

Psalmos, notas, cantus: on the meanings of nota in the Carolingian period¹

The Latin quotation in the title of this article is taken from the *Admonitio Generalis*, a key document of Charlemagne's reforms circulated in 789. In a well-known passage, to which the title refers, Charlemagne calls for the establishment of schools and adds a set of subjects that might be interpreted as the school curriculum. The whole passage caused quite a few problems for scholars on account of its seemingly corrupt grammar and ambiguous vocabulary.² For this reason, I am going to give it here in full:³

¹ This article stems from my research of the Carolingian marginalia in the ninth-century manuscripts. My investigation is being currently carried out as a PhD project within the framework of the Marginal Scholarship Project supervised by prof. Mariken Teeuwen at the Huygens ING, KNAW. The project description may be found at: <http://www.huygens.knaw.nl/en/marginal-scholarship/>. See also Mariken Teeuwen, "Marginal Scholarship: Rethinking the Function of Latin Glosses in Early Medieval Manuscripts," in *Rethinking and Recontextualizing Glosses: New Perspectives in the Study of Late Anglo-Saxon Glossography*, eds. Patrizia Lendinara, Loredana Lazzari and Claudia Di Sciacca, *Textes et Etudes du Moyen Âge* 54 (Turnhout: Brepols, 2012), 19–38.

² The history of editing, translating and interpreting the passage is summarized in John J. Contreni, "Let Schools be Established . . .' For What? The Meaning of *Admonitio Generalis*, cap. 70 (*olim* 72)," in *Music in the Carolingian World: Witnesses to a Metadiscipline*, ed. Graeme Boone (Columbus, OH: Ohio University Press, forthcoming).

³ I omitted punctuation and capital letters intentionally, as the reading of the manuscripts is not unambiguous in this respect and I find the edition of Boretius too interpretative. It is true that some of the manuscripts, e.g., Munich, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, MS Clm 19416 (9th c., ex.; Bavaria) agree with the punctuation of the editor, reflected in the translation on the right, but many others don't. The edited text

et ut scholae legentium puerorum fiant psalmos notas cantus compotum grammaticam per singula

may be found in *Admonitio Generalis (789. m. Martio 23) 72*, ed. Alfred Boretius, MGH Capit. 1 (Hannover: Hahn, 1883), 59–60; and more recently in *Die Admonitio generalis Karls des Grossen 70*, eds. Hubert Mordek, Klaus Zechiel–Eckes and Michael Glatthaar, MGH Fontes iuris 16 (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag, 2012), 222–24. Some of the digitized manuscripts that contain the passage can be found at: <http://www.europeanaregia.eu/en/historical-collections/bibliotheca-carolina>. These include: Wolfenbüttel, Herzog August Bibliothek, MS Guelf. 496a Helmst., fol. 11r (ca. 800, Fulda); St. Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek, MS 733, pp. 50–51 (9th c., 1/4, SW Germany); Munich, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, MS Clm 14468, fol. 106v (821, Regensburg); Wolfenbüttel, Herzog August Bibliothek, MS Guelf. 130 Blank., fols. 77rv (9th c., Augsburg); BSB Clm 19416, fols. 22v–23r (9th c. ex., Bavaria); Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, MS lat. 10758, p. 50 (10th c.). I decided to make two different translations, in accordance with two trends in punctuation that may be found in the manuscripts, as well as respecting the syntax of the passage and extant modern translations. The overview of the latter may be found in Contreni, “Let Schools”. To these may be added Rosamond McKitterick, *The Frankish Kingdoms Under the Carolingians, 751–987* (London: Routledge, 1983), 145; Kenneth Levy, “Charlemagne’s Archetype of Gregorian Chant,” *Journal of the American Musicological Society* 40:1 (1987), 11; Paul E. Dutton, “The General Admonition, 789,” in *Carolingian Civilization: A Reader* (Peterborough, Ont.: Broadview Press, 1993), 80–81; John J. Contreni, “The Carolingian Renaissance: education and literary culture,” in *The New Cambridge Medieval History, 7 vols.* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995), 2:726; and Rosamond McKitterick, *Charlemagne: The Formation of a European Identity* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003), 316.

monasteria vel episcopias et libros catholicos bene emendate⁴ quia saepe dum bene aliqui⁵ deum rogare cupiunt sed per inemendatos libros male rogant et pueros vestros non sinites eos vel legendo vel scribendo corrumpere et si opus est evangelium et psalterium et missale scribere perfectae aetatis homines scribant cum omni diligentia

Furthermore [we beseech] that there are schools for children that shall learn (*legentium*) the Psalms, the *notae*⁶, the chant, the *computus*, the grammar in each monastery and bishopric. Also, carefully correct (*emendate*) the religious books,

Furthermore [we beseech] that there are schools for children of the reading age. In each monastery and bishopric correct carefully (*emendate*) the Psalms, the *notae*, the chant, the *computus*, the grammar and the religious books,

since often when some wish to pray correctly to God, they do so wrongly due to corrupted books. And do not allow your juveniles to corrupt them either by reading or writing, but if there is a need to copy a Gospel book, a Psalter or a Sacramentary, then a man of mature age should do so with the utmost care.

Five of the objects of the *emendatio* or else of the *lectio puerorum*, can be recognized rather easily: the Psalms, which were both the basis of Carolingian monastic

⁴ As Contreni points out, this variant is present only in some manuscripts, but others, including an important group of manuscripts of the *Collectio capitularium Ansegisi abbatis* have *emendatos* or even *emendatos habeant*; Contreni, “Let Schools”, 8–12; also MGH Fontes iuris 16:224–25.

⁵ The 1883 edition of Borethius has *aliquid* but that is not the case with the majority of the manuscripts examined nor with the 2012 edition of Mordek et al.

⁶ I retain *notae* not translated on purpose as this term was so far not interpreted satisfactorily; cf. MGH Fontes iuris 16:225, n. 176. In the following paper, I will regularly use it in order to avoid premature interpretation.

prayer and of most elementary education⁷; chant, which was closely connected with the proper liturgical performance; *computus*, which had to do with counting and correct reckoning of time and thus observation of the feast days; grammar, under which we should imagine the study of the Latin language and texts and the ability to read and write correct Latin; and the religious books, the texts used in the context of religious performance as well as the Church fathers, which were suitable for advanced study.

The term *nota*, however, has proved a hard nut to crack and no satisfactory explanation for its usage in the *Admonitio* has emerged thus far.⁸ Three hypotheses have gained the most credit, even though none of them has been backed so far with conclusive evidence to support its cause. One such hypothesis has suggested that *notae* should be understood as a sort of a synonym for *litterae*, i.e., to indicate the skill of writing or copying books.⁹ Such a skill would fit well with the rest of the school curriculum and correspond to the call for the *emendatio* as well as for copying of books expressed in the same section. However, the term *notae* is hardly synonymous with the *litterae*¹⁰, and since the latter expression could have been used without much ado and

⁷ See Pierre Riché, *Education and culture in the Barbarian West from the Sixth through Eighth Century*, trans. John J. Contreni (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1978), 463-65.

⁸ Cf. McKitterick, *Charlemagne*, 316, n. 83.

⁹ Jan M. Ziolkowski, *Nota Bene: Reading Classics and Writing Melodies in the Early Middle Ages*, *Publications of the Journal of Medieval Latin* 7 (Turnhout: Brepols, 2007), 43; cf. also McKitterick, *Frankish Kingdoms*, 145; and Dutton, 81.

¹⁰ The only example to the contrary known to me is an item in the *Abstrusa–Abolita* glossary (Vatican, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, MS. Lat. 3321; mid–8th c., Central Italy), *notas: litteras*; see Georg Goetz, *Corpus Glossariorum Latinorum (CGL)*, 7 vols. (Leipzig: Teubner, 1888–1923), 4:126, l. 24. Goetz implies that this item may be connected with the critical sign of *alogus*, as it is mentioned in Servius,

ambiguity in the *Admonitio*, it is unclear why such an eccentric vocabulary would have been preferred by Charlemagne, particularly as it would make the message of the passage harder to comprehend among the recipients of the capitulary.

It has also been argued that the term *notae* should be read as referring to the shorthand, the *notae Tironianae*.¹¹ Martin Hellmann, one of the adherents to this hypothesis, brought attention to an impressive number of manuscripts from the

Commentarius in Vergilii Aeneidos libros 10.444, eds. George Thilo and Hermann Hagen, 2 vols. (Leipzig: Teubner, 1881–1884), 2:438: *Ergo satis licenter dictum est, adeo ut huic loco Probus [hic corruptum] alogum adposuerit*), possibly on account of another gloss to this Servian passage to be found in the *Hermeneumata* of ps–Dositheus, *alogus: nota est in libris*; in Goetz, *CGL* 3:509, l. 60 and 3:489, l. 63; also Goetz, *CGL* 6:745. In my opinion, this is not a very plausible explanation, also on account of the accusative case in the *Abstrusa–Abolita* item. I rather think of a different source, the preface of *Expositio psalmorum* of Cassiodorus, which will be addressed in this article. If this is true, the *litteras* in the *interpretamentum* of the item do not stand for writing, but rather for sigla, i.e., symbolic writing derived from letters of alphabet.

¹¹ Thus Bernhard Bischoff, *Paläographie des römischen Altertums und des abendländischen Mittelalters*, Grundlagen der Germanistik 24 (Berlin: E. Schmidt, 1979), 104. Also David Ganz, “Bureaucratic shorthand and Merovingian learning,” in *Ideal and Reality in Frankish and Anglo–Saxon Society: Studies Presented to J.M. Wallace-Hadrill*, eds. Patrick Wormald, Donald A. Bullough and Roger Collins (Oxford: Blackwell, 1983), 61; and Martin Hellmann, “Die Vorgeschichte,” in *Supertextus Notarum Tironianum. Hypertext–Lexicon der tironischen Noten* (2011), at: <http://www.rzuser.uni-heidelberg.de/~mw8/snt2/n/historia.htm>. Among those who subscribe to this interpretation are also Martin Irvine and John Contreni; Martin Irvine, *The Making of Textual Culture: ‘Grammatica’ and Literary Theory, 350–1100*, Cambridge studies in medieval literature 19 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994), 307; John J. Contreni, “Carolingian Renaissance”, 726.

Carolingian period that contain the shorthand¹², a sign of its wide-spread use and, implicitly, of the underlying instruction. Such an impression is confirmed also by the *Commentarii Notarum Tironianum*, a handbook of the Tironian notes, which is preserved in more than twenty manuscripts from the period.¹³ There exists, in addition, Classical as well as medieval philological evidence for the use of the term *nota* to denote shorthand.¹⁴ Yet, Levy, one of the critics of this thesis, raised the point that the shorthand does not fit well into the wider picture of *emendatio* and elementary education sketched in the *Admonitio*.¹⁵

¹² Martin Hellmann, *Tironische Noten in der Karolingerzeit am Beispiel eines Persius-Kommentars aus der Schule von Tours*, MGH Studien und Texte 27 (Hannover: Hahn, 2000).

¹³ Hellmann, "Vorgeschichte".

¹⁴ Cf. Hans C. Teitler, *Notarii and exceptores: an inquiry into role and significance of shorthand writers in the imperial and ecclesiastical bureaucracy of the Roman empire : from the early principate to c. 450 A.D.*, Dutch monographs on ancient history and archaeology 1 (Amsterdam: J.C. Gieben Publisher, 1985), 201–13. Seneca, *Epistulae morales ad Lucilium* 90.25, ed. Otto Hense (Leipzig: Teubner, 1938), 391 may be taken as an example: "Quid verborum notas, quibus quamvis citata excipitur oratio et celeritatem linguae manus sequitur?" Also Rimbart, *Vita Anskarii* 35, ed. Georg Waitz, MGH SS rer. Germ. 55 (Hannover: Hahn, 1884), 67: "Porro ad devotionem sibi in Dei amore acuendam quam studiosus fuerit, testantur codices magni apud nos, quos ipse propria manu per notas conscripsit." It may be reasonably assumed that in both cases a form of shorthand is meant, whether this be the standard Tironian, or syllabic shorthand, or the legal sigla that made use of the first letters of words shortened. Note that in both cases given here the word *nota* is used without specifying adjective and outside a strong context, as in the *Admonitio Generalis*.

¹⁵ Levy, 11. He also believed that there is no clear evidence from the Carolingian times that the term was used to denote the shorthand, but the example of the *Vita Anskarii* quoted above, in footnote 14, shows otherwise, and so does also the evidence assembled by Teitler.

Levy himself proposed another hypothesis, namely that the term *notae* refers to musical notation.¹⁶ He has shown that the term was used in the context of musical instruction, e.g., in the *Ars musica* of Aurelius of Reome¹⁷ and in the tractate *Quid est cantus?* found in Vatican, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, MS Pal. Lat. 235 (ca. 1000).¹⁸ While it is possible that the *notae* in the *Admonitio Generalis* refer to musical notation, there are many problems with this hypothesis. In none of the documents from the Carolingian period, including *Ars musica* and the treatise in the Vatican manuscript, is the term used as a self-standing *terminus technicus* for the neums or other forms of musical notation, but instead as a general descriptor that alternates with the term *figura*, both having the general sense of the graphic sign.¹⁹ While Levy's thesis may correspond to the later development in the domain of chant, the evidence that the term had the valence of musical notation in the Carolingian period is lacking.²⁰ Again, it

¹⁶ Levy, also Teitler, 206. This theory is favored also by Giles Brown, "Introduction: Carolingian Renaissance," in *Carolingian Culture: Emulation and Innovation*, ed. Rosamond McKitterick (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994), 19. Also in Jan F. Niermeyer, *Mediae Latinitatis Lexicon Minus* (Leiden: Brill, 1984), 721, where only the sense of a musical notation is given for the word *nota*.

¹⁷ For example in Aurelius of Reome, *Ars Musica* 19, ed. Martin Gerbert (Saint Blaise, 1784), 56: "Plagis proti melodia in sua littera huiusmodi habet notarum formas: Noeane."

¹⁸ This manuscript is now digitized at: http://digi.vatlib.it/view/Biblioteca_Apostolica_Vaticana_pal_lat_235. The tractate can be found in fols. 38v–39r.

¹⁹ This is particularly clear in *Quid est cantus?* where the word *nota* has a superscript *figura*, perhaps as a gloss or as a variant reading; cf. Vat. Pal. lat. 235, fol. 38v.

²⁰ Cf. Peter Stotz, *Handbuch zur lateinischen Sprache des Mittelalters*, 5 vols. (Munich: C. H. Beck, 2002), 1:561. The best overview of the history of the chant in the Carolingian period and our sources may be found in Leo Treitler, "Reading and Singing: On the Genesis of Occidental Music–Writing," *Early Music History* 4 (1984): 135–208.

could be argued that if Charlemagne had wanted to encourage the use of musical notation, he likely would have chosen more explicit phrasing that could have been easily decoded in the context of the *Admonitio Generalis*.²¹

In this article, I would like to propose another hypothesis concerning the meaning of the term *nota* in the *Admonitio Generalis* and in the Carolingian period in general. In doing so, I do not wish to give an exclusive substitute for the previously articulated hypotheses, but rather a valid counterpart to them that opens the text to new interpretations and complements the older insights into the Carolingian reform and the Carolingian uses of Latin terminology. My interest in the term *nota* stems from my research of symbolic marginalia²² and particularly of critical signs²³, two phenomena

²¹ Cf. the analysis of the terms *neuma* and *nota* in Anne–Marie Bautier–Regnier, “Notes de lexicographie musicale: a propos des sens de neuma et de nota en latin médiéval,” *Revue belge de Musicologie* 18:1/4 (1964): 1–9.

