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# Some philological problems in the "Miracles" of Gabra Manfas Qeddus 

PaOLO MARRASSINI

The present writer is preparing a critical edition of the "Life" and the "Miracles" of Gabra Manfas Qeddus for the Corpus Scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium of Louvain. ${ }^{1}$ This is in fact only a first attempt towards a complete critical edition, because, for brevity's sake, only fifteen manuscripts, out of about a hundred, have been examined, i. e. all the mss. older than the $17^{\text {th }}$ century. Others will produce the complete edition of this text in the future; for the time being, I thought it interesting to publish the results of my provisional edition, above all because of the fact that in the "Miracles" not only is there a genealogical tree which is different from that of the "Life", but also in these same "Miracles" there is not merely a single genealogical tree (stemma), but no less than six different stemmata can be individuated, each for a different group of miracles.

This, in my opinion, is of the highest interest, and very clearly demonstrates, from a strictly philological point of view, something which was already widely known in hagiography from the aspect of history and literature, namely, that the "Miracles" were in most cases written independently of the "Life", and are the result of a different tradition. Leaving to a further contribution the study of the concrete historical and cultural situation that gave rise to such a phenomenon in the hagiographical tradition about Gabra Manfas Qeddus (monasteries, scriptoria and so on), we can limit ourselves now to the strictly philological aspects of this problem.

Of course, the philological method utilized in the following will be the so-called "neo-Lachmannian" method, based (like the "old-Lachmannian") on

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the presence of conjunctive errors (always integrated, as far as possible, with criteria of internal evidence), and not that of the similarities of marginal readings in the manuscripts. This principle, to my mind, appears to be so obvious that I do not find it necessary to discuss it here at length. ${ }^{\text {. }}$

The manuscripts utilized for our edition have already been indicated by the present writer in a paper read at the Ninth International Conference of Ethiopian Studies in Moscow in 1986. ${ }^{3}$ For convenience's sake they are briefly repeated here in the alphabetical order of the abbreviations (the Moscow abbreviations are in brackets and in inverted commas):

[^1]
## Some philological problems in the "Miracles" of Gabra Manfas Qeddus

1. $\mathrm{A}^{1}$ ("d'A 126") = D'ABBADIE 126 (Notice 174$)^{4}$
2. A ${ }^{2}$ ("d'A 36") = D'ABBADIE 36 (Notice 179, pp. 189-190)
3. $\mathrm{B}^{1}$ ("Or 711 ") $=$ British Library Oriental 711 (Wright 286) ${ }^{5}$
4. B2 ("BL Add.") $=$ British Library Add. 16.198 (Dillmann 48) ${ }^{6}$
5. C ("Vat Cer") = CERULLI Etiopico $227^{7}$
6. E ${ }^{1}$ ("EMML 2087") $=$ EMML $2087^{8}$
7. $\mathrm{E}^{2}$ ("EMML 2300") $=\mathrm{EMML} 2300^{\circ}$
8. $\mathrm{E}^{3}$ (not yet examined at that time) $=$ EMML $2084^{10}$
9. $\mathrm{E}^{4}$ (not yet examined at that time) $=\mathrm{EMML} 2559^{11}$
10. $G$ (not yet examined at that time) = Griaule Bibliothèque Nationale $684^{12}$
11. L ("CR") = ConTI Rossini (Lincei) $103^{13}$
12. M (not yet examined at that time) = Berlin Or. Oct. 555 (HAMMERSCHMIDT - SIX n. 2), ${ }^{14}$ sometime also in Marburg ${ }^{15}$
13. V ${ }^{1}$ ("Vatican 142") $=$ Vaticana $142^{16}$
14. $\mathrm{V}^{2}$ ("Vatican 232") $=$ Vaticana $232^{17}$
15. W ("Wien") $=$ Wien $23^{18}$
${ }^{4}$ C. Conti Rossini, Notice sur les manuscrits éthiopiens de la Collection d’Abbadie, Paris, Imprimerie Nationale 1914 (Extrait du Journal Asiatique 1912-1914), pp. 185-6.
${ }^{5}$ W. Wright, Catalogue of the Ethiopic Manuscripts in the British Museum acquired since the year 1847, London, Printed by the Order of the Trustees 1877, p. 189.
${ }^{6}$ [A. Dillmann], Catalogus codicum manuscriptorum orientalium qui in Museo Britannico asservantur, Londini, Impensis Curatorum Musei Britannici 1847, p. 51.
${ }_{8}^{7}$ Handwritten catalogue (by Cerulli himself) in the Vatican Library.
${ }^{8}$ Getatchew Haile - W. F Macomber, $A$ catalogue of the Ethiopian manuscripts microfilmed for the Ethiopian Manuscript Microfilm Library, Addis Ababa, and the Hill Monastic Manuscript Microfilm Library, Collegeville, vol. VI, Collegeville 1982, p. 157.
${ }^{9}$ Ibid. p. 364.
${ }^{10}$ Ibid. pp. 152-4.
${ }^{11}$ Id., vol. VII, Collegeville 1983, p. 28.
${ }^{12}$ S. STRELCyN, Catalogue des manuscrits éthiopiens (Collection Griaule), Paris, Imprimerie Nationale 1954, pp. 247-249.
${ }^{13}$ S. Strelcyn, Catalogue des manuscrits éthiopiens de l'Accademia nazionale dei Lincei, Roma, Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei 1976, pp. 261-264.
${ }^{14}$ E. Hammerschmidt - V. Six, Ätbiopische Handschriften 1: Die Handschriften der Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz (VOHD XX, 4), Wiesbaden, F. Steiner Verlag 1983, pp. 50-51.
${ }^{15}$ E. Hammerschmidt - O. Jäger, Illuminierte äthiopische Handschriften, Wiesbaden, F. Steiner Verlag 1968, ms. 3 p. 50.
${ }^{16}$ S. Grébaut - E. Tisserant, Bybliothecae Apostolicae Vaticanae codices manuscripti recenti iussu Pii XII Pontifici Maximi ... Codices Aethiopici Vaticani et Borgiani ..., Romae, In Bybliotheca Vaticana 1935, pp. 552-560.
${ }^{17}$ Ibid., pp. 707-712.

The stemma of these manuscripts, as far as the "Life" (not the "Miracles") is concerned, has already been established, for its main part, in that article. Three different versions, $\mathrm{A}\left(\mathrm{mss}\right.$. $\left.\mathrm{B}^{2} \mathrm{~B}^{1} \mathrm{~B}^{2} \mathrm{LV}^{1} \mathrm{~W}\right)$, $\mathrm{B}\left(\mathrm{mss}\right.$. $\left.\mathrm{A}^{1} \mathrm{E}^{1} \mathrm{E}^{2}\right)$ and $\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{mss}$. $\mathrm{CV}^{2}$ ), were identified. The proposed stemma was the following (see the aforementioned article for the discussion): Version A: 1) $\mathrm{A}^{2} \mathrm{~W}$; 2) $\mathrm{B}^{2} \mathrm{~L}$; Version $\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{A}^{1} \mathrm{E}^{2}$; Version $\mathrm{C}: \mathrm{CV}^{2}$. There was no conjunctive error connecting the other mss., but some problems remained unsolved, namely: in version A, the classification of three new manuscripts, $\mathrm{E}^{3}, \mathrm{E}^{4}$ and M ; in version B , the possible common archetype with $A$, the existence of a sub-archetype $B$, the existence of a group $\mathrm{A}^{1} \mathrm{E}^{2}$, and the classification of the new manuscript G . We will try to give an answer to these still open questions, making use of approximately the first quarter of the entire text of the "Life" (of course, always to the exclusion of the "Miracles", which will be discussed below).

