

944.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 567 (pp. 172–199).

ALEMANNIC MINUSCULE SAEC. VIII–IX.

¶ SULPICIUS SEVERUS, VITA S. MARTINI (imperf.).

Fourteen folios, paginated 172–199 in a composite manuscript containing various Lives of Saints in minuscule saec. VIII–IX and IX (for pp. 134–153, see preceding item); 250 × 170 mm. (203–208 × ca. 145 mm.) in 28 or 33 long lines. Ruling before folding, on flesh-side, apparently a quire at a time. Double bounding lines in both margins. Prickings on the outer bounding line guided ruling. Quires irregular and unsigned. Colophons in Rustic capitals, Incipits in uncial. Punctuation: the main pause is marked by the medial comma, lesser pauses by the medial point. An omission on p. 178 is marked by *signes de renvoi*. Abbreviations include the normal forms of Nomina Sacra and b, q; = bus, que; aū = autem; b̄ = bis; ē = est; m̄, m̄, n̄ = men, mus, nus; om̄ = omnes; p̄, p̄ = per, pro; q̄d̄ = quod; r̄ = rum; t̄ = ter; ūr̄m = uestrum. Spelling shows confusion of e and i, o and u; g occurs for c ('conspigatur'); a contemporary corrector changed 'diabulus' to 'zabulus' (p. 188). Simple black initials. Parchment of fair quality. Ink brown. Script is a roundish minuscule of Alemannic type recalling the hand of the St. Gall scribe Waldo: α is more frequent than a; a in ligature with t occurs suprascript at line-end; other ligatures used are nt (often in mid-word), te, tr, tu, g (for hard and soft ti). The lost beginning of this treatise was supplied on pp. 164–170 by ninth-century St. Gall hands; at the bottom of p. 170 stands the note 'uerte folium et sic hoc sequenti coniunge'.

Written doubtless at St. Gall, to judge by the script.

Our plate from p. 191.

945.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 635.

CAROLINE MINUSCULE SAEC. VIII–IX.

¶ PAULUS DIACONUS, HISTORIA LANGOARDORUM.

Foll. 122, paginated 1–37, 37a, 38–243; ca. 230 × ca. 145 mm. (175–195 × 107–115 mm.) in 22–29 long lines. Ruling before folding, on the hair-side, 4 bifolia at a time, with the direct impression on the outer leaf. Double bounding lines in both margins. Prickings in the outer margin guided the ruling. Gatherings mostly of eight, with hair-side outside, signed in the middle of the lower margin of the last page with Roman numerals between dots. Colophons and headings in black uncial interspersed with capitals and minuscule letters touched up with red; some headings in red uncial. Punctuation: the main pause is marked by a medial point, colon, or semicolon, lesser pauses by the medial point; all else added. Omissions marked by *signes de renvoi* (p. 4, etc.). Abbreviations include b; q; = bus, que; aū = autem; b̄ = bis; d̄r̄ = dicitur; eccl̄a = ecclesia; eī = eius; ep̄m = episcopus; ēē, ē = esse, est; gl̄a = gloria; m̄ = men; n̄ = non; n̄r̄ = noster, -ri; p̄, p̄, p̄, p̄r̄ = per, prae, pro, propter; q; q̄d̄ = qui, quod; r̄ (or r̄) = rum (orum); t̄ = ter and tur; t̄ = tus. Spelling shows frequent confusion of b and u, and wrong aspiration. Initials are rather crude, some coloured red, some decorated with the rope or leaf motifs. Parchment thick, with some defective leaves. Ink brown or dark grey. Script is early Caroline minuscule of Italian type, by many hands, some recalling the Veronese script practised in the time of Pacificus: noteworthy are the pointed a and the flat-topped g used by some scribes; i-longa occurs initially and medially; r often has a small base. A ninth-century St. Gall hand thoroughly corrected the manuscript and erased certain passages.

Written in North Italy, apparently in the eastern part, to judge by the presence of Veronese features. Belonged to St. Gall already in the ninth century, as the corrections show. The ex-libris 'lib' s̄c̄i galli' (saec. XIII) stands on p. 1.

Our plate from pp. 62 and 164.

946.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 722 (pp. 1–16, 19–256).

RHAETIAN MINUSCULE SAEC. VIII–IX.

¶ IULIANI EPITOME; LEX ROMANA CURIENSIS; CAPITULA REMEDII.

