

***A Descriptive Catalogue of the Western Medieval  
Manuscripts of the Osler Library of the History of  
Medicine***

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\*All images courtesy of the Osler Library of the History of Medicine.

## Introduction

There are just twenty-one western medieval manuscripts in the Osler Collection (which contains over 7,700 rare and historic books and archival items),<sup>1</sup> yet they are an integral part of one of the most important North American libraries for the history of medicine. The completion of the present catalogue (2019-2020) coincides with the ninetieth anniversary of the opening of the Osler Library and the publication of its original catalogue, the *Bibliotheca Osleriana*.<sup>2</sup> From its inception, the library had a clear set of aims that were defined by Osler himself and laid forth in the *Bibliotheca*.<sup>3</sup> William Osler's ambition was not to develop a comprehensive collection, but to create a library of significant authors in the history of medicine for teaching purposes. This aim reflected Osler's increased activity in exploring medical texts in the classroom towards the end of his career. He explains that during his time at Johns Hopkins University:

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<sup>1</sup> Osler bequeathed one Western medieval manuscript to the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, as listed in appendix II of the introduction to the *Bibliotheca Osleriana: A Catalogue of Books Illustrating the History of Medicine and Science Collected, Arranged, and Annotated by Sir William Osler, and Bequeathed to McGill University*, ed. W.W. Francis, R.H. Hill, and Archibald Malloch (Oxford, 1929; 2<sup>nd</sup> edn. Kingston and Montreal, 1969), xxxvi, 666, no. 7523: Bernardus de Gordonio, *Lilium medicinae*, produced in England (likely Oxford) dated 1348. The shelf-mark at the College of Physicians is MS. 10a 249. It has been catalogued by Peter Kidd, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Medieval Manuscripts in the Library of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia* (Self-published, 2015), 26-9: <http://independent.academia.edu/PeterKidd> <13/03/2019>; and before this in Rudolf Hirsch, *A Catalogue of the Manuscripts and Archives of the Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia* (Philadelphia, 1983), no. 66; see also Thomas Herndon, "Bernard Gordon Manuscripts in the United States," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 34 (1960): 80-1.

<sup>2</sup> As acknowledged in the preface to the *Bibliotheca Osleriana* (p. xix), Herbert H.E. Craster of the Bodleian Library wrote the entries for all the Western manuscripts produced before 1600.

<sup>3</sup> Osler's introduction is distinctive for being the autobiography of a bibliophile rather than a history of his collection. It begins with his father's parsonage library in Bond Head Ontario and closes with those works he bequeathed to his alma mater, McGill University. He goes into very little detail about how he acquired the books, simply stating that they came from auctions, booksellers and secondhand book shops. A fair number also came from donors, as his closest friends would often send him books; Dr Leonard L. Mackall, for instance, was a large contributor. McGill University's McLennan Library houses a large chain of correspondence between Mackall and Osler from 1907 until Osler's death in 1919, in which Osler is repeatedly thanking him for sending him early printed books. See *William Osler Letter Index* (McGill University): <https://osler-letters.library.mcgill.ca/browse/recipient/Mackall%2C%20Leonard%20L> <14/03/2019>.

In the classroom more and more attention was paid to the historical side of questions, and at my Saturday evening meetings, after the difficulties of the week had been discussed, we usually had before us the editions of some classic.<sup>4</sup>

In order to facilitate teaching, Osler sought to split his collection into eight sections, designed to present different aspects of his collections—from a survey of the most influential medical authors, to a selection of novels and other literary works written by physicians.<sup>5</sup> His modest collection of western medieval manuscripts, therefore, presents a certain cohesion, reflecting the collecting habits and pedagogical aims of one person. Further, no medieval manuscripts have been acquired since the foundation of his library, hence Osler's original vision for his collection remains intact a century after his death. The following catalogue thus presents the medieval manuscripts collected and arranged by William Osler himself.

Although Osler acquired books for pedagogical ends, he was opportunistic in his collecting habits; his manuscript collection reflects what was available for purchase at Sotheby's London and other book auctions of the early twentieth century. Indeed, in the early drafts of his introduction to the *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, he explains that the assembly of his collection was in large part due to his dedication to trawling through Sotheby's auction catalogues and attending book sales.<sup>6</sup> At the height of Osler's collecting career, in the first two decades of the twentieth century, manuscripts dispersed from religious libraries of France and Italy in the late eighteenth

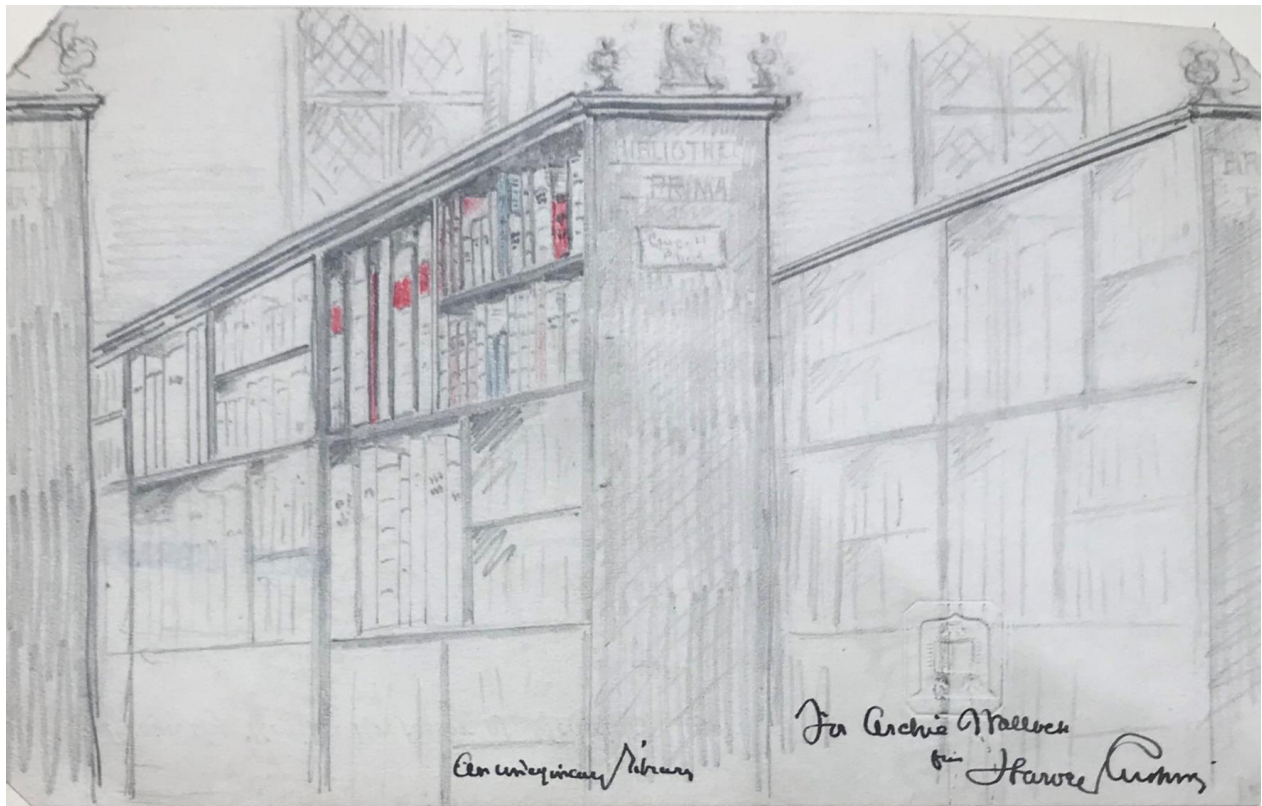
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<sup>4</sup> Quoted in Faith Wallis, "Introduction," in *75 Books from the Osler Library*, ed. Faith Wallis and Pamela Miller (Montreal, 2004), vi.

<sup>5</sup> The eight sections are: "I. Prima, which gives in chronological order a bio-bibliographical account of the evolution of science, including medicine. II. Secunda, the works of men who have made notable contributions, or whose works have some special interest, but scarcely up to the mark of those in Prima. III. Litteraria, the literary works written by medical men, and books dealing in a general way with doctors and the profession. IV. Historica, with the stories of institutions, etc. V. Biographica. VI. Bibliographica. VII. Incunabula, and VIII. Manuscripts." *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, xxxi-ii.

<sup>6</sup> For more details, see Osler's notes for the introduction to the *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, B.O. 7656.

and early nineteenth centuries were turning up at auction houses in significant numbers.<sup>7</sup> As Carl L. Cannon and Robert Alan Shaddy have termed it, the period from the 1880s through to circa 1930 was the “golden age” of North American book collecting. Not only were collectors willing to pay higher prices for early printed books and manuscripts in a competitive atmosphere, but entire libraries were changing hands.<sup>8</sup> William Osler profited from the dispersal of several private collections, perhaps most famously that of Sir Thomas Phillipps (on which, more below). The history of Osler’s collection, then, is marked as much by the contingencies of the early twentieth-century book trade as it is by his medical expertise or pedagogy.



**Figure 1:** Early sketch of the *Bibliotheca Prima*, Harvey Cushing, 1920.

<sup>7</sup> The manuscripts are all high- to late medieval productions. The majority (eleven) were produced in Italy, and the collection also features a range of books from England, Scotland, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Spain.

<sup>8</sup> Carl L. Cannon, *American Book Collectors and Collecting from Colonial Times to the Present* (New York, 1941), 142. Cannon defines the golden age as from the late 1880s to 1914, and Robert Alan Shaddy extends the period into 1930 in “‘A Mad World, My Masters!’ Book Collecting in America, 1890-1930” (Ph.D. diss., University of Missouri-Columbia, 1991); see also, Siân Echard, “House Arrest: Modern Archives, Medieval Manuscripts,” *Journal of Medieval and Early Modern Studies* 30, 2 (2000): 191, 205 n. 24.

### 1. *Western Medieval Manuscripts in the Bibliotheca Osleriana*

Osler did not live to see the publication of his catalogue. He intended to write overviews of each of the eight sections, but only managed to finish the general introduction and the preface to the literature section before he died. Still, the editors of the *Bibliotheca Osleriana*—W.W. Francis of the Osler Library (later the first Osler Librarian), R.H. Hill of the Bodleian, and Archibald Malloch of the New York Academy of Medicine—followed his guidelines as closely as possible, preserving the eight sections relatively faithfully.<sup>9</sup> The “Bibliotheca Prima” was to have pride of place in the catalogue and the Library, shelved around the desk that was taken from Osler’s home in Oxford (see figure 1, Cushing’s sketch of the *Prima* shelf, 1920). The *Prima* presented a survey of the history of medicine based on the works of significant authors, and was assembled specifically for teaching students. In the words of Osler’s favourite author, Sir Thomas Browne (d. 1682), the aim was “to reduce” the long history of medicine to a manageable size through a selection of “solid authors.”<sup>10</sup> Osler did not seek to create a history of great men, but rather to develop a curriculum of the history of medicine using materials from his private collection. Nevertheless, he focuses on the famous names of his collection and ignores some of the more obscure or anonymous authors. A few of the authors encountered in the Western medieval manuscripts appear in the *Prima* division: B.O. 170, Ugo Benzi of Siena’s *Commentary on the Aphorisms of Hippocrates*; B.O. 238, Michael Scot’s Latin translation of Aristotle’s *De Animalibus*; B.O. 305, an Italian translation of Celsus’s *De medicina*; and B.O. 480, Pseudo-Avicenna’s *De*

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<sup>9</sup> R.H. Hill, “The Preparation of the *Bibliotheca Osleriana*: A Paper read before Members of the Osler Club (London) on June 20, 1929,” *Jeremy Norman’s HistoryofScience.com* (2004): <http://www.historyofscience.com/pdf/Preparation-of-the-Bibliotheca-Osleriana.pdf> <25/04/2019>.

<sup>10</sup> Sir Thomas Browne, *Religio Medici* quoted at the beginning of the first section of the catalogue. *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, xlii. A.W. Pollard, one of Osler’s biographers, describes the prima as a “kind of pageant” of books and authors in the history of medicine in a letter to the Osler Club of London; cited in the editors’ preface to the *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn., xx. Faith Wallis later pointed out that “Modern historians of medicine may be embarrassed by this analogy, for it evokes a Whig model of medical history as a parade of progress from the past to the present, with Great Men in the van. There is much of this in Osler, to be sure, but we might do well to attend to the analogy’s positive aspects. Osler’s primary aim for the library he gave to McGill was that it have a ‘definite educational value.’” Faith Wallis, “Introduction,” v.

*anima in arte alchemiae*. The significance of these codices is immediately apparent from the pedigree of the authors and texts being translated or commented on, but it is unclear how they would have featured in Osler's teaching. Was he concerned with Ugo Benzi or Michael Scot in particular, or perhaps with the texts they translated? In fact, no Western European medieval authors are included in his *Prima*—only translators, the intermediaries for Ancient and Eastern authorities.

The rest of Osler's Western medieval books were catalogued under the broader title "Manuscripts" in the eighth section of his catalogue. This is not to say that the works in this section are any less important than those of the *Prima*, but rather that their authors do not cohere with Osler's *Prima* survey. All of the manuscripts in this section were produced after the establishment of major medical faculties in Western Europe, and several of the codices display major shifts in medical book history. For instance, B.O. 7628 contains the *Antidotarium Nicolai* (*volgarizzamento Antidotatium Nicolai*), one of the most popular formulary texts of the high to late Middle Ages.<sup>11</sup> The *Antidotarium*, written in the late eleventh or early twelfth century, was widely distributed and translated into the vernacular, and Osler's copy represents an uncommon example of the Italian vernacular version of the Latin original.<sup>12</sup> B.O. 7628 was extensively used by an apothecary, with every blank space, including the inside boards, filled with recipes written in different hands that are not much later than the main script of the codex. The book is, then, not only representative of the movement from Latin to the vernacular, but it also gives us an indication of the ways in which medieval apothecaries used their books.

A different shift is registered by the latest production in this catalogue, an early sixteenth-century collection of Middle Scots treatises, B.O. 7625. The codex demonstrates the ways in which

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<sup>11</sup> Francesco Roberg, "Text- und redaktionskritische Probleme bei der Edition von Texten des Gebrauchsschrifttums am Beispiel des *Antidotarium Nicolai* (12. Jahrhundert) – Einige F.R., Beobachtungen. Mit einem Editionsanhang," *Mittelateinisches Jahrbuch* 42 (2007): 1-19.

<sup>12</sup> Lucia Fontanella, *Un volgarizzamento tardo duecentesco fiorentino dell'Antidotatium Nicolai* Montréal, McGill University, *Osler Library 7628* (Alessandria, 2000), xiv-xv.

manuscripts continued to be produced and used after the invention of the printing press. In fact, the book maker attempted to mimic incunabula in the page layout and scripts of the manuscript. For instance, the main headings are written in rustic capitals in clear emulation of those found in incunabula.<sup>13</sup> The book, which may well have been a stationer's copy, is a relatively utilitarian production with a thin, lightweight cover that wrapped around the front of the text when closed to protect the edges of the pages when the book was transported. B.O. 7628 and 7625 may not contain the renowned authors of the *Prima* collection, then, but they do represent significant shifts in the book history of medieval medicine, when physicians turned away from formata productions to more practical formats, something the Osler manuscripts present in their size, scripts, wear, and paratextual interventions.

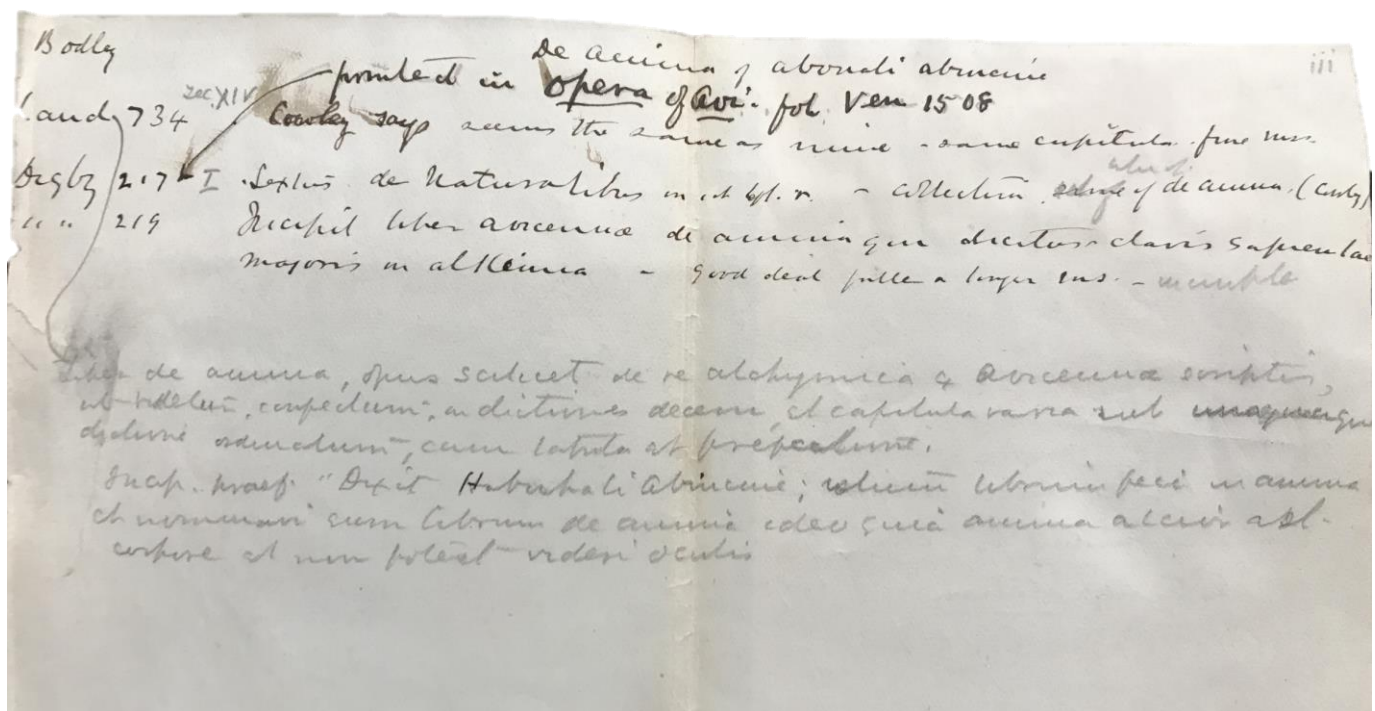
## 2. *Osler's Interest in Manuscripts*

Whenever Osler acquired a new book, he would usually write up an index card noting when and where he obtained it, and would add observations based on the auction catalogues and his own explorations of the texts (See figure 2 for Osler's index card for B.O. 480). Throughout the *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, these notes from Osler's index cards are added beneath the entries, usually accompanied by "W.O." to indicate where he has been directly quoted. Osler's additional notes on individual items are relatively long in the "Incunabula" section,<sup>14</sup> whereas many of the manuscripts receive little or no commentary. Furthermore, some entries for the manuscripts lack

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<sup>13</sup> For further discussion on the transition between manuscripts and incunabula, see Cora E. Lutz, "Manuscripts Copied from Printed Books," *Yale University Library Gazette* 49, 3 (1975): 261-7; George Sarton, "The scientific literature transmitted through the incunabula," *Osiris* 5 (1938): 53-6.

<sup>14</sup> His expertise in the history of early printed medical texts was extensive, evidenced in his bibliographical study *Incunabula Medica*, where he explores the printing and publication of incunabula between 1467 and 1480. William Osler, *Incunabula Medica: A Study of the Earliest Printed Medical Books, 1467-1480*, Bibliographical Society illustrated monographs 19 (Oxford, 1923).



had index cards for each item in his collection. There were, however, numerous items for which Osler had not written a card and other items had mismatching cards, duplicate cards, or were simply catalogued inaccurately.<sup>17</sup> This does not represent a lack of interest or skill in working with manuscripts, but rather the reality of one man coping with an expanding collection.

Still, there were manuscripts to which Osler paid particular attention, especially in his publications on the history of medicine. In *The Evolution of Modern Medicine*, based on a lecture series at Yale in 1913, Osler devotes an entire chapter to the medieval period, from the translation of the works of Arabic physicians to the establishment of medical faculties at Western European universities. In his discussion of practical medicine, Osler draws on an item from his collection, B.O. 7555, a series of texts written by Giovanni Matteo de Ferrari da Grado, a professor of medicine at Ferrara. Osler, writing before his collection was made accessible to the public, states:

I have the record of an elaborate consultation written in his [Giovanni Matteo's] own hand, from which one may gather what a formidable thing it was to fall into the hands of a mediæval physician. Sir John de Calabria had a digestive weakness of the stomach, and rheumatic cerebral disease, combined with superfluous heat and dryness of the liver and multiplication of choler. There is first an elaborate discussion on diet and general mode of life; then he proceeds to draw up certain light medicines as a supplement, but it must have taken an extensive apothecary's shop to turn out the twenty-two prescriptions designed to meet every possible contingency.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> See the example of the index card of B.O. 3569 in Harvey Cushing, *The Life of Sir William Osler* (Oxford, 1925), vol. 2, 560. As Cushing notes, various hands apart from Osler's are featured. Indeed, the catalogue was well underway by the time that this photograph was taken, and so the additions of the *Bibliotheca Osleriana*'s compilers have been added. The same is true for figure 2, the index card for B.O. 480.

<sup>18</sup> William Osler, *The Evolution of Modern Medicine: A Series of Lectures Delivered at Yale University on the Silliman Foundation in April 1913* (New Haven, 1921), 117.

This is a relatively minor reference, but it serves Osler's purpose well, namely, to highlight that Giovanni Matteo must have had an extensive pharmacy with which to treat patients. The excerpt is representative of Osler's overall interest in medieval manuscripts; he draws on them mainly to offer biographical anecdotes or asides about the way physicians practised medicine. His interest was in the practitioners themselves, their biographical details and bibliographical information, rather than the medium through which such works were presented.

The vast majority of Osler's comments on the manuscripts in the *Bibliotheca Osleriana* concern bibliographic information on the authors and texts. He often cross-references the manuscripts with printed editions of the same authors and works, as he was clearly more at ease when dealing with incunabula. For instance, in the entry for B.O. 7529, the alchemical works of Christopher of Paris (Christophorus Parisiensis), the *Bibliotheca Osleriana* notes:

Printed editions of the "Elucidarius" (cf. art. iv. [of this manuscript]), in Latin or German, are catalogued by Ferguson [in his *Bibliotheca Chemica*] (no. 7040), who states that nothing is known of Christophorus Parisiensis, but that most writers put him in the thirteenth century, and that he has been called Christophe de Paris or "de Perouse" (i.e. Perugia).<sup>19</sup>

While there is no indication that Osler was being directed quoted here, it is likely that this excerpt was based on Osler's notes on the text. Osler had the greatest admiration for the catalogue of the alchemical codices held in Glasgow, the *Bibliotheca Chemica* of John Ferguson,<sup>20</sup> and sought to use it as a model for his own catalogue. R.H. Hill comments that "Ferguson's *Bibliotheca Chemica* was daily, almost hourly, in his [Osler's] hands, and was a

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<sup>19</sup> *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, 668. Note that Perouse could also refer to the French town of the same name rather than Osler's assertion of Perugia.

<sup>20</sup> *Bibliotheca Chemica: A Catalogue of the Alchemical, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Books in the Collection of the late James Young of Kelly and Durris*, ed. John Ferguson, 2 vols. (Glasgow, 1906).

model of bio-bibliographical information of which he never tired of talking.”<sup>21</sup> Nevertheless, Osler does not hesitate to disagree with the *Bibliotheca Chemica*, asserting that Ferguson’s thirteenth-century date for Christopher of Paris was incorrect: “The date of this Epistola (art. I [of B.O. 7529]), if really that of the original, is good evidence that he [Christopher] was in Paris in 1472.” The rest of the manuscript confirms Osler’s assessment; Andrea Ogniben, a friend and student of Christopher who compiled the texts of B.O. 7529 in 1478, records that Christopher was teaching in Paris as late as 1472-3.<sup>22</sup>

Osler was not only responsible for correcting Christopher’s dates in modern scholarship, but he also raised an important point about the use of the vernacular in this manuscript. Christopher seemed determined to write about alchemy solely in Latin; he explains in the prologue to his *Elucidarius* that alchemy should be revealed only to those “conversant in Latin and instructed in philosophy and natural science.”<sup>23</sup> This concern for academic rigour in alchemy is clearly displayed in B.O. 7529. For instance, twice in the manuscript, a list of authorities is added to the margins in red ink in order to make the legitimacy and authority of the work overt.<sup>24</sup> The Italian vernacular treatises in B.O. 7529 are largely based on Andrea’s lecture notes, a standard practice for university texts of the period.<sup>25</sup> While the Latin texts of the codex are highly academic and structured in such a manner as to make the authorities obvious, in the Italian texts there is a disregard for proper citation. Folios 42<sup>v</sup>-46<sup>r</sup> present an Italian text that is

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<sup>21</sup> Hill, “Preparation of the *Bibliotheca Osleriana*,” 4.

<sup>22</sup> For more on Christopher of Paris’s life, see Lynn Thorndike, *A History of Magic and Experimental Science*, 8 vols. (New York, 1923-58), vol. 4, 349-51.

<sup>23</sup> Christopher of Paris, “*Elucidarius*,” in *Theatrum chemicum*, ed. Lazarus Zetzner (Strasbourg, 1661), vol. 6, 210: “qui latinam linguam callent et in sapientia ac artibus naturalibus sunt experti.” For further discussion, see Michela Pereira, “Alchemy and the Use of Vernacular Languages in the Late Middle Ages,” *Speculum* 74 (1999): 339.

<sup>24</sup> B.O. 7529, f. 37v “Hermete / Platone / Aristotile / Rainaldo / Raimondo / Geber”; f. 62v “Platone / Aristotile / Auicenna / Rasis/ Geber / Rainaldo / Raimundo”.

<sup>25</sup> Richard Lemay, “The teaching of astronomy in medieval universities, principally at Paris in the fourteenth century,” *Manuscripta* 20, 3 (1976): 197-217; Loren Carey MacKinney, “Medical education in the Middle Ages,” *Journal of World History* 2, 4 (1955): 835-61.

mundanely entitled: “Questa e una brancha del vegetabile qual ho trovata in uno altro libro” [this is a passage about vegetation that I found in another book]. The explicit explains that this is not a work of Christopher, but that it was written, or more accurately, transcribed or translated, by Andrea Ogniben. In other words, the passage was a pragmatic inclusion that may have been useful to readers, even though Ogniben did not indicate the text from which it came. Still, as Osler points out, some of the Italian texts in the manuscript are composed by Christopher himself. Osler is particularly interested in the *epistolum* written by Christopher to Ogniben at the beginning of the codex:

It opens with a touching lament of his daughter, “laqual sola era a consolatione alegreza et substentamento della mia futura vechieza” [who was the only consolation, joy and support in my future old age]—she had taken the veil—and there is a graphic account of a vision in which St. Francis appeared to him and reconciled him to the will of God.<sup>26</sup>

The letter was intended as a public document in the vein of Peter Abelard’s *Historia Calamitatum*, to serve a didactic purpose in directing readers towards God and St Francis. Osler’s notes on this manuscript are, then, a significant contribution to the study of medieval alchemy because he is largely responsible for discovering the accurate details of Christopher’s life in this manuscript, which would have remained in obscurity if not for his intervention. Osler’s passion as a collector and bibliophile, therefore, was not limited to the great men of the history; he was drawn to the details of minor figures such as Christopher and Ogniben.

### 3. Osler and Other Collectors

William Osler’s aspirations as a collector were tied to a sense of competition with, or mimicry of, the collections and catalogues of other significant libraries. As previously mentioned, Osler had a profound respect for the *Bibliotheca Chemica* of John Ferguson, which is reflected in the

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<sup>26</sup> *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, 668, translation my own.

name *Bibliotheca Osleriana* itself. Furthermore, in multiple instances in his private notes, correspondence and introduction to the *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, Osler mentions collections that he particularly admires. He reserves special praise (perhaps unsurprisingly, considering his time spent in Oxford) for the Bodleian Library and its *Summary Catalogue*.<sup>27</sup> He also appreciated historic collections that had been dispersed. Osler's collecting career coincided with the selling off of the largest private collection of books to date, that of Sir Thomas Phillipps. Osler showed great reverence towards Phillipps and his collection and, in fact, made several visits to the Sir Thomas Phillipps Library (housed at that time in Thirlestaine House near Cheltenham) before the collection was sold.<sup>28</sup> Phillipps's books were sold primarily through a series of auctions at Sotheby's in London, alongside direct sales to European governments and to private collectors.<sup>29</sup> B.O. 7506 (a fifteenth-century German copy of Albertus Magnus, *De homine*) and 7529 (the alchemical works of Christopher of Paris) were both bought from the Phillipps sales, in 1911 and 1913 respectively. Each still bears the Phillipps book plate alongside its original shelf-mark in Phillips's library, and elsewhere Osler is careful to mention when an item in his collection came from Phillipps's library. There are never any attempts made by Osler, as happened in some other collections, to remove book plates of other libraries or erase old shelf-marks. For Osler, these features are as much a part of the history of a particular book as are medieval annotations and ownership inscriptions.

