The life of Christ in Coptic Psalis

Youhanna Nessim YOUSSEF

Abstract

This article overviews a genre of psalis in the Coptic liturgy that have never been studied before. We publish here three psalis that are used in the month of Kiahk and during the Coptic year. We compare the episodes of the Life of Christ treated in these texts. We make a commentary on these psalis.*

Introduction

The *psalis* are hymns recited before the Odes and Theotokias.¹ F. E. Lanne highlights the importance of a thematic study of the psalis, especially those addressed to Jesus Christ. In a previous study, I investigated the date and place of the composition of the Jesus Christ Psalis.²

In this paper, I will study psalis that narrate Christ's life. It is important to mention that there are psalis commemorating the seven major and the seven minor Lordly feasts.³ These psalis concentrate only on the event or feast commemorated.

The first psali under discussion here is addressed to Jesus Christ; it is the *psali Batos*⁴ from the yearly psalmodia and is chanted on Thursdays.⁵ The second psali under discussion is addressed

- * I wish to thank my colleague Lisa Agaiby for her kind help in reviewing the English language of this article.
- ¹ In his pioneering study, Yassa 'Abd al-Masih analyses the forms of the Psalis (1958, pp. 85–100). Lanne highlights the importance of a thematic study of the psalis; especially the psalis addressed to Jesus Christ. For this genre, see Lanne 1977, pp. 163–203; reprinted in 1997, 307–338). In a previous study (2009, pp. 237–245), I investigated the date and place of the composition of the Jesus Christ Psalis.
 - ² Youssef 2009, pp. 237–245.
 - ³ According to Abu al-Barakat Ibn Kabar, the seven major Lordly feasts are:
 - 1. the Annunciation
 - 2. the Nativity
 - 3. the Epiphany
 - 4. Palm Sunday
 - 5. the Resurrection
 - 6. the Ascension
 - 7. Pentecost

The seven minor Lordly feasts are:

- 1. the Lord's circumcision
- 2. Christ's entry into the Temple
- 3. the flight into Egypt
- 4. the miracle at Cana of Galilee
- 5. the Transfiguration
- 6. Maundy Thursday
- 7. the Sunday of Thomas

See Villecourt 1925, pp. 308–317. These feasts are also attested in Coptic art; see Skalova and Gabra 2003, pp. 200–207, and Skalova et al. 1998, pp. 101–112.

- 4 Ishaq 1991a, pp. 2320-2321.
- ⁵ The psali endeavours to document the main biblical occurrences from Adam to the Apocalypse.

to the "God of Israel"; it is the *psali Adam*⁶ and this psali is used as an introduction to the third Ode during the month of Kiahk.⁷ A second *psali Adam* (the third psali under discussion here) provides the reader with a list of all the miracles Jesus performed, as documented in the four gospels.

Remarks on the Rite of Kiahk

Interestingly, the first two psalis mentioned above are dedicated for the month of Kiahk (Advent fast), the month which generally commemorates the Virgin Mary and precedes the Feast of the Nativity. However, in a previous article, we demonstrated how the Ode that is chanted during Kiahk is in fact a yearly Ode.⁸

There is another hymn for the month of Kiahk that praises the Three Youths in the Fiery Furnace. This hymn contains some stanzas in Greek, while others are in Bohairic and Sahidic. This hymn occurs rarely in the manuscripts of the Psalmodia. It seems that it was introduced from the Upper Egyptian rite. The oldest manuscript, to my knowledge, is from the White Monastery and is now preserved in the library of Leiden University, Ms Insinger No 32. The first stanza of this hymn is mentioned in fol. 66 and is chanted on the second Saturday of Lent, and the second stanza is in fol. 67 and is chanted on the Tuesday of the fourth week of Lent.

It may be assumed, therefore, that the actual rite of the psalmodia of Kiahk consists of earlier rites and hence our two psalis seem to be taken from a rite of another occasion.

