

975.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 912 (pp. 319/320).

UNCIAL SAEC. V.

¶ TEXTUS ARGUMENTI INCERTI (fragm.).

Palimpsest, primary script (for the secondary script, containing the end of a Glossary in uncial saec. VII-VIII, see No. 967a). Part of one leaf survives; it now measures 90 × 115 mm. (width of written area exceeds 115 mm.); text is in long lines. Prickings are inside the written space—an ancient practice—and at least 15 of them are seen. Parchment rather fine. Script is a small neat uncial of an early type. No traces of ink remain, but letters along the margin are clearly discernible if light is thrown at a certain angle. One can still make out the beginnings of lines in the lower margin of p. 319: ...**Λ**TIO, ...**Μ**ISSIQ, **F**LES, **D**ECO, **D**E CR, **Λ**TRIUOP, ...**ϸ**RATUS.

Origin uncertain. Rewritten with a Glossary in North Italian uncial saec. VII-VIII. For later history, see No. 967a.

Our plate from p. 319.

976.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 913.

ANGLO-SAXON MAJUSCULE SAEC. VIII².

¶ 'VOCABULARIUS SANCTI GALLI'; EXCERPTA VARIA; etc.

Foll. 102, paginated 3-206 (the paper fly-leaf numbered 1/2 is now missing); average size of leaves ca. 90 × ca. 87 mm. (some much smaller) (ca. 65 × ca. 70 mm.) in 10 or 11 long lines; the vocabulary on pp. 181-206 is written in four columns bounded by irregular lines. Ruling apparently after folding, as slits occur in both margins. Gatherings mostly of eight; no quire-marks exist. Colophon: 'finit' on p. 71 in the script of the text. Punctuation: the main pause is marked by **;** or the medial point. Accents occur over monosyllables. Abbreviations include the Insular symbols **ap**, **ir** = apud, autem; **o** = con; **dē**, **dē** = dicit, -tur; **z**, **tt**, **+**, **7** = eius, enim, est, et; **h**, **h** = haec, hoc; **!**, **!** = idest, inter; **p** = per; **p** (also **pe** on p. 76, and **pē**) = post; **p** = pri; **q**, **q**, **q**, **q** (and **q**) = quam, quando, quasi, quod; **q** = tamen; **+** and **+** (with cross-stroke curved) = tur; and also the common forms **b** = bus; **q**; and **q** = que (q; also for quae); **ēē** = esse; **n** = non; **n** = nostr; **p**, **p**, **p** = per, prae, pro; **q** = quod; **s** = sunt; **t** = tunc; **!** = uel; **u** (and **u**) = uero; the abbreviation-stroke is a horizontal flourish. Spelling very faulty: 'blebe', 'issiodorus', 'seuilla' (sibylla). Poor attempts at Insular initials are seen on pp. 5 and 149. Vellum varies in quality and is mostly defective. Ink black or brown. Script is inept, compressed Anglo-Saxon majuscule by a Continental hand (part of p. 23 is in minuscule, but apparently by the same hand); **d** and **o**, **n**, **r**, **s** and **γ** are used, but **d** more often than **o**; **q** is open at the top; the entire alphabet is contained in the two scholastic verses on p. 89 (see plate).

Written presumably in Germany by a scribe trained in the Anglo-Saxon tradition, as the script and the Old High German glosses go to prove.

Our plate from pp. 22-23 and 89.

†—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 942 (fragm.). GREGORIUS M. See No. 924.

977.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 1394 (pp. 7-49).

SQUARE CAPITAL SAEC. V.

¶ VERGILIUS, ELOGAE, GEORGICA, AENEIS (fragm.).

