

964.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 908 (pp. 277-292).

HALF-UNCIAL SAEC. V.

¶ IUS ROMANUM ANTEIUSTINIANUM (fragm.).

Double palimpsest, lowermost script (for the intermediate script, containing Vegetius de mulomedicina in uncial saec. VI ex., see preceding item; for the uppermost script, see No. 953). Six folios survive, 2 mutilated bifolia and 2 single leaves now turned sideways and folded in two to form 2 bifolia for the secondary script; original length more than 270 mm., original width at least 205 mm., the present volume measuring ca. 200 × ca. 135 mm. (ca. 167 × ca. 160 mm.) in 30 long lines, to judge by the number of prickings. The method of ruling is impossible to discern. Prickings run through the centre of the written space—a sign of antiquity. A quire-mark **Q**.XXXII or XXXIII stands above the Vegetius signature in the lower right-hand corner of p. 283; flesh-side outside quires. Abbreviations: the usual Notae Iuris occur; **p** = pri and **q** = tio are decipherable on our plate (line 3). Script is an expert, rapid half-uncial or so-called quarter-uncial: N is broad and has a sagging middle stroke. The text is neither the Codex Theodosianus nor the annexed constitutions; decipherable words from p. 280 are: 'de d principis . . . uenantio proponen . . . prid noñ apri . . . et symmac(ho)'.

Written apparently in North Italy, to judge by the script. Rewritten with Vegetius de mulomedicina apparently in Italy saec. VI ex., and again ca. 800 with Glossaries in North Italy or Switzerland.

Our plate from p. 280.

965.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 908 (pp. 313/314, 325/326, 331-334, 337-340, 343-346, 383/384, 387-390, 393/394).

NORTH ITALIAN PRE-CAROLINE MINUSCULE

SAEC. VII-VIII.

¶ IUNILIUS DE PARTIBUS DIVINAE LEGIS; EUCHERIUS, FORMULAE (fragm.).

Palimpsest, primary script (for the secondary script, containing Glossaries in minuscule saec. VIII-IX, see No. 953). Twenty-four folios survive, some only in part; the original bifolia were opened, turned sideways, and trimmed to about 140 × 200 mm., so that each folio in the Glossary represents one Iunilius folio and a part of its conjugate; estimated size of written area ca. 150 × ca. 115-130 mm., in 15-17 long lines. Written apparently without ruling; no prickings visible. Chapter-headings in the script of the ruling in black. Numerous abbreviations include the normal Nomina Sacra, some Notae Iuris and Insular symbols like c (with an s-like flourish attached to the letter) = cum; **dñs**, **dñr**, **dñr** = dicimus, dicitur, dicuntur; **÷**, **h** = est, haec; **ÿ**, **ÿñ** (besides **ÿñ**) = sed, tamen; and the ordinary forms **b** = bus; **q** = que; **n** = nostri; **p**, **p** = per, prae; **q**, **q**, **quō** = quae, qui, quoniam; **sñ** = sunt; **u** = uel; **isrl** and **israñ** = israel. A simple hollow capital preceded by a cross beyond the text on p. 344. Parchment of medium thickness. Ink greyish-brown. Script is a characteristic North Italian pre-Caroline minuscule: noteworthy are the forms of **p**, the et ligature, and the ep ligature resembling a heart-shaped leaf; **u** occurs suprascript as a flourish.

Written doubtless in a North Italian centre with Insular connexions—probably at Bobbio, as script and abbreviations suggest. Rewritten with Glossaries ca. 800 in North Italy or Switzerland.

Our plate from p. 340.

966.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 911.

PRE-CAROLINE MINUSCULE SAEC. VIII ex.

¶ GLOSSARIUM LATINO-TEUTONICUM ('ABROGANS'); GENNADIUS DE ECCLESIASTICIS DOGMATIBUS; etc.

