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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY

VOLUME XXX, SECTION C, No. 1

MARIO ESPOSITO

HIBERNO-LATIN MANUSCRIPTS IN THE
LIBRARIES OF SWITZERLAND

PART II



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PROCEEDINGS

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ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY

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„ II. (1840-1844)	„ II. „ „
„ III. (1845-1847)	„ III. „ „
„ IV. (1847-1850)	„ IV. „ „
„ V. (1850-1853)	„ V. „ „
„ VI. (1853-1857)	„ VI. „ „
„ VII. (1857-1861)	„ VII. „ „
„ VIII. (1861-1864)	„ VIII. „ „
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„ X. (1866-1869)	„ X. „ „
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„ XXVI. (1906-7)	
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„ XXVIII. (1909-10)	
„ XXIX. (1910-11)	
„ XXX. (Current Volume)	



PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY
PAPERS READ BEFORE THE ACADEMY

I.

HIBERNO-LATIN MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARIES OF
SWITZERLAND.

BY MARIO ESPOSITO.

PART II.

Zürich (Stadtbibliothek), and Bern.

Read FEBRUARY 26. Published MARCH 30, 1912.

IN my previous communication on this subject, published in March, 1910,¹ I gave an account of the MSS. of interest to students of mediæval Hiberno-Latin literature preserved in the libraries of Basel, Einsiedeln, Schaffhausen, St. Gallen, and in the Cantonal Library at Zürich. I shall now deal with those found in the City-Libraries at Zürich and Bern.

Zürich, Stadtbibliothek.

The City-Library at Zürich is said to contain about 4500 MSS., some of which are of great value. Unfortunately no printed catalogue of these MSS. has yet been issued.

1. MS. C. 68.

A quarto parchment MS., consisting of 127 numbered folios written in single columns with from twenty-three to twenty-five lines to the page. It

¹ Proc. R.I. Acad., 1910, vol. xxviii, Section C, pp. 62-95.

was formerly the property of the monastery of St. Gallen,¹ but was removed to Zürich in 1712. This ms. was copied in Germany, apparently by a scribe named Ruadkerus, about the year 879. Titles are in red, and there are a few marginal notes. A very full and, I found, perfectly accurate account of the contents of this ms. has already been given by Johannes Huemer (*Wiener Studien*, ii, 1880, pp. 71, 82 sq.; *Sedulii Opera Omnia*, 1885, pp. xii, xiii, and *Iuveni Evangeliorum Libri* iv, 1891, pp. xxxi, xlvi, ap. *Corp. Script. Eccles. Lat. Vindob.*, tom. 10, 24. See also Schenkl, *Poetae Christiani Minores*, 1888, p. 520, ap. *Corp. Script. Eccles. Lat. Vindob.*, tom. 16, pars 1). It is therefore unnecessary for me to repeat it here.

On fol. 2^r–2^v occurs a rhythmical poem in thirty-six lines on the ten Eusebian canons. This poem has for its author an Irishman named Laurentius, who must have lived towards the end of the sixth or the beginning of the seventh century. Laurentius is the Latinized form of the Irish Lorcan. Nothing whatever is known of this personage beyond the fact that he was the scribe of the splendidly illuminated copy of the Gospels written in an Irish hand, which is now preserved in the Oettingen-Wallersteinsche Fideicommiss-Bibliothek² at Maihingen in Bavaria. This poem was printed for the first time by André Du Chesne (*Alcuini Opera*, Parisiis 1617, p. 1686) from a ms. in the monastery of St. Bertinus near St. Omer. This ms. is apparently no longer in existence. Du Chesne's edition was reprinted by Frobenius in 1777 (*Alcuini Opera*, Ratisbon 1777, tom. ii pars I, p. 204). In 1855 Dom Pitra, who was unaware of the previous editions, published the poem from a ms. in the library at Poitiers (*Spicilegium Solesmense*, tom. iii, 1855, pp. 407–408). This edition appears to have entirely escaped the notice of the subsequent workers. In 1878 and 1879 the poem was printed independently by Bartsch (*Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie*, 1878, ii, pp. 216–217), and by Dümmler (*Anzeiger für Kunde der deutschen Vorzeit*, 1879, xxvi, pp. 80 sq.), both editors employing the Maihingen ms. mentioned above. Since then the metre has been investigated by Wilhelm Meyer (*Sitzungsberichte der K. B. Akademie, Philos.-Philol. Classe*, München, 1882, Heft i, p. 91; see also Du Méril, *Poésies populaires latines antérieures au xii^e siècle*, 1843, p. 85n; Wattenbach, *Anzeiger für Kunde der deutschen Vorzeit*, 1869, xvii, pp. 289–293, and *Revue Celtique*, 1870, i, pp. 27–31; Dümmler, *Mon. Germ. Hist., Poetae*, i, 1881, pp. 164, 631; Huemer *Iuveni Evangeliorum Libri* iv, 1891, p. xxvii,

¹ The stamp of the monastery occurs on fol. 125^v.