Partly palimpsest, primary script (pp. 35/36, 39/40, 43/44, 47/48 had once been folded in two and used for writing Psalms, Canticles, and Prayers, saec. XII ex. and XIII). Twelve folios survive, some only in part, paginated 7-49 (including paper interleaves), besides a number of smaller fragments, bound in a miscellany of ca. 200 pages (an offset in the binding of St. Gall MS. 275 is seemingly from a lost fragment of Aen. VI, mentioned by C. G. Müller, *Analecta Bernensia III*, p. 6). The contents are as follows: Ecl., Colophon, and Georg., Titulus (p. 35, with p. 36 blank); Georg. IV. 345-363, 365-381 (pp. 39/40), 383-400, 402-419 (pp. 43/44), 535-566 (pp. 47/48); Aen. I. 381-418 (pp. 7/8), 685-702, 704-721 (pp. 11/12); III. 191-207, 210-226 (pp. 16/15), 457-474, 476-493 (pp. 20/19), 495-511, 514-530 (pp. 23/24); IV. 1-18, 20-37 (pp. 27/28); VI. 656-659, 675-678 (pasted to p. 49), 688-724 (pp. 31/32). Present maximum size 325 × 350 mm. (223 × ca. 275 mm.) in 19 long lines, with unusually generous margins. Ruling on the flesh-side, presumably before folding; written before two ruled lines, as in manuscripts de luxe. Single bounding lines. Prickings to guide the ruling run within the written area near the outer bounding lines. Running titles on each opening, in smaller Square capitals between groups of ornamental strokes and dots. The surviving colophon to the Bucolics and heading to the first book of the Georgics are in large Square capitals, with both overlined (p. 35). No separation of words and no punctuation by the original hand; an early corrector marked sense pauses by means of one or two high commas. The only abbreviation found on the fragment is **Q** = que. Ornamentation: a rope-like line is seen below the last verse of the Georgics, Lib. IV (p. 48). Parchment fair. Ink olive-brown, with a tendency to scale off on the flesh-side. Script is a majestic, lapidary Square capital, apparently by more than one hand. Small interlinear corrections by the scribe, some in grey ink by others.

Written presumably in Italy. Was used at St. Gall, apparently in 1461, for binding and repairing manuscripts (e.g. MSS. 22, 248, 275, and others).

Our plate from p. 31.

978a.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 1394 (pp. 51-88) + 172 (fragment at p. 258)
+ STADTBIBL. S.N. + CHUR, RHÄTISCHES MUSEUM.

UNCIAL SAEC. V.

¶ EVANGELIA VERSIONIS ANTEHIERONYMIANAE (fragm.) (n, a²).

Twenty folios survive, some only in part: 16 in MS. 1394 (paginated 51-88, counting some paper interleaves; a strip from pp. 85/86 is pasted at p. 258 in MS. 172, a tenth-century manuscript of Augustinus contra Faustum) + 2 in the Stadtbibliothek + 2 at Chur (for the restoration of the last leaf of the original manuscript, now pp. 91/92 of MS. 1394, see next item); ca. 310 × ca. 225 mm. (220 × 185 mm.) in 2 columns of 24 lines. Ruling before folding, on the flesh-side. Single bounding lines. Prickings run through the written space—a sign of antiquity. Gatherings were quaternions, with flesh-side outside, signed with small Roman numerals in the lower right-hand corner of the last page (XXVII is seen on p. 86 of MS. 1394). Running titles normally on each opening, in smaller uncial. The colophon to Matthew in somewhat larger uncial occupies a whole column and is decorated with a simple horizontal rope pattern and a series of dots and flourishes (p. 72). Punctuation: a blank space the width of two or three letters marks the main pause; a later hand added some commas in grey ink. An omission is marked by **·hd·** in the text answered by **·hs·** after the insertion in the lower margin (Chur fol. 1). Abbreviations confined to **·IHS·** (mostly between points) for **iesus**, and the older forms **DN̄S**, **DN̄E** for **dominus**, **domine**. **M** and **N**, omitted only at line-end, are both marked after the vowel by a simple stroke or by a stroke with dot below. Some sections begin with a larger letter set out in the margin. Parchment white and very fine. Ink now greyish-olive and brown; it has eaten through the parchment here and there. Script is a beautiful, expert, ancient uncial. Greek letters used as numerals occur after running titles and in the margin to mark chapters. An interlinear insertion in fine contemporary uncial is seen on p. 82; the same page has a probatio pennae in late eighth-century Alemannic minuscule; the running title in cursive minuscule saec. VII seen on p. 87 continues on the restoration p. 91 (see next item). The fragment in the St. Gall Stadtbibliothek contains interlinear Old High German glosses saec. VIII-IX.

