

Palaeography

DIGITAL HUMANITIES FOR MEDIEVAL PHILOSOPHICAL SOURCES

6. University gothic minuscule from 13th century

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1 Characteristics

2 Corrections and annotations

3 Example

Homework

- Development of universities ⇒ development of writing
- Multiple text types ⇒ multiple types of writing (*textualis*, *glossularis*...)
- Text structuring ⇒ new graphic forms
- Growth of manuscript quantity ⇒ optimization of writing (quicker, clearer, more compact)
- Specialization of writing ⇒ specific abbreviations

The manuscript text can be composed in multiple phases:

- 1 **initial text** (principal hand)
- 2 one or several hands of **interventions**

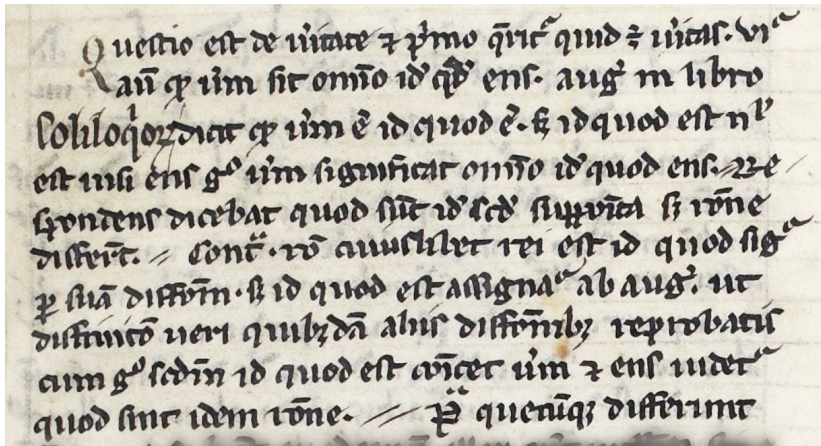
By type, the interventions can be:

- **corrections**: suppressions, modifications or additions intended to restore the source text or to recover the meaning
- **annotations**: additions which explain, comment, complete the text or indicate textual connections (e.g. glosses)

După **locul** intervențiilor, acestea pot fi:

- **in line**: minor interventions, e.g. characters modified or deleted (*exp. / del. / eras.*)
- **in rasura**: the initial text is erased, the intervention is written on the erasure
- **supra lineam**: above the written line, sometimes with correction signs; special case: interlinear glosses
- **in margine**: the addition or correction is written on the empty page side, sometimes with referral signs; special case: marginal glosses
- **in other parts of the manuscript**: sometimes the large additions are written or continue on other pages' sides (or even on opercula), with referral signs
- **on additional pages**: sometimes the large additions are written on additional supports and binded together with the text in the codex





Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Latin 15810 (13th c.), f. 2r, THOMAS DE AQUINO, *Quaestiones de veritate*