Osler was perhaps most enthusiastic about medical men who owned large collections.

Item 7150 in the *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, for example, is a catalogue of the Library of Dr Georg

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<sup>27</sup> The Editor's Preface to the *Bibliotheca Osleriana* cites the *Summary Catalogue* as a model that the editors follow. *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, xviii. *A summary catalogue of Western manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford which have not hitherto been catalogued in the quarto series: with references to the Oriental and other manuscripts*, ed. Richard W. Hunt, Falconer Madan, H.E. Craster, N. Denholm-Young, 7 vols. (Oxford, 1895-1953).

<sup>28</sup> John Cule, "Sir William Osler and his Welsh Connections," *Postgraduate Medical Journal* 64 (1988): 573; Cushing, *Life of Sir William Osler*, vol. 2, 957.

<sup>29</sup> Toby Burrows, "Manuscripts of Sir Thomas Phillipps in North American Institutions," *Manuscript Studies* 1, 2 (2016): 308.

Franz Burkhard Kloss of Frankfurt, printed in London in 1835 for a twenty-day auction. Osler states:

The Kloss library was the most important collection of early printed books ever made by a medical man. Kloss writes, in a letter quoted at p. xxii, “My Library has been collected in the course of eighteen years throughout the whole of Germany, and no single old library of importance has been its foundation”; he then mentions the most important collections, which, in whole or in part, were embodied. Two of the items are in this [Osler’s] collection (nos. 238 and 4970).<sup>30</sup>

Osler did not acquire B.O. 238 and 4970 during the Kloss sales of 1835-6, and in fact he does not state when they came into his collection. B.O. 238 (Michael Scot’s Latin translation of Aristotle’s *De Animalibus*, produced in fourteenth-century Germany) was originally purchased as lot 4545 of an 1836 Sotheby’s sale by a certain “J.L.R.”, whose initials appear in the manuscript.<sup>31</sup> As stated above, the manuscript makes it into Osler’s *Prima*, meaning that the author, and possibly translator, was considered to be significant, but Osler is also keenly interested in the provenance of the manuscript. Not only is it a codex collected by a fellow physician, but it is an important document in the history of the dispersal of one of the most significant medical libraries in Germany.

#### 4. *Medieval Readers*

Of course, the medieval manuscripts of the Osler Library had long histories before they found their way into the hands of post-medieval collectors. Where we lack information by the scribes and authors as to the origins of the texts, readerly markings are an invaluable resource in assessing how

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<sup>30</sup> *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, 608. B.O. 4970 is an early printed book containing a work entitled “Ad Principes Germanos ut Bellum Turcis inferant Exhortatoria. Insunt quae priori edition exempta errant, uide & adficietis.” It is a second edition attributed to J. Schöffner of Mainz, 1519.

<sup>31</sup> The initials “J.L.R.” and the year 1836 are written on the first flyleaf in the manuscript.

a codex was compiled and used. Throughout the present catalogue, glosses are noted and often transcribed when they provide useful information about the manuscript. B.O. 7579, for instance, is an anonymous surgical *practica* named the *Copiosa*, written in the late fourteenth or early fifteenth century. It features four marginal glosses (ff. 104<sup>r</sup>, 106<sup>r</sup>, 137<sup>v</sup>, and 155<sup>r</sup>, transcribed in the entry for B.O. 7579) that mention the “*Filia principis*”, a work by Teodorico Borgognoni that was never finished.<sup>32</sup> About 1252, Teodorico, son of the famed surgical innovator Ugo de Lucca, wrote his third work in a trilogy of surgical texts based on his father’s *Chirurgia*. This work was called the *Tractaturi*, but its original title was the *Filia principis*.<sup>33</sup>

Teodorico never finished the *Filia principis* as he intended it, but he did advertise the book before it was written. In the second recension of Teodorico’s surgical treatise, *Vulnera*, he explains that he is going to write a work called the *Filia principis*: “The small manual of practical surgery entitled *Filia principis*, which I intend to write” [de practica cyrurgie manualement labellum quem intitulasi *Filia principis* intendo facere].<sup>34</sup> In Teodorico’s later work, the *Venerabili* (a condensed version of the *Vulnera*), he declares that the *Filia principis* is almost complete. He says that “anyone who will diligently consider that book which I have entitled *Filia principis* will be able to refute a large part of those things which have been written in the surgical writings of moderns ...” [qui diligenter attenderit librum istum quem intitulasi *Filia principis* magnam partem eorum quae in chirurgiis modernorum scripta sunt ... poterit reprobare].<sup>35</sup> Teodorico abandoned the title *Filia*

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<sup>32</sup> Labelled the “Book of Skin” by Faith Wallis because the recipes in the manuscript chiefly address treating one’s skin. Faith Wallis, “The Book of the Head and the Book of Skin: Compilation and ‘Decompilation’ in some Medieval Manuscripts of Practical Medicine in the Osler Library (McGill University),” *Florilegium* 33 (2019): 15-44.

<sup>33</sup> Michael R. McVaugh, *The Rational Surgery of the Middle Ages* (Florence, 2006), 27-30.

<sup>34</sup> Teodorico Borgognoni, *Vulnera* in Guy de Chauliac [Guid. Cauliacius], (ed.), *Ars chirurgica Guidonis Cauliaci medici celeberrimi: lucubrationes chirurgicae, ab infinitis prope mendis emendatae: ac instrumentorum chirurgicorum formis, quae in aliis impressionibus desideraba[n]tur, extornatae* (Venis, 1546), f. 103<sup>rb</sup> and quoted in McVaugh, *Rational Surgery*, 28, n. 23.

<sup>35</sup> Teodorico Borgognoni, *Venerabili* in *Ars chirurgica Guidonis Cauliaci*, f. 148<sup>rb</sup> and quoted in McVaugh, *Rational Surgery*, 28, n. 23.

*principis* after his patron, Andres de Albalat, third bishop of Valencia,<sup>36</sup> asked him to change the approach of the book to make it an explicit summary of his father Ugo's *practica*. It seems that only book one of the *Filia principis* was written before Teodorico changed its name to the *Tractaturi*. Four manuscripts of the *Tractaturi* reflect the name change with their explicits for book one, all of which entitle the work *Filia principis*.<sup>37</sup> Furthermore, the explicit to the first book of the *Venerabili* in Vat. Palat. Lat. 1323 and the explicit to the second book in Oxford, Ashmole 1427 state that these texts are, in fact, the *Filia principis*. These claims are more likely to be scribal interferences based on Teodorico's statements in the *Venerabili* about his forthcoming *Filia principis* than accurate bibliographical information.

Considering the relative obscurity of the *Filia principis*, it is peculiar that B.O. 7579, a manuscript composed at the turn of the fifteenth century, references it in marginal annotations. The glosses in B.O. 7579 place the codex within a particular medieval scholastic milieu centred on a contingent of texts that referenced Teodorico's original tract. Indeed, the annotations suggest that the *Filia principis* may have either been a source for the *Copiosa*, or that the two texts had common sources, as the annotator points out where the texts present the same remedies and information. For example, the gloss on f. 155<sup>r</sup> explains that a recipe in the *Copiosa*, which has the power to destroy sclerosis and all tumours in the body, was "formerly hidden" [olim latet] before it was presented in the *Filia principis*. Whether the annotator knew the history of Teodorico's *Tractaturi* or was misled by scribal interferences in copies of the *Venerabili*, the marginal notes in B.O. 7579 give us an idea of how both the *Filia principis* and the *Copiosa* were used by medieval readers. The cross-references between the *Copiosa* and the *Filia principis* left behind by the annotator also demonstrate

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<sup>36</sup> For more on de Albalat, see Robert Ignatius Burns, *The Crusader Kingdom of Valencia: Reconstruction on a Thirteenth-Century Frontier*, 2 vols. (Cambridge, MA., 1967), vol. 1, 24-6, 204; vol. 2, 79-80.

<sup>37</sup> Naples, Biblioteca Nazionale VIII.D.55; Munich, CLM 25061; and Vat. Palat. Lat. 1312 and 1811.

how such an obscure work continued to be relevant to a small portion of readers approximately a century and a half after it was supposed to have been written.<sup>38</sup>

A reader or scribe of B.O. 7626, which features Constantine the African's *Viaticum*, is similarly concerned with supplementing the main text of the codex with glosses based on scholastic medicine. The *Viaticum* was a well-known and widely disseminated *practica* that was often circulated with reading notes and commentaries that were regularly longer than the text itself.<sup>39</sup> B.O. 7626 does not feature one of these long commentaries by a single author, but rather copious glosses that combine excerpts from other Constantinian works, practical remedies and supplementary theoretical materials that were in circulation among medical students. It is not uncommon for manuscripts of the *Viaticum* to feature glosses like those that are found in the Osler copy. From the twelfth century the text was circulated with a relatively consistent set of reading notes in the margins, which were added to by different generations of readers.<sup>40</sup>

The majority of the glosses in B.O. 7626 are nosological annotations, that is, they explain the meanings or etymologies of Greek names for diseases. The annotator of B.O. 7626 draws particularly from Constantine's *Pantegni*, one of the most widely circulated of Constantine's texts. As Monica H. Green has demonstrated in relation to a number of manuscripts contemporary to B.O. 7626, parts of the *Viaticum* were often inserted into the second, practical part of the *Pantegni* by medieval scribes because Constantine never entirely finished this part of the text.<sup>41</sup> It is perhaps not

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<sup>38</sup> More broadly, the author of the *Copiosa* is concerned with authors associated with rational surgery and Avicenna's canon, particularly Guy de Chauliac, Henri de Mondeville, Theodoric of Cervia, Lanfranc of Milan, and the author of the *Filia Principis*. See Faith Wallis, "The Book of the Head and the Book of Skin."

<sup>39</sup> For more on the commentaries on the *Viaticum*, see Mary Frances Wack, *Lovesickness in the Middle Ages: the Viaticum and its Commentaries* (Philadelphia, 1990).

<sup>40</sup> This was particularly the case for twelfth-century German productions, see Brian Long, "Of Monks and Miracles: Constantine the African and Two of his Twelfth-Century Readers," *Constantinus Africanus Blog* (22/11/2018): <https://constantinusafricanus.com/2018/11/22/of-monks-and-miracles-constantine-the-african-and-two-of-his-twelfth-century-readers/> <15/03/2019>.

<sup>41</sup> Monica H. Green, "The Re-Creation of *Pantegni*, *Practica*, Book VIII," in *Constantine the African and 'Ali ibn al-Abbas al-Magusi: The 'Pantegni' and Related Texts*, ed. Charles Burnett and Danielle Jacquart (Leiden, 1994),

surprising, then, that a manuscript of the *Viaticum* uses parts of the *Pantegni* to provide contextual information to some sections of the text because the two works were used to bolster each other in order to provide what appeared to be a more complete Constantinian compendium. Nevertheless, the annotations in B.O. 7626 do not differentiate between information from Constantinian works and those by other authors, which suggests that the annotator was not attempting to create an authoritative source of Constantine. Medical masters used nosological glosses to build up a common language that connected earlier texts, such as the *Viaticum*, with later texts written in the Salernitan tradition. This approach of forming a connected language served to maintain consistency and develop a medical education that was focused around a core set of texts and scholastic commentaries, as well as therapeutic manuals and *practica*.<sup>42</sup>

Information from sources other than Constantine in B.O. 7626 likely share a common source of authority with works circulated among students from the mid- to late twelfth century onward. This is not to say that the Osler manuscript necessarily copies or was copied alongside other Salernitan works, but rather that the approach to certain terms is remarkably similar because of the textual culture in which the codices were produced and circulated. If we take just one example, from a gloss on the nosological context of epilepsy (*epilensia*), the approach of the annotator towards his sources becomes clear. The gloss on f. 5<sup>r</sup> begins by defining epilepsy and the ways in which it differs from apoplexy (*apoplexia*). This annotator does not quote authorities in full or cite them, but merely offers condensed synopses. The *Catholica Magistri Salerni*, of a physician known

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121-60; eadem, ““But of the *Practica* of the *Pantegni* he translated only three books, for it had been destroyed by the water”: The Puzzle of the *Practica*,” *Constantinus Africanus Blog* (22/03/2018): <https://constantinusafricanus.com/2018/03/22/but-of-the-practica-of-the-pantegni-he-translated-only-three-books-for-it-had-been-destroyed-by-the-water-the-puzzle-of-the-practica/> <23/04/2019>.

<sup>42</sup> Florence Eliza Glaze, “Speaking in Tongues: Medical Wisdom and Glossing Practices in and around Salerno, c. 1040-1200,” in *Herbs and Healers from the Ancient Mediterranean through the Medieval West, Essays in Honor of John M. Riddle*, ed. Anner Van Arsdall and Timothy Graham, *Medicine in the Medieval Mediterranean* 4 (Burlington, VT., 2012), 63-106.

as Salernus (fl. 1160), uses remarkably similar phrasing to B.O. 7626 when introducing epilepsy and apoplexy:

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| B.O. 7626, f. 5 <sup>r</sup> : Epilensia est morbus<br>proueniens ex oppilationem principalium<br>uentriculorum cerebri, aut ex toto et<br>dicitur maior, aut non et dicitur minor.<br>Differt epilensia ab apoplexia, quia<br>apoplexia est, oppilatio omnium<br>uentriculorum cerebri, aut ex toto et<br>dicitur maior aut non et dicitur minor. | <i>Catholica Magistri Salerni</i> : Epilemsia est<br>opilatio uentriculorum cerebri principalium<br>unde sensus et motus corporis auferuntur;<br>que quia pueris sepe accidit infantile dicitur.<br>Que quidem aut est maior aut est minor. ...<br>Apoplexia iiii humorum exuberatio, unde<br>uentriculi cerebri opilantur; hec autem<br>maior, aut minor. <sup>43</sup> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

The Osler manuscript takes a similar approach to Salernus in his descriptions of epilepsy and apoplexy, condensing the information into one passage. The *Catholica*, by contrast, spreads the two definitions over different sections of the text. The approach in B.O. 7626 is similar to that in the *Pantegni*, where Constantine defines apoplexy and epilepsy in a single sentence: “Apoplexia et epilepsia nascuntur ex ventriculorum cerebri constipationibus” [Apoplexy and epilepsy are produced from constipation of the venticle of the brain].<sup>44</sup> While the Osler annotator, like Constantine, defines epilepsy and apoplexy in a short space, he separates the two terms by explaining that “Differt epilensia ab apoplexia...” [Epilepsy is different from apoplexy...]. Then, the annotator immediately explains that apoplexy is, in fact, one of three species of “epilensia”. The three types of epilepsy are distinguished by the damage they cause, with “epilensia” being the most damaging because, as stated in the previous extract, it affects the primary ventricle of the brain.

<sup>43</sup> “Catholica Magistri Salerni,” in *Salernitana nondum editi: Catalogo Ragionato della Esposizione di Storia Della Medicina aperta in Torino nel 1898*, ed. Piero Giacosa (Torino, 1901), 85-88.

<sup>44</sup> *Opera Omnia Ysaac*, 2 vols. (Lyons, 1515), vol. 2, f. xlii<sup>r</sup>.

While the *Pantegni* does not make this distinction between epilepsy, analepsy and catalepsy, the categorisation into three species was an entirely standard gloss in the medical texts of the Salernitan tradition, as was the definition of epilepsy as “superiorum lesio”.<sup>45</sup> The annotator also follows the standard model in defining “analepsia” as relating to the stomach, and “Catalenpsia” relating to “remota lesio”, that is, damage removed from the head, to the extremities.<sup>46</sup>

The annotations in B.O. 7626 do not merely define and categorise forms of epilepsy, but also detail the symptoms. The gloss parallels another Salernitan source, the *Glossa* of Roger Frugardi, in its description of the causes and effects of epilepsy, suggesting again that they were drawing from either same source or the same tradition:

|                                                         |                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| B.O. 7626, f. 5 <sup>v</sup> : Facit autem epilensia ex | <i>Glossa quattor Magistrorum Super</i> |
| multitudine humorum, et strictura meatuum,              | <i>Chirurgiam Rogerii: Et sunt tria</i> |
| et defectum caloris membrorum debilius                  | potissima ad epilepsiam inducendam,     |
| est calor apoplectis quam epilepticis. Unde             | scilicet defectus caloris naturalis,    |
| apoplexia continue affligit et debilis sit              | multitudo humoris, constrictio          |
| calor humor uero multus.                                | meatuum. <sup>47</sup>                  |

<sup>45</sup> In analysing scholastic nosological glosses, Florence Eliza Glaze uses the *Tractato della cure* or *De Curis* as a source of comparison. Glaze notes that this text overlaps in many ways with the twelfth-century glossed *Passionarius*, a galenic textbook that was widely used in Salerno. *De Curis* survives in one manuscript from the twelfth century, Rome, Angelica 1408. Florence Eliza Glaze, “Prolegomena: Scholastic Openings to Gariopontus of Salerno’s *Passionarius*,” in *Between Text and Patient: The Medical Enterprise in Medieval and Early Modern Europe*, ed. Florence Eliza Glaze and Brian K. Nance, Micrologus’ Library 39 (Florence, 2011), 80-6. “Trattato della cure/ De curis,” in *Salernitana nondum editi: Catalogo Ragionato della Esposizione di Storia Della Medicina aperta in Torino nel 1898*, ed. Piero Giacosa (Torino, 1901), 179: “Epi id est supra lesio id est lesio inde epilensia id est superiorum lesio. ... Epilensie iii sunt species, analepsia, catalepsia et epilepsia.” Similar phrasing also occurs in the Anonymous Salernitan compendium, the *De Aegritudinum Curatione* written in the last quarter of the twelfth century; edited in *Collectio Salernitana: ossia documenti inediti, e trattati di medicina appartenenti alla scuola medica Salernitana*, ed. Salvatore de Renzi, 5 vols. (Napoli, 1853), vol. 2, 110: “epilepsia ab epi quod est supra, et lempsia quod est lesio, inde epilepsia id est superiorum lesio.”

<sup>46</sup> The *De Curis*, for example, defines “catalepsia” as: “oppressione sensus et cum febre. Fit autem ex nimio sanguinis vel colorum et a pedibus vel tibiis inchoat” (p. 179).

<sup>47</sup> The particular chapter from which this quotation is drawn is the “Liber Tercius de Egritudinibus Cronicis.” The full text is edited in *Collectio Salernitana*, ed. de Renzi, vol. 2, 659.

Constricted movement, a multitude of humors and defective heat in the members comprise the standard list of symptoms of epilepsy from Salernitan medical texts. The annotator of the *Viaticum* composes the same list, using the same phrasing as the *Glossa* on Roger Frugardi from the second half of the thirteenth century,<sup>48</sup> but does not present them in the same order. The Osler annotation also differs in its inclusion of apoplexy, which the *Glossa* of Roger Frugardi does not mention in the symptoms for the first category of epilepsy. By extrapolating to include apoplexy, and its continuation from the hot humours caused by the defective imbalance of epilepsy, the gloss draws a connection that its sources do not make in the same explicit fashion. Texts such as the *Glossa* on Roger Frugardi undoubtedly made connections between the symptoms of the two species of epilepsy, but apoplexy and epilepsy were not presented as concomitant as this gloss seems to suggest.

The range of sources that the annotator of B.O. 7626 parallels demonstrates the strength of the collective medical vocabulary used in the early thirteenth century (prior to the introduction of Avicenna's *Canon*), which was largely developed and maintained through such nosological notes. The annotator does not seek to present an authoritative or complete work of Constantine the African, but instead mixes information from the *Pantegni* with information that was in circulation from the mid to late twelfth century onwards. The interventions left behind in the manuscript, therefore, not only allow us to get an idea of the type of environment in which it was produced and likely read, but also places the manuscript squarely within the Salernitan scholastic tradition.

### 5. *The Present Catalogue*

Almost all of the original burden of cataloguing the Western medieval manuscripts of the Osler Library fell to Sir Herbert H.E. Craster, who was a librarian of the Bodleian Library and one of

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<sup>48</sup> For more on the text and its dissemination, see Plinio Prioreschi, *A History of Medicine: Volume 5 Medieval Medicine* (Omaha, NE., 2003), 277-80.

the chief architects of its *Summary Catalogue*. Craster is credited in the *Bibliotheca Osleriana* as having “catalogued all the Western MSS. Written before 1600”.<sup>49</sup> This was no small task, and inevitably there are several cases where the entries are lacking.<sup>50</sup> Craster, with the help of Osler’s index cards, did a fine job of identifying the texts contained in the codices as well as dating and placing the productions, but medieval scholarship in the fields of palaeography, codicology and book history have progressed considerably in ninety years. Where Osler was concerned with great authors and great works, modern catalogues give an equal emphasis to the books themselves, recording the distinctive features of each object. In the present catalogue, for instance, greater emphasis has been placed on deciphering the markings and glosses left behind by readers, and on the palaeographic features of the scribes and marginal hands. Much of my work has been assisted by a developed set of criteria for identifying and describing scripts and codicological features.<sup>51</sup> Perhaps the most significant advancement is the standard set by descriptive catalogues published for other institutions.<sup>52</sup>

The manuscripts presented here are kept in the order in which they appear in the *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, according to Osler’s indexing. Each entry begins with a short characterisation of the manuscript, identifying the authors, language, date and place of

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<sup>49</sup> *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, xix.

<sup>50</sup> In each manuscript, the description from the *Bibliotheca Osleriana* is pasted to the front inside board or a flyleaf, and on a few occasions Lynn Thorndike has added hand-written or typed notes, usually of one or two sentences in length.

<sup>51</sup> Particularly important are the works of Albert Deroulez, Gerard Isaac Lieftinck, Malcolm Parkes and the dated and datable volumes produced by the Bibliographical Society of London. For instance, B.O. 7564 Henricus de Gorrichem, *Ordo exorcismorum contra morbum animalium uel hominum uel pecorum*, is written in Lieftinckian gothic hybrida script. For more on this script, see Albert Deroulez, *The Palaeography of Gothic Manuscript Books* (Cambridge, 2003), 66-67; Gerard Isaac Lieftinck, “Pour une nomenclature de l’écriture livresque de la période dite gothique. Essai s’appliquant spécialement aux manuscrits originaux des Pays-Bas médiévaux,” in *Nomenclature des écritures livresques du IX<sup>e</sup> au XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle. Premier colloque international de paléographie latine*, ed. B. Bischoff, G.I. Lieftinck, G. Battelli (Paris, 1953), 19-24; idem, “Keulse handschriften van de Summa de Bono van Ulrich van Straatsburg,” *Nederlands archief voor kerkgeschiedenis/ Dutch Review of Church History* 56 (1975): 129-40.

<sup>52</sup> In particular, the series of descriptive catalogues of the libraries of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. See for example, Rodney M. Thomson, *A descriptive catalogue of the medieval manuscripts of Corpus Christi College, Oxford* (Cambridge, 2011).

production. Where the place and date of production are not explicitly mentioned within the codices themselves, estimations are made on the basis of palaeographical and codicological evidence. Next, the textual contents of each volume are presented as a numbered list with transcriptions of incipits, explicits and notable parts of the text. Transcriptions preserve the original spelling, but abbreviations are expanded silently, and authors are referred to by the form of their name that most commonly appears in scholarship. A change of folio is noted by “|”, superscript or subscript words and letters are marked by slashes, and missing letters and words are added in square brackets, along with any other significant features, variations or corrections to the text. Initial “U” is reproduced as “V” where appropriate, but minuscule “u/v” is transcribed as “u”. Where the text is grammatically faulty, this is signalled by “[sic]”. Doubtful readings are framed by oboloi (†). Illegible words are signalled by asterisks (\*\*\*). Following this, a physical description is outlined, including the support (parchment, paper, etc.), dimensions of the page and writing frame, number of folios, layout of the text, collation, a description of the binding, and on some occasions a comment on the manuscript’s condition. The descriptions also feature palaeographic information for each scribal and glossing hand, a list of decorations, enhancements to the text (such as rubrication, running titles, etc.) and marginalia. Each entry ends with information (if any survives) on provenance, and a short bibliography of secondary works that directly reference the manuscript.

| SELF-MARK | DATE              | PLACE OF PRODUCTION | CONTENTS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 170       | 1428/9            | Pavia, Italy        | Ugo Benzi of Siena, <i>Commentary on Aphorisms of Hippocrates</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 238       | xiv               | Germany             | Michael Scot's Latin translation of Aristotle's <i>De Animalibus</i> (incomplete)                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 305       | xv <sup>2</sup>   | Italy               | Translation of Celsus <i>De medicina</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 480       | xiv/xv            | Italy               | Pseudo-Avicenna, <i>De anima in arte alchemiae</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 7506      | 1437              | Regensburg, Germany | Albertus Magnus, <i>De homine</i> and <i>Quaestiones de bono</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 7513      | xv <sup>ex</sup>  | France              | <i>Summa iudicialis astronomie</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 7529      | xv <sup>ex</sup>  | Italy               | Christopher of Paris, alchemical treatises in Italian and Latin                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 7554      | xv <sup>med</sup> | Ferrara, Italy      | Statutes of the University of Arts and Medicine of Ferrara, with a petition from "Giovan bolognino Paduano", rector of the University, to the Duke of Ferrara, and of the Duke's fiat                                                                                                                          |
| 7555      | c. 1470           | Italy               | Giovanni Matteo de Ferrari da Grado, <i>Consilium</i> for the poet Giovanni Simonetta of Milan                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 7564      | xv <sup>ex</sup>  | Netherlands         | Henry of Gorkum, <i>Ordo exorcismorum contra morbum animalium uel hominum uel pecorum</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 7579      | xiv/xv            | Montpellier, France | Anonymous scholastic surgical treatise entitled the <i>Copiosa</i> , and Jean Jacme, <i>Tractatus contra pestilenciam</i>                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 7586      | xv                | Germany             | Nicholas of Lyra, <i>Postilla super librum Job</i> and an anonymous treatise on maladies of the head, entitled "Ad capillos denigrandos"                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 7587      | xiv               | Italy               | Fragment of <i>Macer Floridus</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 7590      | xv                | England             | Short treatises on therapeutics, pathology, some material on drugs, and a treatise on urine inspection                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 7591      | xvi <sup>in</sup> | England             | Middle English <i>Practica Phisicalia</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 7600      | 1509              | Leipzig, Germany    | Compilation by a medical Magister at Leipzig of academic medical texts by Italian authors, including <i>Perpulchri canones de syrupis magistralibus conficiendis</i> , <i>Tractatus perutilis de modo compositionis medicinarum</i> , <i>Tractatus dosium et receptorum magistri Bartholomei de Montignana</i> |

|             |                    |                |                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>7611</b> | 1422               | Italy          | Francesco di Piedimonte, <i>Supplementum Mesue</i>                                                                                           |
| <b>7625</b> | xvi <sup>in</sup>  | Scotland       | Middle Scots compilation on humours composed by Doctor Maccullo                                                                              |
| <b>7626</b> | xiii               | Likely Italy   | Constantine the African, <i>Viaticum</i> with marginal glosses; Isaac Judaeus, <i>Diete uniuersales</i> and <i>Diete particulares</i>        |
| <b>7627</b> | xiv                | Likely Italy   | Johannes de Sancto Paulo, <i>Breviarium Hippocratis</i> , and extracts from Constantine the African, <i>Pantegni theorica</i>                |
| <b>7628</b> | xiii <sup>ex</sup> | Tuscany, Italy | <i>Antidotarium Nicolai</i> in Italian ( <i>volgarizzamento Antidotatium Nicolai</i> ), with a large number of medical receipts and recipes. |

## Catalogue

### B.O. 170

Ugo Benzi of Siena, *Commentary on Aphorisms of Hippocrates*. Written by a student of arts and medicine named Montalado de Gaino and other unnamed scribes.

**Date:** 1428/9

**Origin:** Pavia, Italy

### 1. Contents

1. ff. 1<sup>r</sup>-195<sup>r</sup> Ugo Benzi of Siena, *Commentary on the Aphorisms of Hippocrates*

f. 1<sup>r</sup> [Commentary begins] Yhesus / Hoc est scriptum expositio et Questiones super afforismis Ypocratis et eorum commentis secundum artistarum et medicorum principem magistrum Ugonem Senensem.

