

- 16B7** (*In Perih. I 55.22*) significat + et est ... nota (16B7-8) *M*
16B30 (*In Perih. I 68.2*) addatur + sed non ... syllaba (16B30-31) *M*
17A5 (*In Perih. I 70.27*) falsa] *L* : + enuntiativa est ubi veritas et falsitas adest *HLC*^(bis)
17B15 (*In Perih. I 91.9*) praedicetur + ut omnis homo omne animal (est *H*) (17B15-16) *GHM*

16B7 has been discussed above (II.A). After **16B30**, *M* adds a phrase from 16B30-31 despite the fact that the latter is cited at *In Perih. I 68.29* and provides the bridge to the next lemma (16B31-33, *In Perih. I 69.8-11*). Of the ζ -witnesses, *C* eventually identifies the citation and inserts its usual markers for Aristotle and Boethius (*A*, *B*), while *F* through rubrication extends it to *non est* (*In Perih. I 69.1*). **17A5** attracts a gloss. In *H*, the interpolation follows as though it were commentary, while *L* reflects pronounced confusion over both lemma and commentary (*In Perih. I 70.24-71.1*):

[****] vera neque falsa, Enuntiativa est ubi veritas et falsitas adest, ENUNTIATIVA VERO NON OMNIS SED IN QUA VERUM VEL FALSUM INEST, Non autem in omnibus, ut deprecatio oratio quidem est sed neque ORationis ut supra iam diximus, multae sunt species enuntiativa est ubi veritas et falsitas adest Est enim ...

The underlined phrases represent the full lemma (17A2-5), which is written in a bizarre combination of majuscules and minuscules and dislocates *vera neque falsa* prior to correction. The interpolation (italicized) appears twice, originally in the commentary (*sunt species ... Est enim*) and then (later hand) in the lemma (*neque falsa ... ENUNTIATIVA VERO*). From *L* we may infer several antecedent levels of activity, including collation, correction, and glossing; and to connect *HL* at least two editorial steps must be postulated, restoration of the disintegrated lemma and a repositioning of the interpolation. Finally, after **17B15** *GHM* add a phrase from 17B15-16, which however is otiose given the citation at *In Perih. I 91.22*, which furnishes the bridge to the next lemma (17B16-20, *In Perih. I 91.26-92.4*). This passage marks the first unmistakable appearance of the φ -interpolator.²⁸

Listed below are the interpolated lemmata (citations) in the first book of *c*. The second column indicates their fullest extension, and the third their carriers arranged according to patterns of agreement; the broken line represents the point after which *G* is unavailable for consultation:

²⁸ Cfr. MAGEE, *Observations*, p. 20.

17B20-21 (
17B24 (*In* ,
17B38-40 (
18A3-4 (*In*)
18A13-14 (
18A18-19 (
18A23-25 (
18A28-31 (
18A31-32 (
18A34-36 (
[In Perih. I
18A39-B2 (
18B5-6 (*In*)
18B11-13 (
18B16-18 (
18B20-21 (
18B26-27 (
18B36-37 (
[In Perih. I
19A7-9 (*In*)

19A23-24 (
19A26-29 (
19A32-35 (
19A35-36 (
19A38-39 (

²⁹ Cfr. above bances. The con focus here is res
³⁰ Cfr. above
³¹ Cfr. above
³² Critical ap
³³ Critical a
Observations, pp

17B20-21 (<i>In Perih. I 93.3-4</i>)	17B26 (G)M – HO ²⁹
17B24 (<i>In Perih. I 93.14-15</i>)	17B26 H
17B38-40 (<i>In Perih. I 97.20-23</i>)	18A1 (G)HMO
18A3-4 (<i>In Perih. I 98.23-24</i>)	18A12 (G)M – H ³⁰
18A13-14 (<i>In Perih. I 100.4-6</i>)	18A17 HM
18A18-19 (<i>In Perih. I 101.7-8</i>)	18A23 GM – HO
18A23-25 (<i>In Perih. I 102.17-20</i>)	18A27 GM ³¹
18A28-31 (<i>In Perih. I 103.25-104.3</i>)	18A33 GM
18A31-32 (<i>In Perih. I 105.14-16</i>)	18A33 H
18A34-36 (<i>In Perih. I 108.14-17</i>)	18A39 GM – H ³²

[*In Perih. I 108.23: definite + 18A38-39 H*]

18A39-B2 (<i>In Perih. I 109.20-23</i>)	18B5 GM – H
18B5-6 (<i>In Perih. I 112.6-8</i>)	18B7 GHM
18B11-13 (<i>In Perih. I 114.5-7</i>)	18B16 GHM
18B16-18 (<i>In Perih. I 114.25-27</i>)	18B20 GHM
18B20-21 (<i>In Perih. I 116.1-2</i>)	18B25 GHM
18B26-27 (<i>In Perih. I 117.4-5</i>)	18B36 GM – H ³³
18B36-37 (<i>In Perih. I 118.11-13</i>)	19A4 GM

[*In Perih. I 119.7: mutabit + 18B39-19A4 H*]

19A7-9 (<i>In Perih. I 119.22-24</i>)	19A22 GM – H

19A23-24 (<i>In Perih. I 121.17-19</i>)	19A28 H – M
19A26-29 (<i>In Perih. I 122.19-23</i>)	19A32 HM
19A32-35 (<i>In Perih. I 124.8-13</i>)	19A39 M
19A35-36 (<i>In Perih. I 124.29-30</i>)	19A38 H
19A38-39 (<i>In Perih. I 125.15-16</i>)	19B2 HM

²⁹ Cfr. above, ntt. 22, 25. Brackets indicate contracted interpolations or related disturbances. The complexities of these interpolations are such as to require separate study; the focus here is restricted to patterns of (dis)agreement in extension.

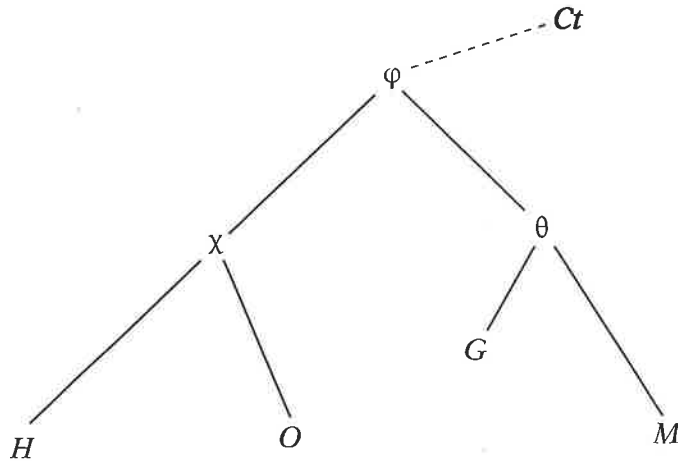
³⁰ Cfr. above, nt. 25.