² This important library contains some 1504 mss. As far as I am aware that section of the very summary index dealing with the Theological mss. has not yet been published, cf. Weinberger (*Sitzungsberichte der K. Akad. in Wien, Philos.-Hist. Klasse*, Bd. 161, Abh. 4, 1909, p. 64), and for information as to the origin of this library cf. Kelle (*ibid.*, Bd. 143, Abh. 15, 1901, pp. 1–8).

ap. Corp. Script. Eccles. Lat. Vindob., tom. 24; Manitius, *Geschichte der Christlich-Lateinischen Poesie bis zur Mitte des 8 Jahrhunderts*, 1891, pp. 379, 481).

Besides the lost St. Bertinus ms., the text of which has been preserved by Du Chesne and Frobenius, and which I shall designate by the letter B in the variant readings,¹ three mss. have thus preserved the poem of Laurentius for us:—M, the Maihingen ms. of saec. vi/vii, fol. 1v^o, apparently written by Laurentius himself.² It was formerly preserved in the monastery of Saint-Arnoul at Metz. For a description see the memoirs of Wattenbach, Bartsch, and Dümmler quoted above. I give the readings of this ms. from the edition of Bartsch, that of Dümmler not being available to me.

P, Poitiers, Bibliothèque de la Ville, ms. No. 17. A splendidly written uncial ms. of saec. viii/ix. The ms. employed by Dom Pitra. A full description of it has been given in the *Catalogue général des Manuscrits des Bibliothèques Publiques de France, Départements*, t. 25, Paris, 1894, pp. 4–5. The poem of Laurentius occurs on fol. 26 r^o. This ms., which formerly bore the number 174, contains the four Gospels and is elaborately illuminated.

T, the Zürich ms., Turicensis C. 68, saec. IX. ex., fol. 2 r^o–2 v^o, which had not hitherto been collated.

KANON EUANGELIORUM.³

In nomine divino trino atque uno.⁴

i. Quam in primo⁵ speciosa⁶ quadriga
Homo, leo, uitulus et aquila,

lxxi. Septuaginta⁷ unum⁸ per⁹ capitula,¹⁰
De Domino conloquantur¹¹ paria.

ii. In secundo subsequente¹² protinus¹³ 5

Homo, leo, loquitur et uitulus,
Quibus inest ordinate positus

cviii. Centum in se¹⁴ atque nouem numerus.

¹ I quote from the edition of Frobenius.

² M. Berger (*Histoire de la Vulgate*, 1893, pp. 52, 393) assigns this ms. to the beginning of saec. viii, and identifies Laurentius with the scribe of the celebrated Martyrology of Echternach; see also Wattenbach (*Neues Archiv*, etc., xii, 1887, p. 234).

³ Title only in M. ⁴ This line is only in P. ⁵ prima P; imprimis B; inprimis T.

⁶ pretiosa P; spetiosa T. ⁷ lxx M. ⁸ uno P. ⁹ et P. ¹⁰ capitulo P.

¹¹ colloquantur B; conloquantur paria de Domino P; conloquantur de dño paria T.

¹² subsequenter T; subsequuntur B; ¹³ protenus P.

¹⁴ decim in se P; decem ipse T; decimus B.

- iii. Tum¹ deinde tercio² in ordine
Homo et bos³ loquitur cum uoluer, 10
- xxii. In⁴ numero quo consistunt antiquae⁵
Alfabeti⁶ Ebreorum⁷ litterae.⁸
- iiii. Quarto loco⁹ fatentur¹⁰ aequalia,¹¹
Vna leo, homo¹² atque aquila ;
- xxvi. Vno ore loquentes kapitula¹³ 15
Verbi summi sena atque uicena.¹⁴
- v. Quinta uice concordant in loquela,¹⁵
Homo prudens atque mitis hostia,
- lxxxiii. Iesu Christi emicantes¹⁶ agmina ;
Iuda sine salvatori¹⁷ credula. 20
- vi. Ecce sexto pari¹⁸ sonant¹⁹ clamore
Natus Adam cum clamoso leone,
Computata²⁰ traditis pro munere
- xlvi. Sacerdotum oppidis in²¹ honore.
- vii. En loquuntur²² septies in septimo, 25
vii. Homo, avis, consona de Domino.
- viii. In octauo nunc leonis²³ catulus²⁴
Dei uerba profert atque²⁵ uitulus²⁶
- xiii. Quorum simul²⁷ computatur²⁸ numerus
Adiecto²⁹ Paulo apostolicus.³⁰ 30
- viii. Nonus ordo in quo duo pariter
Conloquuntur³¹ uitulus et uolucer,
- xxi. Inspirati sensu spiritaliter³²
Proloquuntur³³ ternum septipliciter³⁴
- x. Homo nimpe³⁵ uerbum profert proprium 35
lxii. Sexaginta³⁶ et per duo numerum.³⁷

¹ tunc B. ² tertio T; tertius B. ³ homo pecus T. ⁴ in om M. ⁵ antique T.
⁶ alphabeti B. ⁷ Hebreorum P; hebraeorum T B. ⁸ littere T; literae B.
⁹ in loco T. ¹⁰ fantur B. ¹¹ equalia T B; in pagina P. ¹² una homo leo P T B.
¹³ capitula P T B. ¹⁴ uicina B. ¹⁵ conloquio T. ¹⁶ eminentes P; imitantes T B.
¹⁷ salvatore P; salvatoris B. ¹⁸ patri B. ¹⁹ sonante P; sonat B.
²⁰ computati P; computantis T; computatis B. ²¹ pro T. ²² loquuntur P T B.
²³ leonius B. ²⁴ uitulus T. ²⁵ et T. ²⁶ This line is missing in B.
²⁷ uerbi P; uerbo T; uerborum B. ²⁸ conprobatur P; comparatur T; comparatur B.
²⁹ This line is a syllable short. Is Adiecto to be scanned as four syllables? T has est adiecto.
³⁰ apostolitus T; apostolo B. ³¹ conloquuntur P T; colloquuntur B.
³² spiritaliter P. ³³ proloquuntur T B; conloquuntur P. ³⁴ septipliciter P; simpliciter B.
³⁵ nempe P T B. ³⁶ XL B. ³⁷ T breaks off here. The last six lines are in M P B.

