

301. London, British Library, Royal 15. A xvi
Juvencus, "Historia Evangelica," Aldhelm, "Aenigmata";
"Scholica graecarum glossarum"
[Ker 267, Gneuss 489]

HISTORY: A late 9c continental manuscript of Juvencus and Aldhelm, missing at least a leaf at the end, combined with two 10c quires of a Greek-Latin glossary (ff. 74–83) written in anglo-caroline script. Earlier commentators thought that the entire manuscript was continental, but the hands of the glossary (there are two) are A-S (so Ker, *Cat.*). There are two A-S supply leaves in the continental part, a single OE gloss word to the Aldhelm and another to the "Scholica" as well as a few added Latin glosses in an A-S script. Bishop (1957: 329) sees the hand of the supply leaf f. 7 as the same as that of scribe D of Bodleian Library Auct. D. Inf. 2. 9 i, ff. 17–23, a Cassian with Exeter provenance. Presumably the glossary was added to the continental manuscript to make it more useful as a class-book; the first part already had considerable glossing in continental hands. By the late 10c provenance was St. Augustine's, Canterbury (Rella 1980: 112, no. 20; O'Keefe 1985: 67 shows textual connections with other probably early St. Augustine's manuscripts) and in the 13c it was provided with a St. Augustine's *ex libris* (f. 1r, 'lib(er) s(an)c(t)i aug(ustini) cant(uarensis)'), and shelfmark (f. 1r above), 'Di(stinctionem) XI. g(rad)u(m) II.' A three-item table of contents is mixed up with this: 'Iuencus. c(um) a.' (same hand as *ex libris* and shelfmark) followed by '7 enigmata Aldelm.' 'Scholica glosar(um)'; in two other hands separated by about a century. It appears in the late 15c catalogue of St. Augustine's (in Trinity College Dublin MS 360 [Bernard 285], f. 106rb) "Juuencus cum A. et in eodem Enigmata aldelmi Scolica-glosarum, 2° fo. *istius*, D. xi. G. 2" (James 1903:364, no. 1438). The Aldhelm has been annotated by Patrick Young, James's librarian (f. 59v, f. 60r, f. 63r). It was 'No. 413' in the Old Royal Library (f. 2r).

CODICOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION: 19c binding. The foliation is in various types of pencil, apparently not done "officially" by the B.M.; note the

eccentric size and greasy quality of '74', which has the same form of "7" and "4" as elsewhere in the foliation. There are ancient single parchment flyleaves front and back (f. 1 and f. 84); f. 84 is original as it has continental minuscule letters on the verso, as well as a 10/11c A-S drawing on the recto, and the front fly has writing of at least as early as the 13c and is probably also original; it has a pattern of wormholes that matches the following leaves. There is a possible nail mark in the middle of f. 1; the blotchy area on f. 83v is a red circle and ray design with a smudgy red wash around it. A red wax seal on f. 1r.

Page size 210 × 145 mm., with the height varying a few millimeters from quire to quire. The vellum of the continental part is crisp, smooth, and tan, the hair sides darker; the A-S supply leaves (ff. 7 and 67) are darker, limper, and rough to the touch; the A-S quires are similar in quality to the supply leaves, but vary, some being fairly smooth to the touch. Quires III–VIII, X are of 8, arranged HFHF. Quire I (arranged HH) and IX (arranged HF) are of four, the latter consisting of much thicker parchment than that of the other continental quires. Quire II consists of 2 singletons, arranged H & F, the second leaf (f. 7) being one of the A-S supply leaves. Quire XI, of 6, has a crescent-shaped section, ca. 20 × 32 mm., cut out on the fore-edge of all leaves. In the continental part the writing areas are rather informally drawn, the vertical boundings not always being parallel in some quires, but they are generally ca. 170 × 100 mm., with double bounding lines, ruled in drypoint for 28 lines on outside sheets. The two A-S supply leaves are lightly ruled for 28 lines in writing areas of 172 × 90 mm. (f. 7), 180 × 100 mm. (f. 67). The prickings have been cut off in quires I–III; in quires III–VIII the pricks are made with an awl on the outsides of sheets 1 and 8, right in on the boundary lines; in quire IX, a quire of 4, these pricks are in the same position on the inside sheet; in quire X, coinciding with the beginning of the Aldhelm, the pricks were apparently trimmed, and in the position where the pricks are in the preceding quires the scribe has drawn little lines and dots (like a ÷ sign), to indicate the level of each line of writing, the A-S supply leaf in this quire having simple dots in this position; quire XI shows none of this, the pricks presumably having been trimmed. In the A-S quires (XII, XIII) the writing area is 175 × 100/110 mm., pricked and lightly ruled with drypoint on hair sides for 30 lines; ff. 82v–83v are ruled for 30 but written with 28 lines.

