Fittingly, only two MSS (if the “Yale Fragment” is ascribed to the late 8th c. it is even only one MS) with an English origin from our Catalogue are dated to that era. The gap was evidently filled by the importation of French MSS, most likely during the re-development phase initiated by the Benedictine Reform movement. For obvious reasons, these MSS would have received their OE ink and dry-point glossing only after their importation to Great Britain and it would be highly interesting to know where these MSS passed through during that stage. The most important centres of the Reform were Glastonbury, Worcester, Winchester and Canterbury, but unfortunately, the provenance of all seven French MSS before the end of the Anglo-Saxon era is completely obscure.

The large group of MSS from the second half of the 10th c. can clearly be associated with the efforts of the Benedictine reform movement at Canterbury, where Dunstan was Archbishop from AD 959 to 988. In fact, Canterbury origin from that period is so over-represented that one may seriously wonder if the presence of all these MSS in the Catalogue testifies to Canterbury being something of a centre of dry-point glossing at the time. However, there is no data available that would allow for a diagnostically conclusive interpretation of that high number of Canterbury MSS. The lack of a chronological index as well as indices to origin and provenance in Gneuss (2001) make it very difficult to quantify such clusters analytically, for the time being.

6.4 Contents of the Manuscript Parts Glossed in Dry-Point

6.4.1 Gospels

If we classify the 34 OE dry-point gloss MSS from our Catalogue according to their contents, we can see that there are 4 biblical MSS that are glossed in dry-point, namely:

- Augsburg, UB Cod. I.2.4° 2 [1/K:287*] Sec. viii
  Echternach, Northumbria?

  W France, Dol-de-Bretagne?
They all contain the *Gospels* of the four evangelists, except for the fragmentary Oxford MS, in which the *Gospel of John* is missing. The *Gospels* were of paramount importance in late Anglo-Saxon Christian culture and it is the text of which the most Anglo-Saxon copies have come down to us: Gneuss (2001: 166) lists some 80 Anglo-Saxon MSS of the *Gospels* (about one third of which are only extant in the form of fragments or excerpts, though). The rather small number of 4 OE dry-point gloss MSS may be indicative of relatively low dry-point glossing activity in them. It is interesting to note, however, that Anglo-Saxon *Gospels* are not commonly glossed in OE, anyway. Apart from the 4 dry-point gloss MSS listed above (of which only 3 have occasional OE ink glosses), merely another 2 MSS are reported to feature OE ink glosses and in both cases it is an interlinear gloss: One of them is the famous “Lindisfarne Gospels” (London, British Library Cotton Nero D. iv [K:165]), written in Lindisfarne, sec. 687–689, and glossed in Chester-le-Street by Aldred, sec. x³/⁴ (Ker 1957: 215–216). The other is the equally famous “Rushworth Gospels” (Oxford, Bodleian Library Auctarium D. 2. 19 [K:292]), written in Ireland, sec. viii or ix, and continuously glossed in N or W England by Farman and Owun, sec. x² (Ker 1957: 352). Among the MSS occasionally glossed in OE ink, ink-and-dry-point gloss MSS even outnumber the ink-only gloss MSS. It seems likely that the majority of the other more than seventy MSS have not been searched exhaustively for dry-point glossing.

The Old Testament attracted even less glossing: There is no documented example of an Anglo-Saxon Old Testament with OE dry-point glosses, of which Gneuss (2001: 157) lists 5 complete MSS and 13 fragments and excerpts. Three of

---

15 In this Section, I will use the term “Anglo-Saxon MSS” as denoting the Gneussian notion of MSS “written or owned in England up to 1100” (cf. Gneuss 1981; Gneuss 2001). Anglo-Saxon MSS, then, do not form a palaeographically (or even historically) uniform group; instead, they simply constitute the corpus of known MSS which were at some stage available in an Anglo-Saxon context. I heavily relied on Gneuss’s (2001: 149–184) “Index I: Authors and texts” for the following assembly of Anglo-Saxon MS copies of L. texts; unfortunately, the index, which seems to have been compiled manually, does not always exhaustively list all catalogued MSS of a particular text (cf. for instance below p. 222, n. 31, p. 224, n. 37 or p. 225, n. 39).
them are glossed in OE ink, however. Oxford, Bodleian Bodley 572 [26 / K:313] comprises, among various other items (some of which are glossed in dry-point), the Book of Tobias, but there are no vernacular glosses reported from it.

6.4.2 Patristic Literature

Three 8th-c. MSS and one early 9th-c. MS among the OE dry-point gloss MSS contain patristic literature:

- Fulda, HLB Bonifatianus 2 [12 / K:A41] Sec. viii1 Luxeuil, Mainz?
- Paris, BN lat. 9561 [30 / K:369] Sec. viii1 or viii1med. S England
- Würzburg, UB M. p. th. f. 79 [34 / K:400] Sec. viii1 S England
- London, BL Cotton Vespasian D. xiv [18 / K:210] Sec. ix1/4 N or NE France

Isidore’s Synonyma were moderately popular in Anglo-Saxon England with 7 MS witnesses of the L. text listed in Gneuss (2001: 169). It therefore comes as something of a surprise that no less than three MSS of Isidore’s Synonyma (namely the Fulda MS [12 / K:A41], the Würzburg MS [34 / K:400] and the London MS [18 / K:210]) feature OE dry-point glosses, thus making the Synonyma one of the most-often glossed texts in OE dry-point, second only to the Gospels.