- xi. Rugientemque¹ leonem audies,²
 xviii. Solum sane decies et nouies.³
 Bouem solum fatentem⁴ inuenies,
 lxxii. Verba Dei bis⁵ et septuagies. 40
 Subuolantem ad astra repperies,⁶
 xxvii. Nonagies loqui atque septies.⁷

For the subject of this remarkable poem see Apoc. iv. 7, and Manitius (loc. cit. supra, p. 481). With regard to the metre, each line consists of eleven syllables with a caesura after the fourth. The verses rhyme in groups of four, two, and six. See further the memoirs of Bartsch, Wilhelm Meyer, and Manitius already quoted.

Laurentius has also left us an acrostic and telestic poem in ten bad hexameter lines, which is found on the last page of the Maihingen ms. It was published by Wattenbach (loc. cit. supra), and has since been reprinted by Riese (*Anthologia Latina*, tom. i, pars i, ed. 2, 1894, p. 30). See also Manitius (loc. cit. supra, p. 379).

2. MS. C. 78 (451).

A quarto parchment ms. dating from the end of the ninth or beginning of the tenth century, of great importance from the point of view of Carolingian Latin poetry. It has been described very fully by Orelli (*Helperici sive ut alii arbitrantur Angilberti Carolus Magnus et Leo iii, Turici 1832*,⁸ pp. 2-5). Formerly it belonged to the monastery of St. Gallen. On fol. 159 r^o occurs a poem in 120 rhythmical lines by St. Columbanus, which is found only in this ms. It has been edited by Gundlach (*Mon. Germ. Hist., Epistolae*, iii, 1892, pp. 155, 188-190). See also Dümmler (*Mon. Germ. Hist., Poetae*, i, 1881, pp. 2, 88, 270, 358, 441; ii, 1884, p. 474); Baehrens (*Poetae Latini Minores*, iii, 1881, pp. 103-105, 209; v, 1883, p. 262); Gundlach (*Neues Archiv der Gesellschaft für ältere deutsche Geschichtskunde*, xv, 1889, p. 514); Riese (*Anthologia Latina*, i, pt. 2, ed. 2, 1906, pp. 38, 59, 82, 130, 134, 158); Manitius (*Geschichte der lateinischen Literatur des Mittelalters, Erster Teil*, 1911, pp. 186-187, 248n, 546-547).

3. MS. C. 99.

A parchment ms. written in the ninth century. It consists of thirty-one folios and contains only the important commentary of Sedulius Scottus on the grammarian Eutyches. A description has been given by Hagen, who has

¹ rugientem quem B.

² audaciter B.

³ noies M; nonies P.

⁴ fantem B.

⁵ uerbi diuis B.

⁶ repperies B.

⁷ sexies P.

⁸ cf. *Index Lectionum Vniuersitatis Turicensis*, 1835-36.

published the tract in full (*Anecdota Helvetica*, 1870, pp. lxxiii-lxxix, 1-38, ap. Keil, *Grammatici Latini, Supplementum*). See also Dümmler (*Mon. Germ. Hist., Epistolae*, vi, 1902, p. 206n); Esposito (*Hermathena*, 1909, xv, p. 361), and Manitius (*Geschichte*, etc., 1911, p. 318).

Bern, Stadtbibliothek.

The City-Library at Bern possesses one of the most important collections of MSS. in Switzerland.¹ An excellent catalogue of the 722 most ancient and important of them was compiled by Hermann Hagen in 1875.²

1. MS. No. 19.

A folio parchment MS. of saec. x/xi, consisting of 68 folios with splendid illuminations (Hagen, *Catalogus*, etc., p. 12). It contains the Latin translation of the works of the Pseudo-Dionysius made by Joannes Scottus, the preface of Anastasius, and the latter's translation of the scholia of St. Maximus. The work of Joannes was edited by Floss (*Migne, Patrologia Latina*, 122, 1853, cols. 1023-1194), to whom this MS. was unknown. It belongs to Traube's first or "Franco-Gallic" group, in this respect resembling the Basel MS. O. iii, 5, described in my first paper (*Proc. R.I. Acad.*, 1910, xxviii, Section C, pp. 66-68). See further Traube (*Mon. Germ. Hist., Poetae* iii, 1896, p. 525); Dümmler (*Mon. Germ. Hist., Epistolae*, vi, 1902, p. 158); Manitius (*Geschichte*, etc., 1911, p. 333).

