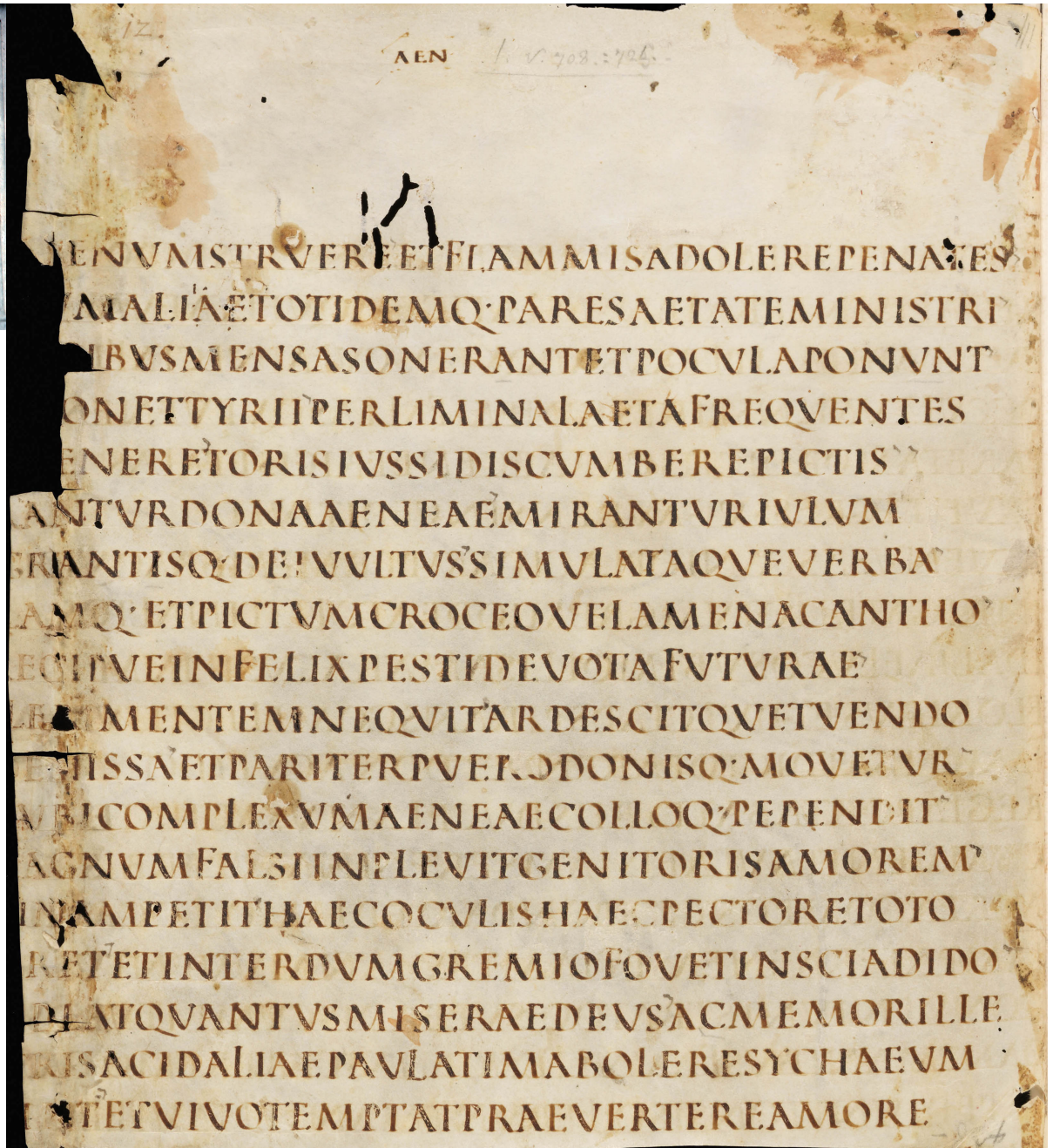


Square Capitals



Above: Arch of Trajan inscription, AD 114-118.
Right: St. Gall, Stiftsbibliothek, MS 1394, page 12, 4th-5th century AD. Transcription:

