

NOTES ON MS ZWETTL, STIFTSBIBLIOTHEK 313

The contents of this manuscript have been described by Roessler¹ and by Westra²; a detailed analysis of the palaeographical features will be supplied in a forthcoming volume of the new catalogue³ of the Stiftsbibliothek by Frau Dr. Ziegler, who detects both typical and atypical features in terms of Cistercian writing practices, and later as well as earlier twelfth-century features, and surmises that the commentary is the product of Cistercian reception of an external exemplar, or the handiwork of a non-Cistercian copyist. It is definitely not of local origin and it is not attested in any of the library catalogues of monasteries nearby; as well, the parchment is thinner than the local product, French or possibly Italian. The thin, elongated minuscule writing is typical of English and French “academic” writing. The discrepancy between early and late features in the writing may be accounted for by the archaism of the late twelfth century, reaching back to early twelfth-century practices. The economical *Gebrauchsschrift* suggests a university milieu. There is writing above the top line, a practice abandoned after ca. 1225⁴.

The distinction between *u* and *v*, which dates from the late twelfth century, is not in evidence, nor is the stroke over the single *-i-* (*i*) dating from the same period. It would seem that the text was produced during the second half of the twelfth, possibly as late as the early thirteenth century.

¹ Stephan Roessler, *Verzeichniss der Handschriften der Bibliothek des Cistercienser-Stiftes Zwettl* (Vienna 1981) 114-115.

² Haijo Jan Westra, *CTC VI*, pp. 185-186; see also *Berlin Commentary, Book I*, p. xv.

³ Charlotte Ziegler, *Zisterzienserstift Zwettl. Katalog der Handschriften des Mittelalters. Teil I: Codex 1-100* (Vienna and Munich, 1992-; 3 vols have appeared to date). For Cistercian writing see Introduction, ix-xlv, esp. xix-xxiv; there is an English summary on pp. xl-xliv. Other literature: B. Bischoff, “Paläographie des römischen Altertums und des abendländischen Mittelalters”, in: *Grundlagen der Germanistik*, 2 (1979), esp. p. 215 ff. In general see Stefanie Seidel, *Bibliotheken. Die schönsten Räume, die wertvollsten Sammlungen. Deutschland, Österreich, Schweiz* (Callwey, Munich 1995) and *World Guide to Libraries*, 12th ed. (Saur, Munich 1995).

⁴ N. R. Ker, “From ‘Above Topline’ to ‘Below Topline’: A Change in Scribal Practice”, *Celtica* (1960) 13-16.

The manuscript as a whole is a *Sammelkodex*, with a variety of booklets sewn together. The initial items deal largely with legal issues⁵ followed by a section devoted to the classical authors, starting at fol. 72 with Terence's comedies in a larger and earlier hand than that of the Martianus commentary, distinctly Cistercian, with marginal and interlinear notes in a smaller hand. At fol. 128v a *Vita Juvenalis* (bottom half of the page erased), including a definition of *satyra*. At fol. 129v, Cicero, *De amicitia*, again in an earlier, larger hand, with marginal commentary. At fol. 140-141: Cicero, *Catalinaria* I. At fol. 141v a hymn, with musical notation. At fol. 142v, a series of three concentric circles. Then, a new booklet, glued in with a strip along the spine (collation unverifiable without damage to spine; binding is tight, occasionally obscuring some marginal notes), containing the commentary on Martianus Capella edited here and in Volume I of this edition (Brill 1994). The text of the commentary is laid out in two columns of on average fifty-three lines. Prickings are found in the outer margins only, lining is by greyish led pencil. Paragraph signs are in black; initial letters in red have been supplied later in the spaces left blank for this purpose, the typical Cistercian *Lombarden*. At fol. 184v, a drawing of *Mons Parnassus*, with twin peaks Cirra and Nisa, where Apollo and Bacchus were worshipped. The two columns of text are neatly enclosed by led-grey pencil lining. The lemmata from *De Nuptiis* are underlined in black ink. The ink has generally faded to reddish brown; corrections to the text appear in black in a different but more or less contemporaneous hand, according to Dr. Ziegler; this hand has also supplied omissions in the margins. In addition, there are short marginal comments in brownish ink in at least one different hand. Slender, elongated Nota-signs of a non-Cistercian type appear in the margins (e.g. fol. 149v), along with elongated obeli, asterisks and 'eyes'. At fol. 151v, col. 'b', a *signe de renvoi* refers to an omission, supplied at the top of the column. There are flyholes at fol. 152 and fol. 145;