---

16 All three MSS with Vulgata texts that are glossed in OE ink only contain Vulgata excerpts:
- Cambridge, Trinity College Library B. 10. 5 [K:83]; sec. viii1; Northumbria?
- London, BL Cotton Vespasian D. vi., ff. 2–77 [K:207]; sec. x1med. (or x2); Canterbury StA
- London, BL Royal 7 C. iv [K:256]; sec. xi1; Canterbury CC
The Trinity MS features two OE ink glosses in St Paul’s, Epistulae; the Vespasian MS over 1,100 occasional OE ink glosses to Proverbs. The Royal MS features a continuous OE ink gloss to excerpts from Ecclesiasticus.

17 An Anglo-Saxon copy of Isidore, Synonyma with OE ink glosses is preserved in:
- London, British Library Harley 110 [K:228]; sec. x1ex.; Canterbury CC
No OE glosses are reported from:
- St Petersburg, Russian National Library Q. v. I. 15 [G:845]; sec. viii2; SW England
- Cambridge, Corpus Christi College 448, ff. 1–86 [G:114]; sec. x1 or x1med.; S England (or Worcester?)
- Salisbury, Cathedral Library 173 [G:752]; sec. x1ex.; Continent
A partial OE translation of the Synonyma is contained in (cf. Szarmach 1999):
- London, British Library, Cotton Tiberius A. iii [K:186]; sec. x1med.; Canterbury CC
In comparison to the extant number of MSS, the *Synonyma* even outstrip the *Gospels* by a margin.

The Fulda MS [12/ K:A41] comprises several pieces of early dogmatic writings and symbola, including a copy of a creed traditionally ascribed to *Ambrose* and a copy of a treatise by *Faustus Reiensis*, both with one edited OHG dry-gloss each. The copy of *Isidore’s Synonyma* at the end of the MS contains four edited OE dry-point glosses. The Würzburg MS [34/ K:400] features a large number of dry-point traces, 27 of which have been identified as OE glosses to *Isidore’s Synonyma*, and the Cotton MS (Part II) [18/ K:210] consists of a selection of *Boethius*, *De consolatione philosophiae* and of a copy of *Isidore’s Synonyma*, in which at least 33 L. lemmata are glossed in OE dry-point.

The Paris MS [30/ K:369] contains a copy of *Pseudo-Isidore*’s, *De ordine creationarum* and of *Gregory’s Pastoral Care (Regula pastoralis)*, the latter of which is glossed in OE in dry-point. More than a dozen L. copies of the *Pastoral Care* are listed in Gneuss (2001: 166), and King Alfred’s OE translation of it is preserved in no less than six MS witnesses. Curiously, this abundance is not reflected in the vernacular glossing of these MSS: The Paris MS [30/ K:369], with about 77 OE dry-point glosses (presumably there are more, but they have not yet been edited), and Oxford, St John’s College 28 with merely two OE ink glosses, are the only two OE gloss MSS of *Gregory’s Pastoral Care*. It is surprising that this book, which King Alfred considered to be so crucial that he had copies sent to all corners of his dominion, did not spur more interest. A glance at OHG findings shows a significantly higher glossing activity, as Ernst (2007: 508–513) lists no fewer than 42 MSS of *Gregory’s Pastoral Care* with OHG glosses, at least

18 The other extant Anglo-Saxon copies of *Gregory’s Pastoral Care* are:
- Paris, Bibliothèque nationale lat. 13089, ff. 49–76 [G:898.5]; sec. viii\textsuperscript{med.} or viii\textsuperscript{2}; Northumbria, Wearm.-Jarrow?
- London, British Library Cotton Otho A. i [G:346]; sec. viii\textsuperscript{2} (abridged); Mercia or Canterbury?
- Kassel, UB 2’ Ms. theol. 32 [G:833]; sec. viii; S England
- Worcester, Worcester Cathedral Library Add. 3 [G:771]; sec. viii (fragment); unknown
- London, British Library Harley 5431, f. 140 [G:439.6]; sec. ix; Wales?
- Oxford, St John’s College 684 (with OE ink glosses) [G:684]; sec. x\textsuperscript{med.} or x\textsuperscript{3/4}; Canterbury STa?
- Oxford, Bodleian Library Bodley 708 [G:590]; sec. xx; Canterbury CC
- Glasgow, University Library Hunterian 431, ff. 1–102 [G:261]; sec. x/xi or xi\textsuperscript{2}; unknown
- Boulogne-sur-Mer, Bibl. municipale 63, ff. 1–34 [G:800]; sec. xi\textsuperscript{1} (excerpt); England
- Cambridge, Corpus Christi 361 [G:99]; sec. xi\textsuperscript{med.} or xi\textsuperscript{2}; England?, Malmesbury?
- Oxford, Bodleian Library Bodley 783 [G:598]; sec. xi\textsuperscript{2}; Normandy
- Salisbury, Cathedral Library 157 [G:742]; sec. x\textsuperscript{2}; England?
- Shrewsbury, Shrewsbury School 21 [G:755.5]; sec. xi/xii; Normandy

19 Cf. Ker (1957: nos. 19, 30, 87, 175, 195 and 324).
12 of which feature OHG dry-point glosses. One may wonder how this stark difference can be explained: Perhaps the availability of Alfred’s translation rendered the study of the L. original less important in (late) Anglo-Saxon England, which resulted in fewer glosses in the text. Further quantifications would be necessary to give these thoughts further credence, though, which are beyond our focus just now. Certainly, the corpus of Anglo-Saxon MSS of Gregory’s *Pastoral Care* listed in Gneuss (2001) ought to be investigated more closely for dry-point glossing first.

