Our saec. VIII-IX, to judge by the restorations of that date (see next item). A curious North Italian cursive minuscule with many ligatures is used on p. 278. Written probably in North Italy, manifestly in a centre where many ancient texts existed.

Additions by various eighth-century hands in uncial or mixed uncial and minuscule. Run-overs carried to the line below are supported by a curved stroke. Abbreviations include the Insular symbols like c (with an s-like flourish attached to the letter) = cum; &c. = dicimus; &c. = dicunt; &c. = dicuntur; = = est; &c. = hac; &c. = habent; &c. = habebant; &c. = habentur; &c. = sunt; &c. = sunt; &c. = sunt; &c. = sunt; &c. = sunt; &c. = sunt; &c. = sunt; &c. = sunt; &c. = sunt; &c. = sunt; &c. = sunt; &c. = sunt.

Our place from p. 270.

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

Our place from p. 340.

Our place from pp. 42 and 120.

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

Our place from pp. 42 and 120.

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 place from pp. 3, 4, and 201.
968.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 912 (pp. 13–20, 47/48).

**Donatus, Ars Minor** (fragm.).

Double palimpsest, intermediate script (for the uppermost script containing a Glossary in uncial script, 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 x 120 mm., estimated original size ca. 230 x 160 mm. (written area 180 x 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', 'numerous'). Script is an ungainly, coarse uncial, interspersed here and there with minuscule b, d, and r: ∆ 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 there with Donatus saec. VII-VIII. For later history, see No. 967a.

Our plate from p. 14.

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

**Opus Argumenti Medic.*

Double palimpsest, lowermost script (for the intermediate script, containing Donatus in uncial script, saec. VII, see preceding item; for the uppermost script, containing a Glossary in uncial script, saec. VII-VIII, see No. 967a; for the lowest script, an unidentified medical text in uncial script, 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 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 x 180 mm., estimated original size ca. 130 x 250 mm. (width of written space ca. 175 mm.) in long lines, of which 12 survive. Ruling on the flesh-side, parallel ruled ruled on the hair-side. Sits 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 ) 'lue ' (visible on p. 13) and 'trociscum' (p. 48) suggest a medical or pharmacological 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.


**Psalmi** (fragm.).

Palimpsest, primary script (for the secondary script, containing a Glossary in uncial script, saec. VII-VIII, see No. 967a; p. 165 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 x 120 mm. (165 x 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 formal forms of Nomina Sacra: DNS, ONI, SS, SI, SIG, SCI = dominus, -i, deus, -i, sanctus, -i; once N for nostris (conferred by D). 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 A 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 saga; the bow of q is a long horizontal oval; y 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).

‡ Hieriemias Versionis Ante Hieronymianae (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. 969a). Five folios survive, including a (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 x ca. 120 mm., calculated original size ca. 192 x ca. 180 mm. (<X. 145 x 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: QTAE (the older form) = dominus. A considerably larger letter begins each page. Parchment of fair quality, but not very thin. Ink shows 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).

‡ 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. 969a). Two folios survive, folded so as to form a bifolium in the present manuscript, the lines running at right angles to the uppermost script; present measurements ca. 185 x 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 p (or more likely g) 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, 303–308, 311/312, 315–318).

‡ Recptae Gynaecologica (fragm.).

Palimpsest, primary script (for the secondary script, containing a Glossary in uncial saec. VII–VIII, see No. 969a). 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 ca. 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 a bold and stately uncial of the oldest type; each folio begins each page. Parchment of fair quality, but not very thin. Ink shows traces. Script is a bold and stately uncial of the oldest type.

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).

‡ Terentius, Heauton Timoroumenos (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. 969a). 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 x ca. 180 mm., estimated original size ca. 250 x ca. 240 mm. (calculated ca. 180 x 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 sees 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.
975.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 912 (pp. 319/320).

§ Textus Argumenti Incerti (fragm.).

Palimpsest, primary script (for the secondary script, containing the end of a Glossary in uncial saec. vii—viii, see No. 967b). Part of one leaf survives; it now measures 290 x 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: ·A.TIO, ·OISSIQFL, FLER, DÖO, DÖ CR, ATRIUC, ·OGRATIUS.

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.

§ 'Vocabularii Sancti Galli'; Excerpta Varia; etc.

Fol. 102, paginated 3–206 (the paper fly-leaf numbered 1/2 is now missing); average size of leaves ca. 20 x 28.7 mm. (some much smaller) (ca. 26 x 20.7 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, so alias occur in both margins. Garnishing mostly of no; quire-marks exist. Colophon: 'finuit on p. 71 in the script of the text. Punctuation: the main pause is marked by ; or the medial point. Accents occur over uncial syllables. Abbreviations include the Insular smalls ap, br, fr, quod; the abbreviation - stroke is a horizontal flourish. Spelling very faulty: 'blebe', 'issiodorus', 'seuilla' (sibylla).

Our linear title in cursive minuscula saec. vii seen on p. 87 continues on the restoration p. 91 (see next item). The fragment in the numeral s in the lower right-hand corner of the last page

Our plate from pp. 22–23 and 89.

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

§ Vergilius, Eclogae, Georgica, Armens (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. 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 Berniniana III, p. 6). The contents are as follows: Ecl., Colophon, and Georg. Titulus (p. 35, with p. 36 blank); Georg. IV. 343–393, 368–381 (pp. 39/40), 383–400, 402–419 (pp. 43/44). 535–556 (pp. 47/48); Aen. I. 381–418 (pp. 7/8), 685–709, 724–731 (pp. 11/12); Ill. 191–207, 210–226 (pp. 16/17), 457–474, 476–493 (pp. 20/21), 495–511, 514–530 (pp. 21/22); IV. 1–18, 20–37 (pp. 27/28); VI. 656–659, 675–678 (pasted to p. 49), 688–714 (pp. 31/32). Present maximum size 233 x 320 mm. (243 x 275 mm.) in 19 long lines, with unusually generous margins. Ruling on the facing side, presumably before folding; written between two ruled lines, as in manuscripts de lux. 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 presumptively 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.

978a.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 1394 (pp. 51–88) +172 (fragment at p. 258).

+ STADTBIBL. S.N. CHUR, RHÄTISCHES MUSEUM.

§ Evangelia Versionis Anteheronymianae (fragm.). (n. a).

Twenty folios survive, some only in part: 16 in MS. 1394 (paginated 51–88, counting some paper interleaves; a strip from pp. 83/86 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. 93/94 of MS. 1394, see next item); ca. 310 x ca. 225 mm. (220 x 185 mm.) in a column 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 prickings. The colophon to Marcus is somewhat large, and occupies a whole column and is decorated with a simple horizontal rope pattern and a series of dots and flourishes (p. 70). 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 ·hds after the insertion in the lower margin (Chur fol. 1). Abbreviations confined to ·hds (mostly between points) for ius and, the older forms ·hds, ·hds Dominic, dominus. 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 probatonic pennae in late eighth-century Alamanic minuscule; the running title in cursive minuscule is seen on p. 82; continues on the restoration p. 91 (see next item). The fragment in the St. Gall Stadtbibliothek contains interlinear Old High German glosses saec. vii—ix.

Written no doubt in Italy. It 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 probatones pennae and old German glosses. Was later dismembered and used for bookbinding. The fragment now in the St. Gall Stadtbibliothek was taken from the binding of MS. 70, which contains Lives of Saints saec. xiv and belonged to the monastery until the Reformation. Some of the smaller fragments were recently recovered in MSS. 14 and 205 of the Stadtbibliothek.

Our plate from p. 66 of MS. 1394.