³¹ Cfr. above, nt. 21.

³² Critical apparatus and comments for this and the following lemma under III.B, below.

³³ Critical apparatus and comments for this and the following lemma in MAGEE, *Observations*, pp. 20-23.

From which the following stemma emerges:



The agreement of *GHMO* at **17B38-40** confirms φ , the lowest apparent stratum of interpolation. Whether the φ -compiler drew from *C*, *t*, or both is uncertain, although *t* appears the more likely of the two.³⁴ φ comprises two sub-families, θ (*GM*) and χ (*HO*), which are most clearly in evidence at **17B20-21** and **18A18-19**. *O* does not interpolate after 18A19, leaving the evidence for its descent from χ tenuous; indeed, *O* appears to have been purged of almost all connections with the φ -branch. The disappearance of *G* at 19A21 (*In Perih. I* 121.5) significantly alters the context for interpretation of *HM* thereafter: disagreements between the latter, a number of which lie below the level of their *degrees* of interpolation, and a lack of evidence in the earlier interpolations to indicate filiation along the lines of *GH* – *M* or *HM* – *G*, suggest that *M* continues to reflect θ at **19A23-24**. Otherwise, evidence for the split between θ and *H* is strong (**18A3-4**, **34-36**, **39-B2**, **26-27**, **19A7-9**) leaving φ -readings uncertain where ζ -witnesses provide no assistance in adjudication between the two.

³⁴ Cfr. MINIO-PALUELLO, [ed.] *Arist. Lat.*, II, p. xlii, nt. 1.

The following]
 vided by *CDFGHI*
 paratus' (*lectiones*
 contamination an
sima verba; for *O*
 shedding any ind.
 18A35-36), the sin
 to the lower appar
 (16B24; 65.19; 66.
 ratus' (*varia lectio*
 upper apparatus'
 the Greek (hereaf
 of disagreement i
 are referred to th
 (*Ct*). As noted ear
 derived either fro
 which more belo
 sigla μ and δ signa
 and sigla for the i
 II.C). [***] indica
 proximately thre
 three characters.

III.A. *In Perih. I* ζ

3. **16B23** NEC S
 CONSIGNIFICAT /
 EST INTELLEGEF

65.13 'Est' vert
 sitionem, ut 'homo
 inquit, fuerit **16** ne
 nes fiunt quae sun
 aliquid aut **19** nor
 IPSUM 'EST' simplic

CHAPTER III

EDITED PASSAGES

The following passages have been reconstituted from the evidence provided by *CDFGHKLMPV*. *O*-variants have been relegated to the lower apparatus' (*lectiones singulares*) in consideration of the manuscript's severe contamination and ultimate irrelevance to the recovery of Boethius' *ipsisima verba*; for *O* inherits much confusion from its predecessors without shedding any independent light on the tradition. With one exception (*L*, 18A35-36), the singular readings of *CDFGHKLMPV* have also been relegated to the lower apparatus', along with five shared errors of minor significance (16B24; 65.19; 66.5; 109.6, 11); *H*-readings are reported in the middle apparatus' (*varia lectio*) in consideration of the weight they carry vis-à-vis φ . The upper apparatus' record differences of the lemmata and citations in *c* to the Greek (hereafter α), *C*, and *t*. Parentheses — (α), (*C*), (*t*) — signal points of disagreement in the evidence for each, for the details of which readers are referred to the critical editions of Weidemann (α) and Minio-Paluello (*Ct*). As noted earlier (II), the siglum ω signals readings of the archetype as derived either from the consensus of all ten witnesses or by recension (on which more below). On the non-interpolated side of the tradition (ζ), the sigla μ and δ signal agreement between *CKV* and *CV*, respectively (cfr. II.A); and sigla for the interpolated branch (φ , θ) have been introduced above (II, II.C). [***] indicates a lacuna of approximately three characters, [...] approximately three illegible characters, and /// an erasure of approximately three characters. Orthography has been normalized throughout.

III.A. *In Perih. I* 65.9-66.28

3. **16B23** NEC SI HOC IPSUM 'EST' PURUM DIXERIS: **24** IPSUM QUIDEM NIHIL EST, CONSIGNIFICAT AUTEM QUANDAM COMPOSITIONEM, QUAM **25** SINE COMPOSITIS NON EST INTELLEGERE

65.13 'Est' verbum iunctum cum alio verbo vel nomine **14** solet facere propositionem, ut 'homo est' vel 'currere **15** est', IPSUM autem 'EST' PURUM SI DICTUM, inquit, fuerit **16** neque verum est neque falsum, a quo omnes paene **17** enuntiationes fiunt quae sunt simplices. ergo NEC SI **18** HOC IPSUM 'EST' PURUM DIXERIS esse aliquid aut **19** non esse significat, id est aut adfirmat aut negat, idcirco **20** quod IPSUM 'EST' simpliciter dictum NIHIL EST, **21** non quod omnino nihil significet sed

M

lowest apparent
from *C*, *t*, or both
vo.³⁴ φ comprises
early in evidence
8A19, leaving the
ears to have been
the disappearance
context for inter-
latter, a number
ion, and a lack of
on along the lines
ect θ at **19A23-24**.
rong (**18A3-4**, **34**-
where ζ -witnesses