As for the problem of the classification of mss. $\mathrm{E}^{3}$ and $\mathrm{E}^{4}$, it is perfectly clear that they are to be grouped with $\mathrm{B}^{2} \mathrm{~L}$. This is demonstrated by the same examples as are quoted in the 1986 article:

 also $E^{3} E^{4}$;
 also $\mathrm{E}^{3} \mathrm{E}^{4}$. There is also a number of other conjunctive errors, and of characteristic readings, that makes this unity of $\mathrm{B}^{2} \mathrm{E}^{3} \mathrm{E}^{4} \mathrm{~L}$ absolutely sure and beyond any possible doubt.
It is also clear that M is to be classified with $\mathrm{B}^{1}$. Some conjunctive errors are the following:






${ }^{18}$ N. RHODOKANAKIS, Die äthiopischen Handschriften der k. k. Hofbibliothek zu Wien, "Sitzb. d. phil.-hist. Kl. der kais. Akad. d. Wiss. zu Wien", 151, IV (1906), pp. 73-74.

 the negative form with a $\mathbf{h}_{\text {. }}$.

For version $B$ ，whereas the existence of a common archetype $A+B$ was clear（p．140），the problem of a common archetype（or，in fact，of a common sub－archetype）for the version $B$（i．e．the mss． $\mathrm{A}^{1} \mathrm{E}^{1} \mathrm{E}^{2}$ ）was still to be clari－ fied．Now it can be said with certainty that a（sub－）archetype of this kind does exist，and this is demonstrated by examples like the following：

人玄ケ゚C：：in both cases a clear mistake；


 rassed by a personal pronoun of the $1^{\text {st }}$ person which does not make sense；

 Psalms（103［102］：20），and is in fact found in the mss．CV²；instead， $\mathrm{A}^{1} \mathrm{E}^{1} \mathrm{E}^{2}$ have $\mathbf{' I n}^{\prime} \mathbf{C}$ ：attracted by the $\mathbf{\prime} \mathbf{1 0}$ ：which follows（but in this case there is a slight possibility of polygenesis）．
Leaving to further research other problems still to be solved，namely，the relationship among mss． $\mathrm{A}^{1}, \mathrm{E}^{1}$ and $\mathrm{E}^{2}$ inside group B ，and the position of ms．G，we can turn now to our real topic，i．e．the genealogical tree of the ＂Miracles＂．As has been said，to our greatest surprise in these＂Miracles＂ not only is there more than one single genealogical tree，but each of them is entirely different from that established for the＂Life＂．

The＂Miracles＂in the manuscripts related to Gabra Manfas Qeddus are usually 13 in number．There are other mss．with more than 13 miracles，which are taken into account in my edition，but these do not constitute a unity in a philological sense，and therefore they do not need to be considered here．So， the mss．to be classified for the genealogical tree of the＂Miracles＂are the same as those of the＂Life＂，with one single addition，that of a codex of the XVII c．$\left(\right.$ EMML $\left.1385=E^{s}\right)$ which contains only the＂Miracles＂，and which for that reason was not utilized for the edition of the＂Life＂．

Among these 16 manuscripts，the succession of the miracles is more or less the same till miracle no．8．With this miracle（which，by the way，is very short，and the only one for which the text indicates the epoch，i．e．the reign of King $\mathrm{Na}^{3} \mathrm{od}$ ）things change abruptly：mss． $\mathrm{B}^{2}, \mathrm{E}^{3}$ and M have it at the end （i．e．as the thirteenth miracle），ms． $\mathrm{E}^{5}$ does not have it，mss． $\mathrm{B}^{1}$ and $\mathrm{A}^{1}$ do not have it and end the miracles with no． 7 ．

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## I Common archetype

In the text of the "Miracles" there is no conjunctive error common to all (or the majority) of the families, and so demonstrating that all the miracles derive from a common archetype. There is only one for miracle I, maybe one for miracle II, four for miracle V, perhaps one for miracle VII, two for miracle X, and maybe one for miracle XI.
Miracle I
 to a soul; what He is saying is wanting, and it is clear that afterwards some
 said to the angels", to whom the two imperatives are directed.
Miracle II
A common archetype is doubtful because this error is in fact a homoeote-




Miracle V
A common archetype is demonstrated by the passage $\boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{\prime} \boldsymbol{\Omega}$ : $\mathbf{\Sigma} \boldsymbol{H} \boldsymbol{H}:$ $\boldsymbol{\ell} \cdot \boldsymbol{0} \boldsymbol{A}:$, which in some mss. is in a different, and in some cases erroneous,

 is regular) have otherwise nothing in common, one must admit an original
 perfect into the gerundive, and by the others by restoring the correct sequence; L G have left the erroneous text unchanged.

 that sterile woman received what that nun had licked with her tongue, and also that sterile woman licked" (the book of the gadl of Gabra Manfas Qeddus has been licked by one pregnant nun; afterwards, it is licked by another woman, this time sterile, who by this fact becomes pregnant in the place of the nun): instead


relative pronoun. The original was surely not clear (if not it would have been impossible to blur so clear a sentence), possibly with a double form, as in $\mathrm{V}^{1}$.

A third example is the following. The abbot wants to verify if the nun is pregnant, but she is able to show her menstrual blood, thus demonstrating

 blood) of her womb, and the blood of her menstruation", no ms. except $\mathrm{E}^{5}$ has the correct $\boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{C} \boldsymbol{C} \boldsymbol{\top}$ : "rivulet", but nearly all have gerundive forms derived from "srg" "to ornate", "srṛ "to labour", "śrr "to found"/"to be high"; clearly there must have been an error in the archetype (maybe the lectio facilior $\boldsymbol{n C} \mathbf{C l}^{\circ}$ : "adorned").

As for the fourth example, at the end of the miracle it is said that the sterile
 But as it has never been said in the text that she was a sinful woman, this is clearly out of place, and appears to be merely a repetition of a passage which immediately precedes, where the same thing is (rightly) said of the sinner nun.

## Miracle VII

A common archetype is perhaps demonstrated by a passage where all the

 POC・ヘ1: $\boldsymbol{\theta} \boldsymbol{d}, \boldsymbol{\ell}: \ldots$ ); one of them is probably superfluous.