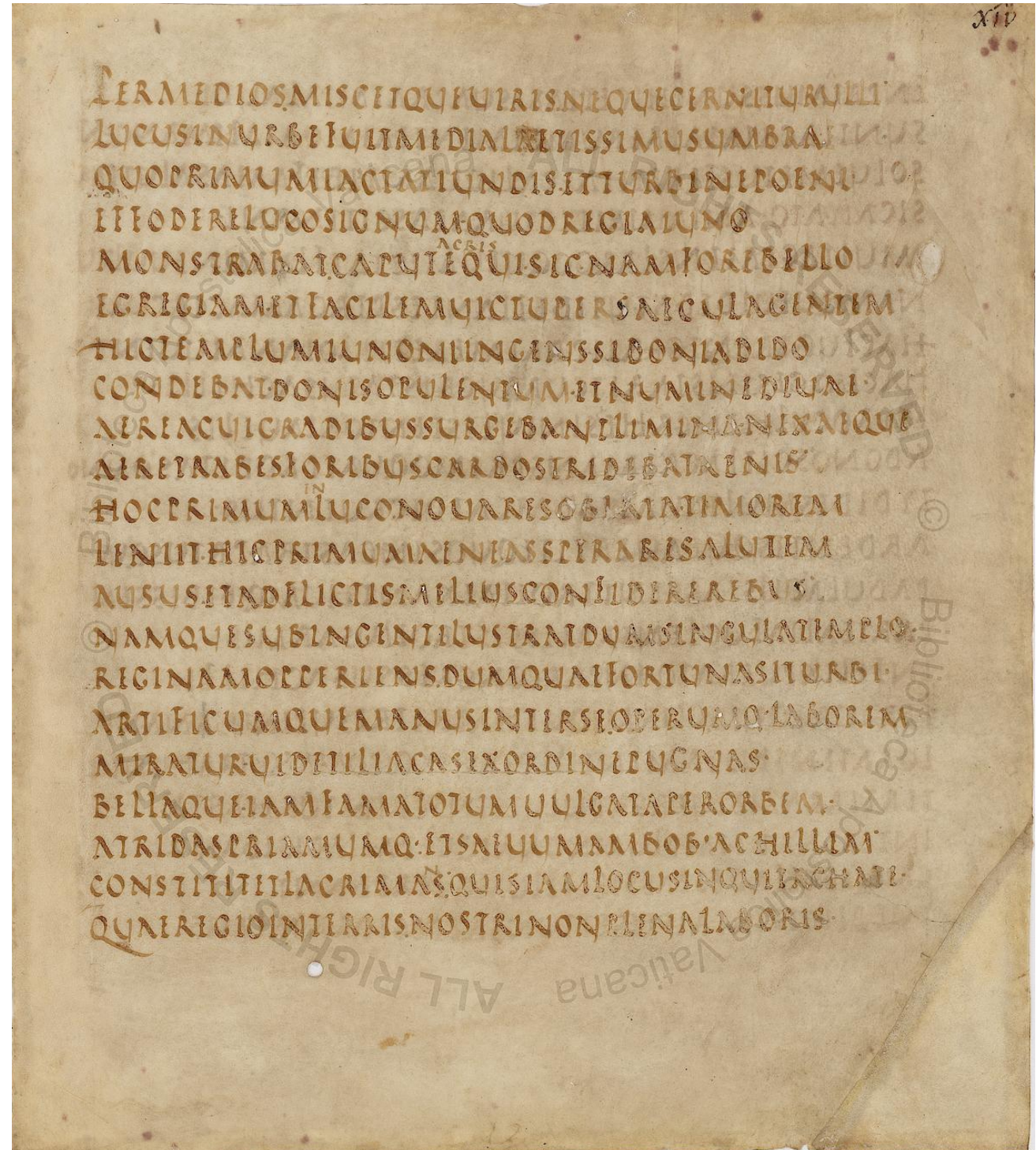
- 1 [[*]]enum struere et flammis adolere penates
- 2 [[*]]m aliae totidemq(ue) pares aetate ministri
- 3 ibus mensas onerant et pocula ponunt
- 4 on et tyrii per limina laeta frequentes
- 5 enere toris iussi discumbere pictis
- 6 antur dona aeneae mirantur iulum
- 7 grantisq(ue) dei uultus simulataque uerba
- 8 amq(ue) et pictum croceo uelamen acantho
- 9 ecipue infelix pesti deuota futurae
- 10 le[[*]]i mentem nequit ardescitque tuendo
- 11 e[[*]]issa et pariter puero donisq(ue) mouetur
- 12 ubi complexum aeneae colloq(ue) pependit
- 13 agnum falsi inpleuit genitoris amorem
- 14 inam petit haec oculis haec pectore toto
- 15 ret et interdum gremio fouet inscia dido
- 16 deat quantus miserae deus ac memor ille
- 17 ris acidaliae paulatim abolere sychaeum
- 18 [[**]]t et uiuo temptat praeuertere amore



