

872.—EINSIEDELN, STIFTSBIBL. 27 (1195) (foll. 1-24).

MINUSCULE SAEC. VIII-IX.

¶ ASCETICA VARIA: DE ORATIONE DOMINICA; etc.

Foll. 24, numbered 1-24 (142 folios in the entire manuscript, numbered 1-34, 34bis-45, 47-115, 115bis-132, 132bis-140; foll. 25 ff. contain expositions of the Lord's Prayer and of the Athanasian Creed, etc., in Swiss minuscule saec. ix); 155 × 95 mm. (130 × 70-75 mm.) in 18 long lines, but the hymn on fol. 23-24^v is in 17-21 lines. Ruling on the hair-side, 4 bifolia at a time before folding, with the direct impression on the outer bifolium. Single bounding lines in both margins or double in the outer and single in the inner. Slits in the outer margin guided the ruling. Three gatherings of eight, irregularly arranged so that hair faces flesh within the quire; no signatures present. Some headings in uncial. Punctuation: the main pause is marked by the medial point, comma, or semicolon, lesser pauses by the medial point or semicolon; the scribe of foll. 23-24^v uses various triangular groups of points characteristic of Insular manuscripts; other points added later. Abbreviations include **b**; and **h** = bus; **apost** = apostolus; **dix** = dixit; **eēt** = esset; **glā** = gloria; **n̄r** and **n̄r̄**, **n̄m**, **n̄s** = noster, -rum, -ris; **om̄ps** = omnipotens; **p** (the Insular **p** occurs on fol. 23), **p̄**, **p̄** = per, prae, pro; **q** = qui; **r̄** = rum; the same symbol with two parallel cross-strokes = runt; **sic̄** = sicut. Spelling shows confusion of **e** and **i**, **o** and **u**, **b** and **u**, **g** for intervocalic **i** ('magestate'), and **g** for **c** ('sagra', 'segreta', 'loganda'). Simple initials, some surrounded by red dots, and in part touched with red; they show the rope pattern and leaf motif; the letter **O** on fol. 16^v is formed by a bearded and tonsured head. Parchment includes some imperfect membranes. Ink brown or greyish brown. Script is a transition minuscule clearly betraying Merovingian and Insular influences: many letters have a knob-like fore-stroke; the shafts of **b** and **l** break near the foot as in some Merovingian types; the hand on foll. 21-22 is very crude, that on fol. 22^v is more calligraphic and has Rhaetian features; foll. 23-24^v, originally left blank, contain the hymn 'Almus altus agnus', entered soon after by an inexpert Insular scribe or by a hand imitating Insular script. Probationes pennae saec. xi on fol. 1, otherwise blank.

Origin uncertain, but most likely some Swiss centre.

Our plate from foll. 11^v, 22, and 23.

873.—EINSIEDELN, STIFTSBIBL. 157 (372).

RHAETIAN MINUSCULE SAEC. VIII-IX.

¶ GREGORIUS M. IN EZECHIELEM.

Foll. 140, paginated 1-76, 78-144, 155-291 (p. 291 is by a tenth-century hand); 290 × 160 mm. (240-245 × 125-130 mm.) in 31-32 long lines. Ruling before folding, on the flesh- or hair-side, normally 2 bifolia at a time. Single bounding lines. Prickings in the outer margin guided the ruling. Gatherings of eight as a rule, mostly with flesh-side outside, signed in the centre of the lower margin of the last page with uncial letters enclosed in a square. Running titles mostly in uncial, on each opening in some parts of the volume. Colophons in uncial, some washed in with yellow, or in minuscule. The heading on p. 11 has the first line in capitals with the spaces between letters filled with yellow, violet, red, and green, and the second line in uncial washed in with yellow. The opening line of some homilies is in uncial. Punctuation: **,** or **;** marks the main pause, the medial point or **—** lesser pauses; many points including question-marks are added. Omissions are indicated by *signes de renvoi* (crosses or **;**) or by **h̄** in the text answered by **h̄p** before a contemporary insertion (often enclosed in a rectangle). Abbreviations include **b**; **q** = bus, que; **aū** = autem; **dix̄** = dixit; **ē** = est; **fr̄s** = fratres; **isrl̄** = israel; **l̄** = lus; **m̄**, **m̄s**, **m̄x** = men, meus, mus; **n̄** = non; **n̄i**, **n̄m** = nostri, -um; **om̄** = omnes; **p** = per; **qūd** (and **qūd̄**) = quod; **qūm** = quoniam; **r̄** = rum; **s̄** = sunt; **t̄** = tur. Spelling shows confusion of **e** and **i**, **o** and **u**, and occasionally **cl** for **tl**. Simple initials are coloured with green, red, yellow, and violet. Parchment is often dark on hair-side; some leaves defective. Ink brown. Script is a good, rather compact roundish variety of the Rhaetian type, recalling in some respects parts of Zürich, Rh. 92 (our No. 1020): **œ** far more frequent than **a**; the top-stroke of **h** often bends to the left; **r** often goes below the line; the cross-stroke of **τ** is often looped to the left; the tall, German form of **z** occurs; noteworthy are the ligatures **m̄**, **n̄**, **nt** (often in mid-word), **te**, **q̄** (for hard and soft **t**), and **tu**. Uncial is used for no special reason on the entire p. 214 and on pp. 204 lines 1-11, 206 lines 1-13. The original text breaks off on p. 290 and is continued by a tenth-century hand.

