## 467. Spangenberg, Pfarrarchiv Hr. Nr. 1 (Marburg, Hessisches Staatsarchiv 319)

Fragment of Servius upon "Aeneid" [Ker, Supp. 421, Gneuss 935, Lowe, Supp. 1086]

HISTORY: A bifolium containing Servius upon Aeneid. Written probably in south-west England, second half of the 8c (Lowe, Supp. 1806). The script is similar to those of marginalia in Fulda, Landesbibliothek Bonifatius 1 (Lowe 8.1196), a Diatessaron, the notations perhaps being in the hand of Boniface himself. The same type of 8c cursive pointed minuscule is also found in marginalia of St. Petersburg Public Library Q.v.I.15 (Lowe 11.1618), Isidore, Jerome, and Aldhelm, and Oxford Bodleian Douce 140 (Lowe 2.237), Primasius. This is the oldest extant copy of Servius and contains the text known as "Servius Auctus" or "Scholia Danielis" (the "DS" recension), a conflation of the original Servian commentary with another by an unknown hand (Murgia 1975: 3, 71). This recension probably originated in England. The consensus is that the manuscript came to Fulda with the Bonifatian mission. Fulda was destroyed and its manuscripts dispersed in 1640. This leaf formed the cover of a parish register, or "Presbyterial Protokolle," dated 1660-1664, from the Protestant parish church of Spangenberg, about 80 km. northwest of Marburg. The register came to the Hessische Landesbibliothek in Marburg about 1920, and at that time the identity of the cover was recognized and it was detached from the register. Contains the integral OE gloss: 'talaria sax(onice) fetherhaman,' f. 1r/28 (light side, right).

**CODICOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION:** Single bifolium 398 x 251 mm. (trimmed), page size was about 251 x 198 mm. Parchment is naturally a dark greyish brown, somewhat greasy in places and pretty stiff, suede-like on hair (light) side. There is no sign of pricking or ruling. Written on each page with 51 long lines of cursive, somewhat irregular pointed insular minuscule. Ink is dark brown. Lowe thinks that the bifolium is the second from the center, probably from a quire of four sheets. Originally the text probably began on the first leaf of this quire. The remaining text begins on the light side, right.

Dark side (= flesh): Corners cut in for ease of wrapping (flesh was outside of cover) about 55/55 mm. (top) and 45/50 (bottom) on left and about 33/25 mm. (top) 30/35 mm. (bottom) on right. The register was about 195 x 158 mm. and these dimensions form the darker squares over the text. The spine of the register is 24 mm. wide. There is a vertical line of holes that coincides with the original crease of the gathering of which this bifolium was part. It looks like an original sewing hole at 38 mm. down from the top, and there are many other holes and slashes along this line, but impossible to tell which may be original. There are also two sets of two large slashes at creases that wrapped around spine of register, through which some binding strap ran. The vertical crease to the right is where the sheet folded over the spine of the register. The darkening on this side due entirely to handling and exposure (no evidence of glue on either side). The lighter edges (on the dark side) were wrapped inside the register. Dark side is now very dirty and the right half is very rubbed and affected by damp, so text is largely illegible though not effaced. On left generally and on the upper left of the right side, and in spots elsewhere, the text is difficult to read because of dirt, but this dirt is also protecting the text underneath. The dark side, especially the left-hand leaf, is considerably affected by showthrough.

Light side (= hair): Generally legible but parchment is thin and greasy around the two natural holes and here the surface is darker than surroundings. The original color of the parchment is a dark greyish brown.

**PHOTO NOTE:** In general the varying exposures on the film give as good as or better access to the text as does the original. UV light enhances the left side of the dark side somewhat, but only improves isolated patches on the right.

**CONTENTS:** Servius, "In Aeneidem Commentarii" [selected and abbreviated extracts, occasionally out of textual order, suggesting that they may have been copied from marginal scholia (Parkes 1997: 11)], ed. Stocker and Travis 1965 (Books 3–5); Thilo and Hagen 1883 (Books 6–8).

[Note: The leaves are unfoliated and have here been given the notional numbers 1–2; two (?) leaves missing from original quire before f. 1.]

f. 1r/1-13 (light, right side) Book 3: (beg. imperf.) 'rudentem . si rudentem proram id est stridentem (ue)l sonantem (3.561)... Drepani me ciuitas e(st) drepana ante pedem mon | tis erycis. (3.707) explicit lib iii incipit lib iiii'. f. 1r/14-1v/13 (dark, left side) Book 4: 'SInum lacrimis . sinus d(icu)n(tu)r orbes oculorum id est palpebrae (4.30)... ut posita exanimata (4.681) explicit lib iiii incipit lib u'.

f. 1v/14–48 Book 5: 'Qui[a]nam id est cur (5.13)... corpore nauium' (5.683). [Note: Two (?) leaves missing from original quire between ff. 1 and 2.]

f. 2r/1-31 (dark, right side) Book 7: 'prisci[qu]e querites. id est sabini antiqui modo romani d(icu)n(tu)r' (7.710).

[Note: Most of the text in the dark area is illegible: Book 7 appears to run to line 31, with an incipit to Book 8 on the next line. At line 20 'Cimini' (7.697) can be made out and at line 36 'Cyllenae' (8.139).]

f. 2r/33-2v (light, left side) Book 8: [The opening is illegible, but the top stroke of what may be a capital 'G' or 'T' stands in the margin]; (ends imperfectly): 'latebrosa q(uia) nili orilo [recte: origo] nescitur' (8.713).

[Note: Two (?) leaves missing from original quire after f. 2.]

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A.N.D.