Lyubov Vasilievna Osinkina

Quotations from *Ecclesiastes* in Church Slavonic texts

Introduction

1.1. *Ecclesiastes* is a part of the *Sapiential* books, the well-defined varieties of which were transmitted from Byzantium to Slavonic soil. *Ecclesiastes* is usually accompanied in Byzantine florilegia by *Proverbs, Job, Wisdom of Sirach, Song of Songs*, and *Wisdom of Solomon*. In its complete form it is extant in 25 Greek manuscripts from 9-15th centuries, sometimes accompanied by the books of *Prophets*¹.

We see a similar pattern in the extant East Slavonic manuscripts where *Ecclesiastes* is found with the same convoy, sometimes with the addition of the book *Menander*. However the book of *Ecclesiastes* is not attested in South Slavonic Cyrillic manuscript tradition. But aside from its absence in this particular manuscript tradition the Church Slavonic translation of *Ecclesiastes* survives in four distinct types:

- 1. a Cyrillic continuous version of the text (32 MSS of the 15th -17th centuries),
- 2. a Cyrillic fragmentary annotated version of the text (1 MS of the 16th century) ²,
- 3. a Cyrillic fragmentary annotated insertion (8 MSS of the 15th -16th centuries) ³,
- 4. a Croatian Church Slavonic version in Glagolitic Breviaries (17 MSS of the 13th-16th centuries) ⁴.

1.2. There is no consensus among scholars about either the origin or the time of the translation of *Ecclesiastes*. Joseph Vajs believed that the Croatian version of the book was translated directly from the Vulgate⁵. Anatolij Alekseev has argued that *Ecclesiastes* was translated by Methodius, alleging that there were similarities between the two texts of *Ecclesiastes* in the Cyrillic manuscripts and in the Croat Glagolitic breviaries⁶. The evidence for

⁶ Alekseev posits four criteria for ascribing biblical translations to Methodius; for *Ecclesiastes* the following criterion is applicable: "При выявлении переведенных Мефодием текстов мож-



Information on Greek manuscripts is taken from Rahlfs 1914: 410-14.

² Undol'skij 13: RSL, Undol'skij collection 310, № 13. (Und.13), Commentary, 16 c., 4°, ff. 14+1.

³ Eccl.: *Ecclesiastes* interpolated version.

⁴ For a synoptic table of the 17 breviaries containing the text of *Ecclesiastes*, see Zaradija-Kiš 1997: 629-635.

⁵ Vajs 1905: VI. Thomson (1998:844) repeated his assertion.

the early existence of *Ecclesiastes* is fragmentary and puzzling, making the study of this book difficult. The fact that *Ecclesiastes* was not included in the *Prophetologium* may be an indication that there was no pressing need for translating a non-liturgical book of *Ecclesiastes*.

1.3. If we are to accept the assumptions that *Ecclesiastes* was translated either by Methodius or in 10th century Bulgaria as a basis for argument, then there is a gap of almost 500 years between this hypothetical date and the extant manuscripts of the translation. It may be possible to trace the history of the text through these 500 years and to bridge this gap by examining quotations from *Ecclesiastes* in Medieval Slavonic texts. Although stylistic and textological aspects of biblical quotations in Medieval Slavonic texts have been studied by Slavists, the quotations from *Ecclesiastes* have been overlooked⁷.

1.4. My aim is to evaluate the evidence provided by quotations and to see if there is a textual link between these quotations and the continuous text. However there is one caveat: only if the textual history of *Ecclesiastes* were known, would it be possible to do so. Otherwise we would be falling into the trap of circular argument.

In this article I compare firstly the quotations from *Ecclesiastes* found in the Medieval Slavonic translations of the *Pandects of Antioch* and *Pčela* (Byzantine *Melissa*) with the relevant passages from the continuous and annotated texts of *Ecclesiastes*⁸.

I also compare the quotations appearing in the 13th century miscellany *Izbornik* with the ones from continuous and annotated versions.

Then I compare the quotations from *Ecclesiastes* which occur in original Old Russian and South Slavonic texts. In doing so I try to establish whether these quotations were simply extracted from the existing continuous or annotated texts, or whether they were translated afresh along with the whole body of the texts in which they appear, or alternatively quoted from memory or even various florilegia.

1.5. I start with the largest and the earliest body of quotations: 56 in total as they appear in the *Pandects of Antioch*. This book, composed by the monk Antioch in the 7th century, is a guide to Christian morality and spirituality. His compilation is based on excerpts from Holy Scripture and the Church Fathers. The *Pandects* were translated in all probability in Bulgaria in the 10th century. They became known in Medieval Rus' soon afterwards as the earliest extant East Slavonic manuscript dates from the 11th century. Archimandrite Amfiloxij (1880) and Josif Popovski (1989) published the text from this manuscript (Voskre-

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но руководствоваться следующими критериями: единством текста в кириллических списках и в глаголическом бревиарии" (Alekseev 1988: 128). It appears that in his work Alekseev consulted only the publication of Evseev (1916: 17-19) without directly referring to Vajs' edition of Ecclesiastes.

⁷ See Naumow 1983, Alekseev 1985: 74-92, Garzaniti 2001: 295-301.

⁸ For ease of reference I use the abbreviations PA for the *Pandects of Antioch*, M for *Pčela*. The continuous text is quoted from GB, the commentated from Und.13, the interpolated from Pg.1.

