

TITLE

The construction of a catalogue of Byzantine NT manuscripts according to codico-liturgical criteria, with an assessment of the textual and hermeneutical implications for Bible research. An East-West cooperation.

SUMMARY

Research of the Byzantine manuscripts to date, that is represented in the specialised catalogues of NT, OT, Homiletic and Catena manuscripts, as well as in local library catalogues of manuscripts, provides us with a wealth of information on singular (text of one category) and composed codices (texts of different categories) and a generally detailed, yet very eclectic picture of the biblical, patristic, liturgical and other sorts of texts contained therein. However, the catalogues do not provide us with an exact and complete insight into the actual, full content and form of the extant codices. In this programme a path of catalogue (and codex) research will be set out, along new parameters, which we call: codico-liturgical.

The leading idea is that the codicological forms of the Byzantine manuscripts, which accommodate the biblical, patristic and liturgical texts, are closely related to the liturgical function and purpose of these texts. An interesting source for researchers is the Byzantine liturgy of the Eastern Orthodox Churches, in which one can still find these same codex forms in use today; the forms of the printed editions closely resemble the manuscript forms. From here one can trace the tradition of those factors that contributed to forming the codices. The corpus of Byzantine manuscripts is characterised by diversity, but within this, standard codicological forms can be distinguished; those containing text items from the Greek NT or OT corpora, or both (!), and those containing biblical texts combined with other specific liturgical and patristic books and texts, that comment on the biblical monuments in an extremely rich and varied way. From this broad panorama only a small piece of cataloguing work can be done in this programme. We will concentrate on a new catalogue of the corpus of New Testament codices (keeping the overall context in mind).

The codico-liturgical approach can redirect the study of the Byzantine manuscripts to a system of cataloguing that allows for a far more complete and inclusive picture of the state of affairs of the codex forms in which the biblical and other ecclesiastical texts were handed down to us. This implies a thorough assessment of the existing categorization systems (work which has already started, but which should now be extended by new catalogue research), and a reclassification according to codico-liturgical criteria. This also implies at the same time, new hermeneutical and textual implications for biblical research. The programme thus combines Byzantine catalogue studies and codicology; textuology and hermeneutics; liturgical, biblical and patristic studies.

This programme is the first opportunity to bring serious catalogue and codicological research of the Byzantine manuscripts, in the form of an international and interdisciplinary cataloguing project, to the Netherlands. The programme will also contribute to the important, already ongoing opening of a window on the world of Eastern Orthodox theology for Western scholarship, especially in the fields that concern the primary sources, i.e. biblical, patristic and liturgical studies. It will lead to a reinvigorated dialogue between codicologists and theologians from West and East. Thus, the programme in its main structure could be called: A Byzantine Catalogue (and Codex) research in an East-West Perspective.

MAIN APPLICANT

Prof. dr. K. Spronk, Professor of Old Testament and Acting Head of the Research Department *Sources* of the Protestant Theological University (PThU) - location Kampen.

CO-APPLICANTS

Prof. dr. R. Roukema, Professor of New Testament Studies, PThU, Kampen; and Prof. dr. G.A.M. Rouwhorst, Professor of Liturgical Studies, The Faculty of Catholic Theology of the University of Tilburg - location Utrecht.

INSTITUTIONAL SETTING

The Research Department *Sources* [Biblical Studies and Patristics/Church History] of the Protestant Theological University (PThU) - location Kampen, NL [**applicant**], in cooperation with: the Faculty of Catholic Theology of the University of Tilburg – location Utrecht, NL [**co-applicant**]; the Institute of Early Christian and Byzantine Studies of the University of Leuven, Belgium; the Department of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies of Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia.

PERIOD OF FUNDING

A four year programme (for 2 part-time post-doc researchers and 1 full-time PhD student), running from 1 September 2008 to 31 August 2012.

