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Twenty Four Plates of Latin Manuscripts  
(Adam Bulow-Jacobsen)

pp 1 - 36 (145 - 180)

Copenhagen 1971

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## TWENTY FOUR PLATES OF LATIN MANUSCRIPTS

(Adam Bülow-Jacobsen)

The present set of palæographical plates does not in any way pretend to originality. It was selected for an elementary course in latin palæography, held for students of the Classics in the spring of 1970 at the University of Copenhagen. All the plates have been reproduced from existing publications (specified in the list of plates), and the original idea was to make normal photographic prints for the use of the students during the course. It was, however, desirable that each student should be able to keep his own set of plates after the end of the course, and as the additional cost of having them printed in off-set was negligible, it was decided that the plates should appear in this way.

The disadvantages are of course evident: The size of the "Cahiers de l'Institut ...." is somewhat smaller than convenient for the reproduction of foliopages. The half-tone screen technique leaves a good deal to be desired as to sharpness, detail, and contrast. However, with the use of line-cliché printing important details are often either blackened or left out because of the high contrast, and at best it gives a false idea of the manuscript in question. Furthermore, the binding of the leaves makes it impossible to compare pages directly.

In selecting the plates I have attempted to illustrate the development of the Latin book-hand from the 1st century to the renaissance. Wherever possible I have chosen a manuscript of a classical author, in order to make the material as relevant as possible to students of the Classics.

Nos. 5a-b are J. Mallon's own examples illustrating "l'inclinaison du papier" (cf. J. Mallon: *Paléographie Romaine*, Madrid 1955 pp. 77-88).

Nos. 12 and 13, 15 and 17, 20 and 21, 23 and 24 give the same text, so as to make small-scale collation possible.

As the present collection is primarily intended for class use, I have abstained from comment, giving only the bare facts, an approximate date (in most cases the traditional one), and reluctantly the name of the script in question. These names are only given to aid the reader's memory, and must on no account be taken as authoritative. In those cases where I find the traditional names misleading, I give the name I prefer, the traditional name following in [brackets].

For those who wish to use the plates independently I have given a transcription of the initial lines of each plate, and on the last page a list of the more common abbreviations.

#### LIST OF PLATES

##### Abbreviations:

C.I.L.	Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum vol. IV, ed. C. Zange-meister, 1871
C.L.A.	E.A. Lowe, Codices Latini Antiquiores I-XI, Oxford 1934-
E.L.	J. Mallon, R. Marichal, Ch. Perrat, <i>l'Écriture Latine de la Capitale Romaine à la Minuscule</i> (Arts et Metiers Graphique), Paris 1939
Chat.	E. Chatelain, <i>Paléographie des Classiques Latins I-II</i> , Paris 1884-1900
P.S.	The Palæographical Society, Facsimiles of Manuscripts and Inscriptions, ed. E.A. Bond, E.M. Thompson, I-III, London 1873-83
P.S.2	The Palæographical Society, Facsimiles of Manuscripts and Inscriptions, ed. E.A. Bond, E.M. Thompson, G.F. Warner, 2nd Series I-II, London 1884-94
N.P.S.	The New Palæographical Society, Facsimiles of Ancient Manuscripts etc. ed. E.M. Thompson, G.F. Warner, F.P. Gilson, 1st Series I-II, London 1903-12

- 1) Firenze, Società Italiana. P.S.I. XI (1935) 1183a (E.L. 9).  
Classical capital [rustic capital] A.D. 45-54, dated by consul names, and the name of Claudius (without 'divus') appearing in a copy of the same document (P.S.I. 1183b, E.L. 10). Papyrus found in Oxyrhynchus. The text is probably an ἀπογραφὴ κατ' οἰκίαν (census return).
- 1 DO\$ NIGRAM  
2 T·FILIOS·CIVITATE·DONATOS·ESSE  
3 F·AVGVSTO·GERMANICO·IMP(ERATORE)
- 2) Napoli, Pap. Herc. 817 (C.L.A. 385).  
Classical capital [rustic capital] between 31 B.C. and A.D. 79.  
23 fragments of at least 8 columns. Width of column c. 195 mm.  
Papyrus charred by the eruption of Vesuvius. Found in Herculaneum.  
The text is an otherwise unknown poem on the battle of Actium.
- 1  
2 PRAEBERETQVE \$VA SPECTACULA TR[+3].A MARTIS  
3 QVALES
- 3) C.I.L. (passim)  
Everyday Roman script, before A.D. 79. Graffiti from the walls of Pompeii.  
No. 12 reads:  
ubi·perna·cocta·est·si convivae·apponitur  
non gustat pernam·lingit·ollam·aut·cacabum
- 4) Manchester, John Rylands libr. Pap. S.N. (C.L.A. 228).  
Classical capital, current execution [mixed rustic capital]  
2nd cent. Papyrus, 1 fragment (230/150 mm) of a letter of recommendation. Found in Egypt.
- 1 ...us celer hermer..  
2 -vacat- salute[m]  
3 ....m domini nostri imp[era]
- 5a) London, Brit. Mus. Pap. 745 (C.L.A. 207).  
Unique example of a transitional stage between classical capital and primitiv minuscule, 1st - 2nd cent. [mixed rustic capital and uncial, 3rd cent.] 1 fragment of a parchment codex (87/52 mm), found in Oxyrhynchus. Usually called "Fragmentum de Bellis Mace-

donicis" because the names of Philippus and Antiochus appear.