Precedentis anni a lugrubrationum munus quamuis paruum tuo nomini Nicolae Estensis Illustris Marchio dicendi ad futuram tui gloriam si quid meus labor illi addicere possit. ... [Hippocrates begins] Vita brevis ars uero longa. / Iste est liber Amphorisimorum in quo intendit Ypocrates non uniuersaliter totam artem ...

f. 2<sup>v</sup> [Book One:] In perturbationibus. Hic incipit tractatus libri afforismorum et diuidit in .vii. particulas. In prima determinat de regimine corporis per euacuationes et dietam. In secunda ...

f. 37<sup>r</sup> Explicit scriptum super particulam primam Afformismorum Ypocratis secundum medicorum principem Ugonem Senensem.

f. 37<sup>r</sup> [Book Two:] In quo morbo etc. Ista est secunda particula afforismorum in qua ponuntur multa signa pronostica boni uel mali salutis uel mortis in morbis. ... f. 97<sup>r</sup> Hic est finis scripti et questionum super primam et secunda<m> particula<m> afforismorum Ypocratis secundum excellentissimum et famosissimum Artistarum et medicorum nostre etatis principem clarissimumque monarcham dominum magistrum Ugonem Senensem. Cui operi adhibui complementum (*exp.* et scripsi) ego Alexander de Montaldo de Gaino, artium et medicine scholaris,

Mccccxxviii. die tertia mensis Aprilis, uidelicet in sabbato sancto, hora quintadecima uel circa. Ad laudem et gloriam humani generis clementissimi redemptoris dei omnipotentis. Qui michi sunt proui huius operis concedat pietate sua ad optata scientie culmina feliciter peruenire, ac prestare digniter corporis et anime integram sanitatem cum meorum etiam uenia peccatorum per illam quam passus est sanatissimum hiis diebus passionem pro nobis peccatoribus redimendis. Amen Amen Amen. / Explicit secunda particula. / Deo semper refero gratias infinitas.

f. 97<sup>v</sup> [Book Four (Book Three is wanting)] Incipit Quarta particula / Pregnantes purgare etc. / Ypocrates in isto amphorimso intendit tres questiones et ita afforismo diuiditur in tres partes, secunda ibi. minus uero. tertia ibi. minora pars. secundo est ista. Si pregnantes debent purgari magis conuenit eis purgatio ... f. 130<sup>r</sup> Finitur quarta particula de quo laus deo. / Explicit Quarta particula deo gratias.

f. 130<sup>v</sup> ruled but blank

f. 131<sup>r</sup> [Book Five]: Incipit Quinta particula / Sp\as/mus ex eleboro mortale. / Ut dixi in particula prima ego non intendo in continuatione separatorum sermone ... f. 173<sup>r</sup> Et ita fit finis huius quinte particule ad laudem omnipotentis et gloriose matris Virginis Marie: / Finis particula quinta / Deo gratias. Amen.

f. 173<sup>v</sup> [Book Six]: Incipit sexta particula / In duiturius etc. / In presenti afforismo Ypocrates uult hanc conclusionem oxiremia superueniens in diuturnis ... ff. 194<sup>v</sup>-195<sup>r</sup> [End of the text]: Hic finitur expositio. sexte. particule Afforismorum Ypocratis. secundum excellentissimum et clarissimum in toto orbe medicorum principem atque famosissimum Monarcham indubitatum totiusque medicine necessarium ac diuinum interpretem magistrum Ugonem Senensem. Et completa per ipsum anno Mccccxxviii in studio Papiensi. Nec ulterius in particula septima per eum expositum est. Unde hoc est totum quod super Afforismis Ypocratis et eorum contentis scriptum et expositum est per prefatum monarcham uerissimum, usque in diem xxv mensis Augusti millessimi predicti, quo die ipse a ciuitate Papie recessit iturus Paduam. In ciuis ciuitatis studio pro legendus conductus est per Venetorum illustrissimam dominationem. / Deo gratia.

f. 195<sup>v</sup> blank

2. f. 196<sup>r</sup> A list of Questiones for parts one to six (excluding part three).

f. 196<sup>r</sup> Questiones particule prime / Utrum aliquis sit uomitus naturalis carte n<sup>o</sup> 3. / Utrum sit possibile humorem aliquando pecare secundum ... f. 196<sup>v</sup> Questiones 6<sup>e</sup> partie. / Utrum oxirimia superuemens in diuturnis lienterys in quibus, prius non fuit sit bonum signum. / Utrum fluxus uentris apparens in statu pleuresis sit bonum signum. / Utrum eunici non podagrixent nec fiant calui.

f. 197 blank.

## **2. Description**

**Support:** Paper

**Dimensions (page):** 27.5 cm x 38 cm

**Dimensions (writing frame):** 19 cm x 27 cm

**No. of folios/pages:** i +197 leaves

**Layout:** 2 columns per page. The number of lines varies according to the scribe.

**Collation:** 1-18<sup>10</sup>; 19<sup>9+1</sup>; 20<sup>7</sup>.

**Condition:** The manuscript is generally in a good condition, but there is severe damage to the gutter of ff. 101, 111, and 191.

**Script:** ff. 1<sup>r</sup>-30<sup>v</sup> (also possibly ff. 35<sup>r</sup>-45<sup>v</sup> and ff. 131<sup>r</sup>-144<sup>r</sup>) A sharp cursive script characterised by a single-compartment **a** and long descenders that descend below the baseline. The ascenders are particularly extravagant, with loops that extend to the left of letters such as **d**, **v** and **p**. The actual text of Hippocrates's *Aphorisms* is written in a gothic textura semi-quadrata style. These sections are taller and thicker than the commentary and have a greater amount of lateral compression. On scribe, Alexander de Montalto de Gaino signs himself on f. 97<sup>r</sup>, giving the date 3 April 1428 (= 1429?)

ff. 31<sup>r</sup>-34<sup>v</sup> This script is not as sharp as the first, and, in fact, it comes across as quite dull or blunted, as perhaps the scribe was pressing down harder and creating thicker strokes. This cursive script, with a number of features indicative of gothic textura: it is more laterally compressed, and **f** and tall **s** do not regularly descend below the baseline. However, this scribe never uses a two-

compartment **a**. A gothic textura quadrata style is used for the text of the *Aphorisms*, which is thicker and larger than the first scribe.

ff. 46<sup>r</sup>-103<sup>r</sup> A subtle change. This scribe leaves slightly more space between words and creates slightly longer minims strokes. Nevertheless, this hand preserves the same long looping ascenders and descenders as the previous scribe.

ff. 103<sup>ra</sup>-128<sup>va</sup> Midway through column a, the scribe changes. This scribe has a sharper script with pointed ascenders and descenders that are decorated with hairline loops. This scribe uses a much darker ink and leaves marginally more space between words. Overall, the ductus is more slanted, and the aspect gives an airy feel. The gothic textura sections for the *Aphorisms* are again more pointed, but this time present rotunda flicks on the end of the minims.

ff. 128<sup>va</sup>-130<sup>v</sup> A change in hand midway through column a. A very noticeable difference with a thicker, duller and darker script. This scribe has almost no looping decorations to ascenders and descenders, and overall produces a more upright, straight ductus. This script is laterally compressed and presents some features of gothic, such as in **f** and tall **s**, which do not regularly descend below the baseline.

ff. 144<sup>rb</sup>-195<sup>r</sup> A change in hand in column b. This scribe writes in red ink in a much smaller script. The script displays some features of gothic textura: lateral compression, small ascenders and descenders that lack loops, **f** and tall **s** do not regularly descend below the baseline. The scribe maintains a single-compartment **a**, but often the **a** has a small flick on its head that resembles a second compartment. In the *Aphorisms* text, this scribe displays a biting of the bows (see “prohibet” f. 144<sup>v</sup>) and demonstrates some skill in the regularity of the quadrangles in the semi-quadrata minim strokes.

**Decoration:** The manuscript is decorated throughout with alternating red and blue initials. At the beginning of each new particulum, the initial is decorated in red and blue ink, and is significantly larger than the other initials that mark separations in the section. These larger initials are also characterised by flowing hairlines that stretch across the margins in a vinet fashion.

f. 36<sup>r</sup> Decorated initial Q with curves going down the middle of the body of the letter. To the left of the decoration, there is a miniscule **q** inserted by the scribe before the decorated capital was added.

f. 106<sup>r</sup> A capital initial red **f** has been crossed out and replaced with a smaller capital initial.

**Enhancements:** f. 30<sup>r</sup> Eight lines of the first column are underlined, the section beginning: “Estas quidem propter suam ... ipsum et fortis apud expulsionem eius.”

f. 30<sup>v</sup> A decorated catchword before the change in scribe.

f. 35<sup>v</sup>-36<sup>r</sup> In the gutter, the manuscript fragment used to bind the codex is visible. The manuscript fragment was written in a gothic textura quadrata style and is largely faded.

f. 110<sup>v</sup> The catchword is written in a fere-textura gothic style because the words on the next page are from the *Aphorisms* rather than the commentary.

**Marginalia:** f. iv The ascription: “Hugonis Senensis / Prestantissimi viri / Scripta”.

f. 1<sup>r</sup> Date: “1429 die xxvii aprilis protasuis de ferrariis offere bulletus Papie.”

f. 1<sup>v</sup> Manicules are displayed in the margins throughout, see, for example, ff. 2<sup>r</sup>, 6<sup>r</sup>, 7<sup>r</sup>, 8<sup>r</sup>.

f. 20<sup>v</sup> A larger glossing hand in a fluid cursive style: “Utrum / Calor pueri et / sint ...”

f. 35<sup>v</sup> A portion of the text is missing at the bottom of the page, and has been added using a nota: “.x. maiorum expollendam ... hoc afforismo in hac tripla parta facit quod ...”

f. 136<sup>v</sup> A nota on the last line: “quidam non per ...”

**Binding:** Medieval leather binding and boards. On the spine: “Ugoni / super Ap / per. Sipe”.

**Provenance:** This manuscript appears to have been produced for the book trade by the stationers of the University of Pavia. It is signed by one scribe, a certain Alexander de Montalto de Gaino on 3 April 1428 [= 1429?].<sup>53</sup>

### **3. Bibliography**

Kibre, Pearl, *Hippocrates Latinus Repertorium of Hippocratic Writings in the Latin Middle Ages* (New York, 1985).

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<sup>53</sup> Dean Putnam Lockwood, *Ugo Benzi Medieval Philosopher and Physician, 1376-1439* (Chicago, 1951), 202.

Putnam Lockwood, Dean, *Ugo Benzi Medieval Philosopher and Physician, 1376-1439* (Chicago, 1951).

Thorndike, Lynn, and Kibre, Pearl, *A Catalogue of Incipits of Medieval Scientific Writings in Latin*, Medieval Academy of America Publication 29 (Cambridge, MA., 1963), 1081.

## **B.O. 238**

Michael Scot's Latin translation of Aristotle's *De Animalibus* (incomplete).

**Date:** xiv

**Origin:** Germany

### **1. Contents**

#### 1. ff. 1<sup>r</sup>-23<sup>r</sup> Michael Scot's Arabic-Latin translation of *De Animalibus*

f. 1<sup>r</sup> Liber I. de Animalibus / [rubric] Libri quinque priores Aristotelis de natura animalium. / Liber Unus / In nomine domini nostri Ihesu Christi omnipotentis misericordis et pii. Translacio tractatus primi libri quem composuit Aristoteles in cognicione naturarum animalium agrestium et marinorum et in illo est \coniunctionis/ [animalium] modus et modus generationis illorum que sunt sine coitu cum particione membrorum interiorum et apparentium et cum meditatione operationum eorum et actionum eorum et iuuamentorum et nocumentorum eorum et qualiter uenantur et in quibus locis sunt et quando mouentur de loco ad locum propter dispositionem presentialitatis estatis et hiemis et unde est uita cuiuslibet illorum scilicet modorum auium et luporum et piscium maris et que ambulant in eo de lupis. ... [Text] Quedam partes corporum animalium dicuntur non composite ... f. 3<sup>r</sup> Capitulum in narratione membrorum hominis / et partium eius. Et oportet nos ut rememoremus membra eius prius. Nam ipse est nobilissimus et altissimus omnium animalium ... f. 5<sup>v</sup> non est similis nec assimilatur in situ. Ista ergo est creatio membrorum hominis exteriorum et interiorum et situs eorum est secundum quod narrauimus.

f. 5<sup>v</sup> Liber Secundus / Quedam membra animalium sunt consimilia et hoc erit in modis animalium que genere communiter sunt. Quedam diuersantur secundum diuersitatem sui generis. Omnia ergo animalia diuersa genere diuersantur in forma membrorum ut in pluribus. Et forte erit diuersitas in conuenientia tantum. ... f. 9<sup>r</sup> Coturnices uero habent proprium sibi quoniam habent papam et habent os stomachi latum amplum. Intestinum uero uolatilis est subtile et eius inuolutio non est nisi inferius non superius sicut in piscibus. Et non est inuolutio in omnibus modorum piscium sed pluribus ut in gallo [et] perdice et modis anserum. Et forte erit in auibus parui corporis tamen parua ualde ut in passere.

f. 9<sup>r</sup> Liber Tertius / Iam diximus dispositionem membrorum interiorum et numerauimus ea modo intendimus in sermone [dispositionis] membrorum generationis scilicet testiculorum et aliorum quoniam ista non apparent in omnibus femininis masculina uero diuersantur in istis diuersitate multa. ... f. 13<sup>v</sup> Et quando fecerit magnam in matrice exhibit spissum grossum et fortasse siccum. Et sperma competens ad generandum si ponatur in aqua petet fundum. Et mentitus est Atticez quod dixit de semine elephantis.

f. 13<sup>v</sup> Liber Quartus / [I]am diximus superius dispositionem animalis habentis sanguinem et narrauimus omnia membra eius communia et propria et pertransimus etiam membra eius consimilia manifesta et intrinseca. ... f. 23<sup>r</sup> calidus et recipit in se multas aquas. Et pisces ouantes non faciunt fetus nisi semel in anno preter fochidon quod est paruum. Quoniam isti pullificant bis in anno.

2. f. 23<sup>r</sup> Contents page of the codex in which this manuscript once belonged. See Seymour de Ricci, *Census of Medieval And Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States And Canada*, 3 vols. (New York, 1937), vol. 2, 140: “Formerly bound after Vita S. Albani, Vita Ottonis Babenbergensis, Passio XI millium virginum, Chronicon Jordani Osnaburgensis, Epistola Philippi Archiepiscopi Coloniensis de Henrico de Arberch anno 1169. – The volume was already taken to pieces at the time of the Georg Kloss sale (London, 1835, n. 4545, to Longmans), in which the Aristotle occurs alone: it was purchased in 1836 by J.L.R. – Another portion of this volume is in the library of Union Theological Seminary, New York.”

f. 23<sup>r</sup> Contenta Huius Libri. / + Scripta per Goswinum que animam sociorum eius in Anglia est. Passio et uita S. Albani Martyris moguntinensis. Item Reuelatio quedam facta ad quendam Monachium nigri ordinis de poenis purgatorii et Gaudiis caeli anno domini 1196.

Vita breuis ottonis Episcopi Ba\ben/bergensis. Passio undecim millium Virginum. Chronicon Sacrum et prophanum a tempore moysis in qui al Vespasianum imperatorem: Iord[a]ni canonici osnaburgensis.

Item eiusdem chronica qualiter Romanum imperium translatum est in Germanos. Epistula una Philippi ArchiEpiscopi Coloniensis de Henrico Viro Nobili de Arberch et Gerarda milite de Eppendorp. Anno domini 1169 in mense maia /V. 5. Hore Episcoporum concordat cum chronici

archiEpiscoporum coloniensiū quoad annum. Vide Aegidium Gelonium. Item libri quinque priores Aristotelis de natura animalium.

## **2. Description**

**Support:** A thin parchment (most likely sheep skin) that is particularly worn on the first and last folios.

**Dimensions (page):** 30.9 cm x 22.2 cm

**Dimensions (writing frame):** 21.4 cm x 13.25 cm

**No. of folios/pages:** i + 24 leaves

**Layout:** single column, 47 lines to a page, although this varies depending on the scribe.

**Collation:** 1-2<sup>8</sup>; 3<sup>6</sup>.

**Script:** ff. 1<sup>r</sup>-17<sup>v</sup>, 19<sup>v</sup>-20<sup>v</sup>, 20<sup>v</sup>-23<sup>r</sup> This scribe produces a small, thick and highly abbreviated script in dark ink. This is a cursiva script with a two-compartment **a**, lateral compression, and **f** and tall **s** do not regularly descend below the baseline. Also, the minim feet have a slight rotunda flick, and ascenders are characterised by the thick wedges to their tips. Throughout, this scribe decorates his letters with a large number of hairline flourishes, especially on **t** and **x**.

ff. 17<sup>v</sup>-19<sup>r</sup> Of all the scribes in this manuscript, this one is the thinnest with a light and airy aspect. This is again a cursiva script, but this hand does not produce a two-compartment **a**, and the ascenders and descenders of **f** and tall **s** do often descend below the baseline. While this scribe does preserve tight lateral compression and rotunda flicks to the feet of minims, the hand is much more fluid and loose, taking up more of the page than the other scribes. The extra space above the first line and below the last line of each page allow this scribe to decorate the letters with larger loops and flourishes to ascenders and descenders.

On f. 20<sup>v</sup>, a new scribe briefly appears before the manuscript is continued by the first scribe. The hand of this folio is the most compressed of the three, writing more lines to the page. The script is reminiscent of the first hand of the codex, preserving a two-compartment **a**, lateral compression, and short ascenders and descenders. Nevertheless, this scribe has a few distinctive features, such as

the use of hairline flourishes. This is seen particularly in descenders: for example, mid-way down the page “Malachie” has hairline flourishes on the last minim foot of the **m** and the descender of the **h** that serve to almost underline the word.

The *Contenta Huius Libri* is written in a much larger and messier hand than the scribes of the main text. This contents page is slanted because it follows a horizontal crease in the page. It is a very fluid cursive hand that is later than the main hands and other glosses of the manuscript.

Throughout the manuscript there is one main glossing hand that adds annotations to the margins. The annotator adds small decorated capitals to the first word of each of his glosses.

**Decoration:** The initials for book one (f. 1<sup>r</sup>) and three (f. 9<sup>r</sup>) are decorated in thick red ink, with a semi-vinet floral pattern across the left margins. The rest of the initials are written in a red ink but are not coloured. There are a number of smaller coloured red ink initials throughout the manuscript, but they are significantly smaller—the size of two lines.

f. 5<sup>v</sup> The large decorated capital for liber secundus was supposed to be coloured in the same manner as the other decorated capitals, in a thick red ink, but was left blank. The outline for this decorated initial is visible in a thin red ink.

**Enhancements:** Manicules appear intermittently throughout this manuscript: ff. 2<sup>r</sup>-4<sup>v</sup>, 8<sup>r-v</sup>, 12<sup>r</sup>-13<sup>v</sup>, and 21<sup>r</sup>.

f. 5 There is a tear at the very bottom of the page that was once stitched together but is now unstitched.

f. 17 There is a small hole in the parchment that was once stitched together. The scribe writes around the tear.

**Marginalia:** f. 1<sup>r</sup> Gloss to bottom margin: “Questia utrum v<sup>e</sup> liber sit de animalibus cuiquam et substantia eius quod natura quia scientiam ... destructa confido ut et notabilibus opposse predictam.”

Gloss to the bottom right corner: “Quemadmodum pluma est in auibus sic squama in piscibus. Omnia Animalia que gigunt sibi similia habent oculos preter talpam que est private oculis.” This is taken from the *Auctoritates Aristotelis* florilegium composed by Johannes de Fonte.

**Binding:** Modern binding.

**Provenance:** This manuscript was number 43 in the library of Dr Georg Kloss (Georg Franz Burkhard) of Frankfort (1787-1854), whose bookplate is pasted on the inside of the front board. The initials “J.L.R.” and the year 1836 are written on the front flyleaf. The Manuscript was once bound at the end of a volume of chronicles and lives of saints, shown by the sixteenth-century contents page on f. 23.

### **3. Bibliography**

Van Oppenraay, Aafke M. I., (ed.), *Michael Scot's Arabic-Latin Translation, Part One: Books I-III: History of Animals: A Critical Edition with an Introduction, Notes and Indices* (Leiden, 2020).

## **B.O. 305**

Italian Translation of Celsus, *De medicina*

**Date:** xv<sup>2</sup>

**Origin:** Italy, Florentine dialect shown, for example, by the use of “e sani”.<sup>54</sup>

### **1. Contents**

#### **1.** ff. iv<sup>r</sup>-xi<sup>v</sup> Table of Contents

f. iv<sup>r</sup> Libro Primo di Cornelio celso della medicina. Tauola de capitol: Della medicina l'anuentione de la diuisione: Et delle Varieta di quella; degli illustri medici L'oppione. ... f. xi<sup>v</sup> Finis Amen.

#### **2.** ff. 1<sup>r</sup>-237<sup>v</sup> Celsus, *De medicina*

f. 1<sup>r</sup> Liber I: Incomincia El libro di Cornelio Celso della medicina: Et lauentice et la diuisice et degli illustri huomini l'oppinione. Libro primo capitolo I. /

Chome L'agricultura promecte gl'alimenti a corpi sani: cosi la medicina promecte la sanita a corpi infermi. ... f. 9<sup>v</sup> Et aquesti propositi: in prima vo dire: come e sani si debbino curare: et come gouernarsi. Et quello che sappartenga alle cure della loro infermita.

f.9<sup>v</sup> [cap. 2 is missing] capitolo III. Con che modo e sani sabbino a gouernare. ... f. 18<sup>r</sup> Et se la cosa uietara altre alcune: cosi ancora se ne debba astenere: et cosi dal uino a laqua: et de laqua al uino: per quello che di sopra è decto hora debbessere observato. [end of Libro Primo line 25]

f. 18<sup>v</sup> Libro secondo contiene gli infrascripti capitoli. / Molti sono e segni nell'emfermita: le dichiarazioni de quali non dubitaro di fare mediante gl'auctori antichi: maximamente di Pocrate: ... f. 40<sup>v</sup> o ueramente quando in tucto el uenire della febbre se partito: o se questo non suole addiuenire: certamente ell è lenita: et già el corpo è si intero e sano: quanto essere [ends imperfectly with the catchword “puo”].

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<sup>54</sup> Dieter Wanner, “Dialect variation as a consequence of standardization,” in *Taming the Vernacular: From dialect to Written Standard Language*, ed. Jenny Cheshire and Dieter Stein (London, 2014), 227.

f. 51<sup>r</sup> Libro Tertio [begins in the middle of cap. 4] tucte queste cose interuenghino: auuta sempre la prima salute. messe parti di curatione sara da essere considerato. ... f. 78<sup>r</sup> Pero che in questo tale morbo et infermita è pernicioso et pericoloso, et pero in ogni modo è da guardarsi del uomitare el sangue per che è molto contrario.

f.78<sup>v</sup> Libro quarto contiene gli infrascripti capitoli / Dell'enteriori sedie del corpo humano / Da quinci indietro sono stati ritrouati tucte le generationi de morbi che in tucti e corpi cosi sono: accio che a questi certe sedie non possino essere assegnate ... f. 102<sup>v</sup> Pericolosamente tagliata della uita subito mutara ed in ordinatamente †aoperara†. Adunque a poco a poco debba lassate queste leggi ed obseuantie in tal modo uiuere secondo suo arbitrio che stai sano.

f. 103<sup>r</sup> Libro quinto contiene gl'infrascripti capitoli / Prohemio / Io ò decto di que mali del corpo: a quali maximamente la ragione del uicto sobviene ed aiuta. Hora è da seguire di dire di quella parte della medicina: la quale piu nel medicare pugne et combacte ... f. 146<sup>v</sup> si curano cosi: quando insieme sono tritati: Alcyonio: incenso: horzo: faue senza olio: nel bagno innanzi al sudore sispondono: allora questo genere di uutiligine si frega.

f. 146<sup>v</sup> Libro sexto contiene gl'infrascripti capitoli. / De mali di qualunche parte del corpo: et prima de capegli. I. / Io ò decto di questi uitii e quali nascenti per tucto l corpo: disiderano laiuto de medicamenti. Hora uerro a que uitii: equali non sono usati di uenire senno ne in spetiali parti... f. 173<sup>v</sup> P.xiiii. di Resina liquida .P.xviii. Et il terzo di questo si debba risolvere socto l'quale medicamento lunghie malate et taste caggiono: e nel loro luogo rinascono miglori. [ends line 23].

f. 174<sup>r</sup> Libro Septimo di Cornelio Celso: co capitoli infrascripti. / Della chirurgia: e chi in quella à chiarificato: et quale el chirurgico essere debbi: et quello che in questo libro si discriva .I. / La terza parte della medicina si dice essere quella la quale sicura con mano ed al uolgo nota et manifesta e da me è proposta. Et quella non pero la ragione delle medicine e del uicto lassa: ma non di meno molte uolte presta ed a opera la mano. ... f. 214<sup>r</sup> Et sopra questo spugna con aceto sara da legarui suso. L'altre cose poi cosi sono diffare, come nelle ferite nelle quali la puzza si debba muovere. E comandato et decto.

f. 214<sup>r</sup> Libro Octavo cosi l'infrascripti capitoli: / Dell'ordine et figura di tucto l'humano corpo. I. / Resta a dire di quella parte: la quale apartiene allossa: la quale con quanto piu facil modo

si possa. Primamente la positione et la loro figura dimostrarro. Adunque incomincia la caluaria dalla parte interiore concaua: ... f. 237<sup>v</sup> perinfino a tanto che quella saiuta che suole essere in tale simile cagione: uenga. Per che ne seguita debilita: e soctile cicatrice induce: la quale è diuicista facilmente auere conosciuta di poi si manifesti: FINIS: AMEN: LAVS DEO:

## **2. Description**

**Support:** A light parchment.

**Dimensions (page):** 28 cm x 18.5 cm

**Dimensions (writing frame):** 19.7 cm x 9.3 cm

**No. of folios/pages:** xi + 240 leaves.

**Layout:** Ruled in one column with 33 lines to a page.

**Collation:** 1<sup>8</sup>; 2-4<sup>10</sup>; 5<sup>10</sup> (wanting); 6-10<sup>10</sup>; 11-12<sup>8</sup>; 13-24<sup>10</sup>; 25<sup>12</sup>. One quire of 10 is missing, as f. 51 follows on from f. 40. The numeration was written after the initial production of the manuscript, but it confirms the missing quire. The missing parts, based on the tabula, are from libro secondo: cap. 17 “del sudore until libro tertio” and cap. 4 “della curationi diuerse generatione.”

**Script:** The main hand of the text is a neat humanist script. Although this is a cursive script, the scribe creates a number of set, disconnected letters that give an impression of clarity and a light aspect. This hand adds titles at the start of each new section in a slightly neater red script that mimics a formal gothic textura script. From f. 11<sup>r</sup> onwards there are spaces in the text meant for quotations to be added in a different ink but are in fact left blank. Around f. 115<sup>v</sup>, there is a possible change in hand to a messier and more fluid script. The red titles continue in the first neater hand, but the black ink that comprises the body of the text becomes messier.

ff. 130<sup>v</sup>-146<sup>r</sup> The red titles stop and are sometimes replaced by the same hand that wrote the numeration. This hand is also featured in the tabula, where quire numbers are added next to the titles. This is a thin script that lacks the smooth curves of the main hand of the text. From approximately f. 219<sup>r</sup> onwards, the script condenses and there is an increase in the number of words

to a line, as the scribe realised that more words to a line were required to end the text within the quire.

**Decoration:** The start of each new book is marked with an illuminated initial with gold leaf and semi-vinet marginal decorations. The first gilded initial features a vinet design that covers the top, bottom and left margins. The third book does not feature such an illuminated initial because it begins imperfectly.

**Marginalia:** f. 38<sup>r</sup> The main hand of the codex writes “della deiectione”, but “deiectione” is crossed out and the thinner hand writes “frictione”. This change corresponds with the tabula, where “frictione” is written.

f. 85<sup>r</sup> Marginal annotation in a small cursive hand that differs from the main hand of the text: “auuertisi che del pulmone si tracta nel cap. xii.”

f. 184<sup>v</sup> The initial for cap. xvii is missing and there is a large gap between lines 17 and 23.

**Binding:** Modern calf binding stamped with the figure of an elephant.

**Provenance:** From Sir Andrew Fontaine’s Library, sold at Sotheby’s in June 1902 as lot 179. There is a letter in the back of the codex to Sir William Osler confirming his purchase (20<sup>th</sup> March 1915) for 2,000 francs.

## **B.O. 480**

Pseudo-Avicenna, *De anima in arte alchemiae*.