### 6.4.3 Sentential Literature

In several respects, Isidore’s *Synonyma* border on the sententious and the respective MSS might equally fittingly be grouped with a MS that contains several collections of *sententiae*, namely:

- Cambridge, Trinity College O. 2. 31

It combines Prosper’s *Epigrammata*, the so-called Disticha Catonis and Prudentius’s *Dittochaeon*, all of which contain at least one OE dry-point gloss.

In Prosper’s *Epigrammata* contained in the Trinity MS [10/K:95], some OF and OE glosses in ink have been added, too. Prosper’s *Epigrammata* are preserved in five Anglo-Saxon MSS, two of which contain occasional OE glosses and one of which (a fragment) even features a continuous interlinear gloss.

---

20 In BStK the following OHG dry-point MSS with Gregory’s *Pastoral Care* are listed: nos. 205, 207, 330, 488, 518, 552, 652, 677, 693, 735, 928 and 1010. Further MSS, e.g. St. Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek 216 (BStK: no. 204; cf. Nievergelt 2011: 316) or München, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek Clm 21 525 (BStK: no. 677; cf. Nievergelt 2012: 382), have been identified since.

21 Provided the single dry-point gloss to Prudentius, *Dittochaeon* really is OE and not OF (see below).

22 The other Anglo-Saxon copies of Prosper’s *Epigrammata* glossed in OE are:

- London, British Library Harley 110 [K:228]; sec. x\textsuperscript{c}; Canterbury CC
- London, BL Cotton Tiberius A. vii, ff. 165–166 [K:189]; sec. xi\textsuperscript{r} (fragment); W France

No glosses have been edited from the other two Anglo-Saxon copies of Prosper’s *Epigrammata*:

- Cambridge, University Library Gg. 5. 35 [G:12]; sec. x\textsuperscript{med}; Canterbury STA
- Cambridge, Corpus Christi College 114 [G:114]; sec. xi/xii; S England or Worcester?
The *Disticha* ascribed to Cato are preserved in four Anglo-Saxon MSS, two of which are glossed in OE.\(^{23}\) In addition to that, OE translations of parts of the *Disticha* are known from three MSS.\(^{24}\)

Whether Prudentius’s *Dittochaeon* (or *Tituli historiarum*) can be counted among the L. texts for which OE glosses have been recorded at all is uncertain. MS copies of Prudentius’s *Dittochaeon* are well-attested from Anglo-Saxon England, with 10 MSS listed in Gneuss (2001).\(^{25}\) Curiously, none of them is glossed in OE ink, though. Even from the copy of Prudentius’s *Dittochaeon* preserved in Cambridge, CCC 223 [5/K:52], which comprises several texts of Prudentius and from which more than 100 dry-point glosses as well as ink and pencil glosses from various parts of the MS have been edited, no ink or dry-point glosses have been reported. The only gloss that has been edited from the copy of the *Dittochaeon* in the Trinity MS [10/K:95] could arguably be OE or OF (cf. p. 130). From the point of view of lexicography OF is more likely; from the point of view of glossography it can be argued, however, that no stylus activity in French is known from that particular MS, whereas several OE dry-point glosses have been edited. Further close inspection of that part of the MS may bring additional evidence to light one day.

\(^{23}\) The other Anglo-Saxon copy of Ps.-Cato’s *Disticha* is:
- Oxford Bodleian Library Rawlinson G. 57, ff.1–5’ [K:350]; sec. xiex or xii; unknown
No glosses have been edited from the other two Anglo-Saxon copies of Pseudo-Cato, *Disticha*:
- Cambridge, University Library Gg. 5. 35 [G:12]; sec. ximed; Canterbury StA
- London, British Library Vespasian D. vi, ff.2–77 [G:389]; sec. ximed (or xii); Canterbury StA?

\(^{24}\) Cf. Ker (1957: nos. 89, art.2; 159, art. 4; 209, art. 3).

\(^{25}\) The other Anglo-Saxon MSS of Prudentius, *Dittochaeon* – all of them without any edited glosses to that particular text – are:
- Paris, Bibliothèque nationale lat. 8085, ff. 2–82 [G:889.5]; sec. ix\(^{2/3}\) or ix\(^{med}\); France, Loire region?
- Cambridge, Gonville and Caius College 144/194 [G:120]; sec. x\(^{1}\) (text incomplete); England?
- Cambridge, Corpus Christi College 448 [G:114]; sec. x\(^{1}\) or x\(^{med}\); S England or Worcester?
- Oxford, Bodleian Library Auctarium F. 3. 6 [G:537]; sec. xi; unknown
- Cambridge, University Library Gg. 5. 35 [G:12]; sec. ximed; Canterbury StA
- Durham, Cathedral Library B. IV. 9 [G:246]; sec. xmed; unknown (prov. Durham)
- Oxford, Oriel College 3 [G:680]; sec. xex; Canterbury CC
- Oxford, Bodleian Library Auctarium F. 2. 14 [G:535]; sec. xi\(^{2}\) or xi/xii; Sherborne?
There is a typing error in Gneuss’s (2001: 177) index entry on Prudentius, *Dittochaeon*:
<600> ought to read <680>, as the reference is to Oxford, Oriel College 3.
6.4.4 Christian Poetry