- 1 ]tum·imperi[
- 2]ue praefecti..[
- 3]satis pollérint[

5b) London, Brit. Mus. Pap. 1532. (C.L.A. 208).

Primitive minuscule 3rd - 4th cent. [mixed half-uncial]

6 fragments of 8 columns of a papyrus roll. Height of columns 180 mm, width of columns vary.

The text is an otherwise unknown epitome of Livy

- 1]filium v.....e macedonia d ..mn...vneri
- 2].on interfruit eademque di.....nd....sva

6) Bibliotheca Apostolica Vaticana, Vat. Lat. 5757. (Chat. 39,2).

Uncial, 3rd - 4th cent.

Palimpsest (290/240 mm). Upper script: Augustine, Enarrationes in Psalmos, 8th cent. Lower script: Cicero, De Republica I, 17, 26-27. Transcription from col. II

- 1 tus domina
- 2 tus saepe etia-
- 3 tecterrimo
- 4 rum homi

7) Wien, Hofbibl. cod. lat. 15 (P.S. 183).

Uncial, 5th cent. (255/150 mm)

Text: Livy 42nd book 67,6 - fin.

- 1 con postquam profectum au
- 2 diuit ad connum castra mouet si potio

8) Oxford, Bodl. libr. MS. Auct. T. 2. 26. (P.S. 2 130).

Primitive minuscule (current execution) [sloping uncial] 6th cen (180/155 mm)

Text: Notes on St. Jerome, Chronica

- 1 quae condita est a romulo septima olympiade anno secundo qui
- xuii ab aenea regnauit
- 2 a troiae excidium usque ad primam olympiadem anni sunt cccoui

- 9) Ashburnham Libr., MS. 16 (P.S.2 9).  
 Primitive minuscule (elegant execution) 6th cent. [half-uncial]  
 Text: St. Augustine, Enarrationes in Psalmos, 146, 19-20.  
 (Corpus Christianorum vol. 40 p. 2137) (271/204 mm)  
 (quid in-)  
 1 quit uiri. est enim tabernaculum  
 2 d(omi)ni ipsa ecclesia toto orbae diffusa
- 10) Firenze, Bibl. Laurentiana, Laurentianus LXVIII, 2 (Chat. 146).  
 Beneventan script [Longobardic script] 11th cent., written  
 almost certainly in the convent of Mt. Cassino. (340/270 mm).  
 Text: Tacitus, Annales XV, 41-44  
 1 ortum. et quo senones captam urbem inflammauerint.  
 2 alii eo usque cura progressi sunt. ut totidem annos
- 11) Bruxelles, Bibl. royale, MS. 9850-52 (E.L. 67)  
 Merovingian book-hand (or more precisely: a-b script from  
 Corbie) 8th cent.  
 Text: st. Caesarius, Exhortatio (Patrologia Latina vol. 67,  
 col. 1153d-1154a)  
 1 ei inponitur ut a uino uel a carnibus absteneat si hoc  
 infirmitas  
 2 corporis sui non tolerat, et si forte non praeualet esse  
 perfectus
- 12) Oxford, Bodleian libr. F.4.32 (Chat. 93,2)  
 Anglo-Saxon minuscule, 9th cent. (written in France).  
 (240/180 mm)  
 Text: Ovidius, Ars Amatoria I, 288-324 (with notes in Latin  
 and Celtic).  
 1 unguimur. et dominæ no(min)a gutta tenet.  
 2 Forte sub umbrosis nemorose vallibus idæ
- 13) Paris, Bibl. Nat. latin 7311 (Chat. 93,1).  
 Minuscule [Caroline minuscule] 9th cent. (260/200 mm)  
 Text: Ovidius, Ars Amatoria I, 297-326  
 1 Nota cano; non hoc centum quae sustinet urbes  
 2 quamuis sit mendax creta negare potest

