κενοδοξία· ἐλάλησον γὰρ ἵνα σωθῇ ψυχή· διό σοι καὶ πολὺς ὁ μισθός· τοῖς οὖν ἔχουσι πόθον ἀκούειν, λάλει τὰ συμφέροντα ἐάν τι κατὰ Θεὸν ἐργάζῃ κατ᾽ ἰδίαν ἐσο· μηδεὶς ὁράτω ἢ ἀκουέτω εἰ μὴ σὺ μόνος· καὶ εἰ ἔστι σοι τὶς πολλάκις ὁμόψυχος εἳς ή καὶ δύο· οἵτινες τὴν σὴν ἐκμιμοῦνται πολιτείαν ἐν ἀπεριέργῳ καὶ ἀπλῇ καρδίᾳ· πλὴν κἄν τούτοις ἐξασφάλιζε σεαυτὸν μήπως ἐκτραπῇ τῆς εὐθείας ὁδοῦ.

Καλλιρρόη Λινάρδου

ΜΙΑ ΕΝΑΛΛΑΚΤΙΚΗ ΕΙΚΟΝΟΓΡΑΦΗΣΗ: ΕΙΚΟΝΙΣΤΙΚΑ ΣΧΟΛΙΑ ΠΕΡΙΘΩΡΙΟΥ ΣΤΟΝ ΚΩΔΙΚΑ COISLIN 88 ΤΗΣ ΕΘΝΙΚΗΣ ΒΙΒΛΙΟΘΕΚΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΙΣΙΟΥ

Η Οθωνοδρόμιος Κλίμακα, γραμμένη από τον Ιωάννη, ηγούμενο της μονής του Σινά, κατά τη διάρκεια του α΄ μισού του 7ου αιώνα, ως οδηγός προς στους μοναχούς στον αγώνα τους για πνευματική τελείωση και ενόραση του θείου, ήταν ιδιαίτερα προσφιλές ανάγνωσμα κατά τους βυζαντινούς χρόνους.

Εικονογραφημένα χειρόγραφα της Κλίμακας μας σώζουν από το 10ο αιώνα και εξής. Η μέχρι σήμερα μελέτη της εικογράφησής τους έχει αποδείξει ότι κάθε χειρόγραφο αποτελεί ad hoc δημιούργημα και δεν αναπαράγει απαραίτητα μια δεδομένη και με ευλάβεια κληροδοτημένη εικονογραφική παράδοση, σε αντίθεση με ό,τι συνήθως οδηγείται για άλλες κατηγορίες βυζαντινών εικονογραφημένων κειμένων. Στην Εθνική Βιβλιοθήκη του Παρισιού φυλάσσεται ένας εικονογραφημένος κώδικας της Οθωνοδρόμιος Κλίμακας του Ιωάννη του Σιναίτη (Coislin 88) που χρονολογείται στον 11ο αιώνα και έχει συμπεριληφθεί στην κλασική μελέτη του J. R. Martin για τα εικονογραφημένα χειρόγραφα της Κλίμακας. Η εικονογράφησή του περιλαμβάνει έναν προσεγμένο πίνακα περιεχομένων με μια απεικόνιση της Κλίμακας, επιδεξιά εκτελεσμένα αρχιγράμματα, ένα επίτιτλο και τέλος ένα πορτράιτο του συγγραφέα, το οποίο φιλοτεχνήθηκε πολύ μεταγενέστερα στο verso του πρώτου φόλιο, πιθανότατα κατά τους παλαιολόγεις χρόνους. Από την περιγραφή της εικονογράφησης του συγκεκριμένου χούκια, ωστόσο, έχει παραλειφθεί και περάσει,
μέχρι σήμερα, απαρατήρητη μια σειρά επτά ευφάνταστων εικονοσχολίων σχολίων περιθωρίου (marginalia figurata) με τη μορφή πτηνών ή συνδυασμού πτηνών και γεωμετρικών σχημάτων. Με αφορμή τα παραδείγματα του Coislin 88, στόχος μου είναι να διευκρινίσω μια σειρά προβληματισμών που εμφανίζονται στις εικονοσχολίες της γραφής, όπως αυτές διαμορφώνονται μέσα από τη μορφολογία χρήση των εικονοσχολίων και διακοσμητικών σχολίων περιθωρίων στα μεσαιωνικά κειμένα. Επιπλέον, δεδομένης της «εναλλακτικής» χαρακτηριστικής των εικονοσχολίων του κειμένου της συγκεκριμένης περιοχής, με βάση τον κατακόρυφο πυθμένο της, συμπεραίνω ότι η επιλογή της σχολιακής γραφής θα μπορούσε να ιδωθεί ως μια εκ των προτέρων σχεδιασμένη «εκθετική εικονοσχεδίωση», που σε σχέση με τον περιοδικό χρόνο και την παραγωγή του κώδικα, αποτελεί μια ανεξάρτητη περιοδική που επιφανείται στο β΄ μισό του 11ου αιώνα.