The Greek text is published by Migne (PG, XCIII, 1865, col. 1428-1849).

senskij 30 now housed in GIM). The length of quotations varies from one verse (complete or partial) to a combination of several verses. Sometimes verses are combined from different chapters and are not necessarily in strict sequence. Out of 56 quotations 5 are repetitions of the same quotations. The biblical passages quoted below are from Popovski's edition with the chapter number, the page and the subdivision if necessary and the line number.

- 2. Comparison of Quotations from Ecclesiastes in the Pandects of Antioch with Continuous and Annotated Texts
- 2. I. It is not my intention to attempt a detailed textological analysis of this material in a short article. Instead examples of lexical variants from the biblical passages are given as the clearest and most compelling evidence to support my argument that the passages belong to different translations, while other types of divergences are characterised only briefly. First the Greek parallel from the standard text of the Septuagint is given, followed by the variants from the continuous or (if available) commentated texts. The list is arranged according to the usual order of the verses in the book of *Ecclesiastes* and not in order of appearance of the quotations in the *Pandects*.

The passages below, i.e. PA in contrast to GB, etc. clearly belong to different versions.

7:7 ὅτι ἡ συκοφαντία περιφέρει σοφὸν καὶ ἀπόλλυσι τὴν καρδίαν εὐτονίας αὐτοῦ κλεβεταниε възмаштаєть мадрааго. и погоубаєть орце благородивааго РА (39; 64,14:2-3) клевета льстй мъдраго раслаблё срце блігыа мощи его GB

The translator of PA later probably misread εὐτονίας as εὐγενίας.

9:8

8:16 ἐν οἶς ἔδωκα τὴν καρδίαν μου τοῦ γνῶναι σοφίαν καὶ τοῦ ἰδεῖν τὸν περισπασμὸν τὸν πεποιημένον ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ὅτι καἱ γε ἐν ἡμέρᾳ καὶ ἐν νυκτὶ ὕπνον ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἔστιν βλέπων

вь них же дах срдце мое поднати гръх мои и видъти махвение сътвореное на демли нако и вь дьне и въ ношти. Сънъ очи го нъсте видашти ра (14; 26, 3:5-8)

В НИХЪ ДАХЪ СРЦЕ МОЕ РАЗВМЪТИ МОУДРО И ЕЖЕ ВИДЪТИ ПЕЧЕНЇЕ СТВОРЕНОЕ НА ЗЕМЛИ. НАКО В ДНЕ И В НОЦИ СНА ВЪ ОЧЇЮ СВОЕЮ НЪСТЬ ВИДА GB

A scribe or the translator perhaps made a mental slip by associating the first part of the verse γνῶναι σοφίαν with the expression γνῶναι ἀμαρτίαν from the Psalm 50:5 and Psalm 31:5. A copyist possibly misread the last letter **10** as syllable **10** in the word **0** ¹ **10** Popovski divides the text as follows: **10** Procte, while Amfiloxij reproduces it in one word.

ἐν παντὶ καιρῷ ἔστωσαν ἱμάτιά σου λευκά καὶ ἔλαιον ἐπὶ κεφαλήν σου μὴ ὑστερησάτω

да бъдбуть въ все врема риды твоа бълы и масло на главъ твони да не оскъдънть. Ра (91;135,66-7)

въ всако врема да съть ризы твоа бълы и масла древанаго да не лишит са глава твоа GB

10:8 καὶ καθαιρούντα φραγμὸν δήξεται αὐτὸν ὄφις и ораштааго оплотъ хопитъ и дмињ РА (49; 77, 3:5) и потреблающаго оград в оугры дне и smia Gв и шемлаи пло. оузрить зьмию Eccl.

The readings of Eccl. can be explained on palaeographical grounds: оплотъ – 'fence' could have been mistaken for пло – 'fruit' and similarly the word оугрыдне – 'bites' was misread as оугрить – 'sees'.

2.2. We have a number of quotations included in different chapters of the *Pandects*. If the existing version of *Ecclesiastes* was consulted, then they should appear similar. However, the divergences in repeated biblical quotations, given below, demonstrate that these were translated afresh on each occasion. If this is the case, then it seems unlikely that they were copied from a hypothetical early version either. The other possibility exists that the translator simply did not know the early version or chose not to quote from it.

- 5:12 ἀρρωστία неправьда люта РА (12; 24, 9: 4-9) недужье РА (119; 176, 33-35) нед8гъ GB
- 5:15 ἤ μοχθεῖ εἰς ἄνεμον и троудъ него въ вътръ РА (12; JP, 24, 9) и оусилине его и подвигъ въ вътръ РА (119; 176, 37) й спъши в миръ GB

There is not a satisfactory explanation how the word μορ appeared in the continuous text. There is a slim chance that the word κόσμον was a scribal mistake in the Greek copy used by Slavonic translator and he translated it accordingly.

A quotation from 8:1 is repeated twice in two different chapters with minor variations only, but this single example does not affect the overall tendency of translating the quotations anew.