- 14) London, Brit. Mus., Harleianus 2610 (Chat. 97,1).  
 Minusculum [caroline minusculum] 10th cent.  
 Probably written in Germany. (225/170 mm)  
 Text: Ovidius, Metamorphoses I, 280-311, (with notes in Latin and Old German).  
 1 Fluminibus u(est)ris totas inmittite habenas  
 2 Iusserat hi redeunt. ac fontibus ora relaxant;
- 15) Milano, Bibl. Ambrosiana C. 29. inf. (Chat. 28,3).  
 Minusculum [caroline minusculum] 10th cent. (255/170 mm)  
 Text: Cicero, In Catilinam I init.  
 3 Quousque tandem abutere  
 4 catilina patientia n(ost)ra? Quamdiu  
 5 etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet?
- 16) Firenze, Bibl. Laurentiana, Pluteus XXXVI,12 (Chat. 97,2).  
 Minusculum [caroline or gothic?] 11th cent. (270/150 mm)  
 Interlineary notes by the same hand as the text. Marginal notes by two different hands, the first 13th-14th cent. the second 14th-15th cent. According to Chatelain the notes are much more legible in the facsimile than in the original.  
 Text: Ovidius, Metamorphoses VI, 554-616  
 1 S pemque sue mortis uiso conceperat ense  
 2 I lle indignantem et nomen patris usque uocantem  
 ---  
 interl. 1. 2: irascentem, iugiter  
 ---  
 1st marg.:  
signa deis hæc pars est illa in qua dici  
 tur pena terei quæ diuiditur  
 ---  
 2nd marg.:  
 ira mulierum est increpare  
 mulieres nefandas quas
- 17) Zürich, Univ. Bibl., Reinau 127 (Chat. 28,1).  
 Minusculum [caroline minusculum] 11th cent. (150/105 mm)  
 Text: Cicero, De Senectute fin. - In Catilinam init.  
 1 ut aliarum omnium rerum sic uiuendi modum.  
 2 Senectus autem ætatis est peractio tamquam fabu/lae





- 22) Córdoba, Cathedral Library, MS 52 (repr. from a microfilm lend to the Institute for Latin and Greek Medieval Philology by Prof. De Rijk, Leyden).

Minuscule (current execution) [scriptura notularis] 13th cent. (post 1270). Dimensions unknown.

Text: [Boëthius de Dacia], Quæstiones super librum elenchorum Aristotelis, quæstio 92 fin. - 95.

Col. IT ll. 24 sqq.:

Querit(ur) utru(m) t(e)r(mi)(n)us i(n) or(ati)o(n)e po(s)it(us)  
possit suppon(er)e //p(ro) toto illo cui(us) e(st) p(ar)s (et)  
ar(guit)(ur) q(uod) no(n) q(uia) ar(istoteles) i(n) 4<sup>to</sup>  
me(taphysi)ce //dic(it) q(uod) q(ui) negat loq(ue)la(m) ponit  
loq(ue)la(m) s(ed) d(ici)m(us) n(u)llam loq(ue)la(m) e(ss)e hic  
negat loq(ue)la(m). si t(ame)n sit nega(n)s (et) affirmat //  
loq(ue)la(m) tu(n)c ui(det)(ur) q(uod) p(ro) ip(s)a n(on)  
negat(ur) no(n) negat(ur) (et)// p(er) (con)se(cen)s t(erminu)s  
no(n) suppo(n)it p(ro) toto cui(us) e(st) p(ar)s.

Note: Abbreviations that are marked in the MS with one of the usual signs (see last page) are resolved inside round brackets. Contractions are resolved inside sharp brackets.

- 23) Leyden, Univ. Bibl., Perizonii Q.21 (Chat. 147,1).

Humanistic cursive, according to a subscription written by Jovianus Pontanus 1460. (240/170 mm)

Text: Tacitus, Germania 1-2

3 G ermania omnis a gallis rhetisque et pannoniis

4 rhen o et danubio fluminibus. a sarmatis dacis

- 24) Firenze, Bibl. Laur., Laurentianus LXIII,20 (Chat. 147,2).

Humanist bookhand [litterae antiquae] 15th cent. (215/150 mm)