Miracle X
A common archetype is possibly demonstrated by a passage where 8 mss . $\left(\mathrm{E}^{4} \mathrm{~V}^{2} \mathrm{E}^{2} \mathrm{~A}^{2} \mathrm{~B}^{2} \mathrm{E}^{3} \mathrm{E}^{5} \mathrm{G}\right)$ have the present $\boldsymbol{\omega}, \boldsymbol{0} \boldsymbol{1} \boldsymbol{A}$ : instead of the correct
 have $\boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\Omega} \boldsymbol{1} \boldsymbol{N}^{\circ}$ : (in a dialogue).
Miracle XI
A common archetype is demonstrated by a passage where some mss. ( $\mathrm{V}^{2} \mathrm{~A}^{2}$ $\mathrm{E}^{3} \mathrm{G}^{1}$ ) have $\boldsymbol{\omega}, \boldsymbol{l} \cdot \boldsymbol{n} \boldsymbol{A}$ : instead of $\boldsymbol{\omega}, \boldsymbol{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\Omega}:$, and by another, where many

 lion and a leopard have to guard a cow for the entire year, up to the festival of Gabra Manfas Qeddus; some lines below, all the mss. speak of "a year".

II Grouping of the mss. in miracles I - VIII

### 2.1. The group $\mathrm{A}^{1} \mathrm{~V}^{1} \mathrm{~W}$

There is no doubt that $\mathrm{A}^{1} \mathrm{~V}^{1} \mathrm{~W}$ form a unity. Although in some miracles there is no conjunctive error uniting them, they are united by a number of characteristic readings.
Miracle I
No conjunctive error, but at least 12 characteristic readings ( 11 major and 1 minor), e. g. ©R,



Miracle II
No conjunctive error, but at least 10 characteristic readings ( 6 major and 4
 ncinfin: $\mathrm{A}^{1} \mathrm{~V}^{1 \mathrm{~W}}$.

Miracle III
No conjunctive error, but at least 6 characteristic readings ( 2 major and 4


Miracle IV
No conjunctive error, but at least 9 characteristic readings ( 5 major and 4



Miracle V



 กћ ten again by $\left.\mathrm{A}^{1} \mathrm{~V}^{1} \mathrm{~W}\right)$;
plus at least 7 characteristic readings ( 2 major and 5 minor).
Miracle VI (very short)
No conjunctive error, but at least 4 characteristic readings ( 1 major and 3


Miracle VII


 W hov : "Inc: サHice : $\mathrm{A}^{1}$ (probably the common ancestor of $\mathrm{A}^{1} \mathrm{~V}^{1} \mathrm{~W}$ had two $\boldsymbol{D}^{7} \boldsymbol{\Omega} \boldsymbol{T}^{\prime}$ : as in $\mathrm{V}^{1}$, and both $\mathrm{A}^{1}$ and W eliminated the sentence between the two by homoeoteleuton);
plus at least 19 characteristic readings ( 9 major and 10 minor).
Miracle VIII (very short)
No conjunctive error nor characteristic reading.

### 2.1.1. The sub-group $\mathrm{V}^{1} \mathrm{~W}$

There is no doubt also that, inside the group $\mathrm{A}^{1} \mathrm{~V}^{1} \mathrm{~W}, \mathrm{~V}^{1}$ and W form a sub-group. This is demonstrated by a sufficient number of errors and characteristic readings.
Miracle I
No conjunctive error, but at least 12 characteristic readings ( 10 major and 2 minor), e. g. $\boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{\sim}$


Miracle II
No conjunctive error, but at least 12 characteristic readings ( 7 major and 5


Miracle III
One conjunctive error: (a woman makes a journey) RT.l- : ©nd:] om.
and : $\mathrm{V}^{1} \mathrm{~W}$ (afterwards, the woman meets two brigands, who take her納: ; so, here the presence of this word is necessary).
Miracle IV
One conjunctive error (a snake has penetrated into the vulva of a woman):
 line, and $\mathbf{\Omega}, \boldsymbol{F}$ : feminine; in both cases the subject is $\mathbf{h} \boldsymbol{\ell} \boldsymbol{\ell} \mathbf{\Pi}$ : $:$, and in the text the $f$. suffix in the verb $\mathbf{C}, \boldsymbol{P}:$ was justified by the fact of referring to the woman in whose womb the serpent makes its dwelling);
plus at least 13 characteristic readings ( 8 major and 5 minor).

Miracle V
 2le: $\mathrm{V}^{1} \mathrm{~W}$;
plus at least 25 characteristic readings ( 2 major and 23 minor).
Miracle VI (very short)
No conjunctive error, but at least 2 characteristic readings ( 1 major and 1 mi -


Miracle VII
No conjunctive error, but at least 23 characteristic readings ( 8 major and 15

Kht: : U'IC: $\mathrm{V}^{1} \mathrm{~W}$.
Miracle VIII (very short)
No conjunctive error or characteristic reading.

### 2.3. The group $\mathrm{B}^{1} \mathrm{~B}^{2} \mathrm{CE}^{4} \mathrm{LM}$

Much more complicated, but very interesting, is the situation of the mss. (listed here in alphabetical order) $\mathrm{B}^{1} \mathrm{~B}^{2} \mathrm{CE}^{4} \mathrm{LM}$. Here the relationship is different in miracle I as compared with that of the miracles II-VIII.

### 2.3.1. The sub-groups $\mathrm{B}^{2} \mathrm{CE}^{4} \mathrm{~L}$ and $\mathrm{B}^{1} \mathrm{M}$ in miracle I .

In miracle I the relationship is clear between $\mathrm{B}^{2} \mathrm{CE}^{4} \mathrm{~L}$, which form a family of their own, and $\mathrm{B}^{1} \mathrm{M}$, which form another family, which as such corresponds to the same family already established for the "Life" (see above).

That $\mathrm{B}^{2} \mathrm{CE}^{4} \mathrm{~L}$ come from a common archetype is demonstrated by at least the following two conjunctive errors:



 C (all these mss. have $\boldsymbol{\phi} \mathbb{P}^{\boldsymbol{a}} \boldsymbol{\sigma} \boldsymbol{:}$ in common);

 $\mathrm{B}^{2} \mathrm{CE}^{4} \mathrm{~L}$ (as the saint is speaking of a $\boldsymbol{N}^{\top} \boldsymbol{H}^{\prime} \mathrm{C}$ : : celebrated by the believer, there is no reason to use the suffix of the $3^{\text {rd }}$ person instead of that of the $1^{\text {st }}$ ).