STRUCTURE OF THE PROPOSED RESEARCH

PROJECT 1: Cataloguing the Byzantine NT lectionary and text manuscripts

Location: PThU – Kampen

Supervisor: Prof. dr. G. Rouwhorst (Tilburg)

Researcher: Dr. S.M. Royé

Content: The development of a plan for a new series of Byzantine manuscript catalogues (output 1: a published *Prolegomena* – in volume 1 of the series, or separately); and production of Part IA of the *Catalogue of Byzantine Manuscripts: The Corpus of New Testament Codices* [Lectionary and Text Manuscripts] (output 2).

PROJECT 2: Cataloguing the Byzantine NT homiletic commentary manuscripts

Location: PThU – Kampen

Supervisors/promoters: Prof. dr. R. Roukema, and Dr. S.M. Royé (Kampen)

Researcher: [PhD student]

Content: Two related research activities: (1 - practical) the development of Part IB of the *Catalogue of Byzantine Manuscripts: The Corpus of New Testament codices* [Homiletic Commentary Manuscripts] (output 1); (2 – theoretical/methodological) researching the applied methodology and its evaluation (output 2 – PhD dissertation).

PROJECT 3: Textual and hermeneutical research implications of a codico-liturgical approach to the Byzantine and Slavic manuscript tradition

Location: PThU – Kampen

Researcher: Dr. S. Ovsianikov

Content: (1) The elaboration of the implications of the codico-liturgical reclassification on biblical *text research* (output 1 - article); (2) The elaboration of the implications of the codico-liturgical reclassification on *biblical hermeneutics*, by researching: a) the practical systems of biblical readings in the liturgy and the underlying anagnostico-liturgical contribution of the fathers (Synaxaria/Menologia); and b) biblical explanation in the liturgy: the implied homiletic-liturgical contributions of the fathers (output 2 - 2 articles); (3) The elaboration of the *synthesis* around the uniting of different academic disciplines in the programme: patristic hermeneutics, liturgics, Byzantine manuscript research, codicology and textuology. This research will explain/highlight (a) the textuological implications of the codex formations and (b) the hermeneutical *context* in which the codices functioned/function, which is based on liturgical ends (Byzantine-Slavic calendaric principles and systems as developed in the synaxaria and menologia) (output 3 – synthetic article).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED RESEARCH

9.1 Research problem and general aim

Research of the Byzantine manuscripts to date provides us indeed with a wealth of detailed information on singular and composed manuscripts, yet gives a very eclectic picture of the full codicological status of the extant codices. The existing catalogues do not provide us with an exact and complete insight into the *actual*, full content and codex forms of the extant manuscripts [1].

The aim of the programme is to initiate the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations set out in the doctoral thesis of S.M. Royé [2]. Royé proposes a new methodology for the construction of a *Catalogue of Byzantine manuscripts*, through which the existing classifications of the Greek NT manuscripts (Gregory/Aland and Von Soden), the Greek OT manuscripts (Rahlfs/Fraenkel), and the homiletic codices (Ehrhard) are rearranged, according to the parameters of what is termed a ‘codico-liturgical’ methodology [3]. The codicological *forms* of the Byzantine manuscripts, which accommodate the biblical, patristic and liturgical texts, were closely related to the liturgical function of these texts [4]. The liturgical function of the Scriptures required a codification of a particular (with regard to the content) and practical (with regard to form) character and this led to the formation of a whole variety of basic codex forms or codicological patterns. Once developed, such codicological patterns persisted for centuries, and they were even maintained in later printed editions. In Eastern Orthodox tradition we can still find these forms in liturgical use today. The numerous lectionary manuscripts, for example, to which far less philological attention has been paid than to the biblical text manuscripts, contain texts that are based on a very cautious and long established tradition of delivery [5]. Many text and commentary codices also have a liturgical imprint. For those manuscripts where the liturgical function is less visible at first sight (text and commentary manuscripts without lectionary equipment; catecheses; ascetica), we can also ascertain that they function in a broader sense, within the same liturgical context.