quod nihil neque **22** veritatis habeat neque falsitatis, id est non nihil est **23** ad significationem sed ad veritatis falsitatisque significationem, **24** de qua nunc tractabitur. cur autem nihil **25** veri falsique monstraret, ostendit. 'est' enim duobus **26** modis dicitur ut verum falsumque designet, aut cum **27** unam rem quamlibet propria compositione constituit, **28** ut cum dico 'homo est' IPSUM 'EST' cum homine **29** iunctum atque compositum esse hominem constituit **30** et fit exinde enuntiatio, aut rursus cum duae **66.1** res per ipsius verbi compositionem copulationemque **2** iunguntur, ut est 'homo animal est', 'homo' namque **3** et 'animal' copulantur atque iunguntur per id quod **4** dicitur 'homo animal est'. ergo si omnis veri falsique **5** in enuntiatione significatio eius quod dicitur 'est' **6** in compositione est, cum aut sua compositione aliquid **7** esse constituit aut duas res copulat atque componit, **8** vis eius quae in enuntiationibus propositionibusque **9** monstratur, in veri falsique scilicet designatione, praeter **10** ipsas compositiones in quibus hoc solet efficere **11** nulla est. atque hoc est quod ait, CONSIGNIFICAT **12** AUTEM QUANDAM COMPOSITIONEM, QUAM SINE **13** COMPOSITIS NON EST INTELLEGERE. cum enim dico **14** 'est', nihil significavi quid sit aut non sit, quod si **15** faciam enuntiationem, componam necesse est, ut 'homo **16** est' aut ut 'homo animal est'. quare si omnis eius **17** vis in veri falsique enuntiatione ad compositionem refertur, **18** cum praeter compositionem dicitur quod in **19** compositione designare potest, id praeter compositionem **20** non designat, potest autem compositione facta verum **21** falsumque in enuntiatione monstrare. haec igitur **22** SINE COMPOSITIS in verbo 'est' nullus valet advertere. **23** recte igitur dictum est CONSIGNIFICARE QUANDAM **24** COMPOSITIONEM, QUAE SINE COMPOSITIS INTELLEGI NON **25** valeret.

4. 16B26 DE ORATIONE. ORATIO AUTEM EST VOX SIGNIFICATIVA, CUIUS **27** PARTIUM ALIQUID SIGNIFICATIVUM EST SEPARATUM, UT DICTIO, **28** NON UT ADFIRMATIO

16B23 HOC IPSUM] αὐτὸ καθ' ἑαυτὸ *vel* καθ' αὐτὸ *vel* αὐτὸ *vel* quidem *om.* α | 'EST'] τὸ ὄν α(t) **25** NON] οὐδὲν (α) **26** DE ORATIONE] (α) : quid sit oratio (t), *cfr. infra ad loc.* | autem *om.* (α) | significativa + κατὰ συνθήκην (α) **27** dictio + ἀλλ' α **28** adfirmatio + ἢ ἀπόφασιν (αCt), *cfr. infra ad loc.*

Varia lectio:

16B24 autem C^cDFK^cL^φ : *om.* L^cP^μ **65.15** PURUM SI] C^c : si *om.* δ : pu. si [.] K : si pu. *tr.* G | inquit] C^c : -id CDP **20** dictum] *om.* μ : + est P **22** veritatis] C^cK^cM^c : -itas CKMP | est²] sed aliquid *praem.* H : + sed aliquid est H^c **23** sed] δ^c : *om.* δ | ad²] K^c : a HK | significationem²] CH : scilicet nihil est C^sH^s **24** tractabitur] F : -batur F^cH **26** ut] G^cV : aut G^{vid}V^c : aut cum DL | designet C^cFG^cHM : -at DGLP^μ **30** fit] V^c : fix KV **66.4** si] GL : sic G^cL^c | omnis DF^cG^cHLM^μ : -es FGP^μ **8** eius quae] F^cK^cV^c : -sque FKV | propositionibusque] K^c : -us quae KV : -us M : [****] *pr.* F **10** ipsas] δ^c : -a δ **11** CONSIGNIFICAT] C^cK^c : non s- μ **14** significavi] C^c : -ativa P : -ativi δ : -at vi D : -avit D^c **16** ut FGH^cL^cδ : *om.* DKLMP | omnis] G^cK^c : -es GKP | eius] H^cK^c : *om.* HK **17** vis in veri] μ^c : vis in vis in veri δ : vis inveniri KP | refertur ... compositionem³ (19)] C^c : *om.* δ : compositione ... praeter (19) *om.* P **16B26** DE ORATIONE (HISTORIA) oratio C^c(mg)DF(G) L^{mg}P : [*****] oratio K : EXPLICIT DE VERBO INCIPIT DE ORATIONE oratio H : oratio Mδ | EST VOX SIGNIFICATIVA] L^c : est *om.* P : vo. si. est *tr.* DL **28** UT] K^cV^c : *om.* DKV | ADFIRMATIO] G : + vel negatio G^cM

Lectiones singulares:

16B23 NEC] C : ARISTOTELES *praem.* C^c | 'EST'] ?P^c : *om.* ?P | PURUM] K^c : par- ?K | DIXERIS] G^c :

om. G **24** QUIDEM] autem *om.* O | QUAE alio] L^c : -iquo L **14** | simplices] V^{mas} | N : est¹ ip. *tr.* O **22** fals K^c : *om.* K **25** mons est M **66.1** per] C^c **3** et + homo O | ad compositione^{1,2}] K **13** [,]um P **14** est + G^c : po- G | design O : -sio- G **21** igitur -let H **16B26** AUTE ADFIRMATIO] C : +]

The subject noted there, it ed in, an ances against the cor by contrast, ur both below ζ a be no guarante its antiquity is (see above, p. : 25) has been d adds little: C (pattern.

μ (Kδ): The 65.20 (omissio ment between 30 (fix), and 6 light: μ eviden by Kδ; from tl pendently of o supplied by a c ed by C but in phenomenon the same erro: μ, as at 16B24 66.17 μ's statu vis in veri) an the tie-broke eius) recalls it

nihil est 23 ad
 e qua nunc trac-
 enim duobus 26
 n quamlibet pro-
 cum homine 29
 inde enuntiatio,
 copulationemque 2
 copulantur atque
 is veri falsique 5
 one est, cum aut
 que componit, 8
 r, in veri falsique
 hoc solet efficere
 ANDAM COMPOSI-
 nim dico 14 'est',
 nem, componam
 omnis eius 17 vis
 praeter compo-
 praeter compo-
 21 falsumque in
 'est' nullus valet
 COMPOSITIONEM,