By far the largest group of text types glossed in OE dry-point is made up of literary works by early Christian Poets. Among those, in turn, it is Aldhelm’s works that were glossed most extensively in OE dry-point. Aldhelm’s Prosa de virginitate (Pdv) has come down to us in 12 Anglo-Saxon MSS, all of which are glossed in OE. In 5 of them, only OE ink glosses have been detected so far. 6 of them feature both OE ink and OE dry-point glosses and from one of them, London, Lambeth Palace 200 [23/K:–], a single OE dry-point gloss has been edited so far.

It is conspicuous that all seven MSS originate in Canterbury or have been associated with Canterbury. Furthermore, it is noteworthy that none of the five MSS of Pdv that do not feature OE dry-point glosses are assigned to Canterbury. In three of the above MSS (Royal 6 A. vi. [20/K:254], Digby 146 [27/K:320] and

- “Yale Fragment” [24/K:12] Sec. ix\textsuperscript{ex} (viii\textsuperscript{ex}?) Canterbury?, Worcester?
- Cambridge, CCC 326 [7/K:61] Sec. x/xi Canterbury CC
- London, BL Royal 5. E. xi [19/K:252] Sec. x/xi Canterbury CC
- London, Lambeth Palace 200 [23/K:–] Sec. x\textsuperscript{2} Canterbury StA
- Oxford, Bodleian Digby 146 [27/K:320] Sec. x\textsuperscript{ex} Canterbury StA
- Salisbury, Cathedral 38 [31/K:378] Sec. x\textsuperscript{ex} Canterbury CC, StA?
- London, BL Royal 6 A. vi [20/K:254] Sec. x\textsuperscript{ex} Canterbury CC

26 The other Anglo-Saxon MSS of Prosa de virginitate are:
- London, British Library Royal 5. F. iii [G:462]; sec. x\textsuperscript{ex} or ix/x; Mercia (Worcester?)
- Oxford, Bodleian Library Bodley 97 [G:545]; sec. xi\textsuperscript{ex}; unknown (prov. Canterbury CC)
- Brussels, Bibliothèque royale 1650 [G:806]; sec. xi\textsuperscript{ex}; Abingdon

From Gwara’s (2001a: 94) comments it can be inferred that Gwara did not autopsy the Brussels MS [G:806]. Hence, that MS would certainly be a suitable candidate for further scrutiny.

Incidentally, the Bodleian MS [G:545] was placed next to Cambridge CCC 326 [7/K:61] in Canterbury, Christ Church’s library, as can be deduced from their old Christ Church pressmarks D. iiia. G. iiiitus. [=CCC 326] and D. iiia. G. vus. [=Bodley 97] (Gwara 2001a: 181).
Salisbury 38 [31/K:378]), *Pdv* is accompanied by *Aldhelm’s Epistola ad Heahfridum*, which is provided with some OE ink glosses in the case of the Royal MS [20/K:254], but no dry-point glosses have been reported for the *Epistola* so far.

*Aldhelm’s Carmen de virginitate*, a poetic “contrafactum” of *Pdv* (Lapidge 1999: 26), was a little less popular, if we may take the number of extant MSS as a benchmark: It is preserved in 5 Anglo-Saxon MSS (cf. Gneuss 2001: 151), all of which feature OE ink glosses. Two of them combine both OE ink and dry-point glosses:

- Oxford, Bodleian Rawlinson C. 697  
  (28/K:349)  
  Sec. ix³/⁴  
  NE France

- Cambridge, CCC 285  
  (6/K:54)  
  Sec. xiⁿ  
  England

The Rawlinson MS [28/K:349] was in England by sec. xmed, perhaps in Glastonbury. Following Napier’s (1900) presentation, I list *Aldhelm’s De octo vitiis principalibus* separately in the *Catalogue*. It can be argued, however, that it is not actually a text of its own, but rather a text couched within the text of the *Carmen de virginitate*, concerned with the characterization of the eight vices. Nonetheless, if we treat it as a separate entity from the point of view of glossing, we can say that in both MSS *Aldhelm’s De octo vitiis principalibus* is glossed in OE both in ink and in dry-point.

*Prudentius’ Psychomachia* is preserved in twelve Anglo-Saxon MSS (cf. Gneuss 2001: 177), half of them are glossed in OE, including two that are glossed both in OE ink and in OE dry-point:

- München, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek Clm 29 031b  
  (K:286)  
  Sec. xmed; fragment; unknown

- Cambridge, Corpus Christi College 23, ff. 1–104  
  (K:31)  
  Sec. x² or xexc or ixⁿ; S England (Canterbury?)