We shall compare the two texts narrating the life of Christ in the below tabulation, whilst the psali detailing the miracles will be dealt with separately after that.

Text

Thursday Batos Psali ¹³		Psali Adam for the third Ode of Kiahk ¹⁴	
λοιπον Γάρ ω ναθενρά το καραίος	Once more my beloved, let	†феп2мот `итотк	I thank you, God of Israel,
	us reject the evil desire of	ф† `мпіс̄л же ак`ірі	for You did with us
	our hearts that lead us to	иемай ката	according to Your great
	sin	пекиіф† `ийаі	mercy

⁶ Ishaq 1991b, p. 63.

⁷ Zanetti 1995, pp. 89–90.

⁸ Youssef 2007, pp. 169-203.

⁹ Labib 1908, pp. 65–66.

¹⁰ Zanetti 1995, p. 88.

II For an overview of the liturgy of Upper Egypt, see Zanetti 2008, pp. 201-210.

¹² Pleyte and Boeser 1897, p. 138.

¹³ Tukhi 1764, pp. 106-108; Mina al-Baramusi 1908, pp. 207-209.

¹⁴ Labib 1911-1922, pp. 481-484. Tukhi 1764, pp. 284-285.

¹⁵ Heb. 12:1.

¹⁶ James 1:14.

Thursday	Batos Psali	Psali Adam for the	third Ode of Kiahk
унтеисмоу епірай уноужаї унте пенос уножаї унте пенос униета вно очищт униета вно очищт ун	And to praise without ceasing the name of Salvation [that is] of our Lord Jesus <i>Christ</i> , proclaiming and saying:	†фепгмот `итотк ф† `мпісл же акоушрп `мпекфирі фа `итексф† `ммои	I thank you, God of Israel, for You sent Your Son until You save us
же пабс інс пхс пімісі євольен фішт ьажшоу `NNІЄШН ТНРОУ ¹⁷ НАІ НАН КАТА ПЕКНІЩ† `NNAI ¹⁸	"O my Lord Jesus <i>Christ</i> who is born of the Father before all <i>ages</i> , have mercy upon us <i>according to</i> Your great mercy	†щеприот `итотк ф† `мпісл же акбісарз евол өне $\overline{\Theta}$ маріа	I thank you, God of Israel, for You were <i>incarnated</i> of Saint Mary
		†ψεπ2μοτ `Ντοτκ φ† `μπιςΣ χε αλναλ επεκπολ 'νχε ΝΙΜΑΝΕCΠΟΛ ¹⁹	I thank you, God of Israel, for the shepherds saw Your glory
пабс інс пхс фнетасмасц ьен внолеем 'нте тоудеа сшт 'ммон оуог нап нан ²⁰	My Lord Jesus <i>Christ</i> , who was born of the <i>Virgin</i> in Bethlehem of Judea, save us and have mercy upon us.		
пабс інс пхс фнетасмасц ьен внолеем 'пте тоудеа сшт 'ммон оуог нап нангі	My Lord Jesus <i>Christ</i> , who was born of the <i>Virgin</i> in Bethlehem of Judea, save us and have mercy upon us.		
пабс інс пхс фнетацбішмс ьен ппорааннс ²² ек'єтоуво 'чиенфухн еволга пөшлев 'нте фнові ²³	My Lord Jesus <i>Christ</i> , who was baptised in the Jordan, purify our <i>souls</i> from the defilement of sin		t
		†щепомот `нтотк ф† `нпісл же акщаі нан бен текметсаіе	I thank you, God of Israel, for You showed us Your beauty
		†фепгмот `ntotk ф† `mпісх же ак`ірі `nганффрі еyoф²4	I thank you, God of Israel, for You performed many miracles