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8:1 καὶ ἀναιδης προσώπω αὐτοῦ μισηθησεται 
бестоудьный же лицемъ своимь вубненавид внъ боудетъ ра (16; 29, 2:2-3) 
и бестоудьный лицемъ вубненавид внъ боудетъ ра (32; 56, 8:2-4) 
и бест\deltaдный лицемь своимь въдненавид внъ б\deltaдеть \deltaВ
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2.3. Syntactic variants, given below, such as variation in the use of verbal forms, aspect, participles, conjunctions, particles and word order, as well as transpositions are frequent in the manuscripts and could also be observed in the quotations from the *Pandects*. Transpositions may be typical errors of memory. Therefore these spontaneous changes could have been introduced unconsciously.

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    2:11 роуцѣ мои ра – мои роуцѣ GB
    4:10 нако аште ра – аще нако GB
    5:11 сладъкъ сънъ рабоу ра – сонъ сладокъ рабъ GB
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In 10:18 the translator possibly misunderstood ἡ δόκωσις – 'roofing' which is a neologism in the LXX and associated it with the more familiar noun ἡ προσδοκία – 'expectation' and translated it accordingly as NAAEMAA.

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10:18 \dot{\eta} бокшоіς надежда РА (36: JP, 61, 6:2-3) строптиво {\rm GB^{10}}
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In the examples below wording in brackets marks lexical variants (hendyadis notes) given by the translator, copied in the margin in the Voskresenskij manuscript of the 11th century, and entered into the text by all other manuscripts.

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2:11 ἐν μόχθῳ ῷ ἐμόχθησα
(ογείλα) κα ταμπαλία μως παμπαχά ετα ρα (14; 25-6, 6-9)
Βα τράλα μως ποεπαμία GB

3:10 περισπασμόν
(ταμαλιμέ) βρατέλμε ρα (91;135, 61-3)
πεγενίε GB

9:12 ὅτι καί γε οὐκ ἔγνω
κακο με (ραζογμάτετα) ογβάττα ρα (91; 135, 58-9)
κάκο με (ραζογμάτετα) ογβάττα ρα (91; 135, 58-9)
κάκο με ραζδμά GB
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Out of 56 quotations only the quotation in 5:9 ANDAHAU CPERPO. NE NACATIVITY CTA CPERPA. PA (9; 20, 3:5-6) corresponds with the text in the continuous and annotated versions, but this single similarity is purely coincidental. There is enough evidence of divergences between PA and later attestations of *Ecclesiastes* in Church Slavonic to conclude that (even) if the quotations in PA were taken from a continuous version, it was not the same translation as the circa

The remaining examples of lexical and grammatical variations in PA are listed separately in the appendix at the end of the article.

15th-century one. It is possible to argue that the number and type of differences between PA and the various Eccl. versions suggests that the latter are more likely to derive, throughout various processes of redaction, from a single translation than to be separate translations.

3. Comparison of Quotations from Ecclesiastes in Pčela with Annotated and Continuous Texts

3.1. Amongst the books of Holy Scripture included in *Pčela* are excerpts from the Gospels, Apostol and some OT books, namely *Wisdom of Sirach*, *Proverbs of Solomon*, *Wisdom of Solomon*, *Ecclesiastes*, *Job*, *Isaiah*, and *Leviticus* as well as extracts from the Church Fathers and antique authors. *Pčela* is divided into chapters, each chapter being devoted to a specific theme. Chapters have a specific structure: in the beginning there are excerpts from the Gospels, then Apostol, then quotations from the OT Wisdom books. Sometimes under the name of Solomon there are quotations from *Ecclesiastes* and *Sirach*. The quotations from *Ecclesiastes* are not numerous in *Pčela*: there are nine of them in total. The length of a quotation varies from one to several verses linked together. The Slavonic translation of the Byzantine text appeared not later than the 13th century. The text was published by Semenov (1893) from an East Slavonic manuscript of the 15th century. All the biblical passages from *Pčela* are quoted below from his edition with the page and line number. I give the biblical passages according to their sequence in *Ecclesiastes* and not in the order of their appearance in *Pčela*¹¹.

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4:6 δύο δρακῶν μόχθου

двои пригоръщи съ роптаниюмъ м (398, 7-10)

двою горестію трёда GB, Und.13, РА

двою горьстью тщанию Eccl.
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The noun ροπταние usually is the translation of the Greek γογγυσμός – 'murmuring, muttering' and could be the expression of displeasure.

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5:2 περισπασμού 
искоушению (πειρασμού)<sup>12</sup> м (375, 3-4) 
иск&са GB, Und.13
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I use the identification of the quotations from *Ecclesiastes* in *Pčela* made by Makeeva and Pičxadze (2000: 91).

The reading supplied by Semenov according to the I1th-century Greek Ms of *Melissa* from the Paris National library. However, it is possible that all three Slavonic variants may be different translations of the same Greek word, since the Greek variation in 5:2 between π ερισπασμός – 'distraction', 'worry' and π ειρασμός – 'temptation', 'enticement' is found in the textual tradition of the LXX. Cf. the translation of π ερισπασμός as (π 0) π 0 (π 0) π 1:13, 2:23, 2:26, 3:10, 4:8, 5:13, 5:19, 8:16 in the EccP.

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7:2 εἰς οἶκον πένθους
Β΄ Αρμίζ Πεγαλδησία Μ (259, 21-3)
Β Αρμίζ Πλαγά GB
Β΄ Αρμίζ Πλαγά Und.13, Eccl.
Β΄ Αμίδ Πλαγά PA
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Probably дйь was a scribal mistake, a misreading of the noun домъ.