Mostly palimpsest, secondary script (for the primary script, found on all the pages listed above except 3–16, containing Hilarius, Expositio in Psalmos in half-uncial saec. VI in., see next item). Foll. 135 in the entire manuscript, paginated A/B, 1–268 (pp. A/B, 1, 17/18, 128, 232, 246, 257/258, 263–268 contain only the Hilary text; p. 16 is blank except for a ninth-century addition; for pp. 259–262, containing a pre-Jerome version of Esdra in Rhaetian minuscule saec. VIII<sup>2</sup>, see No. 948); 127 folios (including 5 that have secondary script on one side only), paginated 1–16, 19–256, concern us here; 255 × 150–165 mm. (175–190 × 110–120 mm.) in 22–26 long lines. Ruling before folding, on flesh- or hair-side, apparently 4 bifolia at a time or each separately. Double bounding lines in both margins. Prickings in the outer margin guided the ruling. Gatherings normally of eight, signed in the middle of the lower margin of the last page with a Roman numeral or uncial letter generally enclosed in a square or circle or triangle (I, B, C, etc.); within the quire leaves are arranged all with hair- or flesh-side outside or without any rule. Colophons in red or black uncial. Headings in red or black uncial or in a somewhat larger version of the script of the text. Punctuation: the semicolon or ; marks the main pause, the medial point lesser pauses. Omissions are indicated by *signes de renvoi*. Run-overs carried to the line below are set off by an angular bracket. Abbreviations include b; q; and q; = bus, que; aū = autem; b̄ = ber; ēē, ē = esse, est; m̄ = men; m̄ (with the cross-stroke looped), n̄ = mus, nus; om̄ and om̄s = omnis (omnes); p̄, p̄, p̄, p̄r̄ = per, post, prae, pro (once for per), propter; q; q; (and q̄d̄) = qui, quod; r̄, s̄ = runt, sunt; sic̄ = sicut; t̄, t̄ = ter, tur; t̄ = uel; numerous arbitrary suspensions and contractions of recurrent or technical terms. Spelling shows confusion of c and qu ('propincuus'), e and i, o and u, ci for ti, and the characteristic Romanic exchange of d for t ('codidiana'); aspiration is often lacking ('omines'). Simple, slender initials in black outline, some coloured red; smaller capitals surrounded by red dots and occasionally daubed with red; a rope-like motif here and there fills blank spaces at line-ends. Parchment of the inserted quire pp. 3–16 is of fair quality but much less fine than that of the Hilary palimpsest. Ink brown or greyish-brown. Script is Rhaetian minuscule closely akin to the script of Stuttgart MS. HB. VI. 113 (Canonum collectio Andecavensis): α is more frequent than a; the shaft of h curves to the right in one hand; τ has the typical Rhaetian form; ligatures include co, fi (in the Italian form), ma and na (with the sickle-shaped form of a joined high to the preceding letter, m̄, pp. 27, 170), g (for hard and soft ti); the cross-stroke of uncial N extends beyond the second upright; part of p. 235 is by an older hand and shows an early stage of the style. A prayer in ninth-century minuscule is seen on p. 16.

Written in the same Rhaetian centre which produced Stuttgart MS. HB. VI. 113, and probably at Chur, since Bishop Remedius (ca. 800) is mentioned in the Capitula Remedii. The volume has retained its original stamped leather binding. It is listed in the St. Gall catalogue of 1461.

Our plate from pp. 143 and 51.

947.—ST. GALL, STIFTSBIBL. 722 (pp. A/B, 1/2, 17–258, 263–268).

HALF-UNCIAL SAEC. VI in.

¶ HILARIUS, EXPOSITIO IN PSALMOS.

Mostly palimpsest, primary script (for the secondary script on most of the pages listed above, containing Iulianus, Epitome, etc., in Rhaetian minuscule saec. VIII–IX, see preceding item); 126 folios, paginated as above, concern us here (most of the leaves were turned upside down for rewriting); 255 × 165 mm. (195–210 × 110–118 mm.) in 27 long lines. Ruling before folding, on the flesh-side. Single bounding lines. Prickings in the outer margin guided the ruling. Gatherings of eight, with flesh-side outside, signed with Roman numerals in the lower right-hand corner of the last page (cf. pp. 109, 113). Running titles, carelessly written and perhaps added later, are in a rather cursive script, now on flesh- now on hair-side. Colophons and Incipits are in the script of the text and widely spaced. Punctuation: the main pause is marked by a blank space the length of a few letters. Omissions indicated by h̄d̄ in the text answered by h̄s̄ after the insertion in the lower margin in smaller characters (pp. 161, 171). Biblical quotations are inset the space of two letters. Abbreviations are confined to the normal forms of Nomina Sacra (dñ̄r̄ n̄ ih̄r̄ xp̄r̄ = dominus noster iesus christus, p. 150); -bus and -que are written in full. Omitted m̄ occurs at line-end only and is marked by a horizontal flourish with dot above and below (occasionally with dot only above, p. 76); omitted N, also at line-end only, is marked by a mere horizontal stroke after the vowel. A handsome cross is seen in the centre of the upper margin of the first page of most quires (pp. 120, 143, 147, etc.). Parchment seems to have been of fair quality originally, though some leaves are rather coarse. Ink now yellow. Script is a graceful, fluent, and rapid half-uncial, apparently by more than one scribe: α is wide open; c is tall and leans to the right; s̄ is rather big; i-longa is used initially and often in mid-word after a preceding s̄, r, and τ without lifting the pen; the cross-stroke of N sags and touches the second upright in its middle; the bow of q is either longish and shallow, or open; final r̄ slopes at line-end; u is occasionally cup-shaped and suprascript; letters often do not stand on the line but appear transected by it. Greek words are written in the script of the text: 'sfodra' (p. 132).

Written in Italy, and probably in the North. Rewritten in a Rhaetian centre, presumably at Chur, in the time of Bishop Remedius (ca. 800).

Our plate from p. 257.