2. MS. No. 167.

A quarto parchment MS. of saec. ix/x (Hagen, *Catalogus*, etc., pp. 234-35). It contains on fol. 6 v^o-214 v^o Vergil's works with the so-called "Scholia Bernensia," compiled by an Irishman named Adananus, who is, no doubt, identical with the celebrated Adamnan of Hy. See Hagen's edition (*Jahrb. für Class. Philol., Vierter Suppl. Bd., Heft 5*, 1867, pp. 690-91), and Stokes (*The Academy*, xxx, 1886, p. 228); Riese (*Anthologia Latina*, i, pt. 1, ed. 2, 1894, p. 212; pt. 2, 1906, pp. 100, 145); Esposito (*Hermathena*, 1909, xv, p. 354; 1910, xvi, p. 63); Manitius (*Geschichte*, etc., 1911, p. 239). The same work occurs in the MS. next to be mentioned.

3. MS. No. 172.

A quarto parchment MS. of the tenth century (Hagen, *Catalogus*, etc., p. 237). It contains Vergil's works with the "Scholia Bernensia" as in the previous MS. No. 167. See the references just given.

¹ Amounting in all to about 3400 volumes.

² *Catalogus codicum Bernensium*, Bernae, 1875.

4. MS. No. 212.

A quarto parchment ms. of saec. ix/x (Hagen, *Catalogus*, etc., pp. 260–61). On fol. 123 r^o–126 r^o occur five acrostic poems by an Irishman named Josephus Scottus (fl. c. 790). They have been published by Dümmler (*Mon. Germ. Hist., Poetae*, i, 1881, pp. 149–159, cf. pp. 168, 442; ii, 1884, p. 690). See also Riese (*Anthologia Latina*, i, pt. 2, ed. 2, 1906, pp. 6, 383); Esposito (*Proc. R. I. Acad.*, 1910, xxviii, Section C, pp. 73–74; *Hermathena*, 1911, xvi, p. 329); Manitius (*Geschichte*, etc., 1911, pp. 542–549).

5. MS. No. 258.

A quarto parchment ms. dating from the ninth century (Hagen, *Catalogus*, etc., pp. 288–90). Among other things it contains a glossary to the books of the Old Testament, which Güterbock (*Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung*, 33 [N.F. 13], 1895, p. 103) has shown to be partly the work of Joannes Scottus. See further Whitley Stokes (*The Academy*, xxx, 1886, p. 228); Stokes and Strachan (*Thesaurus Palaeohibernicus*, i, 1901, pp. xiii, 2).

6. MS. No. 265.

A folio parchment ms. of saec. x/xi (Hagen, *Catalogus*, etc., pp. 298–299). It contains on fol. 68 sq. the commentary on the *Opuscula Sacra* of Boethius by Joannes Scottus, which has been studied and edited by Rand (*Johannes Scottus*, München, 1906, pp. 4, 28, 99, ap. Traube, *Quellen und Untersuchungen*, etc., Heft 2). See also Esposito (*Proc. R. I. Acad.*, 1910, xxviii, Section C, pp. 71, 79); Manitius (*Geschichte*, etc., 1911, p. 337). The same commentary occurs in the two following mss.

7. MS. No. 510.

An octavo parchment ms. of saec. ix/x (Hagen, *Catalogus*, etc., p. 431). On fol. 1 sq. is found the commentary of Joannes Scottus just mentioned. See Rand (*loc. cit.*, pp. 4, 28, 98), and the references given in the preceding paragraph.

8. MS. No. 517.

An octavo parchment ms. of saec. ix/x (Hagen, *Catalogus*, etc., p. 433). On fol. 22 sq. occurs the commentary of Joannes Scottus found in the two mss. just described. See the authorities already cited.

9. MS. No. 363.

This most important ms., which has been very frequently studied and described, was reproduced in photographic facsimile at Leyden in 1897 with

an introduction by Hagen (*Codices Graeci et Latini Photographice depicti duce Scatone de Vries*, tom. ii, *Lugd. Bat.*, 1897). It was written by wandering Irish monks, friends of Sedulius Scottus, somewhere in North Italy, towards the end of the ninth century, and abounds with Old-Irish glosses. On fol. 194 v^o, 196 v^o, 197 v^o occur eight short poems which Dümmler (*Neues Archiv*, etc., iv, 1879, p. 317 sq.) has attributed to Sedulius Scottus. They have been edited by Traube (*Mon. Germ. Hist.*, *Poetae*, iii, 1896, pp. 153, 232-237). See also Hagen (*Catalogus*, etc., pp. 347-350); Bachrens (*Poetae Latini Minores*, v, 1883, p. 262); Whitley Stokes (*The Academy*, xxx, 1886, p. 228); Stokes and Strachan (*Thesaurus Palaeohibernicus*, ii, 1903, pp. xxv, 235); Riese (*Anthologia Latina*, i, pt. 2, ed. 2, 1906, pp. 29, 40); *Album Palaeographicum duce Scatone de Vries* (*Lugd. Bat.*, 1909, pp. xxv-xxix); Manitius (*Geschichte*, etc., 1911, p. 323).

