

Translation and Composites:

Difficulties and queries

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Studia Stemmatologica IX

30 June – 1 July

Bergen

State of research ca. 1905:

Two possibilities based on one manuscript of a Latin translation of Greek

- 1) *De Confusione* is a translation of a composite Greek text (15+17) (grey)
- 2) *De Confusione* is a Latin composite made from translations of two Greek texts (15 and 17) (green)

Pseudo-Eusebius

Sermo 15 (CPG 5524)

Sermo 17 (CPG 5526)

Sermo 15+17

W

De Confusione Diaboli = 15+17

As of ca 2020:

- Identification of Latin translation, *De passione*, of sermo 17 in four witnesses
- 5 additional witnesses of *De confusione* added
- Ca. 100 Greek manuscripts listed

B
S
J
O

E
G
K
M
P
W

De Passione Domini = 17

De Confusione Diaboli = 15+17

Pseudo-Eusebius

Sermo 15 (CPG 5524) c. 25mss

Sermo 17 (CPG 5526) c. 70 mss.

Sermo 15+17 c. 10 mss.

Unclear:
1?) *De passione* was extracted from *De confusione* (yellow)
2?) *De passione* and a Latin translation of sermo 15 were used to compose *De confusione* (orange)

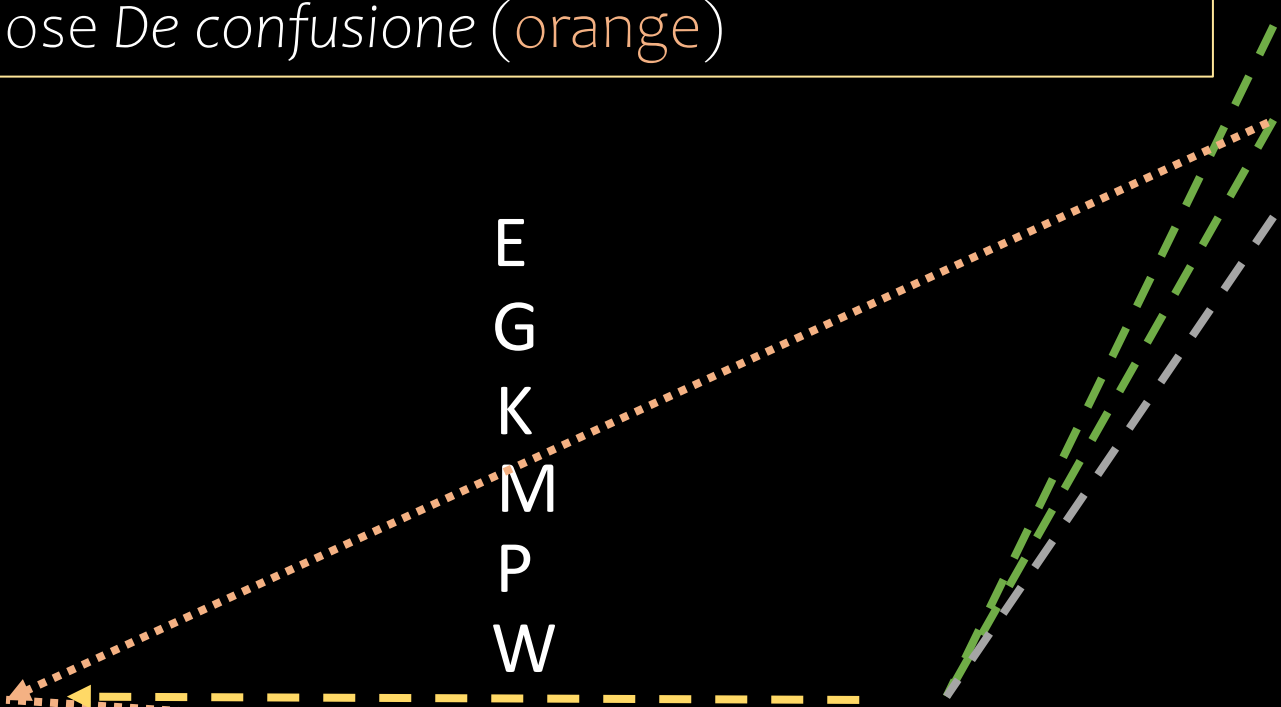
Pseudo-Eusebius

- Sermo 15 (CPG 5524) c. 25mss
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De Passione Domini = 17 *De Confusione Diaboli* = 15+17



T

T15+17

T17

T15

Pseudo-Eusebius

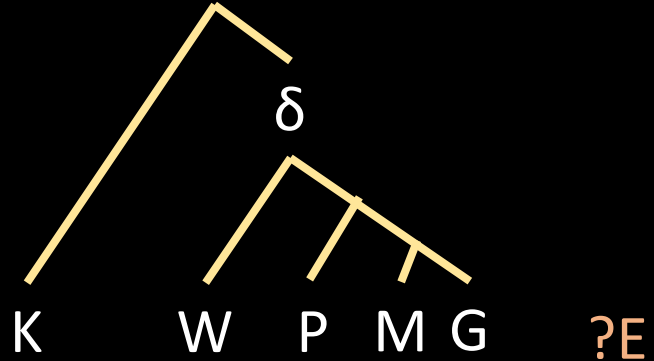
Sermo 15+17

Sermo 17

Sermo 15

Δ Conf.

Δ Pass.



De Passione Domini = 17

De Confusione Diaboli = 15+17

Possible scenarios based on collation of Greek witnesses and stemmata of Latin translations.

T remains a 'black box'.

Full list of identified manuscripts and sigla of the Latin translations of sermo 15 and sermo 15+17 forthcoming in:

R. Gounelle – A. Conti – Z. Izydorczyk, *The Descent of Christ into Hell in Byzantine and Medieval Literature. Western Rewritings of Sermons XV and XVII of Pseudo-Eusebius of Alexandria and Their Greek Sources*, Instrumenta Patristica et Mediaevalia (Turnhout: Brepols).