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7:6 φωνὴ τῶν ἀκανθῶν
Γλὰ тροстьный и терновный м (372, 15-7)
Γλὰ τρънια GB, Und.13, Eccl., PA
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A.I. Sobolevskij (1897:60) noted that the characteristic feature of *Pčela* is a double translation, i.e. one Greek word is rendered by two Slavonic synonyms. Makeeva and Pičxadze (2004:88) observed this peculiarity in the quotations from the biblical books in *Pčela*.

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10:12-13 καταποντιούσιν αὐτόν
ΠοΓρογζита и м (358, 5-8)
Ποτοπλαετα εго GB
Ποτοπατъ и PA
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10:13 καὶ ἐσχάτη στόματος αὐτοῦ περιφέρεια πονηρά $\hbox{$\text{$$$ и посльдок's oyet's ero kroye's loykabs m (358, 5-8)$}$ $\hbox{$\text{$$$$ и последна Set's $\widehat{\mathfrak{e}}$ rects askaba... GB}$

The noun κρούρια is a formal equivalent of the Greek περιφέρεια – 'circumference' but the word λεκτης usually translates Greek πανουργία – 'craftiness, deceit, cunning'. The translator may not have been familiar with the word περιφέρεια as it occurs only in *Ecclesiastes* and thought instead of πανουργία which occurs several times in *Proverbs* and *Ecclesiasticus*.

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10:19 καὶ τοῦ ἀργυρίου ἐπακούσεται σὺν τὰ πάντα 

Среброу всачьскана послоушьствована бывають м (126, 28-9) 

и сребра послъшай всачьскаа GB
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11:9 καὶ γνῶθι ὅτι ἐπὶ πᾶσι τοὑτοις ἄξει σε ὁ θεὸς ἐν κρίσει ραζδωθι καμα κα, ιακό ο βιέμα εκωα βιέματα πα δία βια κού (340, 26-9) ραζδωθι ιακό (340, 26-9) μα κι ουριθάματα μα δία (340, 26-9) μα κι ουριθάματα πα δία (340, 26-9) μα κι ουριθάματα τα (340, 26-9) μα κι ουριθάματα (340, 26-9) μα (340, 26-9) μα

12:13 τον θεόν φοβοῦ καὶ τὰς ἐντολὰς αὐτοῦ φύλασσε ба бои са, ζαποвъди него храни себе м (223, 10-2) бга бои са и ζαποвъди его храни GB възбои са ба. и храни ζαποвъдь его РА

12:14 π ãν τὸ ποίημα [...] ἐν παντὶ παρεωραμένῳ Βιο τβάρь [...] βο βιὰ πρυζυράςμα (πρυζρμμά) Μ (297-8, 27-3) βια ττροθηϊά [...] βιακομά προζράνιμα GB

The reading ctpoenie – 'management, solution' in the continuous text might have been a corruption of cateopenine – 'creation'.

The notable differences between *Pčela* and *Pandects of Antioch* indicate that the quotations in *Pčela* were not drawn directly from *Pandects* and that *Pčela* does not depend on the Eccl. versions. We thus have some evidence to assume that the translator of *Pčela* had not referred to an existing version of *Ecclesiastes*.

4. Comparison of Quotations from Ecclesiastes in Izbornik with Commentated and Continuous texts

Apart from commentaries on *Psalter* and the *Song of Songs* there are a few verses from the book of *Ecclesiastes* with commentaries which are examined below.

4.1. There is a quotation from *Ecclesiastes* in the story about the Dream of King Jehoash on f. 1^{v} -2 of the *Izbornik*¹³ which has been identified by Alekseev and which appears to be a paraphrase of verses 9:14-15. I consider this quotation as evidence for the adaptation of approximate quotations from *Ecclesiastes* to other contexts.

Градъ же ти несть пакъї великъ. Нъ мнъ малъ. мало же въ немь и моужии. и приде цръ великъ. и обистоупи и твърдъю. и бъ въ градъ томь моужь нищь нъ моудръ. и тъ моужь спсе градъ.

Cf. the text from GB (9:14-15):

гра малъ. и моужїи в немъ мало. и прїиде црь великъ и окроти й ... 15. обращё े в немь мъжь нищъ и мъдръ и тъ спсеть гра мъдростію своею.

The quotation of verse 4:12 from *Izbornik* is cited in the section dedicated to Kliment of Smolensk.

¹³ Wątrobska 1987: 1-2.

срце моудры в домоу плача. и срце безымы в домы веселіа Св Срце мыдры в дому плача. и срце былу в домы веселіа Und.13 Срце мудрыхь в дому плача. и срце безумныхь в дому весельы. Eccl.

10:1 τίμιον όλίγον σοφίας ύπερ δόξαν άφροσύνης μεγάλης
Υπώνο μαλο μουχρούται. Πανε ελαβαί βελικαί βεζούμωνα Izb.
Υακτό μαλο μιζόται πανε ελαβοί βεζιμία βελικά GB
Υπόνο μαλο μαζόται. Πά ελαβαί βελικα βεζύμηνα. Eccl.