If we revisit the Byzantine manuscripts from the above perspective, this may alter the way we approach the biblical text. There are also hermeneutical implications. For example, biblical texts were often transmitted *together* with patristic and liturgical books and texts in one and the same codex. These extra-biblical materials (homilies, commentaries and scholia) were thus kept literally “beside” the biblical text. This presses the scholar to recognise a close connection between different types of texts, far greater than generally acknowledged.

The process of cataloguing the Byzantine manuscripts serves to make these implications visible. As this programme cannot embrace all Byzantine manuscripts, we will concentrate on the corpus of New Testament codices.

9.2. *Theoretical context*

Generally speaking, biblical, patristic and liturgical manuscript research and the catalogues of manuscripts that developed out of this research were strongly dominated by *textual* priorities and parameters. Research of patristic commentaries or homiletic texts (often incorporated in the same codices as biblical texts) was conducted separately from research of the pure biblical text (the textual value of patristic texts being taken into account for reasons of textual criticism). Catena research also evolved separately; lectionary manuscripts were set aside; liturgical elements in biblical manuscripts were considered of secondary importance or were neglected. Such specialisation led to the isolation of pieces of content from its codex, whereby the full codicological richness of the codex, based on its history of transmission, was somewhat lost. Codicological research has changed this picture and continues to do so. The hermeneutical implications will be considerable, as the implications on the way we regard the formation of the Bible as such.

9.3 *Research Methodology*

Codicology will be combined with liturgical studies and applied to cataloguing the corpus of Byzantine NT codex formations.

- *Sources and resources*

- A. The existing (specialised) catalogues of manuscripts are our point of departure. Of central importance is the *Kurzgefasste Liste* of ALAND, K. (AND OTHERS) [6], together with the NT manuscript catalogue of C.R. GREGORY (Leipzig, 1908) [7] and the catalogues included in C.R. GREGORY (Leipzig, 1900-1909) and complemented by H. VON SODEN (Göttingen, 1911) [8]. Moreover J.K. ELLIOTT (Cambridge, 2000) will help retrace data of individual manuscripts and studies related to these manuscripts [9]. For the huge group of Homiletic codices the point of departure will A. EHRHARD (Leipzig-Berlin, 1937-1952) [14].
- B. We must consult the local Byzantine manuscript catalogues. Special attention will be paid to *library catalogues* from the East, with the purpose of checking the present state of the holdings and the actual codices kept there (for instance, Jerusalem: Patriarchal Library, Istanbul: Patriarchal Library, Patmos: Monastery of John the Theologian, Athens: National Library, Moscow and St. Petersburg: State University Libraries) [10].
- C. Collections of microfilms and digital reproductions will be consulted and data concerning the manuscripts will be up-dated through correspondence with librarians; in particular cases, autopsy of codices on location will be necessary.
- D. Further elementary data-bases for the new catalogue are available: there are series of [unpublished] re-tabulations in the possession of post-doc 1, which will be used as groundwork (see specimens in thesis of S.M. Royé, ch. 6). These will be provided to the PhD student.

The methodology to be adopted for the selection of manuscripts to be included in the cataloguing procedure is set out in the thesis of Royé [11].

- *The Projects*

PROJECTS 1 AND 2: Cataloguing the Byzantine NT lectionary and text manuscripts [Project 1] and the NT homiletic commentary manuscripts [Project 2]

The form of any given codex is primarily defined by its content - meaning the books/texts that are included and the arrangement in which they are placed together in the codex (the composition). In the case of the Scriptures, the contents clearly reflect their function: the reason for which the codex was produced and the manner in which it was used in the church. In addition to this, an awareness of the heritage and the conditions under which the codex was formed, throw highly interesting historical light on the choices behind the content and thus the form of the codex. The time and place of copying are important parameters to take in account, as are the textual presentation and configuration (how the text is placed on the page and in which order); the textual form of the included books (recension); the status of the additional texts that follow or precede the body of text, maybe in another script, or in the margins (commentaries, lectionary equipment, tables etc.); the format of the codex (folio, half folio, quarto, octavo); the script form (uncials, minuscules and their derivatives); the scope of the codex (the number of folio's); the size of the page, the writing material etc.