Besides，there are 12 characteristic readings（ 7 major and 5 minor）．
That $\mathrm{B}^{1} \mathrm{M}$ ，on the other hand，form another family is demonstrated by the following two（or three）conjunctive errors：

1．（Gabra Manfas Qeddus is speaking to the Lord about a believer）

 formed in the same way．

 from the part of this sinner addressing the Lord，in saying＂I arrived before the Lord＂instead of＂before You＂．That here，in $\mathrm{B}^{1} \mathrm{M}$ ，the word えのH．れてldっC：：occurred twice is demonstrated not only by the manu－ script M，which has it explicitly（the second time this is regular，because




3．（The Lord is speaking to the soul of the sinner，and is referring to her love for Gabra Manfas Qeddus）This is admittedly fairly doubtful as a



 ly two mss．not to have＂In． $\boldsymbol{C h}$ ．：A possible explanation of what hap－ pened subsequently is that they have remedied $B^{1}$ by putting $\boldsymbol{\ell}: \boldsymbol{R}$ ：in the $1^{\text {st }}$ person，by making＂God＂the subject of being on fire with love for the Saint，instead of＂Inch．： M is better，it eliminates＂to be on fire＂ and simply says＂you fell in love＂（\％〒：中C： $\mathbf{h a}_{\mathbf{a}}$ ：）with the Saint；this way the subject remains the same，and does not shift to＂God＂．
Besides，there are 4 characteristic readings（3 major and 1 minor）．

## 2．3．2．The sub－group $\mathrm{CE}^{4} \mathrm{M}$ in miracles II－VIII．

The relationship changes from miracle II onwards．In fact，in miracles II－VIII the relationship is，first of all， $\mathrm{CE}^{4} \mathrm{M}$ ．

Miracle II
At least two cases at the boundary between a real conjunctive error and a strong characteristic reading:


2.(the father of a woman who will receive a grace from GMQ is speak-


Besides, there are 9 characteristic readings ( 8 major and 1 minor).
Miracle III
No conjunctive error, but one good characteristic reading: (the text speaks of a woman who is going to celebrate the commemoration of the saint)


plus 2 minor characteristic readings.
Miracle IV
 now-గn: M;
with 9 characteristic readings ( 4 major and 5 minor).
Among the major cases one can quote the following: $\boldsymbol{0}+\boldsymbol{q}^{0} \boldsymbol{\delta O}$ :
 very different, it cannot be considered an error).

Miracle V
















 ( $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$ differ from M ; for $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$ together see below).

One can add at least 7 characteristic readings ( 2 major and 5 minor). One of the major ones is the following: (a nun is telling another woman that she is going to the church to ask for the protection of Gabra Manfas Qeddus) $\boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{U} \boldsymbol{N}^{\circ}$ :
 $\mathrm{CE}^{4} \mathrm{M}$ (in the continuation of the story, by licking the book of the gadl of Gabra Manfas Qeddus the pregnancy of the nun will pass from her to another woman).
Miracle VI (very short)
No conjunctive error, but the following two major characteristic readings:


 plus one minor.
Miracle VII




plus 3 characteristic readings ( 1 major and 2 minor).
In miracle VIII, very short, there are no data available.

### 2.3.2.1 The mss. $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$ inside sub-group $\mathrm{CE}^{4} \mathrm{M}$.

Within the group $\mathrm{CE}^{4} \mathrm{M}$, there is no doubt that $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$ constitute a sub-group, i. e. that they derive from a common sub-archetype.

Miracle II



Almost errors, rather than simple major characteristic readings, are the following three passages:



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 the text is very heavy，and not justified by an homoeoteleuton．
2．（Gabra Manfas Qeddus has come in the night to kill the demon who is possessing a woman） $\boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{*}$ \％：（subject：the husband of the woman）


 been said，nearly a mistake；it refers to the saint，but he has already de－ feated the demon on the door in a preceding passage；the correct text， instead，simply says that，after this，Gabra Manfas Qeddus＂left＂）．
 $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$ ．Another very strange reading，this time without any parallel in other passages．

Besides，there are 13 characteristic readings（4 major and 9 minor）．

## Miracle III

Two conjunctive errors：


 piège à copiste）．

Miracle IV
Three conjunctive errors：
1．（the text speaks of a woman into whom a snake has penetrated）
 の－玄中： $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$ ；
 leuton：this sentence follows immediately that of the preceding num－



 here，and $\mathrm{N} \boldsymbol{n} h \mathrm{i}$ ： ：is generally a designation for the male genitals．Its usage here can be explained by its appearance（referring to the male genitals）very shortly after．
There are also at least 24 characteristic readings（ 11 major and 13 minor）．

Miracle V
Four conjunctive errors:

 ] बovirix : $\boldsymbol{\Lambda \sigma}$ -









To these errors, one can add at least 26 characteristic readings ( 14 major and 12 minor).
Miracle VI (very short)

 e・ヘА: $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$;


 because without this precision the sentence makes less sense); plus one minor characteristic reading.
Miracle VII
Three conjunctive errors:







Besides, at least 13 characteristic readings ( 7 major and 6 minor).

Miracle VIII（extremely short）




## 2．3．2．2．The position of ms． M inside sub－group $\mathrm{CE}^{4} \mathrm{M}$ ．

But problems arise when we see that M continues to have traits in common with $\mathrm{B}^{1}$ also in the miracles after number I ，i．e．when it is clearly tied with $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$ ． The material，generally speaking，is rather scanty，but nevertheless significant．
Miracle II
No element．
Miracle III
 $\mathrm{B}^{1} \mathrm{M}$ ，and one error，due to a very widespread grammatical phenomenon （the lack of the accusative），and so not very significant： $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ ，訓：2．H：］


But what is very important in this miracle is the passage where a lion as－
 $\mathrm{B}^{1} \mathrm{M}$ add $\mathbf{l b}^{\prime} \bar{\prime}$ ：as the subject．As there is nowhere mention of a $\mathbf{l b}^{\prime}$＂：in the text and the subject is clearly the lion，the addition of this word in $\mathrm{B}^{1} \mathrm{M}$ is all the more astonishing．

Miracle IV
The material is fairly poor．In fact，only a minor characteristic reading：
 $C E^{4}$（with $\mathrm{A}^{2}$ ）．

## Miracle V



 economy of the novel，because the subject of the verb had already spoken to the nun，but it is a homoeoteleuton）；
with two minor characteristic readings：
1．（ $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ ズ


Miracle VI
There are two remarkable errors, but the first is shared also by mss. $\mathrm{A}^{1} \mathrm{~W}:$ ( $\boldsymbol{\omega}^{1}$, (Hプกก : : $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ : W), whereas the second, shared also by $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$, could confirm a com-




Miracle VII
No conjunctive error. The only major characteristic reading ties $\mathrm{B}^{1} \mathrm{M}$ with $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$ (but also with $\mathrm{A}^{2}$; for the relationship of $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$ with $\mathrm{A}^{2}$ see below):



There are also two minor characteristic readings, of no great significance:






Miracle VIII
No data. As has been said, this miracle is very short.

### 2.3.3. General conclusions on group $\mathrm{B}^{1} \mathrm{~B}^{2} \mathrm{CE}^{4} \mathrm{LM}$.

The solution proposed here is that, for the miracles II to VII (nothing can be said for miracle VIII), a sub-archetype $\mathrm{B}^{1} \mathrm{CE}^{4} \mathrm{M}$ existed. The existence of this sub-archetype is demonstrated by the reading ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{lb}^{\prime \prime}$ : in miracle IV. This reading is so strange that it has been obvious, for the other mss. of the family, to eliminate it; only $B^{1}$ and $M$ remained faithful to the original. Notice that this means that they do not constitute a family of their own, because this is only a conservation of an old reading once common to the entire group and not an innovation particular to these two mss. only.