Written no doubt in Italy. Was certainly in Rome in the eighth century (see next item) and reached St. Gall apparently at latest towards the end of that century, as shown by probationes pennae and old German glosses. Was later dismembered and used for book-binding. The fragment now in the St. Gall Stadtbibliothek was taken from the binding of MS. 70, which contains Lives of Saints saec. XV and belonged to the monastery until the Reformation. Some of the smaller fragments were recently recovered in MSS. 14 and 205 of the Stiftsbibliothek.

Our plate from p. 66 of MS. 1394.

¶ EVANGELIUM MARCI (xvi. 14—fin.) VERSIONIS ANTEHIERONYMIANAE (o).

One folio, slightly cut off on the inner side, being a restoration of the last page of the fifth-century uncial manuscript of the Gospels described in the preceding item; 308 × ca. 220 mm. (220 × 170 mm.) in 2 columns of 24 lines. Ruling on the flesh-side. Single bounding lines. Prickings to guide ruling run through the space between the columns. Running title in greyish ink added by a contemporary hand in cursive minuscule. Colophon in bold large uncial followed by a group of dots and strokes (see plate). Abbreviations are confined to *Nomina Sacra*, with a dot following the symbol. M and N, both omitted at line-end, are marked after the vowel by a horizontal flourish with dot below. A large C projects into the margin at the beginning of a section. Parchment rather coarse. Ink olive-brown. Script is a bold and rather clumsy uncial: the bow of A is small and hangs well above the line; LL run together; the second upright of N is spike-shaped. Interlinear corrections by a contemporary cursive hand. A number of interesting entries of various ages stand on the verso, originally left blank: *probationes penna* in uncial and in Merovingian and Caroline minuscule (the latter containing some Teutonic words), a notary's *chrismon*, and 2 lines in syllabic tachygraphy upside down in the lower margin; there is also a long entry in the script of the Roman curia, probably of the time of Gregory III (731–741), which, as Dr. Bischoff has shown, refers to the monastery 'S. Dei genetricis quae a Camellaria et beatorum Iohannis Ev. atque Bapt.', i.e. Ara Caeli in Rome.

Written presumably in Italy. Was certainly in Rome in the middle of the eighth century, as is evidenced by the entry in curial script mentioning S. Maria in Ara Caeli. It reached St. Gall towards the end of the eighth century, to judge by another addition. Later used to reinforce a binding.

Our plate from p. 91 in two parts, showing colophon.

¶ MISSALE (fragm.).

Two folios forming a bifolium, paginated 95–98 in a miscellany of fragments; present size ca. 230 × 220–230 mm. (width ca. 180 mm.) in long lines of which 22 survive. Ruling after folding. Single bounding lines. Prickings in both margins guided the ruling. Punctuation: the main pause is marked by : or by two consecutive points. Run-overs carried to the line below are set off by three parallel oblique strokes. Accents occur over monosyllables and over long i in final syllables. Abbreviations found include the Insular symbols b, o, h, p = bene, con, enim, per; and the common forms b; q; = bus, que; n̄m = nostrum; p = pro; t̄ = ter. Spelling shows the usual Insular peculiarities: long i for ii ('mister'), and confusion of s and ss ('misericordiae'). Initials in bold black, with white circles as finials and occasionally embedded in the black outline. Vellum is greasy and dark, disfigured by stains. Ink black. Script is Irish, in part stately majuscule, in part expert minuscule: in the majuscule the half-uncial d is almost the rule; N is more frequent than n; R is regular; s is more frequent than γ; uncial A occurs (p. 98); m at line-end is once turned sideways; in the minuscule r could be mistaken for n.