In the continental part all the writing, crudely-drawn decorated initials, titles, in-text initials, and initials of poetic lines are in the same reddish-brown ink. The capitals heading each poetic line are placed between the left bounding lines. One hand writes the Juvencus and first side of the Ald-

helm, and several others complete the Aldhelm. The A-S quires are written in black ink by two scribes (change at f. 82v/1, similar anglo-caroline style, but insular ‘g’), with in-text initials being in text ink; the title and opening initial is in an oxidized metallic ink, probably originally red (f. 74v); a touch of violet infill on the capital ‘Y’ f. 83v/20. The A-S supply leaf (f. 7) is in black ink and offers a much tidier appearance. The other supply leaf (f. 67) is in brown ink and the scribe has in all respects, including the proportions of the writing area, tried to make it harmonize with the appearance of the original text. The supply leaves are in two distinct anglo-caroline hands, different from those of the “Scholica.”

On f. 84r (flyleaf) is a full-page upside-down drawing of a church or abbey in typical late 10c/early 11c “Winchester” style. On the verso are numerous interlace designs in Franco-Saxon style, crude human figures, the sunburst figure mentioned already, and several pen trials in the form of prayers and individual letters that have continental forms, all of which suggests that this was an original flyleaf with the first part of the volume.

COLLATION: ii (modern paper) + i (original? parchment) + 82 (ff. 2–83) + i (original? parchment): I⁴ (ff. 2–5) II² singletons, 2 an A-S supply leaf (ff. 6–7), III⁸ (8–15), IV⁸ (ff. 16–23), V⁸ (ff. 24–31), VI⁸ (ff. 32–39), VII⁸ (ff. 40–47), VIII⁸ (ff. 48–55), IX⁴ (ff. 56–59), X⁸ 1 & 8 half-sheets, 8 an A-S supply leaf (ff. 60–67), XI⁶ (ff. 68–73) [a leaf or more missing after XI] || XII⁶ (ff. 74–79), XIII⁴ (ff. 80–83).

[Note: Quire I is arranged HH; quire II has an A-S supply leaf of 11c, (f. 7), as does quire X (f. 67). Of the A-S quires, XII is arranged HHE, XIII is arranged HE.]

CONTENTS:

Part 1:

- f. 1r (old flyleaf) St. Augustine’s *ex libris*, shelfmark, and a table of contents in three hands of 13c and later (see above). What appears to be an aborted 12c table of contents below this ‘Juen.’ Verso blank.
1. ff. 2r–59r Juvencus, “Evangeliorum libri quattuor” (coll. Huemer 1891; as PL 19.54–346):
 - a. f. 2r/1–28 Preface: **INCIPIIT PREFATIO IUUENCI PR(E)S(BY)TERI** | ‘IN mortale (gl: immutabile) nihil mundi conpage tenetur . . . Dulcis iordanis ut chr(ist)o digna loquamur.’ **EXPL(ICIT) P(RAE)FATIO.**
 - b. ff. 2v/1–16r/23 Bk. 1: **IUUENCUS NOBILISSIMI GENERIS HISPANUS PR(E)S(BY)T(ER) | IIII^{or} EUANGELIA EXAMETRIS UERSIBUS PENE | AD UERB(.)UM TRANSFERENS IIIIOR LIBROS**

CONPOSUIT | ET NONNULLA EODEM METRO AD SACRAMENTORUM || ORDINEM PERTINENTIA FLORUIT SUB CONSTANTINO | PRINCIPE UT HIERONIMUS PR(E)S(B)I(T)ER) DÉ EO SCRIPSIT. | 'Rex fuit herodes iudex in gente cruentus' [f. 7 A-S supply leaf = 1.247–302]; ends: 'Sana ministerium praebebat femina m(en)sis.' | EXPLICIT LIBER. I

[Note: The first word of f. 3r (original 2r) is 'Istius' as in the St. Augustine's Catalogue entry (James 1903: 364, no. 1438).]

c. ff. 16r/23–31r/14 INCIPIT SECUNDUS | 'Iamque dies pronò decedens lumine pontum'; ends: 'Inde domum repetit serus turba's' q(ue) reliquit.' | EXPLICIT LIBER SECUNDUS.

d. ff. 31r/14–45r/3 INC(I)P(I)T TERTIUS | 'Fuderat in terras roseum iubar ignicom(us) sol'; ends: 'Paucorum felix hominum selectio fi&.' | EXPLICIT LIB(ER) III.