²² By this I mean minute, atextual graphemes inserted in the margin that communicate meta–information about the text, e.g., such the *r* and *q* signs often seen in the manuscripts from the early Middle Ages. No thorough research has been made into these symbols so far, but there are some seminal studies, e.g., Elias A. Lowe, “The Oldest Omission Signs in Latin Manuscripts: Their Origin and Significance,” in *Miscellanea Giovanni Mercati*, ed. Leo Cunibert Mohlberg et al., *Studi e testi* 121–26, 6 vols. (Vatican: Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, 1946), 6:36–79; Gwendolen M. Stephen, “The Coronis,” *Scriptorium* 13 (1959):3–14; Mildred Budny, “Assembly Marks in the Vivian Bible and Scribal, Editorial, and Organizational Marks in Medieval Books,” in *Making the Medieval Book: Techniques of Production. Proceedings of the Fourth Conference of the Seminar in the History of the Book to 1500, Oxford July 1992*, ed. Linda L. Brownrigg (Los Altos Hills: Anderson-Lovelace, 1995), 199–239; and Patrick McGurk, “Citation marks in early Latin manuscripts (with a list of citation marks in manuscripts earlier than A.D. 800 in English and Irish libraries),” in *Gospel Books and Early Latin Manuscripts*, ed. Patrick McGurk, *Variorum* 606 (Aldershot: Ashgate, 1998), 3–13.

that, as I wish to argue, should be considered when we want to understand the *Admonitio Generalis*. To this effect, I will present a round of Carolingian evidence that uses the same lexeme and is clearly concerned with the symbolic marginalia and critical signs.

Despite my focus on these phenomena in this article, I wish to stress that the word *nota* should not be read in an exclusivist manner, i.e., as referring consistently to a single discrete phenomenon, such as the shorthand, musical notation, or critical signs. Rather, it is reasonable to consider that the lexeme encompasses multiple practices, which were seen as similar in certain respects—namely their graphic atextual nature, as opposed to *litterae*²⁴—and because of this, they were summed up under the single umbrella term of *nota*.²⁵ The adherents to the above-mentioned hypotheses are correct

²³ When referring to critical signs in this article I have in mind primarily the symbolic marginalia that were used for the textual criticism of canonical texts in Antiquity. The basic introduction into the subject is provided in Alfred Gudeman, “Kritische Zeichen,” in *Paulys Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft*, ed. August Friedrich von Pauly, Georg Wissowa et al. (Stuttgart: Alfred Drückermüller Verlag, 1922), 1916–27; and in Kathleen McNamee, *Sigla and Select Marginalia in Greek Literary Papyri*, *Papyrologica Bruxellensia* 26 (Brussels: Fondation Égyptologique Reine Élisabeth, 1992).

²⁴ Cf. Priscian, *Institutiones grammaticae* 1, eds. Martin Hertz and Heinrich Keil, *Grammatici Latini* 2. *Prisciani Institutionum grammaticarum libri XVIII* (Leipzig: Teubner, 1855), 6: “Hoc ergo interest inter elementa et literas, quod elementa proprie dicuntur ipsae pronuntiationes, notae autem earum literae.”

²⁵ Such was the case in the Antiquity, where the term *nota*, and its Greek sibling term σημείον, denoted a variety of concepts linked together by means of their graphematic and referential nature. A good overview of the different meanings of the lexeme may be found under the lemma *nota* in Charlton T. Lewis and Charles Short, *A Latin dictionary* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1951), 1217; and Forcellini’s *Lexicon totius Latinitatis*, at: <http://www.brepolis.net>. One can compare these modern lexicological entries with

when seeing the particular phenomena brought forward as falling into this category, but mistaken, if believing that this excludes other phenomena from similar claim. The key to properly understanding the term *nota* lies, in my opinion, in examining other instances in which a similar word is used, and in which it is used in a similar fashion to the *Admonitio Generalis*, particularly as a self-standing autonomous sememe. The capitulary is not the only instance where the term *nota* is used in this peculiar autonomous fashion, a chief reason why it has posed a problem for those who have attempted to interpret the source. We can turn to other sources where the term is used in the same manner and we can search for a common denominator, such as a particular register of a language, and corresponding context in which these sources should be read. In this way, we may also understand how these documents may be directly or indirectly connected together and what larger worldview they represented.

The documents that will be examined here, in addition to the *Admonitio Generalis*, fall into five categories: *artes grammaticae*, texts and manuscripts attesting to the interest in the textual criticism of Scriptures, technical manuals concerned with *notae*, manuscripts in which the symbolic marginalia can be found, and testimonies of leading Carolingian intellectuals who used the term. In all these cases three features will be recurrent: the classroom background that indicates the channel through which the knowledge of the *notae* and the terminology itself were disseminated; their use in the context of *emendatio*, of the letter as well as of the spirit, which was promoted eagerly

Festus's *De verborum significatu*, as preserved in the epitome of Paul the Deacon 9.24, 19, ed. Karl Otfried Müller, *Sexti Pompei Festi De verborum significatione quae supersunt cum Pauli epitome* (Leipzig: Weidmann, 1839), 174: "Nota alias significat signum; ut in pecoribus, tabulis, libris, litterae singulae aut binae [i.e., what I term a siglum], alias ignominiam."

by Charlemagne and his heirs; and the consistent reference to the world of books and writing, rather than phenomena external to it, as was the case in Antiquity.²⁶ It is also crucial to add that although the material that will be discussed is in some cases significantly younger than the *Admonitio Generalis*, we possess evidence roughly contemporary with the capitulary for a majority of the categories given above.

Artes grammaticae: gateway to knowledge

The document with which I would like to start this excursus into the Carolingian terminology of reform is closely related to the *Admonitio Generalis* by means of its author as well as its purpose. Alcuin completed his *De grammatica* perhaps during the 790s at Charlemagne's court or at the Abbey of St. Martin in Tours.²⁷ He was a member of Charlemagne's circle of advisors in the 780s and as such, he most likely took part in

²⁶ Lewis and Short and Forcellini record instances of the use of the word *nota* for cask stamps, mint marks, tattoos and body language. See also William M. Short, *Sermo, Sanguis, Semen: An Anthropology of Language in Roman Culture* [doctoral dissertation] (Berkeley: University of California, 2007), 67–68; where Short discusses the term *nota* functioning as a mint mark.

²⁷ The most recent study of the text known to me is Wilhelm Schmitz, *Alcuins Ars grammatica, die lateinische Schulgrammatik der karolingischen Renaissance* [doctoral dissertation] (Ratingen: P. J. Brehmen, 1908). The edition can be found in the *Patrologia Latina* 101. For the dating and locus of origin, see Donald A. Bullough, *Alcuin: Achievement and Reputation*, Education and society in the Middle Ages and Renaissance 16 (Leiden: Brill, 2004), 271; and Carmen Cardelle De Hartmann, *Lateinische Dialoge 1200–1400: Literaturhistorische studie und repertorium*, Mittellateinische Studien und Texte 37 (Leiden: Brill, 2007), 65.

the drafting of the *Admonitio Generalis*.²⁸ The section on the establishment of the schools is believed by some to have been formulated under the auspices of this Anglo-Saxon scholar and it displays traits of language particular to him.²⁹ Alcuin's series of pedagogical works on the liberal arts, furthermore, can be seen in many respects as a manifesto of the educational reform of which he was one of the masterminds.³⁰ Slightly younger than the *Admonitio Generalis*, *De grammatica* is one of the earliest Carolingian testimonies of the autonomous use of the word *nota* in a manner not dissimilar to the capitulary and as such must be carefully examined.

Notae are mentioned twice in *De grammatica*, the first time in the course of the discussion of the division of the *ars grammatica*:³¹

²⁸ Mordek et al., 47–63; Bullough, 379–84; Brown, 32; John J. Contreni, "The pursuit of knowledge in Carolingian Europe," in *"The Gentle Voices of Teachers": Aspects of Learning in the Carolingian Age*, ed. Richard E. Sullivan (Columbus, OH: Ohio State University Press, 1995), 106–107.

²⁹ Friedrich–Carl Scheibe, "Alcuin und die *Admonitio Generalis*," *Deutsches Archiv für Erforschung des Mittelalters* 14 (1958): 221–29. Also Mordek et al., 48 and 58–59.

³⁰ Irvine, 314; Rita Copeland and Ineke Sluiter, *Medieval Grammar and Rhetoric: Language, Arts, and Literary Theory, AD 300–1475* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009), 273.

³¹ Interestingly, although Alcuin employs Priscian, the passage where Priscian discusses *elementa* and *litterae* is purged of the term *notae* when appropriated for *De grammatica*; PL 101:855: "Discipulus. Unde litterae elementa dicuntur? - Magister. Quia sicut elementa coeuntia corpus perficiunt, sic hae conglutinatae litteralem vocem componunt." Cf. footnote 24. *Ars Laureshamensis*, which relies heavily on Alcuin, in contrast, retained *notae* in its quotation of Priscian; *Ars Laureshamensis* 1, *de littera*, ed. Bengt Löfstedt, *Ars Laureshamensis: expositio in Donatum maiorem* (Turnhout: Brepols, 1977), 150. Similarly in Donatus Ortigraphus, *Ars grammatica, de littera*, ed. John Chittenden, CCCM 40D (Turnhout: Brepols, 1982), 15.

Discipulus. In quot species dividitur grammatica?

Magister. In XXVI. In vocem, in litteras, in syllabas, partes, dictiones, orationes, definitiones, pedes, accentus, posituras, notas, orthographiae, analogiae, etymologiae, glossas, differentias, barbarismum, soloecismum, vitia, metaplasmum, schemata, tropos, prosam, metra, fabulas, historias.³²

Students: In how many species is grammar divided?

Teacher: Twenty-six: Voice/sound, letters, syllables, parts [of speech], words, sentences/discourse, definitions, feet, prosody, punctuation marks, critical signs (*notae*), orthographies, analogies, etymologies, glosses, semantic distinctions, barbarism, solecism, faults, metaplasm, schemata, tropes, prose, meters, fictions, histories.³³

This list of different sub-categories of grammar is taken over from Isidore's *Etymologiae* 1.5.³⁴ In the context of Isidore's opus, the passage serves as a contents page, enumerating the topics of the first book on grammar that amount to the following thirty-nine sections of that book in the order indicated by the list. The *notae* correspond to sections twenty-one to twenty-six. In the *capitula* preceding the book, these feature as chapter ten, *De notis sententiarum*³⁵, or alternatively, in a different version of the

³² *De grammatica*, PL 101:857

³³ This translation is taken from Copeland and Sluiter, 280–81.

³⁴ *Etymologiae* were one of the major source for Alcuin's liberal arts treatises, see Bullough, 272; and Jocelyn N. Hillgarth, "The position of Isidorian studies: a critical review of the literature since 1935," in *Isidoriana: colección de estudios sobre Isidore de Sevilla*, ed. Manuel Cecilio Díaz y Díaz (Leon: Centro de Estudios "San Isidoro", 1961), 64–65.

³⁵ Although in Munich, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, MS Clm 6411 (9th century, 2/3, Bavaria), the chapter is denoted only as *De notis*, perhaps an echo of Carolingian recasting of the term (see below).

same book³⁶, as chapters ten and eleven, *De notis sententiarum* and *De notis vulgaribus et aliarum rerum*. The six sections cover the following topics: critical signs, such as were used by the Alexandrians for textual criticism of Homer and by Origen for textual criticism of the Old Testament (*notae sententiarum*); Tironian shorthand (*notae vulgares*); legal sigla, or else a type of proto-shorthand used in the manuscripts of law (*notae iuridicae*); military marks, such as would indicate soldiers fallen in the battle (*notae militares*); cryptographic scripts (*notae litterarum*); and sign language (*notae digitorum*). Parkes and Irvine rightly observed that the inclusion of these six types of what Isidore considers *notae* into the main body of grammar did not follow the Classical and Late Antique grammatical practice nor the textual models that Isidore had at hand

³⁶ Book 1 was transmitted in different formats as a result of Braulio's editorial work; see Marc Reydellet, "La Diffusion des *Origines* d'Isidore de Séville au Haut Moyen Âge," *Mélanges d'Archéologie et d'Histoire* 78 (1966): 383–437; John Henderson, "The Creation of Isidore's *Etymologies* or *Origins*," in *Ordering Knowledge in the Roman Empire*, ed. Jason König and Tim Whitmarsh (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007), 150–74; and Michel Huglo, "The Musica Isidori Tradition in the Iberian Peninsula," in *Hispania Vetus: Musical-Liturgical Manuscripts from Visigothic Origins to the Franco-Roman Transition (9th-12th Centuries)*, ed. Susana Zapke (Bilbao: Fundación BBVA, 2007), 65. Both formats can be encountered in the Carolingian realm, the 25–chapter book 1 (with *De notis sententiarum* as chapter 10) for example in Wolfenbüttel, Herzog August Bibliothek, MS Guelf. 64 Weiss. (first half of the 8th c., Bobbio; Lindsay's *K*), and the 26–chapter book 1 (with *De notis sententiarum* as chapter 10 and *De notis vulgaribus et aliarum rerum* as chapter 11) in St. Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek, MS 231 (before 900, St. Gallen; Lindsay's *G*). Texts in manuscripts also tend to have hybrid or eccentric forms, such as when the *capitula* and the actual division of the main text represent different arrangements of book 1, or when the body of book 1 contains addition not original to the *Etymologiae*. For example, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, MS lat. 10292 (9th century, France) lists 26 *capitula*, but there is only one *capitulum* devoted to *notae*, chapter ten *De notis sententiarum*.

when compiling his book on grammar.³⁷ Jocelyn, who analyzed the treatise on the critical signs surviving in an eighth-century Italian manuscript known as the *Anecdoton Parisinum*, came to the conclusion that Isidore took over the *notae* most likely from a single (Christianized?) source that was incorporated into the *Etymologies*, and which resembled the *Anecdoton Parisinum*, i.e., a technical manual rather than a pedagogical text.³⁸ The presence of the *notae* in the body of Isidore's book on grammar, thus, should be considered to be eccentric and innovative, and not standard and representative of the practices of his own or earlier times.³⁹

³⁷ Malcolm B. Parkes, *Pause and Effect: An Introduction to the History of Punctuation in the West* (Aldershot: Scolar Press, 1992), 21; Irvine, 212.

³⁸ Henry D. Jocelyn, "The Annotations of M. Valerius Probus [II]," *The Classical Quarterly* n.s. 35:1 (1985), 153. The contrast here is with the rest of book 1, which was modeled on Sergius, according to Parkes; Parkes, 21; or on Servius' and Pompeius' commentary on Donatus, according to Irvine; Irvine, 212. See also G.R. Watson, "Theta Nigrum," *Journal of Roman Studies* 42 (1952): 56–62. Watson is particularly concerned with *De notis militaribus*, the parallels between this section and a remark made by Rufinus in his *Apologia*, and the possible sources for the two similar accounts of military sigla.

³⁹ Irvine believes that the inclusion was motivated by Isidore's desire to provide instruction to scribes in his home monastic community; Irvine, 218; see also Jacques Fontaine, *Isidore de Seville et la culture classique dans l'Espagne wisigothique* (Paris: Études Augustiniennes, 1983), 80. Such a hypothesis is certainly not implausible, but there are some hints in the text itself that speak against it, particularly given the fact that Isidore refers to the *notae* as to the practice of the ancients rather than as of his contemporaries; *Etym.* 1.21.1: "Praeterea quaedam scripturarum notae apud celeberrimos auctores fuerunt, quasque antiqui ad distinctionem scripturarum carminibus et historiis adposuerunt." Even more revealing is the distinction between the *Anecdoton Parisinum* on *antisigma*; Gino Funaioli, *Grammaticae Romanae Fragmenta* (Stuttgart: Teubner, 1907), 55: "Antisigma ponebatur ad eos versus quorum ordo permutandus erat; sic et in nostris auctoribus invenitur"; and *De notis sententiarum* on the same; *Etym.*

The later medieval reader of Isidore, however, was not necessarily in a position to discern this, and so the Isidorian anomaly might have stimulated a crucial shift in the reception of the *notae* in the periods to come. It is quite obvious that Isidore served as an inspiration for Alcuin when, in a section of short definitions, he explains what the *notae* stand for. He writes:⁴⁰

Notae sunt figurae quaedam, vel ad brevianda verba, vel sensus exprimendos: vel ob diversas causas constitutae, ut in Scriptura sacra ÷ obelus vel * asteriscus.