CUIUS 27 PARTIUM
 ADFIRMATIO

α | 'EST' τὸ δὲ α(τ)
 c. | autem om. (α) |
 ασις (αCt), cfr. infra

[:] K : si pu. tr. G |
 as CKMP | est² sed
 | significationem² |
 G^{vid} V^c : aut cum DL
 mnis DF^c G^c HLM^μ :
 te KV : -us M : [****]
 ? : -ativa P : -ativi δ :
 ius] H^c K^c : om. HK
 sitionem³ (19)] C^c :
) oratio C^{c(mg)} DF(G)
 ratio H : oratio Mδ |
 DKV | ADFIRMATIO]

ar- ?K | DIXERIS] G^c :

om. G 24 QUIDEM] G^{c(vid)} : -d est G^{vid} | EST] C^c : om. C | CONSIGNIFICAT] L : quia praem. L^cO |
 autem om. O | QUANDAM] F^c : quen- F 25 INTELLEGERE] C : + BOETIUS C^c : + HISTORIA G^{mg} 65.13
 alio] L^c : -iquo L 14 vel] M^c : om. M 15 est¹] esse K 17 enuntiationes] K^cP : enti- K : -nis P^{c(vid)}
 | simplices] V^{ras} | NEC] F^c : om. F 18 aut] F^c : om. F 19 id est] idem ?K, M | aut¹] M^c : om. M 20
 est¹ ip. tr. O 22 falsitas K | id est] idem M | est²] D^c : om. D 24 de] L^{c(ras)} | autem] enim G | nihil]
 K^c : om. K 25 monstraret] C^c : + et C | enim] autem O 27 una P 28 ut om. O | homine] M^c : -mo
 est M 66.1 per] C^c : om. C | verbi om. P | copulationemque] C^c : -m C 2 iunguntur] K^c : -git- K
 3 et + homo O | adque M 5 enuntiatione] -ntitia[ne K : -ntiaone G | eius] ?L^cO^c : ei ?L, ?O 6
 compositione^{1,2}] K^c : -nem K 7 est O | constituit] F^{c(vid)} : -uunt F^{vid} | coll/pulat F 8 quae om. O
 13 [,]um P 14 est + est O | quod] G^c : -id G | si om. P 16 quare si] F^c : -rsi F 19 compositione]
 G^c : po- G | designare] FL^c : -ri F^c : om. L | compositionem] G^c : -io G 20 compositione] -em
 O : -sio- G 21 igitur] G^c : hi- G^{inc} 22 compositionis ?K 23 igitur] M^c : om. M 25 valeret] H^c :
 -let H 16B26 AUTEM] K^c : om. K | CUIUS] O^c : cum O^{inc} 27/28 DICTIO, NON] F^c : -onem F^{vid} 28
 ADFIRMATIO] C : + BOETIUS C^c

The subject heading to c. 4 (16B26) has been discussed under II.A. As noted there, it may have been omitted by, and through correction reinstated in, an ancestor of CKV (μ); at the very least, V's silence must be weighed against the correction to C and the lacuna in K. DFLP (hereafter ζ) and GH, by contrast, unambiguously confirm the presence of the title, *De oratione*, both below ζ and in φ , thereby pointing directly to ω . Although there can be no guarantee that the subject heading was penned by Boethius himself, its antiquity is ensured by the evidence for t and Ammonius' commentary (see above, p. 23, nt. 11). The framing formula for the first lemma (16B23-25) has been discussed under II.B, to which the evidence here for 16B26-28 adds little: C (*Aristoteles ... Boethius*) and G (*historia*) behave according to pattern.

μ (K δ): The evidence for μ and its corrector(s) is most conspicuous at 65.20 (omission of *dictum*), and 66.11 (*non significat*), with points of agreement between K and either C or V at 16B28 (omission of *ut*), 65.22 (*veritas*), 30 (*fix*), and 66.8 (*eiusque, propositionibus quae*) shedding more nuanced light: μ evidently contained a number of corrections which were inherited by K δ ; from those in δ CV and their correctors frequently selected independently of one another. Thus the *ut* at 16B28 would appear to have been supplied by a corrector of μ and so passed down to δ , whence it was adopted by C but initially resisted by KV. D's shared omission there highlights a phenomenon evident also in many other passages, i.e., the circulation of the same errors and secondary readings beyond the immediate vicinity of μ , as at 16B24 (omission of *autem*), 65.26 (*designat*), and 66.4 (*omnes*). At 66.17 μ 's status before correction is obscured by the split between δ (*vis in vis in veri*) and K (*vis inveniri*), whose agreement with P may however be the tie-breaker. K's agreement with H at 65.23 (*a*) and 66.16 (omission of *eius*) recalls its proximity (along with C) to θ at 16B18 (*quod complectitur*,

see under II, above); otherwise, its singular readings may safely be deemed irrelevant to the recovery of μ wherever δ joins with other witnesses (16B23, 26; 65.17, 22; 66.2, 5, 22). δ and its corrector come into view at 65.15 (omission of *si*, note the disturbances in *GK*), 23 (omission of *sed*), 66.10 (*ipsa*), 14 (*significativi*), and 17-19 (*vis in vis in veri*, omission of *refertur ... compositionem*).

ζ (*DFLP*): ζ is a provisional hypothesis which cannot be grounded on the independence of μ : *DFLP* clearly fall under ζ but show no stable patterns of movement or coherence. Two points of agreement between *DL* stand out: 16B26 (*vox significativa est*, note the omission in *P*); 65.26 (*aut cum*).

φ (*H0*): The absence of interpolated lemmata at this point in the commentary has a blurring effect on the visibility of φ , drawing attention instead to the readiness of *GHM* either to partner with ζ -witnesses (e.g., 16B26; 65.22-23; 66.16) or to move independently (16B23; 65.14, 22, etc.). A secondary θ -reading is intimated at 16B28 (*vel negatio*), and *H* is enigmatic, with a number of intriguing symptoms such as the gloss shared with *C* at 65.23.

III.B. In Perih. I 108.14-110.4

9. 18A34 NAM SI OMNIS ADFIRMATIO VEL NEGATIO VERA VEL FALSA EST, 35 ET OMNE NECESSE EST VEL ESSE VEL NON ESSE; SI HIC QUIDEM 36 DICAT FUTURUM ALIQUID ILLE VERO NON DICAT HOC IDEM IPSUM