Text: Tacitus, Germania 1-4

1 latus sinus et insularum immensa spatia comple

2 ctent. nuper cognitis quibusdam gentibus ac regi

Plate 1



ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΔΟΝΑΤΟΣ ΕΣΤΙ

ΕΛΥΣΤΟ ΚΕΙΧΑΝΙΣΟΛΑΡ

ΝΟΤΑΝΑΟ ΠΙΠΙΣΟ ΚΟΚΙΝΟ

ΙΣΗΤΕ ΑΕΤΡΟΡΟΙ ΤΗΣ ΕΣΣ

ΝΕΤΙΣΤΕ ΔΕ ΤΩΝ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΣ

ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΣ

ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΣ

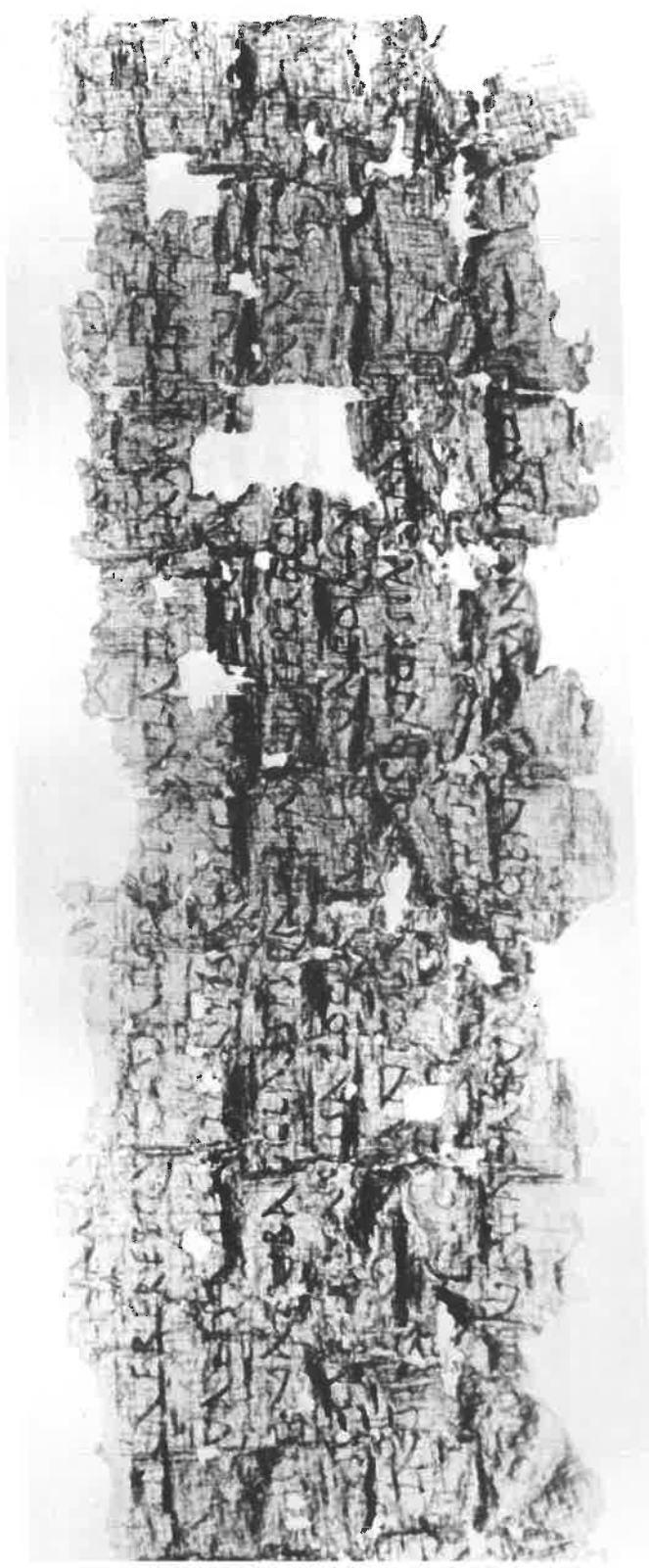
ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΣ

ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΣ

ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΣ

ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΕΣ

Plate 2





ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΔΟΞΑΝ ΤΟΥ  
 ΠΑΤΕΡΟΣ ΑΜΗΝ  
 ΝΕΝΟΤΕΡΟΝ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ  
 ΔΟΞΑΝ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΤΕΡΟΣ ΑΜΗΝ

ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΔΟΞΑΝ  
 ΤΟΥ ΠΑΤΕΡΟΣ ΑΜΗΝ  
 ΝΕΝΟΤΕΡΟΝ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ  
 ΔΟΞΑΝ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΤΕΡΟΣ ΑΜΗΝ



**D**eprophetis israhel.

Consolentur universi ad te. Consolentur tibi ipsa ecclesia de prophetis tuis exemplari

dicat. Super te propheta uerum non te auerentur. Quia tu non es propheta equus.

res non potuerunt. super dorsum meum fabricauerunt.

in iustitia iudicant.

Quare tu non uerum. Quia non potuerunt. Quia non potuerunt.

Non illis consensio ad malum. propter expensum suum non am.

quoniam illis non est. Non illis consensio ad malum. propter expensum suum non am.

get. et non potuerunt. Non illis consensio ad malum. propter expensum suum non am.

napia aliquid. facit cum ap. Non illis consensio ad malum. propter expensum suum non am.

dat. Non illis consensio ad malum. propter expensum suum non am.

quoniam illis non est. Non illis consensio ad malum. propter expensum suum non am.

Comitatus solus. Comitatus puriores bonos comitatus alios. Non illis consensio ad malum. propter expensum suum non am.

enotus. Non illis consensio ad malum. propter expensum suum non am.

libidinis. Non illis consensio ad malum. propter expensum suum non am.

magicae suae. In pestis est et in sermone secundi. facta est laqueus.

et in laqueis. Non illis consensio ad malum. propter expensum suum non am.

et in laqueis. Non illis consensio ad malum. propter expensum suum non am.

et in laqueis. Non illis consensio ad malum. propter expensum suum non am.

et in laqueis. Non illis consensio ad malum. propter expensum suum non am.

et in laqueis. Non illis consensio ad malum. propter expensum suum non am.

et in laqueis. Non illis consensio ad malum. propter expensum suum non am.