e. ff. 45r/3–59r/17 INCIPIT QUARTUS | 'Talia dicentem confestim factio frendens'; ends defective, at 4.810: 'Inponi pondus quo iustis dignior actis'; [the final two poetic lines are erased, and the following text has been overwritten in 10c anglo-caroline script by prayers for a king (heading in marg.: 'Be'ne'dictio | regal(is)'): 'Chr(istu)s rex regu(m) ex e(u)o qui regnat in e(u)u(m) | Istu(m) confort& rege(m) sua iura tuente(m). Am(en). Quiq(ue) illu(m) co(m)psit | trita(u)or(um) stemmate regni Presidiu(m) tribuat reuerent(er) hoc | retinendi. Am(en). Inuictus q(u)o hic cuncta agat isq(ue) suiq(ue) fideles. | Ut parit(er) capiant palmas in fine p(er)ennes. Am(en). Q(u)o d ipse p(re)stare'] | EXPLICIVNT LIBRI IIII EVAN|GELIORUM: VERSIBVS | GAL. VET. TI. AQUILINI | IUUENCI PRESBITERI

2. ff. 59v–73v Aldhelm "Aenigmata" (coll. Glorie 1968: 376–540):

a. f. 59v/1–28 Part of acrostic "Praefatio": 'Arbiter caethereo [sic] iugiter qui regmine sceptrA'; ends imperf.: 'Seduxit uana specie [molimina me]ntiS';

[Note: F. 59 was the last of its quire: perhaps a singleton went missing which contained the lines 29–36 as well as one of the longer incipits to the "Aenigmata" as recorded by Glorie; however, the last three written lines are crowded, and perhaps there was never space. The bottom of f. 59v is covered with a reagent that obscures line 28 of the poem. In the upper corner is a note by Patrick Young (acc. to Warner and Gilson 1921: 2.146) indicating that the text was collated with a manuscript belonging to the Earl of Arundel (also on f. 63v), "apparently" Royal 12. C. xxiii [297] (English, Christ Church [?], 10c/11c), which contains 75 OE glosses to the "Aenigmata." Ker (*Cat.*, p. 332) takes these notes as evidence that [297] was indeed owned by Arundel; cf. O'Keefe 1985: 65.]

b. ff. 60r/1–73v/13 Text: INCIPIVNT ENIGMATA ALTHELMI GRA(M)-MATI[CI] | ‘Altra cunctorum quos mundus gestat in orbe’ [f. 67 is A-S supply leaf, Aenig. 66.2–73.6] ; ends (Aenig. 100) ‘sciscitor inflatos fungor quo nomine sophos’ | EXPLICIVNT AENIGMAT[A] | ALTHELMI AEGREGII | GRAMMATICI. [the last line of Aenig. 100 is repeated after the explicit by a different hand ‘Suscitor in flatus [sic] fungor quo nomine sophos,’ and 8 lines are left blank before the next item].

[Note: As is usual with this text, the riddles are numbered (here sporadically) and the solutions are given in the margins. Before ‘XX’ is the rubric (f. 61r/25): HAEC ENIGMATA .U. UERSIBUS DECURRENT, before [XXIX] ITEM SENIS UERSIBUS (VE)L SEPTENIS (VE)L PLURIB(US) (cf. Glorie 1968: 403, 411).]

3f. 73v/22–27 fragment of Bede: INCIPIT DE POEMATIBUS. | ‘Poematos autem genera sunt tria . . . quo apud nos genera cantica can[torum . . .]’ (epitomized from Bede, “De arte metrica” 1.25, cf. Jones 1975 [123A]: 139–40).

[Note: A leaf or more is missing from Part I after f. 73.]

Part 2:

f. 74r blank.

4. ff. 74v–83v SCHOLICA GLOSARVM. | ‘APOCRIPHUS. G(RAECE) LATINAE D(ICITU)R SECRETALIS. Quo nomine censet(ur) | liber aliquid secreti in se continens’; ends abruptly: ‘Ypopostomos. i(d est) eq(ui)s’ (coll. Laistner 1922–1923 with Vatican Reg. 215; cf. Lendinara 1993: 175–76).

[Note: Really an alphabetically (a-order) arranged series of notes rather than a glossary. Leaves by the first scribe are marked ‘xb’ (f. 75v, 77v, 78v), probably indicating the beginning of stints. The first scribe ends his work (on f. 82r) by tapering his column of writing, as if approaching the end of a major text, but the entry continues on the next page, with the second scribe taking up the work.]

Old English Content: f. 73r/20 ‘hondwyrn’ *margin*. (‘uermes’) (ed. Napier 1900: 193, no. 25); f. 76v/16 ‘meles’ (‘anaphos’) “cup, bowl, basin” (so Lendinara 1993: 176–80; Laistner read the gloss as ‘moles,’ taking it as Latin).

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