Some parts of the Cambridge MS [G:12] have been investigated very thoroughly by Wie-land (1983); however, the pages of *Carmen de virginitate*, ff. 280r–327r, were not part of the investigation. Incidentally, all the glosses that we know from *Aldhelm’s Carmen de virginitate* were collected by Napier (1900: 180–185 [nos. 14–18]), who also edited a glossary added in the margins of ff. 11r–19v in Oxford, Bodleian Library Auctarium F. 2. 14 [K:295], compiled from glosses on *Carmen de virginitate*. Napier does not make any statements about the absence of dry-point glossing in these MSS, so it is not certain that they have ever been autopsied particularly with regard to dry-point glosses.

27 The other Anglo-Saxon *Carmen de virginitate* MSS are:

- Oxford, Bodleian Library Bodley 49 [G:542]; sec. xmed; unknown (prov. Winchester, OM)

- Oxford, Bodleian Library Bodley 5771 [G:584]; sec. x/xi; Canterbury CC

Some parts of the Cambridge MS [G:12] have been investigated very thoroughly by Wie-land (1983); however, the pages of *Carmen de virginitate*, ff. 280r–327r, were not part of the investigation. Incidentally, all the glosses that we know from *Aldhelm’s Carmen de virginitate* were collected by Napier (1900: 180–185 [nos. 14–18]), who also edited a glossary added in the margins of ff. 11r–19v in Oxford, Bodleian Library Auctarium F. 2. 14 [K:295], compiled from glosses on *Carmen de virginitate*. Napier does not make any statements about the absence of dry-point glossing in these MSS, so it is not certain that they have ever been autopsied particularly with regard to dry-point glosses.

28 The other Anglo-Saxon *Psychomachia* MSS with OE ink glosses are:

- München, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek Clm 29031b [K:286]; sec. xⁿ; fragment; unknown

- Cambridge, Corpus Christi College 23, ff. 1–104 [K:31]; sec. x² or xexc or ixⁿ; S England (Canterbury?)

- Oxford, Bodleian Library Auctarium F. 3. 6 [K:296]; sec. xi; unknown (prov. Exeter)

- Cambridge, University Library Gg. 5. 35 [K:16]; sec. xⁿ; Canterbury StA?
The Cotton MS [16 / K:145] contains an unknown number of OE dry-point glosses, which were only reported by Napier (1900: xxi), but have not been edited, yet. The Corpus MS [5 / K:52] features over 100 OE dry-point glosses in that text.

Another single OE dry-point gloss from another part of the same MS can be found in a copy of Prudentius’s Cathemerinon. One single dry-point gloss to that text is also reported from the heavily glossed “Boulogne Prudentius” [2 / K:7]:

- Boulogne-sur-Mer, Bibl. mun. 189 [2 / K:7] Sec. x / xi Canterbury CC


The Anglo-Saxon Psychomachia MSS without any reported OE glossing to Psychomachia are:
- Paris, Bibliothèque nationale lat. 8085, ff. 2–82 [G:889.5]; sec. ix²/³ or ixmed.; France (Loire?)
- Oxford, Bodleian Rawlinson C. 697 [28 / K:349]; sec. ix⅔/4; NE France
- Durham, Cathedral Library B. IV. 9 [G:246]; sec. xmed.; unknown (prov. Durham)
- Cambridge, Trinity College Library O. 2. 51, Part 1 [G:191]; sec. x; unknown
- London, British Library Cotton Titus D. xvi, ff. 2–35 [G:379.5]; sec. xi/xii; St Albans

The Rawlinson MS [28 / K:349] features OE dry-point and ink glosses in other parts of the MS (Aldhelm). Wieland (1987), based on Gneuss (1981), only lists 10 MSS, as the Paris MS [G:889.5], which had not yet been associated with Anglo-Saxon England, and the Titus MS [G:379.5], which is a border case (post-dating the Anglo-Saxon times in the narrow sense), are not included in his list.

29 Other Anglo-Saxon MSS of Prudentius, Cathemerinon are:
- Paris, Bibliothèque nationale lat. 8085, ff. 2–82 [K:7]; sec. ix²/³ or ixmed.; France (Loire?)
- Durham, Cathedral Library B. IV. 9 [K:52]; sec. xmed.; unknown (prov. Durham)
- Oxford, Oriel College 3 [K:108]; sec. xii; Canterbury CC
- Oxford, Bodleian Library Auctarium F. 3. 6 [K:358]; sec. xi²; unknown (prov. Exeter)
SEDULIUS, *Carmen paschale* is preserved in eight Anglo-Saxon copies, two of which are glossed in OE both in dry-point and in ink:

- Cambridge, CCC 173  
  [4/K:40]  
  Sec. viii  
  S England,  
  Kent?  

- London, BL Royal 15 B. xix  
  [22/K:268]  
  Sec. x² or xex.  
  Canterbury CC  

Four further copies of the same text are glossed in OE ink, which means that six of eight extant Anglo-Saxon copies of that text were furnished with OE glosses.  

BOETHIUS, *De consolatione philosophiae* is preserved in a number of Anglo-Saxon MSS. Gneuss (2001: 158) lists 17 (18?) MSS in his index, of which three contain only fragments or excerpts. 93 OE dry-point glosses have been edited from one of them so far:

- Cambridge, UL Kk. 3. 21  
  [11/K:24]  
  Sec. x⁴ or xmed.  
  Abingdon (?)  

This MS also features two OE ink glosses. Ink glosses in OE are also known from four other Anglo-Saxon MSS; one of them even features a continuous gloss

---

They all feature OE ink glosses to *Cathemerinon*, except the Auctarium MS [G:537], in which OE ink glosses have been edited from PRUDENTIUS, *Psychomachia* and *Peristephanon* only.