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et in laqueis. Non illis consensio ad malum. propter expensum suum non am.

et in laqueis. Non illis consensio ad malum. propter expensum suum non am.







qui unum eundem tabernaculum  
 dñi pñe ecclesie tota uerba diffusa  
 hec et idem dñi ecclesie ab ecclesie  
 tabernaculo sibi tabernacula  
 ponere uult. Non in pñe abernacu-  
 lum bene uenit et dñi sed pullum  
 cor uorum ad te m dñe dicentem  
 ecclesia bene in domo maius quam  
 habitare in tabernaculo peccato-  
 rum etenim iacob uis bono pio con-  
 fitebatur in firmamento in ampullo  
 cor uis uocant idem consistit forte  
 in ecclesia carere honore et tempo-  
 rali non extra ecclesiam non  
 sibi facit extra ecclesiam taberna-  
 culum in quo non bene uenit et dñi  
 sed quid dicit ecclesia bene in domo  
 maius quam habitare in taberna-  
 culo peccatorum. Nec in taberna-  
 culo bene uenit et dñi sed quid dicit  
 sic bene uenit dñi. *et dñi*  
 eum et in inquis per uis in in  
 corda pñe bene uenit dñi in  
 mentibus eum sed numquid sit in









N ora cano; non hoc centum quae sustineatur bes  
 Quamuis sit mendax cretane gae potest      ss  
 I psano uas frondes & prata tenerrima tauro  
 Fertur in adsudâ subsecuisse manu  
 Et comes armentis necitura cura moratur  
 Coniugis & minus ce boue uictus erat  
 Q uod tibi pasiphe prae tiosas sumere uestes  
 Ille tuus nulla sentit adulter opes  
 Q uid tibi cum speculo montana armenta petenti  
 Q uid to tiens positas fingis inepta comas  
 C redita mens speculo quod regat esse iuuen cam  
 Quam cupere frontis cornua nata tuae  
 S iue placet minor nullus quae ratum adulter  
 Siue uirum ma uis fallere <sup>fallere</sup> uirgo  
 I nnemus & sal tus thalamo regina relicto  
 Fertur ut aonio concita baccha deo  
 A quo tiens uaccam uultu spectauit iniquo  
 Et dixit domino cur placet istameo  
 A spice ut ait ipsum teneris exultat in herbis  
 Nec dubito quin est ultra decere putat  
 D ixit & ingenti iam dudum degrege duci  
 Lussit & inmeritam subiuga curua trahi  
 A ut cadere ante aras committatq; licet coegit  
 Et tenet laxa paelicis extram manu  
 P eli cibus quo tiens placauit numina caesis  
 Atque ait ex ta tenens ite placet o meo  
 E t modo se euro pen fieri modo postulatio  
 A ltera quod bos ÷ altera uetaboue  
 H anc tamen impleuit uacca deceptus acer na  
 Dux gregis & par tus pro di tus auctor erat

fluminibus usque totas immitte habenas  
 luffat bi pedem ac fontibus ora relaxat;  
 et defrenato uoluntur in acquosa cursu;  
 ipse quidēte suo traui per cussit, at illa  
 intremuit motuq; mas patefecit aquarū,  
 et spaciata ruunt. <sup>super apponente</sup> per apertas flumina ualles  
 cumq; satis arbuta feruul pecudesq; uirosq;  
 Teeta q; cumq; suis capiunt penetralia sacris,  
 si qua domū mansit potuitq; resistere tanto  
 Indecta malocubnen tam alciot hui  
 Vnda tegit pressaq; latent sub gurgite turres;  
 inq; mare & tellus nullū discrimē habebat  
 omnia pontus erat decipit quoq; litora ponto.  
 Occupat hic colle cumba sedet alter adunca.  
 Et elucet remos illic ubinūq; arat.  
 Ille sup̄ sgetes aut met̄s culmina uille  
 Nūq;at hic sum̄a pisce dependit mubro  
 igitur inuicidisi for̄s tulit <sup>gemulice</sup> anchora prato  
 Aut subiecta regunt cupis iuncta capine  
 Et modo quoq; acile q; am̄ cap̄sere capelle;  
 Hinc ibi <sup>in silia libani</sup> delphines ponunt sua corpora phoce;  
 Myantur sub aqua lucosūq; besq; domosq;  
 Herodes filiasq; tenent delphines matris  
 Incip̄ant <sup>an̄t̄or̄</sup> ravis <sup>gen̄ ibi n̄m̄ ligona</sup> agitatq; robora pulsant  
 Et lupus inter oues nec in pressulm̄is <sup>cho</sup> appo  
 Curp̄anec abluosunt uelocia equo;  
 Quēsm̄q; dunt̄is ubi sistere possit  
 In mare lassatis uolueris uaq; dieuit alis  
 Obquerat tūdos <sup>leu</sup> immensalientia ponti  
 Pulsabatq; noui mortua cacumina fluctū  
 Maxima pars unda p̄p̄t quib̄ unda p̄p̄t

r nabat



## IN LUCIY MCATILINAM INCILIT LIBER PRIMVS.

FE LICITE R . . . . .