⁵ Fols 1-46v: *summa ad glosas et decretales*; fols 47-58: *ad summas glossarum*; fols 59-62v: *summa de dispensationibus*; fols 63-71v: *colleccio sumptuorum ex summa dicta agonis* (Roessler, pp. 114-115).

schemas appear at fol. 155v and 156v. At the bottom of fol. 157: *Exemplum quod semper addiscere debeamus: In vivente (illegib.) decedere.* At fol. 157v there is evidence of trimming. At fol. 167 there is *Zeilenfüllung*, a filling out of the line by *Intervallzeichen* that are definitely not local, according to Dr. Ziegler. At fol. 167v, a cosmographic schema reproduced in *The Berlin Commentary*, Book I, p. 313. Fol. 169 has been trimmed at the bottom, but without loss of text. The text of the commentary breaks off at the bottom of fol. 179v.

A second commenary on Martianus (see CTC, II, 375) in a different hand starts at fol. 180. This is basically a shortened version of Remigius.

Accessus. [Inc.]: (fol. 180) *Nomen a coloris qualitate, ut Cicero ab habitu faciei .../...* [*Expl.*]: (fol. 180) *Volens ergo disputare de septem liberalibus artibus, proposuit hanc fabulam de nuptiis Philologie et Mercurii, qui est medius currens, scilicet sermo vel mercatorum kirrios, id est dominus, inter quos precipue viget sermo.*

Commentum. [Inc.]: (fol. 180) *Camena* (Dick 3.5) a canendo vel canens melos. *Mentem auram* (Dick 3.10) appellat ob subtilitatem incorporee nature .../... [*Expl.*]: (fol. 181v) *Quare quidam densissimum sonum dicunt fieri a Saturno usque ad speram celestem, a terra usque ad lunam. Perinde* (Dick 11.2) *valde et multum.*

The third commentary is also an abridged version of Remigius on Books I-II, with significant additions from Augustine, Fulgentius, and Eusebius (see CTC, II, 374-75).

Accessus. [Inc.]: (fol. 181v) *Martianus genere Affer, civis Cartaginiensis, dignitate tamen Romanus extitit .../...* [*Expl.*]: (fol. 191v) *His prelibatis pauca in ordine de commento Remigii parvulis legenda capere disposui.*

Commentum. [Inc.]: (fol. 181v) *O Hiemenes dicens* (Dick 3.13). *Himeneus dicitur membrana in qua fiunt puerperia, et proprie muliebrix sexus .../...* [*Expl.*]: (fol. 190v) *A ludo verbo venit ludicrum. Est autem ludicra res lusui apta. Hinc Virgilius: "Neque enim levia aut ludicra petuntur praemia"* (Gloss: *ludicra*, Dick 80.9, C. Lutz, ed., *Remigii*

Autissiodorensis, Commentum in Martianum Capellam, Libri I-II [Leiden, 1962], 209.21-24).

Next, an *accessus* to Boethius plus commentary on *Philosophiae consolatio* Book III, metre 9; an (incomplete) version of Bernard of Utrecht, *Commentum in Theodulum* (fol. 191v-192)⁶ and a gloss on Plato, *Timaeus* (trad. Calcidius) 36A, ed. Waszink 28.3 (fol. 193 *recto* and *verso*). Fol. 194 is empty. According to Roesler's catalogue⁵, the writing on the inside of the back cover is a fragment of a letter.

Taken together, the selections contained in the second section of MS 313 can be thought to testify to the classical interests of a Cistercian community of readers in the second half of the twelfth century, with a particular focus on the various explications of the teachings thought to have been conveyed *sub integumento* in the first two Books of Martianus Capella's *De Nuptiis Philologiae et Mercurii*. As such, this codex is a significant witness for the transmission of the commentary tradition on *De Nuptiis* in this milieu.

⁶ Westra, *CTC* VI, p. 186.