Written apparently in some Swiss scriptorium, to judge by the script. Was already at Einsiedeln by the fourteenth century, as may be seen from the familiar 'maniculae' drawn in the margins (e.g. on p. 216) in the hand of the Einsiedeln librarian Heinrich von Ligerz.

Our plate from pp. 246 and 206.

874.—EINSIEDELN, STIFTSBIBL. 191 (277).

CAROLINE MINUSCULE SAEC. VIII-IX.

¶ COLLECTIO CANONUM QUESNELLIANA.

Foll. 237 (numbered I-VI, 1-165, 165bis-233, with foll. 81, 203, and 240 cut out); 317 × 225-230 mm. (240 × 150-155 mm.) in 28 long lines. Ruling before folding, mostly on the hair-side, a quire at a time, with the direct impression on the inner bifolium. Double bounding lines in both margins. Prickings in the outer margin guided the ruling. Gatherings of eight, with hair-side normally outside; no quire-marks survive. Colophons in red uncial. Titles on foll. VI and 3 are in stately, somewhat ornate capitals in lines alternately black and red; the title on fol. 3 is preceded by a cross. Chapter-headings in red uncial occasionally interspersed with capitals. Punctuation varies: the semicolon or **;** or **;** marks the main pause, the point surmounted by an oblique marks lesser pauses. Omissions are indicated by *signes de renvoi* (fol. 34). Run-overs carried to the line above are set off by a sinuous line. Abbreviations, apart from technical terms, include **b**; **q** = bus, que; **o** (in a correction) = con; **dix̄** = dixerunt; **e** = eius; **ep̄s**, **ep̄i**, **ep̄ism** = episcopus, -i, -um; **ē** = est; **f̄** **m̄m** = fratres karissimi; **n̄** = non; **n̄i**, **n̄m** (fol. 91) = nostri, -um; **n̄** = nus; **p** (**p** corrected to **p** on fol. 101) = per; **q̄**, **qūd** = quia, quod; **qūm** = quoniam; **s̄** = sunt. Ornamentation obviously unfinished: horse-shoe arches are seen on foll. V^v and 2^v, coloured blue, red, violet, green, and yellow; the outline of the arch on fol. 2^v is filled with interlacing and inside the arch is a stylus-sketch of a priest and over him a figure with outstretched arm; the arch on fol. V^v is adorned with coloured circles. Initials are mostly bold black capitals; some are neatly drawn and show the fish or bird motif and have a touch of red (foll. 94^v, 220^v). Parchment of fair quality; a few leaves have small holes. Ink brown. Script is mainly an excellent Caroline minuscule: **a** is the rule, **œ** rare; noteworthy is the form of **z** with its stem barred horizontally and descending below the line; the **q̄** ligature is used for hard and soft **t**. An entry and correction by an Irish hand is seen on fol. 8^v; another by a seemingly Anglo-Saxon hand occurs on fol. 37^v (see plate) with other slight corrections by this same hand on foll. 10^v, 33, and 38. Various hands saec. ix are seen on foll. 1-V and 229^v ff. Marginal notes saec. xi-xii passim. The list of popes at the beginning of the manuscript cannot be used for dating.

Written presumably in Northern France in the centre which produced Arras 644 (C.L.A., VI, 713) containing the same collection of canons: the two manuscripts agree in size, colour of decoration and other palaeographical features including the peculiar form of **z**. The volume belonged to the Cathedral of Constance by the eleventh century, as is proved by the marginal entries of that time, among them being several in the hand of the well-known writer Bernold of Constance. Belonged to Jacob Johann Mirgel, suffragan bishop of Constance (†1629). Earlier the volume probably belonged to Joannes Fabri, vicar general of Constance and later bishop of Vienna (†1541), many of whose books were acquired by Bishop Mirgel.