Critical signs (*notae*) are certain marks (*figurae*), either to abbreviate words, or to express meanings; or they are used for variety of reasons, such as the obelus ÷ in Holy Scripture, or the asterisk *.⁴¹

This description has no parallel in Isidore or elsewhere. It is rather Alcuin's own construction that reflects a particular Alcuinian reading and synthesis of at least two authorities that can be identified, Isidore and Jerome. In this light, the inclusion of the *notae* into the syllabus, so to say, is no mere rigorous following of Isidore, but seems to be a conscious promulgation by Alcuin—his own active decision. Let us take a closer look at this definition, to understand what is happening in *De grammatica* and why Alcuin's inclusion of *notae* into the body of the *ars grammatica* might have been a

1.21.11: "Antisimma ponitur ad eos versus quorum ordo permutandus est; sic et in antiquis auctoribus positum invenitur."

⁴⁰ *De grammatica*, PL 101:858.

⁴¹ Translation taken from Copeland and Sluiter, 281.

turning point in the fate of the *notae* in the Carolingian period, not unlike the contribution of Isidore.

Alcuin provides two examples of *notae* in the second part of the definition and indicates where these can be encountered, namely in Holy Scripture. The signs introduced, the *asteriscus* (Gr. ἀστερίσκος “in the shape of the star”) and the *obelus* (Gr. ὀβελός, “javelin, spear blade”), had been used for textual criticism since the time of the Alexandrian γραμματικοί and were employed for textual criticism of the Bible by Origen in his edition of the Septuagint.⁴² Jerome later followed Origen and applied them to various books of the Scriptures, particularly to his second translation of the Psalter from Greek.⁴³ The two signs were inserted into the scriptural text to indicate where the Septuagint did not contain material present in other Hebrew-based versions of the Old Testament, or where it contained extra material with respect to these versions. Alcuin could have learned about these two critical signs both by handling ancient manuscripts where such signs were preserved⁴⁴ and from the Fathers - Jerome⁴⁵, Augustine⁴⁶,

⁴² For the debate about Origen’s usage of the critical signs and their function, see Francesca Schironi, “The ambiguity of signs: Critical σημεία from Zenodotus to Origen,” in *Homer and the Bible in the Eyes of Ancient Interpreters*, ed. Maren R. Niehoff, Jerusalem Studies in Religion and Culture 16 (Leiden: Brill, 2012), 87–112; and Sebastian P. Brock, “Origen’s aims as a Textual Critic of the Old Testament,” *Studia Patristica* 10 (1970): 215–18.

⁴³ See Adam Kamesar, *Jerome, Greek Scholarship, and the Hebrew Bible. A study of the Quaestiones Hebraicae in Genesim*, Oxford classical monographs (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1993).

⁴⁴ Cf. Parkes, 22. Many of the particularities of the medieval critical signs can be explained only as misinterpretations of symbols seen in the manuscripts. The most famous copies to carry the signs are Codex Marchelianus (Vatican, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, MS Vat. Gr. 2125) from the sixth century; and

Rufinus⁴⁷, and Epiphanius of Salamis⁴⁸, Jerome being the most verbose on this matter by far. As Rosamond McKitterick pointed out to me, Jerome's preface to the Pentateuch, where the *asteriscus* and the *obelus* are also discussed, can be found at the beginning of each Tours Bible.⁴⁹ It is perhaps this particular *scriptura sacra*, another of Alcuin's masterpieces, that we should envisage when reading Alcuin's exposition on the subject of *notae*.

The first element of the Alcuinian definition lists different functions of the *notae*:

a) to abbreviate words (*ad brevianda verba*); b) to express particular statements (*vel*

Codex Sarravianus (Leiden, Universiteit Bibliotheek, MS Voss. Gr. Q 8) from the fifth century; see Schironi, 106. It is likely that more such codices were still extant in the early Middle Ages.

⁴⁵ Jerome treats the Origenian signs particularly in his letters 57.11 (to Pammachius); 106 (to Sunnia and Fratella); 112.19 (to Augustine); 134.2 (to Augustine); in his *Apologia contra Rufinum* 2.25–31; in his prefaces to Job translated from Hebrew, to the Psalms according to the Septuagint, to the Chronicles, to Esther, and to Joshua; and in many of his Old Testament commentaries.

⁴⁶ *De civitate dei* 18.43 and letter 71.2 (to Jerome).

⁴⁷ *Apologia contra Hieronymum* 2.40.

⁴⁸ In his *De mensuris* that is preserved in Syriac and in Armenian, see James E. Dean, *Epiphanius' treatise on weights and measures: the Syriac version*, Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilizations 11 (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1935), 15–23; and Michael E. Stone and Roberta R. Ervine, *The Armenian Texts of Epiphanius of Salamis De mensuris et ponderibus*, Corpus Scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium 583 (Leuven: Peeters, 2000), 67 and 89.

⁴⁹ See Munich, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, MS Clm 12741, fol. 4r (830–834, Tours), at: http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/BayerischeStaatsbibliothek00047279/image_11, and also in the Vivien Bible, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, MS lat. 1, fol. 8r (845–851, Tours), where the two signs are rubricated, at: <http://gallica.BibliothèqueNationale.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b8455903b/f23.image>. *Asterisci* and *obeli* are discussed also in the prologue to the Psalms, and thus would accompany a Psalter.

sensus exprimendos); and c) for other purposes (*vel ob diversas causas constitutae*).

These listed purposes of the *notae* can be seen as mirroring the division of the *notae* in the *capitula* of the *Etymologiae* with two chapters on the *notae*, one entitled *De notis sententiarum*, i.e., *notae* of opinion that could correspond to Alcuin's *sensus exprimendos*, and the other entitled *De notis vulgaribus et aliarum rerum*, i.e., shorthand *notae* that could correspond to Alcuin's *ad brevianda verba*, and *notae* used for different purposes, or *ob diversas causas constitutae*. Alternatively, the three-fold division might be related to the fact that the six Isidorian sections contain two distinct definitions of *notae*. The first is given in the opening of *De notis sententiarum* (*Etym.* 1.21):

Praeterea quaedam scripturarum notae apud celeberrimos auctores fuerunt, quasque antiqui ad distinctionem scripturarum carminibus et historiis adposuerunt. Nota est figura propria in litterae modum posita, ad demonstrandam unamquamque verbi sententiarumque ac versuum rationem. Notae autem versibus adponuntur numero viginti et sex, quae sunt nominibus infra scriptis.⁵⁰

In addition to these [i.e., *positurae* treated in the previous chapter], certain *notae* of texts (*notae scripturarum*) were used in the works of the most famous authors, which the men of old attached to poetry and drama⁵¹ to annotate (*ad distinctionem*) these texts. The *nota* is a particular grapheme

⁵⁰ The Latin text of the *Etymologiae* is taken from *Isidori Hispalensis Episcopi Etymologiarum sive Originum libri XX*, ed. Wallace Martin Lindsay, 2 vols. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1911).

⁵¹ Rather than historical works, as might be assumed. Thus also in the *Anecdoton Parisinum*: “His solis in adnotationibus Hennii Lucii et historicorum usi sunt Varros. Hennius. Haelius. aequae postremo Probus. qui illas in Virgilio et Horatio et Lucretio apposuit ut Homero Aristarchus”; see below. Cf. S.F. Bonner, “Anecdoton Parisinum,” *Hermes* 88 (1960), 357; and glossographic evidence; Goetz, *CGL* 6:524, lemmata *historicus* and *histrion/historio*.

(*figura propria*) placed in the manner of a letter, to express a particular judgment about a word or sentences or verses. There are twenty-six *notae* which may be placed to verse, given below with their names.⁵²

A different definition is provided in *De notis vulgaribus* (*Etym.* 1.22) with the help of an etymology:

Notae autem dictae eo, quod verba vel syllabas praefixis characteribus notent et ad notitiam legentium revocent.

Notae are called so since they designate (*notent*) words and syllables by predetermined characters (*praefixis characteribus*) and recall them to the attention (*notitia*) of readers.

Alcuin might have wished to encompass the full breadth of the Isidorian *notae* by a synthesis of the two definitions given by Isidore and by remarking that there are also other known *notae*, which were not defined in book 1.

Yet, there is also another way to interpret the Alcuinian definition that leads in a different direction. Alcuin's *vel sensus exprimendos* reflects phrasing of the first Isidorian definition from *Etym.* 1.21.1, *ad demonstrandam unamquamque verbi sententiarumque ac versuum rationem*. Strikingly, there is no similar match between Alcuin's *ad brevianda verba* and the second definition in *Etym.* 1.22.2, *verba vel syllabas praefixis characteribus notent*. *Abbreviatio* is, however, mentioned in the section *De notis iuridicis*; *Etym.* 1.23.1: *Quaedam autem litterae in libris iuris*

⁵² This is my own translation. A modern English translation of the *Etymologiae* may be found in Stephen A. Barney et al., *The Etymologies of Isidore of Seville* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006).

*verborum suorum notae sunt, quo scriptio celeris breviorque fiat.*⁵³ In this respect, one may compare the preface to the *Commentarii Notarum Tironianum*⁵⁴, which stresses swiftness (*velociter, cursim*), with the preface to pseudo-Probian *notae iuris*⁵⁵, where shortening is mentioned alongside quickness in writing (*paucioribus litteris notandas voces; ut celeriter dicta comprehenderent; quaedam verba atque nomina ex communi consensu primis litteris notabant*). To me, the capacity to shorten words is first and foremost the property of abbreviations. I think of the many Insular symbols discussed

⁵³ While the most sound translation of this sentence is: There are some letters [i.e., sigla] known from the books of law that stand for their peculiar terminology and by means of which the taking of notes is quicker and takes less space, it is also possible to translate this sentence more eccentrically and imaginatively as: *Notae* are certain letters in the law books that stand for their peculiar terminology, by means of which the taking of notes is quicker and takes less space.

⁵⁴ In David Ganz, “On the History of Tironian Notes,” in *Tironische Noten*, ed. Peter Ganz, Wolfenbütteler Mittelalter-Studien 1 (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag, 1990), 44: “Haec enim ars insatiabilis et illis qui volunt velociter cursimque ab ipsa aliis artibus mere scribendi excipere. Ita etiam ars ista omnem auctoritatem novi ac veteris testamenti, sive orthodoxorum patrum, omnemque erudimentum fidei velocissime valde excipere potest”; the digitized manuscript Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, MS lat. 8779 (9th c., Corbie), which contains the preface in fol. 4v may be seen at: <http://gallica.Bibliothèque.Nationale.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b84267924/f14.item>.

⁵⁵ In Heinrich Keil, *Grammatici Latini* 4 (Leipzig: Teubner, 1864), 271: “Est etiam circa perscribendas vel paucioribus litteris notandas voces studium necessarium... Namque apud veteres cum usus notarum nullus esset, propter scribendi difficultatem, maxime in senatu qui scribendo aderant, ut celeriter dicta comprehenderent, quaedam verba atque nomina ex communi consensu primis litteris notabant et singulae litterae quid significarent in promptu erat.” Cf. Einsiedeln, Stiftsbibliothek, MS 326, fol. 10v (9th/10th c.), where the same preface can be found up to *nullus esset*, at: <http://www.e-codices.unifr.ch/de/sbe/0326/10v/medium>.

by Lindsay under the term *notae*⁵⁶, rather than of shorthand, even if the effect of the latter is also to abbreviate words in a particular manner. If we attempt to interpret Alcuin's statement, then, there are at least three phenomena that might be meant in *De grammatica* - the critical signs and other symbols with similar function; the shorthand; and particular abbreviation symbols⁵⁷ - even though the definition clearly leaves space for multiple other interpretations of the word *nota* by adding *vel ob diversas causas constitutae*.

Two more aspects of Alcuin's synthesis should be emphasized before we can return to the *Admonitio Generalis* and see how *De grammatica* casts new light on the capitulary. First, his original definition of the *notae* may have been catalyzed not only by reading multiple texts concerning the *notae*, but equally by his recognition that the term refers to the same concept, even if Isidore's *notae* are for the most part non-Christian

⁵⁶ Cf. Wallace M. Lindsay, *Notae Latinae. An Account of Abbreviation in Latin mss. of the early minuscule Period (c. 700–850)* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1915).

⁵⁷ The term *nota* was used for all three of these in Antiquity. The critical signs in Cicero, *In Pisonem* 73, ed. Alfred Klotz (Leipzig: Teubner, 1919), 453: "Verum tamen quoniam te non Aristarchum, sed Phalarin grammaticum habemus, qui non notam apponas ad malum versum, sed poetam armis persequere, scire cupio quid tandem in isto versu reprehendas: 'cedant arma togae'." The remark of Seneca in footnote 14 can be understood as referring both to the Tironian shorthand and the legal abbreviations, the *notae iuris*. Paulus' comment on the Digest concerns the wills written in the shorthand, which is in this case likely of the Tironian kind: "Notis scriptae tabulae non continentur edicto, quia notas litteras non esse Pedius libro vicessimo quinto ad edictum scribit"; from Ganz, "History of Tironian Notes", 35–36. Cf. also the preface to the *De iuris notarum*: in footnote 55.

and Jerome's are fully Christianized.⁵⁸ Second, as mentioned above, the Classical term *nota* implied graphemacity, i.e., representation of a concept by means of a graphic symbol that was not limited only to writing on papyrus/parchment, but also involved objects such as stamps, tattoos, sign language and mnemotechnic aids.⁵⁹ Even Isidore recognized at least one type of *notae* that were not written down, but rather performed

⁵⁸ One can note the treatment of the *asteriscus* and the *obelus* by Isidore, *Etym.* 1.21.2–3: “Asteriscus adponitur in his quae ommissa sunt, ut inlucescant per eam notam, quae deesse videntur. Stella enim ASTER dicitur Graeco sermone, a quo asteriscus est derivatus. Obolus, id est, virgula iacens, adponitur in verbis vel sententiis superflue iteratis, sive in his locis, ubi lectio aliqua falsitate notata est, ut quasi sagitta iugulet supervacua atque falsa confodiat. Sagitta enim Graece OBELOS dicitur.” Cf. with Jerome writing to Sunnia and Fratella in the letter 106.7, ed. Isidor Hilberg, CSEL 54, 3 vols. (Vienna: F. Tempsky, 1910–1918), 2:252: “Verum est, sed in hebraeo legitur samacha, quod interpretatur 'caelos tuos' et de editione theodotionis in septuaginta interpretibus additum est sub asterisco; cuius rei breuiter uobis sensum aperiam. ubi quid minus habetur in graeco ab hebraica ueritate, origenes de translatione theodotionis addidit et signum posuit asterisci, id est stellam, quae, quod prius absconditum uidebatur, inluminet et in medium proferat; ubi autem, quod in hebraeo non est, in graecis codicibus inuenitur, obelon, id est iacentem, praeposuit, quam nos latine 'ueru' possumus dicere, quo ostenditur iugulandum esse et confodiendum, quod in authenticis libris non inuenitur. quae signa et in graecorum latinorum que poematibus inueniuntur.”

⁵⁹ The latter in Quintilian, *Institutio oratoria* 11.2.27–28, eds. Ludwig Radermacher and Vinzenz Buchheit (Leipzig: Teubner, 1971), 319: “Si longior complectenda memoria fuerit oratio, proderit per partes ediscere (laboratur enim maxime onere), set hae partes non sint perexiguae, alioqui rursus multae erunt et eam distringent atque concident. Nec utique certum imperaverim modum, sed maxime ut quisque finietur locus, ni forte tam numerosus, ut ipse quoque dividi debeat. Dandi sunt certi quidam termini, ut contextum verborum, qui est difficillimus, continua et crebra meditatio, partis deinceps ipsa e re petitus ordo coniungat. Non est inutile his, quae difficilius haereant, aliquas adponere notas, quarum recordatio commoneat et quasi excitet memoriam.”

