Basil of Caesarea, Regula ad Monachos

f. 1  //uel male comedet [sic] maledicus est ... huiusmodi autem necessitates//

Basil of Caesarea, Regula ad Monachos (translated into Latin by Rufinus of Aquileia), Interrogatio 41.1 - 42.6; K. Zelzer, ed., CSEL 86 (Vienna, 1986), 86-87; PL 103.513.

Parchment. 1 folio. 182 x 112 mm (written space 145 x 80 mm). 1 column. 18 lines.
Dry-point ruling on the flesh side; single vertical bounding lines. Prickings in upper and outer margins.


The 2-line initials of the interrogatio and the responsio are written in brown uncials with the sides of the "Q" and the ascender of the "D" filled with orange-red; they are not set apart from the text. 1-line initials are in brown uncials, with one use of a minuscule e, and are not set apart from the text. The chapter headings are written in a script with Visigothic and uncial (i.e. round d, uncial a) elements, slightly larger than the text script. Punctuation consists primarily of
the punctus, placed medially, with a larger space indicating a major pause. There is occasional use of the punctus elevatus and a similar sign, consisting of a punctus with a wavy line above it (cf. A. Millares Carlo, Tratado de paleografia espanola, 3rd ed., 3 vols. (Madrid, 1983), 1:283).

Word-spacing is irregular.

Fragments from the same manuscript are preserved as Paris, Bibliotheque Nationale, lat. 10876 and 10877, containing the Rules of Isidore and Fructuosus, and Tours, Bibliotheque Municipale, 615, containing the Rule of Basil. The manuscript was bought from Toulouse by the monks of the abbey of Marmoutier near Tours around the beginning of the eighteenth century (see Delisle, Melanges, 54).

Zinniker 202. The number "2" is written in ink in the upper margin of both sides.

Bibliography:


Shailor, The Medieval Book, 27, no. 27 (with plate).