

567.—PARIS, BIBL. NAT. LAT. 6413 + CARLSRUHE 339 (Fragm. 1).

UNCIAL SAEC. VIII med.

¶ ISIDORUS DE NATURA RERUM, SENTENTIAE.

Foll. 174 in Paris + 2 folios in Carlsruhe, being the second bifolium of the quire which preceded the Paris leaves (the first and last quires partly destroyed); 255 × 190 mm. (210 × 150 mm.) in 23–25 long lines. Ruling on the hair-side, two bifolia at a time. Single bounding lines. Prickings on the bounding line guided the ruling. Gatherings mostly of eights, with hair-side outside and flesh facing hair within the quire, as in the Gelasian Sacramentary (C.L.A., I. 105). No signatures survive. Colophons and titles in red fancy capitals and uncials, the words separated by two s-like flourishes one over the other. Punctuation: a roundish comma here and there marks the ends of sections; a low point for lesser pauses; one or more v-shaped signs at ends of sections. Citations marked by ~ in the left margin by a later hand (foll. 21, 23, etc.). An omission on fol. 13^v and the insertion by the scribe are marked by *signes de renvoi*. Abbreviations include the normal Nomina Sacra and B: = bus, Q: = que; APOST = apostolus; dd = david; EPS, EPSCOS = episcopus, -os; ISRL, ISRAH, and the unusual form SHL (fol. 87) = israel; NRO, -M . . . nostro, -um (NSRORU occurs on fol. 93 for nostrorum); P and the Spanish form P are both found for per; QUO and QNM = quoniam; -R = rum; SPALI, SPIAB: = spiritali, -ibus. Omitted M is marked by a plain horizontal stroke or by — or ~ or 7 (fol. 29 ff.). Spelling shows confusion of e and i, b and u, ci and soft ti; misuse of aspirate and errors like 'sta', 'ispatium', 'zezabel'; the spelling 'nicilo' for 'nihilo' suggest a Visigothic exemplar. Initials are fancy capitals, occasionally lined inside and out with red; capital H has the arched middle stroke found in the Corbie *ut* school. Chapter-headings and opening lines of new sections in red, or in alternate groups of letters or lines of red and green. Alternate black and red flourishes at end of sections to fill out the line. The usual illustrations to *De natura rerum* have uncoloured human figures (foll. 3^v, 4^v, 27^v). Parchment rather thick but well prepared, with some imperfect leaves. Ink brown. Script is a careful uncial, apparently by one hand, of the type described under Vatic. Regin. Lat. 316 (C.L.A., I. 105); D resembles an apple with a stem; the tail of G is like a shallow S; the bows of M rise branch-like above the base-line; the second upright of N leans to the left; the top of S is small; X is high-waisted; thin descenders start at the base-line. A marginal entry in Merovingian cursive, now half cut off by the binder is seen at the top of fol. 88^v. Certain features (— for m-stroke, nsrorum for nostrorum, p for per, nicilo for nihilo, quur for cur) suggest a Visigothic exemplar. Notae Tironianae here and there.

Written in North-east France, probably in the same scriptorium as Vatic. Regin. Lat. 316 + Paris Lat. 7093 and Paris, Lat. 10399 + 10400 (C.L.A., I. 105 and our No. 594). Belonged to Cl. Dupuy. Later in the Royal Library as No. 5487 (see fol. 1). The Carlsruhe fragment got separated from the main manuscript as early as the sixteenth century.

Our plate from fol. 46.

105**.—PARIS, BIBL. NAT. LAT. 7193 (foll. 41–56) + VATIC. REGIN. LAT. 316

UNCIAL SAEC. VIII med.

¶ EXORCISMUS ET POENITENTIAE.

Foll. 16 (quires xxxv and xxxvi at Paris, quires i–xxxiv at the Vatican; the Paris MS. is a miscellany of 83 folios); 276 × 188 mm. (220 × 130 mm.) in 23 long lines. Ruling on the flesh-side each bifolium singly. Double bounding lines. Slits through the text guided the ruling. Gatherings of eights, with hair-side outside for the first quire and flesh for the second, the first quire so arranged that all flesh-sides are uppermost, flesh thus facing hair within the quire; the second has the normal arrangement; signature by plain Roman numerals in the centre of the lower margin of the last page. Titles in alternate words of red and green uncial. Punctuation limited to the low point. Abbreviations include, besides the normal Nomina Sacra and recurrent terms: B: = bus, Q: = que; A, AT = aut, autem; C = con; DR = dicitur; EPS, E = episcopus, est; L = lus; N, NOM = non, nomen; NI, NM = nostri, -um; OMA = omnia; P, P, PRESBT, PRAESBI per, post, presbyter, -i; Q, QD, QOU and QNM = quae, quod, quoniam; -R, S. = -rum, sunt; T, T' = ter, tur; t = uel. Omitted M is marked by a stroke with a dot above, occasionally by a mere stroke above the vowel or after it. Spelling: confusion of e and i, o and u, occasional b and u; ci for soft ti frequent; co occurs for quo. Initials are hollow capitals, cut into compartments by double horizontal lines, filled in with red, green, and pale yellow. Smaller initials in ordinary ink, lines inside and out with red. Parchment clean and well prepared but very thick. Ink slightly brown. Script is a characteristic careful uncial described under Vatic. Regin. Lat. 316 (C.L.A., I. 105) and in the previous item, with the characteristic N whose two uprights lean towards each other; the NT-ligature is formed by a small suprascript t over the last stroke of N (as in Paris, Lat. 2110—our No. 541); Y is dotted and is either v-shaped or with stem below the base-line. For other details see C.L.A., I. 105.

Written in France, probably in the same scriptorium as Paris Lat. 6413 (see above). The Paris part was already separated from the Vatican MS. in 1651 when Morin described it. It bore the number 4313 in the Colbert collection and 5366.5 in the Royal Library (see fol. 1).

Our plate from fol. 105