10. MS. No. 582.

An octavo parchment ms. of the tenth century (Hagen, *Catalogus*, etc., p. 470). On fol. 1^r-46^r occurs Adamnan's tract *De Locis Sanctis*. There is a gap in the middle owing to the loss of several folios of the ms. The text has been well collated by Tobler and Molinier for their edition (*Itinera Hierosolymitana et Descriptiones Terrae Sanctae*, tom. i, *Genevae*, 1879, pp. xxxiii, 139 sq.). This ms. contains the plans, which have been reproduced from it by Heisenberg (*Grabeskirche und Apostelkirche*, Teil i, 1908, plate x). See also Halm (*Sitzungsberichte der K. Akademie in Wien*, *Phil.-Hist. Classe*, Bd. 50, 1865, pp. 112, 117, 136); Beazley (*The Dawn of Modern Geography*, i, 1897, pp. 518, 519); Geyer (*Adamnanus, Abt von Iona*, Theil ii, *Programm*, *Erlangen*, 1897, p. 20 sq.; *Itinera Hierosolymitana*, saec. iii-viii, 1898, p. xxx, ap. *Corp. Script. Eccles. Lat. Vindob.*, tom. 39); Esposito (*Proc. R.I. Acad.*, 1910, xxviii, Section C, pp. 75, 81-83; *Hermathena*, 1911, xvi, p. 329).

11. MS. No. 123.

A folio parchment ms., measuring 35.5 cms. by 23. The cover is in parchment, and on it is written: *Clemens Scotus de partibus orationis*. The ms. consists of 128 folios, written in single columns, with thirty-four lines to the page. The writing is in the ordinary tenth-century Caroline minuscule hand. Sewn up with this ms. are four leaves, two at the beginning and two at the end, in a somewhat dilapidated condition, and with writing in a much older hand, probably of the seventh century. They contain ecclesiastical matter. This ms. formerly belonged to the Benedictine monastery of Fleury-sur-Loire, near Orleans. In the upper margin of fol. 119 v^o is written: *Liber sc̄i Benedicti*

Floriacensis, and the same inscription occurs in the upper margin of fol. 123 v^o.¹ The first ten folios are in a rather mutilated state, and in some places the writing is no longer legible. There are a number of marginal notes, most of which are in a modern hand.

This ms. contains a number of grammatical treatises, which are of great importance for the history of grammatical doctrines in the Middle Ages. They have been studied by Hagen (*Catalogus*, etc. p. 178; *Anecdota Helvetica*, 1870, pp. xxxii-xxxvii, cli, clv, clxxxv, cxc, excii, celi, celv, 189-201, et passim, ap. Keil, *Grammatici Latini, Supplementum*), and by Manitius (*Geschichte*, etc., 1911, pp. 127, 132, 281, 468). I am here only concerned with the first work in this ms., which occupies fol. 1 r^o-31 v^o. This is an incomplete copy of the *Ars Grammatica*, compiled by an Irishman named Clemens Scottus, who emigrated to France in the time of Charlemagne, and was teaching at the Court-School under the latter's successor, Louis the Pious. A full and excellent account of him has been given by Manitius (*Geschichte*, etc., 1911, pp. 456-458, 67, 188; see also Esposito, *Hermathena*, 1907, xiv, pp. 523, 528; 1909, xv, p. 360; 1911, xvi, p. 329).

The work of Clemens is found entire in a tenth-century ms. at Bamberg, M.V.18, fol. 1 r^o-70 v^o. Portions of it occur in mss. at Rome, Leyden, Paris, Munich, and Valenciennes (see Manitius, *loc. cit.*, p. 458). It has not yet been printed.

The Bern ms. comprises the greater part of the treatise:—

Fol. 1 r^o-16 r^o: In a more or less injured condition. The beginning is missing, owing to the loss of the first quaternion of the ms.

Fol. 16 r^o-21 r^o: The section dealing with pronouns.

Fol. 21 r^o-23 r^o: De Verbo.

Fol. 23 r^o-27 v^o: De Adverbio.

Fol. 27 v^o-28 v^o: De Participio.

Fol. 28 v^o-30 r^o: De Coniunctione.

Fol. 30 r^o-31 v^o: De Prepositionibus.

The additional matter which follows in the Bamberg ms. is wanting here.

The work of Clemens Scottus is, like the other grammatical treatises of the early Middle Ages, merely a compilation from the writings of previous grammarians. But none the less the publication of these treatises offers a real interest, as M. Roger (*Ars Malsachani*, Paris, 1905, p. vii, sq.) has well pointed out:—"Si les ouvrages de ce genre n'ont pas de valeur intrinsèque, ils présentent un réel intérêt pour l'histoire de l'enseignement grammatical au

¹ On fol. 127 v^o in the upper margin: *Liber sci Benedicti Floriacensis Monasterii.*

moyen âge. Faute d'avoir sous la main les livres de classe des maîtres qui enseignèrent au viii^e, au viii^e et au ix^e siècle, on se fait quelques illusions sur leurs connaissances; la publication de traités comme celui de notre grammairien, comme ceux de Clément l'Irlandais, de Smaragde, etc., permettra de réformer ou de préciser ce que nous savons à cet égard, et contribuera ainsi à éclairer une époque peu connue." I may add that they are also of importance for the textual criticism of the earlier grammarians they quote, as frequently they worked on better mss. of the latter than we now possess. Sometimes, too, they preserve passages from grammarians whose works are no longer extant.