Written doubtless in Ireland. Was used at St. Gall for book-binding.

Our plate from p. 98.

¶ EVANGELIA (LUC. I. 12–32; II. 43–III. 9).

Two folios forming a bifolium, probably the third from the centre of a quire, now paginated 101–104 in a miscellany of fragments; 270 × 210 mm. (218 × 160 mm.) in 20 long lines. Ruling after folding. Apparently single bounding lines. Prickings in both margins guided the ruling. Accents over monosyllables and some long syllables (els, dicéns). Abbreviations include the Insular symbols (they are not separated from the preceding word): r, o, h, ÷ = autem, eius, enim, est; and also the common forms b; q; = bus, que; qm̄ = quoniam. Spelling shows Insular peculiarities: 'gabrehel', 'ingresus', 'possita', 'offici' but 'hifs'; also 'cērebatis' (quaerebatis). Ornamentation: capitals and the ligature CT, daubed with red and yellow and occurring at the beginning of sentences, are all that survive; some are decorated with little horns and spirals. Vellum is poor and thick. Ink black. Script is a roundish Irish majuscule, by a not very expert scribe: d, n, R, and S are regular; the S is top-heavy; ʎ occurs here and there suprascript and cup-shaped.

Written doubtless in Ireland. Used as early as the fifteenth century as a jacket for a manuscript of Boethius; the entry 'Boethius 15. I. de s̄ca trinitate' (saec. xv) is seen in the margin of p. 104.

Our plate from p. 102.

¶ RESPONSA THEOLOGICA (fragm.).

One folio; 270 × ca. 195 mm. (220–225 × ca. 170 mm.) in 27–28 long lines. Ruling before folding, on the flesh-side. Single bounding lines. Prickings in the outer margin guided the ruling. Punctuation: the medial point marks various pauses. An omission on p. 105 is indicated by Ø in the text answered by ñ before the insertion in the lower margin. Abbreviations include b; q; = bus, que; aut̄ = autem; eē, ē (also ÷) = esse, est; m̄, m' = men, mus; ñ = non; n̄m = nostrum; p, p̄ = per, pro; qd̄ and q, qm̄ = quod, quoniam; sc̄dm̄ = secundum; † = uel. Spelling shows frequent confusion of cl for tl; also u for b. Ink grey. Script is an early Caroline minuscule with both c and a; the shafts of f, r, and γ lean sharply to the right; the ct ligature is frequent and et occurs in mid-word.

Origin uncertain, apparently France.

Our plate from p. 105.

982.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 1394 (pp. 121/122, 125-128)
+ ZOFIGNEN, STADTBIBLIOTHEK P. 32 (fly-leaf).

ANGLO-SAXON MINUSCULE SAEC. VIII EX.

¶ ALDHELMUS DE METRIS (fragm.).

Four folios survive: 3 at St. Gall (paginated 121-122, 125-128 in a miscellany of fragments)+1 at Zofingen (used as front fly-leaf to a manuscript of Isidore's *Etymologiae* originating at St. Gall saec. IX); the most complete folio measures 282×220 mm. <235-245×190-200 mm.> in 2 columns of 20 lines. Ruling after folding. Prickings are seen in both inner and outer margins. Double bounding lines at the outer margin of each column, single at the inner. Gatherings were signed in the middle of the lower margin of the last page with Roman numerals enclosed by four dots (quire-mark III on p. 128). Headings in red in the script of the text. Punctuation: a rare medial point. Run-overs are set off by an oblique stroke when carried to the line above and supported by a curved stroke when carried to the line below. Abbreviations include the Insular forms **tt**, ÷ = enim, est; **p** = per; **q** = quae, quod; **†** (with the cross-stroke a vertical flourish) = tur; and also the common forms **b**, **q** = bus, que; **b̄** = bunt; **m** = mus; **n** = non; **n̄** = nunc; **p**, **p̄**, **p̄** (with a straight oblique to the left of the stem instead of the usual curve) = per, prae, pro; **q̄** = quod; **r̄**, **s̄** = runt, sunt; **t̄** = ter; various suspensions are used for recurrent grammatical terms. Spelling normal except for forms like 'octabo', 'abstullit'. Vellum of Insular type. Ink black. Script is an elegant, slim Anglo-Saxon minuscule recalling the type used in South England: a has the normal minuscule form or is open (the abbreviation-stroke often joins this open form so closely that they form a single character); **ſ** is flat-topped and pointed in the middle; subscript **i** occurs; characteristic are **r** and **ŷ** going far below the line. The content of the riddles is indicated interlinearly in small characters. Contemporary corrections in Anglo-Saxon minuscule. Some glosses traced with a stylus, now hardly legible (p. 127, col. 2, lines 2-4).