Foll. 160, paginated 3-302, 304-323 (pp. 1/2 and 324/325 are paper fly-leaves); ca. 170 × 105-110 mm. (ca. 135-145 × 75-85 mm.) in 14-20 or 26 long lines. Ruling on the flesh-side, 4 bifolia at a time before folding, with the direct impression on the central bifolium. Single bounding lines. Prickings in the outer margin guided the ruling. Gatherings of eight, with hair facing flesh within the quire, signed in the middle of the lower margin of the last page, first with a Roman numeral and a majuscule letter (I A-K X), then with a Roman numeral or a majuscule letter; the quire-marks, often touched with red, are set off by points or flourishes or are otherwise enclosed. Headings in crude uncial with a daub of red. Punctuation: the main pause is marked by a medial point or comma or : or ;. An omission on p. 60 is marked by crosses used as *signes de renvoi*. Run-overs carried to the line below are supported by a curved stroke. Abbreviations include the Insular symbol **p** = per (pp. 150, 159); and the common forms **b** = bus; **q** = que; **au** = autem; **b** = ber; **c** = con; **dñ** = dicitur; **ee** = esse; **m**, **m** = men, mus; **n** = non; **nñr** and **nñr** = noster; **n** = nus; **or** = orum; **p**, **p**, **p** = per, prae, pro; **qu** = quod; **sic** = sicut; **t** = ter; **u** = uel. Spelling shows confusion of e and i, o and u, cl for tl. Poorly drawn, curious, ungainly initials, in black and red, show the interlace, leaf, and fish motifs and geometric patterns; small capitals at beginning of new lemmata are daubed with red or surrounded by red dots. Parchment includes many imperfect sheets. Ink dark brown. Script is a crude pre-Caroline minuscule by more than one hand: **c** is more frequent than **a**; **d** and **ð** are used; the eye of **e** often extends above the head-line; the stems of **b** and **l** tend to bend; **z** has various forms; suprascript **a** occurs in ligature often (once with the preceding letter, p. 286); subscript **i** occurs with **m** and **n**; the **nt** ligature is used in mid-word; **ʒ** occurs for hard sound of **t**.

Written probably in South Germany, to judge by the script.

Our plate from pp. 42 and 120.

967a.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 912 (pp. 1-188, 191-224, 227-320).

UNCIAL SAEC. VII-VIII.

¶ GLOSSARIUM 'ABBA, ABAVUS'.

Palimpsest for the most part, secondary script; the volume contains 6 primary scripts, with 2 (enclosed in parentheses in the following list) in whole or part double palimpsests, so that there are 8 lower scripts in all: (1) Donatus, uncial saec. VII ex., pp. 13-20, 47/48 (these leaves are all *ter scripti* and contain in the lowermost script (2) an unidentified medical text, uncial saec. VII); (3) Psalmi, uncial and half-uncial saec. V ex., pp. 21-24, 27-30, 33-40, 41/42?, 45/46?, 49-68, 71-82, 85-188, 191-224, 227-256, 261-270, 279-282; (4) Hieremias versionis antehieronymianae, uncial saec. V, pp. 25/26, 31/32, 69/70, 83/84, (271-278—*ter scripti*, lowermost script; for intermediate script, see below), 303/304, 309/310; (5) rough draft of the Glossary, uncial and cursive minuscule saec. VII-VIII, pp. 271-278; (6) *Recepta gynaeologica*, cursive minuscule saec. V-VI, pp. 43/44, 283-298, 301/302, 305-308, 311/312, 315-318; (7) Terentius, Rustic capitals saec. V, pp. 299/300, 313/314; (8) an unidentified text, uncial saec. V, pp. 319/320. Non-palimpsest are pp. 1-2, 257-260, and possibly 41/42 and 45/46; for pp. 189/190 and 225/226, a restoration of the present Glossary, mixed uncial and minuscule saec. VIII-IX, see next item. Foll. 158, paginated 1-188, 191-224, 227-320; ca. 120 × ca. 90 mm. (ca. 70-85 × 65-70 mm.) in two columns (i.e. lemmata and glosses) of 12-19 lines. Ruling before folding, on the flesh- or hair-side, several bifolia at a time. Single or double bounding lines. Prickings in the outer margin guided the ruling. Gatherings usually of eight, unsigned. Colophon on p. 320 and first line on p. 4 are in poor Rustic capitals in black; other opening lines in red Rustic capitals or uncial. Punctuation: a medial point separates words here and there. Run-overs are set off by a dotted or wavy line, or descend letter by letter in a file, or are set in the middle of the lower margin in the form of a triangle. Abbreviations include the Insular symbols **ç** (and also **ç**) = con; **ñ** (p. 279) = interpretatur; **q** = quia; and the common forms **B**, **Q** = bus, que; **E** = est; **L**, **U**, **N**, **T** = lus, mus, nus, tus; **P**, **P**, **P** = per, prae, pro, propter; **Q**, **Q**, **Q** = quae, qui, quod; **R** = rum; **U** = uel; also **F** = fre (doubtless by analogy with **P** = pre). Omitted **M** and **N**, even in mid-line, are marked by a horizontal stroke or flourish. Spelling faulty, with confusion of **ae** and **e**, **e** and **i**, **o** and **u**, **b** and **u**, and **d** and **t**, and wrong aspiration. Ornamentation: a portrait of a bearded grammarian set in a crudely decorated frame, the whole touched with black and red, stands on p. 3; a similar crude frame stands on the last page of text (p. 320). Ink grey. Script, by several scribes, is a late, rather pointed uncial; the sloping form it occasionally assumes in both text and marginalia (pp. 13, 27, 204) illustrates the declining stage of the script: half-uncial **α** occurs here and there; the second upright of **N** is often comma-shaped; **X** often has the lower left branch sweeping below the line and ending in a curve to the right, as in the Edictus Rothari (see our No. 949); a curious North Italian cursive minuscule with many ligatures is used on p. 201. Additions by various eighth-century hands in uncial or mixed uncial and minuscule.