10:2 καρδία σοφοῦ εἰς δεξιὸν αὐτοῦ καὶ καρδία ἄφρονος εἰς ἀριστερὸν αὐτοῦ сρόμε μογάρομος βία μετιμικέτο. ερόμε κε βεζογμιομος β шιουμικέτο Izb. ερμε μιδάρατο ο μετιδίο ετο. ερμε βεζίνη ω шιδιοίο ετο GB Ερμε μιγάρομη β μετιμικέτο. ερμε βεζημιομη β шιγμικέτο Eccl.

The quotations in 7:4 and 10:1-2 appear to have an affinity with the base text of the translation. However such similarities could still be coincidental. At the same time there is not enough evidence to conclude whether the annotated *Ecclesiastes* ever existed in its entirety. We may only say that separate quotations from this book were spread among various florilegia and exegetical compilations.

5. Quotations from Ecclesiastes in Original Old Russian Literature 14

5.1. I now turn to quotations in the original medieval Slavonic texts. The small number of quotations from *Ecclesiastes* is perhaps not surprising owing to the fact that the book was not used liturgically and could have been known only or primarily through written form.

Kliment of Smolensk († after 1164) Epistle of Kliment of Smolensk to presbuteros Thomas

Kliment of Smolensk was the second Metropolitan of Eastern Slavic origin after Ilarion. He is mentioned several times in the Old Russian chronicle, where he is called a bookman and philosopher such as there had not been in Rus. He is the author of the single surviving epistle to his contemporary bishop Thomas. In his epistle he quotes extensively from Scripture and patristics.

Уже, треременноплете[no](sic), не скоро сы преторгнет (Ponyrko 1992: 132) оуже трыперемъньно не скоро сы претыргнеть Izb. 15

¹⁴ My choice of editions is dictated mainly by the factor that their editors identified and marked quotations from *Ecclesiastes*.

The quotation 4:12 appears on f. 161 and 11:2 on f. 176 of the *Izbornik*.

и врьвь трьпраменнаа не скоро отъръеть са ра и вервь треплетны скоро не перерв&т са Gв и вервь треплена не скоро расторгнё са Und.13

11:2 Да же часть седми, таче и осмому (Ponyrko 1992: 133) дажь часть седми. таче и осмомоу Izb. даждь часть семи и бои са GB дажь часть седми таче wсмому Eccl.

There are a few passages corresponding to each other found in the texts of Kliment of Smolensk, the 13th century *Izbornik* and Niketas of Heracleia, *Scholia in orationes* Gregory of Nazianzos. However, the relationship between these is not exactly clear. Scholars in the past (Nikolskij 1892: 42-47) thought that Kliment of Smolensk had used either the passages from the *Izbornik* or its early prototype as one of his sources¹⁶. The important point, however, is that the passages were circulating in the form of florilegia and erotapokriseis literature. Kliment in his letter has taken the two passages above almost *verbatim*, and within their larger contents, either from the *Izbornik* or the translation of Niketas of Heracleia. The correspondence between these two quotations in the letter of Kliment and the latter two corroborates the view of Thomson (1999: 71-72) that the quotations were not taken directly from Greek but through the intermediary of secondary sources in available translations.

The next example is from the popular anonymous work on the death and posthumous cult of the brothers Boris and Gleb, murdered in 1015 for political reasons and canonized in 1072. The *Skazanie* could have been written in the late 11th or early 12th centuries.

Skazanie o Borise i Glebe¹⁷ The Tale and Passion and Eulogy of the Holy Martyrs Boris and Gleb

вьсе соунета и соунетине соунетино боуди (p. 45, 10 a, 10)

1:2 CSE^T c $\mathsf{CSETLCTBIA}$ BCAYLCKAA CKETA GB

12:8 света светьстіи рече **д**борникъ всаска света GB

Fennell and Obolensky (1969: 160) give a reference to verse 12:8 in *Ecclesiastes*, but it could equally be 1:2.

¹⁶ Modern researchers (Ponyrko 1992: 97-114) infer that the compiler of the *Izbornik* may have used the similar fragments from the letter of Kliment of Smolensk and the commentary of Niketas of Heracleia.

¹⁷ Quoted from Knjazevskaja *et al.* 1971.

Не възможеть чавкъ габти и не насытить съ око зъръти и не напълнить съ оухо слышанию. Рече еклисиастъ (p. 58, 186, 5)

1:8 не въдможеть моужь глати. не насытит са око дръти. ни исплън $\ddot{\mathbf{u}}$ са $\&\chi$ 0 слышан $\ddot{\mathbf{u}}$ а $\&\chi$ 0

Kievo-Pečerskij paterik¹⁸ The Paterik of the Kievan Caves Monastery. Slovo 21

уне бо есть не обещати ста, нежели объщавшу ста, не въздати (p. 120) 5:4 баго $\stackrel{*}{e}$ не мбъщавати са ли еже мбъщати са $\stackrel{*}{\text{мдати GB}}$ добръе не объщати. Нежели объщати и не въздати ра

KIRILL OF TUROV († 1182)¹⁹ On the Tale of a Layman

Kirill of Turov was a famous rhetorician whose compositions were popular during the medieval period.