Our plate from fol. 37^v.

875.—EINSIEDELN, STIFTSBIBL. 199 (638) (pp. 431-526) + 281 (886) (pp. 1-178).

RHAETIAN and ALEMANNIC MINUSCULE SAEC. VIII-IX.

¶ ASCETICA; HOMILIAE; SCARAPUS PIRMINI; etc.

Foll. 137: 48 in MS. 199, paginated 431-526 (pp. 1-256 contain Canones in Caroline minuscule saec. ix med., pp. 257-430 other Canones in late Rhaetian minuscule saec. ix¹), + 89 in MS. 281, paginated 1-178 (pp. 179-270 contain an Expositio in Psalmos and sermons in minuscule saec. ix¹, pp. 271-322 Halitgar's Penitential in minuscule saec. ix²); the proper order of these membra disiecta is: MS. 281, pp. 1-148 (quires I-VIII), MS. 199, pp. 431-526 (quires X-XV), MS. 281, pp. 149-178 (quires XVI-XVII); 195-215 × 125 mm. (155-177 × 100-110 mm.) in 23-25 long lines. Ruling before folding, on the hair-side, each bifolium separately. Single or double bounding lines in both margins. Prickings in the outer margin guided the ruling. Gatherings of eight, with hair-side normally outside, signed in the middle of the lower margin of the last page with a Roman numeral usually set off by groups of parallel strokes. Colophons in the script of the text, followed by rope-like pattern touched with red. The title on p. 1 of MS. 281 has the first line in hollow capitals coloured red, yellow, and blue, the second line in black uncial with a yellow wash; other headings in the script of the text in black with a yellow wash or in red uncial or elongated capitals. Punctuation: the main pause is marked by the low or medial point or comma or by **,** or the semicolon, lesser pauses by the low point or occasionally by point or comma surmounted by an oblique. Omissions are indicated by *signes de renvoi* (MS. 281, p. 117; MS. 199, p. 471). Abbreviations include **b**; (and **b̄**), **q**; (and **q̄**) = bus, que (the two pure Rhaetian hands in MS. 281 regularly use the semicolon with **b** and colon with **q**); **apst** = apostolus; **aū** = autem; **dix̄** = dixit; **ē**, **ē** = esse, est; **m̄** = men; **m̄x** (occasionally with the cross-stroke looped), **n̄** = nus, nus; **nōb** = nobis; **n̄** = non; **n̄ā** (uŕe), **n̄sm** = nostra, (uestrac); **om̄** and **om̄s** = omnes; **p**, **p̄**, **p̄**, **p̄p̄** (and **p̄p̄p̄**) = per, post, prae, pro, propter; **q̄**, **qūd**, **qūm** = quae (and que), quod, quoniam; **r̄** = rum; **r̄**, **s̄**, **s̄** = sed, sicut, sunt; **t̄** = ter; **u** = ucl. Omitted **n** is marked once by two parallel horizontals (MS. 281, p. 22). Spelling shows many Romanic peculiarities: confusion of **e** and **i**, **o** and **u**, **tl** and **cl** ('sotium'), **g** for **c** ('ioga')—a Rhaetian feature, and **p** for **b** ('suplimia'). Initials, differing in style with change of hand, show the interlace or rope pattern and the fish motifs, including the dolphin; colours used are red, yellow, green, and blue; smaller initials are touched with red or surrounded by red dots. Script represents early varieties of Rhaetian and Alemannic minuscule, the hands with slim, longish letters are closest to the familiar Rhaetian type, the hands with broad round letters are more akin to the script used around the Lake of Constance: a curious sickle-shaped form of **a** which is joined to the preceding letter **i** occurs in MS. 281 on p. 113—a form found only in some Rhaetian and South German manuscripts; uncial **D** and **C** occur; ligatures are numerous: **h**, (hi), **m̄**, (mi), **nt** in mid-word, **ri**, **q̄** for hard and soft **t**. An interlinear translation of a few lines of text in a Rhaeto-roman dialect is seen on p. 452 of MS. 199—probably an eleventh-century addition.

Written no doubt in a Rhaetian centre, to judge by the script. The manuscript, which is now divided into two volumes, was already at Einsiedeln in the fourteenth century, as is attested by the familiar 'maniculae' drawn in the margins by the Einsiedeln monk-librarian, Heinrich von Ligerz.

Our plate from p. 124 of MS. 281 and p. 444 of MS. 199.