30 From the following copies of SEDULIUS, *Carmen paschale* OE ink glosses have been edited:

- Oxford, Bodleian Library Lat. th. c. 4 [K:340]; sec. x⁴; Worcester?  
- Edinburgh, National Library of Scotland 18.7.7 [K:111]; sec. xex; unknown (prov. Thorney)  
- Paris, Bibliothèque nationale lat. 8092 [K:425]; sec. xi⁴/; England  
- Cambridge, University Library Gg. 5. 35 [K:16]; sec. xmed; Canterbury StA?  

From two further Anglo-Saxon copies of SEDULIUS, *Carmen paschale* no glosses have been edited so far:

- Évreux, Bibliothèque municipale 43 [G:824.5]; sec. x; England? (prov. Lyre, Normandy)  
- Paris, Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève 2410 [G:903]; sec. xi⁴–xim; Canterbury CC? (or StA?)

The OE ink glosses in Paris, Bibliothèque nationale lat. 8092 were only published in 1982 (cf. Lapidge 1982a; O’Neill 1989). Hence, it is conceivable that the other two MSS, which are located in repositories somewhat off the Anglo-Saxonists’ beaten tracks, may have not been autopsied by an OE gloss scholar, yet.

to some of its text.\textsuperscript{32} Judging from the extant numbers of MSS, \textit{Boethius's De consolatione philosophiae} was a popular text in Anglo-Saxon times. It was also one of the texts that King Alfred thought to be so important that he translated it into OE. The text of his translation is known to us from two MS witnesses, one of which was burned badly in the Ashburnham Fire of 1731; the other is merely a fragment.\textsuperscript{33}

\subsection{6.4.5 Canonical Literature}

The so-called \textit{Collectio Sanblasiana},\textsuperscript{34} preserved in Köln, EDBB 213 is exceptional, as it is the only Anglo-Saxon canonical collection that is glossed in OE dry-point. The dry-point glossing is very occasional, too, with one OHG, one L. and one OE dry-point gloss edited so far, but all of them must be quite ancient.

\begin{itemize}
\item[-] Köln, EDBB 213 \quad [14/K:98*] \quad Sec. viii\textsuperscript{in.} \quad Lindisfarne, Echternach?
\end{itemize}

The Köln MS is the only Anglo-Saxon witness of that particular Canon Law collection.\textsuperscript{35}

\subsection{6.4.6 Monastic and Hagiographical Literature}

A relatively small number of texts glossed in OE dry-point is concerned with monastic or hagiographical contents.

\textsuperscript{32} The other glosed MSS of \textit{De consolatione philosophiae} are:
  - Oxford, Bodleian Library Auctarium F. 1. 15 [K:294]; sec. x\textsuperscript{3}; Canterbury StA
  - Cambridge, Corpus Christi College 214 [K:51]; sec. x\textsuperscript{e} or xi\textsuperscript{im}; Canterbury?
  - Cambridge, University Library Gg. 5. 35 [K:16]; sec. xi\textsuperscript{med}; Canterbury StA?
  - Cambridge, Trinity College Library O. 3. 7 [K:95*]; sec. x\textsuperscript{2} or x\textsuperscript{e} 2 2; Canterbury StA?
The Corpus MS [K:51] contains a continuous gloss on ff. 36\textsuperscript{r}-53\textsuperscript{r} and on f. 68\textsuperscript{rv}.

\textsuperscript{33} The OE text is edited and translated in Godden & Irvine (2012).

\textsuperscript{34} The \textit{Collectio Sanblasiana} is named after St. Blasien in south-western Germany, in whose Benedictine monastery the principal MS witness of this collection of canonical texts (now St. Paul im Lavanttal, Stiftsbibliothek 7/1, sec. viii\textsuperscript{med.} or viii\textsuperscript{i}) was preserved until AD 1807 (just like St. Paul im Lavanttal, Stiftsbibliothek 2/1 [33/K:--]).

\textsuperscript{35} In total seven MSS of the \textit{Collectio Sanblasiana} are extant, but the others are not of Anglo-Saxon provenance; cf. Michael D. Elliott’s Ph.D. project website "Anglo-Saxon Canon Law". URL: <http://individual.utoronto.ca/michaellelliott/index.html>.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>MS Number</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge, Trinity College O. 2. 30</td>
<td>[9/K:94]</td>
<td>Sec. x&lt;sup&gt;med.&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Canterbury StA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London, BL Royal 13 A. xv</td>
<td>[21/K:266]</td>
<td>Sec. x&lt;sup&gt;med.&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Worcester?, Ramsey?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge, CCC 57</td>
<td>[3/K:34]</td>
<td>Sec. x / xi</td>
<td>Abingdon, Canterbury CC?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both Cambridge MSS contain a copy of St Benedict’s *Regula* and both these copies are occasionally glossed in OE ink. The Benedictine Rule was of great importance already before the Benedictine reform, at the height of which Æthelwold, bishop of Winchester, translated it in about AD 970 at the request of King Edgar and Queen Ælfthryth. The *Regula* is preserved in 12 Anglo-Saxon MSS (including one fragment and a mere excerpt). OE glosses are known from four of them, however, only the copy preserved in the Trinity MS [9/K:94] is glossed in OE dry-point.