и речи Соломонскы О суетие, суетою буди! (TODRL XII: 352) СУ с сУетьствї а всачьска а сжета GB

Poslanie nekoego starca k bogoblažennomu Vasiliju o skimě ²⁰ Epistle of a Certain Elder to the Blessed Archimandrite Basil

И паче: Луче не объщати съ, нежели объщавши съ, не воддати (Ponyrko 1992: 168)

5:4 баго $\overset{*}{e}$ не объщавати са ли еже wбъщати са $\overset{*}{\text{шдати GB}}$

Poslanie Jakova černorizca ko knjazju Dmitriju Borisoviču Epistle of Jacob to prince Dimitry

Ponyrko, who published this epistle, assumes that it was written after 1276, possibly between 1281-1288.

1.2

¹⁸ Quoted from BLDR, IV (1997).

¹⁹ On the problems of consistency in the transliteration of proper names see the recent remarks of S. Franklin (2002: XI). The works of Kirill of Turov are quoted from the publication of Eremin (1956).

Quoted from the publication of Ponyrko (1992: 155-165), who attributes this letter to Kirill of Turov.

- 7:26 Соломон бо, ... всемъ даповъда и глаголна: ... И неводъ бо сердце ена, и съти уды ена (и уды в руку ена, и ловление бесъды ена add. in some MSS) (Ponyrko 1992: 199)²¹
- 7:26 ... есть ловитва и съти срца ед и събул любви ед ръкы ед GB

SLOVO DANIILA ZATOČNIKA²²

These passages from Daniil the Exile seem to be distant reminiscences of *Ecclesiastes*.

Очи бо мудрых желают благых, а бегумнаго – дому пира (p. 278)

cf. 7:2-4 ...ли ходить в домоу пира [...] и срце безумны в дому веселіа²³

Лъпше слышати пръние умных, нижели накаданиа бегумных (р. 278)

cf. 7:5 баго * е саышати дапрещеніе моужа. Паче моужа саышаща пъснь бед * мныйх * GB

баго сабшати прещеніє мудраго. Паче м'яжа сабшащаго п'яснь без виньку Und.13

In the text of *Ecclesiastes* there is прещение – 'reproof' and not пръние – 'dispute'.

POVEST' VREMENNYX LET²⁴ RUSSIAN PRIMARY CHRONICLE

5.2. *Ecclesiastes* was not used liturgically and therefore could have been known only from written sources: either continuous or commentated text or passages from florilegia. The case of Kliment of Smolensk may be an example of how *Ecclesiastes* could have been disseminated in various compilations from which one might draw one's quotations. Some of the quotations above are so commonplace that they could have been quoted simply from memory even without reference to written sources.

This passage is included in the longer sentence, the second part of it being identified by Ponyrko as Proverbs 7:21-23, 24. But the beginning of the sentence could be a paraphrase of Eccl. 7:26.

²² Quoted from BLDR, IV: 278.

²³ The quotation 7:4 in the *Pandects* and Daniil the Exile may have an affinity with EccP and Eccl. as they have similar wording.

²⁴ Quoted from BLDR, I: 184.

There are no extant South Slavonic MSS containing *Ecclesiastes*, but there is a small number of quotations in the South Slavonic texts.

6. Quotations from Ecclesiastes in South Slavonic Tradition

The quotations given below are distinguished between the translated texts such as Suprasl'skij sbornik and Euchologium Sinaiticum and original Church Slavonic compositions.

Suprasl'skij sbornik²⁵

3:4 връма плакати са връма сминати са (f. 356, 14) бръма плакати са и връма кланнати са (f. 364, 12) врема плакати са и врема смънати са GB

EUCHOLOGIUM SINAITICUM

5:4 ъко слово рече. не помолити са. ли помольшю ти са не въздати $(f. 912\ 23-25)$ бато $\overset{*}{e}$ не шетщавати са ли еже шетщати са $\overset{*}{w}$ дати gВ

Domentijan, Život sv. Simeona²⁶

11:9 Весели се юноше вь юности своей (241) весели са Уното въ Уности своей GB

Danilo, Danilov učenik i nastavljači

- 4:9-10 оуньша бо два паче единаго единомоу бо лют в (1034) бага два п \hat{a} единаго... горе том едином GB бага два паче единого Eccl. оуньша бо два паче единого [...] а лют единомоу ра

The two quotations below are taken from the publication of Dunkov (1995).

All examples are quoted from Stanojević, Glumac 1932.

Konstantin Filozof, Život despota Stefana Lazareviča

1:16 Соломон негда глаголить: Паче высъх бывьшиих пръжде мене вь неросалимть (1475)

паче вет иже быша преже мене въ геримъ Gв

It is, perhaps, not altogether surprising that the quotation in Danilo is closer to the one found in *Pandects* than to the continuous or interpolated text. Quotations from *Ecclesiastes* might have been more easily disseminated and known through florilegia than through continuous version that is not attested in the South Slavonic tradition.

7. Conclusions

7.I. In the medieval period *Ecclesiastes* remained a book which was more frequently commented on rather than quoted from²⁷. As there are so few quotations from this book which circulated in medieval Slavonic literature there is no hope of reconstructing the whole text of *Ecclesiastes* with their help, though it is possible to compare them with the fuller versions of the text which we have. Quotations found in medieval Slavonic texts, both translated and original, appear to be independent of the EccP translation of *Ecclesiastes* known from manuscripts circa the 15th century. The quotations in the original texts are mostly *clichés* that could have been quoted from memory as they are quite short.