Rustic Capitals

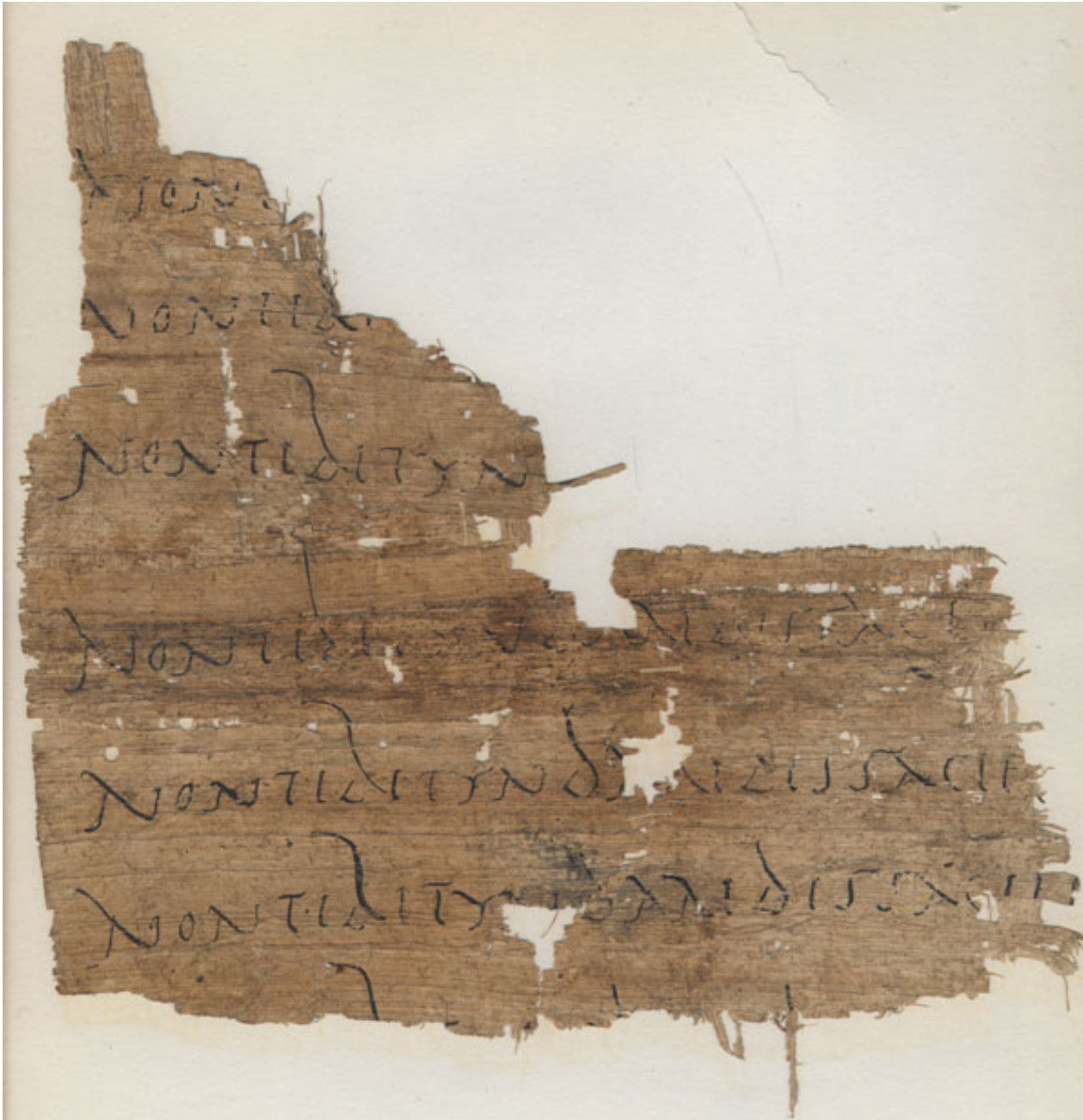
Below: Rustic Capitals used in an inscription.