UOVSQVE TANDĒ ABUTERE  
catilina patientia nr̃a. Quādiu  
«non furor iste tuus eludet»  
Quē ad finē sese effrenata iacta  
bit audacia? Nichil ne te noctū  
num p̃sidiū palatii: nichil urbis  
uigilię: nichil amor populi: nichil  
cōcurſus honorū omnium: nichil hic  
manitissimus habendi senatus  
locus: nichil horū ora uoluntque  
mouerunt. Patre tua cōsilia

nō sentis. Cōstruē tā tā horū omnium scientia teneri cōiurationē non  
uides. Quid p̃xima: quid superiore nocte egeris: ubi fueris: quos con  
uocaueris: qđ cōsiliū coeperis: quē nr̃m ignorare arbitraris. Ot̃pora  
omores. Senatus haec intelligit: cōsul uidet: hic tam uiuit: uiuat  
immo uero & iā in senatū uenit. Fit publici cōsili p̃ariceps: morte  
& designat oculis ad eandē unūquēq; nr̃m autē fortes uiri suas  
facere rei p̃. uidemur sustinere furorē: & tela uitam. Ad mortē te  
catilina ducti iussu cōs. iā pridē oportebat inter cōferti p̃sere: quātū  
innos om̃is aā diu machinans. Anq̃d uir amplissimus p̃ seipso p̃  
m. n. gacchū mediocrit̃e labefactantē sentī rei p̃. priuatus inſecti  
catilinā orbē terrę caedere atq; incendius uastare cupientē nos cō  
sules p̃feremus. Nā illa nimis antiqua p̃terito: qđq; seruilius  
Abala sp̃. meliū nouis reb; fudentē manu sua occidit. Fuit fuit  
istū quondā in hac rei p̃. uirtus: ut uiri fortes acriorib; supplicis  
ciue p̃nciosū quā acerbissimū hostē cohercerent. Habemus se  
inter catilina uehement̃ nōdē. rei p̃. siliū neq; auctoritas hui  
ordinis. Nos nos dico ap̃t̃ cōsules desum? decessit quondam

S paterque sue matris uiso conceperat ense.  
 L de indignationem et non parit illeq uocant  
 A ueritatemq; loq; cōphensū torpescit. linguam  
 I bitulit ense ferro. radiis macta uirgine linguit.  
 A plā lacerat. terręq; armentū uimarmurā are  
 V rē saluē sūlet mactat. cauda colubre  
 P alpitat. A dñe morientū uictoria querit.  
 Th ac quoq; post facin. uix uisum credere fore  
 S ope sua lacerat. i spūisse libidine corp.  
 C uisum ad pignū post talia facta reuertit.  
 D oninge quē uisū gemitū querit. At ille  
 D at gemitū nectit. cōstitaq; funera narrat.  
 C t lacrimę feret. rē fide. uelamini progne  
 D eripit ex humeris auro fulgencia lato.  
 I ndurq; atal uictis. A manē sepulchri un  
 C onstituit. fulsig; piacula manibus infert.  
 E t luget non sic lugende facta sororis.  
 S igna dñe uisū acto lubauerat anno.  
 A uid facit philomela. fugā custodia claudit.  
 S tructa riget solido fabule menta saxo.  
 C s mutū facta caret indice. grande doloris  
 I ngemū est. miseriq; uenit sollicitia rebus.  
 S tamina bar-barica suspendit condita tela.  
 P urpureas notat filis uideant albis.  
 I ndiciū sceleris. pfectaq; traditur uni.  
 V t q; ferat dñe gestu rogat. ille pfecta  
 P rōtulit ad pigne. nescit qd trahet in illis.  
 E uoluit uictis seui mactona traxit.  
 F ortunęq; carmī miserabile legit.  
 E t mirū popuisse silet. dolor ora repressit.  
 V erbaq; querentia scāt indignancia lingue  
 D chueant. nec flere uacat. sed filij nectiq;  
 C onfutura ruit. peneq; in imagine tota est.  
 T onus erat. quo sacra solent priuata hact  
 S ublime celebrat. nunt. max cōscia sacris.  
 H octe sonet rodope amittitibus grā aceti.  
 H octe sua est egesta domo regina. dñe y  
 K mbus instruitur. furialiaq; accipit arma.  
 V t caput tegitur. lateri ceruina sinistro  
 V ellera dependent. humero leuis incubat hact  
 C onecta per. sūual turba comitante suarū  
 T erribilis pigne. furisq; agitata doloris  
 B ache tuas simulat. uenit ad stabula auit tibi.  
 E xultatq; euoheq; sonat. porcasq; restringit.  
 G ermanaq; rapit. nectiq; insignia hact  
 I nduit. et uictus edoraz. frondibus addit.  
 A ttonitq; trahens uicta sua inenia ducit.  
 V t sentit tangisse domū philomela nefanda.  
 H orruit infelix. itaq; expalluit ore.  
 H acta locū pigne. sūora pignera demit.  
 O raq; deuclat miserę pudibunda sororis.  
 S mplexuq; petat. sed non uallere contra  
 D ustinet hoc oculos. pelex sibi uicta sororis.  
 D eictaq; in humū uicta. iurare uolenti  
 E thariq; deos per. uī sibi dederat illud  
 I llam p uoce manus fuit. sardet & iram  
 O n caput ipsa sua pigne. flectunt sororis.  
 O rripient. non est lacrimis hoc inq; agendū.  
 E d ferro. sed siq; habet. qd uincere ferrū  
 O ffer. in omī nectis ego me germana puam  
 A ut ego cū sacis regalia recta cremabo.  
 A raticē mediū inuictū terrea flammis.  
 A ut lingua. aut oculos. et que tibi macta pudare