(*notae digitorum*).⁶⁰ Alcuin, however, seems, at best, not to exclude these types of *notae*, by implying their existence with *ob diversas causas constitutae*. He is, at the same time, explicit about the manuscript context of their usage with *ad brevianda verba vel sensus exprimendos*. I do not think this narrowing is just a coincidence, but again reflects Alcuin's intentional re-interpretation of Isidorian and other lore. The *notae* that he had in mind were neither mint marks nor cask stamps, but were instead technical and manuscript-focused, and could be comfortably embedded into grammar, particularly in the process of the *emendatio*. Already Isidore's inclusion of the *notae* into the body of the grammar prefigures this narrowing of connotation, but it is inconsistent as the *notae litterarum* and the *notae digitorum* clearly are not meant to serve the *emendatio*. When omitting reference to these and other *notae* of similar kind, Alcuin promoted a particular understanding of the term that fit into his ideology of grammatical education and its place in the reform.

During the ninth century, *De grammatica* became the basis for other Carolingian *artes grammaticae*, such as that of Clemens Scottus as well as for the anonymous *Ars Laureshamensis*.⁶¹ Alcuin's exposition on *notae* can be found in these two treatises⁶², a sign of its influence on Carolingian grammatical thought. The *Ars Laureshamensis* even

⁶⁰ *Etym.* 1.26.1: "Sunt quaedam et digitorum notae, sunt et oculorum, quibus secum taciti proculque distantes conloquuntur."

⁶¹ See *Clementis Ars Grammatica*, ed. Johannes Tolkiehn (Leipzig: Dietrich, 1928), xvi–xxv; and *Ars Laureshamensis*, prologus, p. 4. But not Donatus Ortigraphus, who, according to Chittenden, clearly did not use Alcuin; Chittenden, xli–xlii. According to Schmitz, Alcuin was also used by Ermenrich of Ellwangen in his letter to Grimald of St. Gallen, although the particular passage on *notae* is not cited by the monk; Schmitz, 79–80.

⁶² *Clementis Ars Grammatica*, p. 12; *Ars Laureshamensis*, pp. 4–5.

contains an addition to the passage that expands the definitions of the *asteriscus* and the *obelus*: *obelus minuit et diuidit sententiam sicut gladius superfluum, asteriscus uero diminutam amplificat*.⁶³ The *ars* of Donatus Ortigraphus does not contain the passage, yet it features the Isidorian list of the divisions of grammar including the *notae*.⁶⁴ Furthermore, two of these handbooks referring to the *notae*, the *artes* of Clemens Scottus and of Donatus Ortigraphus, have the same dialogic format as Alcuin's *De grammatica*. The choice of the dialogic format in these *artes* has some serious implications for the significance of *notae* in the Carolingian period, as it indicates a rather elementary audience of the grammatical doctrine articulated, one that could correspond to the *pueri* of the *Admonitio Generalis*.⁶⁵ In this respect, Alcuin could be an

⁶³ In one of the two manuscripts containing this section, Vatican, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, MS Pal. lat. 1754 (10th century), this is a marginal addition by a later hand; cf. *Ars Laureshamensis*, p. 5. This passage is most likely inspired by Jerome, but has no direct parallel in the Church Father, cf. Jerome's preface to Pentateuch, eds. Bonifatius Fischer, Jean Gribomont et al. (Stuttgart: Württembergische Bibelanstalt, 1975), 3: "Quod ut auderem, Origenis me studium prouocauit, qui editioni antiquae translationem theodotionis miscuit, asterisco et obelo, id est stella et ueru, opus omne distinguens, dum aut inlucescere facit quae minus ante fuerant aut superflua quaeque iugulat et confodit."

⁶⁴ Chittenden, p. 5. It is unclear, whether Donatus Ortigraphus wrote before or after Alcuin, and thus, whether he could be influenced by Alcuin; Colette Jeudy, "Donatus Ortigraphus," in *Lexicon Grammaticorum: Who's Who in the History of World Linguistics*, eds. Harro Stammerjohann and James Kerr (Tübingen: Niemeyer, 1996), 252.

⁶⁵ Cf. *De grammatica*, PL 101:854b: "Fuerunt in schola Albini magistri duo pueri, unus Franco, alter Saxo, qui nuperrime spineta grammaticae densitatis irruerunt. Quapropter placuit illis paucas litteralis scientiae regulas memoriae causa per interrogationes et responsiones excerpere. At prior illorum Franco dixit Saxoni: Eia, Saxo, me interrogante responde, quia tu maioris es aetatis. Ego XIV annorum; tu ut reor XV."

agent of another innovative step: introducing *notae* into the classroom, even if one must not presume that such an introduction would go beyond the very general treatment of the subject. It must be stressed that such a shift in audiences had no Classical, Late Antique, or even Isidorian precedent.⁶⁶

The *Admonitio Generalis* in light of Alcuin's *ars*

If we now revisit the *Admonitio Generalis*, the meaning of the *notae* in the capitulary might become clearer, particularly as the two texts, *Admonitio* and *De grammatica*, are consonant in expressing a single program and may be suspected of using a single vocabulary of reform. Perhaps we should imagine that the Alcuinian *nota*, which was defined only in *De grammatica*, and which is the only similar definition of the term that can be encountered in Carolingian works, was already hovering in Alcuin's mind when drafting the *Admonitio*. Even if such an image leans toward speculation, it still makes sense to suggest that the *notae* in the capitulary refer to the critical signs and other similar symbols, to Tironian notes, and to abbreviation signs.

Both the *Admonitio* and *De grammatica*, moreover, are clearly concerned with classroom education, including the most elementary training of those who could take part in *emendatio*. We must not forget that *emendatio* was one of the four functions of

⁶⁶ The "genres" that refer to *notae* in Antiquity are specialist and not classroom-oriented, e.g., commentaries, subscriptions, and technical manuals. See Jocelyn, "The Annotations [II]", 152–53. Donatus recognizes the term *nota* only in connection with the aspiration and accent marks; cf. *Ars grammatica* 2.2, 3 and 5. Similarly also Priscian and Quintilian.

the *ars grammatica* as defined in Antiquity⁶⁷, before it was understood as a more metaphysical concept. In this respect, Charlemagne's call is heavily indebted to the register of the grammarians and the vocabulary employed by Alcuin.⁶⁸

Furthermore, neither the *Admonitio* nor *De grammatica* introduce a strictly technical context that would narrow the meaning of the word *nota* to a single concept, such as was the case in the *Commentarii Notarum Tironianum* or in the *Ars musica* of Aurelius of Reome. The *Admonitio* and *De grammatica*, in addition, make no use of a specifying adjective to go with the term *nota*, as would often be the case in Classical times. Yet, it is clear that a somewhat restricted, technical meaning is implied in both texts. The unrestricted, general graphic sign can hardly be meant either by Alcuin, who

⁶⁷ Diomedes (4th c. AD) defines the four functions of the *ars grammatica* as *lectio*, *enarratio*, *emendatio* and *iuditio*; see Heinrich Keil, *Grammatici Latini* 1 (Leipzig: Teubner, 1857), 426: "Grammaticae officia, ut adserit Varro, constant in partibus quattuor, lectione enarratione emendatione iudicio. Lectio est artificialis interpretatio, vel varia cuiusque scripti enuntiatio serviens dignitati personarum exprimens que animi habitum cuiusque. Enarratio est obscurorum sensuum quaestionum ve explanatio, vel exquisitio per quam unius cuiusque rei qualitatem poeticis glossulis exsolvimus. Emendatio est qua singula pro ut ipsa res postulat dirigimus aestimantes universorum scriptorum diversam sententiam, vel correctio errorum qui per scripturam dictionem ve fiunt. Iudicium est quo omnem orationem recte vel minus quam recte pronuntiatam specialiter iudicamus, vel aestimatio qua poema cetera que scripta perpendimus." The *notae* could be counted into the realm of the *emendatio* (Gr. διορθώσεις) as well as of *iuditio* (Gr. κρίσις), i.e., critical assessment of the text. Irvine argues that the Isidorian *notae* are placed into the category of the *emendatio*, and so are clearly the *notae* of Alcuin; Irvine, 223. The purpose of this operation, however, changed, too, acquiring some aspects of the *iuditio*; see Irvine, 75.

⁶⁸ Note that another of the functions of the grammar, the *lectio*, is also mentioned in the *Admonitio Generalis*.

was quite particular about what should be meant with *notae*, or by the *Admonitio*, where generality would breed ambiguity.

The context in which the *notae* in the *Admonitio Generalis* should be understood is to be found in the proximity of the word; it is the bid for the *emendatio* (*libros catholicos bene emendate*); for the establishment of schools (*Et ut scholae legentium puerorum fiant*); and most of all for the correct copying and usage of books (*quia saepe dum bene aliquid deum rogare cupiunt, sed per inemendatos libros male rogant*). These are topics also addressed in *De grammatica*: the role of the grammar in the *emendatio* within which the *notae* could be utilized; the classroom where they were to be taught; and the focus on certain books, such as the Holy Scriptures, where missing, misplaced or corrupted *asterisci* and *obeli* were a common fact by the early Middle Ages.⁶⁹ Indeed, the phrase *notas emendate* in the *Admonitio Generalis* can be understood as having to do, among others, with the reinstatement of biblical textual criticism and its fruits. It is sufficient to remember Charlemagne's recurring complaints over the corruptions that appeared in manuscripts as a result of incorrect copying, resolving, or misunderstanding of abbreviations that were unfamiliar to the scribes.⁷⁰ It

⁶⁹ See Paul E. Kahle, "The Greek Bible Manuscripts Used by Origen," *Journal of Biblical Literature* 79: 2 (1960), 115; and Frederick Field, *Origenis Hexaplorum quae supersunt sive Veterum interpretum Graecorum in totum Vetus Testamentum fragmenta*, 2 vols. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1875), 1:lvii and ci.

⁷⁰ See for example Charlemagne's *Epistola Generalis*, in MGH Capit. 1:80: "Igitur quia curae nobis est, ut nostrarum ecclesiarum ad meliora semper proficiat status, oblitteratam pene maiorum nostrorum desidia reparare vigilantissimo studio litterarum satagimus officinam, et ad pernoscenda studia liberalium artium nostro etiam quos possumus invitamus exemplo. Inter quae iam pridem universos veteris ac novi instrumenti libros, librorum imperitia depravatos, Deo nos in omnibus adiuvante, examussum

makes sense that Charlemagne would insist that a basic knowledge of elementary critical signs must be part of the toolkit of those who copied Scripture, and just as important as the ability to read and copy abbreviations in the manuscripts.

Evidence for textual criticism of the Bible

Let us now look at evidence for the revival of textual criticism of the Bible in the Carolingian period. Already in the time of Origen, it was a concern that Scriptural texts were being used and performed erroneously on account of incorrect readings. Origen himself described his philological undertakings, including the insertion of the *asterisci* and the *obeli*, as “healing” the dissonance of Old Testament manuscripts.⁷¹ In Carolingian times, an effort was made to emend scriptural codices on many occasions, for example by Florus of Lyon, who attempted to emend the Psalter in the first half of the ninth century and wrote about this enterprise in a letter addressed to Eldrad of Novalesa:

Sed veraciter dilectioni vestrae fateor, valde mihi molesta et gravis extitit multorum codicum perplexa ac mendosa varietas, quae dormitantium librariorum exorta vitio, imperitorum cotidie ignavia alitur ac propagatur. Ego itaque, ut iniunctum negocium diligentius exequerer, dedi operam et hebraicam sacri interpretis translationem et LXX-ta ad invicem conferre, ut ex utrisque quid in nostris minus quidve maius haberetur codicibus, curiosius investigarem; et quid in LXX-ta ex

correximus.” Other testimonies pertaining to this matter may be found in Samuel Berger, *Histoire de la Vulgate* (Hildesheim: Olms, 1976), 185–87.

⁷¹ Kamesar, 5. On Origen’s aims as an annotator of the Septuagint, see Timothy M. Law, “Origen’s Parallel Bible: Textual Criticism, Apologetics, or Exegesis?,” *Journal of Theological Studies* n.s. 59:1 (2008): 1–21; and Brock.

hebreo sub asterisco additum, quid prenotatum obelo plus in his quam in Hebreorum voluminibus haberetur, solerti indagazione colligerem. Et quia inerat suspicio, ne forte et ipsa hebraica translatio scriptorum esset vitio depravata, etiam hebraicum et ipsum volumen ad lectionem adhibui, necnon et illam notissimam interpretis epistolam ad Suniam et Fretelam Getas conscriptam, in qua per plurimos codicum nostrorum errores confutat, adiunxi: et his omnibus psalterium vestrum, prout potui, correxi, asteriscos et obelos suis locis restitui, erasi vitia, recta queque et probata subieci. Unde et tanto iusto tempore ingenti labore decurso, remissurus librum hanc in eius parte conscripsi epistolam, per quam et illud volui vestrae significare prudentiae, esse aliqua tam in titulis quam in corpore psalmorum, quae dupliciter etiam dici possunt, vel ad LXX-ta interpretum auctoritatem vel propter veterem prolixi evi consuetudinem; et tamen, quid in his hebraica sibi vindicet veritas, adnotavi.⁷²

But I honestly confess to your Happiness, that the complex and corrupted multitude of the various codices (*multorum codicum perplexa ac mendosa varietas*) appeared to me very difficult and strenuous [to tackle], born from the slackness of the good-for-nothing copyists (*dormitantium librariorum exorta vitio*) and growing and spreading every day by the idleness of the unskilled (*imperitorum cotidie ignavia*). Thus, in order that I might accomplish more readily the undertaking attached below, I made an effort both to compare the Hebrew version of the Scripture by the Holy Translator [i.e., Jerome] and the Septuagint, so that I might attentively examine what is missing and what added in our [Latin] books based on both, and to gather by careful investigation what is marked in the Septuagint by an *asteriscus* as added (*sub asterisco additum*) from the Hebrew as well as what, marked at the head by an *obelus* (*prenotatum obelo*), is extra in these

⁷² *Epistola Flori ad Hyldradum abbatem*, ed. Ernst Dümmler, MGH Epp. 5 (Berlin: Weidmann, 1899), 340. The MGH edition of the letter was made from a single manuscript, Vatican, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, MS Vat. Lat. 5729 (1015-20, Spain), the so-called Bible of Ripoll. Other manuscripts containing the letter are mentioned in Pierre-Maurice Bogaert, “Florus et le Psautier. La lettre à Eldrade de Novalèse,” *Revue Bénédictine* 119:2 (2009): 403–419, at 406-407. This article also discusses the letter and other textual evidence of Florus’ engagement with the Psalter.

books [i.e., the Septuagint] in contrast to the Hebrew [text]. And since I became suspicious, that by chance even the Hebrew version was distorted by the neglect of the scribes, I used in my comparison also the Hebrew book (*hebraicum et ipsum volumen*)⁷³, and likewise I attached the very famous letter of the Translator [i.e., Jerome] addressed to Sunnia and Fretella the Goths, in which he reveals the many mistakes in our [Latin] books [i.e., Jerome's letter 106]. I corrected your Psalter with the help of all these as was in my powers, I restored the *asteriski* and the *obeli* where they belonged (*asteriscos et obelos suis locis restitui*), I erased the mistakes, and I added the correct and approved [readings]. And now that such an excessive labor came to an end in its proper time, I composed a letter to form a part of this book to be returned to you, by means of which I wished to convey to your Prudence, among other matters that there are some [passages] both in the titles as well as bodies of the psalms, which may be expressed in two different ways, either in accordance with the authority of the Septuagint or in accordance with the long-standing custom of the by-gone age. Yet, I indicate by *notae* (*adnotavi*) how the Hebrew [text] renders these passages.