The original unity of the group $\mathrm{B}^{1} \mathrm{CE}^{4} \mathrm{M}$ is also demonstrated by the
 totally unexplained (and where C has rightly saved the situation by putting the entire sentence in indirect speech: $\boldsymbol{h \sigma 0}: \%, \boldsymbol{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\Pi} \boldsymbol{R}^{\boldsymbol{*}}: \mathbf{)}$.
 of $B^{1} C E^{4}$, and perhaps $M$, confirms this.

The other variants must be explained accordingly.
In part they are innovations of $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$, which, as we have seen, form a well identified sub-group; the reading in $\mathrm{B}^{1} \mathrm{M}$ represents, accordingly, the original one of the group, in turn an innovation as compared with the original text, and superseded by the subsequent innovation by $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$. Of course, in these cases the reading of $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$ must be different from that of all the other mss., unless the possibility of polygenesis is very high. This latter is the case with the error (not very important to be sure) of $\boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{C} \mathbf{N} \mathbf{1}$ : $\mathbf{Z} \mathbf{H}$ : for the correct
 with an obvious correction from the part of $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$ (and of the rest of the mss.,
 (reading of $\mathrm{B}^{1} \mathrm{M}$ and original of the group) $/ \mathbf{K}^{\boldsymbol{0}} \boldsymbol{0} \cdot \boldsymbol{1}: 1$ : (reading of $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$; for the coincidence of $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$ with $\mathrm{A}^{2}$ see below), as against the reading $\boldsymbol{h a \eta}_{\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \boldsymbol{1}}$ : hcev : of all the other mss.: $\mathrm{B}^{1} \mathrm{CE}^{4} \mathrm{M}$ innovated, and afterwards $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$ changed again, in both cases differently from the generally accepted text. The same can
 from the text, which has $\boldsymbol{\sigma} \boldsymbol{D O}^{\mathbf{0}} \mathbf{v C}$ : as the only difference), as against $\boldsymbol{\sigma} \boldsymbol{0} \boldsymbol{\pi} \boldsymbol{k}$ :






 that the original reading of $\mathrm{B}^{1} \mathrm{CE}^{4} \mathrm{M}$ was the reading preserved in $\mathrm{M}(\mathbf{I} \Omega \mathbf{C}$ :


More or less the same holds true also with the case of ( $\boldsymbol{D}_{\mathbf{\prime}}^{\boldsymbol{\prime}} \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{H}: \boldsymbol{\pi}$ PG: : amodn : : Here the (sub-)archetype of $\mathrm{B}^{1} \mathrm{CE}^{4} \mathrm{M}$ must have started with a mistake like H9゚กగ: : $\mathrm{A}^{1} \mathrm{~V}^{1} \mathrm{~W}$ also must have had the same initial mistake, but this does not affect very seriously our reconstruction; as there are no other examples, here or in other miracles, of a union of these two groups, we are compelled to admit that this mistake originated independently in both of them by polygenesis. From this starting point, $\mathrm{B}^{1}$ and M have preserved the original, meaningless reading (H9゚กగ: : $B^{1}$ and $M$, but without having the courage to change), and changed by uniting


 ly ( $\boldsymbol{\omega}_{\boldsymbol{\prime}}^{\boldsymbol{\prime}} \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\omega}$ W accepted the faulty sentence, but by adding afterwards the correct one, surely

 of so little significance that it cannot constitute any serious problem; $\mathrm{E}^{4}$ omits this expression, and the N0N: U'C: : of the only remaining ms. of this group, C, could be the same as the general reading merely because of the natural tendency towards a more complete (and extremely frequent) expression.

In another case, the mistake does not represent a common patrimony of the group $\mathrm{B}^{1} \mathrm{CE}^{4} \mathrm{M}$, but only a casual coincidence. This is the elimination of Hhov: '17C: : which must have happened independently in $\mathrm{B}^{1}$ and in M , because it is scarcely probable that, if it was wanting in the (sub-)archetype, $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$ could have restituted it, unless they were contaminated. As it is an homoeoteleuton, the hypothesis of a polygenetic error in $\mathrm{B}^{1}$ and M is highly plausible.
2.4. The group $A^{2} E^{5}$.

That another group $\mathrm{A}^{2}$ plus $\mathrm{E}^{5}$ exists seems also fairly probable from the following data.

Miracle I
No conjunctive error, but at least 7 characteristic readings (4 major and 3


Miracle II
No conjunctive error or major characteristic reading, but at least 8 minor



Miracle III


plus 4 characteristic readings ( 1 major and 3 minor).

Miracle IV
One conjunctive error


plus 7 characteristic readings ( 4 major and 3 minor).
Miracle V
 " $\boldsymbol{\prime}$ ! $P$ : etc. $\mathrm{A}^{2} \mathrm{E}^{5}$;
plus 14 characteristic readings ( 2 major and 12 minor).
Miracle VI (very short)
No conjunctive error, but at least 9 characteristic readings (3 major and 6
 another passage in the same miracle: $\boldsymbol{\pi} \cdot \boldsymbol{\text { Ahb }} \boldsymbol{7}$ : $\left.\mathrm{A}^{2} \boldsymbol{\pi} \cdot \boldsymbol{\lambda} \boldsymbol{7}: \mathrm{E}^{5}\right)$.

Miracle VII
No conjunctive error, but at least 5 characteristic readings ( 2 major and 3 minor). The major readings are the following:
末の0.71: : add. $\mathrm{A}^{2} \mathrm{E}^{5}$ (almost an error);



2.5. The relationship between $A^{2}$ and $C E^{4}$.

But now problems begin, because it is precisely in miracle VII that there are readings in common between $\mathrm{A}^{2}$ (not $\mathrm{E}^{5}$ ) on the one hand, and $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$ on the other. These readings are very strong - in fact, much stronger than those uniting $\mathrm{A}^{2}$ with $\mathrm{E}^{5}$. The data are the following:
two conjunctive errors (in fact, lacunae not due to homoeoteleuton):






plus 5 or 6 major characteristic readings:
 $+\mathrm{A}^{2}+\mathrm{L}$;




 ,






and at least one minor characteristic reading:

Even more delicate is the situation in miracle VIII, too short to provide a full documentation. Here, there is no trace of a connection $\mathrm{A}^{2}-\mathrm{E}^{5}$, but there are indications of a connection $\mathrm{A}^{2}-\mathrm{CE}^{4}$, based on the following data:
two possible conjunctive errors:
 ( $\mathrm{\Omega}$ 中: ror is possibly polygenetic;


one major characteristic reading: (last word of the miracle in the other





### 2.6. The relationship between $\mathrm{A}^{2} \mathrm{CE}^{4}$ and $\mathrm{B}^{1} \mathrm{CE}^{4} \mathrm{M}$.

To conciliate the kinship between $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$ and $\mathrm{A}^{2}$ and that between $\mathrm{B}^{1} \mathrm{CE}^{4} \mathrm{M}$ would be very difficult, if all these mss. are put on the same level. But one fact is evident, namely, that the coincidence between $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$ and $\mathrm{A}^{2}$ does not superpose itself on those of $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$ with $\mathrm{B}^{1} \mathrm{M}$ and of $\mathrm{A}^{2}$ with $\mathrm{E}^{5}$; on the contrary, it begins where
the second stops, i. e. in the first half of miracle VII; here, the last two significant



 followed, some lines after in the text, by the first significant reading linking $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$
 also common to $L$, or otherwise the omission of $\boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{k}$ その0. : some words after). There is only one exception to this non-overlapping,
 $\mathrm{A}^{2}$, seen above, in miracle IV, which is geographically isolated and intrinsically of no great weight. So, instead of elaborating complex genealogical structures, all this only means that the scribe of $\mathrm{A}^{5}$, or of a lost ancestor of this codex, has changed, for some unknown reason, the model from which he was copying, moving from a " $\mathrm{E}^{2 "}$ model to a " $\mathrm{CE}^{4 "}$ model; and he did so exactly at some point during the passage beween the two different families of variants.