iram hacta & reuer  
 mulieris nescit quāt  
 ipse uisū amore dñe  
 et lūgine dñe mactat  
 hūc tēdū uictorū suū  
 bidine gemitū q; hē nect  
 t ubi dñe ita q; non capis  
 fūa nāy



















CORNELII TACITI DE ORIGINE SITV MORIBVS  
AC POPVLIS GERMANORVM LIBER INCIPIT.

**G**ermania omnis a gallis p̄hetisq; et p̄anonis  
rhenno et danubio flumib; a sarmatis dacis  
q; mōtuo mētū aut mōtib; sēpatur. coet̄ra  
oceanus ambit. late s̄ sinus et īsulatū īmēsa spacia  
cōplectēs nup̄ cōgitis qbusdā gētib; ac rēgib; q̄  
bellum apuit. Rhenus p̄heticarū alpū īaccessō ac  
p̄cipiti uertice ortus modico fluxu occidētē  
uersus septētrionali oceano miscetur. Danubius  
mollī et clemēti educto mōtis Arbonis uirgo effusus  
plurīs populos adit donec ī p̄ticiū mare sex mē  
atibus erūpat. sēptimū os paludibus hauritur.  
Ipsos germanos idigenas crediderī minimēq; alia  
rū gentiū aduētibus et d̄spiciū mistos. q̄ nec ter  
ra olim sed classibus aduēbātur q̄ mutat̄ sedes  
q̄rebāt. et īmensū ulepa utq; sic dixerī adūsus  
oceanus patis ab orbe n̄ro nauibus adit. Q̄spo  
p̄ter piculū ē horridi et ignoti maris asia aut a  
frica aut italia pelica germaniā p̄cēte. īfor  
mē terris. asperā coelo. tristē cultu aspectuq; nūq;

ueta & antiqua nomina. Ceterum germanie iuxta  
salum recent & imper aditum quo qui primi rerū  
transgressi gallos expulerunt ac nunc utique tue  
germani vocati sunt: ita nazionalis homines nati  
sunt euasuisse. Scilicet ut omnis primū a uictore  
obtinere mox & alii ipsi inuenire nomina ger-  
mani nōcuerunt. Fuisse & apud eos herulem me-  
morant. primūq; omnium uictorū fortium uiri  
in prelia canunt. Sunt illis hec quoq; carmina  
quorū relictū quē bardes uocant. Accendere ani-  
mos futurūq; pueros fortuna ipso cantu augurant.  
Terrent enī trepidant ut prout somni aceti nec tā  
uoces ille q̄ uirtutis concentus uidetur. Astre-  
tur precipue asperitas soni & fractum murmur  
obiectis ad os scuti quo plenior & grauior uox re-  
percussu intumescat. Ceterū & uictorem quidā opi-  
nantur longo illo & fabuloso errore in hunc & ita  
num delatum adisse germanie tōte abstrusūq;  
quod in ipsa rem suam hostesq; uidetur ab illo con-  
stitutum nominatumq;  
Avā qm  
etia uicti consecratam ad octo laerte parū nōc  
eodem loco olim repertū monumentūq; tumulos  
quodādam grecis litteris inscriptos in cōfines germa-  
nie rēdēdū ad hoc exare quē neq; confirmare  
argumentū neq; resillere in animo qst. Ex ingenio  
suo quibz elenat uel addat fidem. Item nōtum

lanus sinus & insularum inuicem sparsa comple-  
stent. nūper cogniti quibzdam gentibus ac rēp-  
bus quos bellum aperuit. Rerū rariarū ad  
pium uicacesso ac precipin uertice omni modico  
flexu in occidentem uertus septentrionali oceano  
miscetur. Danubius molli & leniter edito  
motus aruobe uigo effusus plures populos adit  
donec in ponticum mare sex meatibus erumpat.  
Septimum & paluchibus haurit. Ipsos germanos  
indignos credideri munusq; aliarū gentiū ad  
uentibus & hospitibus inuictis quia nec terra olim  
sed classibus aduehebantur. Qui mutare sedes que-  
rebant & uentus ultra utq; sic dixerim adue-  
lis oceanus rari ab orbem ostro nauibus aditur. Q-  
porro preter periculum horridi & ignoti maris alia  
aut africa aut italia relictā germaniam potens  
infortem terris asperam celsū tristem cultu aspe-  
dūq; nisi patria sit. Celēbant carminibus an-  
tiquis quod unus apud illos memorie & annaliū  
genus est. Tysitatem deum terra editum eius  
filii magni originē gentis conditorūq; Magnū  
tres filios assignant equorum nominibus p̄dictum  
oceano uigilantes in celi hermannos. Ceteri  
insatationes uocant. Quidam aut licet uictū  
statū plures deos oros pluresq; gentis appellatos  
maris gambriūq; suos uictūq; absterne. eaq;