**Date:** xiv with xv additions.

**Origin:** Italy

### **1. Contents**

1. ff. v<sup>r-v</sup> Prologue (incomplete) to the *De anima in arte alchemiae*

f. v<sup>r</sup> Incipit prologus liber Abualy Abincine / [D]ixit Abulay Ebemincine. Explanabo tibi fili mi quot capitula continentur in unaquaque dictione siue libro libri mei qui dicitur De anima quia librum istum feci in anima et nominaui eum librum De anima ideo quia anima altior est corpore et non potest uideri oculis sed mente ... f. v<sup>v</sup> Homo est triticum per uim. Si tu intelligas reuersionem helementorum [sic] unius in alterum, intelliges totum magisterium; et intellige illud cum auxilio Dei. Exciplit prologus.

2. ff. v<sup>v</sup>-vii<sup>v</sup> A list of the ten dictios into which the work is divided.

f. v<sup>v</sup> Incipit dictiones

dictio prima est alchimia.

secunda questio quid est alchimia.

... f. vii<sup>v</sup> In diction decima sunt iii. Capitula. Primum de ponderibus. Secundum tractat de hoc quod locutus fuit in libro de physica. Tertium de summa eorum de quali locutus est in hoc libro. Expliciunt capitula dictionum.

3. ff. vii<sup>v</sup>-2<sup>r</sup> Further introductory matter entitled: “Verba rerum proficientium huic libro decem dictionum.”

f. vii<sup>v</sup> Incipit uerba rerum proficientium huic libro decem dictionum. / Dixit Abualy incipio et dico in nomine domini quod in primo capitulo prime dictionis ostenditur ratio super magisterium ... f. 2<sup>r</sup> ego habeo tibi dicere quid sunt quatuor elementa, quatuor elementa sunt prima distillatio, secunda distillatio, tertia distillatio, et quarta lauamentum.

4. ff. 2<sup>r</sup>-11<sup>v</sup> *Porta elementorum*.

f. 2<sup>r</sup> Incipit porta elementorum. Collatio inter discipulum et magistrum de elementis de centuria quiquaginta quique complexionabiliter et de proprietatibus quartuor elementorum. / Modo quere sicut querunt a magistro et sis bonus discipulus. Dicit discipulus, de quo est principium magisterii nostri... f. 2<sup>v</sup> Querit discipulus de aer. / Dicit discipulus unde sciunt quod aer est calidus et humidus... f. 11<sup>v</sup> Lege multum portam istam et stude in eam et lege et intende, et ad Deum te commendo. Laudetur Deus quia compleuimus portam elementorum, et incipiemus primam dictionem de decem dictionibus libri nostri et in nomine domini. Explicit porta elementorum.

5. ff. 11<sup>r</sup>-13<sup>v</sup> *De anima in arte alchemiae*, beginning of the text proper.

f. 11<sup>v</sup> Incipit capitula prima dictionis. / Primum capitulum. / Primum capitulum de sex corporibus que se malleo ... f. 13<sup>v</sup> et quod sublimatio plus facta, silicet auripigmenti et sulphuris, magis ualebit. Explicit capitulum.

6. ff. 14<sup>r</sup>-225<sup>v</sup> Pars secunda.

f. 14<sup>r</sup> Incipit liber Abuali Abincine qui fuit unus de magnis phylosophys. In nomine Domini creatoris omnium et factoris cum magno magisterio. ... Capitulum primum. prime dictionis. / Dixit Abualy. Qui sunt phylosophy dicunt quod sex sunt res que possunt elongari cum malleo ad fornacem ... f. 44<sup>v</sup> fuerint et implebis de auro de argento. Explicit dictio prima.

f. 44<sup>v</sup> [Second Dictio]: Incipit capitula dictio secunda que sunt. vi. primum / In primo capitulum tractatum rem subtilem facere altam. Ibi etiam tractat de mercurio ... f. 45<sup>r</sup> Explicit capitula. / Incipit dictio secunda cum uirtute dei. Capitulum i. / Anmine domini. Dixit Abualy Abincine. Modo dicam hanc dictionem et sua capitula plane, si deo placuerit ... f. 49<sup>r</sup> et sponsalitiu et quid sit leuamen et quid sit sponsalitus. Explicit capitula.

f. 49<sup>r</sup> [Third Dictio]: Incipit dictio tertia cum uirtute domini de prepatone corporum. capitulum. i. / Dixit Abualy Abincine. Modo tractabo in hac diction de capitulis de quibus tractaturus sum ... f. 50<sup>r</sup> preparation est singulariter. post preparationem istam. Explicit tertia dictio.

f. 50<sup>r</sup> [Fourth Dictio (this is where the Dictios stop being marked out by separate titles in a larger script hand)]: Incipit dictio quarta. Et cur preparatur corpus et de ii. hominis. capitulum y. /

Primum capitulum tractatum cur preparatur corpus est quod alexir capit etiam in corpus non preparatio ... f. 55<sup>r</sup> agit de hiis que per ordine in magisterio sunt facienda. Explicit capitula.

f. 55<sup>r</sup> [Fifth Dictio]: Incipit v. dictio ... / Dixit Abuali Abincine. In hac dictione dicam radicem huius libri et loquar talia que numquam alicui revelata fuerunt ... f. 79<sup>v</sup> et cum omnia hec habebis plene habebis et non sis sine his. Explicit quinta dictio.

f. 79<sup>v</sup> [Sixth Dictio]: Incipit vi. dictio. Que sunt. xxxiii. Primum. / Primum capitulum tractatum de lauandis rebus ... f. 85<sup>v</sup> et prius de sale armoniato. Explicit capitula.

f. 85<sup>v</sup> [Seventh Dictio to the beginning of the eighth (presented together in the manuscript)]: Incipit vii. dictio in cuis pro in capitulum tractatum de fumis magister / Dixit Abuali Abincine. Incipio in nomine domini dictione ... f. 209<sup>r</sup> hoc est uerbum philosophicum et intelligibile.

7. Ff. 209<sup>r</sup>-224<sup>v</sup> *Rubrica* adding the rest of the eighth dictio up to the Tenth Dictio

f. 209<sup>r</sup> Rubrica. / Leuamen est quod redigit ad suam naturam et colorem et saporem illam rem cui admiscetur si ponas levamen reducit ad suam nativam et colorem et saporem illam enim admiscetur si ponas leuamen ... f. 224<sup>v</sup>-225<sup>r</sup> Decima rubrica ... Iam dixi tibi sponsalitia; completus est liber, et Deo gratias. Set adhuc dicam pondera et capitula et exponam singula pondera et quot sunt, set per fidem quam michi debes, fili mi, fac librum de ponderibus, ut liber ille sit lumen nostris ponderibus, quia aliter non posses illuminare librum nostrum. Nam in aliis libris noster apertus est quia nichil dimisimus ad illuminandum nisi hoc finitur. | ccxxiii. anni sunt transacti ex quo Abincennus perfecit hoc opus et iam erant transacti mccc. et xxiv. anni. Fimus ad soluendum calces et medicinas. / Solutio fimi. ... f. 225<sup>v</sup> et omnia potes ibi soluere. Explicit liber de anima.<sup>55</sup>

8. ff. 226<sup>r</sup> -227<sup>r</sup> A section of the prologue to *De anima*.

f. 226<sup>r</sup> Dixit Abuali Abintine istum librum feci in anima et nominavi eum librum de anima ideo quia altior est corpore et non potest uideri oculis set mente, quia oculus tantum rem accidentem videt et mens videt proprietatem, ideo altiora sunt ea que videntur mente quam ea que videntur oculis, et

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<sup>55</sup> As William Jerome Wilson states, the biographical note that the *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, 47 refers to as “not found in other mss. of this work,” occurs in the early printed edition of this work, Avicenna, *De anima in arte alchimiae*, in *Artis chemicae principes, Avicenna atque Geber* (Basel, 1572). See “Catalogue of Latin and Vernacular Alchemical Manuscripts in the United States and Canada,” *Osiris* 6 (1939): 591.

anima est quedam pars circuli glorie et circulus anime est altior omnibus circulis scilicet de corporibus criculis et de spiritualibus. Et ego diuisi istum librum de anima per decem dixonones set antequam incipiam loqui de dictionibus loquar de rebus proficientibus huic libro. Hec sunt dictiones: Prima dictio est alchimia. ... f. 226<sup>r</sup> Dixit Abuali Abintine laus deo quia non est alius deus in seculo laudem dico quot sit, et placabilis creans res et earum radices et faciens causam de qua non est causa, ... et dat homini spiritum uoluntatis et rationem discernendi et reducendi res omnes ad primam naturam, scilicet ut uii. corpora preparata ad primam originem sulphuris et mercurii quia ipse est deus et non est alius preter ipsum. ... f. 227<sup>r</sup> Et homo est triticum per uim, si tu intelligas reuersionem elementorum unius in alterum. Intelliges totum magisterium et intellige illud cum auxilio Dei.

#### 9. f. 227<sup>r</sup> A note in a fifteenth-century hand



**Figure 3:** B.O. 480, f. 227<sup>r</sup> initial of Polydorus Comes Cabalianus

f. 227<sup>r</sup> In hoc autem libro Polydorus Comes Cabalianus inuenit lapidem philosophorum uerissimum quare sine dubio faciebat mirabilia in uita sua. Horter autem uos omnes litterati ut hunc habeatis apud uos dum comeditis, bibitis, dormitis, et aliud quippiam facitis quoniam si diligentes fueritis in uanum non laborabitis. Omittite reliquos omnes et solum hunc legite, qui est magister magistrorum. Habebitis precium preciorum. In cuius fidem et testimonium meum solitum signum apposui relligionis mee.

f. 227<sup>v</sup> blank

#### 10. f. 228<sup>r</sup> Notes in a later hand

f. 228<sup>r</sup> Sanguis per auro ora galsis pro argento. / dixit quod puluis galle indurat minuta / Se dare distilenis ignis conaere mistus et postea distila quod primum distilabus est aere et rectus apiere et ignis ablui et conacie – aere post quam remotas est abnigat preparatus est / nos uolimus farere rerum magis Calidas magis sicam.

## **2. Description:**

**Support:** Parchment of a relatively good quality.

**Dimensions (page):** 14 cm x 9.5 cm

**Dimensions (writing frame):** 9.8 cm x 6 cm

**No. of folios/pages:** vii + 228 leaves

**Layout:** Single column, 28 lines to a page.

**Collation:** 1<sup>7</sup>; 2-4<sup>10</sup>; 5<sup>8</sup>; 6-7<sup>10</sup>; 8<sup>12</sup>; 9-10<sup>10</sup>; 11-13<sup>12</sup>; 14-15<sup>10</sup>; 16<sup>12</sup>; 17<sup>10</sup>; 18<sup>12</sup>; 19-22<sup>10</sup>. Each folio ends with a catchword that is usually decorated inside a rectangle or trapezium. The second scribe of the manuscript decorates these catchwords slightly differently. See f. 207<sup>v</sup> “solem uidisti” (the first catchword of this scribe), where the words are written on their side across the end of the ruling border. The catchwords have no rectangular decoration, but rather a series of small dots and hairline loops surrounding the words (cf. f. 217<sup>v</sup> “sepe cum sole”).

**Script:** Each scribe presents a gothic textura rotunda, lower-grade libraria script with only slight variations between each hand.

ff. v<sup>r</sup>-187<sup>v</sup> The first hand is characterised by its tight lateral compression and its **f** and tall **s** which do not descend below the baseline. This hand does not feature a pukka two-compartment **a** that is typical of gothic textura in the fourteenth century, but the **a** letterform does have a small flick on its head to resemble a two-compartment **a**. The script displays tight regularity, and often presents biting of the bows on letters such as **o** and **e**, **a** and **e**, and **b** and **o**. Diacritical hairline strokes are used generously and overall the aspect of the script is spacious with set, disconnected letterforms. On f. 29<sup>v</sup> the script suddenly becomes larger for approximately two lines and three-quarters: “Sicit ignis uiuit de aere ...”

ff. 188<sup>r</sup>-197<sup>v</sup> This change of hand is met with a downgrade in the quality of the parchment with large dark pores. This script has many of the features of our previous scribe. We find the same biting of the bows, and the **f** and tall **s** do not descend below the baseline. However, this script is not as laterally compressed and the ascenders sometimes reach up to the baseline of the previous line. The scribe also exclusively uses a single-compartment **a**, whereas the previous scribe used an **a** with a flick on its headstroke, and the minim strokes of this scribe present a sharper and thinner aspect. Overall, this is where the manuscript tends towards the currens grade of gothic script, as this scribe

is less skilled than the first. Evidence of this can be seen in the scribe's tendency to stray outside of the writing frame, which happens several times on every page.

ff. 198<sup>r</sup>-228<sup>r</sup> The change in scribe once again comes with a change in parchment. This is the most striking change of script because this scribe uses a darker ink and creates a thick and blunt aspect to minim strokes. This scribe shows the same features as the other two, and continues the exclusive use of a single-compartment **a**. The scribe demonstrates more flair than the previous, for example, his majuscule **S** is decorated with a small quadrangle in between the upward and downward strokes. While the rotunda flicks are maintained on the minim strokes, this scribe has a tendency to form quadrangles and approach a semi-quodrata style, though not quite pulling it off. This scribe is also distinctive in the use of downwards hairline flick decorations that hang from the right side of some letterforms, such as **t** (added to almost every **t** in his section of the manuscript).

f. 227<sup>r</sup> A messy and fluid fifteenth-century hand with large looping ascenders that present little regularity. The script is significantly larger than the main text and can be seen throughout the text in marginal glosses. This is the hand of “comes Cabalicensis”.

**Decoration:** None of the initials were added to the manuscript, and there are blank spaces and miniscule letters in the left margin.

**Marginalia:** Manicules have been added frequently throughout the manuscript: ff. 4<sup>r-v</sup>, 11<sup>r</sup>, 15<sup>r</sup>, 18<sup>v</sup>, 21<sup>r</sup>-25<sup>v</sup>, 29<sup>v</sup>-30<sup>v</sup>, 32<sup>v</sup>, 33<sup>v</sup>-36<sup>r</sup>, 38<sup>v</sup>-43<sup>r</sup>, 45<sup>v</sup>-47<sup>r</sup>, 48<sup>v</sup>-49<sup>r</sup>, 59<sup>r-v</sup>, 60<sup>r</sup>-64<sup>r</sup>, 69<sup>v</sup>, 71<sup>v</sup>-72<sup>v</sup>, 87<sup>v</sup>-89<sup>r</sup>, 101<sup>v</sup>-104<sup>v</sup>, 106<sup>v</sup>-108<sup>r</sup>, 114<sup>v</sup>, 117<sup>r-v</sup>, 119<sup>v</sup>-120<sup>r</sup>, 158<sup>v</sup>-160<sup>r</sup>, 168<sup>v</sup>-169<sup>v</sup>, 171<sup>r-v</sup>, 206<sup>v</sup>.

f. 32<sup>v</sup> A decorated gloss in an inverted triangle: “contemptus marca/ssite”.

f. 38<sup>r</sup> A marginal gloss in a hand larger than the text, consisting of a single line that has been thoroughly scratched out and erased.

f. 88<sup>r</sup> The top portion of the text has been erased and re-written by the annotation hand that has featured alongside the text throughout the entire manuscript.

f. 175<sup>v</sup> A very fluid and loose cursive hand, which is significantly larger than the text, glosses a few words: “sublimari ...”. Cf. f. 179<sup>v</sup> “de sublimari califacere”.

f. 227<sup>r</sup> A fifteenth-century Latin note giving the name of a reader of the work: “In horam liber Polydorus comes Cabalicensis ...”

On the back boards are a couple of faded sentences: “Schole salernitatum in bibliotheca ... †katafractoria†”.

**Binding:** Original leather binding decorated with a celtic looping rope design on the boards. The clasps are no longer attached to the manuscript but are intact and placed separately inside the item box. The latches and straps are intact and still attached to the boards.

**Provenance:** From the collection of Sir Andrew Fountaine of Narford Hall, Norfolk (d. 1753). Lot 45 in the Fountaine sale of 11<sup>th</sup> June 1902, when it was bought by Mr George Dunn of Woolley Halle (see the first pastedown inside the front board for his library stamp). Bought as lot 795 in the Dunn sale of 2<sup>nd</sup> February 1914.

The codex features a fifteenth-century Latin note giving the name of Polydorus comes Cabaliacensus as a reader of the work, and there are fifteenth-century scribbles and notes in the margins of the text. On the last flyleaf is a note in German written in Munich in 1903, about the printed editions of the works in the manuscript. Osler likely drew on these notes for his catalogue entry.

### **3 Bibliography**

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Moureau, Sébastien, “Physics in the twelfth century: the *Porta elementorum* of Pseudo-Avicenna’s alchemical *De anima* and Marius’ *De elementis*,” *Archives d’Histoire Doctrinale et Littéraire du Moyen Âge* 80 (2013) : 147-222.

Moureau, Sébastien, (ed.), *Le De anima alchimique du pseudo-Avicenne*, Micrologus’ Library 76, Alchemica Latina 1, 2 vols. (Florence, 2016), esp. vol. 1, 182-3.

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## **B.O. 7506**

Albertus Magnus, *De homine* and *Quaestiones de bono*

**Date:** 1437

**Origin:** Regensburg, Germany.

### **1. Contents**

#### 1. ff. 2<sup>r</sup>-177<sup>v</sup> Albertus Magnus, *De homine*

f. 2<sup>r</sup> Libri de homine et de bono uenerabilio Domini Alberti Magni. / [C]onsequitur in secundum est ad querere de homine / de quo primo querendum est secundum statum eius in seipso, et postea de loco eius qui est paradisus dicitur. Circa statum in seipso querenda sunt tria: quorum primum est de anima ipsius, secundum de corpore, tertium de coniuncto. Circa primum queruntur duo: quorum primum est de substantia et natura eius, secundum autem de partibus ipsius, et diuisione, et propriis passionibus, et operationibus, que accidunt illi, secundum quod dicit Philosophus in primo de anima. ... f. 4<sup>v</sup> Ad aliud dicendum, quod aer et uapores ponuntur esse anima a quibusdam Philosophis errantibus propter spiritum animale et uitalem et naturalem, qui instrumentum anime est, ut dicitur in libro de Differentia spiritus et anime: et hic spiritus nascitur a uapore effumante de corde, et ponitur a medicis esse nature aeree, et est instrumentum anime per quod influit sensum et motum corpori. / Tertio queritur, quid sit anima secundum substantiam et naturam et queratur de definitione eius, Circa quam queruntur tria, primum est de definitionibus anime secundum quod est substantia quedam per se existens. Secundum, de definitione ipsius secundum quod est perfectio corporis animati. Tertium, de definitione ipsius secundum suam naturam, id est, secundum quod est ut natura quedam corporis considerata. ... f. 177<sup>v</sup> Questio 81: Ultimo queritur de ordine et perfectione uniuersi, et queruntur tria, quorum primum est, utrum uniuersum perfectum sit in conclusionem, uel utrum sit infinitum carens termino? Secundum est, utrum ipsum perfectum sit perfectione que dicitur mundi anima a platoniceis? Tertium est de ordine ipsius

[A]d primum proceditur sic, et ponantur rationes aristotelis in libro primo de celo et mundo alique ad hoc quod mundus sit finitus, et alique dimittantur, sic. In omni circulo possibile est lineam egredientem de centro tangere circumferentiam, ergo omnis circulus est finitus. ... f. 178<sup>v</sup> existentia tantum in ultimo gradu, existentia autem uiua et cognitiua et immortalia in primo, existentia autem

et uiua et sentientia rationabilia mortalia in mediis gradibus, eo quod sunt cause entitatis participare a prima causa, et sunt ordinate, ita quod esse est prima causa que sola influit super creatum, sed nulla alia sine ipsa, uiuere autem est secunda que non influit sine prima, sed bene influit sine tertia, et sic de aliis, et hec de creaturis dicta sufficient. Finitur liber de homine uenerabilis domini Alberti Magni quondam Ratispanensis episcopi, scriptus et finitus per me Thomam de Baest anno a natiuitate domini M.cccc. xxxvii. 27 die mensis Aprilis. de quo sic deus unde dictes in secula seculorum.

2. ff. 180<sup>r</sup>-285<sup>v</sup> *Quaestiones de bono*.

f. 180<sup>r</sup> Questio est de bono secundum communem intencionem boni. / Et queruntur quinque. Quorum primum est, quid sit. Secundum de communitate intentionis boni. Tertium de comparatione sui ad ens. Quartum de comparatione ad uerum. Quintum de diuisione et partibus \boni/.

Art. i. Quid sit bonum. Dicit Aristoteles in principio i. ethicorum: optime annuntiant bonum, quod omnia appetunt. ...

ff. 209<sup>r-v</sup> Tractatus secundus De fortitudine / Consequenter querendum est de singulis uirtutibus. Et queruntur tria. Quorum primum est de uirtutibus singulis, secundum de officiis, que secundum actum uirtutum exercentur, tertium est de amicitia, | que fundatur super uirtutem secundum philosophos, scilicet Aristotelem et Tullium. Circa primum queruntur duo. Quorum primum est de uirtutibus, que consistunt in passionibus, scilicet fortitudine et temperantia, secundum de uirtutibus, que consistunt in ratione, scilicet fortitudine et temperantia, secundum de uirtutibus, que consistunt in ratione, scilicet prudentia et iustitia. ...

ff. 221<sup>r-v</sup> Tractatus iii. De Temperantia / Questio i. De Temperantia in se / Consequenter querendum est de temperantia. De qua queruntur duo, scilicet de temperantia in se, et de partibus temperante. | De temperantia autem in se queruntur sex. Quorum primum est de diffinitionibus ipsius, secundum de materia, tertium, utrum sit una uirtus uel plures, quartum de actu ipsius, quintum de malitiis circumstantibus eam, sextum, qualiter distinguatur uera temperantia ab aliis, que uidentur temperantie, et a fortitudine. ...

f. 259<sup>r</sup> Tractatus iiii. De Prudentia / Questio i. De prudentia in se / Habito de uirtutibus, que consistunt in passionibus illatis uel innatis et de passionibus earum, querendum est de his que

consistunt in ratione. Et queruntur duo, secundum quod sunt due uirtutes. Quorum primum est de prudentia, secundum autem de iustitia. Circa prudentiam autem queremus duo, scilicet de ipsa in se et de ipsa in partibus eius. De ipsa autem in se querentur sex. ...

f. 273<sup>r</sup> Tractatus v. De iustitia / Questio i. De iure et lege naturali / Consequenter transeundum est ad querendum de iustitia. Sed quia in diffinitione iustitie cadunt ius et lex, oportet primum querere de illis. Queremus ergo tria, scilicet de iure et lege et iustitia. Circa ius autem queremus quinque, scilicet quid sit ius naturale secundum substantiam et diffinitionem et quot modis dicatur et que sint iure naturali, recipiant dispensationem uel non.

Art i. Quid sit ius naturale secundum substantiam et diffinitionem. Ad primum autem subiatur Tullii diffinitio de iure naturali in prima rhetorica, ubi dicit sic : Nature ius est, quod non opinio genuit, sed uis quedam innata inseruit. ... f. 285<sup>v</sup> Ad aliud dicendum, quod illa probatio falsa est que dicit, quod nihil habet contrarium in genere, quia quedam contraria non sunt in genere, sed sunt genera aliorum existentia, ut bonum et malum et culpa et gratia et iustitia generalis. Dictum autem Porphyrii intelligitur de genera illo in quo contraria sunt ut differentie et species. In illo enim differentie ille et species non sunt actu, sed potestate omnes in eo simul sunt et egrediuntur ex ipso per actum intelligentie diuidentis generis potestatem per differentias actu entes et constituentes species determinatas.

## **2. Description**

**Support:** Paper

**Dimensions (page):** 28.5 cm x 20.6 cm

**Dimensions (writing frame):** 20.4 cm x 15.5 cm

**No. of folios/pages:** 289 leaves.

**Layout:** two columns, 43 lines per column.

**Collation:** 1-22<sup>12</sup>; 23<sup>10</sup>; 24<sup>6</sup>; 25<sup>5+1</sup>.

**Condition:** The codex is in good condition.

**Script:** The codex is composed in two different scribal hands. The first, which produces the entirety of *De homine*, writes in a black ink with some red rubrication and notae throughout. This hand is characterised by its thick, unadorned ascenders and descenders. The script is a typical German cursiva, with a single-compartment **a** and z-shaped **r**. The text is highly abbreviated and suffers from scribal erasures and corrections on almost every page.

The first hand writes the first part of the *Questiones de bono*, but there is a shift relatively early on in the text to the smaller script of the second scribe. The cursive aspect of this script gives the impression of greater space to the page because of its shorter and thinner ascenders and descenders. It displays many of the same features as the first hand, but the difference is apparent in the slanted ductus of the second scribe—contrasting the straight, vertical ductus of the first scribe.

There is a change in ink, from black to a faded red, between ff. 275 and 276. These folios have two page stumps in the gutter. It is likely no coincidence that the ink changes where two leaves have been neatly excised. It is probable that the owner of the manuscript removed pages and replaced them with the folios that display a lighter ink. There is no clear evidence that this change of ink is accompanied by a change in scribe. It seems the hand is that of the second scribe.

**Binding:** The codex survives in its original binding, a dark brown leather depicting nine by five rows of animal figures. Written across the border of the grid of animals is “Aue Maria”, and there is a small image of the Virgin and Child on each of the longer sides. The binding still has its hinges, but the clasps are wanting.

**Provenance:** Originally this manuscript had the shelfmark “O. 50” in the library of the monastery of St. Barbara at Cologne, where it appears to have been seen about 1470 by Petrus de Prussia, biographer of Albertus.<sup>56</sup> The codex was acquired with many other books from the same monastery by Dr. Leander van Ess of Marburg. His collection of manuscripts, in which this was no. 190, was bought as a whole by Sir Thomas Phillipps in 1823. In Phillipps’s library, this manuscript was number 574, and the library stamp is still pasted at the front of the codex. It was bought by Osler as lot 4 in a Sotheby’s sale on 24<sup>th</sup> April 1911. At the end of the *De homine* text, there is the ownership inscription of Thomas de Baest and the date 27<sup>th</sup> April 1437.

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<sup>56</sup> Jacques Quéatif and Jacques Échard, (ed.), *Scriptores ordinis praedicatorum recensiti, notisque historicis et criticis illustrati* (Paris, 1719), vol. 1, 176, 181.

### **3. Bibliography**

Bénédictins de l'Abbaye Saint-Benoit de Port-Valais (Bouveret), (ed.), *Colophons de Manuscrits Occidentaux des Origines au XVIe Siècle, Tome V Colophons Signés P-Z* (Fribourg, 1979), 401, entry 17,854.

Fauser, Winfried, *Die Werke des Albertus Magnus in ihrer handschriftlichen Ueberlieferung. Teil I: Die echten Werke*, Opera Omnia Subsidia I (Münster, 1982), 264, 273.

Klibansky, Raymond, "Hidden Treasures at McGill: A Survey of Manuscripts and Historical Documents," *Fontanus* 2 (1989): 65-96.

## **B.O. 7513**

*Summa iudicialis astronomie*, composed by a converted Jewish author named Abraham, “Habraham patriarcha”.