Written no doubt in North Italy, manifestly in a centre where many ancient texts existed. Was already in some Swiss centre by saec. VIII-IX, to judge by the restorations of that date (see next item).

Our plate from pp. 3, 4, and 201.

¶ GLOSSARIUM 'ABBA, ABAVUS'.

Two folios, paginated 189/190 and 225/226, a restoration of lost leaves of the Glossary in uncial saec. VII-VIII described in the preceding item; ca. 120 × ca. 90 mm. (85-90 × ca. 80 mm.) in 15 long lines. Punctuation: both the medial point and semicolon occur. Abbreviations include ē = est; p̄ = prae; q̄ = quod; t̄ = tur. Vellum of fair quality. Ink black. Script is imitation uncial mixed with early minuscule, written by the first scribe of St. Gall MS. 229 (our No. 932), whose chapter-headings are in the same type of uncial: τ has two forms; the nt ligature is found in mid-word.

Written in the same Swiss scriptorium that produced St. Gall 229 (our No. 932).

Our plate from p. 189.

968.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 912 (pp. 13-20, 47/48).

UNCIAL SAEC. VII EX.

¶ DONATUS, ARS MINOR (fragm.).

Double palimpsest, intermediate script (for the uppermost script containing a Glossary in uncial saec. VII-VIII, see No. 967a; for the lowermost script, an unidentified medical text in uncial saec. VII, see next item). Three folios survive, badly trimmed: 2 now turned sideways and folded so as to form the bifolia paginated 13/14+19/20 and 15/16+17/18, and one now turned upside down and forming pp. 47/48; present maximum size ca. 180 × ca. 120 mm., estimated original size ca. 260 × ca. 160 mm. (written area exceeds 180 × ca. 115 mm.) normally in 30, occasionally in 34 long lines. Ruling on the flesh-side, but the lines were not followed. Punctuation: a pause apparently marked by a flourish (p. 13). Abbreviations seen are confined to recurrent grammatical terms. Spelling shows occasional confusion of e and i, o and u ('significans', 'nomerus'). Script is an ungainly, coarse uncial, interspersed here and there with minuscule b, d, and r: λ has an oval-like bow, often raised above the base-line; the oblique of N is thin.

Written in Italy, to judge by the script. Rewritten in North Italy with a Glossary in uncial saec. VII-VIII. For later history, see No. 967a.

Our plate from p. 14.