### 2.7. The group $E^{1} V^{2}$.

The position of $\mathrm{E}^{1} \mathrm{~V}^{2}$ is clear only in some miracles. In fact, we do have clear evidence for their connection only for miracles I (which, as we have already seen, has a position on its own also with regard to other groups of mss.), V, VII and VIII; nothing for miracles II, III, IV, and VI. It could be that the lack of evidence for these miracles is due to chance, and that $\mathrm{E}^{1} \mathrm{~V}^{2}$ are connected even in them; but this is not very probable, given the abundance of evidence for their connection in miracles I, V (much less for VII), and even in the very short miracle VIII, and given also the rather complex situation of the miracles of Gabra Manfas Qeddus and the variations already seen above for other mss.; so, it is better not to pronounce about the kinship of $\mathrm{E}^{1} \mathrm{~V}^{2}$ in miracles II-IV and VI. Another problem, for the moment insoluble, is the abundance of the evidence in miracles $I, V$, and VIII, and its comparative scarcity in miracle VI.

For miracles I, V, VII and VIII, the data are as follows.
Miracle I
Two conjunctive errors or additions or omissions:






 must have been censored by the scribe).

 sinner he is protecting; if not, he wants to be united with him in the same destiny);



## Miracle V

Not less than 11 conjunctive errors:




 26. : etc. $\mathrm{E}^{1} \mathrm{~V}$;
 ทลネは"! : $\mathrm{E}^{1} \mathrm{~V}^{2}$;
 $\mathrm{E}^{1} \mathrm{~V}^{2}$;










 $/ \boldsymbol{\Lambda}^{\prime} \% \mathrm{~N}_{\mathrm{h}}$ : here $\mathrm{E}^{1} \mathrm{~V}^{2}$ is surely not a mistake, but a voluntary correction)];



with at least 21 characteristic readings ( 8 major and 13 minor).
Miracle VII

Re:f: $\mathrm{E}^{1} \mathrm{~V}^{2}$ (no equivalent nor understood subject),
and one minor characteristic reading.
Miracle VIII
At least three conjunctive errors or additions or omissions (very many for such a short miracle):


 กタ゚0 : H7न








and at least 3 characteristic readings ( 2 major and 1 minor).
2.8. A possible $\mathrm{E}^{2} \mathrm{~W}$-group?

Nothing certain can be said on the relationship of the mss. $\mathrm{E}^{2}$ and W for the first seven miracles. As $W$ is already united with $\mathrm{A}^{1} \mathrm{~V}^{1}$ (see above), it would be very difficult to insert $\mathrm{E}^{2}$ also in this group. So, the correspondences $\mathrm{E}^{2}-\mathrm{W}$ which are found in some of these miracles, i. e.






 $\mathrm{E}^{2} \mathrm{~W}$;

Some philological problems in the "Miracles" of Gabra Manfas Qeddus

 are to be considered as mere coincidences and/or polygenetic errors.
Only in miracle VIII do we have good documentation of a unity $\mathrm{E}^{2}-\mathrm{W}$, with a conjunctive error
 two major characteristic readings
 $\mathrm{E}^{2} \mathrm{~W}$


and three minor characteristic readings



Given the special situation of miracle VIII (see above), it is difficult to say if the different stemma codicum that we find in miracles IX to XIII, and which just allows for $\mathrm{E}^{2}$ and W going together, already begins in miracle VIII, at least for these two mss., but of course it is probably so.

## 3. Grouping of the mss. in miracle IX.

The situation of miracles IX-XIII is perhaps less complex, but nevertheless not at all simple. The stemma is different in miracle IX as compared with that of miracles X-XIII, and even these show some minor differences.

### 3.1. The group $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$.

In miracle IX there is a group $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$, indicated by the following body of evidence. At least four conjunctive errors:

1. (a man is telling another the advantages of celebrating the commemora-







 $C E^{4}$ ；
and at least 6 characteristic readings（ 2 major and 4 minor）．
3．2．The group $E^{2} W$ ．
In this miracle also a group $\mathrm{E}^{2} \mathrm{~W}$ can be identified．
Six conjunctive errors：

 そho－ちクのov： $\mathrm{E}^{2} \mathrm{~W}$ ；
 ル玄学：om． $\mathrm{E}^{2} \mathrm{~W}$ ；

 who is the killer）；




and 11 characteristic readings（ 7 major and 4 minor）．
3．3．The group LM．
Also a group LM exists．The evidence is the following．
Two conjunctive errors：



 －
and 4 characteristic readings（ 3 major and 1 minor）．
3．4．The group $\mathrm{E}^{1} \mathrm{~V}^{2}$ ．

Also a group $\mathrm{E}^{1} \mathrm{~V}^{2}$ exists, with no conjunctive error but with some major characteristic readings.

Six major characteristic readings (no minor characteristic reading):


 but possibly polygenetic);




4. Grouping of the mss. in miracles X-XIII.

Beginning with miracle X things change abruptly. The couple $\mathrm{CE}^{4}$ disappears, in favor of a group $\mathrm{CE}^{2} \mathrm{~W}$; the group $\mathrm{E}^{1} \mathrm{~V}^{2}$ also disappears, and a new group $\mathrm{E}^{4} \mathrm{~V}^{2}$ appears in miracles XII and XIII. The group LM seems to be maintained. Inside the group $\mathrm{CE}^{2} \mathrm{~W}$, there seems to be a sub-group $\mathrm{E}^{2} \mathrm{~W}$, although the existence of a sub-group CW in miracles XI and XII, contrasting with $\mathrm{E}^{2} \mathrm{~W}$, cannot be excluded categorically (but not in the opinion of the present writer).

### 4.1. The group $\mathrm{CE}^{2} \mathrm{~W}$.

Miracle X
4 conjunctive errors:








4. See below, Group CW;
plus 16 characteristic readings.
Miracle XI
2 conjunctive errors:
 $\mathrm{CE}^{2} \mathrm{~W}$;
2. ( $\boldsymbol{\Omega}$ : C C

plus 7 characteristic readings ( 3 major and 4 minor).
Miracle XII
No conjunctive error, and only one major characteristic reading (this miracle is fairly short):

のC:
plus two other minor characteristic readings.
Miracle XIII
4 conjunctive errors:











plus 16 characteristic readings ( 8 major, among which one with very strong conjunctive value, and 7 minor).