108.18 Si quicquid in ADFIRMATIONIBUS NEGATIONIBUSQUE 19 proponitur VERUM VEL FALSUM EST definite, sequitur ut 20 quod illae negationes adfirmationesque significant aut 21 evenire aut non evenire necesse sit. hoc est enim 22 quod dicit, NAM SI OMNIS ADFIRMATIO VEL NEGATIO 23 VERA VEL FALSA EST — definite, idcirco enim addidit 24 OMNIS. in his enim quae sunt futura vel contingentia 25 non esse ADFIRMATIONES et NEGATIONES VERAS 26 VEL FALSAS definite probare contendit, nam SI unus 27 DICAT ALIQUID FUTURUM alius neget, ut utraque eveniant 28 fieri non potest. quis enim dixerit, dicente alio 29 'Socrates cenaturus est' alioque 'Socrates cenaturus 109.1 non est', utrasque veras in uno eodemque 2 contingere? hoc igitur fieri non potest, unus ergo 3 eorum verum dicturus est alius mentietur. ponatur 4 enim definite una earum VERA esse VEL FALSA; SI ergo 5 OMNIS ADFIRMATIO et NEGATIO VERA VEL FALSA EST definite 6 et uterque negans adfirmansque veri in contradictionibus 7 esse non possunt, necesse est unum verum dicere 8 alterum falsum et unum definite verum falsum alterum 9 definite. hoc si est in omnibus adfirmationibus 10 atque negationibus ut una definite falsa sit altera 11 vera definite, quicquid vera dicit eventurum necesse 12 est evenire, quicquid non eventurum non evenire necesse 13 est. hoc est enim quod ait, MANIFESTUM EST 14 QUONIAM NECESSE EST VERUM DICERE ALTERUM 15 IPSORUM, neque enim potest fieri ut adfirmatio negatioque 16 consentiant IN TALIBUS, id est in contradictionis 17 positionibus. necesse autem esse evenire quaecumque 18 vera definite adfirmatio

loquitur et i

9. 18A34
NECESSE
VERUM E

109.24 Quo
ait enim ha
veritas 27 c
essentia cor
de eo 2 dice
de eo QUONI

18A34 VEL¹] v
ei vel ei yãp v
(α) B1 esse +
loc. | ADFIRMA

Varia lectio:

18A34 vel neq
(36)] L^c : om.
quoniam nec
falsa est utra
quae perficit
est verum dic
quod M^c 21 e
in talibus (18
lect. H 25/26
F : al. quo K :
GKLV | earun
C^cK^c : om. μ t
F^c?K^θ : ne. es
C^c : om. δ 15 f
CDFKLV^c : pi
inc) es. est H
C^cDFL^θ : est c
tr. H | ALBUM³
negare + et si
negationem (
CK^c : ver- K :

Lectiones sing

18A34 OMNIS;
θ P 108.19 pi
necesse sit] F
K^c : addit P :
25/26 adfirm:
O^c : unius O 2
KV^c : -roq- V :
Socrates[****

afely be deemed
itnesses (16B23,
' at 65.15 (omis-
d), 66.10 (ipsa),
refertur ... com-

grounded on the
table patterns of
in DL stand out:
(aut cum).

oint in the com-
awing attention
-witnesses (e.g.,
55.14, 22, etc.). A
d H is enigmatic,
shared with C at

ALSA EST, 35 ET
36 DICAT FUTURUM

proponitur VERUM
s adfirmationesque
enim 22 quod dicit,
— definite, idcirco
gentia 25 non esse
probare contendit,
ue eveniant 28 fie-
natus est' alioque
mque 2 contingere?
est alius mentietur.
ergo 5 OMNIS ADFIR-
egans adfirmansque
um verum dicere 8
efinite. hoc si est in
ite falsa sit altera 11
enire, quicquid non
MANIFESTUM EST 14
que enim potest fieri
n contradictionis 17
a definite adfirmatio

loquitur et non evenire 19 quod profert definite vera negatio, sic probatur:

9. 18A39 NAM SI VERUM EST DICERE QUONIAM ALBUM VEL B1 NON ALBUM EST, NECESSE EST ESSE ALBUM VEL NON ALBUM, ET SI 2 EST ALBUM VEL NON ALBUM, VERUM EST ADFIRMARE VEL NEGARE

109.24 Quod de futuro possit esse iudicium a praesentibus, 25 trahit exemplum. ait enim hanc esse rerum 26 consequentiam, ut rem subsistentem propositionis veritas 27 consequatur, veritatem propositionis rei de qua 28 loquitur propositio essentia comitetur. nam si hic 110.1 lapis vel quodlibet aliud album est, verum est de eo 2 dicere quoniam album est; et hoc convertitur, NAM 3 SI VERUM EST DICERE de eo QUONIAM ALBUM EST, sine 4 dubio album est et ALBUM ESSE NECESSE EST.

18A34 VEL¹] καὶ (α), cfr. 108.25, 109.5 35 omnia (C) | VEL¹] om. (αCt), cfr. infra ad loc. | Si] ὥστε εἰ vel εἰ γὰρ vel εἰ δὴ vel εἰ δὲ α 109.13-16 MANIFESTUM ... TALIBUS] 18A36-39 18A39 vel + ὄτι (α) B1 esse + ἢ (α) | non² + esse (C) 2 ALBUM¹] <ἢ> λευκὸν Weidemann | EST²] ἢν α, cfr. infra ad loc. | ADFIRMARE] ἢ praem. (αCt), cfr. infra ad loc.

Varia lectio:

18A34 vel negatio om. H 35 VEL¹ ... FUTURUM (36)] C^c: om. δ | VEL¹] H^c: om. H | SI ... IPSUM (36)] L^c: om. L | <nam> si Meiser, cfr. 108.26 et supra ad loc. 36 ipsum + manifestum est quoniam necesse est verum dicere alterum ipsorum si omnis adfirmatio vel negatio vera vel falsa est utraque enim non erunt simul in talibus (18A36-39) θ: + media sententia est hic quae perficitur ex hoc quod paulo post infertur manifestum (-fie- ac) est quoniam necesse est verum dicere alterum ipsorum (18A36-37) H, cfr. ad loc. 23 108.18 quicquid] G^c: quid θ: quod M^c 21 est enim] C^c: enim om. δ: en. est tr. F 23 definite + utraque enim non erunt simul in talibus (18A38-39) H, cfr. ad loc. 18A36 24 OMNIS] C^cD^cF^cL^c: -es CDFL 25 et] vel in eadem lect. H 25/26 VERAS VEL FALSAS] δ^c: -ra vel -sa δ 28 alio DLMPδ: al. quod K^c: al. /// quoniam F: al. quo K: aliquo GHL^c 109.2 fieri / ergo] C^c: om. δ 3 ponatur] G^cL^c: -t L: -etur θ 4 unam GKLV | earum Meiser: eor- ω | vera C^cDPφ: -am FLμ | falsa CDHKMP: -sam FG, ?K^cLV 5 EST] C^cK^c: om. μ 8 definite] C^c: -tum Dδ 9 si est] D^cV^c: est si tr. D, ?V 11/12 necesse est evenire F^c, ?Kθ: ne. esset ev. D, ?F, ?KLP: ne. est et ev. H: non ev. ne. esset (est C^c) evenire δ 12 non¹] C^c: om. δ 15 fi. po. tr. θ 16 id est] C^cK^c: om. μ | contradictionis] F^cV^c: -ibus FV 17 positionibus CDFKLV^c: propos- F^cHL^cPV: oppos- θ | autem esse] H^cL: est es. P: est praem. L^c: au. (est inc) es. est H: esse om. M 18A39 DICERE ... VERUM EST (B2)] M^c: om. M | vel ... est¹ (B1) C^cD^cFLθ: est om. δ: vel al. non est tr. K: est vel non est al. H: non est album est P B1 al.² es. tr. H | ALBUM³] esse H 2 ALBUM²] est H | EST²] erat H | ADFIRMARE] C^c: -matio δ: vel praem. H | negare + et si non est mentitur et si mentitur non est quare necesse est aut adfirmationem aut negationem (+ de futuro H, cfr. 109.24) veram esse (+ vel falsam H, 18B1-5) φ 109.25 rerum] CK^c: ver- K: veram C^c 110.1 vel] aut θ 3 de eo di. tr. H