Florus was not the only Carolingian who responded to the call for *emendatio* expressed in the *Admonitio Generalis* in this particularly way. Alcuin is prominent in this respect once again, given his role in the *emendatio* of Scripture and establishment

⁷³ It is unclear what book is meant here by Florus. Bogaert thinks it is a Hebrew manuscript, but this is difficult to accept given that it would mean that Florus could read, understand and make use of the Hebrew text of the Psalms. Lyon was a city with a lively Jewish community, as the writings of Agobard of Lyon attest, and Agobart himself makes use of Aggadic material in some of his anti-Jewish writings. Perhaps, then, we should think about a translation made into Latin by a Jewish convert or by a Jew consulted for this purpose, as was the case of Theodulf and the so-called *Hebraeus*. See Pseudo-Jerome, *Quaestiones on the Book of Samuel*, ed. Avrom Saltman, *Studia post-Biblica* 26 (Leiden: Brill, 1975), 3–29.

of Bible production at Tours.⁷⁴ The Vivien Bible (Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, MS lat. 1), a luxury Bible produced at Tours between 845 and 851 for Charles the Bald, contains *asterisci* and *obeli* in the Book of Psalms,⁷⁵ as do other Tours Bibles: Munich, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, MS Clm 12741 (830–834)⁷⁶; Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, MS lat. 3 (834–843)⁷⁷; as well as Cologne, Dombibliothek, MS 1 (857–862).⁷⁸ In St. Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek, MS 75 (early ninth century), the earliest complete extant pandect produced at Tours⁷⁹, passages in Daniel are obelized⁸⁰ and the

⁷⁴ He himself mentions his undertaking in two letters, epistle 195 directed to Gisele and Rotrude: “Totius forsitan evangelii expositionem direxerim vobis, si me non occupasset domni regis praeceptum in emendatione veteris novique testamenti”; and epistle 261 to Charlemagne: “Sed quaerenti mihi et consideranti nihil dignius pacatissimo honori vestro inveniri [videbatur], quam divinorum munera librorum, qui, Spiritu sancto dictante et Christo deo ministrante, ad salutem totius humani generis caelestis gratiae calamo conscripti sunt. Quos, in unius clarissimi corporis sanctitatem conexos atque diligenter emendatos, vestrae altissimae auctoritati per hunc carissimum filium nostrum vobisque fidelem famulum dirigere curavi”; ed. Ernst Dümmler, MGH Epp. 4 (Berlin: Weidmann, 1895), 323 and 419.

⁷⁵ See for example fol. 216v, the first page of the Psalter, at: <http://gallica.Bibliotheque.Nationale.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b8455903b/f440.item>.

⁷⁶ See for example fol. 203r, at: http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/bsb00047279/image_409.

⁷⁷ See for example fol. 205v, at: <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b8426789n/f416.image>.

⁷⁸ See for example fol. 158v, at: http://www.ceec.uni-koeln.de/ceec-cgi/kleioc/0010/exec/pagepro/%22kn28-0001_316.jpg%22/segment/%22body%22.

⁷⁹ See David Ganz, “Mass production of early medieval manuscripts,” in *The Early Medieval Bible: Its production, decoration and use*, ed. Richard Gameson, Cambridge studies in palaeography and codicology 2 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994), 61.

⁸⁰ See for example p. 402, at: <http://www.e-codices.unifr.ch/en/csg/0075/402/large>.

Book of Psalms carries critical signs.⁸¹ The St. Gallen Psalter, Zürich, Zentralbibliothek, MS C 12 (820–830, St. Gallen), is also equipped with *asterisci* and *obeli*.⁸² They can be seen likewise in Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, MS lat. 13159 (795–800), the so-called Psalter of Charlemagne.⁸³ Berger reports that the Bible of Theodulf (Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, MS lat. 9380) also contains *obeli*.⁸⁴ In this case, they are to be found not in the Book of Psalms, which is not *Gallicanum*, but *Iuxta Hebreos*, and thus does not contain the *asterisci* and the *obeli*, but they are present in the Book of Esther.⁸⁵ St. Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek, MS 20 (820–830, St. Gallen) presents an interesting case. This psalter contains some original *obeli*, as well as *obeli* added later.⁸⁶ As a final example in this overview⁸⁷, let me adduce St. Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek, MS 27,

⁸¹ See for example p. 463, at: <http://www.e-codices.unifr.ch/en/csg/0075/463/large>.

⁸² See for example fol. 3r, at: <http://www.e-codices.unifr.ch/de/zbz/C0012/3r/medium>.

⁸³ See for example fol. 7v, at: <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b84267835/f18.image>.

⁸⁴ Berger, 165. Traube, who reports on Berger, himself did not find the *obeli* in the manuscript. See Ludwig Traube, *Textgeschichte der Regula S. Benedicti*, Abhandlungen der Königlich Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Philos.-philol. und hist. Kl. 25.2 (Munich: Verlag der Königlich Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1898), 66. Manuscript is digitized at: <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b8452776m/fl.image.r=9380.langFR>.

⁸⁵ In fols. 209rv, at: <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b8452776m/f423.item>.

⁸⁶ See for example p. 6, where addition is made in lines 9 and 11, at: <http://www.e-codices.unifr.ch/de/csg/0020/6/medium>. A rubricated *obelus* original to the manuscript can be seen in p. 4.

⁸⁷ My brief overview is necessarily incomplete. More on the Tours Bibles as well as a list of identified scriptural manuscripts from Tours can be found in Bonifatius Fischer, *Die Alkuin-Bibel*, *Vetus Latina*. Aus Der Geschichte Der Lateinischen Bibel 1 (Freiburg: Verlag Herder, 1957). The only in-depth study on the presence of critical signs in Carolingian Psalters known to me was carried out also by Fischer, but takes

the beautiful Psalter with marginal commentary that Gibson connects with the court of Louis the German and Grimald of St. Gallen⁸⁸, where the *asterisci* and the *obeli* are particularly prominent.⁸⁹

The most impressive evidence for the intellectual curiosity that the critical signs aroused in the ninth century occurs in the work of an anonymous Irishman working in Milan who undertook another revision of the Psalter.⁹⁰ In this case, he presented the Ambrosian rite against the Greek, and restored the Jeromian *asterisci* and *obeli* into it.⁹¹

into account only a few manuscripts; see Bonifatius Fischer, "Die Texte," in *Der Stuttgarter Bilderpsalter: Bibl. fol. 23, Württembergische Landesbibliothek, Stuttgart*, ed. Florentine Mutherich and Bernhard Bischoff, 2 vols. (Stuttgart: E. Schreiber, 1968), 2:223–288. My impression is, nevertheless, that these cases illustrate a wider trend in reinstating the practice of textual criticism in particular types of Bible manuscripts, e.g., in Alcuin's Tours Bible, possibly in Theodulf's Bible, as well as in certain types of study Psalters, such as those represented by the extensively annotated St. Gallen 27.

⁸⁸ Margaret Gibson, "Carolingian Glossed Psalters," in *The Early Medieval Bible: Its production, decoration and use*, ed. Richard Gameson, Cambridge studies in palaeography and codicology 2 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994), 80.

⁸⁹ See for example p. 38, at: <http://www.e-codices.unifr.ch/de/csg/0027/38/medium>.

⁹⁰ See the description in Martin McNamara, *The Psalms in the Early Irish Church*, Journal for the study of the Old Testament. Suppl. 165 (Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press, 2000), 64–66.

⁹¹ His masterpiece is preserved today in three copies; Munich, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, MS Clm 343 (9th, 3/4, Milan); Vatican, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, MS Vat. lat. 82 (9th c., 3/3); and Vatican, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Vat. lat. 83 (9th c., 3/3). Of these the first manuscript is digitized at: <http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/~db/0001/BayerischeStaatsbibliothek00015213/images/index.html>. According to McNamara, a fourth manuscript, Berlin, Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, MS Hamilton 552 (9th century) contains the emended text of the Psalter, but not the *prefatiuncula*; McNamara, *The Psalms*, 65.

Moreover, this anonymous annotator came up with five new signs of his own making. He discussed this innovation in a prefatory chapter entitled *De notis* attached to the revised work.⁹² The opening of the text reads as follows:

De notis

Quinque sunt notae, quas in hoc psalterio depinximus, id est

I. ⊖ Theta

II. Ψ Psi

III. ✠ Chrismon

IIII. 7 Eth

V. ⊃ Diastole.⁹³

About the *notae*

I have drawn five *notae* in this Psalter, i.e.,

I. ⊖ Theta

II. Ψ Psi

III. ✠ Chrismon

IIII. 7 Eth

V. ⊃ Diastole.

This testimony confirms that, more than half a century after the *Admonitio* and *De grammatica*, the term *nota* was understood unambiguously, even when unspecified by

⁹² See fols. 6r–9v of the Munich manuscript.

⁹³ Transcribed from Munich Clm 343. The transcript follows the layout of the manuscript. Opening is fully carried out in red ink and in rustic capitals. The main body of the treatise is in brownish ink, but the signs are rubricated.

adjectives or supporting context. For the Irishman, who was once identified by Dom Germain Morin as Sedulius Scottus⁹⁴, the term *nota* clearly stood for a particular type of graphic sign, one that had a place in the *emendatio* of the Psalter. Four of the *notae* introduced in *De notis* may be considered standard critical signs that are attached to particular verses to indicate variants between different textual versions just like the *asteriscus* and the *obelus* in Origen's Septuagint.⁹⁵ The fifth, *eth*, however, is peculiar.

According to ps-Sedulius:

⁹⁴ Germain Morin, "Une révision du Psautier sur le texte Grec par un anonyme du neuvième siècle," *Revue Bénédictine* 10 (1893): 193–97. This attribution, however, was based on several items of eccentric vocabulary only, and was rejected by Hellmann; Siegmund Hellmann, *Sedulius Scottus*, Quellen und Untersuchungen zur lateinischen Philologie des Mittelalters 1.1 (Munich: Beck, 1906), 95. McNamara also considers attribution to Sedulius Scottus as unfounded and prefers to see this Irishman as perhaps a member of Sedulius learned circle rather than the scholar himself; McNamara, *The Psalms*, 66.

⁹⁵ That is the theta, the psi, the *chrisimon* and the *diastole*. Theta is listed in the *Anecdoton Parisinum*; cf. Rudolf Peppmüller, ed., *Kleine philologische Schriften von Theodor Bergk*, 2 vols. (Halle: Buchhandlung des Waisenhauses, 1884), 1:589. It is also alluded to by Sidonius Apollinaris in *Carmina* 9.332, ed. Christian Lütjohann, MGH AA 8 (Berlin: Weidmann, 1887), 226: *germanum tamen ante sed memento,/ doctrinae columen, Probum advocare,/ isti qui valet exarationi/ dstrictum bonus applicare theta*. Isidore discusses the theta and its functions in two places (*Etym.* 1.3.8 and 1.24.1). *Chrisimon* is listed both by Isidore (*Etym.* 1.21.22) and by the *Anecdoton* and can be found already in ancient papyri, e.g., in a commentary to *Iliad* in London, British Library, pap. 2055 (1st century BC); see Jocelyn, "Annotations [II]", 158. It is also mentioned as a critical sign by Cassiodorus in the *Institutiones* 1.9.3. *Diastole* is originally an accent mark, yet another type of a *nota*, treated, e.g., in *Etym.* 1.19.7 and by Donatus in *Ars Maior* 1.5, but used by ps-Sedulius as a critical sign comparable to Origen's *metobelus* and Jerome's *duo puncta*. Cf. Jerome, *In libro Psalmorum iuxta LXX*, eds. Bonifatius Fischer, Jean Gribomont et al. (Stuttgart: Württembergische Bibelanstalt, 1975), 767: "Notet sibi unusquisque uel iacentem lineam uel signa radiantia, id est uel obelos uel asteriscos, et ubicumque uirgulam uiderit praecedentem, ab ea usque

III. De nota ꝛ eth.

Quarta nota, quam in hoc psalterio depinximus, figuratur ita ꝛ, cuius nomen, quo vocetur, quamvis non repperi, sed tamen in libris a scriptoribus pro "et" coniunctione positam esse scio. Unde et ego ea simili modo in his locis usus sum, ubi καί, id est "et" apud Graecos et sanctum Hieronimum habetur.

IV. About the *nota* ꝛ eth.

The fourth *nota*, which I drew in this Psalter, is formed (*figurata*) like this ꝛ, and I did not find the name by which it is called, yet I know it is placed by scribes into the books instead of the conjunction 'and'. For this reason, I have used it in the same manner in those sections, where *kai*, i.e., 'and', can be found in the Greek [version] and in Jerome.

What the Irish scholar describes in his preface is not a proper critical sign, but a Tironian *et*, i.e., *nota* commonly used, to use Alcuinian terminology, not *ad sensus exprimendos*, but *ad brevianda verba*. When used in the Psalter, however, this *et* is inserted only into those passages where the Ambrosian Psalter disagrees with one of the other versions used for *adnotatio* in the usage of "and"⁹⁶. To use Isidorian nomenclature, it is a *nota vulgaris* used as a *nota sententiarum*. This case could be

ad duo puncta quae inpressimus sciat in septuaginta translatoribus plus haberi; ubi autem stellae similitudinem perspexerit, de hebraeis uoluminibus additum nouerit, aequae usque ad duo puncta, iuxta theodotionis dumtaxat editionem qui simplicitate sermonis a septuaginta interpretibus non discordat."

⁹⁶ See for example Munich Clm 343, fol. 27v, where the *et* sign can be found.

taken for an indication that the two types of *notae* were seen as compatible and somewhat similar, perhaps as in Alcuin's definition.⁹⁷

In short, the *notae* discussed and used by ps-Sedulius correspond to the material on *notae* in Alcuin's *De grammatica* and in the *Admonitio Generalis*. He connects the term with a particular practice that reflects the definition spelled out in Alcuin's treatise and he uses them in the context of *emendatio*.⁹⁸ And, one might note that the direct references in *De notis* indicate that Isidore's *Etymologiae* were the main source of inspiration for the original critical signs of this anonymous Irishman.⁹⁹ The undertaking of the annotator of the Ambrosian Psalter may then be seen as in line with the policies that were heralded by the *Admonitio* and expressed in Alcuin's opus.

⁹⁷ This is not the only instance when the two types of *notae* were used together. For example, the Tironian notes and *notae sententiarum* were used side by side as *signes de renvoi*, together with other for medieval users unusual *figurae* like Greek and runic letters; see for example Illo Humphrey, *Boethius / De Institutione arithmetica libri duo / Édition proto-philologique intégrale princeps d'un manuscrit du IXe siècle* (Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, fonds Latin 14064), Musicological Studies 86 (Ottawa: The Institute of Mediaeval Music, 2007), 232–37.

⁹⁸ The preface to the emendated Psalter includes a section entitled *De vitiis* that is specifically concerned with the treatment of various errors that occur in the course of copying manuscripts; ed. Ernst Dümmler, MGH Epp. 6 (Berlin: Weidmann, 1925), 202.

⁹⁹ Cf. *De notis*: “Haec quidem nota mortem significat, quam Graeci theta hoc est "apo tu thanatu", id est "a morte" vocant. Nam apud antiquos iudices hanc litteram, id est Θ thetam ad eorum nomina adponebant, quos mori iudicabant. Unde et habet per medium telum, id est signum mortis”; with *Etym.* 1.3.8: “Secunda Θ, quae mortem [significat]. Nam iudices eandem litteram Θ adponebant ad eorum nomina, quos supplicio afficiebant. Et dicitur Theta APO TOU THANATON, id est a morte. Vnde et habet per medium telum, id est mortis signum”; and 1.24.1: “Theta vero ad uniuscuiusque defuncti nomen apponebatur. Vnde et habet per medium telum, id est mortis signum.”

Technical treatises on the *notae*

The list of *notae* used by ps-Sedulius in his emended Psalter resembles a particular type of literature known also from earlier periods: a technical treatise concerned specifically with the lore of the critical signs (the Isidorian *notae sententiarum*). This ‘genre’ may be compared to the *Commentarii Notarum Tironianum*¹⁰⁰ that treat the Tironian notes (the Isidorian *notae vulgares*), and to the ps-Probian *De iuris notarum*¹⁰¹ that treats legal sigla (the Isidorian *notae iuridices*).

¹⁰⁰ See Ulrich F. Kopp, *Lexicon Tironianum* (Osnabrück: Zeller, 1965).