7.2. Moreover, as was previously mentioned in the discussion of PA, the different versions of the same quotation found there imply that the scribe did not have a preexisting translation to hand. This does not disprove the existence of *Ecclesiastes* before the 15th century: the text of *Ecclesiastes* might have been simply unknown to the translator or he had chosen not to use it; but the quotations differ radically from the text of *Ecclesiastes*, as we have it, therefore they offer no support to the existence of pre-15th century text. At the same time the differences between PA and the *Ecclesiastes* versions seem to be more helpful in reminding us that the divergences between the three fuller versions of *Ecclesiastes* are likely to be redactions of a single translation.

Thus the quotations do not prove the existence of the continuous or commentated texts, as we know it. The only thing they prove that parts of *Ecclesiastes* were known in some form of exegetical compilations.

²⁷ This assertion can be inferred from reading Starowieyski (1993: 405-40).

Appendix

- 1:8 πάντες οἱ λόγοι ἔγκοποι всако слово троудьно РА (91; 134, 24) вса словеса тр&дна GB
- 1:13 περισπασμὸν πονηρὸν маъвение люто РА (14; 25, 2-4) попеченіе αδκαво GB (cf. also 2:26, 5:13)
- 1:13 τοῦ κατασκέψασθαι ἐν τῇ σοφίᾳ посмотрити пръмоудростиж РА (14; 25, 2-4) сьсътити м δ дрости GB
- 1:13 περισπᾶσθαι Μλυβμτυ PA (14; 25, 2-4) Πειμίν GB
- 2:26 εὐφροσύνην ραμοκτά PA (14; 26, 2-8) Βεσελίε GB, Und.13
- 2:26 περισπασμόν ΜΑΣΒΕΝΗΕ PA (14; 26, 2-8) ΠΕΥΕΝΪΕ GB ΠΟΠΕΥΕΝΪΕ Und.13 (cf. also 1:13, 5:13)
- 3:1 χρόνος λΦΤΟ PA (91;134, 12) ΓΟΔΆ GB
- 3:7 λαλεῖν ΒѢЩΑΤΗ PA (91;134, 13-14) ΓΑΤΗ GB
- 3:20 ἐπιστρέφει ΒʹΔΟΕΛΗ CA PA (14; 26, 2:9) ΒʹΔΖΒΡΑΨΙΑЮΤ CA GB
- 4:1 τὰς συκοφαντίας κλεβετζι PA (39; 64, 13:1-4) wkλεβετληία GB
- 4:9 ἀγαθοί ογημω PA(80; 118, 64-5) βλίτα GB, Und.13, Eccl.
- 4:10 καὶ οὐαί λ λιόττ PA (80; 118, 65-70) μ Γορε GB, Und.13
- 4:11 κοιμηθώσιν δογλετε PA(2; 10, 2:2-3) ογενδτά GB, Und.13
- 4:12 αὐτοῦ ΚΗΟΥ PA CEMOY GB
- 4:12 ἐπικραταιωθῆ ογκρ $\overline{}$ ΠΛΑ $\overline{}$ ΤΗ ΡΑ ογκρ $\overline{}$ ΗΠΗ CA GB
- 5:2 περισπασμοῦ напастии РА (84; 124 1: 21-4) иск вса GB
- 5:3 εΰξη **о**БѢЩ**λ** РА **о**БѢЩ**λє**ШИ GB
- 5:3-4 εὐχὴν τῷ θεῷ ΜΟΛΗΤΒЖ Τ̈́Ж PA (106; 156, 156-60) ΟΒΤΙΊΑ ΚΆ Εδ GB
- 5:3-4 μὴ χρονίσης нε ογκώτη PA(106; 156, 156-60) нε δμέλλη GB
- 5:4 ἀγαθόν **Δοσρτε** PA(106; 156, 156-60) δίπο GB
- 5:5 $\delta \rho \gamma \iota \sigma \theta \tilde{\eta} \rho \lambda Z \Gamma h B \lambda \epsilon T b$ ca PA prophibraet b ca GB
- 5:13 ἐκεῖνος **TO** PA **W**HO GB
- 5:14 ἐξῆλθεν приде РА и**Z**иде GB
- 5:16 αί γε πᾶσαι αί ἡμέραι А вьси дій РА и вси иже дій GВ
- 6:2 ἀνὴρ ξένος «Τρανική» ΡΑ(119; 176, 40-1) Υκο Μόχις GB
- 6:8 κατέναντι τῆς ζωῆς пръмо жи**χ**ни РА(119; 176, 42), РА(9; 20, 7) противУ животУ GB, Und.13
- 6:8 διότι ὁ πένης ζαне ништии РА (9; 20, 7) ζαнеже оубогъи РА (119; 176, 42) поне нишій GB, Und.13