<sup>Jn 1:1–3, 3:16, 4:9.
Mt 20:31, Mk 10:48, Lk 18:39.
Lk 2:8–13.
Mt 1:23, Lk 1:27–34.
Mt 1:23, Lk 1:27–34.
Mt 3:11–17, Mk 1:7–11, Lk 3:21–22, Jn 1:28–34.
Jn 1:7.
See the following psali.</sup>

Thursday	Batos Psali	Psali Adam for the	third Ode of Kiahk
παδς ίπς πχς φнетацеринстеуін εζρηι εχωη 'ηζης 'νεχωρς²ς cw† 'ммон оуод наі нан	My Lord Jesus <i>Christ</i> , who fasted on our behalf, forty days and forty nights, save us and have mercy upon us		
		†ψεπρμοτ `Ντοτκ φ† `Μπιζλ χε αγερςοόΝι εροκ `Νχε ΝΙΙΟΥΔΔΙ ²⁶	I thank you, God of Israel, for the Jews conspired against You
пабс інс пхс фнетауащи епістаурос ²⁷ ек'є фомфем 'мпсатанас сапеснт 'nnenбалаух ²⁸	My Lord Jesus <i>Christ</i> , who was crucified upon the <i>Cross</i> , crush <i>Satan</i> down under our feet	†щепгмот `нтотк ф† `мпісл ҳе аүащк епістаүрос ьен †голгова	I thank you, God of Israel, for You were crucified upon the <i>Cross</i> at Golgotha
пабс інс пхс фнетаухац вен пімгау ²⁹ ек'є вомьем 'пьрні 'пьнтен 'п†соурі 'пте фмоу	My Lord Jesus <i>Christ</i> , who was placed in the grave, break in us the thorn of death	†фепгмот `итотк ф† мпісх же аухак ьеи пімгау `мфрн† `ииірецмшоут	I thank you, God of Israel, for You were placed in the grave like the dead
пабс інс пхс фнетадтшиц евольен инеемшоут³° адшенад епшші еніфноуі екетоуностен ьен текхом	My Lord Jesus <i>Christ</i> , who rose from the dead, and ascended to the heavens; raise us with Your power	фепомот `нтотк фф `мпісл же мененса г `негооу актшик евол ђен инеөмшоут	I thank you, God of Israel, for You arose from the dead on the third day
		ф `мпісл же акфеиак епеснт ероун етпроніа зі	I thank you, God of Israel, for You descended by <i>Providence</i>
		ф `мпісл же акиогем `изалам ием педгенос	I thank you, God of Israel, for You delivered Adam and his <i>race</i>
		†ψεπζμοτ `ντοτκ φ† `μπιζλ χε ακζονζεν ετοτογ `ννεκαποςτολος	I thank you, God of Israel for You agreed with Your Apostles

<sup>Mt 4:2, Lk 4:2.
Mt 26:3, Mk 14:10, Lk 22:4, [Jn 11:49.
Mt 27:35, Mk 15: 24-25, Jn 19:18.
Rom 16:20.
Mt 27:60, Mk 15:46, Lk 23:53, Jn 19:41-42.
Mt 28:6-7, Mk 16:6, Lk 24:2, [1?] Jn 20.
J. Pressor</sup>

³¹ 1 Pt 4:6.