**Date:** xv<sup>ex</sup>

**Origin:** France<sup>57</sup>

### **1. Contents**

1. ff. 2<sup>r</sup>-149<sup>v</sup> *Summa iudicialis astronomie*, compiled from early Arabic writers.

f. 2<sup>r</sup> Ihesus. In nomine domini nostri Ihesu Chrii ac eius beatissime & gloriosissime uirginis marie matris eius. Incipit quaedam summa iudicialis astronomie super quartam speculationem sciencie iudiciorum que intitulatur de interrogacionibus que cotidie fiunt. Et quia omnis summacio abreuiatio et ordo antiquis nedum et modernis summe placere consueuerunt et non inmerito cum confusio sit mater in comprehensibilitatis et inimica intellectus. Ordo autem et certitudo sunt ipsum proficiens. Et propter hoc placuit mihi moderno quamuis indigno in dicta sciencia laboranti ea que sunt necessaria ex dictis antiquorum et modernorum sciencia iudiciorum maxime in parte de interrogacionibus hic in presenti tractatu melliori forma qua potero cum dei auxilio recolligere et summare taliter ut introductus. In sciencia astrorum non indigebit uidere alia diuersa uolumina tam ab antiquis quam a modernis super hanc partem facta. Nam per presens opus tam introductus quam semiintroductus poterit absque magno labore studii de quacumque re de qua cum necessitate et intencione radicali fuerit interrogatus ueridice iudicare. [lower marg. In a different hand] Liber D. Grimani Cardinalis S. Marci. ...

f. 2<sup>v</sup> Et primum preambulum est que supponitur quod huius magisterium est uerum licitum ratum et honestum quod possem probari multis auctoritatibus et dictis philosophorum tam antiquorum qua modernorum ut Ptholomi, Alkindi, Dorothei, Aristotlis, Albumasari, Hali Abenragel. Auicenne, Mesahale [Messahala], Guidonis, et aliorum plurimorum quorum disputationes dicta et probationes propter prolixitatem uitandam hic dimitto ponere. ... f. 3<sup>r</sup> Et quia hoc sciencia a ueritate non discrepat multorum philosophorum sapientum dictis quos frustra

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<sup>57</sup> David Juste, “Pseudo-Ptolemy, *Archanum magni Dei de reductione geomancie*,” *Ptolemaeus Arabus et Latinus*. (2022): <http://ptolemaeus.badw.de/work/53>.

laborasse absurdum est conprobatur qui certum plurarum ortum et occasum in certis iudiciis subiacere nequaquam tradiderant. Legimus enim quod Habraham patriarcha pater noster hanc scientiam Egiptios edocuit quod si ueritatem non instrueret nequaquam tantus pater eam propagassem. ... f. 3<sup>v</sup> In /modo\ iudicandi particulari per omnis domos celi et ibi erit finis totis summe seu presens tractatus etc.

f. 3<sup>v</sup> [Doctrina 1]: [rubric] Sequitur prima doctrina in que erunt tria capitula. Capitulum primum qualiter inueniatur ascendentis hora communis per astrolabium. / [text] Cum fuerit rogatus de aliqua re iudicare. Accipe altitudinem solis ... f. 4<sup>r</sup> horam planete et asteris per radium solis in astrolabio. [rubric] Capitulum secundum qualiter inueniri potest hora planete et ascendentem per astrolabius absque radio solis. / [text] Duplex potest esse modus inueniendi ascendentis hora questionis et eius horam per astrolabium sine radio solis et acceptione stelle fixe si fuerit de nocte. ... ff. 5<sup>r-v</sup> & hec sufficiant de secundo capitulo. [rubric] Capitulum tertium qualiter absque astrolabio seu aliquo alio instrumento et absque radiatione alicus corporis celestis nec non absque certitudine hore equalis potest inueniri aster ascendens et per consequens alias domos questionis equare et ordinare. [text] Scire debes quod ad partes serenissimi atque illustrissimi principis regis | Castelle atque totius Andaluzie fuit factus ... f. 6<sup>v</sup> Ita intelligas de domibus et planetis subsequentibus per ordinem usque ad finem sicut poteris uideri per figuram in fine positam et sic habes modo triplicem modum inueniendi ascendentes et per consequens alias domos ad iudicandum de questionibus tibi factis seu fiendis et hic sit finis prime doctrine.

f. 6<sup>v</sup> [Doctrina 2]: [rubric] Sequitur de secunda doctrina in modo sciendi totum esse essenciale & accidentale signorum & planetarum que haberit in se duas differentias quarum prima tractabit de esse essentiali & particulari signorum et planetarum. Secunda tractabit de esse accidentali signorum. hoc est de significationibus domorum. / [text] Dixit Hali Abenragel quod in celo fuit 12 signa similia membris corporis quorum naturis elementa 4<sup>or</sup> gubernantur que sunt radices corporis et sunt in eius retenta et propter existentiam planetarum signis et ... f. 30<sup>v</sup> de secunda doctrina & eius differentiis.

f. 30<sup>v</sup> [Doctrina 3]: [rubric] Sequitur de tertia & ultima doctrina que est de modo iudicandi per omnes domos celi. Incipiendo a questionibus prime domus et primo de hora accipiendi accendentis. / [text] Omnes aliqui ut dicit Hali fuerunt discordes in hoc. ... f. 42<sup>v</sup> et in istis omnibus

locis iudica. Sicut iudicasti de prima domo. Et si nullum planetum inueneris in predictis locis nichil respondeas et hoc sufficiant de questionibus 3<sup>e</sup> domus.

ff. 42<sup>v</sup>-43<sup>r</sup> [Doctrina 4]: [rubric] Sequitur de quarta domo et eius questionibus et primo de hereditate utrum quis adipistatur capitulum 19<sup>m</sup> / [text] Quando interrogatus fueris de terra uel de domo siue hereditate quam aliquis | petierit utrum adipiscetur caui uel ne apposite dominum ascendentis et lunam qui sunt significatorem interrogantis et signum quartum et dominum eius qui sunt significatorem terre seu hereditatis ... f. 48<sup>r</sup> De qualitate rei occulte cuius nature sit utrum sit aurum uel argentum uel lapides aut magni pretii uel parui. Vide satis late per Hali Abenragel. In dicto capitulo et hoc breuiter sufficiant de ista materia.

ff. 48<sup>r-v</sup> [Doctrina 5]: [rubric] Sequitur de quinta domo et eius questionibus et primo utrum quis sit habiturus umquam filios. Capitulum. 24<sup>m</sup>. / [text] Cum interrogatus fueris ab aliquo utrum habeat unquam filium de sua uxore uel ne | uel de hac muliere uel ne dicit Hali quod aspicias applicatiam dominum ascendentis et lunem [sic] cum domino domus filiorum ... f. 68<sup>v</sup> Deruptum et interrogatus fuerit de domo promisso utrum habeatur uel ne. Aspice primum et quartum nam et dominus ascendentis fuerit in quarto uel dominus que in ascendente significat rem promissam dari et equali.

f. 68<sup>v</sup> [Doctrina 6]: [rubric] Sequitur de sexta domo et eius questionibus capitulum 41<sup>m</sup> de infirmo utrum moriatur ex infirmitate. / [text] Aristotiles et Plato alii sapientes antiqui circa istam materiam dixerunt quod si queratur de infirmo utrum moriatur uel ne de infirmitate in qua est. quod aspiciendum est ... f. 70<sup>v</sup> In astronomiate uel sextum domo uel aliquis eorum coniugatur tum luna uel dictus significationibus. In predictis signis uel aliter diuinus astronomiatus et luna et diuinis sexte domus infortimentur ab ipsius infortuniis uel aliquo eorum. In signis predictis et si uel horum inuenit contrarium iudicabis. Et hoc breuitus sufficiant de questionibus sexte domus.

f. 70<sup>v</sup> [Doctrina 7]: [rubric] Sequitur capitulum 54<sup>m</sup> de questionibus septe domus et primo de coniugio utrum complebitur uel ne. Antiqui sapientes circa hanc materiam magnos sed mories fecerunt ut poteris uidere satis late per Hali Abenragel et per generiis contra iudicum ideo non multum circa hoc intendo insistere, sed breuiter transire. ... f. 104<sup>v</sup> Si uero luna iuncta fuit saturno uel in aspectu saturni et aspexerit eam uenus et luna sit fortis in loco ubi fuerit dic quod uenatio erit multa. Vide lacius per zaclere et Hali Abenragel.

f. 104<sup>v</sup> [Doctrina 8]: [rubric] Sequitur de octa domo et est capitulum 99<sup>m</sup> In sciendo de absente an sit uiuus uel mortuus. / [text] Alkindus zael Dorotheus et alii sapientes antiqui satis late tractauerunt de hac questionie et Hali Abenragel super omnes unde quando tibi facta fuerit questio de aliquo ... f. 105<sup>r</sup> Et si luna et dominus domus sue uel dominus ascendentis dampnati fuerint similiter mortem significat et maxime si dominus ascendentis dampnatus et infortunitus fuerit tunc omnibus modis significat mortem etc.

f. 105<sup>v</sup> [Doctrina 9]: [rubric] Capitulum 100<sup>m</sup> in sciendo de aliquo qua morte morietur. [text] Dicunt Cristo†forus† et Hali Abenragel quod si queratur de aliquo qua morte morietur aspiciendum est ad 8<sup>am</sup> domum et dominum eius. ... f. 106<sup>v</sup> Sequitur de 9<sup>a</sup> domo celi si eius questionibus Capitulum 102<sup>m</sup> in sciendo de uiagio utrum / Cura habere questionem Hali et alii sapientes antiqui satis late tractauerunt un breui tres aspiciendum est ad domum ascendentis et lunam que sunt significari interrogantis et signum nonum et eius domum per significatore.<sup>58</sup> ... ff. 122<sup>r-v</sup> Et si dominus none domus inueniatur in aliquo ordine a primo dicas quod infra natiuitatis regionem habebit. Iam [i.e. primam] digitatem et si fuerit in sustendenibus dic quod habebit | iuxta terram suam et si in cadentibus dic quod in partibus longinquis a regione sua etc.

f. 122<sup>v</sup> [Doctrina 10]: [rubric] Capitulum 120<sup>m</sup> de decima domo in sciendo, de aliquo utrum habebit dignitatem uel officium quod uult petere a rege uel principe seu imperatore uel a papa uel ne. / [text] In hac questione zael et alii sapientes antiqui satis late tractauerunt. Sed Hali super omnes clarius et uiuacius tetigit hanc materiam. ... f. 135<sup>r</sup> Et secundum naturam et propiety signi astronomiatis erit uentus uel plura et huius et similiter poteris indicare secundum partem signi de uento quia si uult ire uersus Astronomie et ibi in ascendentem sit signum †meridionale Iouum† erit et econuerso, etc.

f. 135<sup>r</sup> [Doctrina 11]: [rubric] Sequitur de undecima domo et eius questionibus et primo in sciendo de re aliqua que speratur in quamquislibet fiduciam utrum poterit habere uel non capitulum 131<sup>m</sup>. / [text] In hac questione dictus zael et eciam alii sapientes antiqui cum eo quod aspiciendum est ad undeciam domum et dominum eius. Nam si dominum nec iunctus fuerit domino ascendentis aut dominus ascendentis iunctus fuerit domino undecime. ... f. 137<sup>r</sup> Idem iudica si fiat translacio

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<sup>58</sup> Note the use of the word "uiagium" for "journey" here; this suggests French or English origin for the text (see DMLBS s.v. "uiagium").

huiusmodis per aliquam fortunam inter significatorem uel ipsi significatorem [*recte* significatores] inueniantur conuicti in aliquo alio loco questionis, etc.

f. 137<sup>r</sup> [Doctrina 12]: [rubric] Sequitur de duodecima domo et eius questionibus et primo utrum aliquis habeat inimicos occultos etc. Capitulum 136<sup>m</sup>. ... f. 149<sup>v</sup> Capitulum 149 In sciendo de duabus uel tribus rebus que earum sit dignior uel que earum sit uera uel falsa. uel quam earum adipistetur questiones uel de duobus uiris quis eorum adipiscetur rem quesitam etc.

Ita quod uidetur ut dictum ... per ordinem, dic quod prius nominatum est dignius ut supra. Sed si dominus ascendentis fuerit in angulis impeditus tunc dic... [ends imperfectly]

## 2. ff. 150<sup>r</sup>-155<sup>v</sup> *Aphorisms*

f. 150<sup>r</sup> [rubric] Secuntur alique amphorisma / [text] Omnis questio in qua fuerit luna fortus firma & fortuna & dominus domus eius fuerit dampnatus. infortunus et malus. significat et ostendit fortunatam et mellioracionem. In inicio illius rei et dampnationem debilem et impedimentum in fine ipsius. ... f. 155<sup>v</sup> Terminus calidus & siccus mutat planete naturam que est frigidus & humidus propter calorem et siccitatem suam. Et terminus que [sic] est frigidus et humidus mutat naturam planete qui est calidus et siccus propter frigiditatem et humiditatem suam.

## 3. ff. 155<sup>v</sup>-156<sup>r</sup> Astrological treatise and notes.

f. 155<sup>v</sup> Planeta qui interficit est primus dominis triplicitatis anguli terre. Idii sunt radii siue orbes planetarum ... f. 186<sup>r</sup> Bonus siue fortuna in domo in fortune uel exaltatione ipius existens malefficus siue in fortunum recipit ipsum bonum siue fortunam et bonus siue fortuna uincit maliciam ipsius mali Albumasar in Sadan.

## **2. Description**

**Support:** Paper

**Dimensions (page):** 26 cm x 13.6 cm

**Dimensions (writing frame):** 11.4 cm x 7.8 cm

**No. of folios/pages:** ii + 158 leaves.

**Layout:** Single column often with heavy glossing in all margins, and so the number of lines varies.

**Collation:** 1<sup>12</sup>; 2-3<sup>8</sup>; 4<sup>12</sup>; 5-13<sup>12</sup>; 13<sup>10</sup>. There are a few missing leaves throughout this manuscript, for example, the catch word on f. 80v does not match up with the next page: the catchword is “nocte” but the word on the following page is “dic[tus]”. Further, capitula 65-67 and parts of capitula 64 and 68 are wanting. Similarly, in ff. 84<sup>v</sup>-86<sup>r</sup>, there is a jump from capitulum 75 to 78.

**Script:** A gothic cursiva script with looping abbreviatory marks and long descenders. The ascenders do not protrude particularly far above the rest of the script, but the descenders often stretch down far below the baseline and touch the headline of the following line. This scribe has quite a slanted ductus and is on the whole regular and neat. On occasion the first lines of a page are decorated with particularly long ascending loops. At f. 73<sup>v</sup>, there is a change of ink, turning from a fairly pale redish brown to a dark brown. The script becomes slightly larger, but this is not enough to suggest a change in hand.

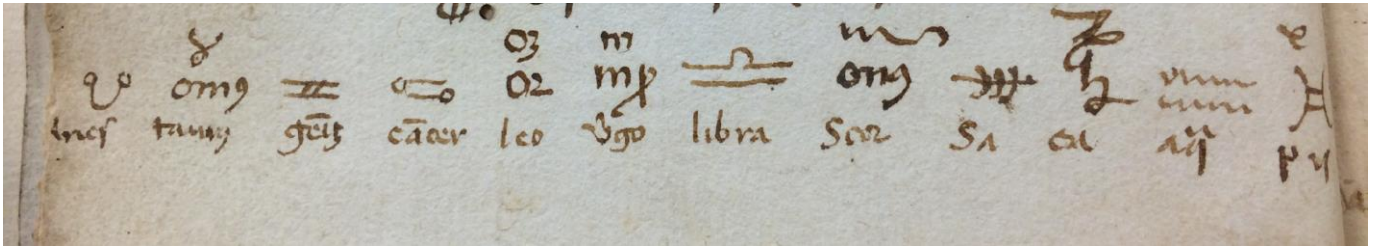
The main glossing hand of the manuscript used a pale redish brown ink. This scribe also writes in a Caroline minuscule and does not diverge much from the script of the main text. The main difference between the annotator and the main hand of the text, is that the annotator’s pen is blunter. This leaves the impression of gentler curves in minim strokes and the heads of certain letters such as **p**.

**Decoration:** f. 17<sup>v</sup> decorated capital L in “Luna est planeta frigida & humidi temperate ...” The L is written in red ink and decorated with multiple loops and triangles (cf. f. 122<sup>v</sup> and f. 135<sup>v</sup>).

ff. 150<sup>r</sup>-155<sup>v</sup> The Aphorisms are each indicated by a red initial, but the sentences added by the glossing hand on the last two folios do not feature these marks. They do, however, feature “//” marks that can be seen underneath the red marks of the previous tract.

**Marginalia:** f. 5<sup>v</sup> Manicule in the top of the right margin.

f. 6<sup>v</sup> The signs of the zodiac are drawn next to their corresponding Latin names.



**Figure 4:** B.O. 7513, f. 6<sup>v</sup> signs of the zodiac

f. 7<sup>v</sup> This first annotation is in a hand that is similar to that of the main text: “Item signorum alique sunt diurna alique nocturna naturum diurna deus tur signa in astulina nocterna uero dicuntur signa ...”

f. 8<sup>v</sup> More zodiac symbols in the same hand as f. 6<sup>v</sup>.

f. 9<sup>r-v</sup> This is when the serious glossing starts. The gloss is 8 lines long on this side of the page, but on the verso the annotations surround the text, beginning: “Signat in diuineta magna & ...”

f. 50<sup>v</sup> The margins become absent of all glosses.

f. 55<sup>r</sup> The same glossing hand returns and annotates around the top margin, but not as heavily as five folios previously.

f. 59<sup>v</sup> Introduction of a new glossing hand, with a gentler curve on **u** and **o**. This annotator uses a darker ink than the main glossing hand.

f. 71<sup>r</sup> This annotation begins with the zodiac symbols in a thin dark black ink.

f. 88<sup>v</sup> Introduction of a new glossing hand with a thin script in a light ink. This scribe glosses above individual words: e.g. “iuctam” is glossed as “utaperlitatum”.

f. 107<sup>r</sup> The main glossing hand stops.

f. 150<sup>r</sup> Next to the title is written in a very small and thin hand “2 amporismiis”. This was presumably written as a correction to the title “amporisma”.

**Illustrations:** f. 36<sup>v</sup> Horoscope.

f. 63<sup>r</sup> Another square horoscope. This one is much smaller and fits in the bottom margin below the main text.

f. 68<sup>r</sup> Another horoscope located once again in the bottom margin below the main text. This one references an earlier part of the book (“28. lib”).

**Binding:** There is a note at the end of the manuscript by William Osler explaining that he had to replace the binding of this manuscript because of a fire in his home in 1915.

**Flyleaves/pastedowns:** At the beginning and end of the manuscript are a number of modern transcriptions and notes on various folios and chapters of the text: ff. 2, 83, and 98.

**Provenance:** The author appears to have been a converted Jew, indicated on f. 3<sup>r</sup>, where he is identified as “Habraham patriarcha pater noster”. The author references Guido Bonatti (d. c. 1296-1300) on f. 2<sup>v</sup> and Alphonso X of Castile (1252-84) on f. 5<sup>v</sup>. The *Bibliotheca Osleriana* suggests that perhaps this manuscript is a holograph because of the copious annotations. Nevertheless, there is insufficient evidence to suggest that the manuscript is in the author’s hand.

On the last fly leaf of the back of the manuscript, there is a note from W.W. Francis: “The books of Cardinal S. Marci (1460-1523) whose name appears on fol. 2<sup>r</sup>, all went to a Venetian monastery, Mr. [Seymour] de Ricci<sup>59</sup> tells me / 6. X. 31. W.W.F.”<sup>60</sup>

There is a note by William Osler at the back of the codex: “This MS. had come back from Maltby with the old binding repaired. I left it with another in the dining-room, and both were badly scorched in the fire, Nov. 1915—the only two books of value damaged. The old parchment covers were curled and baked. W.O.”

### **3. Bibliography**

Thorndike, Lynn, and Kibre, Pearl, *A Catalogue of Incipits of Medieval Scientific Writings in Latin*, Medieval Academy of America Publication 29 (Cambridge, MA., 1963), 299.

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<sup>59</sup> Author of the *Census of medieval and renaissance manuscripts in the United States and Canada*, 2 vols. (New York, 1935-1940).

<sup>60</sup> For more on Cardinal Grimani S. Marei, see: O. Hartwig and K. Schulz, (ed.), *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* (Leipzig, 1895), vol. 12, 415-16.

## **B.O. 7529**

Christopher of Paris (Christophorus Parisiensis), alchemical treatises in Latin and Italian

**Date:** xv<sup>ex</sup>

**Origin:** Italy, likely a Venetian production

### **1. Contents**

ff. i a-ii b. Blank, except for modern scrawls.

1. f. iii<sup>r</sup> Table of contents, in red, in the hand of the original scribe

f. iii<sup>r</sup> La sumetta a carte I / Testamentouer uioletta a carte 27 / Lucidario  
a carte 48 / Littera de ANDREA OGNIBEN a carte 43.

ff. iii<sup>v</sup>-iv<sup>v</sup> Blank.

2. ff. 1<sup>r</sup>-22<sup>v</sup> *Epistola de lo eccellente doctore maestro Cristhofo parisense nominata la sua sumetta de la arte transmutatoria realiter et essencialiter mandata a Andrea Ogniben Veneto*

f. 1<sup>r</sup> Epistola de lo eccellente doctore maestro Cristhofo Parisense nominata la sua sumetta de la arte transmutatoria realiter et essencialiter mandata a Andrea Ogniben Veneto.

Filiolo carissimo adi ultimo de septembrio per F. nostro hebe una littera uostra humanissima et gratiosissima. Et riceputa quella com quella carita et desiderio che si conuiene fra una tanta indissolubile amicicia ... Et lecta et examinata ... Demum a consolatione uostra uido noticia come la filiola nostra inspirata da lo spirito sancto et tracta da lo ... Laqual sola era a consolatione al egreza et substentamento de la mia futura uechieza, laquale tanto amaua quanto la anima mia ... f. 4<sup>r</sup> unde nel nome triumphatissimo di Iesu Cristo saluator nostro filiolo de Dio uiuo patre de la misericordia dal quale procedono tutte le grazie de li sermoni. Et nel quale mi affondaro per prestare risposta oportuna ale uostre domande et cum la gratia de Dio consolaroui quanto a mi sera possibile. Et in primis me dimandate quale sono quelle cose | che pono impedire lo artista de

questa arte. ... Ma noi trouemo... trei da liquali se non ui guardareti e impossibile che voi posciati mai trouar una minima particella di questa ocultissime ... f. 5<sup>r</sup> la auaritia. Restiamo a manifestare lidoi impedimenti quali impediscono la arte de sua natura. El primo | sie quando la persona sie lassua de la sua bocha senza freno como quelle del sexo femineo che non hano retentia de celare cosa alcuna ... f. 6<sup>r</sup> El secondo impedimento qual impedisce questa gloriosa arte sie quando lo artista se rege totaliter per le scripture de li antiqui et moderni philosophi ... Geber uene certifica in la sua Summa al ultimo capitulo quando el dice Qui uero per librorum insecutionem omnino certam.

f. 6<sup>r</sup> [Definitions of the elixir, lapis, alkimia, mestrui, mercurii, and sulphuri in red ink at the end of the page]: A cason ch'el non appara la promessa nostra facta a la carita uostra da noi mancare et hauendo ditto li impedimenti adesso monstraremo la diffinitione de la arte cum le sue distinctioni secondo la domanda uostra et sara replica de tre uistre lettere lequale diffinitioni sono sei come uoi uedereti in .li. capituli seguenti .vi.

f. 6<sup>v</sup> la prima sie ditta que cosa e elixir

la seconda e ditta que cosa e lapis

la tercia e ditta que cosa e alkimia

la quarta e ditta que cosa e mestrui

la quinta e ditta que cosa e mercurii

la sexta e ditte que cosa sono sulphuti....

f. 9<sup>v</sup> [Three arguments against the art, followed by three corresponding replies in rubric]: Sel non e tracto de li metallici corpi. Al presente diremo certi argomenti facti pro arte et contra artem.

[text] Hor narrate le deffinitioni insieme applicate secondo la dimanda uostra che sono repliche di tre uostre. ... f. 13<sup>r</sup> Et chi intende quello che intendemo uoi po credere et rendere testimonianza de quello che confermemo noi et e uero lo nostro testimonio? Demonstracio quod ars sit uera ... f. 14<sup>r</sup> Qui demonstramo de que cosa se compone la medicina ... f. 15<sup>r</sup> Unde la presente praticha se diuide in cinque parte principale uidelicet La prima se dice de generatione mestrui maioris et de alcuni altri mestrui ... La seconda sie de creatione mercurii maioris. La tercia sie ditta de solucione. La quarta sie ditta de separatione. La quinta sie ditta de unione ... f.

22<sup>v</sup> Laquale se sareti predente come son certo sariti potereti aiutarvi et anche soccorrere habondantissimamente la sancta fede catolicha domando questo tiranno inimicho del signore nostre patre celeste. Ex parisio .1472. die 14 septembris / Maistro cristophoro uostro / finis.

### 3. ff. 23<sup>r</sup>-24<sup>v</sup> *Alphabetum* of Christopher Parisiensis

f. 23<sup>r</sup> *Alphabetum* magistri cristophori parisiensis pro suprascripta sumetta missum Andreus Ognibeno die. 18. augusti 1473.

A significant deum aquo cuncta procedunt

B significant ignem irregularem in aquam fortem aluminis et nitri

C significat aquam putei distilatam

D significat urinam distilatam et separatam a suo flecmate purificatam et dicitur a philosophis mercurius naturalis

E significat acetum distilatum ...

|                                          |                                    |                                                     |                         |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A<br>chaos. i.<br>principiu              | B<br>ignis depur<br>atus. i. forma | C<br>menstruu<br>Acutum                             | D<br>quinta<br>essencia |
| D <sup>roff</sup><br>sal Armo<br>niaco   | E<br>calcina<br>tione              | F<br>Solucio<br>ne                                  | G<br>Putrefac<br>tione  |
| H<br>anima uel<br>mercurio di<br>metalli | I<br>preparatio<br>de le terre     | K<br>Sublimatio<br>de le terre. i.<br>prima materia | L<br>oleo               |
| M<br>inceraei<br>one                     | N<br>separation<br>de le elemeti   | O<br>Saturno                                        | P<br>Iupiter            |
| Q<br>Marte                               | R<br>Sole                          | S<br>Luna                                           | T<br>Venere             |
| V<br>Vaso                                | Y<br>Balneo                        | Z<br>fogo de<br>cinere                              | &<br>Aqua sec<br>reta   |

f. 23<sup>v</sup> Incipit aliud alphabetum cristofori parisiensis prosuprascripta sumetta

A significat deum

B significat ignem contra naturam

C est aqua fontis rectificata cum omnibus suis flecmatibus per balneum que habet uirtutem lauandi corpora ab igne contra naturam et uocamus in praticha aquam putei et fontis purissimi metha phisice quam putans que locat hanc aquam est uenter humanus.

f. 24<sup>v</sup> Tamen multe harum litterarum quas declaraui secundum sententiam nostram non erunt uobis necessarie quoniam tercia pars huius magisterii designatur uobis secundum modum Rainaldi et Raimondi

Figure 5: B.O. 7529, f. 84<sup>v</sup> Alphabetica Tabula

sapientissimorum. Hoc uero alphabetum fit in declaratione theorice huius sciencie transmutatorie cum praticha more et stilo filosoficho deo gratias amen / FINIS / Finisse lo alphabeto de la sumetta de cristoforo parisiense mandato ad Andrea Ogniben uenetiano adi xviii Auosto 1473. Ex parisio.

ff. 25-26 blank

4. ff. 27<sup>r</sup>-39<sup>v</sup> *El testamento ouero violetta*

f. 27<sup>r</sup> Comenza el testamento ouero uioletta del eccellente doctore et filosofo maestro Cristophoro Pariseinse

Se lo excelso et glorioso idio benigno et pietoso a li mei desiderii gia piu giorni per singular gratia mi ha concesso farmi certo et chario de cosi nobile et occulta parte de filosofia. ... f. 29<sup>r</sup> [end of the page, rubric] Hora reseccate tutte le superfluita ho deliberato de dechiarir tutti li impedimenti a zio che lo processo dela opera sia piu chiaro et lucido.

f. 29<sup>v</sup> El primo impedimento sara de la Audacia

El secondo impedimento sara de la Poverta

El tercio impedimento sara de la Vanagloria

El quarto impedimento sie de la festinancia

El quinto impedimento sie de colui che si governa et rege secondo la opinione de altrui... f. 33<sup>r</sup> De generatione metallorum in visceribus terre secundum opinionem omnium philosophorum. Et per uolerui dar filiolo qualche fondamento theoricale. [After the introductory paragraph, 15 subtitles of the first part are introduced and discussed. The third seems to be lacking]. ... f. 39<sup>v</sup> Et e da notare che se la medicina composita e a bianco lo ollio col qual se uol incerare debe essere de la sua propria natura, et similiter al rosso la proiectione de la ditta non replico perche io so uoi esser doctissimo de quella zoe ligandola cum el mercurio uulgare come uoi sapeti deo gratias amen / FINIS

5. ff. 40<sup>r</sup>-42<sup>r</sup> *La practica a la via uegetabile* (introduced as a separate tract, but likely a continuation of the last)

f. 40<sup>r</sup> [rubric] Comenza la practica a la uia uegetabile per lo ditto maistro Cristoforo composita et e ditta la practica del fiozo / MAI PAR [text] che sia sacia la diuina bonta atribuir a questo misero

homo et caduco per mille modi le sue gracie. Et non obstante ch'el si habia di grato per la mineral uia de sopra narrata de monstrare la purificatione et sanatione de li imperfecti metalli. ... f. 42<sup>r</sup> Da poi proua sopra una lamina ignita se lei se fonde senza fumo allora la medicina sie facta poi ne butta uno sopra cento de mercurio uulgo ouero piombo o stagno et se fara argento naturale ch'el sera malliore che de minera. / FINIS

6. ff. 42<sup>v</sup> “Questa e una brancha del uegetabile qual ho trovata in uno altro libro” (this is a passage about vegetation that I found in another book)<sup>61</sup>

f. 42<sup>v</sup> [rubric] Questa e una brancha del uegetabile qual ho trouata in uno altro libro / Primo tolleti chaos dal quale diuideti el suo spirito et similiter lo elemento aqueo fin ch'el corpo rimanga in fondo amodo de pegola fusa. ...

