

No stylesheet.

No internal numbering such as 1, 2, 1.1, 1.2, etc.

No final bibliography with author and year abbreviation in the footnotes.

Text and footnotes

Title: not bold, Times New Roman 16, lowercase, centered.

The title is followed by the name of the author, his/her academic affiliation and his/her institutional electronic address, all centered.

Then follows a summary in English and in another language (French, Italian, German or Spanish), Times New Roman 11, not longer than 10/12 lines.

I *Principia geometricae disciplinae* :
formazione e fortuna di una traduzione latina da Euclide

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RIASSUNTO. — I *Principia geometricae disciplinae* sono un breve trattato interpolato all'interno delle *Institutiones saeculares* cassiodoree (redazione Δ), costituito da estratti da una traduzione latina – tradizionalmente attribuita a Boezio – degli *Elementa* euclidei. Scopo del contributo è quello di indagare gli esatti rapporti tra i *Principia* e gli altri discendenti altomedievali della medesima traduzione (la famiglia Palatina degli *Agrimensores*, la cosiddetta Prima Geometria pseudo-boeziana e la Seconda Geometria pseudo-boeziana), valutando in modo approfondito i pochi elementi a nostra disposizione per definire la natura e la collocazione del perduto archetipo *M*. Particolare attenzione è quindi dedicata alla relazione tra i *Principia* e due testimoni indiretti di notevole valore, le *Etymologiae* di Isidoro e il *Liber glossarum*, che incorporano brevi citazioni dallo stesso testo dell'Euclide latino "boeziano".

ABSTRACT. — The treatise known as *Principia geometricae disciplinae* is a short text transmitted within the Δ recension of Cassiodorus' *Institutiones saeculares*. It is composed of excerpts from a Latin translation – traditionally ascribed to Boethius – of Euclid's *Elementa*. This essay focuses on the relationship between the *Principia* and other Medieval descendants from the same Euclidean translation, that is, the 'Palatine' collection of the *Corpus Agrimensorum* and the so-called 'Geometria I' and 'Geometria II' ascribed to Boethius. It aims to investigate the exact connection between these texts, focusing on what we can actually infer about the nature and localization of their lost archetype *M*. Closer attention is then paid to the Euclidean quotations inside Isidore's *Etymologies* and the *Liber Glossarum*, two relevant indirect testimonies of *M*, whose nature and stemmatic position is further investigated.

La seconda redazione interpolata delle *Institutiones saeculares* di Cassiodoro, comunemente identificata come Δ e ricondotta all'ambiente di Vivarium all'inizio del VII secolo, si caratterizza per l'aggiunta di materiale estraneo al testo d'autore, volto ad approfondire la trattazione – in origine, programmaticamente scarna ed essenziale – delle singole Arti Liberali. Proprio come avviene nella prima redazione interpolata (Φ), i nuovi testi appaiono assemblati non a partire dalla forma testuale 'definitiva' Ω (punto di arrivo della complessa elaborazione autoriale dell'opera), ma sulla sua prima versione ω: l'originario *brouillon* di Cassiodoro, secondo la fortunata definizione di Pierre Courcelle¹.