To these readings the following must also be added. They unite only CW, but as $\mathrm{E}^{2}$ is wanting for about one third of this miracle, and these readings cover precisely this space, one must admit that they were common also to $\mathrm{E}^{2}$, if this long passage existed also in this manuscript. There are 2 conjunctive errors:
 のवо\%
 CW;
and 5 characteristic readings ( 3 major and 2 minor).
4.2. The sub-group $\mathrm{E}^{2} \mathrm{~W}$.

As has been said, a sub-group $\mathrm{E}^{2} \mathrm{~W}$ seems to appear very clearly only in miracles X and XIII.

Miracle X:


with 7 characteristic readings ( 6 major and 1 minor).
Miracle XIII
2 conjunctive errors:

1. ネク : \% )] ACCh : om. $\mathrm{E}^{2} \mathrm{~W}$




 cp. above $\mathrm{CE}^{2} \mathrm{~W}$, conjunctive errors);
plus one minor characteristic reading.
Miracle XI
no material at all for a classification of a group $\mathrm{E}^{2} \mathrm{~W}$.
Miracle XII

 hcints : )] om. $\mathrm{E}^{2} \mathrm{~W}$. (It is true that this passage is also very confused in other mss., in which also parts of this sentence are wanting).


4.3. The sub-group CW.

The existence of a sub-group CW, contrasting with $E^{2} W$ because of the fact of having ms. W in common, could be suspected in miracles X, XI and XII. This suspision could be encouraged by the fact that, as we have seen, evidence for a sub-group $\mathrm{E}^{2} \mathrm{~W}$ is not so clear in miracles XI and XII. But it is probably not so. Apart from the fact that no conjunctive error uniting C and W is present in miracles XI and XII, in each case of concordance between $C$ and W, a presence of $\mathrm{E}^{2}$
can also be admitted，with a subsequent change peculiar only to this manuscript； the same can be said for the other mss．also．

Miracle X
Here the existence of a sub－group CW is difficult to admit because of the assured existence of $\mathrm{E}^{2} \mathrm{~W}$ ．It would be characterized by the following con－


 can be admitted that it is common to $\mathrm{CE}^{2} \mathrm{~W}$ ，and that $\mathrm{E}^{2}$ has corrected it subsequently．The other error by CW is an homoeoteleuton，and as such



 preted also as a common reading $\mathrm{CE}^{2} \mathrm{~W}$ with $\boldsymbol{\sigma 6} \mathbf{\$ 9}$ ：eliminated subsequent－ ly by $\mathrm{E}^{2}$ by mere error on its part inside the group．There is also a minor char－
 is too scarce an evidence on which to build a branch，and besides the passage


Miracle XI
As has been said，all the major characteristic readings are doubtful，as all of them are explicable by an original reading common also to $\mathrm{E}^{2}$ ：



 トทhห：is wanting，but it is an homoeoteleuton because of another

 そのロぱロo：add．CW（the saint is speaking to a lion and a leopard）；a very common sentence，which can explain the reading by polygenesis；



 itiative of $\mathrm{E}^{2}$ ：that all three mss．go together is demonstrated by the irreg－


 tiative of $E^{2}$ only;





 ination of $\boldsymbol{h} G \mathcal{R} \boldsymbol{\sigma 0}$ : could be an initiative of $\mathrm{E}^{2}$, because of a linguistic taboo ("and having butchered [them]").
The same holds true for the minor characteristic readings:

 ©ก̃Oa! : "he kissed";
2. $\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \boldsymbol{\Pi} \boldsymbol{\sim}$ : : (object: a sheep and a cow, already mentioned) $\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \boldsymbol{\lambda} \boldsymbol{N}: \mathbf{\Omega} \boldsymbol{N}$ :
 Two hypotheses are possible: either $\mathrm{E}^{2}$ has simply eliminated a redundant indication, or the sub-archetype had a reading like that of C , a real mistake, improved by $\mathbb{W}$, and eliminated altogether by $\mathrm{E}^{2}$;

 individual initiative.

## Miracle XII

For a possible sub-group CW, more or less the same can be said as in miracle XI. There is no conjunctive error, and all the characteristic readings can be interpreted as an original reading of $\mathrm{CE}^{2} \mathrm{~W}$, with $\mathrm{E}^{2}$ innovating inside its group. Major characteristic readings:

 first ["he butchered it"] maybe for reasons of taboos as above, XI:6);

3. $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ thief who has stolen and eaten a chicken; during the night, the owner of the chicken hears its cry). Idem;
 Here $E^{2}$ is illegible.

Minor characteristic readings
 $\mathrm{E}^{2}$ is illegible.
4.4. The group LM.

The existence of a group LM is based on the following evidence.
Miracle X
No conjunctive error. Two major characteristic readings:
 (almost an error);

and 4 minor characteristic readings.
Miracle XI
Two conjunctive errors:



2. ( 0 の中b

plus 5 characteristic readings ( 3 major and 2 minor).
Miracle XII
The existence of this group relies on very scanty evidence: no conjunctive error and no major characteristic reading. Only two minor characteristic readings:


Miracle XIII
Two conjunctive errors:
 om. LM

plus 7 characteristic readings ( 3 major and 4 minor).
4.5. The group $E^{4} V^{2}$.

The group $\mathrm{E}^{4} \mathrm{~V}^{2}$ seems to exist only in miracles XII-XIII.
Miracle XII


 is clear that there is no space for verbs like "to knock" or "to hurry"); plus two major characteristic readings.

## Miracle XIII

Two conjunctive errors:
 396: $\mathrm{E}^{4} \mathrm{~V}^{2}$

plus two characteristic readings (one major and one minor).
The results of this second part are very clear, although, to my mind, fairly complex. If we take into account (as was stressed at the beginning of this paper) the principle of conjunctive errors, as is done in every sound "neo-Lachmannian" method (instead of that of marginal similarities, which is still so widespread in Ethiopian studies), we realize that the manuscript tradition of the Miracles is precisely the opposite of that of the Life: whereas the latter was stable and univocal, the former is extremely composite and diversified, not only with different groups from one miracle to another (miracles I, II-VII, VIII, IX, X-XIII; see above and the conclusions, below), but also inside the same miracle (miracle VII; see above). What this can mean from the cultural point of view is difficult to tell at present, as was said at the beginning of this paper, but it is clear that we can draw at this point two important conclusions. The first is that we are confronted here with a wellknown phenomenon, the difference between the redaction of the "Life" and that of the "Miracles" in a gadl, which in the present case, far from being a working hypothesis, has been philologically demonstrated in the most evident way. The second is that the cultural interlacement, or even the interplay, of the different scribal and monastic traditions is even more complex than could have been imagined before. This is also demonstrated, in our case, by clear philological data, instead of being supposed on the basis of mere historical considerations, which in many instances are rather generic and uncertain in character. Our general conclusion cannot be different from the statement that philology has given us a clear and, so to
speak, aseptic indication, fully in keeping with its true nature, towards the interpretation of historical and cultural phenomena of paramount importance.