Thursday Batos Psali		Psali Adam for the third Ode of Kiahk	
		ффепгиот `итотк фф `мпісл же акфеиак егрні епфші еиіфноуі ³²	I thank you, God of Israel, for You ascended to the heavens.
		†фепамот `нтотк ф† `мпісл же акаемсі саоуінам мпіантократфр	I thank you, God of Israel, for You sat on the right of the <i>Almighty</i>
пабс інс пхс фневиноу ьеи тецмаг сиоу† `мпароусіа ³³ аріоу`і `иагапн иемаи ьеи пеквнма етоі `иго†	My Lord Jesus <i>Christ</i> , who will come in His second <i>Appearance</i> , treat us <i>lovingly</i> as we stand before Your fearful <i>judgment</i>	ф 'мпісх же еке'і ефгулп ефоікоуменн	I thank you, God of Israel, for You will come to judge the world
		ф `мпісх моі ині `поупаі нем оухш евох	I thank you, God of Israel, grant me mercy and pardon
		†ψεπ2ΜΟΤ `ΝΤΟΤΚ φ† `ΜΠΙΕΣ ††ωΟΥ `ΜΠΕΚΡΑΝ ΟΥΟ2 ΤΕΝΟΥШΦΤ `ΜΜΟΚ ΚΑΤΑ ΠΕΚΝΙΦ† ΝΝΑΙ	I thank you, God of Israel, I glorify Your name and we worship You according to Your great mercy
χε þεν πεκογωφ ογος λκοω† `ΜΜΟΝ	For by Your own will and the consent of Your Father and the Holy <i>Spirit</i> , You came and saved us.		

Commentary

The psali of Thursday may be dated to the seventh or eighth century.³⁴ It is attested in the book *Lamp of Darkness*, authored by Ibn Kabar (1324).³⁵ The earliest manuscripts, surviving from St Macarius and kept in Hamburg, dating to the 14th century, attest to this psali.³⁶

The second psali occurs in the manuscripts of the 17th century,³⁷ and was printed for the first time by Tukhi in 1764.³⁸

Neither psali is acrostic. An acrostic psali may have 24 or 32 stanzas, while the psali for Thursday has only 12 stanzas and the psali of Kiahk has 20 stanzas. This indicates that both authors intended to stress the message, regardless of the consistency of the number of stanzas.

³² Acts 1:11.

³³ Mt 16:27, Acts 1:10.

³⁴ Youssef 2009, pp. 237–245.

³⁵ Villecourt 1924, p. 228; for the author, see Khalil 2000, pp. 629-655.

³⁶ Störk 1995, pp. 358, 481.

³⁷ See Störk 2002, pp. 50, 97, 115.

³⁸ See above.

As we can see from the references from both the Old and New Testaments, the authors of these psalis were familiar with the Bible.

As a literary structure, both psalis start with one stanza as an introduction, and the last stanzas serve as the conclusion.

We may note that there are some episodes missing from each of the psalis. It is remarkable that the event of Pentecost is mentioned in neither psali.

In the second psali, while the first part of the stanza is addressed to God the Father: "I thank you, God of Israel, for You sent Your Son...", the second part is addressed to God the Son: "You saved us...".

The Greek loan words are among the most common words in Coptic liturgical texts.

There is another *psali Adam* for the third ode, also for the month of Kiahk, that narrates the miracles of Jesus Christ.³⁹ This Psali is acrostic.

Text

Grant us, our Master, intelligence and <i>mind</i> , O holy <i>Leader</i> , ⁴⁰ O our Lord Jesus <i>Christ</i>
Help my weakness by Your divine power, give us calmness and divine grace
For with Your mercy, You came for our salvation, O Saviour, the Word of God
David testified in the <i>psalm</i> : "The King of Heaven is revealed in Zion" ⁴¹
For the salvation of Adam, He shone in the <i>flesh</i> , the Lord of Hosts, the <i>incomprehensible [One]</i>
Truly numerous are the miracles and the wonders that He did in the world through His humility
So He truly raised Lazarus from the grave after four days ⁴²
He walked on the <i>sea</i> by His power ⁴⁴ and He ceased the violence of the waves of the sea. ⁴⁵

³⁹ Labib 1908, pp. 484-489.

⁴⁰ Meaning uncertain.

⁴¹ This is a free quotation, the meaning may refer to Pss 110:2, 132:13, 146:10.

⁴² Jn 10:40–11:44.

⁴³ Read 'NNIXOX.

⁴⁴ Mt 14:25.

⁴⁵ Mt 8:24.

