The List of Place Names – *Var (58)*

In this passage, we find a long list of places that have been handed over to the papacy by the Lombards. The pope takes over possession of the places personally, accompanied by Fulrad of St Denis. Happily, all manuscripts under study convey the same list in principle, no places have been added or omitted. But there are still enough variants in spelling or other irregularities to permit an in-depth-analysis. All things considered, the list confirms the findings derived from the other variants concerning the nature of the Lombard Recension and its two text-groups.

We start with a variant that is common to all manuscripts and thus to the Lombard Recension: Instead of *Forumpopuli* (today Forlimpopoli), all 4 manuscripts have *Porumpopuli*. *-P-* und *-F-* are of course quite easily interchangeable, but the change must have happened in a *common* exemplar for Lombard Recension manuscripts.

One very revealing variant is Monte Lucati, which becomes *monte montelucati* in AC^1G, whereas C^2 has the „simple" and correct version – we can see here the principal transmission-groups of the Lombard Recension.

But there is also a (slight) variant that can only be found in $C^{12}G$, the name *Forum olibi*. This is the kind of betacism that would perfectly fit the Lucca text, but this is the only manuscript that does not have it, reading *Forum olivi* instead (like LP I). A possible explanation would be that the scribe working on this very page in Lucca generally did not allow many betacisms he may even have erased a few.[1]

We find other significant variants in C^2 and G. In the Wissembourg manuscript C^2, *castrosus subio* occurs instead of *castro Sussubio*. As the scribe Waldmann is listing the place names nicely divided by separators, the mistake becomes all the more visible. In all other manuscripts it is not clear whether the scribes really knew how to combine the syllables correctly. This is especially visible in C^1, where no system has been introduced into the list whatsoever. That of course makes it very hard to say with any certainty if a place name was identified correctly by the scribe or not. From the mistake in C^2 and the corresponding insecurities in the other manuscripts, we

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[1] Lucca, Biblioteca Capitolare, Cod. 490, fol. 181v. Scribe P is at work there (see L. Schiaparelli, *Il codice 490*, p. 46).

may conclude that the list of place names in an exemplar common to all manuscripts was not written in a very clear and distinct fashion.

Manuscript G contains a number of variants and mistakes in this list. Right at the beginning, it has *Penscouro* instead of *Pensauro*, then *Aesis* is changed to *Ens*, instead of *Egubio* we find *et Gubio*, and finally Narni becomes the *civitas Romaniensem*. *Gubio* is the only one that is easily explained, it most likely simply reflects the changed liguistic form of the place name, the town is still called Gubbio today. For the other variants it is not as easy. *Ens* most likely is a copying mistake, indicating that the scribe (working at Farfa!) did not know the place. Finally it must remain an open question of how *Romaniensem* found its way into the text. The most interesting mistake is, however, *Penscouro*, because here a scribe wrote *-co-* for *-a-*. Especially in the South with its proto-Beneventan script, this could have derived from a special form of *-a-*, rather resembling *-oc-* or also *-co-*.[2] That could indicate an exemplar from southern Italy at least for manuscript G.

[2] On the Beneventana, see B. Bischoff, *Palaeography*, pp. 109-111. Ibid. 113, fig. 22, one can find examples for the script.

This document is a supplement to the article The Lombard Recension of the Roman Liber Pontificalis, which is to appear in the Rivista di Storia del Christianesimo, 2012/13.

Table 1: The variants in the list of places – Var (58)

A (Lucca)	C¹ (St. Amand)	G (Farfa)	C² (Wissembourg)
Ravenna, Arimino, Pensauro, Conca, Fano, Cesinas, Sinogalia, AEsis, **Porumpopuli, Forum olivi** cum castro Sussubio, Montefeletri, Acerreagio, **monte** Montelucati, Serra, castellum sancti Marini, Vobio, Orbino, Callis, Luceolis, Egubio, seu Comiaclo; necnon et civi(tatem) Narrnien(sem), quae a docato Spolitano partibus Romanorum per evoluta annorum spatia fuerat invasa.	Ravenna, Arimino, Pensauro, Conca, Fano, Caesinas, Sinogalias, AEsis, **Porumpopuli, Forum olibi** cum castro Sussubio, Montefeletri, Acerreagio, **monte** Montelucati, Serra, castellum sancti Marina, Vobio, Orbino, Callis, Luceolis, Egubio, seu Comiaclo; necnon et civitatem Narrniensem, quae a ducato Spolitano parti Romanorum per evoluta annorum spatia fuerat invasa.	Ravenna, Arimino, **Penscouro**, Conca, Fano, Ce_inas, Sinogalias, **Ens**, Porumpopuli, Forum olibi cum castro Subsubio, Montefeletri, Acerreagio **monte**, Montelucati, Serra, castellum sancti Marini, Vobio, Orbino, Callis, Luciolis, **et** Gubio, seo Comiaclo; necnon et civ(itatem) **Romaniensem**, que a ducato Spolitino parti Romanorum per ovoluta **amarum**spatia fuerat invasa.	Ravenna, Arimino, Pensauro, Conca, Fano, Cesinar_, Synogalias, Esis, **Porumpopuli, Forum olibi** cum **castrosus Subio,** Montefeletri, Acerreagio, Montelucati, **Montelucati,** Serra, castellum sancti Marini, Vobio, Orbino, Callis, Luciolis, Egubio, seu Comi_aclo; necnon et civitatem Narniensem, quae a ducato Spolitino parti Romanorum per evoluta annorum spatia fuerat invasa.

"As for the keys, both of the city of Ravenna and of the various cities of the exarchate of Ravenna, along with the donation concerning them that their king had issued, he placed them in St Peter's confessio; and he handed them over to this apostle of God and to his vicar the holy pope and to all his successor pontiffs for ever, for their possession and management – that is to say Ravenna, Rimini, Pesaro, Conca,[i] Fano, Cesena, Senigallia, Iesi, Forlimpopoli, Forli with the Castrum Sussubium[ii], Montefeltro[iii], Arcevia, Mons Lucati[iv], Serra[v], the Castellum of San Marino, Vobio[vi], Urbino, Cagli, Lucioli, Gubbio and Comacchio, also the city of Narni, which the duchy of Spoleto had taken over many years previously from the side of the Romans."[vii]

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[i] Place unknown, probably south of Rimini, see Davis, LP 8, 73, n. 96.
[ii] Most likely means the ruins of Castro Faro, see Davis, LP 8, 73, n. 97.
[iii] Today San Leo, as the name of a monastery situated in the town was transferred to all of it, see Davis, LP 8, 73, n. 98, referring to a charter of Gregory II, see JE² 2193.
[iv] Place unknown, but mentioned in writings of Gregory II, see JE² 2191.
[v] In the area in question, there are several places bearing that name, vgl. Davis, LP8, 73, Anm. 101.
[vi] Today Sarsina, formerly also Bobio, see Duchesne, LP I, 460, n. 51 (about p. 454).
[vii] LP 8, trans. Davis 72f.