Right: Vatican City, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana MS Vat. lat. 3225, "The Vatican Vergil," fol. 14r. Italy, ca. AD 400. The text is Aeneid I.440-460.



Older Roman Cursive, a.k.a. Ancient Roman Cursive

London, University College, Dept. of Greek and Latin P. 24. 1st c. A.D. Found in Hawara, Egypt.



The scribe is practicing writing Aeneid I, line 601, over and over again. The full line is:

non tibi Tyndaridis facies invisa Lacaenae

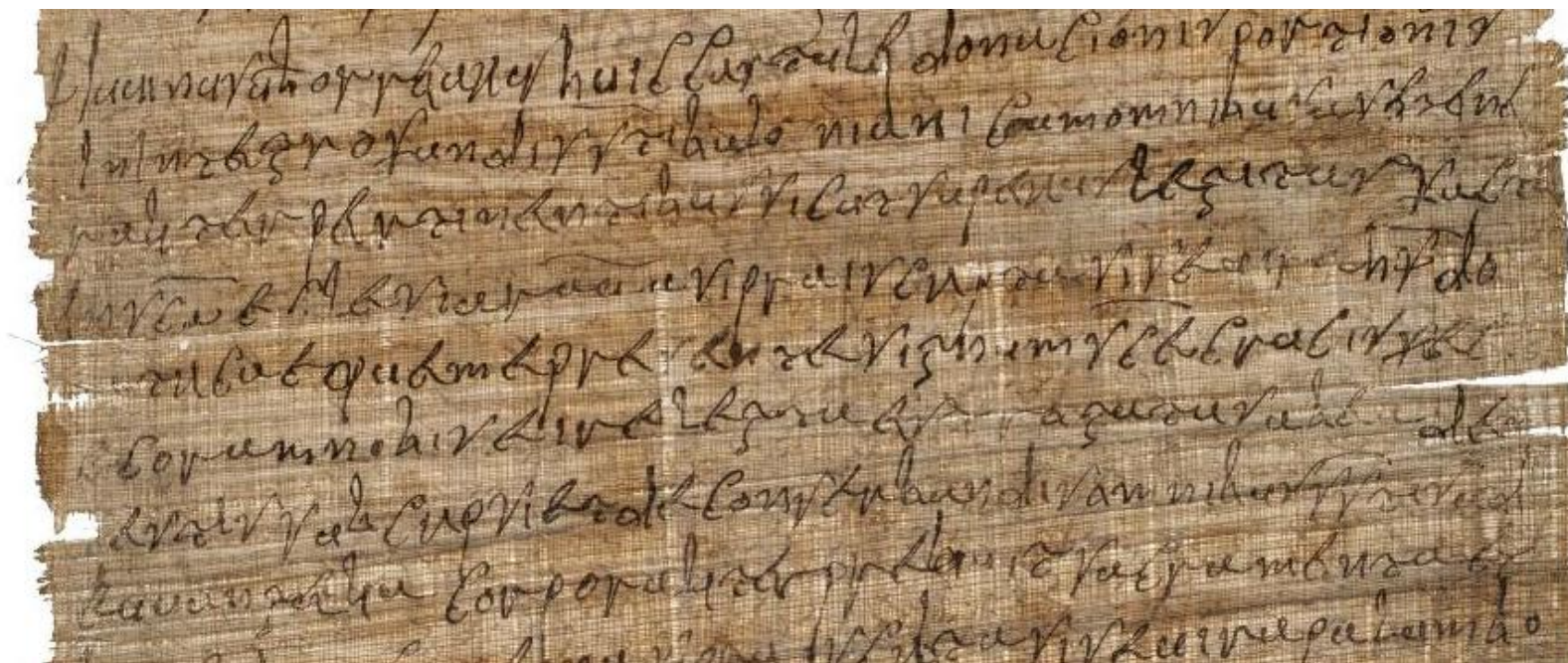
