

THE *COLLECTIO DERTUSENSIS TERTIA* AND TORTOSA MS 269

During a routine survey of manuscripts microfilmed by the Hill Manuscript Project (St. John's University), Professor Robert Somerville discovered a new collection of twelfth-century decretals in Tortosa, Archive of the Cathedral 269. He very kindly notified Professor Stephan Kuttner of the find, and I undertook a study of the collection in connection with work on the *Regesta decretalium saeculi XII*.

Tortosa 269 is unusual in that it is a paper manuscript of the early thirteenth century. It is missing its first page (the first extant folio is poorly preserved), but the folios have been numbered 1-101 since this loss occurred. The codex contains Bernard of Pavia's *Compilatio prima* (fols. 1r-93r) followed immediately by the new collection, which shall be called *Collectio Dertusensis tertia* (fols. 93r-101r; fol. 101v contains unrelated texts. See note 7 below). The dimensions of the codex are irregular, 160-218 × 100-115 mm¹. The text is written in long lines, thirty-three lines to the page, and the scribes left margins unsuitable for glosses; the only marginal notations are the result of a corrector's activity.

The new codex seems to be connected with the three twelfth-century canonical works previously found in the manuscripts of the cathedral of Tortosa, although two of those three probably came from the abbey of Ripoll². These books consist of a primitive, i.e. unsystematic, collection of seventy-three letters of Alexander III (Tortosa, Chapter Libr. 144, fols. 1-29 = *Dertusensis prima*)³; two copies of the *Collectio Bambergensis* (Tortosa,

1. Since I am working from a microfilm, supplied by the Hill Manuscript Project, the physical description is based upon the modern catalogue of the cathedral libraries. See Bayerri Bertomeu, *Los Códices Medievales de la Catedral de Tortosa* (Barcelona 1962) 439.

2. On the provenance of Tortosa, Chapter Libr. 40 and 160, see W. Deeters, *Die Bambergensisgruppe der Dekretalensammlungen des 12. Jhdts.* (phil. diss. Bonn 1956) 30-31. Codex 40 may have been written at St. Victor of Marseilles, on which Ripoll, in the diocese of Vich, was dependent. The cathedral of Tortosa did not have a scriptorium until about 1200 (see Deeters 31 and note 209). It is not known when the books were deposited in Tortosa.

3. See W. Holtzmann, 'Beiträge zu den Dekretalensammlungen des zwölften Jahrhunderts', *ZRG Kan. Abt.* 16 (1927) 37-77. This collection was apparently the basis of the future canon law library at Tortosa. There is no indication that it was in any way connected with the canon law codices that appear to have come to Tortosa from the abbey of Ripoll. Holtzmann did not discuss the provenance of the codex. The date of Dert. 1 is not certain. It may be a Spanish reworking of an Italian collec-