969.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 912 (pp. 13-20, 47/48).

UNCIAL SAEC. VII.

¶ OPUS ARGUMENTI MEDICI.

Double palimpsest, lowermost script (for the intermediate script, containing Donatus in uncial saec. VII ex., see preceding item; for the uppermost script, containing a Glossary in uncial saec. VII-VIII, see No. 967a). Parts of three folios survive (halves of two folios and about a quarter of another), now forming the bifolia paginated 13/14+19/20 and 15/16+17/18, and the single folio pp. 47/48; each original folio was presumably folded in two to form a bifolium of the Donatus manuscript, some folios of which were again folded in two for rewriting with the Glossary; the lowermost script runs parallel to the uppermost, except on pp. 47/48 where it runs at right angles; size of largest surviving fragment ca. 120 × ca. 180 mm., estimated original size ca. 320 × ca. 260 mm. (width of written space ca. 175 mm.) in long lines, of which 12 survive. Ruling before folding, apparently on the hair-side. Slits slightly inside the written space guided the ruling. Script, visible only where ink has been chemically revived, is a bold, heavy uncial. The words 'spissus rauc(us)que' (visible on p. 13) and 'trociscum' (p. 48) suggest a medical or pharmaceutical text.

Written apparently in Italy. Rewritten there with Donatus saec. VII ex. and again in North Italy with a Glossary saec. VII-VIII. For later history, see No. 967a.

Our plate from p. 48.

970.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 912 (pp. 21-24, 27-30, 33-40, 41/42?, 45/46?, 49-68, 71-82, 85-188, 191-224, 227-256, 261-270, 279-282).

UNCIAL and HALF-UNCIAL
SAEC. V EX.

¶ PSALMI (fragm.).

Palimpsest, primary script (for the secondary script, containing a Glossary in uncial saec. VII-VIII, see No. 967a; p. 196 has no secondary script). Fifty-nine folios (possibly 61) survive, each now turned sideways and folded in two to form a bifolium of the present Glossary, with the exception of the folios paginated 161/162, 199/200, and 227/228, each of which constitutes only one half of a Psalter folio, and the 2 single folios paginated 41/42 and 45/46 which are included here conjecturally; leaves now cut down to ca. 190 × ca. 120 mm. (165 × ca. 115 mm.) in 23 long lines. Ruling on the flesh-side, before folding. Single bounding lines. Prickings to guide ruling run far inside the written space—a sign of antiquity. Gatherings usually of eight, with flesh-side outside, signed with Roman numerals in the lower right-hand corner of the last page. No running titles. No punctuation, as the text is written verse by verse; occasionally a medial point or flourish occurs at the end of a verse. Abbreviations are confined to the normal forms of Nomina Sacra: D̄NS, D̄NI, D̄S, D̄I, S̄CS, S̄CI = dominus, -i, deus, -i, sanctus, -i; once N̄ for nostri (coming after D̄I). Omitted M and N, at line-end only, are marked by a horizontal flourish above the vowel. Spelling: 'strahel' (for israel). Parchment markedly yellowish on the hair-side. Ink now greyish-yellow. Script is mostly a bold, well-formed uncial not quite of the very oldest type: the bow of λ is a thin oval; the upright of R goes below the line and the final stroke is almost horizontal; the half-uncial, seen only on pp. 192, 197, and 228, is expert and beautiful and retains such cursive features as the use of i-longa between two vowels and when preceded by r and t—a sign of antiquity—and of various ligatures with e and t; the oblique of N sags; the bow of q is a long horizontal oval; r̄ is short.

Written apparently in North Italy, to judge by the script. Rewritten saec. VII-VIII also in North Italy. For later history, see our No. 967a.

Our plate from pp. 191 and 192.

971.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 912 (pp. 25/26, 31/32, 69/70,
83/84, 271-278, 303/304, 309/310).

UNCIAL SAEC. V.

¶ HIEREMIAS VERSIONIS ANTEHIERONYMIANAE (CAPP. XVII. 10-17; XVII. 26-XVIII. 1; etc.).