Written most likely in a German centre with Anglo-Saxon traditions. Was finally used at St. Gall for strengthening bindings.

Our plate from p. 127.

983.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 1394 (pp. 123/124).

ANGLO-SAXON MINUSCULE SAEC. VIII-IX.

¶ ISIDORUS, ETYMOLOGIAE (LIB I. xxxvii. 5-10).

One folio, now paginated 123-124 in a miscellany of fragments, bound in wrongly so that the original verso (p. 123) comes first; present size 208×ca. 160 mm. <calculated length ca. 215×ca. 150 mm.> in 2 columns of 20 lines, of which 18 survive. Ruling impossible to determine. Punctuation: an occasional medial point. Abbreviations: **b**, **q** = bus, que; **p** = per; **†** = tur. Spelling shows the typical Insular confusion of **s** and **ss** ('catacrisis' for 'catachresis'); also confusion of **e** and **i** and wrong aspiration. Simple red capitals daubed with yellow and projecting into the margin occur at the beginning of sections; they are preceded by a slanting T-shaped paragraph mark (p. 124). Vellum of Insular type. Ink dark brown. Script is an Anglo-Saxon minuscule of a distinct type: a has both open and closed forms; **o** always has the uncial form; **e** is theta-shaped; **ſ**, **r**, and **ŷ** go far below the line; the long bow of **ſ** is noteworthy; subscript **i** occurs (**mi**); **x** is made in three strokes.

Written most likely in a German centre with Anglo-Saxon traditions. Later history unknown.

Our plate from p. 123.

984.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 1395 (pp. 7-327) + STADTBIBL. S.N. (olim in 292)
+ ST. PAUL IN CARINTHIA 25. 4. 21 a (25. d. 86 a or XXV. d. 65)
+ ZÜRICH, STAATSARCHIV A. G. 19, No. II (foll. 2-5)
+ ZÜRICH, ZENTRALBIBL. C 43 (offset) + C 79 b (foll. 4-7) + Z XIV 5.

HALF-UNCIAL SAEC. VI¹.

¶ EVANGELIA VULGATAE VERSIONIS (fragm.) (Œ).

The number of surviving folios, based on published records, amounts to about 110, many being mere shreds and some mere offsets; the largest portion is in St. Gall MS. 1395, but exactly how many folios are in any one library is almost impossible to determine, since parts of one and the same leaf are often scattered in several places; ca. 230×ca. 180 mm. <145-150×130 mm.> in 2 columns of 24 lines (25 at end of John). Ruling before folding, on the flesh-side. Single bounding lines. Prickings run through the written space—a sign of antiquity. Gatherings of eight, with flesh-side outside, signed with Roman numerals in the lower right-hand corner of the last page. Running titles on flesh-side openings, in small half-uncial enclosed between tiny tendrils. The colophon to Matthew and Incipit to Mark are in black uncial preceded by a line of simple rope-like ornament and followed by a similar ornament in the shape of a **II** with small leaves in the corners and a bunch of grapes hanging from the middle (St. Gall MS. 1395, p. 136, col. a); the first one and a half lines of Mark are in black uncial. No punctuation; the main pause is marked by a blank space the width of 2 or 3 letters. An omission is marked by **ꝫ** in the text answered by **ꝫ** after the insertion in the lower margin (MS. 1395, p. 36). An accent occurs over vocative **o**. Abbreviations are confined to the normal forms of *Nomina Sacra* and **b**, **q** = bus, que. Omission of **m**, occurring even in mid-line, is marked by a horizontal over the vowel. Spelling excellent. Red is used for the canon number which indicates the Eusebian section in the margin. Chapters begin with a larger letter projecting into the margin. Parchment well prepared, but occasionally a defective membrane used. Ink olive-brown. Script is a graceful early half-uncial, pleasantly irregular: **α** is open and generally small; **c** and **e** extend above the other small letters; **i** often extends above the head-line or below the base-line or both, apparently without any rule; suprascript cup-shaped **u** occurs near line-ends; some ligatures are used at line-ends. Contemporary marginalia and variant Latin and Greek readings in a small, bold, somewhat cursive half-uncial (MS. 1395, p. 95) seen in the hand of the scribe.