¹⁰¹ See Keil, *Grammatici Latini* 4, 267–352. While majority of manuscripts that Keil employs date from the twelfth to fourteenth centuries, there are some early medieval exemplars that confirm that Carolingians were interested in this type of *notae*, e.g., Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, MS lat. 7530, the late eighth–century grammar compendium from Monte Cassino that will be mentioned again, which contains *notae iuris* in fols. 148v–153v, at: <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b84900617/f292.image.r=7530.langFR>. Similar material is to be found also in ms. Leiden, Universiteit Bibliotheek, MS BPL 67 F (8th/9th c., Northern France), a glossographic compendium where it is called *glose iure*, at: https://socrates.leidenuniv.nl:443/webclient/DeliveryManager?application=DIGITool-3&owner=resourcediscovery&custom_att_2=simple_viewer&pid=673839. Jacob Cujac (Jacobus Cuiacus), a sixteenth–century editor of *Codex Theodosianus*, recorded a distich addressed supposedly to Charlemagne from Magno, bishop of Sens (801–818): “Haec iuris σημεῖα libens rex accipe Carle/ offert devotus quae tibi Magno tuus.” Cujac does not indicate where he found this poem and a list of legal sigla attached to it, and thus Keil doubted the authenticity of the verses; see Keil, *Grammatici Latini* 4, 285. Keil, nevertheless believed that Magno was engaged with the *notae iuris*, and handled the most extensive collection of legal sigla known from the period, Vatican, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, MS Pal. lat. 1128 (9th century, Fleury?); Keil, *Grammatici Latini* 4, 286–87. Finally, there is Einsiedeln, Stiftsbibliothek,

The medieval sign treatises had their earliest predecessors in the sign treatises from Classical Antiquity, such as *Κατὰ τῶν σημείων τοῦ Ἀριστάρχου* (“On the σημεία of Aristarchus”) of Seleucus (first century AD) who treated the Alexandrian critical signs (σημεῖον Gr. “sign”¹⁰²) used supposedly by Aristarchus in the second century BC for textual criticism of Homer.¹⁰³ Given what we know about the textual production in

MS 326 (9th/10th century), which contains similar material as *notae Iulii Caesaris*, at: <http://www.e-codices.unifr.ch/de/sbe/0326/1r/medium>.

¹⁰² On the use of this term, see Rudolf Pfeiffer, *History of Classical Scholarship*, 2 vols. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1968), 1:115.

¹⁰³ For the most recent research on Alexandrian scholarship and the technical literature of the *grammatici*, see Martin L. West, *Studies in the Texts and Transmission of the Iliad* (Munich: K. G. Saur, 2001). The grammarians known to have composed *nota*-treatises include Aristonicus, Philoxenus and Seleucus “the Homeric”, all active in the first centuries AD. None of the original treatises survives. Similar material can be found incorporated in the *Enchiridion* of Hephaestion (2nd century AD) and in the *Lives of the Eminent Philosophers* of Diogenes Laertius (3rd century AD); see Max Consbruch, *Hephaestionis Enchiridion* (Leipzig: Teubner, 1906); translated into English in Stephen, 13–14; and Heinrich Dörrie, *Der hellenistische Rahmen des kaiserzeitlichen Platonismus: Bausteine 36-72: Text, Übersetzung, Kommentar, Der Platonismus in der Antike 2* (Stuttgart: Frommann-Holzboog, 1990), 92–95 and 347–49. Suda credits Suetonius with composing a *nota*-treatise *Περὶ τῶν ἐν τοῖς βιβλίοις σημείων* (*De notis scripturarum?*), that is believed to have been the source for Isidore, but we have no information about what signs and texts might have been treated by Suetonius; cf. Peppmüller, 594–95; Ludwig Traube, *Die Geschichte der tironischen Noten bei Suetonius und Isidorus* (Berlin: Thormann und Goetsch, 1901), 6–7; Bonner, 354; Jocelyn, “The Annotations [II]”, 152; and most recently iterated in Klaus Sallmann, “De notis,” in *Die Literatur des Umbruchs: von der römischen zur christlichen Literatur, 117 bis 284 n. Chr.*, eds. Reinhart Herzog and Peter Lebrecht Schmidt, *Handbuch der lateinischen literatur der Antike 4* (Munich: C. H. Beck, 1997), 39–40.

Antiquity¹⁰⁴, the treatises of Κατὰ τῶν σημείων type were most likely written in a running technical prose that did not employ advanced layout, formatting and text-division strategies.¹⁰⁵ Treatises of this type continued to be produced in the early Middle Ages. Two examples of the ‘genre’ from the pre-Carolingian Latin West¹⁰⁶ include the section on the *notae sententiarum* inserted into the *Etymologies* of Isidore that was already mentioned (before 636), and the preface to the *Expositio psalmorum* of Cassiodorus, which has been dated to the 560s.¹⁰⁷ In both cases, however, the sign lists are incorporated into a body of a larger work as its integral part. Thus, they are not self-

¹⁰⁴ See Malcolm B. Parkes, *Pause and Effect: An Introduction to the History of Punctuation in the West* (Aldershot: Scolar Press, 1992), 9-19; and Paul Saenger, *Space Between Words: The Origins of Silent Reading* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1997), 6–13.

¹⁰⁵ This impression is confirmed also by the format of the only surviving ancient fragment of such a *nota*-treatise, Florence, Istituto Papirologico, pap. PSI 1488 (2nd century AD). A photo of the fragment and its analysis can be found in Vittorio Bartoletti, “Diogene Laerzio III 65–66 e un papiro della raccolta fiorentina,” in *Mélanges Eugène Tisserant*, ed. Eugène Tisserant, Studi e testi 231–37, 7 vols. (Vatican: Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, 1964), 1:25–30.

¹⁰⁶ *Nota*-treatises were composed also in the Greek East. One was, for example, included by Epiphanius of Salamis into his *De mensuris et ponderibus* (ca. 392). This work devoted to the diverse questions of the Old Testament was originally composed in Greek, but survives only in Syriac and Armenian re-working; see Dean, 15–23. The *nota*-treatise present in *De mensuris et ponderibus* is preserved in running prose and concerns both the Origenian critical signs and query cues found in the Bible. It confirms the impression that this might have been the original format of this type of literature and that other formats are progressive and younger. Facsimile of the Syriac manuscript that give some impression of the layout of the treatise, in Dean, 87–92.

¹⁰⁷ James W. Halporn, “The Manuscripts of Cassiodorus' *Expositio Psalmorum*,” *Traditio. Studies in Ancient and Medieval History* 37 (1981), 388.

standing textual entities as the *Κατὰ τῶν σημείων* treatises.¹⁰⁸ Moreover, in the absence of manuscript evidence contemporary with these texts, we can only imagine the original format of these expositions on the *notae*, and to what extent they resembled or drew upon the *Κατὰ τῶν σημείων* literature.¹⁰⁹

The Carolingian versions of these two pre-Carolingian embedded sign treatises provide further evidence that the Carolingians were interested in and engaged with this type of material. The Carolingian manuscripts almost certainly do not preserve the original format of the autographs of Isidore and Cassiodorus, nor can they help us to reconstruct the format of the ancient treatises of the *Κατὰ τῶν σημείων* type. This is evident from the fact that they often make ample use of techniques of tabular presentation, itemization into lists, and of highlighting by means of rubrication and presentation in the margin¹¹⁰, features which became wide-spread in the course of the

¹⁰⁸ Note that the only surviving remnants of the complete Classical treatises also survive only embedded into larger texts for which they were not originally intended: Hephaestion's *Enchiridion* which deals with the metre of the lyric and dramatic poets; and Diogenes Laertius' *Lives of the Eminent Philosophers*, which provides an overview of different philosophical schools. Here, the *nota*-treatise is inserted into the section devoted to the texts of Plato and has to do with the annotation of Plato's works.

¹⁰⁹ While in both cases, the sections on the *notae* are incorporated into the body of the text, they resemble self-standing *nota*-lists and are clearly inspired by them, particularly the one in the *Etymologiae*, as emphasized by Jocelyn and others; Jocelyn, "Annotations [II]". They are discussed in Fontaine, 74–84; and in James W. Halporn, "Methods of Reference in Cassiodorus," *The Journal of Library History* 16:1 (1981): 71–91; and L. Viscido, "Segni critici nella opere cassiodoree," *Vetera Christianorum* 21 (1984): 157–62.

¹¹⁰ See for example the Cassiodorian *nota*-list in ms. Wolfenbüttel, Herzog August Bibliothek, MS Guelf. 4 Weiss., fol. 1v, at: <http://diglib.hab.de/wdb.php?dir=mss/4-weiss>.

Carolingian period.¹¹¹ In both cases, we possess the same sign treatises in several formats, an indication that scribes experimented with the formatting after the composition of the texts.¹¹² In the cases of both Isidore and Cassiodorus, one of the surviving format comes closer to the running prose and thus perhaps represents an older stage in the development of the format of the material, or a version that was not intended for active consultation.¹¹³ Many of the sign treatises as found in the manuscripts from the Carolingian period are further elaborated upon by Carolingian scribes, who added variant graphemes to the graphemes already present in the lists¹¹⁴, and added marginalia extending or explaining items on the list.¹¹⁵ Carolingian intellectual curiosity, however, is best evinced by the fact that the Isidorian *De notis*

¹¹¹ See Rosamond McKitterick, “Glossaries and Other Innovations in Carolingian Book Production,” in *Turning over a New Leaf: Change and Development in the Medieval Book*, ed. Rosamond McKitterick, Erik Kwakkel, and Rodney Thomson, Studies in Medieval and Renaissance book culture (Leiden: Leiden University Press, 2012), 21–33.

¹¹² Halporn believes that on account of paleographic errors in case of Cassiodorus one of the version was the work of Insular scribes; see Halporn, “Methods of Reference”, 77.

¹¹³ Cf. Isidore’s *De notis sententiarum* as laid out in Brussels, Koninklijke Bibliotheek, MS II 4856, fols. 19v–20v (late 8th century, St. Hubert), at: http://lucia.kbr.be/multi/KBR_II_4856Viewer/imageViewer.html; and Wolfenbüttel, Herzog August Bibliothek, MS Weiss. 64, fols. 13r–14r (8th century, ½; Bobbio), at: <http://diglib.hab.de/mss/64-weiss/start.htm?image=00041>.

¹¹⁴ The prime example being Wolfenbüttel Weiss. 64, but also Munich, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, MS Clm 4541, fols. 15rv (9th century, 2/2; Benediktbeuern).

¹¹⁵ Thus, in an exemplar of the *Expostio Psalmorum*, Munich, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, MS Clm 6253, fol. 10r (9th century, 2/4, Freising), where a Carolingian hand added two definitions from the *Etymologiae* 1.21 to the signs used by Cassiodorus.

sententiarum and *De notis vulgaribus* as well as the Cassiodorian list were excerpted and transmitted separately.¹¹⁶ Despite their integrated origin, Carolingians transformed the two lists into autonomous *nota*-treatises.

I have already shown that Isidore uses the term *nota* without much ado as a term for a critical sign, when he claims: *Nota est figura propria in litterae modum posita, ad demonstrandam unamquamque verbi sententiarumque ac versuum rationem.*

Cassiodorus' *notae* are rather query cues, i.e., they are used to quickly locate particular

¹¹⁶ Library catalogues usually refer to these autonomous *nota*-lists as excerpts from the *Etymologiae*, but it is not always clear, whether this is the case, or whether these are rather compilations based on Isidorian material. This is the case with the *nota*-list in Boulogne-sur-Mer, Bibliothèque Municipale, MS 44 (9th century, St. Bertin) discussed in Traube, *Textgeschichte*, 127. In reality, this is a short noticed based on *Etym.* 1.21.24 concerning a single sign, *anchora superior*. This sign is applied throughout the manuscript. Another excerpt of Isidorian *De notis sententiarum* can be found in Paris lat. 7530 and in Rome, Biblioteca Casanatense di Roma, MS 1086 (mid-9th century, Benevento). An excerpt of *De notis vulgaribus* features in Bern, Burgerbibliothek, MS 611, fol. 72v; see Hermann Hagen, *Catalogus codicum bernensium (Bibliotheca Bongarsiana)* (Bern: B. F. Haller, 1875), 480. More excerpts from *Etym.* 1.21-27 are listed in Charles Henry Beeson, *Isidor-Studien, Quellen Und Untersuchungen Zur Lateinischen Philologie Des Mittelalters 4.2* (Munich: CH Beck, 1913), 87-88. An excerpt from the *Expositio psalmorum* was entered into the *Anecdoton Cavense*, a *nota*-list that can be found in ms. Cava dei Tirreni, Archivio dell'Abbazia di S. Trinita 3 (mid-11th century, Cava dei Tirreni), fol. 255r and in Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, MS lat. 7418 (14th century, Italy), fol. 168v; see Ulrich Reifferscheid, "Mitteilungen aus Handschriften I. Anecdoton Cavense de notis antiquorum," *Rheinisches Museum für Philologie* 23 (1868):127-33. The latter manuscript is digitized at: <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b9065955k/f170.item>. An unidentified treatise *De emendatione et notis veterorum librorum* was once extant in a now lost eighth-century Bobbio manuscript recorded by Peyron; in Amadeo Peyron, *M. Tulli Ciceronis Orationum pro Scauro, pro Tullio, et in Clodium fragmenta inedita* (Stuttgart: J.G. Cotta, 1824), 30.

material in the text by means of signs placed in the margin. Yet, just like Isidore, Cassiodorus does not specify the term with an adjective:

Diversas notas more maiorum certis locis estimavimus affigendas. Has cum explanationibus suis subter adiunximus, ut quidquid lector voluerit inquirere per similitudines earum sine aliqua difficultate debeat invenire.¹¹⁷

I decided to attach different *notae* (*diversas notas*) to certain passages [of this work] following the practice of the old times. I present them together with their meanings below, so that every reader who would like to query [material] with their aid shall find [it] without any difficulty.

In both cases the term stands alone and is used autonomously, without pre-defined context or a specifying adjective.

The *Etymologiae* and the *Expositio* were among the central texts studied in the Carolingian period—Isidore’s work was quoted multiple times and amply excerpted¹¹⁸,

¹¹⁷ This second preface to the *Expositio psalorum* is edited in *Magni Aurelii Cassiodori Expositio psalorum*, ed. Marc Adriaen, CCSL 97, 2 vols. (Turnhout: Brepols, 1958), 1:2; but not translated by Walsh in, *Cassiodorus. Explanation of the Psalms*, trans. Patrick G. Walsh, Ancient Christian writers 51-53, 3 vols. (New York: Paulist Press, 1990–1991). For this article, I transcribed the text from Munich Clm 6253, fol. 1v, at: http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00047196/image_4. The different graphemes for the query cues can be also seen in this manuscript.

¹¹⁸ Contreni, “Carolingian Renaissance”, 726; some examples of excerption can be found in Bruce S. Eastwood, “The Astronomies of Pliny, Martianus Capella and Isidore of Seville in the Carolingian World,” in *Science in Western and Eastern civilization in Carolingian times*, eds. Dietrich Lohrmann and Paul Leo Butzer (Basel: Birkhäuser Verlag, 1993), 161–80; and Carmen Cardelle de Hartmann, “Exzerpte als

while Cassiodorus' text served as the only available commentary on the entire Psalters and as such was revamped as a marginal commentary in Carolingian Psalters.¹¹⁹

In addition to these, I know of two more sign treatises quite different in character from the Carolingian period.¹²⁰ These two share a number of similarities: they are

Rezeptionszeugnisse: Isidors 'Etymologiae' in Handschriften aus dem Kloster St. Emmeram," *Das Mittelalter* 14:2 (2009): 29–41.

¹¹⁹ See in particular Gibson. Bullough shows that Alcuin studied the *Expositio* in York; Bullough, 182.