By far the greater portion of the compilation of Clemens comes from Priscian and Donatus. In addition he quotes many passages from Pompeius,¹ Cominianus,² Consentius,³ Probus,⁴ Sergius,⁵ Virgilius Maro Grammaticus,⁶ Isidorus,⁷ Maximianus (i.e. Maximus Victorinus), Paperinus or Papirianus, Hieronymus, and Augustinus.⁸ The origin of the passages quoted under the names of Plinius Secundus and Terrentius Grammaticus is doubtful. A number of examples are cited from Vergil the poet, Lucan, Horace, Cicero, Sallust, Suetonius, and Iuvenius, but these are taken from the foregoing grammarians. A considerable portion of the *Ars*, fol. 16 r^o-31 v^o of the Bern ms., was transcribed by me in full, but I have not thought it worth while to publish it until an opportunity of seeing the Bamberg ms. should present itself. In the meantime as a specimen of the work and of the manner in which grammar was taught in the court-school at that period, I give as an Appendix to this paper that section of the treatise which deals with conjunctions, on fol. 28 v^o-30 r^o of the ms.

I cannot terminate without recording my thanks to the authorities of the City-Libraries at Zürich and Bern for the readiness with which they gave me access to their mss., and also to Dom Louis Gougand of the Benedictine Abbey, Farnborough, Hampshire, for assistance rendered during the compilation of this paper.

¹ Cf. Hagen (*Anecdota Helvetica*, pp. clxxxv-cxc).

² Cominianus is always quoted from the *Ars Grammatica* of Charisius, and the extracts in Clemens are of no little value for the emendation of the text of the latter, cf. Hagen, pp. clv-clxiii.

³ Cf. Hagen, pp. cxc-cxcii.

⁴ Cf. Hagen, pp. cli-clii.

⁵ Some of the passages quoted by Clemens under the name of Sergius do not occur elsewhere, cf. Hagen, pp. cxcii-cxcv.

⁶ The forty-three passages quoted by Clemens from Virgilius are printed by Hagen on pp. 189-201.

⁷ Cf. Hagen, pp. cclv-cclvi.

⁸ On the last four cf. Hagen, pp. ccli-ccliv.

APPENDIX.

Codex Bernensis 123, fol. 28 v^o-30 r^o.

INCIPIT DE CONIUNCTIONE.

Sergius:¹ Coniunctio dicta est quod coniungat elocutiones. Quid est hoc? Vt si dicas, 'ego et tu eamus ad forum'; ecce coniunctum est; quod si coniunctionem non posueris, erit soluta oratio, 'ego tu eamus ad² forum.' Sed etiam, si naturam habeat disiungendi, sensus tamen coniungit sermonis,³ ut si dicas, 'ego aut tu [eamus]'⁴ coniunctum est uerbis, licet disiunctum est sensu.⁵

Donatus: Coniunctio est pars orationis adnectens ordinansque sententiam. Coniunctioni tria accidunt, potestas, figura, ordo. Potestas coniunctionum in quinque species dividitur. Sunt enim copulative, expletive, distinctative, causales, rationales.⁶

Sergius: Copulativa est que sensum copulat, et coniungit uerba. Expletiva que aliquem sensum expleat et plerumque ornat tantummodo quomodo dico, si illud non facis saltim hoc fac.' Expletive dicuntur eo quod prepositam rem expleant. Sunt coniunctiones causales et rationales, sed inter causales et rationales plurimum defert; sed prius dicendum est quid sit causa quid ratio. Nam causa est qua quod compellimur facere, ratio qua qui deficiatur [et]⁷ reliqua.⁸

Sergius: Coniunctiones pro⁹ significatione sua poni debent, ut puta¹⁰ causales in causa, rationales in ratione. Nam aut ante causa precedit et sic sequitur¹¹ ratio, ut puta,¹² 'occidi illum quia habet tunicam,'¹³ causa est; 'itaque¹⁴ ueneno illum, non ferro [occidi],¹⁵ ne cognosci possit,' ratio est. Causalis,¹⁶ 'si illum occidero, habebō tunicam';¹⁷ rationalis,¹⁸ 'itaque ueneno illum'¹⁹ [non ferro]²⁰ occidi, ne agnosci possit.²¹

Priscianus item: Sunt etiam causales quasi proprio²² nomine, 'quoniam prodest tibi, lege.'²³

¹ Ser. cod. ² sed cod. ³ sermones cod. ⁴ eamus additi. ⁵ Cf. Hagen, *Anecdota Helvetica*, p. cxcv.

⁶ Donatus, *Ars Grammatica*, ii, 14, p. 388 (ed. Keil, *Grammatici Latini*, t. 4, 1864). ⁷ et additi.

⁸ This passage was neglected by Hagen, loc. cit., p. cxcv. It is somewhat different from the original in Sergius, *Explanationes in Artem Donati*, ed. Keil, loc. cit., 4, p. 516. Cf. also Sergius ap. Hagen, loc. cit., p. 156. ⁹ per cod. ¹⁰ pute cod. ¹¹ sequente cod. ¹² pute cod. ¹³ tunicam cod.

¹⁴ ita cod. ¹⁵ occidi additi. ¹⁶ causales cod. ¹⁷ tunicam cod. ¹⁸ rationales cod.

¹⁹ uenenum illo cod. ²⁰ non ferro additi. ²¹ Cf. Hagen, p. cxcv. ²² proprie cod.

²³ Priscianus, *Instit. Gramm.*, xvi, 4, p. 95 (ed. Hertz, ap. Keil, *Gramm. Lat.*, t. 3, 1859).