¹ La tradizione del II libro delle *Institutiones* di Cassiodoro presenta, com'è noto, elementi di notevole complessità. Tra i principali contributi relativi alla progressiva elaborazione del testo da parte dell'autore (passaggio da ω a Ω) e, dall'altro lato, alla sua immediata fortuna – all'origine delle forme interpolate ΦΔ – si segnalano in primo luogo l'edizione curata da Roger Mynors, che ha consentito di fissare definitivamente il testo e stabilire la fisionomia delle varie redazioni: *Cassiodori Senatoris Institutiones*, ed. Roger A. B. MYNORS, Oxford, 1937 [1961²] (*Oxford Classical Texts*); quindi i successivi contributi di Pierre COURCELLE, « Histoire d'un brouillon cassiodorien », *Revue des Études Anciennes*, 44, 1942, p. 65-86, e André VAN DE VYVER, « Les *Institutiones* de Cassiodore et sa fondation à Vivarium », *Revue bénédictine*, 53, 1941, p. 59-88. Tra gli studi più recenti ricordiamo in particolare Louis HOLTZ, « Quelques aspects de la tradition et de la diffusion des *Institutiones* », in Sandro LEANZA (ed.), *Flavio Magno Aurelio Cassiodoro. Atti della settimana di studi (Cosenza-Squillace, 19-24 settembre 1983)*, Catanzaro, 1986, p. 281-312; Fabio TRONCARELLI, *Vivarium. I libri, il destino*, Turnhout-Steenbrugge, 1998 (*Instrumenta Patristica*, 33); Patrizia STOPPACCI, « Cassiodorus Senator. 6: *Institutiones* », in Paolo CHIESA, Lucia CASTALDI (ed.), *TETRA 4. La trasmissione dei testi latini del Medioevo. Medieval Latin Texts and their Transmission*,

Text: Times New Roman 12, single line-spacing, justified, 0,5 cm first-line indent, no hyphenation.

Words in a language other than that of the text (article or quotation) must appear in italics.

To highlight a word in the language of the text, use "...".

Uppercase letters must be accented if required by the language.

Centuries are expressed in Arabic numerals.

When first citing a person, give his/her first name in full.

Titles of works cited in the text must appear in italics.

For the quotations, always use French quotation marks («...»); within a passage that is already in quotation marks, use “...”.

Footnote number: there is no space separating the number from the word which it refers to. If the number follows a quotation, it is placed after the quotation mark. The number is found before any punctuation mark, with no exception.

Section heading: bold, Times New Roman 14, lowercase, centered; if need be, numbering with Roman numerals.

First-level subheading: not bold, Times New Roman 12, small caps, centered.

Second-level subheading: bold, Times New Roman 12, lowercase, left-aligned.

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MARIE-JOSÉ GASSE-GRANDJEAN

de prime abord l'idée d'une réalité modeste mais étonnamment décrite dans certains textes enregistrés dans le corpus CBMA.

I. L'enquête historiographique

UN TERME DIFFICILE À DÉFINIR ET PROPREMENT MÉDIÉVAL

Curtilus dans les dictionnaires latins

Curtilus (-e, -is) n'apparaît pas dans les dictionnaires et les textes littéraires latins classiques (sinon sous la forme Curtilius, nom d'homme !). C'est un terme propre au Moyen Âge, comme s'il désignait une construction spécifique du Moyen Âge. Les dictionnaires et glossaires de latin médiéval font dériver ce terme de *curtis* et insistent tous sur son aspect multiforme. Tantôt adjectif, tantôt substantif, de genre masculin ou bien féminin ou bien neutre, adoptant de multiples orthographes³, *curtilus* présente toutes les caractéristiques de variabilité propres au Moyen Âge. Le réservoir de textes que constituent les CBMA fournit 34 formes différentes de *curtilus*.

Dans le *Lexicon* de Niermeyer, l'approche de ce terme est relativement modérée dans sa définition, si l'on considère l'extrême fragmentation subie par d'autres termes comme *curtis* (19 entrées), *alodia* (16), *campus* (17), *villa* (14)

Short quotations (less than two lines): within the text, in French quotation marks. If it is a word or two, use italics without quotation marks. Example:

En cuanto al resto de vocablos a los que va unida la indicación de *nunc*, son actuales en la medida en que no son “antiguos”, aunque es posible que algún término doctrinal tenga una relación mayor con su tiempo; este sería el caso del idéntico uso de *litaniae* y *exomologesis* de las que describe la diferencia, para añadir a continuación (6.19.81): «Sed nunc iam utrumque uocabulum sub una designatione habetur, nec distat *uulgo* utrum *litaniae* an *exomologesis* uocatur».