Although no dry-point glosses have been edited from the Cambridge copy of the *Regula* [3/K:34], there is also a copy of Samagopus’s *Diadema monacho-*

---


37 The other two L. copies of Benedict’s *Regula* with OE glosses are:
- Oxford, Corpus Christi College 197 [K:353]; sec. x<sup>i</sup>/ iv; Worcester?
- London, British Library Cotton Tiberius A. iii [K:186]; sec. xi<sup>med.</sup>; Canterbury, CC
4 OE ink glosses have been added to the L. text of the bilingual OCCC MS [K:353]=[G:672]. The Tiberius MS [K:186] contains, on the one hand, a copy of the text with a partial interlinear gloss and, on the other hand, a second partial copy of the text with an interlinear gloss. The L. text is also preserved without OE glosses in:
- Oxford, Bodleian Library Hatton 48 [G:631]; sec. vi<sup>ex</sup>, viii<sup>am</sup>, viii<sup>iii</sup> or viii<sup>med.</sup>; Canterbury, StA(?)
- Oxford, Bodleian Library Harley 5431, ff. 4–126 [G:440]; sec. x / xi, x<sup>i</sup> or x<sup>i</sup>/ iv; Canterbury, StA(?)
- Cambridge, Corpus Christi College 368 [G:101]; sec. x / xi (fragment); unknown
- Cambridge, Corpus Christi College 178 [G:55]; sec. xi<sup>i</sup>; Worcester(?)
- Wells, Wells Cathedral Library 7 [G:758]; sec. xi<sup>med.</sup> (fragment); unknown
- Cambridge, University Library Il. 1. 14 [G:29]; sec. xi<sup>i</sup> or xi<sup>ex</sup>; unknown
- Durham, Durham Cathedral B. IV. 24, ff.74–127 [G: 248]; sec. xi<sup>i</sup> or xi / xii; unknown (prov. Durham)
The Durham MS [G:248]=[K:109] is only indexed as OE translation of the *Regula* in Gneuss (cf. 2001: 156), but it is a bilingual copy of the text.
rum – a monastic handbook of sorts – contained in that MS and there are four OE dry-point glosses to that text. There are four extant L. Anglo-Saxon copies of Smaragdus’s _Diadema monachorum_, but Cambridge, CCCC 57 [3 / K:34] is the only copy of that text glossed in OE.38

The only saint’s life glossed in OE dry-point can be found in Felix of Crowland’s _Vita Sancti Guthlaci_ preserved in London, BL Royal 13 A. xv [21 / K:266]. In total, 8 Anglo-Saxon MS witnesses preserve a L. copy of that text, four of which are glossed occasionally in OE ink.39

### 6.4.7 Grammatical Treatises and Colloquies

OE dry-point glosses to grammatical texts are known from four MSS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>MS Number</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek</td>
<td>1394</td>
<td>Sec. viii</td>
<td>Germany?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Paul i. L., Stiftsbibliothek</td>
<td>33 / K: –</td>
<td>Sec. viii, first half</td>
<td>N? England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford, Bodleian Bodley</td>
<td>26 / K:313</td>
<td>Sec. x 2/4</td>
<td>Cornwall, Lanneld?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxford, St John’s College</td>
<td>29 / K:362</td>
<td>Sec. xi  in</td>
<td>England</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38 The other three Anglo-Saxon MSS of Smaragdus’s _Diadema monachorum_ are:
- Cambridge, University Library Ff. 4. 43 [G:8]; sec. x 3/4; Canterbury CC
- Salisbury, Cathedral Library 12, ff. 1–56 [G:701.5]; sec. xi xx; Salisbury
- Cambridge, Corpus Christi College 17 [G:31]; sec. xi or xii; England or France

39 OE ink glosses to the L. _Vita Sancti Guthlaci_ are also edited from:
- London, British Library Cotton Nero E. i [K:29]; sec. x 3/4; Worcester
- Cambridge, Corpus Christi College 389 [K:66]; sec. x or x 3/4 or x xx; Canterbury StA

The index entry <403> on Felix of Crowland, _Vita Sancti Guthlaci_ in Gneuss (2001: 164) ought to read <103>, as the reference is to Cambridge, Corpus Christi College 389; the index entry for the Cotton MS (Gneiss 2001: 65 [no. 344]), on the other hand, is missing.; Anglo-Saxon copies of the L. _Vita Sancti Guthlaci_ without any reported OE glossing are preserved in:
- Cambridge, Corpus Christi College 307, ff. 1–52 [G:88]; sec. x m; Worcester?
- Boulogne-sur-Mer, Bibliothèque municipale 106 [G:804]; sec. x / xi; unknown
- Arras, Bibliothèque municipale 1029 [G:781]; sec. x xx and xii xx; text incomplete; unknown
- London, British Library Harley 3097 [G:434.5]; sec. xii / xii; text incomplete; unknown
Aldhelm’s *Epistola ad Acircium* consists of several parts, one of which is a treatise on metre, commonly termed *De metris*, which is followed by Aldhelm’s famous *Enigmata*, which serves “to illustrate the various metrical principles which he [i.e. Aldhelm] had been enunciating” (Lapidge & Rosier 1985: 11). The *Enigmata* (in English sometimes referred to as *Riddles*) are preserved in five Anglo-Saxon MSS and in one Anglo-Saxon fragment. Interestingly, the *Enigmata* are also preserved in a St. Gallen fragment [32/K:A44], which was abused as binding material as early as sec. ix in St. Gallen and which can only indirectly be linked with Anglo-Saxon England via the Anglo-Saxon missionary activities on the Continent; yet, it features OE dry-point glosses.

