

The Rustic Scribe

Scribal abbreviation

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Scribal abbreviations, or sigla (sing.: siglum), are abbreviations used by ancient and medieval scribes writing in various languages, including Latin, Greek, Old English and Old Norse.

In modern manuscript editing (substantive and mechanical) sigla are the symbols used to indicate the source manuscript (e.g. variations in text between different such manuscripts).

== History ==

Abbreviated writing, using sigla, arose partly from the limitations of the workable nature of the materials (stone, metal, parchment, etc.) employed in record-making and partly from their

availability. Thus, lapidaries, engravers, and copyists made the most of the available writing space. Scribal abbreviations were infrequent when writing materials were plentiful, but by the 3rd and 4th centuries AD, writing materials were scarce and costly.

During the Roman Republic, several abbreviations, known as sigla (plural of siglum 'symbol or abbreviation'), were in common use in inscriptions, and they increased in number during the Roman Empire. Additionally, in this period shorthand entered general usage. The earliest known Western shorthand system was that employed by the Greek historian Xenophon in the memoir of Socrates...

Uncial script

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Uncial is a majuscule script (written entirely in capital letters) commonly used from the 4th to 8th centuries AD by Latin and Greek scribes. Uncial letters

were used to write Greek and Latin, as well as Gothic, and are the current style for Coptic and Nobiin.

== Development ==

Gospel Book (British Library, Add MS 40618)

colophon in rustic capitals (QUI LEGAT ORAT PRO SCRIPTORE EADVVARDO DIACONE - "may he who reads this pray for the scribe Edward the deacon"). The portrait

British Library, Add MS 40618 is a late 8th-century illuminated Irish Gospel Book with 10th-century Anglo-Saxon additions. The manuscript contains a portion of the Gospel of Matthew, the majority of the Gospel of Mark and the entirety of the Gospels of Luke and John. There are three surviving Evangelist portraits, one original and two 10th-century replacements, along with 10th-century decorated initials. It is catalogued as number 40618 in the Additional manuscripts collection at the British Library.

The manuscript has 66 surviving vellum

folios. The pages are 130 by 105 mm. The text occupies an area of 101 by 73 mm. There are gatherings of 16 or 20 folios. The oak board used as the back cover survives along with a vellum cover from another book that was used as a wrapper starting in the 17th century.

The manuscript is missing several folios. The first 18 folios are missing from Matthew so the text begins at Matthew 21:32. There are two folios missing that contained the end of Matthew and the beginning of Mark. The remainder of Mark and the other two Gospels are complete. The original final page of John has been lost but was replaced by a folio written in by a 10th-century Anglo-Saxon...

Log house

smaller, more rustic log house, such as a hunting cabin in the woods, that may or may not have electricity or plumbing. Log construction was the most common

A log house, or log building, is a structure built with horizontal logs interlocked at the corners by notching. Logs may be round, squared or hewn to

other shapes, either handcrafted or milled. The term "log cabin" generally refers to a smaller, more rustic log house, such as a hunting cabin in the woods, that may or may not have electricity or plumbing.

== History ==

Log construction was the most common building technique in large regions of Sweden, Finland, Norway, the Baltic states, and Russia, where straight and tall coniferous trees, such as pine and spruce, are readily available. It was also widely used for vernacular buildings in Eastern Central Europe, the Alps, the Balkans and parts of Asia, where similar climatic conditions prevail. In warmer and more westerly regions of Europe, where deciduous trees predominate, timber framing was favoured instead.

The two initial primary styles of log houses included:

Carolingian Gospel Book (British Library, Add MS 11848)

Tours. It contains the Vulgate translation of the four Gospels written on vellum in

Carolingian minuscule with Square and Rustic Capitals and Uncials

British Library, Add MS 11848 is an illuminated Carolingian Latin Gospel Book produced at Tours. It contains the Vulgate translation of the four Gospels written on vellum in Carolingian minuscule with Square and Rustic Capitals and Uncials as display scripts. The manuscript has 219 extant folios which measure approximately 330 by 230 mm. The text is written in area of about 205 by 127 mm. In addition to the text of the Gospels, the manuscript contains the letter of St. Jerome to Pope Damasus and of Eusebius of Caesarea to Carpian, along with the Eusebian canon tables. There are prologues and capitula lists before each Gospel. A table of readings for the year was added, probably between 1675 and 1749, to the end of the volume. This is followed by a list of capitula incipits and a word grid which were added in the Carolingian period.

== Provenance ==

The codex was produced at the

Monastery of St. Martin at Tours
between 820 and 830, under the abbacy
Fridugisus, who was the successor of
Alcuin. It is the earliest known Gospel
Book from Tours to contain four
Evangelist portraits. The location of the
book is uncertain until the 18th century.
There is a book stamp on folio 1 that...

Heinrich Wittenwiler

*in the sense of "rusticity,
peasantry, buffoonery"), but the
actual division between "red"
and "green" material is far
from straightforward. The protagonists*

Heinrich Wittenwiler (c. 1370–1420) was
a late medieval Alemannic poet. He is
the author of a satirical poem entitled
The Ring (ca. 1410). He may be identical
to an advocate to the bishop of
Konstanz, mentioned in 1395. He may
be of the family of the former rulers of
Wittenwil in the Thurgau, who became
destitute and abandoned their castle in
1339. Throughout the early 15th
century, most bearers of the name lived
in the Toggenburg, probably including
one of the scribes of the Cgm 558.