A codicological approach to the Byzantine ecclesiastical manuscripts that takes all these parameters into account, demands in the first place, then, a complete description of the content and form of the individual codices, with attention for:

- 1) [the contents]. The content of the main text of the codex, whether the codex is complete or fragmented, and if it includes texts that were copied in at a later date; the registration of those texts or textual elements, which do not seem to be of immediate relevance for biblical studies - patristic, liturgical, hymnographical or hagiographical, and even classical.
- 2) [the apparatus]. The secondary texts of the codex: a) the commentaries/scholia (following or alternating with the main text, in the margins); b) the liturgical elements (lectionary

equipment); c) the hymnographic elements (ecphonetic notation above the texts); d) introductory and auxiliary materials (short description of contents, kephalaia, hypotheses, prologues, Eusebian and Euthalian tables of canons, etc.).

- 3) [the design]. The age (date), the script form (uncial, minuscule), the folio's, format, writing materials, size, columns, lines, etc.
- 4) [the iconography]. The iconographic refurbishment of the codex (contents of the icons, their number, their style, their position in the overall composition, their function in the manuscripts).
- 5) [technical condition]. The technical condition of the manuscript (codicology in the specific sense), the ornamentation and artistic design of the cover and the internal aesthetic arrangements and illustrations.
- 6) [the provenance]. The scribe and place of origin (if known), the current possessor, the religious or secular purpose/function (destined/intended for liturgical ends, for a church or monastery, for private use of secular devotees (Byzantine emperors or their family, magistrates or rich citizens), for a skeuophilakion or library, for private study of an erudite).
- 7) [the size and format]. Details concerning the size and format to analyse the manner in which the materials (contents) in the codex were incorporated and presented.

Projects 1 and 2 will reclassify the extant Byzantine NT lectionary and text manuscripts, and the NT homiletic commentary manuscripts, using the existing specialised catalogues as a point of departure, complemented by local library catalogues.

The existing catalogues of manuscripts are a major point of departure, to gather codicological data and trace the manuscripts' whereabouts. But the existing catalogues have been set up according to specialised needs: Aland, von Soden, Gregory, Scrivener for the New Testament; Stroth, Holmes/Parsons, Rahlfs, Fraenkel for the Old Testament; Karo/Lietzman, Faulhaber, Mühlberg for the Catenae; and Ehrhard for the homiletic/hagiographic manuscripts. On the basis of the liturgical hypothesis, we will redistribute the manuscripts in these catalogues according to new liturgico-codicological parameters in support of the thesis.

The catalogue will be preceded by a *Prolegomena* [Project 1], which sets out the codico-liturgical principles and methodology of the whole series of planned catalogues and justification of the general plan (aim, assessment of existing specialised catalogues, tabulation plan of the whole series and of the corpus of NT codices in particular, an up-dated description/evaluation of the local library catalogues of manuscripts and related literature – the sources and resources - and the apparatus).

The prolegomena identifies points of cohesion with other related Eastern Orthodox manuscript traditions, i.e. Old Slavonic, Romanian, Syrian, Armenian, Coptic etc. Especially Old Slavonic manuscript studies is important to supplement the Byzantine codico-liturgical manuscript and catalogue studies, since the Old Slavonic codices stem directly from the Byzantine archetypes; there existed a continuous interrelationship between the two manuscript pillars and Russian philologists and palaeographers tended to follow closely the basic Byzantine codex formations and printed editions. Therefore it is not surprising that Russian (Slavic) palaeography is considered as the precursor of modern codicology (K. Granstrom, B. Fonkic). For this reason, which should be a unique opportunity in the whole research history of both disciplines of Byzantine and Old Slavonic Studies, we will underline the importance of codico-liturgical Old Slavonic manuscript research and we will try to set up a parallel catalogue programme [in Russia?] during the four year period of this catalogue programme.

