

ma prauitiam

Evangelium,
Northwestern
Univ.

In parabolam autem meam
et in parabolam meam.

Cum mebe indicem et iniquitatem cal-
ceum et iniquitatem.

Qui confidem in fortibus suis, cum multo
et iniquitatem et iniquitatem.

Et non redemur, redimet homo
et iniquitatem et iniquitatem.

Et enim redemptionis anime sue
et iniquitatem et iniquitatem.

Non videbitur in fine et in fine
et in fine et in fine.

Sed insipiens et stultus peribant.

Et iniquitatem et iniquitatem.

Et iniquitatem et iniquitatem.

Et iniquitatem et iniquitatem.

hanc **l**ecionem **s**cd utaris tui.
omne di confirmame
in quos **g**ra^{ti}as **a**as. **c**ampii
et **c**onuer^{te}ntur ::
de sanguinibus dres saluis
et **e**xaltabit **l**ingua mea
in **g**loriam tuam ::
in mea aperies. **e**t os meum
admirabitur laudem tuam ::
nam si voluisses sacrificium dedis
inque holocaustis non delectaberis.
sicutum dō sps contribulatus. cor
tuum et humiliatum. dñs non despicies ::
sic facere in bona voluntate tua
et edificetur murus iherusalem ::
acceptabis sacrificium iusticie
inque holocausta. tunc in
sacrificiis iusticie

ma
In
arian
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F
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S
WOLFE
TYN/EL/6/10

Dear Prof. Lerner,

After rough examination I would date the script in the ninth century, that is in the Carolingian period. The double use of the a-form (half uncial "cc" and Carolingian Minuscule "a" in line 6, left side) may indicate an early ninth-century origin. - Probably, specialists in the history of the Carolingian Minuscule are even able to localize the script.

Best wishes

Karl Ubl.

Dear Professor Lerner,

Sorry for the delay.

The script is South German, I'd say second quarter of the ninth century. The boxy aspect and monolithic quality of the versal letters speak for German origin, as does the pen-angle, resultant shading, the carefully tapered, but unclubbed ascenders. The back of the two-stroke "a" verges on being upright (often a feature of later datings), yet with the occurrence of the two-stroke Carline "a" I note also a broad "oc" type and a taller "cc" type. (Might the stubby head of the two-stroke "a" mark mental associations with the half-uncial type?) The appearance of the left-looped head stroke on "t" (verso, line 1, and penultimate line) points to an earlier, now retreating pre-Caroline norm (as existed in the Bodenseeraum). The scribe mostly avoids ampersand and allows no other, sometimes acceptable Caroline ligatures (e.g., st, ct, rt), but we see ample, careful connections of the shoulder stroke of "r", and the right-cross stroke of "t" and "f", with what follows. Bischoff at one point notes the preciousness of the "fi" linkage as seen here and in Reichenau mss. of the time in question. I wonder about that neighborhood for your fragment.

Yours truly,

M.I.A.

98.) Presumably you've read Jeremy C.'s new article in Speculum. I had actually been aware of this material in Hon. of Regensburg and was happy to see Jeremy developing it. While I'm still on research matters, you overlooked a question I posed to you a while back: Bob Moore, who's now working on Cathars, wondered if anyone was thinking of editing the sermons of E. of Schoenau, and if not whether it would be a useful project. Any thoughts?

We're hoping that maybe things have improved somewhat with Sibylle. It must be a heavy burden on you to have an incapacitated wife in Munich and a job in Constance. Please send her our love and concern.

Your

Robert



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NORTHWESTERN
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12 May 2004

Dear Alexander, *Pamulovsky*

You'll see that I'm writing an old-fashioned letter because there are some items in the envelope. For one, I thought you might be interested in the first fruit of my Gertrud Kantorowicz research. But the handwriting specimen is what I really wanted to consult with you about.

A rare-books librarian here at Northwestern found that a book published in Basel in 1566 was bound with some medieval Makulatur and asked me to pronounce on it. Of course it was no trouble for me to determine that these are dismembered leaves from a Psalter: Ps. 51 (50): 14-21; Ps. 48 (49): 4-12. Nor was it any trouble for me to tell that the writing was earlier than anything I ever deal with, but I frankly had no idea exactly how much earlier. So I sent copies to two paleographers, one (Michael Allen) at the Univ. of Chicago who specializes in Carolingians, and the other Karl Ubl (whom you know). And imagine my surprise when they agreed independently that the script was ninth century, and probably early (or second quarter) ninth century. (I'm including a copy of their independent pronouncements.) That easily makes the fragments the oldest writing specimens held here at Northwestern. But given Allen's remarks about "Bodenseeraum" and "Reichenau MSS" I wonder if it is possible to go further. Is there a paleographer who knows about these things in Konstanz am Bodensee? Or, if not, would you know of someone somewhere else? Also, whether or not these fragments come from the Reichenau, do you have any idea whether specimens from such a comparatively early date are rare? Is this something that our library ought to consider exciting enough to be worthy of publicizing? I hope these questions don't put you to any great trouble.

I finally managed to read your diagram articles (your book; Florensia 2002/3) and found them both, dare I say, illuminating. The Florensia piece showed me a whole new way of looking at something I had really only glanced at before. (B.t.w, that shd. be Leone Tondelli--cf. your book,