Donatus: Copulatiue hae sunt, et, que, at, atque, ac. Sunt distinctatiue,¹ aut, ue, uel, ne, nec, neque. Expletive, quidem, equidem, saltem, uidelicet, quanquam, quamuis, quoque, autem, porro, porro autem, licet, tamen, uero, enim, nam, namque.²

Priscianus: Causales, si, etsi, etiamsi, siquidem, quando, quandoquidem, quin, quinetiam, quatenus, sin, seu, siue, nam, namque, ni, nisi, nisi si, enim, etenim, ne, sed, interea, quamobrem, praesertim, item, itemque, caeterum, alioquin, praeterea. Rationales, ita, itaque, quoniam, enim, enimvero, quia, quare, quapropter, quoniam, quidem, quippe, ergo, ideo, igitur, scilicet, praeterea, quando, quin, alioquin, utique, atqui.³

Priscianus item: Species sunt, copulatiua, continuatiua, subcontinuatiua, adiunctatiua,⁴ causalis,⁵ effectatiua,⁶ adprobatiua, disiunctatiua,⁷ subdisiunctatiua,⁸ dissertatiua,⁹ ablatiua, presumptiua, aduersatiua, abnegatiua, collectiua uel rationalis,¹⁰ completiua.¹¹

Donatus: Figura coniunctionum duae sunt, simplex et composita. Simplex, ut nam; composita, ut namque.¹²

Cominianus:¹³ Figura est qua appellatur aut simplex, ut quidem, aut composita, ut equidem.¹⁴

Priscianus iterum: Sciendum quod quidam 'equidem' coniunctionem compositam esse existimant ab 'ego' ¹⁵ et 'quidem;' sed errant, simplex enim est, et hoc maxime ex ipsa quoque constructione orationis possumus intellegere. Nam 'equidem facio, equidem facis, equidem facit,' dicimus, et potest 'equidem' et ad primam et ad secundam et ad tertiam transferri personam, quod minime fieret, si esset compositum ex 'ego' et 'quidem.' Nemo enim dicit, 'ego quidem facis,' 'ego quidem facit,' sed 'ego quidem facio.'¹⁶

Priscianus item: Ordo accidere dicitur coniunctionibus, qui communis est pene omnibus dictionibus. Sunt tamen quaedam que semper preponuntur, ut 'at, ast, ac, uel, nec, neque, si, quin, quatenus, sin, seu, siue, ni'; alie que semper subponuntur, ut 'que, ne, ue,' et reliqua. Alie pene omnes¹⁷ indifferenter et preponi et subponi possunt.¹⁸

Cominianus: Superest ut dicamus que coniunctio cui qualitati iungatur. Cum iungitur modo finitiuis modo subiunctatiuis,¹⁹ ueluti cum dico, cum dicebam; item ceteris finitiuis modo temporibus; subiunctatiuis quoque sic, cum dicam, cum dicerem; item ceteris subiunctatiuis temporibus. Sed interest

¹ disiunctiuae Donatus. ² Donatus, ii, 14, pp. 388-389. The end of the passage is somewhat different in Donatus. ³ This passage is not a direct quotation from Priscian. ⁴ adiunctiua Priscianus. ⁵ causales cod. ⁶ effectiua Priscianus. ⁷ disiunctiua Priscianus. ⁸ subdisiunctiua Priscianus. ⁹ disertiuua Priscianus. ¹⁰ rationales cod. ¹¹ Priscianus, xvi, i, p. 93. ¹² Donatus, ii, 14, p. 389. ¹³ Com. cod. ¹⁴ Cf. Charisius, *Ars Grammatica*, ii, 14, p. 224 (ed. Keil, *Gramm. Lat.*, t. 1, 1857). ¹⁵ eo cod. ¹⁶ Priscianus, xvi, 14, p. 103. ¹⁷ omnis cod.

¹⁸ Priscianus, xvi, 15, 16, p. 104.

¹⁹ subiunctiuis Charisius.

utrum finitiuis an subiunctatiuis iungatur. Finitiuis iungitur, quoties ad id tempus quo agebat refertur: 'Cum declamo uenit,' id est ipso tempore quo declamo, cum declamabam, ut apud Virgilium:

'Cum uenit, auleis iam se regina superbis
Aurea conposuit sponda,'¹

id [est]² tempore ipso quo ueniebat.³

Subiunctatiuis⁴ uero, cum post factum aliquid⁵ significat, ut 'cum uenisset, declamauit.' Significat enim prius uenisse et sic [se]⁶ cepisse clamare.⁷

Cominianus: Sic si modo finitiuis uel si facias, si faceret. Dum iungitur finitiuis, uelut dum uenio. Quoties uero pro eo quod est dummodo ponitur, subiunctatiua recipit, ut apud Virgilium:

'dum contenderet urbem,'⁸

id est dummodo contenderet.⁹

Cominianus; Num cur, quare, quid, postquam, ni et nisi, etsi, antequam, modo finitiuis, modo subiunctatiuis iunguntur. Contra autem superius: iunctum [subiunctiuis]¹⁰ ueluti antequam uenisset; disiunctum finitiuis, ut apud Virgilium:

'Ante, pudor, quam te uiolo.'¹¹

Cominianus iterum: Quamuis, quanquam, donec, dummodo, licet subiunctatiuis iunguntur.¹²

Iterum: Vt recepit finitiua acuto accentum relatum.¹³ Effertur autem, quoties pro eo accipitur quod est quo modo, ut apud Ciceronem:

'ut sustinuit, immo uero ut contempsit,'¹⁴

id sit quo modo.¹⁵ Sit ut pro continuo fit pro quoniam fit pro utinam.