Another MS glossed in OE dry-point that must have reached the south of the German-speaking area at an early date is preserved in St. Paul im Lavanttal, Stiftsbibliothek 2/1 [33/K:–]. It contains three grammatical treatises, one of which is the only extant copy of a L. grammar composed by an anonymous Irish grammarian, who is usually referred to as ANONYMUS AD CUMNANUM on account of a named dedicatee of that treatise, presumably a teacher of the ANONYMUS (Bischoff & Löfstedt 1992: vii). It contains dry-point glosses, at least one of which has been identified as OE, but there are other dry-point glosses that have not yet been deciphered (Bischoff & Löfstedt 1992: viii). The glosses must have been added in sec. viii, before the MS reached St. Blasien around AD 800, where it remained until the modern era.

Both Oxford, Bodleian Library Bodley 572 [26/K:313] and St John’s College 154 [29/K:362] contain scholastic colloquies, some of which are glossed in OE dry-point. The St John’s College MS contains Ælfric Bata’s *Colloquia* and his enlarged redaction of Ælfric of Eynsham’s *Colloquia*, both of which are glossed in OE ink and dry-point. From Ælfric Bata’s *Colloquia difficiliora*, only OE ink glosses have been edited so far:

40 The following Anglo-Saxon MSS containing Aldhelm’s *Enigmata* are glossed in OE ink:
- Cambridge, University Library Gg. 5. 35 [K:16]; sec. xi\textsuperscript{med}; Canterbury StA?
- London, British Library Royal 12. C. xxiii [K:259]; sec. x\textsuperscript{2} or x/xi; Canterbury CC
- Oxford, Bodleian Rawlinson C. 697 [28/K:349]; sec. ix\textsuperscript{3/4}; NE France
- London, British Library Royal 15. A. xvi [K:267]; sec. ix\textsuperscript{4/4}; Canterbury StA

From two further Anglo-Saxon MSS containing Aldhelm’s *Enigmata* no OE glosses have been edited so far:
- St Petersburg, National Library of Russia Q.v.I.15 [G:845]; sec. viii\textsuperscript{3}; SW England
- Miskolc, Lévay József Library s.n. [G:850]; sec. viii (fragment); S England

41 Ælfric of Eynsham’s *Colloquia* are also preserved with an OE continuous gloss to the L. text in:
- London, British Library Cotton Tiberius A. iii [K:186]; sec. xi\textsuperscript{med}; Canterbury CC

The margins of the following two MS parts – formerly belonging to the same MS – also contain parts of Ælfric’s *Colloquia* (without any reported OE glossing):
- Antwerp, Plantin-Moretus Museum M.16.2 [G:775]; sec. xi\textsuperscript{i}; Abingdon? (prov. Abingdon, sec. xi\textsuperscript{i})
been edited so far. The Bodleian MS comprises a range of different texts and additions, among which the anonymous scholastic colloquy dubbed De raris fabulis is the only text that is glossed in OE, exclusively in dry-point. That text – which incidentally is also included without any edited vernacular glossing in the St John’s College MS [29/K:362] – also features some 140 Brittonic ink glosses. Some of the dry-point glosses in the Bodleian MS [26/K:313] were identified as Brittonic by the earlier literature (e.g. Craster 1923); however, more recent studies propose that all of the dry-point material is either OE or Latin (Falileyev & Russell 2003).

6.4.8 Historical Writing

Two dry-point gloss MSS feature historical writings:

| - Kassel, UB 2° Ms. theol. 65 | [13/K:121*] | Sec. vi | N Italy |

The 6th-c. Kassel MS [13/K:121*], the oldest OE dry-point gloss MS that we know of, contains the L. translation of FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS, De bello Iudaico, which had originally been composed in Aramaic around AD 73, but has come down to us in a Greek version only (Broszinski & Heyne 1994: 22). The 4th-c. L. translation of it was wrongly ascribed to the early Christian author HEGESIPPUS from an early date on, based on the similarity of his name to “Josephus” (ibid.). The L. translation by PSEUDO-HEGESIPPUS is also extant in three further Anglo-Saxon MSS, however, without any reported glossing, and they are of a much later date.43

The “Cotton Bede” [17/K:198] contains a copy of BEDA’S Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum and is glossed quite extensively in OE dry-point: There are ca.

---

42 Other colloquies are also contained in the following two Anglo-Saxon MSS:
- Oxford, Bodleian Library Bodley 865, ff. 89–96 [G:608]; sec. xi; unknown (prov. Exeter)
- Avranches, Bibliothèque municipale 236 [G:784]; sec. x/xi; unknown (prov. Mont Saint-Michel)

No OE glosses have been reported from them so far.

43 Anglo-Saxon copies of PSEUDO-HEGESIPPUS, De bello Iudaico are preserved in:
- Durham, Cathedral Library B.II.1 [G:225.5]; sec. xi/xii; unknown (prov. Durham)