іс півелле 'ммісі: аффаміо 'ниефвал: ьен тефхом етбосі: афхаф афнау 'мвол	Behold, [for] the one born blind, He ⁴⁶ created His eyes by His sublime power, and He placed it [the clay] so he [who was born blind] could see. ⁴⁷
ке ψері `n†с2імі: `nxananeoc: πx̄c пеnnoy†: aqерфаθрі ерос	Also the daughter of the Canaanite woman, Christ our God healed her. 48
λοιπον νιδάλεγ: νεм νικογρ εγсοπ: `νθος αςτάλδωσς: `ναε φη $\overline{\epsilon}$	Hence, the Holy Himself, healed both the lame and the deaf
матоунос пфны: ,ифхнья ,иссімі: аффенбна ра песымі: <u>інс</u> пфны ,мфф	[He] raise[d] the son of the <i>widow</i> , because He was compassionate to her weeping, [that is] Jesus the Son of God. ⁴⁹
иікаксегт де ои: адтоувшоу євол: оүог пілегеши: `иөод адгітд євол	The lepers also He cleansed them ⁵⁰ and He cast out the <i>legions</i> ⁵¹
зсмаршоүт ш п $\overline{x}\overline{c}$: же акталбо `мпанос: тщері `ніанрос: ђен текмет \overline{x} р \overline{c}	Blessed are You O Christ, for You healed the sorrows (concerning) the daughter of Jairus through Your goodness ⁵²
оушоу нак ф†: ҳє `нөок пірецсш†: акщенгнт ја ніршні: оуог акерршні	Glory be to You O God, for You are the Saviour, You had compassion on humankind and You became Man
πι $\overline{\mathbf{e}}$ 'νωικ 'νθωογ: νεμ μιτέβτ $\overline{\mathbf{g}}$: αμονογούς: αναίτεβτ $\overline{\mathbf{g}}$:	You blessed the five loaves and the two fish, and the five thousands were satisfied. ⁵⁴
смоу еміалшоуі: ннетау`іні нац: аубі `мпіщлнлоу`і: ката петранац	[He] bless[ed] the children that came to Him, [and] they received joy according to what pleased Him.
тімн пфнрі `нтімн: піоушіні аф† наф: ьен нефвал в: аффенгнт ьароф	He gave light ⁵⁵ to the eyes of Timi son of Timi and He had compassion on him ⁵⁶
уппе гар хоіпон: ьен псахі 'нте ршq: ачдіоуі 'ниілемшн: ьен піершіші 'нтач	For behold, with the word of His mouth [and] by His authority, He also cast out demons.
φτ `ντε πωογ: μεν τκανα `ντε τιαλιλεα: αφογονζά μεν πεφωογ: νεν τεφεξογεία	The God of glory, in Cana of Galilee, revealed His glory and His authority ⁵⁷
хшріс фантасіа: `нте гангуаріа `ммшоу: гітен тецсофіа: еоунрп ацоуштев `ммшоу	Without illusion, through His wisdom, He changed the pots of water into wine
ψωτηρ `мпікосмос: фнетщоп ісжен гн: наі ра печлаос: ачаітоу `премге	The Saviour of the world, who is before eternity, had mercy upon His people and freed them
ω πχς пенннв: χω нан `нненнові: наі ьа тенметжшв: анон ьа нігнкі	O Christ our Master, forgive us our sins and have mercy upon our weakness, we [who] are poor

⁴⁶ It should be "You".

⁴⁶ It should be "You".
47 Jn 9:2.
48 Mt 15:22.
49 Lk 7:12.
50 Lk 7:22, 17:12.
51 Mk 5:9.
52 Lk 8:41, Mk 5:21–43.
53 Read `Νχε πιε.
54 Lk 9:13, Mt 14:17. Mk 6:38.
55 Referring to sight.
66 Mk 10:46.
67 Jn 2:1.