Palimpsest—in part double—, primary script (for the intermediate script found only on pp. 271-278, see next item; for the secondary script, see No. 967a). Five folios survive, including 2 (now paginated 271-278) previously unidentified whose traces of script, width of written space, and prickings show them also to be part of the Jeremiah text; each folio is now turned sideways and folded in two to form a bifolium of the present manuscript; cut down to ca. 180 × ca. 120 mm., calculated original size ca. 192 × ca. 180 mm. (ca. 145 × 105 mm.) in 15 long lines. Ruling on the flesh-side, presumably before folding. Single bounding lines. Prickings to guide ruling run inside the written area near the bounding line. Punctuation: the main pause is marked by a medial point occasionally followed by a blank the width of one letter, lesser pauses are marked by the medial point alone. Abbreviations: $\overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{N}}\overline{\text{E}}$ (the older form) = domine. A considerably larger letter begins each page. Parchment of fair quality, but not very thin. Ink shows pale brown traces. Script is a bold and stately uncial of the oldest type.

Written in Italy, to judge by the script. The surviving leaves were washed off and used in North Italy saec. VII-VIII for writing a Glossary (our No. 967a); an earlier rough draft of this Glossary is seen on two folios (our No. 972). For later history, see No. 967a.

Our plate from pp. 303 and 304.

972.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 912 (pp. 271-278).

UNCIAL and MINUSCULE SAEC. VII-VIII.

¶ GLOSSARIUM 'ABBA, ABAVUS' (fragm.).

Double palimpsest, intermediate script (for the lowermost script, containing Hieremias in a pre-Vulgate version in uncial saec. v, see No. 971; for the uppermost script, containing this same Glossary in uncial saec. VII-VIII, see No. 967a). Two folios survive, folded so as to form 2 bifolia in the present manuscript, the lines running at right angles to the uppermost script; present measurements ca. 185 × 120 mm., with the written area trimmed on all sides; in two columns, divided by an irregular line, of a varying number of lines, of which 20-25 survive. Written without ruling. The abbreviation $\overline{\text{p}}$ (or more likely $\overline{\text{p}}$) for post occurs on p. 277; it was misinterpreted by the copyist as 'per'. Ink greyish-brown. Script is in part uncial, in part minuscule showing cursive features: the shoulder of minuscule r often extends over the following letter.

Written presumably in North Italy, since this rough draft doubtless originated in the same scriptorium where the final copy of the Glossary was made. For later history, see No. 967a.

Our plate from pp. 275 and 277.

973.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 912 (pp. 43/44, 283-298,
301/302, 305-308, 311/312, 315-318).

CURSIVE MINUSCULE SAEC. V-VI.

¶ RECEPTA GYNAECOLOGICA (fragm.).

Palimpsest, primary script (for the secondary script, containing a Glossary in uncial saec. VII-VIII, see No. 967a). Parts of 14 folios survive, forming 15 folios of the Glossary: 1 original folio seems to have been turned sideways and folded in two to form the present pp. 301/302+311/312; 4 original bifolia were cut down to form pp. 283-298; the primary script in the remaining folios sometimes runs at right angles to the secondary script (for pp. 319/320 which have been alleged to belong here, see No. 975). Original width of folios exceeds 120 mm. (width of written area ca. 90 mm.) in long lines of which 12 survive. No ruling discernible. Prickings are inside the written area—a sign of antiquity. Spelling: b occurs constantly for consonantal u: 'bocant', 'beluti', 'cerbina', etc. Ink now pale brown. Script is an expert, rapid cursive minuscule of very old type: the uncial form of N is still used and its oblique sags; i-longa occurs after r and t—an ancient practice; some ascenders are looped; a more cursive entry in grey ink is seen in the upper margin of p. 284.

Written in Italy and probably in the North, to judge by the script. Rewritten in North Italy with a Glossary saec. VII-VIII. For later history, see No. 967a.

Our plate from pp. 43 and 318.

974.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 912 (pp. 299/300 + 313/314).

RUSTIC CAPITAL SAEC. V.

¶ TERENCEUS, HEAUTON TIMOROUENOS (IV. viii. 17-23; V. i. 1-5).

