Lowe Elias Avery, Codices Latini Antiquiores. A palaeographical guide to latin manuscripts prior to the ninth century. Part VII: Switzerland, Oxford 1956 (Osnabrück 1982), p. 28.

## 935.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 259.

ALEMANNIC MINUSCULE SAEC. VIII-IX.

¶ Beda in Actus Apostolorum, in Apocalypsin.

Foll. 152, paginated 1-24, 24-303; ca. 270×170-175 mm. (210-220×130-140 mm.) in 24-26 long lines. Ruling before folding, on the flesh-side, 4 bifolia at a time, with the direct impression usually on the outside bifolium. Double bounding lines in both margins. Prickings in the outer margin guided the ruling. Gatherings of eight, signed with Roman numerals in the middle of the lower margin of the last page. Running titles on each opening, in minuscule. Colophons in uncial mixed with capitals or in capitals. Incipits in black or red capitals or uncial, or in mixed majuscules. Punctuation: the medial point, comma, or semicolon marks the main pause, the medial point lesser pauses; many points added. Omissions marked by ħd in the text answered by ħp before the insertion in the lower margin (p. 104) or by signes de renvoi (pp. 45, 207). Citations from the Bible are in uncial or minuscule with quotation-marks (apparently added) to the left of each line. Abbreviations include b;, q; = bus, que; aū (and auī) = autem; b̄ = ber (and bis); d̄ = de; dīr (and dī) = dicitur; ē, id·ē· = est, idest; m̄, m', n<sub>t</sub> = men, mus, nus; n̄ = non; n̄ r̄, etc. = noster, -ri, etc.; om̄ = omnes; p, p', p̄, p, p; = per, post, prae, pro, pus; q, qn̄ m (and quō), q̄ q̄ = quia, quoniam, quoque; p̄ r̄, r̄, s̄ = rum, runt, sunt; r̄ n̄ = tamen; r̄ = ter; r̄ c = tunc; r̄ = tunc; r̄ = -uit. Spelling fair, but 'condam' for quondam. Simple black initials. Parchment of unequal quality; holes are not infrequent. Ink dark brown. Script is early minuscule by several hands, some clearly Alemannic; the hand on pp. 3 ff. is very similar to the hand of St. Gall MS. 133, pp. 209-215 (see our No. 911): both c̄ and a are used; ḡ is often top-heavy; the shaft of h occasionally bends to the left; the top of τ is often looped to the left; o occasionally has a horn-like hair-line at the top, as in Merovingian cursive; the nt ligature occurs even in mid-word; a stands for hard and soft ti.

Written in the same Swiss centre as St. Gall MS. 133 (our No. 911), possibly at St. Gall.

Our plate from pp. 162 and 227.