Lectiones singulares:

18A34 OMNIS] L^c: -es L | ADFIRMATIO VEL] P^c: -ione P | est + definite O 35 Si] D^c: sic D 36 ipsus θ P 108.19 proponitur] L^c: pon- L | vel] L^c: om. L | definitae M 20 significant] V^c: -at V 21 necesse sit] F^c: -ssit F: ne. est P | enim om. O 22 NEGATIO] C^c: nat- C 23 definitae F | addidit] K^c: addit P: added- K 24 omnis + ut ostenderet definitam G | contingentia] M^c: cong- M 25/26 adfirmationem ... negationem veram vel falsam O 26 definite] K^c: -t K: -tae P | unus] O^c: unius O 27 al.¹ di. tr. O | FUTURUM] V^c: fur- V | aliusque G | ut] K^c: aut K: om. P | utraque] KV^c: -roq- V: -quae P: tu Kst | eveniant] G^c: -ientia G 29 alioque] F: -quod M: -iquisque F^c | Socrates[*****]¹ L | cenaturus²] M^c: caen- L: -tus M 109.1 non] P^c: om. P | eodemque] L^c:

quid- *L*^{vid}: -quae *F*: + tempore *G* 2 hoc// *L* 3 eorum] *M*^c: eo *praem.* ?*M* | est] *M*^c: *om.* *M* | alius] *D*^c: -iis *G*: albus *D* 4 enim] *M*^c: est *praem.* ?*M* | definite *om.* *P* | unam ... veram ... falsam *O* 5 VERA] *L*^c: *om.* *L* | de. est *tr.* *O* 6 uterque] *K*^c: utraeque *KO* | in] *C*^{c(vid)}: an *C*^{vid} 8 falsum¹] *P*^c: facere *praem.* *P* | alterum²] *K*^c: -ra *K* 9 hominibus *P* 10 definitae *F* | falsa ... definite (11)] *C*^c: *om.* *C* 11 vera¹] -ae *D*: *om.* *O* | definite] *C*^{cK}^(vid): -tae *C*, ?*K* | quicquid ... evenire¹ (12) *om.* *O* | vera²] *D*^c: -aciter *D* 12 eventurus *O* 14 VERUM] *G*^c: -rbum *P*: *om.* *G* 15 ut] *V*^c: *om.* *V* | negatioque] *K*^{cV}^(nas): -o quae *K* 16 consentiant] *G*^c: -at *G* | contradic[*****]tionis *L* | in²] *V*: *om.* *V*^c 17 quaecumque] -m *O*: -mquae *P* 18 definite] *F*^c: -ta *F* 19 quod] *L*^c: -o *L* | differt *O* 18A39 quod album *P* B1 EST²] et ?*P* 2 EST¹] *L*^c: *om.* *L* | ALBUM¹] *M*^c: ab- *M* | VEL¹] *M*^c: *om.* *M* | EST²] *L*^c: *om.* *L* 109.24 possit] *K*^c: -set *K* | iudicium] *O*^c: -o *O* 25 trahit] -xit *M*: -ait *P* 26 subsistentem] *K*^{cO}: -ntium ?*K*: -nti *O* 27 propositionis] *L*^c: -sio- *L*: + veritas consequatur veritatem propositionis *P* 28 comitetur] *M*^c: conm- *M*: -itt- *L* | hil *P* 110.1 quodlibet] *K*^c: -ol- *K* | est¹] *V*^c: verum *praem.* *V* | de eo ve. est *tr.* *M* 2 convertatur *H* 3 si] *K*^c: *om.* *K* 4 dubio] *D*^c: -i *D*: dubi/o *L*

ω (ζφ): Meiser rightly identified a false reading of the archetype at 109.4 (*eorum*); the error is probably an echo of (*unus*) *eorum* in the previous line. Meiser also supplied *nam* before *si* at 18A35 on strength of the paraphrase at 108.26 (cfr. the evidence for *εἰ γὰρ*, *ap.* Weidemann *ad loc.*). But the supplement is unnecessary, especially given the absence of any support from *Ct*, and the paraphrase more plausibly explained as Boethius' effort to elicit Aristotle's meaning from what appears to have been a uniquely elliptical Greek exemplar.

μ (Κδ): μ has two patent omissions at 109.5 (*est*) and 16 (*id est*). Misreadings of *rerum* by *C*^{cK} (*veram*, *verum*) at 109.25 reflect ambiguous letter formations (*r*, *u*) and, evidently, a correction or clarificatory note in μ. δ is most visible at 18A35-36 (omission of *vel ... futurum*), 39 (omission of *est*), B2 (*adfirmatio*), 108.21 (omission of *enim*), 25-26 (*vera*, *falsa*), 109.2 (omissions of *fieri*, *ergo*), and 11-12 (*non evenire necesse esset evenire*, omission of *non*).

ζ (DFLP): The theme here is again one of instability, as illustrated by the following patterns of agreement: *CDFL* (*omnes*), 108.24; *GFLμ* (*unam*, *veram*, *falsam*), 109.4; *D*, ?*F*, ?*KLP* (*esset*), 109.12; *F*^c*HLC*^c*PV* (*propositionibus*), 109.17. *P* may well be the witness to watch most closely in this context.