Long quotations (more than two lines): Times New Roman 11, Roman type, single line-spacing, no quotation marks, justified, indentation of 0,5 cm on the left. 6 pt line-spacing before and after the quotation. Example:

Such words were those which Isidore would probably have approved of as he watched the development of the Latin language, for in his *Etymologiae* he observes that it is easier for people to understand a new word if they recognized its source, while if a word is taken from a foreign language it is hard to know what its source or meaning is:

etymologia est origo vocabulorum, cum vis verbi vel nominis per interpretationem colligitur. (...) cuius cognitio saepe usum necessarium habet in interpretatione sua. Nam dum videris unde ortum est nomen, citius vim eius intellegis. (...) alia (*nomina*) (...) ex nominibus locorum, urbium vel fluminum traxerunt vocabula. Multa etiam ex diversarum gentium sermone vocantur. Unde et origo eorum vix cernitur.

Isidore would presumably have been less comfortable with the influx of words, mainly technical terms, from Greek and Arabic, in the fields of medicine, astronomy and alchemy. Examples of such words are *elixir* and *algorithmus*.

Quotations within footnotes: Roman type, in French quotation marks.

Breaks in quoting: indicate all brakes with (...).

Footnotes: Times New Roman 11, single line-spacing, justified, no indent.

Figures (reproductions, diagrams...) in black and white.

Abbreviations

Indication of

- **pages:** p. 150-155
- **footnote numbers:** p. 42, n. 25
- **columns:** col. 632-635
- **folios:** f. 3v-5r
- **lines:** l. 45-77
- **tomes and volumes:** t. / vol.
- **verses:** v. 560-563

After any abbreviation, use a non-breaking space.

Use cf. for *confer*.

“manuscript” is written in full.

Manuscripts' shelfmarks

When citing a manuscript for the first time, use the following citation system:

- Town, in the original language
- Library, in the original language
- Collection
- Shelfmark
- Dating, in brackets

Examples:

- First mention: Città del Vaticano, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Reg. lat. 2078 (9th c.); then Reg. lat. 2078;
- München, BSB, lat. 19486 (11th c.); then Clm 19486;
- Bern, Burgerbibliothek, 363 (9th c.); then Bern 363;
- London, British Library, Cotton Claudius B.IX (15th c.); then Cotton Claudius B.IX;
- Troyes, Médiathèque Jacques-Chirac, 1452 (15th c.); then Troyes, BM, 1452 (in France, a *médiathèque* is a *bibliothèque municipale*, which can be abridged with BM), or Troyes 1452.

If in doubt, check the library website and, if possible, the manuscript.

Latin is not permitted.

Bibliography

General rules

Authors' names of any kind are in small caps.

Cite the places of publication as they appear on the title page of the work.

If there are several authors or places of publication, separate them with commas.

Respect the punctuation, spaces, capitalization, quotation marks, italics (to be rendered in Roman type) of the original title page. Between the main title and the subtitle, use a full stop, unless the title page uses another punctuation.

Collection: must be mentioned; the title of the collection is indicated in parentheses following the year of publication and in italics; the volume number within the collection, in Arabic numerals, is preceded by a comma.

When first giving a reference, the specific pages referred to are indicated in parentheses.

All references are cited the first time in their entirety, and then in an abbreviated form, with systematic cross-reference to the first mention (cit. n. xx). Example:

First mention: Marcel PUJOL HAMELINK, «La tipología naval medieval en Cataluña (siglos VIII-XV): las fuentes de información», *Revista de historia naval*, 88, 2005, p. 27-56 (p. 50-52).

Following mentions: M. PUJOL HAMELINK, «La tipología naval», cit. n. 15, p. 29-30.

Do not use *op. cit.*

Ibid. is used only if the reference is identical to the one immediately preceding.

Journal article: First name in full, surname in small caps, title of the article in French quotation marks, journal title in italics, volume number in Arabic numerals, year, pages. Example:

Marcel PUJOL HAMELINK, «La tipología naval medieval en Cataluña (siglos VIII-XV): las fuentes de información», *Revista de historia naval*, 88, 2005, p. 27-56.