PROJECT 2: The main contribution of the PhD student (see above PROJECTS 1 & 2) to the construction of the *Catalogue of Byzantine Manuscripts*, will be the part which is identified as NT commentary manuscripts, and especially the homiletic commentary codices (using the work of Ehrhard as point of

departure), setting aside for the time being the so-called text-commentary (Von Soden) and catena-commentary (Karo-Lietzmann) manuscripts, for reasons of feasibility. In the second place the PhD research will be concerned with the evaluation of the applied methodology, in other words, the theoretical legitimation/justification of the followed principles and route [output - dissertation].

PROJECT 3: Hermeneutical and textual research implications of a codico-liturgical approach to the Byzantine and Slavic Manuscripts

The main aim of project 3 is to show how closely the codex-forms are interconnected with the Byzantine (and Slavic) liturgical system. From this the research will evaluate the hermeneutical implications of this connection. For example, why far the majority of Evangelion [Gospel] codices (in both of the existing forms - the lectionary evangelion and the tetra-evangelion [text gospel with lectionary equipment]) are liturgically furnished according to the “four gospel” model, to be read in the order of John-Matthew-Luke-Mark etc. We will look at this cohesion, not only in the purely biblical codices, (evangelion, apostolos, apostolo-evangelion), but also in the homiletic commentary codices.

Activities will include: (1) The elaboration of the implications of the codico-liturgical reclassification on biblical *text research* (output 1 - 1 article); (2) The elaboration of the implications of the codico-liturgical reclassification on *biblical hermeneutics*, by researching: a) the practical systems of biblical readings in the liturgy and the underlying anagnostico-liturgical contribution of the fathers (Synaxaria/Menologia); and b) biblical explanation in the liturgy: the implied homiletic-liturgical contributions of the fathers (output 2 - 2 articles); (3) The elaboration of the *synthesis* around the uniting of different academic disciplines in the programme: patristic hermeneutics, liturgics, Byzantine manuscript research, codicology and palaeography. This research will explain/highlight (a) the textuological implications of the codex formations and (b) the hermeneutical *context* in which the codices functioned/function, which is based on liturgical ends (Byzantine-Slavic calendaric principles and systems as developed in the synaxaria and menologia) (output 3 – synthetic article).

- Editorial Committee

An editorial committee will be formed to guide and advise the cataloguing process, comprising a highly specialised team of experienced catalogue compilers, codicologists and textual researchers. The committee will meet 4 times during the course of the programme to evaluate and steer the progress.

- Presentation of results

Besides the publications that will result from the projects (see par. 13: deliverables), there will be two presentation moments at which the findings of the programme can be presented to a wider audience of academics from both Netherlands and Europe: 1) a mid-term symposium and 2) a final congress to present the synthesis.

Scientific relevance and utility

Partly well-known manuscripts will be considered in a new light. A codico-liturgical approach will expectedly alter our picture of the history of the Bible’s transmission (e.g. the NT text was primarily delivered in the forms of *tetra-evangelion*, or *prax-apostolos* ...). This will give new impetus to the notion of a living text, confined by codex formation [12].

Hermeneutics of the Bible will also be given new impulses in a way that is hitherto unknown in Western scholarship: forgotten levels of interpretation of the Bible as read in the Church; deepened attention for the liturgical and patristic roots of the Scriptures; the wide-ranging patristic parameters of biblical exegesis of the undivided Church; the implications of the Byzantine-Eastern Orthodox approach to Scripture, which are illustrated on a broadened basis of available documents, revealed through the new catalogue.