7. ff. 43<sup>r</sup>-46<sup>r</sup> Copia de le littere scripte per Andrea Ogniben Veneto ad eccellente maistro Cristoforo de Paris preceptor suo.

f. 43<sup>r</sup> Copia de le littere scripte per Andrea Ogniben Veneto ad eccellente maistro Cristoforo de Paris preceptor suo. Sempre cum la usata fede ricorro al lume de la profondissima intelligencia uostra ... f. 46<sup>r</sup> intanto che la scriptura sancta parla et dice maledictus homo qui confidit in homini si che io ui prego che al tutto uoiati satisfar a la iusta petition mia eo maxime essendo opera a la excellencia uostra di pocha fatica cristo sia cum uoi son sempre a li comandi uostri / Ex ueneciis die septimo februaryi 1478. / El uostro Andrea ogniben [ends line 14]

8. ff. 46<sup>v</sup>-47<sup>v</sup> Four short extracts from the *Libro Ortolani*

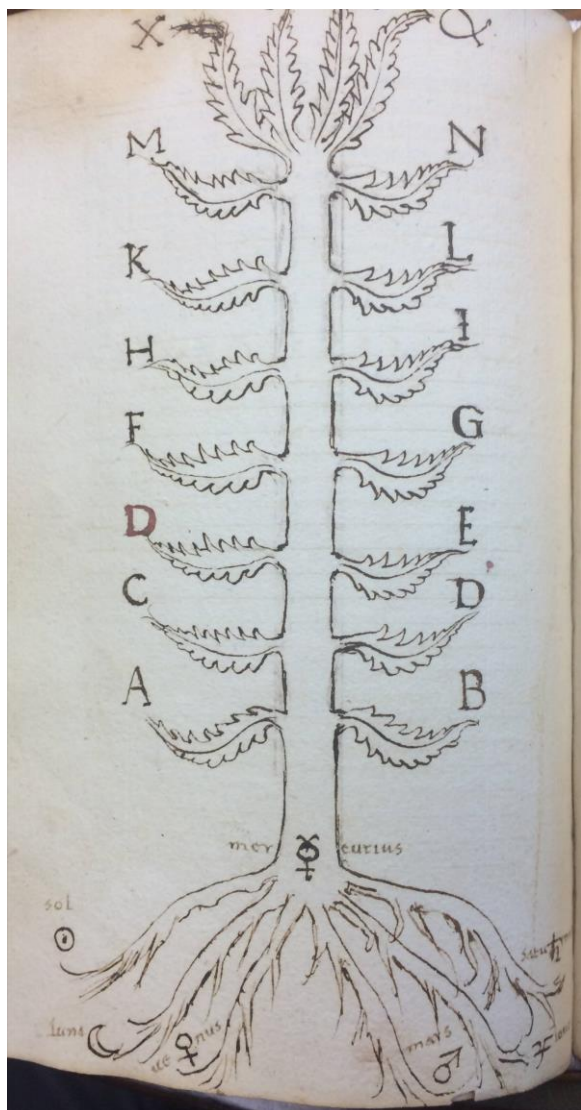
f. 46<sup>v</sup> [rubric in Latin] Incipiunt quedam extracta de libro ortolani / Et primo quod sit lapis uegetabilis [text] scio quod loquor quod ex sucis trium herbarum ante simul conuientarum postquem stetisset in fimo. xii. diebus uidi mercurium emanare et sunt iste herbe unde Mercurialis Portulaca marina que lac album facit et Celidonia: cuius mercurii sic inuenti nulla fuit differencia ad alium mercurium que uenalis inuenitur ergo lapis ex uegetabilibus est. ... f. 47<sup>v</sup> Et sic a domino Iesu Cristo deo uiuo et uero sunt creata mirabilia apta ad compositionem nostri lapidis unde plures sunt

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<sup>61</sup> William Jerome Wilson believes that this passage could be a variant form of the *Appendix practica ad Elucidarium Christophori Parisiensi*. See “Catalogue of Latin and Vernacular Alchemical Manuscripts in the United States and Canada,” *Osiris* 6 (1939): 598.

uie ad unum finem et hec sufficient in lapidis compositionem sit nomen domini nostri iesu cristi benedictum per infinita secula seculorum amen / FINIS [ends line 12].

f.47a<sup>r</sup> blank



**Figure 6:** B.O. 7529, f. 47a<sup>v</sup> Alphabetic tree of the zodiac illustration

f. 47a<sup>v</sup> Alphabetic tree of the zodiac illustration.

#### 9. ff. 48<sup>r</sup>-67<sup>r</sup> *Opus magni lapidis*

f. 48<sup>r</sup> [rubric] In nomine dei altissimi auctoris et repartoris naturarum uniuersarum qui dixit et facta sunt mandauit et creata sunt, misericoriter agit et reparate sunt cuius semper sit honor et gloria amen. Incipit opus magni lapidis editum per excellentissimum philosophum ac theologum magistrum Cristophorum Parisiensem quod ab ipso lucidarium nuncupatur artis transmutatorie metallorum formaliter et substantialiter.

Misericordias / [text] domini in eternum cantabo in generatone et generatione. Anonciabo ueritatem tuam in ore meo. Dapo molta consideratione lucidissima mente habiamo compresso et senza alcuno uellame uedemo che questa sublime et celeste parte di filosofia per li nostri uechii. ... f. 67<sup>r</sup> Molti secreti te habiamo manifestati in questo capitulo siche al fine siamo peruenuti cum la gratia del nostro signore misser iesu cristo glorioso. / [rubric]

Finisse el primo libro de maistro Cristoforo Pariense de la uera et perfecta transmutatione di corpi [ends line 22].

#### 10. ff. 67<sup>v</sup>-85<sup>r</sup> *Libro secondo de la doctrina ouero sciencia delo arbore*

f. 67<sup>v</sup> [rubric] Libro secondo de la doctrina ouero sciencia delo arbore filosofico del dicto maistro Cristoforo Parisiense / COMENCIA [text] el secondo libro ditto del arbore filosofico qual e diuiso

in quatordecime parte / La prima e de inuentione mercurii philosophorum ac eius preparatione atque putrefactione. ... f. 84<sup>r</sup> Sicche filiolo in questo capiulo assai secreti te habiamo seminato et tu cum la prudencia tua li recollii pero che discasarano da te ogni obscuritade. / [rubric] Finisse el secondo libro de maistro Cristoforo Parisiense ditto sciencia del abror filosofico / [in majusculis] SEQVITVR ALPHABETVM OPERIS / SVPRASCRIPTI / SIVE ARBOR PHILOSOFICA [ends at line 24] ... f. 85<sup>r</sup> Tolliche corpo che tu uoi reducto in .E. [E is the calcinatione in the TABULA] et inbeuelo per reiteratione de distillationi et exsiccationi in .Z. [fuego de cenere] lizero cum cinque parte piu .i. che supranati quatro dita et poi metti in .Y. [balneo] per zorni quindese poi stila la aqua for a per foco lento, et in bagne poi segui li altri magisterii / FINIS.

11. f. 85<sup>r</sup> A recipe in a red ink concerning mercury, “argento vivo”, and its transmutation.

alio modo / Recipe de isto argento uiuo solum sanguinem absque sua carne et pone in uase contentienti ad distilandum per .y. quosque post modificans suum spiritum sit coersa deinde pone ad ignem de .z. leuem quosque eduxeres omnem suum succum ac rectifica per .z. quosque non relinquat amplius focom et tunc serua pro nostris operationibus qua e illa substantia quedam prinapium faciendi uogotare dura et terrestria corpora metallorum hec est que faciat solutionem et consuacionem seminis metalici hec est que discontinuat molificat et subtiliat corpora metalica ut liquefiant in mercurium uinum hec postat humilitater et uertutem auctoritates mineralem et deducit .B. de potentia ad actum in magisteria solutionis itaque aprocia tam et extima etc. ut supra.

12. ff. 85<sup>r</sup>-94<sup>r</sup> *Il praticare de le medicine*

f. 85<sup>r</sup> [rubric] Qui comenza el tercio libro doue se comenzia il praticare de le medicine et primo lo introito di quelle cum la reprobatione de le sophistariade gieber et de le sue cose scandalose lequale lui chiama medicine de primo ordine a suo modo / HAVENDO [text] ne la uirtu de dio uiuo expedite le parte del arboro de la arte transmutatoria per lequale ogni uero artista po ueramente discernere tutta la integrita de questo benedetto et uero magisterio. Restemo al presente ad narrare el modo de componere la pietra nostra. ... ff. 90<sup>v</sup>-91<sup>r</sup> Et cosi reitera infin che tu uederai la // materia rossa et transaperente come un fin rubino fixa et fondente a picol foco. Et questa sie la nsotra prima brancha la quale in li altri logi la hauemo tractada implicate et qui la tractemo explicate specifiche et limatamente.

[rubric] FINIS / Qui finissieno le branche del primo et secondo ordine [ends line 8]

[line 14, rubric] Hauemo narato li doi primi ordeni de le medicine restiamo a declararui el tercio ordine el qual contiene in se sei parte principale

La prima sie ditta de filosofica soluzione

La seconda e ditta de separatione elementorum

La tertia e ditta de rectificatione elementorum

La quarta e de unione mercuri filosofoforum cum terra

La quinta e ditta de rubrificatione mercurii

La sexta et ultima e ditta de fermentatione medicine secufixione qual in si contiene tutto el complemento ... f. 94<sup>r</sup> [text] Qui finisce la medicina del tercio ordine la multiplicatione cum la proiectione et examinatione non la meteremo in questo loco perche di quelle habiamo parlato largamente in lo nostro tractado grande el quale se a io piacera cum tempo te lo mandaremo.

[rubric] Explicit lucidarium magistri cristophori parisiensis de uera corporo transmutatione ad laudem dei et gloriose semper uirginis marie et sanctorum apostolorum unde petri et pauli et beati francissi / FINIS [ends line 15].

13. ff. 94<sup>r</sup>-98<sup>v</sup> a series of illustrations of pen-and-ink drawings of thirty-three pieces of alchemical apparatus.



Figure 7: B.O. 7529, f. 94<sup>r</sup> illustrations of alchemical apparatus

f. 94<sup>v</sup> has an inscription within the drawing, “la grate ferea”, where ferea has been ruled through, and f. 95<sup>r</sup>, bears a legend: “Vitis mineralis nature cum qua extrahitur quinta essencia humana.” The penultimate drawing on f. 98<sup>r</sup> bears two legends: “Distancia da una balla al altra didi cinque,” and “Alto bronzo uno emezo.”

## **2. Description**

**Support:** Paper

**Dimensions (page):** 21 cm x 14 cm

**Dimensions (writing frame):** 14.5 cm x 8.6 cm

**No. of folios/pages:** iv + 99 leaves.

**Layout:** The first 47 folios are ruled in hardpoint for 36 lines, 33 of which on each page are used. ff. 48<sup>r</sup>-52<sup>r</sup> is written in two columns of 43 lines each; the other folios are not ruled.

**Collation:** 1<sup>4</sup>; 2<sup>14</sup>; 3-4<sup>12</sup>; 5<sup>8</sup>; 6<sup>16</sup>; 7-8<sup>12</sup>; 9<sup>13</sup>.

**Script:** A thin and delicate humanist script with set letters and a significant amount of pen lift, ligatures between **e**, **r**, **c** and **t** are very common, and the minim feet have rotunda flicks. This same hand uses red ink for titles, incipits and explicits which have thicker letterforms with smoother curves. Each explicit is marked by floral, semi-vinet decoration. The codex contains minimal annotation and glossing, aside from a couple of short annotations added by the main scribe of the text in a red ink.

**Marginalia:** Manicules on ff. 22r, 33v, 40v, 61v, 78v.

f. 37<sup>v</sup> Marginal annotation: “Hermete / Platone / Aristotile / Rainaldo / Raimondo / Geber”.

f. 62<sup>v</sup> “platone / Aristotile / Auicenna / Rasis/ Geber / Rainaldo / Raimundo”.

f. 86<sup>v</sup> A different hand in brown ink with a nota: “ritrouaruna”.

f. 95<sup>r</sup> Annotation in a spidery thin black ink: “Vitis mineralis nature cum qua extrahitur quanta essencia humana”.

f. 98<sup>r</sup> Inscription on the illustration in main scribe’s hand: “Distancia da una balla al altra didi cinque / alto bronzo uno emezo”.

**Illustrations:** f. 47a<sup>v</sup> Alphabetic tree of the zodiac illustration.

f. 67<sup>r</sup> There is a faint illustration in pencil of a Caduceus that has been largely erased.

f. 84<sup>v</sup> Alphabetica Tabula

ff. 94<sup>r</sup>-98<sup>v</sup> a series of illustrations of distillation equipment.

**Binding:** Modern leather binding

**Provenance:** Philipps sale, Sotheby's, lot 7, 19<sup>th</sup> May 1913. On the first folio is the print mark of Philipps Library and the original manuscript number of the codex, 2323. Lot description:

lot. 7, Philipps sale, Sotheby's, 19 May, 1913

ALCHEMY - EPISTOLA DE LO EXCELLENTE DOCTORE MAESTRO CRISTHOFORO PERISIENSE nominata La Sua Sumetta de la arte Transmutatoria realiter et essencialiter mandata a Andrea Ogniben, Veneto, *Ex Pariosio Sep 14 1472* - ALPHABETUM pro suprascripta sumetta missum, 18 Aug. 1473 - EL TESTAMENTO overo violetta del Maestro CHRISTOPHORO - LA PRATICA a la via vegetabile per lo ditto Maistro CRISTOFORO composita e ditta la practica del fiozo - LETTERA di ANDREA OGNIBEN al CRISTOFORO - Opus Magni lapidi editum per CHRISTOPHORUM Parisiensem quod ab ipso lucidarium nuncupatur artis transmutatorie metallorum formaliter et substancialiter; in tres libros distributum,

LOT 7 - *continued. manuscript of the fifteenth century beautifully written in a small Venetian hand, with the titles and capitals in red, calf.*

8vo. 1473

f. ii<sup>v</sup> "originale manuscritto 1473"

f. iii<sup>r</sup> A small tabula followed by the mark of the Philipps library. At the top of a page in pencil: "Old no. 403".

### **3. Bibliography**

Thorndike, Lynn, and Kibre, Pearl, *A Catalogue of Incipits of Medieval Scientific Writings in Latin*, Medieval Academy of America Publication 29 (Cambridge, MA., 1963), 562, 845, 877, 1427.

Wilson, William Jerome, "Catalogue of Latin and Vernacular Alchemical Manuscripts in the United States and Canada," *Osiris* 6 (1939): 594-612.

## **B.O. 7554**

Statutes of the University of Arts and Medicine of Ferrara, with a petition from “Giovan bolognino Paduano”, rector of the University, to the Duke of Ferrara, and of the Duke’s fiat

**Date:** xv<sup>med</sup>, with the petition dated to 1534.

**Origin:** Ferrara, Italy

### **1. Contents:**

1. f. ii<sup>r</sup> A letter from T. De Marinis, Florence, 5<sup>th</sup> March 1914, about the manuscript and confirming the payment of £21.00.

2. ff. iii<sup>r-v</sup> Table of contents

f. iii<sup>r</sup> Prohemius capitulum primum Statuta primum Ca. I

Quod Electio rectoris fiat per nationes Statuta ii. Ca. I

De modo et forma electionis noui rectoris Statuta iii. Ca 2.

De pena eorum quales absentant propter euitare officium rectoratus Statuta iiiii Ca. 4

... f. iii<sup>v</sup> De anothomia quolibet anno fienda Statuta 60. Ca. 25

3. ff. 1<sup>r</sup>-25<sup>v</sup> *Statuta uniuersitatis sciencie medicine et artium ciuitatis Ferrarie*

f. 1<sup>r</sup> Prohemium statutorum uniuersitatis sciencie medicine et artium ciuitatis Ferrarie. R<sup>ca</sup> Quod uniuersitas habeat pro Capite et duce unum Rectorum :

Quoniam sine duce & capite nulla uniuersitas nullumque corpus siue collegium recte regitur ducitur siue gubernatur idcirco pro regulatione conseruatione augumetationeque uniuersitatis predictae & scolarium ipsius in primis statuerunt. ... Statuerunt quod scolares uniuersitatis predictae diuidantur et sint et esse intelligantur diuisi in sex nationes scilicet Lombardorum, Romanorum, Tuscorum, et Ultramontanorum, que omnes nationes simul unite et coiuncte uniuersitatem faciant antedictam de quibus ordine modo et tempore et forma comprehensis in statutis elligantur Rector prefactus que consilarii de quibus in dictis statutis continebitur.

ff. 1<sup>r-v</sup> [Statute 2]: Quod electio rectoris fiat per nationes. R<sup>ca</sup> Statutum secundum: Item pro coequatione nationum predictarum et ut in electione iam dicti Rectoris | ordine debito procedatur et ut dictum officium quilibet idoneus ordine tamen & modo debito peruenire possit et tollatur materia iurgiorum scandalique discensionis. ... Et si talis electus ut super non acceptauerit cum effectum ad electionem fiendam de sequenti natione procedatur. Et sic successiue fiat ut supra.

f. 25<sup>v</sup> [Statute 61]: Quod doctor electus ad salarium in astrologia det iudicia gratis scholaribus, et aliis uniuersitati suppositis. R<sup>ca</sup> Statutum 61 / Item statuerunt, ordinauerunt, et firmauerunt, quod doctor electus, uel eligendus ad salarium eligendum in astrologia teneatur dare iudicia gratis scholaribus dicte uniuersitatis infra scilicet unum mensem postquam fuerit publicata, et etiam singulariter iudicium. anni in scriptis ponere ad stationem rotulorum, pena cuiuslibet, in quolibet predictorum casuum, uiginti solidorum ferrariensium.

4. f. 26<sup>r</sup> Petition from “Giovan bolognino Paduano”, rector of the University, to the Duke of Ferrara, and of the Duke’s fiat, 1534.

f. 26<sup>r</sup> Estimatisimo Signore / A uostra excellentia expono Io Giouan Bolognino Paduano Rectore nel studio linclita nostra citta de ferrara per nome della uniuersita de scolari maxime forestieri che inuitati dall’ampia crida de nostra excellentia et priuilegii et extentione ad essi concessi sono uenuti al studio in questa uostra inclita citta: come sono astretti di pagarne li datii di arzenta et in alcuni altri luoghi del dominio di uostra Excellentia per li suoi ageti de le robe che portano per lo suo uestirne et uiuerne et per studiarne et per qualunque altro suo uso contra epsa crida et priuilegii et extentione sue et contra quello di osserua ne le altre citta de studio come Bologna e Padoa et contra la intentione come ordinato, de uostra Excellentia Per tanto ricorro a quella benigna pregandola per sua innata bontade se uoglia dignarne concederli che possino condurne et portarne sopradecte sue robe et cadauna altra cosa che facesse per suo uso liberamente et senza pagamento alcuno di datio alcuno per tute le citade de terra et luoghi del dominio de uostra Excellentia: et concedendogli questo sara causa di ampliare il studio et inuitare altri scolari che per tali respecti restano uenirne in questa uostra citta a studio.

Intentioni Illustrissimi et Excellentissimi ducis est quod scolares accedentes ad hoc ferrariense gymnasium ut in ipso moretur et studeat sint liberi immunes et exempti ab omnibus datiiis

non tantum in hac urbe sed per totum dominium pro rebus omnibus ad eorum uictum et uestitum necessariis tantum et ita in posterum inuiolabiliter observari mandat

Al Excellentissimo Guarinus X nouembris .M.D.XXXIII.

Ego Iouannes magister filius egregii uiri de ser Iacobi de magnamis ciuis et apostolica imperali quem autem notarius publicus ferrarie supertum supplementum ex suo originali demonstrato magnifici domini Rectoris de uerbo ad uerbum transcripsi sumpsit et exemplauit in quorum fidem hic me subscripsi signumque meum consuetum apposui.

Registrata fuit sumpta supplicatio Possiis gabelle grosse et gabelle magne plateis carnis si ad L.113 pro ut patet in dicta supplicatione.

f. 27<sup>v</sup> Magnificus. De magister [text faded] ...

## **2. Description**

**Support:** Parchment

**Dimensions (page):** 32.6 cm x 23.3 cm

**Dimensions (writing frame):** 23.5 cm x 16.3 cm

**No. of folios/pages:** iii + 28 leaves

**Layout:** 1 column, 42 lines to a page.

**Collation:** 1<sup>2</sup>; 2-3<sup>10</sup>; 4<sup>8</sup>.

**Script:** An early humanist script, characterised by its rounded loops and curves. Ascenders and descenders are tall, extending a long way above and below the head and base lines. The scribe consistently uses a **ct** ligature that is common for manuscripts and early printed books of this period. The hand of the table of contents and the few marginal glosses are roughly contemporary to the hand of the main text.

The script of the petition of Giovan at the end of the codex is as neat as the main hand and glosses. It too is a cursive humanist script with long ascenders and descenders. This script has more looping ascenders, however, and is produced by a thinner nib on the pen of the scribe. As a result, the writing is finer and the ascenders and descenders are spiked at their tips.

**Decoration:** The first folio has a large, gilded initial that covers most of the left and top margins. The capital is decorated with red, blue and green ink in a vinet style. This large initial is replicated, though smaller, at the start of each statute.

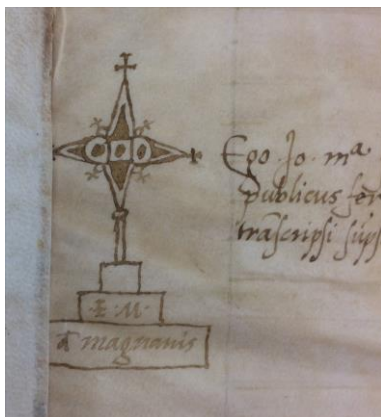
**Marginalia:** f. 1<sup>v</sup> Statute 3. Left margin: “Que debeat eligi Rector”.

f. 2<sup>r</sup> Statute 3. Right margin: “Qui non posserunt eligi ord. rectoris officium”.

f. 3<sup>r</sup> Statute 3. Right margin: “Qui plures nocet quoniam habetur pro electione?”.

f. 3<sup>v</sup> Statute 3. Left margin: “Qui fuit rector post confremari nisi uniuersitas illum fecit rectorum”.

f. 9<sup>r</sup> In a twentieth-century modern blue ink “Lung” bottom right corner of the page.



f. 26<sup>r</sup> A mark of possession: “Ego Iouannes magister filius egregii uiri scilicet Iacobi de magnanis ciuis et apostolica imperialique auctoritate notarius publicus ferrarie supertum supplementum ex suo originali demonstrato magnifici domini Rectoris de uerbo ad uerbum transcripsi sumpsit et exemplauit in quorum fidem hic me subscripsi signumque meum consuetum apposui”. This is accompanied by a small, illustrated signature.

**Figure 8:** B.O. 7554, f. 26<sup>r</sup>  
illustrated signature of Iouannes

**Binding:** Original boards and pigskin leather binding, decorated with metal ornamental fastenings.

**Provenance:** Bought from T. de Marinis, Florence, 5<sup>th</sup> March 1914. There is a newspaper clipping at the front of the manuscript on the sale in Florence, though this manuscript is not explicitly mentioned.

## **B.O. 7555**

Giovanni Matteo de Ferrari da Grado (d. 1472), *Consilium* for the poet Giovanni Simonetta of Milan, author of the *Sforziade*.

**Date:** c. 1470

**Origin:** Italy

### **1. Contents**

#### 1. ff. 9<sup>r</sup>-12<sup>r</sup> *Consilium in debilitate digestiue stomaci...*

f. 9<sup>r</sup> Consilium in debilitate digestiue stomaci et tarditate eius cum reumatica cerebrali passione coniuncta cum hoc caliditate et siccitate epatis superflua et multiplicatione colere pro spectato domino Iohanne de Calabria editum per spectabilem Artium & medicine doctorem dominum Magistrum Iohannem Matheum de Ferrariis de Gradi. ... [text] Presuppositis in casu tuo membrorum dispositionibus et accidentibus...

f. 11<sup>r</sup> Expeditus superioribus diebus de regimine preseruatiuo quantum ad dietam restat ad complementum quedam leuia medicinalia adducere. Et quoniam trium uestrarum dispositionum una que est epatis supercalefactio tempore estatis precipue reliquis duabus quantum ad hec medicinalia quodammodo oppugnare uidetur. Primo ponentur medicinalia que in dispositione stomaci et cerebri conuenire uidebuntur de hinc medicinalia que dispositionem epatis a lapsu prouidebunt.

Primum igitur laudo pro ambabus dispositionibus ut singula ebdomoda fiat lenicio uentris cum pillulis ut infra sumendo iii. ante cenam per duas tercias hore si circa stomachum magis ledatur et post cenam post quattuor horas si capite magis grauetur.

Recipe. pillularum assagiaret partes 2 pillularum elefangincarum partem i. cum melle rosato formentur pillule communis quantitatis. Laudo etiam ut semel in ebdomoda distantur a pillulis per unam diem summatur in mane leue masticatorium factum ut infra.

Recipe. masticis partem i., passularum mundatarum gubearum ana partis s<emis>. Contondantur simul et de pasta sumatur ad quantitatem auelane et masticetur expuendo continue aquositatem que in ore multiplicatur. ...

f. 12<sup>r</sup> Recipe. prunorum numero c. tamarindorum 3. x. coquantur in quarto libris aque fontis coquatur donec ad tertiam redeunt et collentur deinde sumatur citoniorum mundatorum libre s<emis>. coquantur in aqua roxata quantum sufficit deinde in mortario omnia terrantur donec unum corpus fiat et cum predicta collatura tamarindorum prunum misceantur et addatur libre s<semis>. uini granatorum muzorum et misce et super lentum ignem coquantur donec catie adhereant, deinde sumantur roxarum rubearum. spodii ana 3. x. sandalorum citrionum & berberis seminis porre ana 3. v. cardamomi masticis ana 3. ii. Ex omnibus fiat puluis et cum pano sericino cribellentur et cum zuccaro debite quantitatis simul misceantur et fiat confectio et est singulariis in casu nostro. In isto casu ualet in meridie sumere 3 i. s<emis> de sirupo de portulaca uel de ribes uel de limonibus uel de acetositate citri uel de succo acetose, uel succo endiue uel de endiuia cum aquis endiue et lupulorum etc. per hoc etiam ualet confectio triasandalorum uel roxe nouvelle et huiusmodi per horam ante cibum epitimare etiam epar interdum cum epithemate frigefactiuo ut ex aqua endiue roxarum et modico aceti albi satis laudo. Et his sum contentus et complebitur cum his omnis nostra intentio etc. Finis ad laudem dei, Amen. Iohannes Matheus de Ferrariis de Gradi medicus etc.

2. The quire is bound with a type-written transcription starting on f. 18<sup>r</sup>, and an English translation starting on f. 27<sup>r</sup>. Both were written by E.G. Parker before the *Bibliotheca Osleriana* was published.

## **2. Description**

**Support:** Paper

**Dimensions (page):** 29.3 cm x 19.2 cm

**Dimensions (writing frame):** 19.7 cm x 16 cm

**No. of folios/pages:** 45 leaves.

**Layout:** One column, 31 lines to a page, although this is not very consistent.

**Collation:** The codex is composed of one quire of 8 with one fly leaf. The rest of the pages are modern.

**Script:** A relatively neat fifteenth-century humanist script. Ascenders and descenders extend above the headline and below the baseline, but not enough to touch the preceding or following lines. The text is highly abbreviated, and features ligatures between letters such as **s** and **t**, and **e** and **t**. The recipes on f. 11<sup>r</sup> are produced in a particularly untidy script with more lines to a page and a cramped aspect. The script itself becomes slightly smaller, with several scribal mistakes.

**Marginalia:** f. 17v Written landscape in a slightly larger, neater hand than the rest of the text: “Consilium pro facto sanitatis Johannis Symonett.”

**Binding:** A modern binding that has on its spine: “Concilium Pro Facto Sanitatis Johannis Simonette / J. Mattheus De Ferraris De Gradi.”

**Provenance:** Bought from T. de Marinis in Florence at the same time as B.O. 7554, see f. 17v “T. de Marinis, Florence ... 25 francs (in pencil).”

### **3. Bibliography**

Thorndike, Lynn, and Kibre, Pearl, *A Catalogue of Incipits of Medieval Scientific Writings in Latin*, Medieval Academy of America Publication 29 (Cambridge, MA., 1963), 1086.