If there are fascicle numbers, or if the number belongs to a new series, indicate as follows:

Vincenzo LICITRA, «Il mito di Alberico di Montecassino iniziatore dell'*Ars dictaminis*», *Studi Medievali*, s. 3a, 18.2, 1977, p. 609-627.

Adriano RUSSO, «Il *Florilegium Thuaneum*. Nuovi argomenti per una vecchia *crux* stemmatica», *Revue d'histoire des textes*, n.s., 14, 2019, p. 177-208.

Monograph and critical edition: First name in full, surname in small caps, italicized title and subtitle, place and year of publication, collection, pages. If in doubt, reproduce the title page. For critical editions, ed. (in Latin) followed by the name of the scientific editor, after the title. Examples:

ISIDORE DE SEVILLE, *Étymologies. Livre XII. Des animaux*, ed. Jacques ANDRÉ, Paris, 1986 (*Auteurs latins du Moyen Âge*, 12).

Christian MEYER, *Les traités de musique*, Turnhout, 2001 (*Typologie des sources du Moyen Âge occidental*, 85).

Maria Luisa ALTIERI BIAGI, *Fra lingua scientifica e lingua letteraria*, Pisa, Roma, Venezia, Vienna, 1998.

When first citing a source, always indicate the edition used, especially when numbering systems vary. Examples:

PLIN., *Nat. hist.* 8.12, ed. Alfred ERNOUT, Paris, 1952 (*C.U.F.*).

FLORUS LUGD., *Carm.* 22, ed. Ernst DÜMMLER, Berolini, 1884 (*MGH, Poetae*, 2), p. 549-550.

Edited volume: title, followed by cur. and by the authors' names (first name in full and surname), place, year, collection. From the second citation on, use a shortened form of the title with cross-reference to the first mention. Example:

Les Cartulaires. Actes de la Table ronde organisée par l'École nationale des chartes et le G.D.R. 121 du C.N.R.S. (Paris, 5-7 décembre 1991), cur. Olivier GUYOTJEANNIN, Laurent MORELLE, Michel PARISSÉ, Paris, 1993 (*Mémoires et documents de l'École des chartes*, 39).

Les Cartulaires, cit. n. 27, p. 17-23.

Chapter in an edited volume: First name in full, surname in small caps, title of the chapter in French quotation marks, followed by in and the title of the volume etc., as above. Example:

Patrick GEARY, «Entre gestion et gesta», in *Les Cartulaires. Actes de la Table ronde organisée par l'École nationale des chartes et le G.D.R. 121 du C.N.R.S. (Paris, 5-7 décembre 1991)*, cur. Olivier GUYOTJEANNIN, Laurent MORELLE, Michel PARISSÉ, Paris, 1993 (*Mémoires et documents de l'École des chartes*, 39), p. 13-26.

Critical edition

Provide a text in .doc/.docx, Times New Roman 11, with either line, sentence or verse numbering, as well as a layout PDF version where appropriate.

The *apparatus critici*, in Times New Roman 10, refer to the numbering. In the case of a prose text with line numbering, the references are adjusted according to the final numbering of the first proofs. Example:

Aliter. Sciat alma paternitas uestra portitorem huius diplomatis adisse cœnobium sancti *ill*. VIto kalendarum, in quo ipse uenerabiliter colitur. Ubi præesse dinoscitur domnus *ille* comes atque abbas perspicuus, *ille* perspicaciter regit praelaturam, *ille* decaniam, *ille* archiclauiam. Nos itaque pro uestris lacrimabiles præces fundentes, petimus quo simili modo pro nostris defunctis

5 clemenciam piissimi saluatoris uos non pigeat exorare, ut capiant requiem christo tribuente coruscam. Nomina sunt quibus hec quondam famulancia dictu *Ille ille*.

2 colitur] *scripsi*, coliter *ms* || 5 capiant] *capiat a. c.*

Stemmas are embedded into the text, and they are also provided as a PDF file.