φ (Hθ): To 18A36 θ adds *manifestum ... talibus* (18A36-39), overlooking the citation and paraphrase at 109.13-16. *H* splinters the interpolation, with the transposition of *utraque ... talibus* (18A38-39) to 108.23 and a highly revealing editorial observation: *media sententia est hic quae perficitur ex hoc quod paulo post infertur*, 'manifestum' ([etc.], "there is here an intervening passage, which may be pieced together from the citation just below, *manifestum*" [etc.], 109.13). Whether this is the voice of *H* or a precursor is uncertain, but *H*'s independence of θ is further attested by the omissions at 18A34-35 (*vel negatio*, *vel*) and the variants at 18B1-2. Most no-

table is *erat vel est* of the Greek im- medieval correc from a collation discern the hand *est album esse vi mare vel negare.* to bridge the gap again shows *H* (— and inadvertently the commentary at 108.18 (*quid*), 110.1 (*aut*).

III.C. Conclusion

In ω, the title tary were almos to cc. 2-4 were v formulae for ler mata and citatic traces of Uncial vacillate betwee of Uncials, and had either Unci: ilar pattern is ir oblique Latin ca In *KV*, *GEN* and whereas *F* adhe hibit minor dev the letters *G* an Rustic Capitals: ing quite indepe evidently follow for *genitivum* a: followed by *KV* malized or "con

¹ Thus *CDGKLM* Rustic hybrid in *V*;

² Uncials in *C* (c hybrid), *GLMOP* (c

table is *erat vel* at 18B2, where no witness other than *H* evinces awareness of the Greek imperfect ($\eta\upsilon$) but *vel* (η) is firmly attested by *Ct*. Was there a medieval corrector with fresh access to the Greek or did *erat vel* descend from a collation note in φ or, indeed, ω ? Either way, it is impossible not to discern the hand of a thinking, if misguided, editor here (18B1-2): *necesse est album esse vel non esse, et si est album vel non est, verum erat vel adfirmare vel negare*. To 18B2 φ adds *et si ... veram esse / vel falsam* (18B1-4/5) to bridge the gap to 18B5 (*In Perih. I* 112.6); θ lacks *vel falsam*, which once again shows *H* (and one *t*-witness) in some form of contact with the Greek — and inadvertently dipping into the commentary (*de futuro*). Finally, in the commentary proper θ reveals its independence of *H* (or a predecessor) at 108.18 (*quid*), 109.3 (*ponetur*), 15 (*fieri potest*), 17 (*oppositionibus*), and 110.1 (*aut*).

III.C. Conclusion

In ω , the titles and colophons for each of the two books of the commentary were almost certainly written in Rustic Capitals¹; the subject headings to cc. 2-4 were written in either Uncials or Rustic Capitals,² as the framing formulae for lemmata and citations evidently were as well. For the lemmata and citations themselves, *CKV* (μ) have minuscules with pronounced traces of Uncials and rare indications of Rustic Capitals, while *DFLP* (ζ) vacillate between minuscules and Rustic Capitals with occasional traces of Uncials, and *GHMO* (φ) adhere strictly to minuscules; hence ζ evidently had either Uncials or Rustic Capitals, as ω presumably did as well. A similar pattern is in evidence at *In Perih. I* 54.3-4, where *FKV* abbreviate the oblique Latin cases as follows: *GEN, DAT, ACC (F)* or *AC (KV), VOC, ABL*. In *KV*, *GEN* and *DAT* are written in Uncials that taper off into minuscules, whereas *F* adheres to a blend of Uncials and Rustic Capitals. *CDLP* exhibit minor deviations in abbreviation, employing minuscules for all but the letters *G* and *D*: *CD* have both letters in Uncials, whereas *LP* shift to Rustic Capitals for *G*. The φ -manuscripts have only minuscules, abbreviating quite independently of both one another and the ζ -manuscripts. What evidently follows from this is that ζ had Uncials, as presumably from ω , for *genitivum* and *dativum* but drifted into minuscules thereafter; it was followed by *KV* — i.e., by μ (which *C* was prone to clean up) — and normalized or “corrected” by *F*. *CDLP* adopted minuscules while preserving a

¹ Thus *CDGKLMO*, with Uncial tendencies; Uncials with Rustic tendencies in *P*; Uncial-Rustic hybrid in *V*; hybridized Square Capitals in *FH*.

² Uncials in *C* (cc. 2, 3), *FH* (hybrid), *KP* (c. 2), *V* (hybrid); Rustics in *C* (c. 4, margin), *D* (hybrid), *GLMOP* (cc. 3, 4).

[*M^c* : *om.* *M* | *alius*]
veram ... falsam O
₁ *C^{vid}* 8 *falsum!* *P^c*
sa ... definite (11)
id ... evenire! (12)
G 15 *ut*] *V^c* : *om.* *V*
 ***]tionis *L* | *in*!] *V*
L^c : -o *L* | *differt O*
M | *VEL!* *M^c* : *om.*
it] -*xit M* : -*ait P* 26
veritas consequatur
 10.1 *quodlibet*] *K^c* :
K^c : *om.* *K* 4 *dubio*]

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faint vestige of ζ . For words and phrases written in Greek,³ the script used was certainly Uncial, as now in all but *C*, which at *In Perih. I 32.9* displays its instinct for clarity and normalization with Caroline minuscules (*periermenias*). The logical diagrams at *In Perih. I 86-87* are consistently reported by all but *G*, with its unique aesthetic flourishes, and *P*, with an unfilled lacuna for both; in ω they must have appeared very much as they do now in Meiser's edition.

There are other paratextual features which may also be confidently traced back to ω . Three passages, for example, point to ω 's use of itemization in Roman numerals as an exegetical aid. Thus at *In Perih. I 71.1-5 DFGHKLPV* express the series of ordinal numbers as *prima, II, III, IIII, V*,⁴ whereas *CMO* write all five out (*prima, secunda, tertia, quarta, quinta*). The uniform shift from *prima* to *II, III, IIII, V* cannot be coincidental but almost certainly points back to ω ; for *CMO*'s version is in effect a *lectio facilior* probably devised independently by each. Similarly, at *In Perih. I 79.23-28 CDF⁵KLPV* (ζ) interpolate ordinals expressed as Roman numerals, *falsa negatio II et quod, falsa adfirmatio III et quod, adfirmatio vera IIII et quod*, all of which are written out by *C* (*secunda, tertia, quarta*). Of the φ -witnesses, *MO* lack the ordinals altogether, while *G* has them above the line, and *H* has *III* and *IIII* in the text but *II* above the line. Most striking here is the complete absence of *I* (*prima*) as a primary reading: it appears only above the line in *GK*, which differ over its placement, and in the margin of *V*, with no *signe de renvoie* — three independent attempts to remedy what can only have been perceived as a patent omission. Did ζ intercalate the three ordinals or did φ or a precursor remove them from ω ? The latter seems the more probable hypothesis. Finally, at *In Perih. I 81.12-13 CDFKLPV* (ζ) intercalate three cardinals expressed as Roman numerals: *I quod si, II aut subiectum III aut praedicatum*. They appear above the line in *G* but are absent from *HMO*. Here too it is difficult not to suspect ω as the point of origin.