# Abbreviations in Latin Manuscripts.

The following list of abbreviations is meant exclusively as an aid to the reader of the preceding plates. A very clear and short explanation of the various principles of abbreviation may be found in Kulturhistorisk Leksikon for Nordisk Middelalder I, K benhavn 1956 (s.v. abbreviaturer). The most detailed list of abbreviations is A. Cappelli, Dizionario di Abbreviature Latine ed Italiane (Manuali Hoepli) Milano 1961<sup>6</sup>.

It should constantly be kept in mind that every abbreviation has to be understood in its context, e.g. an horizontal line above a vowel usually indicates that an m or n is to be supplied after the vowel, as in  $\bar{e}im=enim$ . On the other hand a line placed above any part of the word signifies that some letters have been left out e.g.  $ho\bar{i}es=homines$ ,  $o\bar{e}s=omnes$ ,  $no\bar{a}=nomina$ ,  $\bar{e}=est$ ,  $abb\bar{r}a=abbreviatura$ . In early MSS a dot after a word indicates suspension, e.g.  $lib.=liber$ .

In the most abbreviated hands (as the one shown in pl. 22)  $\bar{d}r\bar{e}$  may mean dicere as well as differre (vid. pl. 22 col. II l. 1-2, dicere) and  $\text{9}^\circ$  may be read conclusio, constructio, compositio, depending exclusively on the context.

One should never expect a consistent use of the abbreviations. The scribe may write  $\bar{c}o$  and  $\text{9}$  (both com, con) in the same line (pl. 22 col. II l. 22 complexio - complexione), and  $\bar{v}m$  or  $\bar{v}^m$  (both verum, ib. l. 1). In this kind of script  $\bar{v}m$  is the usual form,  $\bar{v}^m$  may read unum as well (or in other hands utrum, verbum).

The list is arranged in two parts, the first one giving the signs that cannot be recognized as letters, the second consisting of recognizable letters in alphabetic order.

$\text{9}, \text{c}$	con-, com-, cum, e.g. iugis=coniugis	$\&, 7$	et
$-2$	-rum, e.g. $e\phi = eorum$	$-'$	-us, e.g. hui' = huius
$-^e$	-ur, e.g. $igit^e=igitur$	$\#$	enim
		$\div$	est

Recognizeable letters in alphabetic order.

$\overline{au}$ , $\overline{aut}$	autem	$\dot{m}$	modo
$\overline{c}$	com-, cum	$\overline{noa}$	nomina
$\overline{CONS}$	consulatus (and cases)	$\overline{nr}$ , $\overline{nr̄m}$	noster, nostrum
$\overline{dic}$ , $\overline{dix}$	dicit, dicunt dixit, dixerunt	$\overline{n}$ , $\overline{no}$	non
$\overline{DNS}$ , $\overline{DNI}$	dominus, -ni, etc.	$\overline{p}$	per, por, par,
$\overline{ds}$ , $\overline{dI}$	deus, dei, etc.	$\overline{p'}$	post
$\overline{e}$	est	$\overline{p}$	prae, pre
$\overline{ee}$	esse	$\dot{p}$	pri-, e.g. $\dot{p}m'$ - primus
$\overline{ej}$	eius (Beneventan)	$\overline{q}$	pro
$\overline{ff}$	fratres	$\overline{b}$	quae, que
$\overline{gue}$	graue	$\overline{q}$	quam (Anglo-Saxon)
$\overline{g}$	ergo	$\overline{q, q'}$	qui
$\overline{h}$	hoc	$\overline{q}$	qua
$\overline{ipe}$	ipse	$\overline{q, q'}$	quod
$\overline{IHS}$ , $\overline{IHC}$	Iesus	$\dot{q}$	quo
$\overline{kmi}$	carissimi	$\overline{f, f'}$	sed
$\overline{l}$	uel, -ul, -lor-, etc. e.g. $\overline{gla}$ =gloria $\overline{ppli}$ =populi	$\overline{f, s}$	sibi
$\overline{m}$	-men, e.g. $\overline{tam}$ = tamen	$\overline{t}$	ter, e.g. $\overline{tra}$ =terra
$\overline{m}$	mihi	$\overline{ur}$ , $\overline{urm}$	uester, uestrum
		$\overline{XPC}$ , $\overline{XPS}$ $\overline{XPI}$	Christus Christi etc.