The Ring is a poem of 9699 lines, preserved in a single manuscript, apparently an autograph of Wittenwiler's. Each line is marked with either red or green ink. In the prologue (verse 40f.) Wittenwiler explains that the red line marks "serious" material, while the green marks *törpelleben* (literally "village life", in the sense of "rusticity, peasantry, buffoonery"), but the actual division between "red" and "green" material is far from straightforward. The protagonists are Bertschi Triefnas and Mätzli Rüerenzumph, two peasant lovers from Lappenhausen, a fictitious village in the Black Forest. The handsome Bertschi woos the ugly Mätzli with knightly pretensions. The wedding involves a "peasant tournament..."

Vergilius Vaticanus

by a single scribe in rustic capitals. As was common at the time, words are not separated by whitespace; a dot is used instead. One scribe used a late

The Vergilius Vaticanus, also known as Vatican Virgil (Vatican, Biblioteca Apostolica, Cod. Vat. lat. 3225), is a Late

Antique illuminated manuscript containing fragments of Virgil's Aeneid and Georgics. It was made in Rome in around 400 CE, and is one of the oldest surviving sources for the text of the Aeneid. It is the oldest of just three remaining ancient illustrated manuscripts of classical literature.

== Contents ==

The two other surviving illustrated manuscripts of classical literature are the Vergilius Romanus and the Ambrosian Iliad. The Vergilius Vaticanus is not to be confused with the Vergilius Romanus (Vatican City, Biblioteca Apostolica, Cod. Vat. lat. 3867) or the unillustrated Vergilius Augusteus, two other ancient Vergilian manuscripts in the Biblioteca Apostolica.

Virgil created a classic of Roman literature in the Aeneid. He used vivid locations and emotions to create images through poetry in the story. It discusses Aeneas and his Trojan comrades wandering into the seas until reaching their final destination in Italy after escaping the city of Troy after the Trojan

War. The narrative includes themes of love, loss, and war. The Trojan War is an inspiration and a catalyst...

Vespasian Psalter

canticles. The main scribe was also the artist of the miniatures. It was written in Latin on vellum, using a southern English Uncial script with Rustic Capital

The Vespasian Psalter (London, British Library, Cotton Vespasian A.i) is an Anglo-Saxon illuminated psalter decorated in a partly Insular style produced in the second or third quarter of the 8th century. It contains an interlinear gloss in Old English which is the oldest extant English translation of any portion of the Bible. It was produced in southern England, perhaps in St. Augustine's Abbey or Christ Church, Canterbury or Minster-in-Thanet, and is the earliest illuminated manuscript produced in "Southumbria" to survive.

The Psalter belongs to a group of manuscripts from Southern England known as the Tiberius group, also including the Stockholm Codex Aureus, Barberini Gospels, the Book of Cerne,

the Tiberius Bede, and the Book of Nunnaminster.

== Description ==

The psalter contains the Book of Psalms together with letters of St. Jerome, hymns and canticles. The main scribe was also the artist of the miniatures. It was written in Latin on vellum, using a southern English Uncial script with Rustic Capital rubrics. There were additions made by a scribe named Eadui Basan in an English Carolingian minuscule. The English gloss was written in a Southumbrian pointed minuscule.

The codex...

Rose Beuret

working on the pediment of the Théâtre des Gobelins [fr]. Rose Beuret was a reserved and shy woman. Rodin was a serious and hard-working man, rustic in his

Rose Beuret (French pronunciation: [ʁoz bœʁɛ]; born Marie Rose Beuret; 9 June 1844 – 14 February 1917) was a French seamstress and laundress, known to

have been one of the muses and, for 53 years, the companion of Auguste Rodin, whom she married just weeks before her death in 1917.

== Biography ==

Beuret was born to Scholastique Clausse and Etienne Beuret, a farmer and winemaker from Haute-Marne. Beuret met Rodin in 1864 while he was working on the pediment of the Théâtre des Gobelins.

Rose Beuret was a reserved and shy woman. Rodin was a serious and hard-working man, rustic in his manners and as shy as herself. They moved in together and continued their work, he as a sculptor and she as a seamstress. Beuret took care of the household work and Rodin sometimes helped her sew on buttons. On Sundays, the young lovers took long walks in the woods and the countryside near Paris.

In 1893, Rodin moved with her to Meudon, at No. 8 Scribe Road, in the House of Chiens-Loups.

Beuret gradually became Rodin's faithful

companion. She assisted him in the projection and organization of his workshop and posed for him on several occasions. With her, Rodin approached the portraits of women. They had a...

Stowe Psalter

The text is written in English half-uncials, while the titles of the Psalms are written in rustic capitals. The large decorated Beatus initial at the

The Stowe Psalter (British Library Stowe MS 2, also known as Spelman Psalter or King Alfred's Psalter) is a psalter from the "2nd or 3rd quarter of the 11th century", at the end of Anglo-Saxon art. The text includes the Gallican version of the Psalms, followed by the Canticles with an interlinear Old English gloss.

== Description ==

This Psalter is closely related to the Tiberius Psalter (British Library Cotton MS. Tiberius C.VI). Both Psalters have identical prayers added to the end of each psalm. The Psalters also each have large initial "B"s, Beatus initials, at the beginning of Psalm 1 which closely

resemble each other in form. The Anglo-Saxon glosses appear to have been written at the same time as the Latin text.

There are 180 extant vellum folios. The folios are 220 by 180 mm, with the text being written in an area of 225 by 120 mm. In its current binding there are two vellum flyleaves that are not counted in the foliation of the manuscript. Two folios at the end of the Canticles have been cut away. The manuscript was rebound in tooled leather during the 17th century.

The text is written in English half-uncials, while the titles of the Psalms are written in rustic capitals...

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