- 7:4 ἀφρόνων **δεζογμωνζίχ** PA (90; 133, 27-8) **δεζδμη**δί GB, Eccl. **δδυχ** Und.13
- 7:5 ἀγαθόν Αοδρ'διε PA (82; 121, 51-2) δλίτο GB, Und.13, Eccl.
- 7:9 ἐν κόλπω ΝΑ ΛΟΝΉ ΡΑ (24; 42, 8:1-2) Β ΝΉΑργΕ̈́ GB
- 7:10 αἱ πρότεραι Πράκλλημι РА (28; 51, 17:2-4) древнії GB
- 7:16 πολύ ΖΈλΟ РА (44; 71, 3:3-4) ВЄЛМИ GВ
- 7:16 περισσά λиχο РА (44; 71, 3:3-4) велми GB идлише Und.13 лише Eccl.
- 7:16 ἐκπλαγῆς ογκλοημши са РА (44; 71, 3:3-4) иζ Умъєши са GВ
- 7:17 ἐν οὐ καιρῷ въ бедгодине РА (38; 63, 15:2-4) въ врема GB не во врема Und.13, Eccl.
- 7:21 λαλήσουσιν «ΣΒΒШΤΑЖΤΆ PA (31; 55, 5:1-2) ΒΑΓΛΙΌΤΗ GB, Und.13 ΒΆΖΜΟΛΒΑΤΗ Eccl.
- 7:26 σαγῆναι ΝΕΒΟΔΆ РА (18; 33, 13:2-6) СЪТИ GВ
- 7:26 συλλημφθήσεται ογβαζηςτ T PA (18; 33, 13:2-6) ης WGA T GB
- 8:5 ρήμα πονηρόν Β**ιειο ζώλ**α ΡΑ (79; 116, 60) Γλα ζώλα ΡΑ (114; 170, 93-4) Γλα λόκαβα GB
- 9:10 εὕρη ИМАТЬ РА (98; 143, 52-3) Ο ΒΡΑЩΕ GB
- 9:18 σκεύη πολέμου «Ъсжда брани РА (101; 147, 71-2) «Ъс&дъ ратны GB
- 10:4 $\sigma \dot{\epsilon} TA PA NA GB$
- 10:14 πληθύνει -ΜΝΟЖИΤЬ PA δΜΝΟЖИΤЬ βΒ
- 10:20 ἐν ταμιείοις κοιτώνων Β΄ Δ΄ κροβиштиχ З ложа свого РА (31; 55, 5:3-6:1) В КЛЪТИ ложници своєн GB
- 10:20 ἀποίσει **ΟΤΈΝΕΤ**Σ PA (31; 55, 5:3-6:1) **ΔΟΝΕ**Ο GB
- 11:9 γνῶθι οΥΒΈЖДЬ РА (18; 33, 13:8-11) раζ&мен GB
- 11:9 ὁ θεός Γ̈̈Ь PA (18; 33, 13:8-11) Τ̄̈΄λ GB (cf.also 5:3-4, 12:13)
- 11:10 σου **CROGFO** PA TROGFO GB
- 11:10 παράγαγε мимоведи РА (24; 42, 3:3-4) приведи GB
- 11:10 πονηρίαν ζάλοδος PA (24; 42, 5:3-4) αδκαβέτβα GB
- 12:1 τοῦ κτίσαντός «Ъζдавъшалго РА (23; 41, 4:2-5) «Творшаго GB
- 12:13 τὸν θεόν Γλ PA (127; 188, 31-2) ΕΓλ GB (cf. 5:3-4, 11:9)

Abbreviations

BLDR: Biblioteka literatury drevnej Rusi (1. XI-XII veka; IV. XII vek, SPb.

1997).

GB: Gennadievskaya Biblija, GIM, Synodal collection, No 915, 1499, 1°,

1007 ff., contents: biblical books, Ecclesiastes ff. 437^r-443^r.

GIM: Gosudarstvennyj Istoričeskij Muzej (Moscow).

Eccl.: Ecclesiastes interpolated version (quoted from MS Pg. 1).

EccP: Ecclesiastes plain version (quoted from MS GB).

Izbornik: Izbornik Q.p.l.18, RNB, (former Tolstoy collection otd. 11, № 6), Ex-

egetical florilegium, 13th century.

M: Pčela (Melissa).

PA: Pandects of Antioch.

PG: Patrologiae Cursus Completus. Series Graeca.

Pg.1: Pogodinskij 1, RNB, Pogodin collection, No 1, Sbornik, first half of

15th century, 1°, 60 ff., contents: *Song of Songs* with commentary, *Dis*-

course of John of Thessalonica, *Ecclesiastes* (f. 47^r-59^r).

RNB: Rossijskaja Nacional'naja Biblioteka (Sankt-Peterburg).
RSL: Rossijskaja Gosudarstvennaja Biblioteka (Moscow).

TODRL: Trudy Otdela drevnerusskoy literatury, Instituta russkoy literatury

(Pushkinskogo doma) AN SSSR.

Undol'skij 13, RSL, Undol'skij collection 310, № 13. Commentary, 16

c., 4°, ff. 14+1, contents: *Ecclesiastes* with commentary.

Voskr.30: Voskresenskij 30, GIM, collection of Voskresenskij monastery Nº 30,

11-th century, 310ff, contents: Pandects of Antiochus (ff. 1-308), Al-

phavitar' of Gregory the Theologian.

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Abstract

Lyubov V. Osinkina

Ouotations from Ecclesiastes in Church Slavonic Texts

The article deals with the quotations from *Ecclesiastes* in early translated texts and in original Old Rus' literature. Quotations found in medieval Slavonic texts, both translated and original, appear to be independent of the translation of continuous *Ecclesiastes* known from manuscripts of around the 15th century; they do not give positive support for the existence of a complete translation before the 15th century. However, the quotations prove that parts of *Ecclesiastes* were known in some form of exegetical compilations.

Keywords

Bible; Church Slavonic; Quotations; Ecclesiastes; Old Russian Literature.