## **B.O. 7564**

Henry of Gorkum (Henricus de Gorrichem), *Ordo exorcismorum contra morbum animalium uel hominum uel pecorum.*

**Date:** xv<sup>ex</sup>

**Origin:** Netherlands

### **1. Contents**

#### 1. ff. 1<sup>r</sup>-49<sup>r</sup> *Ordo exorcismorum contra morbum animalium uel hominum uel pecorum*

f. 1<sup>r</sup> [rubric] Incipit ordo exorcismorum contra morbum animalium uel hominum uel pecorum. Et contra omnia phitonizata Prima dicat sacerdos ymnum. / [text] Veni creator spiritus etc. Deinde Veni sanctus spiritus ... f.1<sup>v</sup> [rubric] Coniuratio. Coniuro uos demones + et omne genus demonum ... f. 3<sup>v</sup> [rubric] Item premissa oratio dominica et signa crucis in fronte aut capite ueneficiati animalis ... f. 4<sup>r</sup> Sequitur benedictio panis et salis pro salute hominum et animalium et erit eis in cibum tempore suo. ...

ff. 19<sup>v</sup>-20<sup>r</sup> Exorcismus beati ambrosii episcopi Coniuratio generalis. / Exorciso te hostis humani generis in nomine dei ... f. 40<sup>r</sup> Mentem tuam illuminet. sensum tuum dirigat, gratiam suam ad prosertum anime tue in te augeat. Et ab omni malo te liberet, et altaribus sacris recepta ueritatis tue communionem reddatur Per dominum nostrum Iesum etc.

#### 2. ff. 40<sup>r</sup>-49<sup>r</sup> *Tractatus de adiuratione demonum*

f. 40<sup>r</sup> Incipit tractatus de adiuratione demonum editus a uenerabili magistro Henrico de Ghoris sacre theologie professore ex nostro alme uniuersitatis Coloniensis uice cancellario predigno etc.

Utrum ad eiciendum demones ab hominibus practica qua quidam utuntur sit licita ... f. 49<sup>r</sup> Nec autem dicta sunt more meo semper protestato uidelicet quod ea subicio omnis melius decernendum. Ad laudem dei cui honor et gloria in secula seculorum Amen. Explicit opus magistri Henrici Ghorisam.

ff. 49<sup>v</sup>-52<sup>v</sup> blank

3. ff. 53<sup>r</sup>-54<sup>r</sup> Modern English translation of ff. 17<sup>r</sup>-18<sup>r</sup>

f. 54<sup>v</sup> blank

f. 66<sup>r</sup>-68<sup>v</sup> blank.

## 2. Description

**Support:** Paper

**Dimensions (page):** 14.7 cm x 22.4 cm

**Dimensions (writing frame):** 10.4 cm x 15.3 cm

**No. of folios/pages:** ii + 67 leaves.

**Layout:** Single columns with 23 lines to a page.

**Collation:** 1-4<sup>12</sup>; 5<sup>4</sup>.

**Script:** The script is Liefstinckian gothic hybrida that was produced in the Netherlands. While this script does have the appearance of pukka gothic textualis, it borrows some features from gothic cursive scripts. For example, f and tall s

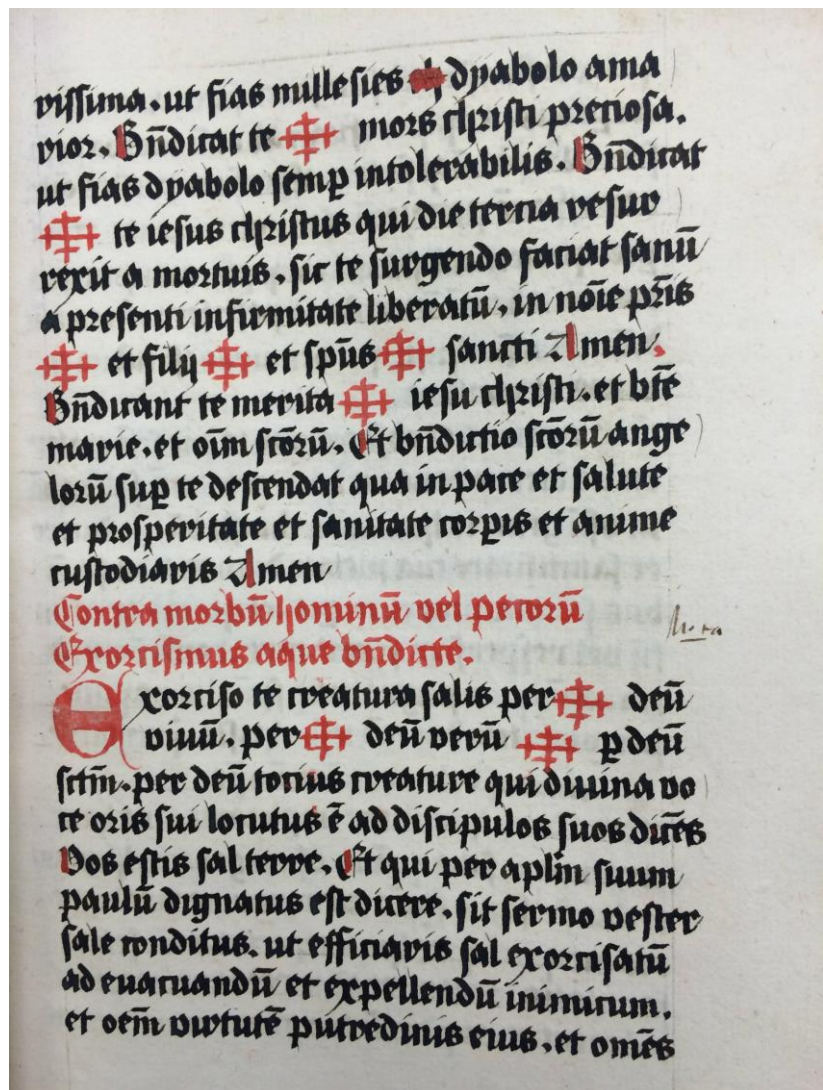


Figure 9: B.O. 7564, f. 1<sup>v</sup>

regularly descend below the baseline, the script exclusively uses a single-compartment a, the descenders of some letters hang down low with hairline decoration, and the minims are rotunda with hairline flicks at the end of runs. The entire text is regular and laterally compressed. A few erasures

have been made to the text, but overall there are few glosses and amendments. This manuscript was written quite late in the gothic period, perhaps explaining the lack of biting of the bows between letters.

**Enhancements:** A note inserted into the manuscript: “Prof. Lynn Thorndike, who examined this MS. today, thinks it was written in the 15<sup>th</sup> c. He points out that it contains two works, the first being an anon. collection of exorcisms ending, without colophon, on fol. 40r where Gorrichem’s work, in 14 or 15 ‘propositiones’ begins: ‘Incipit tractatus de adiuratione domunum editus a venerabili magistro Henrico de ghoris:’ with text beginning ‘Utrum ad eiciendum demones ab hominibus practica qua quidam utuntur sit licita [...]’.”

Several words have been aggressively stuck through in thick red ink, completely obscuring the deleted word.

f. 55<sup>r</sup> A note from the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, London, w. dated: October 15.[19]15

ff. 58<sup>r</sup> and 60<sup>r</sup> Modern notes on the manuscript.

f. 62<sup>r</sup> The lot description from 10, Dudley Road, Tunbridge Wells. The price is “£3/15/-”

f. 65<sup>r</sup> A foldout bibliography: “List of Books Dealing with Exorcisms.”

**Binding:** Modern binding in good condition. The lot description at the end of the manuscript describes the work as unbound, but it now has a new binding.

**Provenance:** Bought in 1915 from P.M. Barnard, Tunbridge Wells (catal. 104, lot 123).

### **3. Bibliography**

Milner, Matthew, “The Physics of Holy Oats: Vernacular Knowledge, Qualities, and Remedy in Fifteenth-Century England,” *Journal of Medieval and Early Modern Studies* 43, 2 (2013): 219-245.

Schönberger, Rolf, Quero Sánchez, Andrés, Berges, Brigitte, and Jiang, Lu, (ed.), *Repertorium edierter Texte des Mittelalters aus dem Bereich der Philosophie und angrenzender Gebiete* (Berlin, 2011), 1831.

Thorndike, Lynn, and Kibre, Pearl, *A Catalogue of Incipits of Medieval Scientific Writings in Latin*, Medieval Academy of America Publication 29 (Cambridge, MA., 1963), 1628.

## **B.O. 7579**

Anonymous Scholastic surgical treatise entitled *Copiosa*, most likely written by a master of Montpellier. Also contains the plague tractate of Jean Jacme (d. 1384), another professor of medicine in Montpellier. This codex is named the “Book of Skin” by Faith Wallis because its recipes chiefly address treating skin afflictions.<sup>62</sup>

**Date:** xiv/xv

**Origin:** Montpellier, France

### **1. Contents**

1. Ff. 1<sup>r</sup>-187<sup>v</sup> *Tractatus varii de rebus medicis* is given as the title on f. iv.r, which is an eighteenth-century titlepage. *Copiosa* is the name given in the text.

Six parts are promised in the prologue: Membra (1) consimilia, (2) animate, (3) spiritualis, (4) nutritive, (5) generative et expulsive, and (6) on simple and compound medicines. However, only part i, dealing with skin lesions and surgery, is present and even that is incomplete as it lacks part of tractatus ii, iii and iv of Summa iv.

f. 1<sup>r</sup> [Prologue]: Incipit liber medicalis qui dicitur Copiosa, ex libris antiquorum collectus Rubrica. / Cum animaduerterem quod quamque plures medici chirurgici maxime tribus misteriis medicine immuniti pergerent scilicet dieta pocione et operatione manuali. Unde egretos plurimos martiricando admittunt potius quam ad salutem ducerent. uolui cum adiutorio summi dei et sue matris uirginis gloriose ad laudem et honorem regis Karoli secundi librum medicinalem ex dictis philosophorum componere in quo de tribus misteriis predictis continetur ad plenum qui propter exp<sup>er</sup>imentorum copiam copiosa nomine nuncupatur in quo multa reperitur fructa que in libris dispersa iacent ut quidquid de humani corporis salute. queritur in ipsos cici<sup>us</sup> possit in hoc uolumine reperiri ... f. 2<sup>v</sup> Et diuidimus opus hoc in sex partes principales quarum prima tractat uniuersaliter de lesionibus et curis membrorum consimilium. Secunda de membris animatis. Tercia de spiritualibus. Quarta de nutrituris. Quinta de membris generatiuis et expulsiuis. Sexta de simplicibus et compositis medicinis ...

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<sup>62</sup> Faith Wallis, “The Book of the Head and the Book of Skin: Compilation and ‘Decompilation’ in some Medieval Manuscripts of Practical Medicine in the Osler Library (McGill University),” *Florilegium* 33 (2019): 15-44.

f. 2<sup>v</sup> [rubric] Capitulum primum de complessione et anatomia cutis et eius iuuamentis. Recepta. / [text] Sublimis creator deus ex IIII<sup>or</sup> elementis corpus humanum condidit et ipsum in membris multis diuersisque muniuit. et omnia cute exterius circum textit ne quod forte de foris pat<i>entur sed de elementis et membris aliis nunc taceamus et de cutis dictione tantum modo proferamus et dicamus secundum quod in pa<n>tegni dicit Constantinus. Cutis quidem est de consimilibus membris et in hominibus mollior et subtiliorque efficitur quim in quibuslibet animalibus propter nobilitatem tactus in quibusdam locis pilosa propter ornamentum corporis existit. ... f. 12<sup>v</sup> Tractatio ii de exterioribus egritudinibus que habent fieri uniuersaliter in cute corporis tocius preter erisipilam et apostemata quedam et continet Capitula xxvii. Capitulum. i. de impetigine et serpigine ...

f. 45<sup>v</sup> Secunda summa de solutione continuitatis et continet tractatus septem. / Tractatus primus de solutione continuitatis facta in carne. ... Capitulum primum de egritudinibus eius. / Dictis quidem de egritudinibus cutis per ordinem executis ad ea que circa solutionem continuitatis pertine<n>t ordinatum secundum meam possibilitatem descendam et initium diuino requisito auxilio de eius egritudinibus suma primo tamen de eius diffinitione ... f. 53<sup>v</sup> Tractatus ii de arteriis et uenis continet capitula xiiii. Capitulum i de anatomia arteriarum et uenarum secundum auicennam. ... f. 61<sup>v</sup> Tractatus iii de minutione sanguinis et continet capitula xxi. Capitulum i de illis qui sin congrua ad flebotomandum. ... ff. 72<sup>v</sup>-73<sup>r</sup> Tractatus iiii de neruis et continet capitula xxiii ... | Capitulum i de anathomia neruorum et iuuamentis ipsorum. ... ff. 95<sup>v</sup> Tractatus [v] de contrisione et fractura et uerberacione et continet. Capitulum xxv. Capitulum i de uerberacione. ... f. 109<sup>r</sup> Tractatus vi de doloribus et maxime de doloribus iuntuarum et continet. Capitulum xxii. ... f. 121<sup>v</sup> Tractatus vii de rebus pingentibus et perforantibus capitula v. Capitulum i de dictione rerum pungencium uel penetrancium. ...

f. 24<sup>r</sup> Summa iii continet tractatus iiii. Tractatus continet caputla vii. Capitulum i de uniuersali dictione apostematum. / Apostema dicit Galenienus est morbus mutans membrum a sua naturalem qualitatem et eam que est extra naturam. Et Con<stantinus> dicit apostema est grossitudo et inflacio qua de superfluis humoribus membrum aliquod patitur. Vel apostem est egritudo composita ex malicia complexionis et ex quantitate et figura secundum egritudines compositas. ... f. 129<sup>r</sup> Tractatus ii et continet capitula xx. Capitulum i de apostematibus corruttis. ... f. 143<sup>v</sup> Tractatus

iii de apostematibus frigidis et continet capitula xiii et primo de flegmatis. ... f. 160<sup>r</sup> Tractatus iiii de ulceribus qui \continet/ capitula xvii. Capitulum primum de dictione ulcerum. ...

f. 176<sup>r</sup> Quarta summa de uenenis que continet tractatus iiii<sup>or</sup> Tractatus primus continet capitula viii<sup>or</sup> Capitulum i de uniuersali cura morsus animalium ueneno carientium. / Morsus quidem alius fit ab animali uenenum non habentem et alius ab habente ipsum. Et nos primo de curatione animalis non uenenosi dicamus. dicimus ergo quod in curatione morsus animalis ueneno carentis siue sit ouis siue sit simii siue sit equus et similia siue sit homo. ... f. 177<sup>v</sup> Secundus tractatus de morsuris animalium uenenosorum et continet capitula xviii. / Venenosa nempe animalia quedam sunt comedensia et quedam pungencia. Comedentia sunt sicut canis rabidus lupus muscela etc. Indulgencia sunt sicut scorpiones et nespe et apes et aranee et scorpius quod uocat ... f. 183<sup>v</sup> [ends imperfectly] folii gariofili terbentinum mirre olibani cassie lignee agaricum celticum reuponiti yrei asari diptanii prasii interioris coloquicidum sticados.

2. ff. 184<sup>r</sup>-187<sup>v</sup> An index (written around 1570 according to a slip inside the book).

f. 188 blank page with a water mark– 11,677 Lyons, 1392

f. 189 blank

f. 191 blank page with a water mark – 11,859 Montpellier, 1402

ff. 193-194 blank with a water mark – Briquet, no. 6931

3. ff. 195<sup>r</sup>-199<sup>r</sup> Jean Jacme, *Tractatus contra pestilenciam* followed by medical prescriptions and notes

f. 195<sup>r</sup> Incipit tractatus contra pestilenciam / Ad honorem et indiuidue trinitatis et uirginis gloriose et ad utilitate dei puplice uolo aliqua de pestilencia scriber.

f. 196<sup>v</sup> Iohannem Iacobi sufficient causa breuitatis anno domini m<sup>o</sup> ccc<sup>o</sup> xxii die iii<sup>o</sup> Februarii in preclaro studio montis pessulani multatum addi possunt. Sed si aliquam dicta sunt minus bene precor quod cum homo habitatis reprimantur et benedicta cum gaudio amen.

4. f. 196<sup>v</sup> Tractate on pill medication

f. 196<sup>v</sup> Pillare mirabiles Recipe aloes epatincus electi uel sumani 3 iii. mirabile electis in croci 3 i. puluerizent hec omnia de modo forment pillare perue ad modum ciciceris. Iste pillare conseruant hominem a pestilencia. ... Aliquando suant post assellacionem mediam 3 de tiriaca cum uino fierio albo in estatis. Aliquando reum autem cum uino puro et calido.

Followed by two recipes in different inks, the first is in black, which begins: “Item odoriferium cordis confortaterum. Recipe cum sandalorum camphore ...”. The second is in a light brown ink and is faded: “Pillare mirabiles ad eundem effectum Recipe pulueris pigre Galieni 3 iii.i coloquintide 3 i. turbit electi 3 i. et s ...”.

5. f. 197<sup>r</sup> Notes on children’s ailments

f. 197<sup>r</sup> Saphati accidit pueris et forte accidit in facie et in capacitate et generacione eius est propter multitudinem sanguinis habuitatis cutis. Et signa eius sunt uliua perua exquibus exit humor quod spergit in facie et in capacitate et cum eius accidit pruriter. Quando puer uigilat dormit et plangit et consequerit. ... [ends imperfectly] De uigiliis puerorum / Vigilie accidit pueris in prima etatis ...

ff. 197<sup>v</sup>-198<sup>v</sup> blank

6. f. 199<sup>r</sup> An account of dentifrices

f. 199<sup>r</sup> Doctrina conueniens ad usum dentifacii est quod dentifricum nonfacit effectum bonum neque sicut prese nisi quando autem dentifricium purgant dentes cum feraro ita quod aliquod sordici ei uel gipsseitatis in dentibus uel circa radicem dentium debet ... f. 199<sup>v</sup> Confectio almansoris dentifricii et conseruat sanitatem. Recipe cornu ceruisu combusti seminis tamarisci ciperi rosarum spice aliquando 2/1 i salue 2/1 iii. hec omnia tertia cerbellent et exeis dentes fricentur multum eius ualet ad dentium conseruacione.

7. ff. 200<sup>r</sup>-208<sup>v</sup> Avicenna’s *Canon* book 4, fen. 6, tr. 1, on poisons

f. 200<sup>r</sup> Qui timet quod in potu sumat uenenum. Operet ut sibi caueat ... f. 208<sup>v</sup> Cura eius est cura cornis cura opii et dent in potu tyriace plures. / Contra fetorione oris etc.

8. A treatise in verse on the twelve signs of the zodiac. The zodiac are labelled next to each stanza from Aries to Leo.

f. 208<sup>v</sup> Versue duocecim signorum /

– Aries

Nil capite facias aries cum luna refulget  
Sanguinem minuas et balnea tucius intras  
Non tangas aures nec barbam radere curas

– Taurus

Arbor plantetur cum luna taurus habebit  
Hedificare et tradere semina terre  
Et medicus timeat cum gutture tangere collum

– Gemini

Brachia non minuas cum lustrat luna gemellos  
Unguibus a [sic et] manibus ferrum cum crure uegetur  
Nunquam portabis a promissione petitum

– Cancer

Pectus pulmo gecur [sic “iecur”] in cancro non minuatur  
Sompnia falsa uides est utilis epmcio [sic “emptio”] rerum  
Pocio sumatur securius perge uiator

– Leo

Cor grauatur et stomachum cum circuit luna leonem  
Non facias uestes nec ad conuiuia uadas  
Et nichil hoc ore uomas nec sumas tunc medicinam

– Virgo

Lunam uirgo tenet uxorem ducere noli  
Viscera cum costis caueas tractare cyrugis  
Detur agro semen dubites intrare carinas

– Libra

Luna uitet libra nemo genitalia tangat  
Nec riuis aut aquis nec terram pergere tentes  
Extremam partem libre cum luna uidebis

– Scorpio

Scorpius augmentas morbos in parte pudendi

Vulnera non cures caueas ascendere nauem

Et si carpis iter caueas de mortis ruina

– Sagittarius

Luna nocet femori feruentis uicta sagitte

Rade caput si uis minuas te balneam quere

Ungues et crenes poteris precipere tutus

– Capricornus

Cura nocet genibus cum capricornum lunam uidebis

Intret aquam nauis citio curabitur eger

Fundamenta ruunt nichil est quod duret in ipso

– Aquarius

Tangere crura caue cum lunam uidebis aquosam

Inserere tunc plantas excelsas erige turres

Et si carpis iter ad loca tardius ibis

– Piscis

Pissis [sic “piscis”] habet lunam noli curare podagram

Carpe uiam tutus, sit potio sumpta salubris

Embryo conceptus epilepticus exit a uulua.

## **2. Description**

**Support:** paper

**Dimensions (page):** 26.5 cm x 21 cm

**Dimensions (writing frame):** 21 cm x 15.3 cm

**No. of folios/pages:** iv + 210 leaves

**Layout:** 2 columns, 38 lines to a column. After f. 87<sup>v</sup> the scribe writes approximately 47 lines to a column.

**Collation:** 1-4<sup>8</sup>; 5-9<sup>10</sup>; 10<sup>5</sup>; 11-12<sup>6</sup>; 13<sup>10</sup>; 14<sup>9</sup>; 15-19<sup>10</sup>; 20<sup>6</sup>; 21<sup>12</sup>; 22<sup>4</sup>.

**Script:** The codex is written in a typical gothic cursive script for this period. It presents a number of features that are indicative of gothic textura, such as tight lateral compression, regular semi-quadratus minim feet and small ascenders to letters such as **t**. There is a large amount of pen lift between the set, disconnected letters, but the script also displays the looping ligatures and hairline flourishes that are characteristic of cursiva scripts. There are two brief changes of hand in the manuscript:

f. 9<sup>r</sup> This script has more hairline strokes, especially on the tops of ascenders, which loop back to the right. The scribe's **f** and tall **s** descend below the baseline and touch the headline of the following line. It is generally a more pointed script than the previous scribe who had more of a tendency for rounded letterforms.

f. 87<sup>v</sup> Under the title “Cura”, there is a more dramatic change in script. Where there was 38 lines to a column with the previous hand, this hand produces a smaller script, squeezing 47 lines to a page. This hand is messier, with a number of blotches forming at the tops of ascenders, such as in the head of **p** and other rounded letterforms. The scribe uses fewer hairline strokes for decoration, but when they are employed, flourishes are used competently in suspensions and contractions.

**Decoration:** f. 1<sup>r</sup> The illuminated initial (3 cm x 4 cm) depicts a surgeon trepanning with the trepan of Guy de Chauliac.

ff. 48<sup>v</sup>-49<sup>r</sup> The tops of the ascenders of the first lines are elongated, and a few of the ascenders are decorated using largely hairline strokes to create a floral effect.

f. 81<sup>r</sup> Initial Q has a small grotesque red face inside its bow.

f. 96<sup>r</sup> The first initial at the top of the page is decorated in red ink with a floral design.

f. 129<sup>r</sup> A crude floral design in red ink that has smudged.

**Enhancements:** f. 8<sup>v</sup> Catchword “adstergens” encased in a box with decorative triangles and dots.

f. 29<sup>r</sup> Almost three and a half lines of the text have been crossed through, column 2 line 3-7.



**Figure 10:** B.O. 7579, f. 1<sup>r</sup>  
illuminated initial depicting  
trepanning

**Marginalia:** In the margins of ff. 12<sup>v</sup>-13<sup>r</sup> the title of each capitulum is written in thick red ink. Cf. ff. 54<sup>r</sup>, 61<sup>v</sup>-62<sup>r</sup>, 95<sup>v</sup>-96<sup>r</sup>, 160<sup>r</sup>, 176<sup>r</sup>, 177<sup>v</sup>.

f. 4<sup>r</sup> Recipe for a poultice: “Epithema almas oris ad panus limatus cum sarco colla dissoluta cum aqua ciæris [hypercorrection for “cieris”] uel felle uaccino Sanguine causis mac[u]las tollit Ad maculas rubeas unge facie cum absolutio et malle.”

f. 4<sup>v</sup> Continues on to the next page, but the top line has been trimmed off: “... leuisticus in aqua bulliant et laua facie ablaut facie cum lacte auruginarum amarum et mayus et cum deficcata fiunt ex aqua |ro| optie ablaut et erit pulca.”

f. 5<sup>r</sup> A manicle obscures part of the text of the first column. Manicules also appear on the following folios: 16<sup>r</sup>, 20<sup>r</sup>, 22<sup>r</sup>, 26<sup>r</sup>, 27<sup>r</sup>, 30<sup>r</sup>, 31<sup>r</sup>, 39<sup>v</sup>, 44<sup>r</sup>, 47<sup>r</sup>, 48<sup>r-v</sup>, 49<sup>v</sup>-51<sup>v</sup>, 58<sup>r</sup>, 59<sup>r</sup>, 62<sup>v</sup>-63<sup>v</sup>, 80<sup>r</sup>, 81<sup>v</sup>, 82<sup>v</sup>, 87<sup>v</sup>, 109<sup>r</sup>, 111<sup>r</sup>, 122<sup>v</sup>, 130<sup>r</sup>, 136<sup>v</sup>, 148<sup>v</sup>, 150<sup>r</sup>, 151<sup>r</sup>, 154<sup>r</sup>, 157<sup>r</sup>-158<sup>r</sup>, 160<sup>r</sup>-163<sup>r</sup>, 173<sup>v</sup>, 175<sup>r</sup>.

f. 98<sup>v</sup> A list of numbers in the left margin. Most likely part of the owner’s receipts or a sum connected to his finances, a part of it is wanting as a section of the page has been trimmed.

f. 104<sup>r</sup> The manuscript features a number of glosses that refer to a “Filia principis”. This was the title of a work by Teodorico Borgognoni that he never finished (see introduction). “Filia principis dictus testatus Albucasim quod fractura mala restaurata uituperabilitus est et nil antiquis libris suis dixerunt et laudant quod non fiat.”

f. 106<sup>r</sup> “Filia principis \theodoricus/ Recipe picem grece picem naualis rasium ana resoluatur ad ignem et tepide et superponatur.”

f. 137<sup>v</sup> “Filia principis dictus quod si aparata conuersus est in sanirem non fiat flobotomia sed locus in circuitu scalpellabit et post mouerem abluat cum aqua causalia cum modico salue ne sanguinis cohagolet et aliquando cum uentrosus et sanguinis sugis. Item dicut recipe fel pocione et ficta infirmo et incidas exeo tantum quantis tenet spacium pustule anthracis qua si adhererit sicut dicitur non dimittit pusulam donec secum trabat si uero non adhererit signum est mortis.”

f. 155<sup>r</sup> “Filia principis \theodoricus/ Recipe olim latet vi et dissoluatis armoniatus delet scliosis et omne apostema dummodo in parvo temporis spacio.”

f. 195<sup>r</sup> The author’s name is given in the colophon: “Et hec dicta per me Iohannem Iacobi sufficient causa breuitatis, anno domini MCCCCLXXII, die iii Februarii, in preclaro studio Montis Pessulani.”

**Illustrations of Albucasis’s instruments:** This manuscript features a selection of illustrations of Albucasis’s instruments in a mixture of red, brown and black ink.

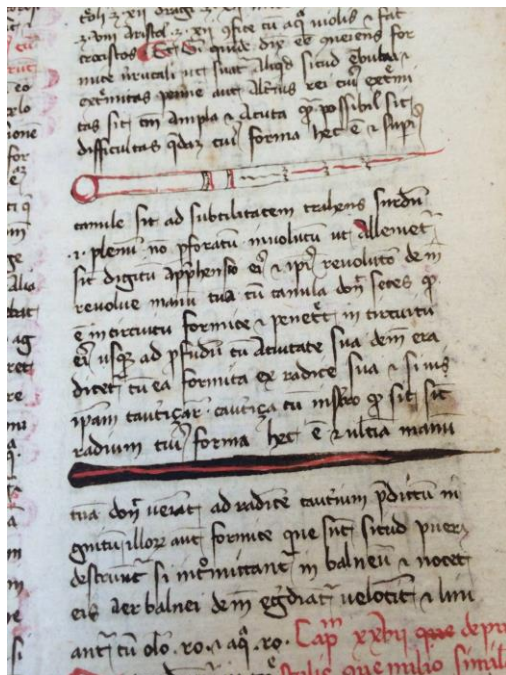


Figure 12: B.O. 7579, f. 45<sup>r</sup> cautery needles

f. 45<sup>r</sup> Cautery needles that were often used in the treatment of the mouth, though not exclusively. The needle (the first illustration) is fed through a tube (the second illustration) in order to protect around the affected area.