282 Y. N. YOUSSEF

Commentary

The psali is rhythmic. We note the change of the person and number; for example, in the second stanza we find both the first person singular and first person plural:

BOHΘΙΝ Ε<u>ΤΑ</u>ΜΕΤΧωΒ: (sing.) ΜΟΙ<u>ΝΑΝ</u> ΝΟΥΧΒΟΒ: (plur.) **μεν τεκ**χοΜ `ννογ†: νεм ογγμοτ `ννογ†

Help my weakness by Your divine power, give us calmness and divine grace

The author of this psali uses Greek loan words more than the previous two psalis.

In the first stanza the author confuses the fact that the loan word **apxh** in Greek is feminine, whereas in this psalis it is used in the masculine form instead of the common word **apxwn**.

In the third stanza, we find a neologism **PEQOYXAI** designated for Saviour. ⁵⁸ This word is used to rhyme NAI with OYXAI.

In the fourth stanza, the psalm is not a direct quotation but its meaning can be found in more than one place. With the intention of keeping the rhythm, the author of this psali chose of Psalm of David because it is quite hard to find a Coptic word starting with the letter delta.

In the fifth stanza, we find the change of the person from the second person "You"—as in the previous stanzas—to the third person "He".

The sixth stanza seems to be a misreading, it should be read thus to keep the rhythm:

ZEOG АЛНӨШС: NIXOM NEM NIGGHPI: ETAGAITOY БЕН ПІКОСМОС: 21TEN TEGMETXUPI Truly, many are the miracles and wonders He did in the world through His might

From the seventh stanza onwards is a list of the miracles. While according to the Gospel of John, the miracle at Cana is the first miracle and that of Lazarus is the last, it seems the authors of this psali wanted to highlight the most spectacular miracle first.

In the eighth stanza, the author mentions two miracles of Jesus in one sentence.

In the ninth stanza, it seems that the author learnt Coptic from the Mukadimat,⁵⁹ as he did not use the causative for ΔΥΘΡΕΊΝΑΥ ΕΒΟλ but instead used ΔΥΧΑΥ ΔΥΝΑΥ ΜΒΟλ which is a literal translation from the Arabic colloquial idiom. خلیته پشوف.

In the tenth stanza, we note the omission of the definite article before wepl'ntc21MI.

The eleventh stanza does not refer to a particular miracle. We note that the independent subject pronoun is placed before the verb and another subject introduced by `N.XE is placed after the verb. This is not grammatically correct.

The twelfth stanza starts with an imperative mood in order to begin with a "M." The subject $\overline{\mathsf{IHC}}$ $\pi \omega \mathsf{HPI} \ \mathsf{M} + \mathsf{I}$ is not introduced by $\mathsf{Nx} \in \mathcal{E}$.

In the thirteenth stanza, the author mentions two miracles of Jesus in one sentence.

In the fourteenth stanza, the definite article before $\pi \lambda \Theta O C$ is omitted without any grammatical or even rhythmic reason. The name of Jairus occurs in the New Testament as $1\lambda I POC$.

⁵⁸ Crum 1967, pp. 511–512.

⁵⁹ Sidarus 2001, pp. 63–79; 2002, pp. 141–160; 2003, pp. 237–251.

The fifteenth stanza does not narrate any miracle; it is a contemplation on Christ's incarnation.

In the sixteenth stanza, we note that the definite article is not omitted before $\mathbf{T} \in \mathbf{BT} \ \overline{\mathbf{B}}$. The subject for the verb $\mathbf{C}\mathbf{I}$ is not introduced with $\mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{C}$.

As this psali is acrostic, hence we find that the seventeenth stanza starts with an imperative mood in order to begin with a "c".

In the eighteenth stanza, the name of the blind man in the Gospel of Mark is **TIMEOC BAPTIMEOC**. The author of our psali refers to an Arabic version. We may note that the possessive adjective is not omitted before $BA\lambda \overline{B}$.