Cominianus iterum: Utinam recipit optatiuum, 'utinam uenias.' Item ne acuto accentu imperatiua recipit, ueluti uti ne fac. Quoties uero graui accentu effertur optatiuo recipit, ut apud Oratium:

'ne facias utinam.'¹⁶

Donatus: Coniunctiones pro aliis coniunctionibus posite inueniuntur potestate motata.¹⁷

¹ Aen., i, 697.

² est addidi.

³ Charisius, ii, 14, p. 226.

⁴ subiunctiuis Charisius.

⁵ alia quid cod.

⁶ se addidi.

⁷ Charisius, ii, 14, p. 226.

⁸ Aen., i, 5; conderet

Virgilius et Charisius.

⁹ Charisius, ii, 14, pp. 226-227.

¹⁰ subiunctiuis addidi.

¹¹ Aen., iv, 27; Charisius, ii, 14, pp. 227-229 passim.

¹² Charisius, ii, 14, p. 227.

¹³ relatum relatum cod.

¹⁴ Cicero, Pro Milone, 24, 64.

¹⁵ Charisius, ii, 14, pp. 227-228.

¹⁶ Cf. Horace, Sat., i, 1, 94; Charisius, ii, 14, p. 228.

¹⁷ Donatus, ii, 14, p. 389.

Virgilius: Quanquam in quinque species coniunctio diuisa sit, tamen in sese commiscuntur, ut unaquaeque¹ alterius ratione pro dictionum qualitate utatur; frequenter enim causales pro rationabilibus et copulatiue pro causalibus poni solent, ut pro 'enim' 'et' ponatur, sicut Cicero:

' uicistis uos et Dii uos iuuerunt,'²

tamquam hoc diceret, ' uicistis, quia Dii uos iuuerunt.'³

Virgilius: ' Quoniam' 'et' 'enim' pro 'tametsi'⁴ ponuntur, sicut Donatus sic fatus⁵ est: ' Quanquam me accusent, quoniam ego auctoritate certa fidens omnium probra tempno,'⁶ hoc est, ' tametsi'⁷ omnia tempno.' Lucanus etiam de imbecillitate Tuscorum scribens:⁸ ' Enim,' inquit, ' multos uiuant annos, non se umquam uindicabunt,'⁹ hoc est, ' si uiuant.'¹⁰

Cominianus: ' At' pro 'autem' sit, et 'atque' pro 'et,' et 'an' pro 'cum,' ut Virgilius:

' An mi cantando uictus non redderet ille,
Quem mea carminibus meruisset fistula caprum?'¹¹

Fit an¹² pro ergo. Ast apud antiquos uariam uim contulit uocibus, pro atque, pro ac, pro ergo, pro sed, pro tamen, pro tum, pro cum, ut in glosis antiquitatum legimus scriptum.¹³

Cominianus: Optatiue, ut ne uellim. Informatiue, dum, quanquam, postquam, antequam, quatenus et cum.¹⁴

Inter 'autem' et 'enim' hoc distat, qua 'autem' dictionum sensum commotat ac discernit, 'enim' conglutinat.¹⁵

Virgilius: Inter 'uerum' et 'uero' due sunt distantie; una, quia 'uerum' prepositiui ordinis est, 'uero' subiunctiui; alia, quia 'uerum' causaliter pro 'tamen' habetur, 'uero' ob expletionem tantum sue stationis accipitur.¹⁶

Priscianus iterum: Loco causalium coniunctionum accipiuntur pronomina, ut 'ideo, eo'; nomina 'qua causa, gratia, quapropter, quamobrem, quas ob res.'¹⁷ Sit quando pro quomodo.

Virgilius: ' Quoniam' si duo uerba circa se¹⁸ habeat, subiunctum se priori faciet et sequens antecedit, Sulpitio scribente: 'Iurabant, quoniam debellabant'; hic est ordo: 'ideo debellabant,'¹⁹ quoniam iurabant.²⁰

Finit de coniunctione.

¹ unaquaque cod.

² I have not identified this quotation.

³ Cf. Hagen, p. 200.

⁴ tamen si cod.

⁵ factus cod.

⁶ Donatus praetorius? Cf. Hagen p. 201n.

⁷ tamen cod.

⁸ Vleanus, Vulcianus? Cf. Hagen, p. 201n.

⁹ uindicabant cod.

¹⁰ Cf. Hagen, pp. 200-201.

¹¹ Virgil, Ecl., iii, 21-22.

¹² en cod.

¹³ Charisius, ii, 14, p. 229.

¹⁴ Charisius, ii, 14, p. 226.

¹⁵ I have not succeeded in identifying this passage.

¹⁶ Cf. Hagen, p. 200.

¹⁷ Priscianus, xvi, 5, p. 95.

¹⁸ eum cod.

¹⁹ hoc est ordo ideo bellabant cod.

²⁰ Cf. Hagen, p. 201.

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