## III Conclusions

In short, the genealogical tree of the manuscripts in the "Miracles" of Gabra Manfas Qeddus can be summarized as follows.
a. According to the Miracles:

1. Miracle I: $A^{1} V^{1} W\left(V^{1} W\right) \quad A^{2} E^{5} \quad B^{2} C E^{4} L \quad E^{1} V^{2}$
2. Miracles II to VII: $\quad A^{1} V^{1} W\left(V^{1} W\right) \quad B^{1} C E^{4} M\left(C E^{4}\right) \quad A^{2} E^{5} E^{1} V^{2}$ (documented only in miracles V and VII)
3. In the miracle VII, towards the end of the first half, the groups $\mathrm{B}^{1} \mathrm{CE}^{4} \mathrm{M}$ and $\mathrm{A}^{2} \mathrm{E}^{5}$ disappear, and a group $\mathrm{A}^{2} \mathrm{CE}^{4}$ appears instead.
4. Miracle VIII ( $\mathrm{Na}^{\circ} \mathrm{od}$ ): $\quad \mathrm{E}^{2} \mathrm{~W} \quad \mathrm{E}^{1} \mathrm{~V}^{2}$
5. Miracle IX: $\quad E^{2} W \quad C^{4} \quad L M \quad E^{1} V^{2}$
6. Miracles X to XIII: $\mathrm{CE}^{2} \mathrm{~W}\left(\mathrm{E}^{2} \mathrm{~W}\right) ~ L M ~ \mathrm{E}^{4} \mathrm{~V}^{2}$ (attested only in miracles XI-XII)
b. According to the manuscripts:
7. $\mathrm{A}^{1} \mathrm{~V}^{1} \mathrm{~W}\left(\mathrm{~V}^{1} \mathrm{~W}\right) \quad$ Miracles I-VII
8. $\mathrm{B}^{2} \mathrm{CE}^{4} \mathrm{~L} \quad$ Miracle I
9. $\mathrm{B}^{1} \mathrm{CE}^{4} \mathrm{M}\left(\mathrm{CE}^{4}\right)$ Miracles II to VII $\left(\mathrm{A}^{2} \mathrm{CE}^{4}\right.$ in part of VII)
10. $\mathrm{A}^{2} \mathrm{E}^{5} \quad$ Miracles I to VII ( $\mathrm{A}^{2} \mathrm{CE}^{4}$ in part of VII)
11. $\mathrm{E}^{1} \mathrm{~V}^{2} \quad$ Miracles I, V, VII, VIII
12. $\mathrm{E}^{2} \mathrm{~W} \quad$ Miracles VIII, IX
13. $\mathrm{CE}^{2} \mathrm{~W}\left(\mathrm{E}^{2} \mathrm{~W}\right) \quad$ Miracles X to XIII
14. $\mathrm{CE}^{4} \quad$ Miracle IX
15. LM Miracles IX to XIII
16. $\mathrm{E}^{1} \mathrm{~V}^{2} \quad$ Miracles IX, XII, XIII

Summary
The philological examination of the genealogical tree of the "Miracles" of Gabra Manfas Qeddus, based of course on the principle of conjunctive errors and not on that of marginal similarities, has shown two important phenomena: 1. that not just one, but at least six different stemmas (for miracles I, II-VII, VIII, IX, X-XIII) can be identified; and 2. that none of these stemmas has the slightest relationship with those already identified for the "Life". This involves an important historical consequence, because it demonstrates the profound difference, which has always been supposed in hagiography, between the redaction of the "Life" and that of the "Miracles" of the same saint.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Cf. the German resumé by C. Bezold, Abbā Gabra Manfas Qeddus, in: Nachrichten von der königlichen Gesellschaft zu Göttingen, Phil.-hist. Klasse, 1916, 58-68, and the edition of the Miracles (based on three mss.) by G. Nollet, Les Miracles de Gabra Manfas Qeddus, Aethiops 4 (1931) 33-36, 39; Aethiopica 1 (1933) 41-47, 64-73; 2 (1934) 37-43, 70-81; 3 (1935) 109-114, 162-170; there is also an Ethiopian edition in Gə ${ }^{c} \partial \mathrm{z}$ and in Amharic by Tasfā Gabra Sellase, printed in Addis Ababa in 1954 A. M.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ Perhaps some not very sophisticated bibliograhical indications (mostly of English works) will suffice here. As general introductions in English: L. BIELER, The grammarian's craft. An introduction to textual criticism, New York, The Catholic Classical Association 1965 [from the article by the same author: The grammarian's craft: A professional talk, Classical Folia 10, 1958, 3-42]; W. A DEARING, A manual of textual analysis, Berkeley-Los Angeles, The University of California Press 1959; A. Foulet - M. B. Speer, On editing Old French texts, Lawrence, The Regent Press of Kansas 1979; F. W. Hall, A companion to classical texts, Oxford, At the Clarendon Press 1913 [reprints Hildesheim, G. Olms 1968 and Chicago, Argonaut 1970]; E. J. Kenney, The classical texts, Berkeley-Los Angeles-London, The University of California Press 1974; E. J. Kenney, Textual criticism, in Encyclopaedia Britannica, vol. 18, 1978, 189-195; CH. Kleinhenz, Medieval manuscripts and textual criticism, Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1976 [a collection of essays written in various languages]; P. MAAS, Textual criticism, Oxford 1958 (transl. of the $3^{\text {rd }}$ edition see below); A. H. McD[ONALD], Textual criticism, in The Oxford Classical Dictionary, Oxford, At the Clarendon Press, 1970²; L. D. ReynOLDS (ed.), Texts and transmission. A survey of the Latin classics, Oxford, At the Clarendon Press 1983; M. L. West, Textual criticism and editorial technique applicable to Greek and Latin texts, Stuttgart, Teubner 1973; J. WILLIS, Latin textual criticism, Urbana-Chicago-London, University of Illinois Press 1972. Classic works: J. BEDIER, La tradition manuscrite du "Lai de l'ombre". Réflexions sur l'art d'éditer les anciens textes, Romania 54 (1928) 161-196, 321-356; A. CASTELLANI, Bédier avait-il raison? La méthode de Lachmann dans les éditions de textes du moyen âge, Fribourg 1957; G. ConTini, Breviario di ecdotica, Napoli, Ricciardi 1986; A. Dain, Les manuscrits, Paris 1949, 19642; J. Froger, dom, La critique des textes et son automatisation, Paris 1968; P. MAAS, Textkritik, Leipzig 1927, 1950², 19573, 1960; Italian translation Firenze, Sansoni 1952, 1980; English translation see above; G. PASQUALI, Storia della tradizione e critica del testo, Firenze, Sansoni 1934, 1952², 19883; H. QuENTIN, dom, Essai de critique textuelle (Ecdotique), Paris 1926; S. TIMPANARO, La genesi del metodo del Lachmann, Padova Liviana 1963, $1981^{2}$ (German edition, Die Entstehung der Lachmannischen Methode, Hamburg, Buske 1971).
    ${ }^{3}$ Published in P. MARrassini, La "Vie" de Gabra Manfas Qeddus. Hypothèse pour un stemma codicum, in: Proceedings of the Ninth International Congress of Ethiopian Studies, Moscow, 26-29 August 1986, VI, Moscow, Nauka Publishers, Central Department of Oriental Literature, 1988, 135-148.