¹²⁰ A third one, the *Anecdoton Cavense*, is attested only in manuscripts from the eleventh and the fourteenth centuries. There are some notable parallels between this list and the two Carolingian lists of the critical signs, and since the manuscripts in question both contain a florilegium obviously composed from older material, including some Carolingian texts, it is possible that the *Anecdoton* was there already in Carolingian times. For more information on this list, see footnote 116. The manuscripts are described and the florilegium analyzed in Elizabeth Susan Lott, *The Florilegium of Cava 3, Madrid 19 and Paris 7418* [doctoral dissertation] (Harvard University, 1980).

There are also *nota*-treatises in Greek, such as the *Anecdoton Romanum* in Rome, Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, MS Gr. 6, fol. 3r (10th century); the *Anecdoton Venetum* in Venice, Biblioteca Marciana, MS 483, fol. 46v (14th century); and the *Anecdoton Harleianum* in London, British Library, MS Harley 5693, fol. 2r (15th–16th century). These are discussed in Schironi, 88–89. English translation of the *Anecdoton Romanum* can be found in Martin L. West, *Homeric Hymns. Homeric Apocrypha. Lives of Homer*, Loeb classical library 496 (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2003), 450–57. A different Greek list is preserved in Milan, Biblioteca Ambrosiana, MS E 49 inf., p. III (9th century, Italy), a sumptuous copy of the homilies of Gregory of Nazianzus with antique pedigree. Manuscripts description at: <http://ambrosiana.comperio.it/opac/detail/view/ambro:catalog:47536>; also Charles Astruc, "Remarques Sur Les Signes Marginaux de Certains Manuscrits de S. Grégoire de Nazianze," *Analecta Bollandiana* 92:1–2 (1974): 289–95; and Leslie Brubaker, *Vision and Meaning in Ninth-Century Byzantium: Image as Exegesis in the Homilies of Gregory of Nazianzus*, Cambridge Studies in Paleography and Codicology (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999), 13–15.

anonymous compilations; they consist of amalgamated heterogeneous material; they strive to encompass the art of the critical signs as such, rather than, as in the case of Cassiodorus, to serve a single particular purpose; and they are not part of a larger, full-fledged authorial text, but rather feature in technical compendia and thus retain a significant degree of autonomy. What makes them similar to the two integrated sign lists of Isidore and Cassiodorus is that they employ the term *nota* in the same autonomous, unambiguous meaning of a critical sign.

The first of these sign lists is the *Anecdoton Parisinum* preserved in Paris lat. 7530, a grammar compendium from the last decades of the eighth century produced at Monte Cassino, possibly connected with Paul the Deacon.¹²¹ Its incipit reads as follows:

David Ganz pointed out to me that a text *Asterisci et aliarum notarum explicatio* is to be found in Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, MS lat. 6810, fol. 48v (10th century), a copy of Solinus; see manuscript description at: <http://archivesetmanuscrits.bnf.fr/ead.html?id=FRBNFEAD000065938>. The Isidorian list was adapted by Byrhtferth (d. after 1016), pupil of Abbo of Fleury, into his *Enchiridion* in the early eleventh century; see Peter S. Baker and Michael Lapidge, *Byrhtferth's Enchiridion* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995), 176–79.

¹²¹ Jocelyn treats this treatise in his three articles on the annotations of Valerius Probus; Henry D. Jocelyn, “The Annotations of M. Valerius Probus [I–III]”, *The Classical Quarterly* n.s. 34:2 (1984): 464–472; 35:1 (1985): 149–161; 35:2 (1985): 466–474. See also Bonner. The manuscript is described in detail and analyzed in Louis Holtz, “Le Parisinus Latinus 7530, synthèse cassinienne des arts libéraux,” *Studi Medievali* 16 (1975): 97–152; and digitized at: <http://gallica.Bibliothèque Nationale.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b84900617/f305.image.r=7530.langFR>. The *Anecdoton* may be found in fols. 28r–29r. The connection between this manuscript and Paul the Deacon was proposed by Neff; Karl Neff, *Die Gedichte des Paulus Diaconus*, Quellen und Untersuchungen zur lateinischen Philologie des mittelalters 3.4 (Munich: C.H. Beck, 1908), 74–75. This hypothesis was criticized by Holtz, who rejected the thesis of direct involvement of Paul the Deacon in the production of Paris lat. 7530; Holtz, 129–30.

Notae .XXI. quae versibus apponi consuerunt.¹²²

The twenty-one *notae*, which used to be attached to poetry.

The opening passage of the *Anecdoton* makes it clear that the *notae* mentioned are the (supposedly) ancient critical signs:

His solis in adnotationibus Hennii Lucii et historicorum usi sunt Varros. Hennius. Haelius. aequae postremo Probus. qui illas in Virgilio et Horatio et Lucretio apposuit ut Homero Aristarchus.¹²³

These [signs] alone used Varro, S. Ennius and Aelius [Stilo] for the *adnotatio*¹²⁴ (*in adnotationibus*) of Ennius, Lucius and the dramatists¹²⁵, and in the same vein later Probus, who placed them (*apposuit*) to Virgil, Horace ad Lucretius, just like Aristarchus [did to] Homer.

¹²²Funaioli, 54.

¹²³ Funaioli, 54. The text of the *Anecdoton Parisinum* is significantly corrupted and as given here contains modern conjectures. A transcript of what is found in Paris lat. 7530 can be seen in Bonner, 355.

¹²⁴ Cf. Suetonius' description of the activities of Valerius Probus, who is mentioned in the *Anecdoton*, Suetonius, *De grammaticis* 24, ed. Giorgio Brugnoli (Leipzig: Teubner, 1972), 26: "Hos cum diligentius repeteret [i.e., Valerius Probus] atque alios deinceps cognoscere cuperet, quamvis omnes contemni magisque obprobrio legentibus quam gloriae et fructui esse animadverteret, nihilo minus in proposito mansit; multaque exemplaria contracta emendare ac distinguere et annotare curavit, soli huic nec ulli praeterea grammatices parti deditus." The precise meaning of the term *adnotatio* remains subject of a debate. A majority of modern scholars consider it to refer to the attachment of critical signs (ἐκδοσις), rather than to production of marginal notes or scholia proper, see Jocelyn, "Annotations [I]", 469–470; and West, *Texts and Transmission of Illiad*, 34–37; also Pfeiffer, 218. But Copeland includes the term among those that denoted production of glosses in the High Middle Ages; Rita Copeland, "Gloss and

Another list occurs in the *Liber Glossarum*.¹²⁶ Unlike the *Anecdoton Parisinum*, of which we do not know the precise origin¹²⁷, that this latter sign list was compiled in the process of composition of the *Liber Glossarum*, i.e., by Carolingian agents in the late eighth century. It is mostly inspired by Isidore, yet another piece of evidence that *De notis sententiarum* was actively studied in the Carolingian period. It does not come as a surprise that it carries the title *De notis sententiarum*. Yet, this sign list contains material that cannot be Isidorian, since some of it has clear parallels rather in the *Anecdoton Parisinum*, while other items were likely derived from Jerome, Epiphanius of Salamis and others.¹²⁸

Sign treatises such as these may have served as further sources of instruction in the use of critical signs, in addition to Carolingian classroom instruction and the Church

Commentary,” in *The Oxford Handbook of Medieval Latin Literature*, eds. Ralph J. Hexter and David Townsend (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012), 174.

¹²⁵ Cf. footnote 51.

¹²⁶ I am currently preparing an edition of this list. Several manuscripts that contain it have been digitized including Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, MS lat. 11530 (8th century), where the list can be seen in fols. 98v–99r, at: <http://gallica.Bibliothèque Nationale.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b8454685v/f202.image.r=Liber%20glossarum.langEN>.

¹²⁷ Whether the *Anecdoton* should be considered a late eighth–century compilation as the manuscript in which it is preserved, or as older, cannot be concluded safely. There are reasons to justify both datings, and, as is often the case with ancient material transmitted in the medieval codices, the truth most likely lies somewhere in between; see Henry D. Jocelyn, “The Fate of Varius’ Thyestes,” *The Classical Quarterly* n.s. 30:2 (1980): 397–98.

¹²⁸ See my forthcoming article on the subject of this list.

Fathers. The precise context of their usage remains unclear, although it may be tentatively suggested that they were likely used in the same context as the other types of technical literature concerned with *notae* mentioned above.¹²⁹ We can only guess, however, whether this could mean advanced training and instruction or elementary forms of education.

Critical signs in the manuscripts

Just as with Tironian notes, various forms of the *notae* treated by the *De notis sententiarum*, by the *Anecdota Parisina* and elsewhere are encountered in the manuscripts. Unfortunately, a comprehensive overview of manuscripts from the Carolingian period annotated with *notae* does not currently exist and a comparison cannot be made. Any estimate of the prevalence of the practice among manuscript producers and annotators must remain in the realm of speculation.¹³⁰ At the moment I can do no more than provide some illustrative examples that I discovered while examining the digitized manuscripts of the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek. Manuscript Clm 6375, a copy of the *Historia Ecclesiastica* of Rufinus–Eusebius from the first third of the

¹²⁹ See Carlotta Dionisotti, “On the nature and transmission of Latin glossaries,” in *Les manuscrits de lexiques et glossaires de l’antiquité au moyen âge*, ed. Jacqueline Hamesse, Textes et Etudes du Moyen Âge 4 (Louvain: Fédération Internationale des Instituts d’Études Médiévales, 1996), 202–52; but Ganz points out that the *Commentarii Notarum Tironianum* would be of limited usability on account of their size and complexity; Ganz, “History of Tironian Notes”, 39. This is not the case with the sign lists, however, which contain thirty signs at most.

¹³⁰ One of the aims of my PhD project is to undertake a statistical analysis that would help us to see how wide–spread training in usage of the symbolic marginalia might have been in certain regions and periods.

ninth century, is annotated throughout with the *chrisimon* and *phi et rho* signs.¹³¹

Manuscript Clm 6284, a copy of Bede's commentary *In epistulas catholicas* produced at Freising in the second quarter of the ninth century, is equipped with *obeli*, *chrisima* and *anchorae*.¹³² Manuscript Clm 3842, a Northern Italian exemplar of Gregory the Great's *Moralia in Iob* produced in the last third of the ninth century, contains *obeli* and *chrisima*¹³³; and Clm 5508, a Salzburg ninth-century manuscript of canon law, contains *asterisci* and *obeli*.¹³⁴ As is obvious, none of these manuscripts is a copy of Scripture, nor do they strike me as particularly erudite scholarly copies. They were, rather, copied and marked with these critical signs by average scribes.

The presence of these annotated manuscripts on Carolingian bookshelves, together with the evidence of the sign lists and the excerpts from Isidore and Cassiodorus, might indicate a shift in the understanding of the practice and its purposes. This is clear particularly in contrast with the Classical period, when the practices of *adnotatio*, or its Greek equivalent, ἔκδοσις, were reserved for the most advanced professionals, the *grammatici*, and for a few aspiring intellectuals from the ranks of senatorial

¹³¹ At: <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/0005/BayerischeStaatsbibliothek00054504/images/index.html>. For these signs, see *Etym.* 1.21.22–23.

¹³² At: <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/0004/BayerischeStaatsbibliothek00047245/images/index.html>. *Anchorae* are discussed in *Etym.* 1.21.25–26.

¹³³ At: <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/0004/BayerischeStaatsbibliothek00047186/images/index.html>.

¹³⁴ At: <http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/~db/0003/BayerischeStaatsbibliothek00036890/images/index.html>.

aristocracy.¹³⁵ Kathleen McNamee, who examined the papyri fragments unearthed in Egypt, concluded that only a handful of the entire body of preserved manuscripts contains traces of critical signs.¹³⁶ She also pointed out that the low number of manuscripts is consistent with the theory of τέχνη γραμματική as it is known from the grammatical treatise of Dionysius Thrax, where ἔκδοσις is allotted the highest place on the ladder of grammar, as the last and most advanced stage of the grammatical formation, as opposed to the more mundane and less prestigious διόρθωσις, i.e., emendation of manuscripts that could have been carried out by a simple scribe.¹³⁷ Furthermore, the treatise of the Κατὰ τῶν σημείων type, which I introduced earlier, as well as other written records making use of the critical signs, such as the ὑπομνήματα (Gr. “notes”, a type of self-standing commentary on a text) of the Alexandrian scholars

¹³⁵ See Kathleen McNamee, *Annotations in Greek and Latin texts from Egypt*, American studies in papyrology 45 (Oakville, CT: American Society of Papyrologists, 2007), 47. This impression is confirmed also by the manuscript subscriptions, when the subscribers can be identified; see James E.G. Zetzel, *Latin textual criticism in Antiquity*, Monographs in Classical Studies (New York: Arno Press, 1981), 206–31.

¹³⁶ McNamee, *Annotations*, 5. To provide some more concrete numbers: in her earlier publication on this topic, she lists all in all thirty-two copies of Homer containing the Aristarchian signs, of over thousand surviving fragments and full copies of Homer from Antiquity; see McNamee, *Sigla*, 28-29.

¹³⁷ McNamee, *Annotations*, 74; Also Franco Montanari, “Correcting a Copy, Editing a Text. Alexandrian *Ekdosis* and Papyri,” in *From Scholars to Scholia. Chapters in the History of Ancient Greek Scholarship*, eds. Franco Montanari and Lara Pagani, Trends in Classics, Supplementary volumes 9 (Berlin: De Gruyter, 2011), 1–15. Cf. also with what was said above about the division of the grammar in Antiquity; Irvine, 63–87.

and others¹³⁸, were designed as very technical, advanced literature produced by scholars for scholars and not directed at a wider audience, less so for classroom students or average scribes.¹³⁹

Such a hierarchy of practice or restriction of audiences are by no means evident from Carolingian manuscripts, but rather we see a much more wide-spread phenomenon that corresponds to Alcuin's transfer of the *notae* into the classroom. Likewise, it fits the call for instruction on *notae* in the *Admonitio Generalis*.¹⁴⁰

Testimonies

The last type of evidence that I wish to address are Carolingian testimonies of known individuals who refer to the critical signs and/or symbolic marginalia. When

¹³⁸ On this type of literature, see West, *Texts and Transmission of Illiad*, 74–75; and Peter M. Fraser, “Alexandrian Scholarship,” in *Ptolemaic Alexandria*, 3 vols. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1972), 1:447.

¹³⁹ Fraser, 476.

¹⁴⁰ This does not mean that the two document were the cause of the transformation. They might rather be counted among the symptoms of the development of the practice towards more wide-spread use, which is foreshadowed already in pre-Carolingian evidence. Critical signs were used, for example, by Cyprian of Toulouse (6th century), a pupil of Caesarius of Arles, as is evidenced by his subscription preserved in St. Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek, MS 626, p. 312 (first third of the 9th century, St. Gallen): *Correxi ut valui distinguendo que notavi/ Ambigua queque virgis [i.e., by means of obeli] signata reliqui*. The manuscript is digitized at: <http://www.e-codices.unifr.ch/en/csg/0626>. Another annotator, Dulcitus of Aquino, left traces in a sixth-century papyrus copy of Hilarius' *De Trinitate*, now Vienna, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, pap. 2160; see Rudolf Beer, *Monumenta Palaeographica Vindobonensia*, 2 vols. (Leipzig: Hiersemann, 1910), 1: 1–28. Even Cassiodorus' introduction in the *Expositio psalmodum* indicates a shift of audiences and users; see James W. Halporn, “Methods of Reference”. In all these cases, the users of the signs were by no means Hellenistic γραμματικοί, but rather casual users.

doing so, they use vocabulary that is consistent with what has been outlined above.

Alcuin, Florus of Lyon and ps-Sedulius have been already mentioned. Others include Benedict of Aniane in the preface of his supplement to the *Gregorianum-Hadrianum*¹⁴¹; Paul the Deacon in his selection of letters of Gregory the Great¹⁴²; Hraban Maur in his *In honorem sanctae crucis*¹⁴³; Walahfried Strabo in his personal notebook¹⁴⁴; Hincmar of Rheims in his *De una et non trina deitate*¹⁴⁵ and in the prologue to the *Vita Remigii*¹⁴⁶; Prudentius of Troyes in his letter prefacing the treatise *De predestinatione contra Johannem Scotum*¹⁴⁷; John the Scot in his *Glossae divinae historiae*¹⁴⁸; Erchenpert of Monte Cassino in the martyrology of Bede in ms. Madrid, Biblioteca Nacional 19¹⁴⁹; and by Eckhart IV of St. Gall in a collection of the letters of Augustine from St. Gall.¹⁵⁰ Of

¹⁴¹ Ernst Ranke, *Das Kirchliche Pericopensystem aus den ältesten Urkunden der Römischen Liturgie* (Berlin: G. Reimer, 1847), 70.