This programme is the first opportunity to bring serious catalogue and codicological research of the Byzantine manuscripts in the form of an international and interdisciplinary cataloguing project to the Netherlands.

Western academic research of the Bible has to date had relatively little contact with, nor has it been influenced by an academic dialogue with Bible research as practiced in those countries situated on the southern and eastern edges of Europe. The Eastern Orthodox parameters of biblical research and the study of the Byzantine manuscripts in particular, can lead the biblical scholar to significant new insights in the study of the manuscripts, and to the recognition of the existence of completely different orientations. This programme will contribute to the important, already ongoing, opening up of a window on the world of Eastern Orthodox theology. It will lead to a reinvigorated dialogue between codicologists and theologians from West and East.

Short research history

The doctoral thesis by Dr. S. Royé paves the way for the research programme at hand. In this thesis an alternative route is proposed towards the construction of a catalogue of the Byzantine manuscripts, through which the existing classifications of the Greek NT & OT and Homiletic codices are assessed and reclassified, according to the parameters of what is termed a *codico-liturgical* approach. Important preparatory work has been conducted to pave the way for the new catalogue. It is foreseen that 4 years of work by 1 post-doc researcher and 1 PhD student can result in the formation of Part 1 of the Catalogue – of the corpus of NT codex formations.

Brepols Academic Publishers is potentially interested in assessing the feasibility of setting up a new series to publish the catalogue (see under 13).

Availability of Sources and resources

The entries to the manuscripts are provided in the catalogues of both local and specialised Byzantine manuscripts [13]. However, these catalogues are rarely present in Dutch university libraries and academic institutions. A centralised place of storage will be developed in this programme. The same applies to microfilms and digital manuscript collections.

The research team know where the sources are to be found. Important repositories for specialised catalogue research, besides the great libraries in Paris, the Vatican, Vienna, Oxford, London, etc., in the West are: INTF (Münster), Septuaginta Unternehmen (Göttingen), CNRS (Paris), the Tabularium (Leuven University), the Patriarchal Institute of Patristic Studies (Thessaloniki). The team and advisors have access to the libraries where the catalogues are housed, especially in the East. Special attention will be paid to the important repositories in the East and research visits are planned [see work programme] in order to analyse the present situation of the Byzantine holdings there and how the catalogues are executed.

Originality and Innovation

- A new cataloguing system will be developed, on the basis of the already existing systems, according to the parameters of the codico-liturgical model.
- New texts, and probably more importantly, text combinations, will be made known to the scientific world, which have been hitherto unexplored in Western scholarship, indicating a lack of our basic insight into the real codicological state of affairs of the primary sources.
- New textual and hermeneutic insights will be revealed, on the basis of conclusions that can be drawn after re-evaluation of original codex forms.

- Points of cohesion will be revealed with other related Eastern Orthodox manuscript traditions (Old Slavonic, Syrian, Armenian, Coptic, etc).
- The codico-liturgical approach will have implications on the way in which biblical research is conducted, for example, in its relation to patrology.
- The opening onto a new orientation – that of Eastern Orthodox theology – will increase insight in a, for most Western theologians, different and unknown world of thought, and manner of conducting biblical research.

Cohesion between the research components and added-value of the research

Three projects will be brought together: 1) the reclassification of Byzantine NT manuscripts [Byzantine codicology and liturgical studies]; 2) the development of a new catalogue of NT Byzantine manuscripts, including lectionary, text and commentary codices [biblical, patristic and liturgical catalogue and codex research]; 3) the liturgico-textual and hermeneutical implications of the Byzantine (and Slavic) codex traditions [Eastern Orthodox biblical hermeneutics, patristics and liturgical studies].

Programme embedding

This is a new research programme that has not been conducted within an institutional context previously.

(Inter)cultural relevance

The Eastern Orthodox approach to studying the Bible and the Byzantine manuscripts has been practically unknown in Western scholarship. This research programme intends to set first steps to close the knowledge gap.

