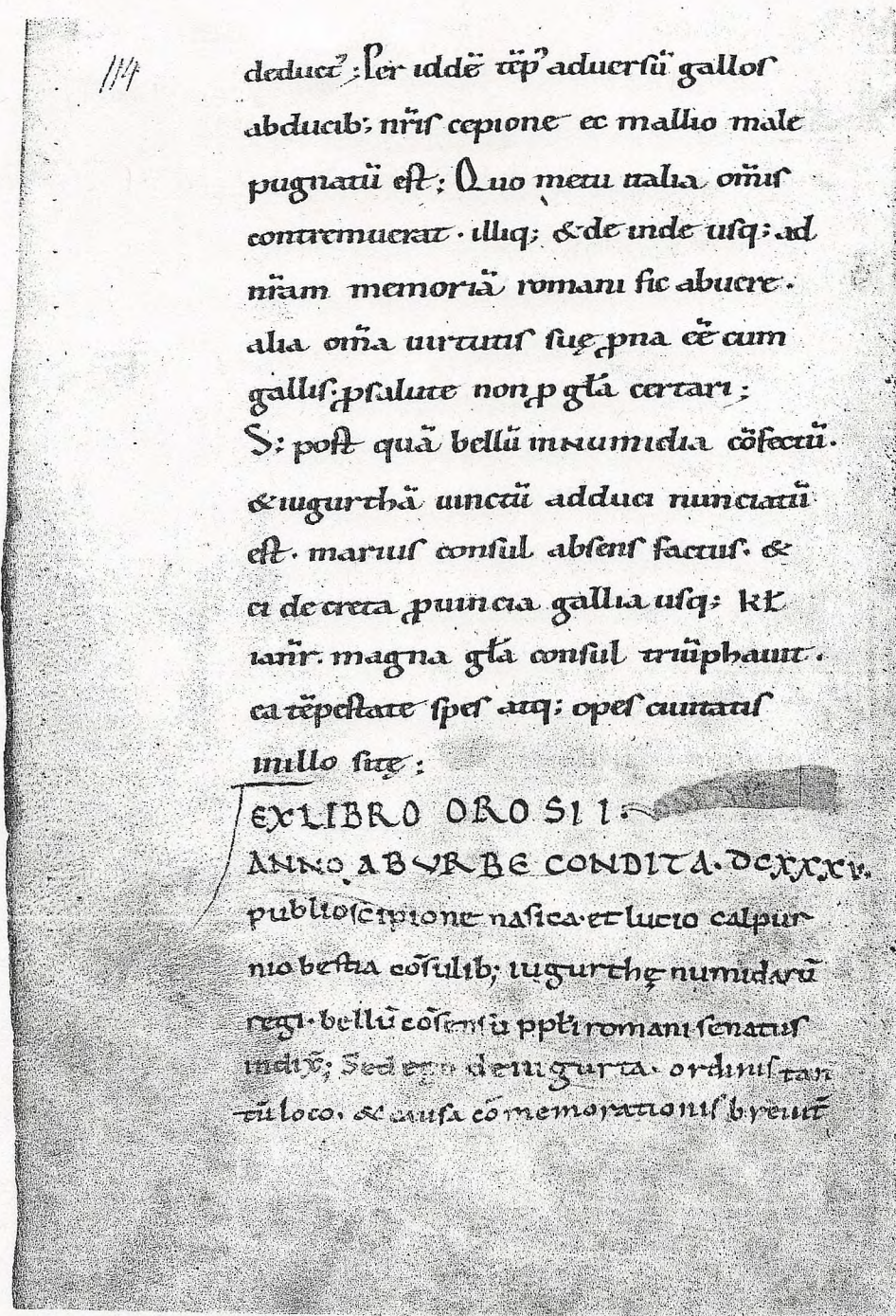


31.2). At the beginning of the 12th century, above which is the phrase "ne fecit". Peter of Slavane, but it is debatable whether he would have been able to produce a model already in the 11th century of copying. But *beatus historia* was rarely an exception. The writing of the 12th century, and it is possible that it had to study and then try to train as an illuminator. Pliny in Florence, Codex 15th century, finding this copy at the end of the first instance he had later kept. A note of the ownership of both volumes.⁸ A large number of classical manuscripts in Denmark to be used as models, as they were essential for education in *artes liberales*; we just do not know the exact number of classical manuscripts, however, quite representative of those found abroad during the 12th century.

of classical manuscripts in the 12th century book production was not so much because of the many manuscripts with their highly active and increasing number of teachers at the cathedral

the 9th century: a leaf from the *Historia romana*, which is a manuscript which has been in a monastery in northern Denmark since the 10th century, together with the direction of the list (12814),⁹ as well as eight



Page from the Sallust manuscript, with an excerpt from Orosius at the bottom. *Fabr. 25 2°, f. 116v* Copenhagen, kgl. B. b.

rum memorabilium was copied in the 10th century (Gl. kgl. S. 444 2°), and four manuscripts are from the 11th century: *Fabr. 25 2°* (Sallust's *Conjuratio Catilinae* and *Bellum Jugurthinum*), Gl. kgl. S. 2028 4° (Persius' *Satires*), Ny kgl. S. 56 2° (Ovid's *Metamorphoses*) and *Fragm. 3184-85* (Terence's *Comedies*).

The classical manuscripts are to a great extent textbooks which of necessity have been produced in particularly large numbers, even though these were normally meant for teachers and were only to a limited