Palimpsest, primary script (for the secondary script, containing a Glossary in uncial saec. VII-VIII, see No. 967a). One folio, of which only the upper half survives, now folded vertically so as to form a bifolium of which pp. 300+313 are the original recto and pp. 299+314 the original verso; size of extant leaf ca. 120 × ca. 180 mm., estimated original size ca. 260 × ca. 240 mm. (calculated ca. 180 × 180 mm.—the square format being an ancient feature) in 18 or 19 long lines, of which 7 survive on the best page. Ruling on the flesh-side. The single abbreviation seen is Q for que. Parchment not at all thin or fine, now much disfigured by reagent. Ink scaled off on flesh-side. Script is a bold Rustic capital, not of the oldest type: V approaches the uncial form.

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

Our plate from p. 300.

¶ 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, FLES, δ EO, δ E CR, λ TRIUOP, ... ζ 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 \mathfrak{s} or the medial point. Accents occur over monosyllables. Abbreviations include the Insular symbols $\mathfrak{a}\bar{\mathfrak{p}}$, \mathfrak{lr} = apud, autem; \mathfrak{o} = con; $\mathfrak{d}\bar{\mathfrak{t}}$, $\mathfrak{d}\bar{\mathfrak{r}}$ = dicit, -tur; \mathfrak{z} , \mathfrak{h} , \mathfrak{z} , $\mathfrak{7}$ = eius, enim, est, et; \mathfrak{h} , \mathfrak{h} = haec, hoc; \mathfrak{i} , \mathfrak{i} = idest, inter; \mathfrak{p} = per; \mathfrak{b} (also $\mathfrak{p}\bar{\mathfrak{e}}$ on p. 76, and $\mathfrak{p}\bar{\mathfrak{t}}$) = post; \mathfrak{p} = pri; \mathfrak{q} , $\mathfrak{q}\bar{\mathfrak{a}}$, $\mathfrak{q}\bar{\mathfrak{s}}$, \mathfrak{q} (and \mathfrak{q}) = quam, quando, quasi, quod; $\mathfrak{t}\bar{\mathfrak{a}}$ = tamen; \mathfrak{t} and \mathfrak{t} (with cross-stroke curved) = tur; and also the common forms \mathfrak{b} : = bus; \mathfrak{q} : and \mathfrak{q} : = que (\mathfrak{q} : also for quae); $\mathfrak{e}\bar{\mathfrak{e}}$ = esse; \mathfrak{n} : = non; $\mathfrak{n}\bar{\mathfrak{r}}$ = nostri; \mathfrak{p} , \mathfrak{p} , \mathfrak{p} = per, prae, pro; $\mathfrak{q}\bar{\mathfrak{d}}$ = quod; $\mathfrak{s}\bar{\mathfrak{t}}$ = sunt; $\mathfrak{t}\bar{\mathfrak{c}}$ = tunc; \mathfrak{i} = uel; $\mathfrak{u}\bar{\mathfrak{o}}$ (and \mathfrak{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 inexpert, compressed Anglo-Saxon majuscule by a Continental hand (part of p. 23 is in minuscule, but apparently by the same hand): \mathfrak{d} and \mathfrak{d} , \mathfrak{n} , \mathfrak{R} , \mathfrak{s} and \mathfrak{Y} are used, but \mathfrak{d} more often than \mathfrak{d} ; \mathfrak{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 between 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 \mathfrak{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 ANTEHIERONYMIANA (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 $\mathfrak{h}\bar{\mathfrak{d}}$ in the text answered by $\mathfrak{h}\bar{\mathfrak{s}}$ after the insertion in the lower margin (Chur fol. 1). Abbreviations confined to $\mathfrak{I}\bar{\mathfrak{H}}\bar{\mathfrak{S}}$ (mostly between points) for iesus, and the older forms $\mathfrak{D}\bar{\mathfrak{O}}\bar{\mathfrak{S}}$, $\mathfrak{D}\bar{\mathfrak{O}}\bar{\mathfrak{E}}$ 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 penna 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 penna 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.