The twentieth stanza, in order to respect the grammar and semantics should be read thus:

ф† `нте пшоу: нем течевоусіа: ачоуонгч рен печшоу: рен ткана `нте фгалілеа.

The twenty-first stanza refers to the same miracle of Cana in Galilee.

The last two stanzas serve as a conclusion to the list of miracles. Hence, the second last stanza should be read thus:

 ψ штнр `мпікосмос: фнетщоп ісжем 2н: <u>ац</u>маї ра пецлаос: ацаітоу `мрем2є.

The author of the psali did not mention his name in the last stanza, being consistent with the manner of other authors such as Sarkis, Nicodemous Christodolus, Hermina and Gabriel.⁶⁰ Instead, he used the first person plural: "we, us, our."

Conclusion

The three psalis are unique in the Coptic liturgical corpus. They reflect a familiarity and perfect knowledge of biblical texts by their authors, which may indicate that one or more of them were among the clergy or the learned notables (*Archons*).

These psalis for a long time served as a pedagogical tool to instruct the congregation. The first two seem to have been composed when Coptic was still understood, and hence the grammatical structures are correct. Both are neither acrostic nor rhythmic. Greek loan words are rarely used and, where they are, they are among the most common in Coptic texts. This indicates that Greek had ceased to be used as a spoken language by the time of composition. It is difficult to date these psalis. Most of the liturgical works appeared at a relatively late date, as they are used more frequently than other literary texts. The psali of Thursday is attested in the manuscripts of the 14th century but the Kiahk psali is not attested before the 17th century. However, the texts should be earlier.

The third psali is a late composition. It is acrostic and follows a particular rhythm. The grammatical structure of the stanza is not correct and the meaning in many places is uncertain.

⁶⁰ Youssef 1998, pp. 383–402 (Sarkis); 1994, pp. 625–633 (Nicodemous); 2006, pp. 381–397 (Hermina); 2008, pp. 179–200 (Gabriel).

Bibliography

Crum, W. E.

1967 A Coptic Dictionary. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Ishaq, E. M.

"Watus," in *The Coptic Encyclopedia*, Vol. 7, edited by A. S. Atiya, pp. 2320–2321. New York: Macmillan.

1991b "Adam," in The Coptic Encyclopedia, Vol. 1, edited by A. S. Atiya, p. 63. New York: Macmillan.

Khalil, S.

"L'encyclopédie liturgique d'Ibn Kabar († 1324) et son apologie d'usage Coptes," in *Crossroad of Cultures: Studies in Liturgy and Patristics in Honor of Gabriele Winkler* (Orientalia Christiana Analecta 260), edited by H.-J. Feulner, E. Velkouska and R. Taft, pp. 629–655. Rome: Pontificio Istituto Orientale.

Labib, C.

1908 † Фалмолі є є от в тромпі (Al-Absalmodia al-Muqadasah al-Sanawiyah [the Holy Psalmodia of the year]). Cairo: Ain Shams Press.

1911–1922 † ФАЛМОДІА ЄӨО ГАВ `NTE ПІАВОТ ХОІДК (Al-Absalmodia al-Muqadasah al-Kiyahkiyah [the Holy Psalmodia of the month of Kiahk]). Cairo: Ain Shams Press.

Lanne, E.

"La prière de Jésus dans la tradition égyptienne. Témoignage des psalies et des inscriptions," *Irénikon* 50: 163–203. Reprinted in E. Lanne, *Tradition et Communion des Églises* (Bibliotheca Ephemeridum Theologicarum Lovaniensium 129), pp. 307–338. Leuven: Peeters, 1997.

Mina al-Baramusi

1908 † фалмотіа `н†ромпі є во орав (Al-Absalmodia al-Muqadasah al-Sanawiya [the Holy Psalmodia of the year]). Alexandria.

Pleyte W. and Boeser, P. A. A.

1897 Manuscrits Coptes du Musée d'Antiquités des Pays-Bas à Leide publiés d'après des ordres du gouvernement. Leiden: Brill.