Such, then, are some of the glimpses offered by our manuscripts into the layout and text of ω , which may provisionally be traced back to Vivarium, c. 560-80. *V* breaks the silence of two centuries in providing a *terminus ante quem* of c. 785 for the lower strata of editorial work and contamination discernible now in the extant witnesses. The evidence stimulates two complementary perspectives. On the one hand, corrections and glossing in *CKV* reveal dynamic processes of change which are datable to the

³ *In Perih. I 32.9, 62.19.*

⁴ *V* omitted by *GL* before correction; *III* omitted by *P* and corrected from (?) *vel* in *F*.

⁵ *Pace* MEISER *ad loc.* 79.23.

early 9th c. but δ or (and) μ , as early correctors of manuscripts lemma, 16B6-7, surmise editor's impression is ρ came fossilized at 17B32-33 (ab of our deepest i val West, as in t

designant (-at equi unum cc id quod dicim equiferus sep.

CK correct *d* and *C* *designific* the errors and t nomenon has b in *L* (above, II.6

Lorenzo Mi of the oldest *t-v* intermingling v high levels of c the tradition, es the contents of the Ps.-Augusti of the Aristotel lation cannot b μ bear no trace safely be elimir contamination, lowing stemma

⁶ Cf. MAGEE, C

⁷ MINIO-PALUEI

early 9th c. but in certain cases reflect earlier phases of editorial activity in δ or (and) μ , as for example in the case of the (C)t-readings imported by early correctors at 16B18 and 17B32-33 (above, II). Where a wider array of manuscripts and corrections is in play, as with the confusion over the lemma, 16B6-7, and its associated subject heading (above, II.A), we may surmise editorial activity that occurred farther back in time. A more static impression is projected, on the other hand, by editorial changes that became fossilized in the text proper, as with the double readings in *GHM* (φ) at 17B32-33 (above, II). Passages in which *V* is a case in point furnish some of our deepest insights into the story of Aristotle's emergence in the medieval West, as in the case of an embedded dittography at *In Perih. I 49.23-26*:

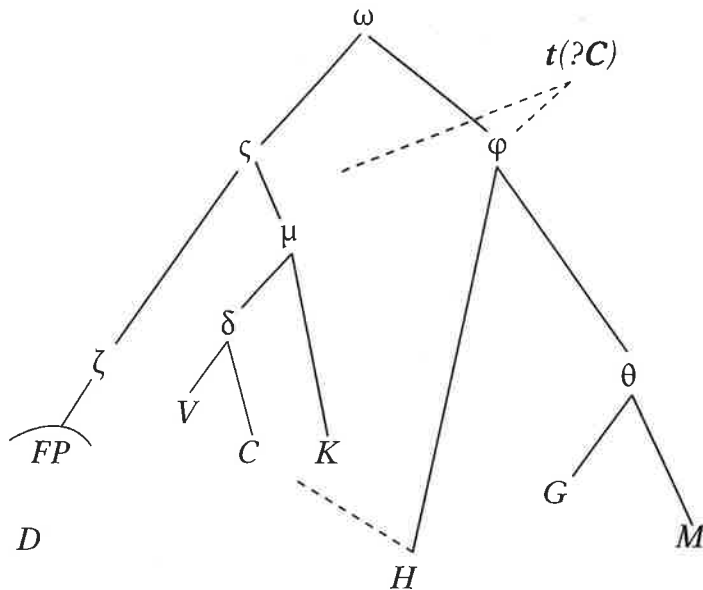
designant (-at *pc*?) ergo id quod dicimur ferus cum alia parte nominis quae est equi unum consignificat equiferus separatum autem nihil extra designat ergo id quod dicimus ferus cum alia parte nominis quae est equi unum consignificat equiferus separatum autem nihil extra designificat

CK correct *dicimur* and avoid the dittography, but *K* has *designant* (23), and *C* *designificat* (26), before correction; from which it follows that both the errors and their corrections reach back beyond *V* to μ .⁶ A similar phenomenon has been noted in connection with the fractured lemma, 17A2-5, in *L* (above, II.C).

Lorenzo Minio-Paluello astutely remarked upon the contaminated state of the oldest *t*-witnesses, the "Gallic" branch of the tradition whose initial intermingling with *c* he traced to Corbie, c. 820, and he rightly noted the high levels of contamination in the interpolated or "Germanic" branch of the tradition, especially as *C* gained in circulation from the 10th c. on.⁷ That the contents of the "Alcuinian Corpus" — more precisely, its inclusion of the Ps.-Augustinian and (?) Apuleian treatises — bespeak an unavailability of the Aristotelian *Categories* and *De interpretatione* at the time of compilation cannot be confirmed, however, unless it is demonstrated that δ and μ bear no traces of the latter — a highly improbable proposition. *LO* may safely be eliminated from consideration on grounds of the severity of their contamination, and the remaining nine witnesses organized as in the following stemma:

⁶ Cfr. *MAGEE, Observations*, pp. 16-17.

⁷ *MINIO-PALUELLO*, [ed.] *Arist. Lat.* II, pp. xli-xliii, xlviii-l, lii-liiii.



Clarity concerning the readings of μ and φ may be achieved with considerable confidence on the basis of the following patterns of agreement: (μ) $K\delta$, CK , KV ; (φ) $H\theta$, GH , HM . ζ , by contrast, is obscured by a lack of consistent patterns of filiation which confirm ζ . As to the contamination, one of the aims of this study has been to show that, although recension in its strictest sense is indeed impossible, there nevertheless are clear and consistent patterns of filiation which at many points hold the promise of leading back to ω via ζ and φ . The remaining stages of investigation will be to ascertain any further patterns that may be indicated by the sixteen other extant manuscripts, most of which date to the 10th and 11th cc., and to probe the evidence for the second book of Boethius' commentary.

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¹ The main pe
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BISCHOFF, n° 417
363; ID., *Die Hofl*
altera, n. 2163, p.
Handschriften, pp
Pagesianus, in *Coc*
144; KEEFE, *A Cat.*

² «Leidrat lice
f. 1v.

³ *Poetae latini*