In Western research history, the Byzantine codices are studied along lines, which are far removed from the lines of study practiced in the Eastern parts of Europe, Greece, Russia and the Middle East. Strange indeed is, that these manuscripts have not been studied in the West in the light of their original (Byzantine and Eastern Orthodox) context, nor on the basis of Eastern Orthodox criteria.

Even though steps have been undertaken to explore each other's theologies and enter into dialogue, primarily through the stimulation of the exchange of researchers from East to West and vice-versa, Eastern Orthodox academic views remain under-represented in current academic discourse in Western theology. The present programme is a good opportunity to stimulate research activities in the indicated areas of manuscript studies.

SUMMARY IN KEY WORDS

- 1) *A codico-liturgical approach to the Byzantine manuscripts*
- 2) *Interdisciplinary and integrative research focus (codicology and textuology, liturgical studies and biblical hermeneutics [patristic homiletics and exegesis])*
- 3) *International East-West Cooperation*
- 4) *Cataloguing the Byzantine manuscripts*
- 5) *Introduction to Eastern Orthodox academic approach.*

PLANNED DELIVERABLES

- *Publications from projects*

The first two years of the programme-trajectory will be used for catalogue research, constructing tables on the basis of the available forework, checking sources, setting up the main parameters of the CATALOGUE OF BYZANTINE MANUSCRIPTS and composing the Editorial Board for this undertaking (see beneath). During this time the feasibility of the planned catalogue work on the basis of the work-experiences will be critically evaluated periodically [each quarter] and, if necessary, amended. At the end of this period Brepols Academic Publishers will decide if and how the plans will be executed and evolved further [on the long term], since this is dependent on the definite composition of the newly inaugurated Editorial Board. Until the parameters of the planned catalogue have been definitively set by the Editorial Board, the Publisher cannot assess the publishing possibilities. Brepols Academic Publishers will actively be involved inside the Editorial Board in statu nascendi to offer advice at every stage. The following two years of the programme will be the period of publishing activities, in the sense of a concrete realisation of the catalogues (the volumes of project 1 and 2). The results and evaluations will be published in the periodical *Sacris Erudiri*.

PROJECT 1:

Output 1: The development of a plan for a new series of Byzantine and Slavic manuscript catalogues in a published *Prolegomena* [separate or integrated in vol. 1] (Ed: S. Royé).

Output 2: Part IA of the *Catalogue of Byzantine Manuscripts: The Corpus of New Testament Codices* [Lectionary and Text Manuscripts].

PROJECT 2:

Output 1: Part IB of the *Catalogue of Byzantine Manuscripts: The Corpus of New Testament codices* [Homiletic Commentary Manuscripts], in the form of a catalogue.

Output 2: PhD thesis, to be defended in Kampen, on the evaluation of the applied working methodology.

PROJECT 3:

Output 1: Article elaborating the implications of the codico-liturgical reclassification on biblical text research;

Output 2: 2 articles elaborating the implications of the codico-liturgical reclassification on biblical hermeneutics, of: a) the practical systems of biblical readings in the liturgy and the underlying anagnostico-liturgical contribution of the fathers (Synaxaria/Menologia); and b) biblical explanation in the liturgy: the implied homiletic-liturgical contributions of the fathers;

Output 3: Synthetic article around the uniting of different academic disciplines in the programme: patristic hermeneutics, liturgics, Byzantine & Slavic manuscript research, codicology and palaeography. This article will set out (a) the textuological implications of the codex formations and (b) the hermeneutical *context* in which the codices functioned/function, which is based on liturgical ends (Byzantine-Slavic calendaric principles and systems as developed in the synaxaria and menologia).

The articles will be published partly in *Sacris Erudiri* (Brepols Academic Publishers) and partly in other highqualified specialised periodicals, including [translations] in Russian and Greek journals.