¹⁴² Wallace M. Lindsay, "Collectanea Varia 2. Correction of mss.," in *Palaeographia Latina*, 6 vols. (London: St. Andrews University Press, 1923), 2:11–12.

¹⁴³ Hraban Maur, *In honorem Sanctae Crucis* 1.22.declaratio, ed. Michel Perrin, CCCM 100 (Turnhout: Brepols, 1997), 173–77.

¹⁴⁴ St. Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek, MS 878, p. 307, at: <http://www.e-codices.unifr.ch/de/csg/0878/307/medium>.

¹⁴⁵ *PL* 125: 473c–476c.

¹⁴⁶ Hincmar of Reims, *Vita Remigii episcopi*, ed. Bruno Krusch, MGH SS. rer. Mer. 3 (Hannover: Hahn, 1896), 258.

¹⁴⁷ MGH Epp. 5:631–33.

¹⁴⁸ John J. Contreni and Pádraig P. Ó Néill, *Glossae divinae historiae. The biblical glosses of John Scottus Eriugena*, *Millenio medievale* 1 (Florence: SISMEL, 1997), 120.

¹⁴⁹ Ed. Ludwig Traube, MGH Poetae 3 (Berlin: Weidmann, 1896), 753.

¹⁵⁰ St. Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek, MS 174, p. 1, at: <http://www.e-codices.unifr.ch/de/csg/0174/1/medium>.

these, I will discuss here in greater detail the case of Prudentius of Troyes as an example.

Prudentius wrote the following words in a letter addressed to his superior, archbishop Wenilo of Sens, who commissioned him to write a refutation of the teachings of John the Scot in 850s:

Verba quoque eiusdem Iohannis, ut ab eo digesta sunt pluribus locis, inserui, praeposito etiam nomine ipsius cum praecedente illud nota, quae grece dicitur theta, quam sententiis capitalibus damnandorum antiqui praescribere solebant. In multis enim non verba eius interposui, quae loquacitate nimia legentibus fastidium ingerunt, sed sensibus eorum pro captu meae pusillitatis veraciter obviavi.

Ubicumque autem mei sermonis interpositio necessarium locum expetit, ne quid michi tribuerem, si quid boni superna gratia per meae linguae organum loqueretur, notam superponere studui, quae ab artigraphis crisimon nuncupatur, quoniam velut monogramma nominis Christi effigiare quodammodo cernitur, ut eius totum ostenderem quicquid benignitatis ipsius largifluis indebitisque muneribus inbibissem.¹⁵¹

I also inserted (*inserui*) in many places the words of this John, as they feature in his work and prefixed (*praecedente*) them with his name and that *nota*, which is called *theta* in Greek and which the men of old used to affix to the notices of capital punishment of men to be executed (*Etym.* 1.3.8). In many instances I, in fact, did not insert his words, since they bore the reader with too much verbosity, but I rather expressed faithfully their gist to an extent my simple mind could do it. Whenever, however, my own verbal interruption was necessary, so that I would not ascribe to myself the good thoughts that the Divine Mercy articulated with the use of my tongue, I hastened to add a *nota* (*notam superponere studui*), which is called *crisimon* by the authors of the *artes* (*artigraphis*), since it is viewed to represent in a particular way the monogram of the Christ's name,

¹⁵¹ MGH Epp. 5:632–33.

so that I made clear that all the kindness that I acquired thanks to his lavishly and freely given gifts is fully his.

Like some of the other examples and types of evidence discussed above, Prudentius also uses the autonomous word *nota* as a technical term for a critical sign. This is obvious from his descriptions of the *theta* and the *chrisimon*: *praecedente illud nota, quae grece dicitur theta ... notam superponere studui, quae ab artigraphis chrisimon nuncupatur*. Both critical signs can be found in the *Etymologiae*.¹⁵² However, in the case of Prudentius, these *notae* are not discussed in an educational or a knowledge context as in the *Etymologiae*, but in the context of a theological dispute, the predestination controversy which was raging in the Carolingian empire throughout the 850s.¹⁵³ The *notae* were used by Prudentius in a unique fashion – as indicators of orthodoxy of various statements which were weighed against each other in *De predestinatione*.¹⁵⁴ Yet, this use of the signs is clearly a product of education, perhaps

¹⁵² See footnotes 95 and 99.

¹⁵³ We are currently preparing for publication a paper on the use of critical signs in the predestination controversy together with my colleague, Irene van Renswoude; to be published as Irene van Renswoude and Evina Steinova, “The use and the meaning of critical marks during the predestination controversy,” in *La controverse carolingienne sur la predestination. Histoire, textes, manuscrits*, eds. Warren Peze, Jeremy Delmulle et al., Collection des Études Augustiniennes (Paris: Études Augustiniennes, 2015)

¹⁵⁴ *Chrisimon* was employed in a comparable theological context by Cassiodorus according the *Institutiones* 1.9.3, ed. Roger Mynors (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1961), 33: “Ticonius etiam Donatista in eodem volumine quaedam non respuenda subiunxit, quaedam vero venenosi dogmatis sui fecilenta permiscuit; cui tantum in bonis dictis chresimon, in malis achriston quantum transiens valui reperire, ut arbitror, competenter affixi. quod et vobis similiter in suspectis expositoribus facere suademus, ne lectoris animus fortasse turbetur nefandi dogmatis permixtione confusus”; cf. also *Institutiones* 1.1.8, Mynors, 14:

even grammatical formation, as Prudentius indicates when he refers to his source as the *artigraphi*, i.e., authors of the *artes grammaticae*. And while Prudentius is clearly not carrying out textual *emendatio* of the books, his undertaking may be seen as a reflection of the *emendatio* of doctrine growing from the Carolingian reform. His use of critical signs resembles both the method of Cassiodorus, as it is content-oriented¹⁵⁵, and of the most ancient annotators, since each of the signs carries a judgment and they represent in combination polar opposites.¹⁵⁶ The direct quotation from the *Etymologiae* shows that Prudentius' textual source was Isidore; yet the *theta* in this particular textual

“Item in Octateucho eloquentissimae nimis omeliae sunt Origenis in codicibus tribus; quem multorum quidem Patrum sententia designat hereticum, sanctus vero Hieronymus eius aliqua opuscula sermone disertissimo transtulit in Latinum. Quapropter in operibus eiusdem Origenis, quantum transiens invenire praevalui, loca quae contra regulas Patrum dicta sunt achresimi repudiatione signavi, ut decipere non praevaleat qui tali signo in pravis sensibus cavendus esse monstratur.” As Halporn notes, it is unclear what were the signs of *chresimon* (Gr. “beneficial”) and *achresimon/achriston* (Gr. “harmful”). The term might have been, in fact, just a descriptor rather a name proper and the sign in question might have been any symbol with negative connotation, such as an *obelus*, or a *theta*; James W. Halporn, *Cassiodorus. Institutions of Divine and Secular Learning and On the Soul*, Translated texts for historians 42 (Liverpool: Liverpool University Press, 2004), 132.

¹⁵⁵ See a sample image of the treatise in Pierre Petitmengin, “D’Augustin à Prudence à Troyes: les citations augustiniennes dans un manuscrit d’auteur,” in *De Tertullien aux Mozarabes: mélanges offerts à Jacques Fontaine, à l’occasion de son 70^e anniversaire*, eds. Louis Holtz et al., Collection des Études Augustiniennes 132, 2 vols. (Paris: Études Augustiniennes, 1992), 2:229–51.

¹⁵⁶ This is particularly true for the *asterisci* and the *obeli* in Scriptures which had opposite meaning.

critical function was inspired likewise by another tradition — that which echoes in the *Anecdoton Parisinum* and in the *Anecdoton Cavense*.¹⁵⁷

The reference to *artigraphi* as a source of knowledge about the *chrisimon* is striking, as no *ars grammaticae* proper treats *chrisimon*. As was already mentioned, the Classical grammarians did not mention the critical signs in their works. The first text written as an *ars* to discuss the *notae* was *De grammatica* of Alcuin. Yet, this grammar textbook mentions explicitly only the *asteriscus* and the *obelus* used by Jerome and Origen for the textual criticism of Scriptures. Neither Isidore's *Etymologiae*, nor Cassiodorus' *Institutiones*, which are the two most likely sources of inspiration for Prudentius, was an *ars grammatica* strictly speaking. Yet, both had a key place in the Carolingian education. Importantly, the book 1 of the *Etymologies* circulated separately¹⁵⁸, and it was sometimes called *ars Isidori* in this form in the Carolingian manuscripts.¹⁵⁹ The *Ars Isidori* thus was the most likely source text for Prudentius and

¹⁵⁷ In the *Anecdoton Parisinum*: Θ *supervacuus*; Peppmüller, 589. In the *Anecdoton Cavense*: Θ *Theta in amputandis*; Reifferscheid, 128. And as I indicate in footnote 153, Cassiodorus might have been another important model, which was complementary with this tradition and with the tradition of the *Etymologiae*.

¹⁵⁸ For separate transmission of book 1, see Parkes, 22–23. A list of some manuscripts containing detached book 1 may be found in Irvine, 395–404; and in Beeson, *Isidor–Studien*, 85–86.

¹⁵⁹ Thus in Bern, Burgerbibliothek, MS 207: “Incipit ars sancti Isidori episcopi de grammatica”; in Munich, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, MS 6411, fol. 23v: “Incipit ars Ysidori”; and in Leiden, Universiteitsbibliotheek, MS Voss. Lat. Q 86, fol. 145r: “Incipit ars Isidori episcopi de grammatica”. See Beeson, *Isidor–Studien*, 83, 85 and 86; the Munich manuscript is digitized at: http://daten.digitale-sammlungen.de/bsb00012886/image_48. The Leiden manuscript at: https://socrates.leidenuniv.nl/R/-?func=dbin-jump-full&object_id=2489392.

also his point of reference for his audience. Prudentius' reference to Isidore as an *artigraphus* provides additional confirmation that instruction on the critical signs was carried out in the context of the *ars grammatica*, and that Isidore's *De notis sententiarum* might have played a crucial role in this instruction. Still, we cannot know whether this would imply elementary instruction, such as in *De grammatica* of Alcuin, or more advanced training.¹⁶⁰

Conclusion

Over the course of this article, I have traversed through a diverse range of sources that mentioned or employed *notae*: grammatical handbooks, emended manuscripts of the Bible, technical treatises on the lore of critical signs, excerpts of key texts, manuscripts annotated with these signs, and testimonies of leading intellectuals. All of these provide evidence of the usage and understanding of the term *nota* in the capacity of graphemes that could be attached to a text in the margin or interspersed into the text itself and served to communicate information about this text or represent the text. Even though my focus in this article was on the *notae* that stood for critical signs and symbolic marginalia, and my examples were chosen with this in mind, two other phenomena to which the same terminology was applied continued to surface in my

¹⁶⁰ A hint is provided by Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, MS lat. 11278 (9th century, France?), a tiny handbook of only twenty-eight folia containing the book 1 of the *Etymologiae*; see description in Beeson, *Isidor-Studien*, 85. This manuscript is described by Beeson as a "Schulbuch", as is evidenced also by a charming subscription: "Si sis [i.e. scis] me legere tracta me bene. Si vero nescis me legere trade me sapienti". There are numerous annotations unevenly distributed among the diverse sections of book 1. *De notis sententiarum* is one of more heavily annotated chapters.

narrative. I have presented here some texts where the term *nota* could not be interpreted any other way than as a “critical sign”, but likewise I have provided examples that cannot be explained in this manner, but rather pertain to the domains of shorthand and of legal sigla known as *notae Tironianae* and *notae iuris* respectively. While these phenomena are distinct in their functions and must not be interchanged, they are at the same time united by their users, audiences, environment in which they were employed, and as *notae*, i.e., that they were not a form of a script (*litterae*), but rather a different mode of writing that complemented script. The flexibility of the terminology and the fact that in many of the texts surveyed in this article the critical signs and symbolic marginalia were named side by side with other *notae* provides significant evidence that the three phenomena, and possibly others that I have not accounted for, were seen as different facets of a single supra-phenomenon. I believe that this is the case not only because the three phenomena were denoted with the same term, but also because they gained comparable intellectual attention in the Carolingian period and were embedded equally into the reform as its tools and constituents. To me, each of them is implicitly present in the *Admonitio Generalis*, whether as a part of the *lectio* or the *emendatio*. And while we must not exclude the possibility that *notae* in the Carolingian period could denote other phenomena, including musical notation, these three seem to me the central repertory of what the *nota* meant as a technical term in line with the Classical usage of the word, albeit as a part of a more restricted and denser register that the Latin language became by the Carolingian period.

I wish also to point out that when critical signs and other symbolic marginalia are mentioned in Carolingian sources, the term is often used without a specifying adjective as an autonomously standing noun, even in contexts where narrowing of the general

meaning was required, i.e., the term itself carried such an implicit restriction of the sense. This usage contrasts particularly with the use of the term *nota* in the *Etymologiae* of Isidore, one of the key sources of the knowledge of the signs, where the critical signs are called *notae sententiarum*, perhaps a neologism of Isidore himself, in order to distinguish them from five other types of *notae* given in book one of the *Etymologies*.¹⁶¹ Interestingly, this name did not echo in the Carolingian sources, where the self-standing term *nota* seems to be the rule, even if *notae iuris* and *notae Tironianae* feature in their vicinity, as in Paris lat. 7530.¹⁶²

The *Admonitio Generalis* is the first of a series of Carolingian documents that revive the term *nota* and the practices associated with it. Even if we consider it not causal, but merely symptomatic of the development, it is still of key importance, since it offers some of the earliest evidence for the trends that can be seen in the ninth century. These trends were already partially heralded in pre-Carolingian times, as we have seen in the *Etymologies* of Isidore and in Cassiodorus' *Institutiones* — texts where instruction on the matter was provided for a non-specialist audience. Among these trends observable in the ninth century was the resurgent interest in the study of *notae*, which is reflected in the proliferation of particular written sources. Also, the term *nota* retained its technical meaning even when it stood autonomously. The practices associated with the term were revived, moreover, in a particular ideological environment, the

¹⁶¹ And note that the adjective does not reappear in the very same section at the head of which it stands. Instead, Isidore speaks of *scripturarum notae*, and in his definition uses only *nota*.

¹⁶² This compendium was mentioned in this article multiple times. It contains three different textual units concerned with *notae*, the *Anecdota Parisina* (fols. 28r–29r), a list of *notae iuris* (fols. 148v–154v), and *De notis sententiarum* of Isidore (fols. 154v–155v).

Carolingian *emendatio*. The classroom provided almost certainly the momentum for this change.

Although a high degree of linguistic stability can be observed in the Carolingian application, the use of the term and its practices were significantly transformed. Even though the Carolingians continued to use much of the same vocabulary for the practices associated with *notae* as the Romans had, they saw these practices in a novel light within their (re)construction of the Christian system of knowledge and education. The impression one gains from the Carolingian evidence is that even a mediocre scribe had some basic knowledge, however faulty, of the critical signs and of symbolic marginalia. The same might be said for the use of shorthand and of legal signs. And at least some scribes were able to achieve remarkable refinement in these practices.

It seems to have been through the application to *emendatio* that the singular term *notae* could function within the developing world of Christian letters. The key element in this development, in my opinion, was the introduction of the subject into the classroom. Charlemagne's *Admonitio Generalis* and Alcuin's *De grammatica* are perhaps to be credited with its promulgation. And perhaps the specific placement of *notae* in the curriculum can be attributed, as a small part of his broad program of Christian letters and liturgy, to Alcuin.