Written in Italy, possibly during the lifetime of Jerome, to judge by the palaeography of the manuscript. Dismembered and used at St. Gall in 1461, when the library was reorganized, for binding and repairing a number of manuscripts enumerated in the publications of Lehmann and Dold.

Our plate from p. 28 of MS. 1395.

985.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 1395 (pp. 370-391)
+ VIENNA, NATIONALBIBLIOTHEK LAT. 587 (foll. a, b)
+ ZÜRICH, ZENTRALBIBLIOTHEK C 184, Nos. III, V, XIX.

UNCIAL SAEC. VII EX.

¶ PSALMI (fragm.).

Twenty folios survive: 13 at St. Gall (paginated 370-391 not counting 4 fragments of 2 folios)+2 at Vienna (front fly-leaves to a twelfth-century manuscript of the Letters of Ivo of Chartres)+5 at Zürich (a single folio and 2 mutilated bifolia); ca. 205×140 mm. <155-160×110-115 mm.> in 22-27 long lines. Ruling before folding, on the flesh-side, presumably several leaves at a time. Single bounding lines. Prickings in the outer margin guided the ruling. Gatherings signed with **Q** followed by a Roman numeral between two colons and with parallel strokes above and below (St. Gall p. 389). Headings in red uncial. Punctuation: the main pause is marked by a forked stroke followed by a series of dots running obliquely; the same mark repeated or a rope-like ornament is used at the end of psalms; lesser pauses are here and there marked by a medial point. Abbreviations: **B** = bus; **Q** = que; **N̄R**, **NI** = noster, nostri; **P** = per; **Q̄N̄Q̄** = quoniam; **S̄CL̄Q̄** = saeculum; **SC̄Q̄Q̄** = secundum; **IS̄H̄L** and **ĪH̄L** = israel; **SC̄US** = sanctus. Omission of **M**, occurring even in mid-line, is marked by a horizontal flourish. Spelling shows confusion of **ae** and **e**, **e** and **i**, **o** and **u**, **b** and **v** ('supervia', 'oblibionis'). Crude initials of varying styles, in bold black and surrounded by red dots or touched with red, show spiral and leaf motifs (see plate). Parchment rather coarse. Ink grey. Script is a fair but undistinguished uncial of late type: the first upright of **N** and the lower left branch of **X** have marked horizontal serifs. Corrections in mixed half-uncial and uncial saec. VIII and some in Caroline minuscule saec. IX. An eighth-century probatio pennae on p. 379 of MS. 1395.

Written probably in North Italy, to judge by the script and ornamentation. Was used later at St. Gall for bookbinding. Some of the fragments now at St. Gall were taken from the bindings of St. Gall MSS. 962 and 963; the Zürich leaves come from the bindings of manuscripts which left St. Gall in the war of Toggenburg (1712); the Vienna volume which contains our leaves as fly-leaves formed part of the Ambras collection in which it bore the number 282.

Our plate from p. 386 of MS. 1395.