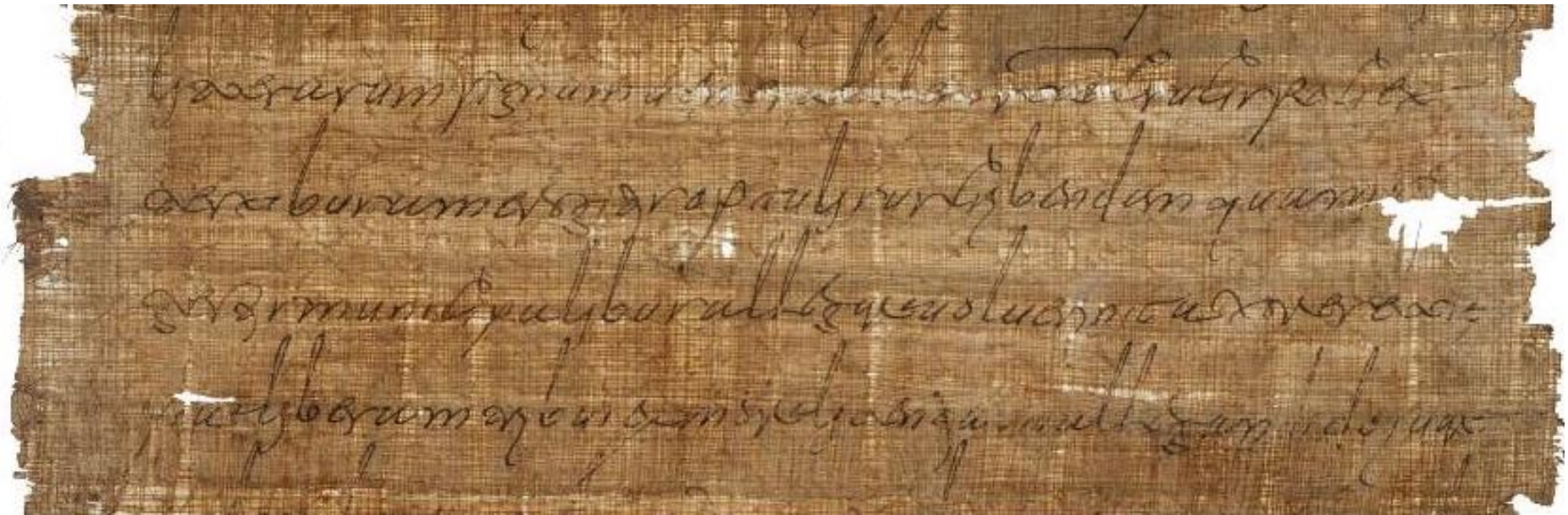
The farthest the scribe gets in the surviving fragment is:

NONTIBITYNDARIDISFACIE

See if you can tell **b** from **d** in this script!

Later Roman Cursive, a.k.a. New Roman Cursive

Details from Vat. pap. lat. 6, a document from ca. AD 600, documenting a gift by a Goth freedman to the Church of Ravenna.



Later Roman Cursive, a.k.a. New Roman Cursive

More of the same document from the previous page (Vat. pap. lat. 6, Ravenna ca. 600)