Sidarus, A.

"Medieval Coptic grammars in Arabic: The Coptic Muqaddimat," Journal of Coptic Studies 3: 63–79.

"The Copto-Arabic renaissance in the Middle Ages: Characteristics and socio-political context," *Coptica* 1: 141–160.

"Le modèle arabe en grammaire copte. Une approche des muqaddimat copto-arabes médiévales," in Le voyage et la langue: Mélanges en l'honneur d'Anouar Louca et d'André Roman, edited by J. Dichy and H. Hamzé, pp. 237–251. Damascus: Institut Français d'Études Arabes.

Skalova Z. and Gabra, G.

2003 Icons of the Nile Valley. Cairo: Egyptian International Publishing-Longman.

Skalova, Z., Mansur M. and Youssef, Y. N.

"Three medieval beam-icons from Coptic patriarchal churches in Cairo," in Actes du Symposium des fouilles Coptes: Le Caire 7–9 Novembre 1996, pp. 101–112. Cairo: Société d'Archéologie Copte.

Störk, L.

1995 Koptische Handschriften 2, Die Handschriften der Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg, Teil 2, Die Handschriften aus Dair Anba Maqar (Verzeichnis der Orientalischen Handschriften in Deutschland Band 21,2). Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Verlag.

Koptische Handschriften 4, Die Handschriften der Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Teil 1, Die Liturgische Handschriften 1 (Verzeichnis der Orientalischen Handschriften in Deutschland Band 21,4). Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Verlag.

Tukhi, R.

1764 Kitab al-Theyutukiyyat wa-Tartib shahr Kiyahk [Theotokia and Ordo for the month of Kiyak].
Rome.

Villecourt, L.

"Les observances liturgiques et la discipline du jeûne dans l'Église Copte I," Le Muséon 37: 201-280.

"Les observances liturgiques et la discipline du jeûne dans l'Église Copte IV," Le Muséon 38: 261-320.

Yassa 'Abd al-Masih

1958 "Remarks on the psalis of the Coptic Church," Bulletin de l'Institut des Études Coptes 1: 85-100.

Youssef, Y. N.

"Nicodème auteur des psalies," Orientalia Christiana Periodica 60: 625–633.

1998 "Recherches d'hymnographie copte: Nicodème et Sarkis," *Orientalia Christiana Periodica* 64: 383–402.

2006 "Recherches d'hymnographie Copte (2) Hermina et Christodule," in Études Coptes IX (Cahiers de la Bibliothèque Copte 14), edited by A. Boud'hors, J. Gascou et D. Vaillancourt, pp. 381–397. Paris: De Boccard.

"Yearly ode or ode of Kiahk: A study of special odes of the Coptic Church," *Bulletin de la Société d'Archéologie Copte* 46: 169–203.

2008 "Bohairic Liturgical Texts related to St Shenoute," in Christianity and Monasticism in Upper Egypt, Vol. 1, edited by G. Gabra and H. N. Takla, pp. 179–200. Cairo: American University in Cairo Press.

"Research on Coptic hymnography: *Psalis of the days* – composition and date," in *Prayer and Spirituality in the Early Church*, Vol. 5, *Poverty and Riches*, edited by G. Dunn, D. Luckensmeyer and L. Cross, pp. 237–245. Strathfield, NSW: St Paul's publishers.

Zanetti, U.

1995 "Bohairic liturgical manuscripts," Orientalia Christiana Periodica 61: 65-94.

"Liturgy in the White Monastery," in *Christianity and Monasticism in Upper Egypt*, Vol. 1, edited by G. Gabra and H. N. Takla, pp. 201–210. Cairo: American University in Cairo Press.

Youhanna Nessim YOUSSEF Senior Honorary Fellow, the University of Melbourne Researcher, The Australian Catholic University E-mail: ynyoussef@hotmail.com