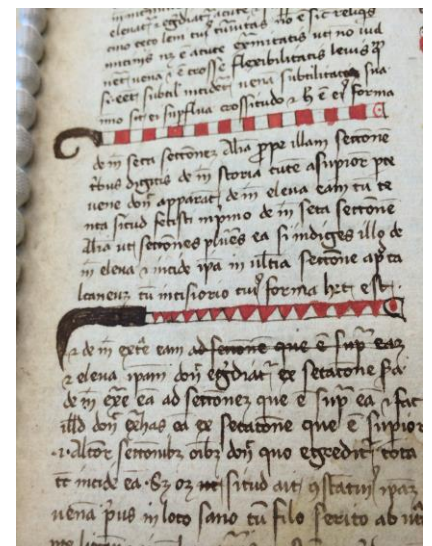


Figure 11: B.O. 7579, f. 42<sup>v</sup> paring knives

f. 42<sup>v</sup> Albucasis refers to these long “flexible” instruments as “paring knives”. The two instruments were to be used together, using the hook to bring veins to the surface before making an incision. The second illustration may also be labelled a scarifying scalpel.

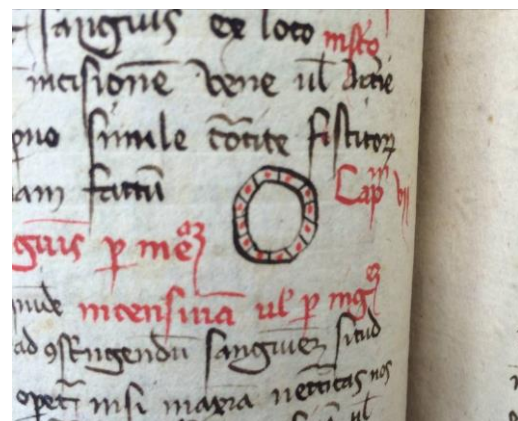


Figure 13: B.O. 7579, f. 59<sup>r</sup> clyster

f. 59<sup>r</sup> An illustration of a clyster used to administer enemata. This illustration is the clyster viewed from the front, depicting the manner in which the bladder is pierced with holes so that it can be ligatured to the funnel.

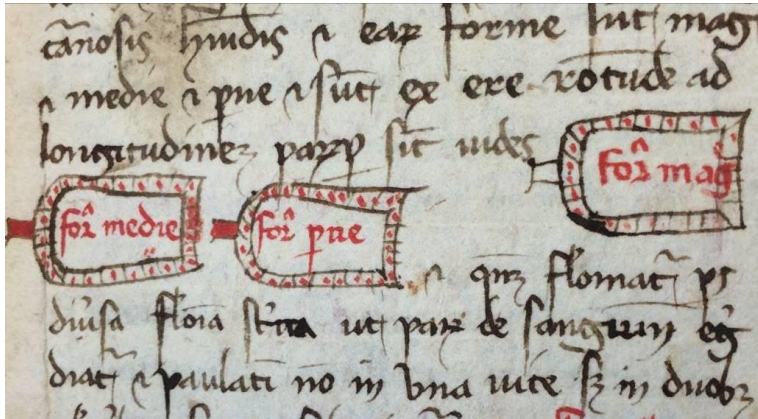


Figure 14: B.O. 7579, f. 60<sup>v</sup> side view of clysters

ff. 65<sup>r</sup>-7<sup>v</sup> (cf. f. 167<sup>r</sup>) Numerous illustrations of scalpels used in bloodletting. This first scalpel (f. 65<sup>r</sup>), is merely described as “curved” by Abucasis.

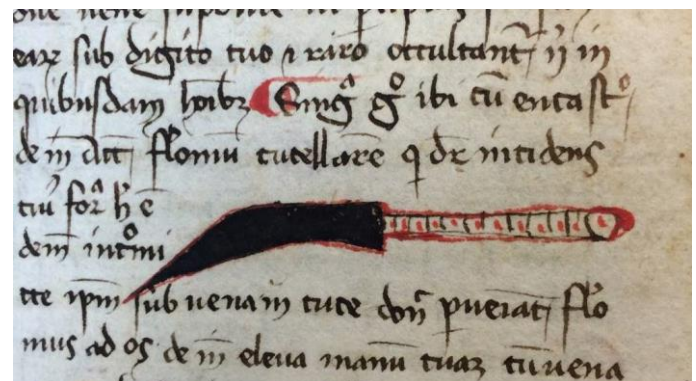


Figure 15: B.O. 7579, 65<sup>r</sup> curved scalpel

f. 89<sup>r</sup> The “bolt” or “claviform” cautery.

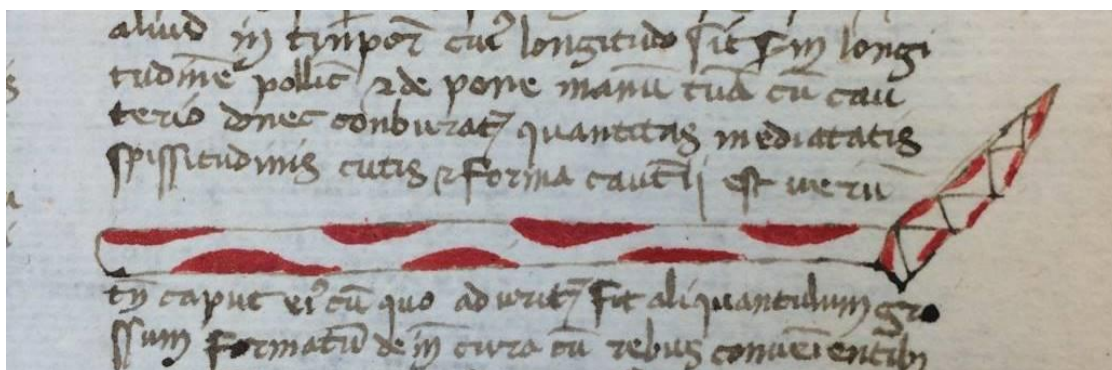


Figure 16: B.O. 7579, f. 89<sup>r</sup> bolt or claviform cautery

f. 98<sup>r</sup> A small exploratory instrument used to probe inside the mouth. The cross-hatching on the extremity indicates that it was not a sharp point, but a smooth edge.

f. 101<sup>r</sup> A cannula used in cautery.

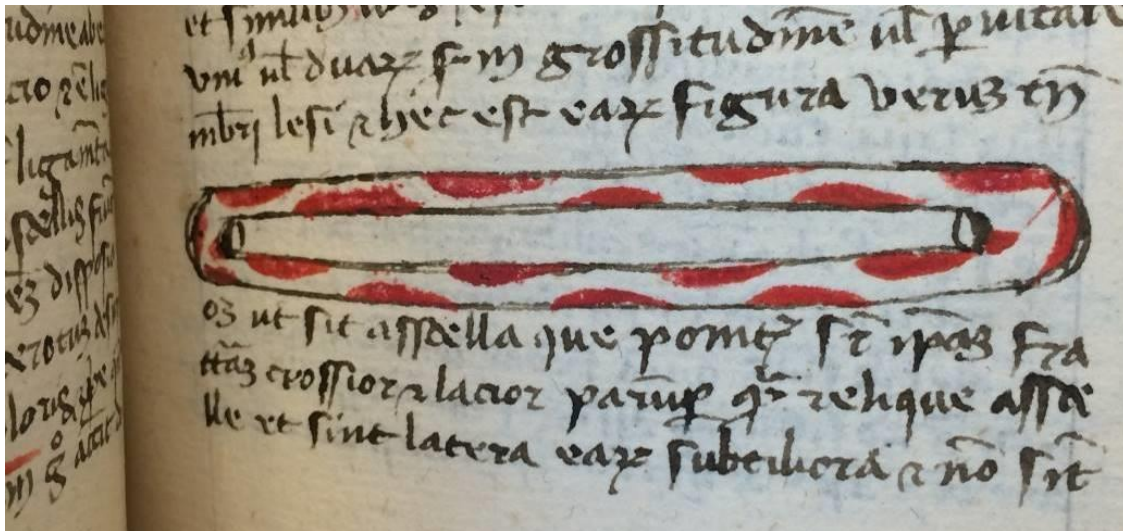


Figure 17: B.O. 7579, f. 101<sup>r</sup> cannula

f. 102<sup>r</sup> This type of saw is recommended by Albucasis for sawing into the cranium or through bones. In this illustration the handle is missing, but Albucasis mentions that often these saws have detachable handles that could be screwed into place. Cf. f. 107<sup>v</sup> where the same saw is depicted in a much cruder manner. Lower down on the folio are three cauteries in red ink with dark brown blades.



Figure 18: B.O. 7579, f. 102<sup>r</sup>

f. 118<sup>r</sup> A cautery needle with a detachable cannula, used most often in the treatment of dropsy.

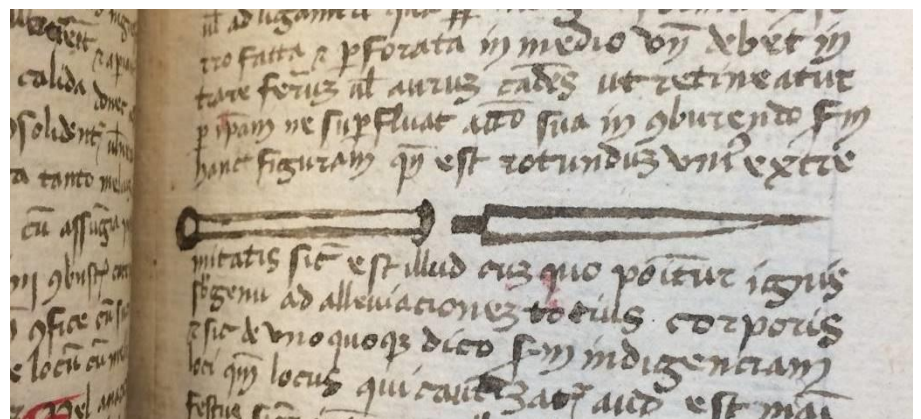


Figure 19: B.O. 7579, f. 118<sup>r</sup> cautery needle

f. 123<sup>r</sup> A set of pliers with small hairlines strokes for teeth. These pliers are used for removing arrows from a patient's flesh. This is followed on f. 124<sup>r</sup> by depictions of arrows.

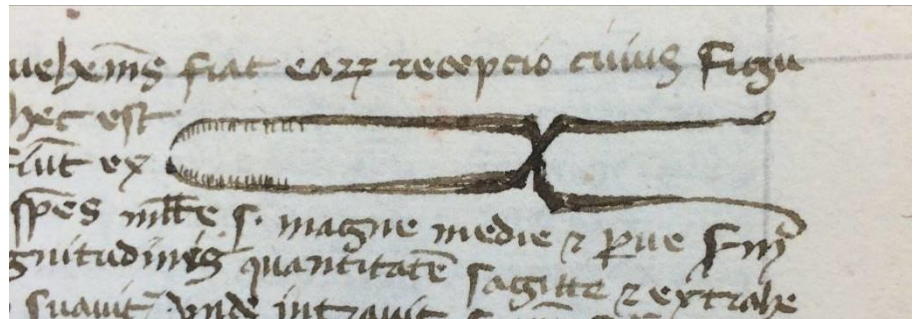


Figure 20: B.O. 7579, f. 123<sup>r</sup>

f. 141<sup>v</sup> These arrow-shaped instruments are cauteries that feature a flat-headed trocar that would be heated up. They are commonly depicted in various sizes.

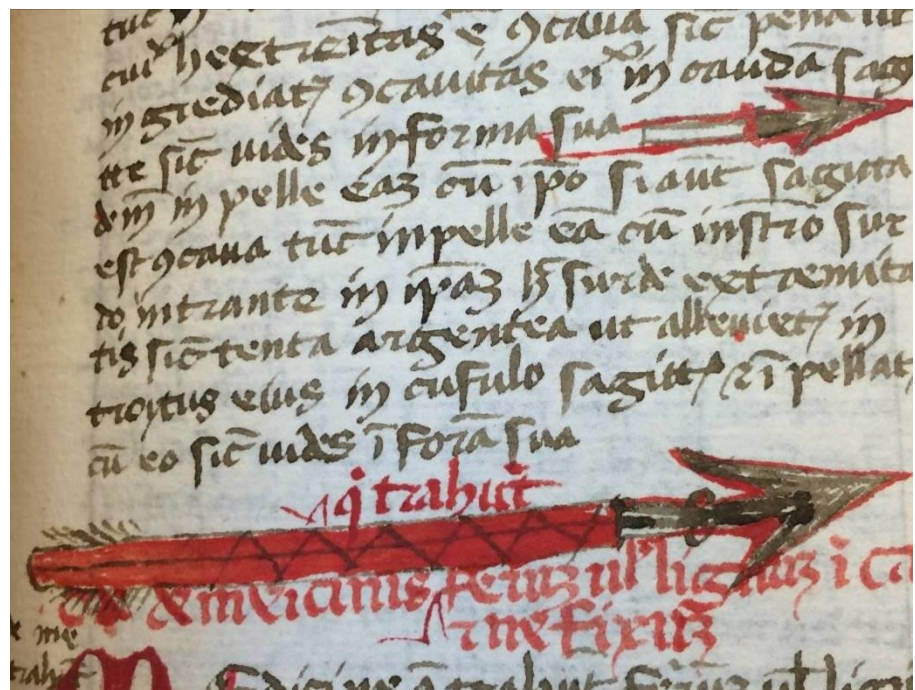


Figure 21: B.O. 7579, f. 141<sup>v</sup>

f. 147<sup>r</sup> Albucasis names these instruments "misbar". They are exploratory probes without a pointed extremity.



Figure 22: B.O. 7579, f. 147<sup>r</sup> misbar

f. 147<sup>v</sup> Albucasis refers to these curved hooks as “sinnara”, and he does not differentiate between the number of probes or the curvature of the extremity.

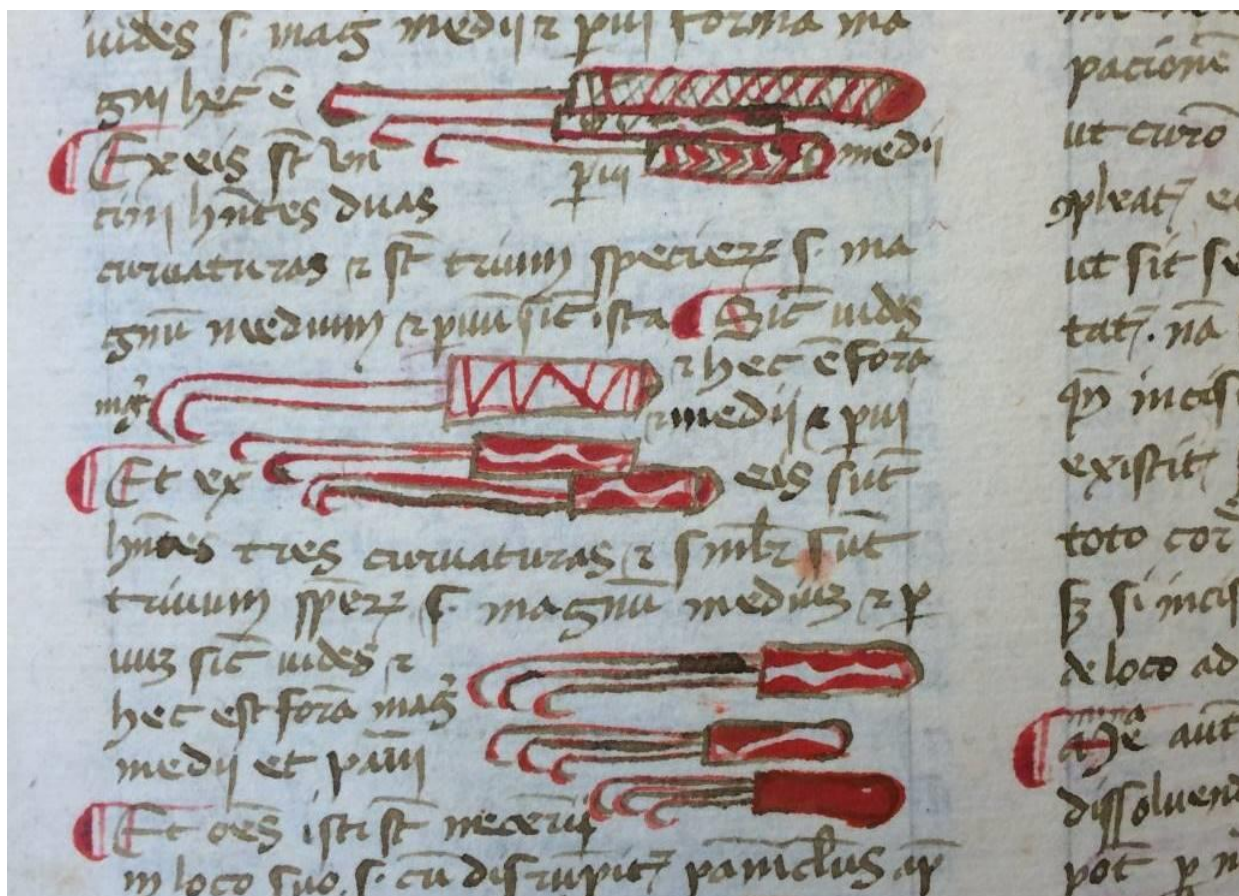


Figure 23: B.O. 7579, f. 147<sup>v</sup> sinnara

f. 152<sup>r</sup> An instrument used in cautery, that has two hollow cannulas on each side. Albucasis includes this device in a section on cupping in his surgery. Here, in Osler B.O. 7579, the instrument is included with



Figure 24: B.O. 7579, f. 152<sup>r</sup>

the other cauteries and not contained in a section specifically devoted to cupping. The author of

Osler B.O. 7579 pays particular attention to the fumes that are generated from the burning of the patient's flesh when this device is used.

**Binding:** A twentieth-century binding.

**Flyleaves:** f. 201 A slip of paper is inserted between ff. 199-200. The slip (14.3 cm x 13.5 cm) describes a medicine one can drink "Contra malas pociones herbe ..."

f. 206 Two slips (roughly the same size as the previous) inserted one behind the other between ff. 204-5. They feature the title: "Castoreum".

**Provenance:** "Ex museo Marchionis de Sterlich", 18<sup>th</sup> century. Bought from L. Lubrano, Naples, 1913.

### **3. Bibliography**

MacKinney, Loren, and Herndon, Thomas, "American manuscript collections of medieval medical miniatures and texts," *Journal of the history of medicine and allied sciences* 17, 2 (1962): 284-307.

Thorndike, Lynn, and Kibre, Pearl, *A Catalogue of Incipits of Medieval Scientific Writings in Latin*, Medieval Academy of America Publication 29 (Cambridge, MA., 1963), 1211, 1532.

Wallis, Faith, "The Book of the Head and the Book of Skin: Compilation and 'Decompilation' in some Medieval Manuscripts of Practical Medicine in the Osler Library (McGill University)," *Florilegium* 33 (2019): 15-44.

## **B.O. 7586**

Nicholas of Lyra, *Postilla super librum Job* and an anonymous treatise entitled “Ad capillos denigrandos”. The manuscript is named “Book of the Head” by Faith Wallis because of the afflictions to Job and the “Ad capillos denigrandos”, which addresses maladies of the head and face.<sup>63</sup>

**Date:** xv

**Origin:** Germany

### **1. Contents**

#### 1. ff. 1<sup>r</sup>-56<sup>v</sup> Nicholas of Lyra, *Postilla super librum Job*

f. 1<sup>r</sup> [Prologue] Patenciam habe in me et omnia reddam tibi Mat<theus> 18. Quamuis ut prepositum sit uerbum ... f. 1<sup>v</sup> [Commentary] Vir erat in terra hus etc. Sicut dictum est intentio sancti Iob in hoc libro est declarare ... f. 55<sup>v</sup> Respondens autem Iob postquam descripta est ipsius iob in crepatio eo quod nimis extulerat ... f. 56<sup>v</sup> usus ad uirtutem et bonorum gracie quibus perductus est ad futuram gloriam que perdurat in secula seculorum Amen. Explicit postilla super librum Iob edita et compilata a magistro Nicholao de Lyra de ordine fratrum minorum.

#### 2. ff. 57<sup>r</sup>-92<sup>v</sup> An anonymous medical treatise on the head: “Ad capillos denigrandos”.<sup>64</sup>

f. 57<sup>r</sup> Incipit tractatus primus huius operis primo de capillis / Ad capillos denigrandos. / Recipe nucum cortices uirides coquantur in lixiuio cum papauere rubeo uel sine et lauatur capitem. / Item acacia in lixiuio dissoluta et ... Item confectio que flauos capillos reddit pulchros / Recipe tunc caste folii mire ... de colore aureo et albo in capillis ...

f. 61<sup>r</sup> Portio secunda sermonis primi de dispositionis cutis preter naturam. Capitulum primum de pustulis et apostematibus que fiunt in capitis cute / Hic potest adduci emplastrum de

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<sup>63</sup> Faith Wallis, “The Book of the Head in Osler Library MS 7586,” in *A Distinct Voice: Medieval Essays in Honour of Leonard E. Boyle, o.p.*, ed. William Stoneman and Jacqueline Brown (Notre Dame, Indiana, 1997), 121-54.

<sup>64</sup> For a complete list of the contents, see: Faith Wallis, “The Book of the Head in Osler Library MS 7586,” 121-54; eadem, “The Book of the Head and the Book of Skin.”

foliis ficus sicut predictum est / Item cincilium album cum melle mixtum confert apostematibus humidis capitis ...

f. 66<sup>v</sup> Portio tertia sermonis primi operis principalis. de egretudinibus tocius capitis. Capitulum primum de hiis que cum omni soda conferunt / [S]i bibantur 3<sup>s</sup> pillule admodum fabe facte ex aloe et suco caul[i]um uix aut nunquam accidit dolor capitis presupposito debito regimine sex dierum [non] naturalium quod etiam presupponimus in omnibus predictis. ...

f. 87<sup>r</sup> Portio quartus sermonis primi operis principalis de dispositionibus palpebrarum et superciliarum. Tractatus primus de dispositionibus pilorum palpebrarum et superciliarum. Capitulum primum de recuperatione pilorum palpebrarum et superciliarum. / Ait Galienus recte sicut homino est erecte staturo ...

ff. 90<sup>v</sup>-91<sup>r</sup> Portio quinta sermoni primi operis principalis. de dispositionibus oculorum et lacrimarum. Tractatus primus de dispositionibus oculi ex parte uisus. Capitulum primum de preseruatiōe uisus et substantie oculi / Ille qui assiduat respicere smaragdum preseruāt / uisum in suum a nocumentis. ... f. 92<sup>v</sup> [Ends imperfectly in chapter 4 of portio 5] Explicit et restat adhuc plura que hic deficiunt. Etc. Amen. y.

## **2. Description**

**Support:** Paper

**Dimensions (page):** ff. 1-56: 22.5 cm x 14.8 cm. ff. 57-92: 22.4 cm x 14. 6 cm.

**Dimensions (writing frame):** ff. 1-56: 16.8 cm x 10.1 cm. ff. 57-92: 16.5 cm x 10.1cm

**No. of folios/pages:** 92 leaves.

**Layout:** One column. ff. 1<sup>r</sup>-56<sup>v</sup>: 49 lines to a page. ff. 57<sup>r</sup>-92<sup>v</sup>: 28 lines to a page.

**Collation:** Two separate booklets that were joined together. Booklet one: 1-8<sup>8</sup>; booklet two: 9<sup>14</sup>; 10<sup>10</sup>; 11<sup>12</sup>. The leaves numbered 63 and 64 belong between folios 75 and 76 but were disturbed when the two booklets were joined together. There are a couple of stubs in the gutter that indicate a missing folio: between ff. 8-9 and between ff. 80-81.

**Script:** The script of the first booklet, the *Postilla*, is very small, in a black ink. It is a German cursive hand with some features of gothic script. For example, the scribe uses a two-compartment **a** most of the time and the scribe rarely lets **f** and tall **s** descend below the baseline. However, this script lacks the lateral compression of gothic pukka, and the ascenders and descenders are too long and looping. On the last lines of some pages, the descenders are especially long and stray outside the writing frame. This scribe has a tendency to go beyond the lines of the writing frame, and it is, in fact, rare that the text matches the exact length of the ruling. This scribe decorates most majuscule letters with two thin hairline strokes in the bodies of letters. From approximately f. 16<sup>r</sup> onwards, the scribe writes words that follow a space that was left for an initial, in a thicker fere-textura style, using rotunda flicks to decorate the bottom of minims.

The scribe of the second booklet, containing the *Ad capillos denigrandos*, writes in a much larger style, in a brown ink. Instead of 49 lines to a page, the scribe of the second work writes only 28 lines to a page. Overall, the second scribe creates an aspect of space, and his letterforms are more set and disconnected. This cursive script presents some aspects of gothic, such as **f** and tall **s** that rarely descend below the base line, and the script is more laterally compressed than the previous work. Nevertheless, this script has the same propensity to add looping flourishes to ascenders. A prime example is shown in **b** and **v** where the ascenders loop back on themselves to the right.

**Decoration:** f. 1<sup>r</sup> The first initial, a **P** in red ink, which is decorated in a black ink. The small hairline strokes that flow from the initial do not seem to form any obvious pattern but may represent some form of a grotesque. By f. 10<sup>r</sup> the red initials that mark off sections of the text, have stopped and we are left with blank space.

f. 10<sup>v</sup> A small swirling marginal decoration at the top of the page in thin black ink.

f. 70<sup>v</sup> The catchwords “ut siue dolore” are decorated in a scroll shaped box with three dots on each corner.

**Marginalia:** f. 3<sup>r</sup> The first nota appears in a red ink, but most of the *Postilla* is glossed in a thin black ink.

f. 6<sup>v</sup> Towards the end of the page there is a large gap (just before “sed denocte...”). The space is filled by a stroke between the two words in order to bridge the gap.

f. 30<sup>v</sup> Gloss: “Iob corporis concepit dictio in antiquo...”

f. 31<sup>v</sup> A crude manícula in a dark ink has been smudged, cf. f. 85<sup>r</sup>.

f. 34<sup>v</sup> Introduction of a new thick annotation hand.

f. 56<sup>v</sup> In a lighter ink is written “d” (perhaps for “domine”) five times, most likely a probatio penna.

f. 92<sup>v</sup> On the last page Matthew 18: 29 is quoted—i.e. the first line of the Postilla: “Patientiam habe in me et omni reddam tibi. Math 18.”

Written on the back board of the book in small Gothic textura quadrata, is the probatio penna: “adiutor meus”.

**Binding:** Bound in taw, white leather with a white leather strap affixed to the back cover with a brass clasp. The title on the front cover is written in a gothic textura quadrata formata script: “Nicolaus de lyra super yob”.

**Provenance:** Purchased by William Osler in May 1913, though he does not state where he bought it. The codex was owned in the fifteenth century by Johannes Reglus, rector or archdeacon of Lengeneich (either in Westphalia or Lower Saxony). See the inscription on f. 92<sup>v</sup> “Hi sexternuli sunt Iohannis Regli plebanus in Lengruch / Patientiam habe in me et omnia reddam tibi. Math 18.” There is another ownership inscription on f. 1<sup>r</sup> “Hic libellus est Iohannis hosinlerii de weytter”. There is no mention of this owner in the manuscript, there is just this inscription. There are a number of shelfmarks of unknown libraries in the manuscript: “MS. g. 2”, afterwards “50”, also “25” and then “39”.

### **3. Bibliography**

Feindel, William, “Osler’s brain again,” *Osler Library Newsletter* (1990):1-6.

Wallis, Faith, “The Book of the Head in Osler Library MS 7586,” in *A Distinct Voice: Medieval Essays in Honour of Leonard E. Boyle, o.p.*, ed. William Stoneman and Jacqueline Brown (Notre Dame, Indiana, 1997), 121-54.

Wallis, Faith, “The Book of the Head and the Book of Skin: Compilation and ‘Decompilation’ in some Medieval Manuscripts of Practical Medicine in the Osler Library (McGill University),” *Florilegium* 33 (2019): 15-44.

## **B.O. 7587**

Fragment of *Macer Floridus* or *De viribus herbarum*.

**Date:** xiv<sup>in</sup>

**Origin:** Italy

### **1. Contents**

1. ff. 6<sup>r</sup>-7<sup>v</sup> Fragment of the *Macer Floridus* / *De viribus herbarum*. f. 7 has been placed in the volume the wrong way round so that the verso side is facing the verso side of the previous folio.

f. 6<sup>r</sup> Hanc equidem flammis. sed ... Sic currens demum, contendens ad duodenum. [lxvi. Piper]  
Carminē iam dictis aliquot vulgaribus herbis / Nunc species illas, quas cunctis iam prope notas ... f.  
7<sup>v</sup> [xlvi. Asarum] Debilibusque uiris, magis in gelida regione / Dandum quamcalida, duris  
quocumque labore / Plus illis tribues, quos reddunt otia molles ...

### **2. Description**

**Support:** parchment

**Dimensions (page):** 28.5 cm x 22.5 cm

**Dimensions (writing frame):** 20 cm x 15 cm

**No. of folios/pages:** 2 folios, the rest are modern flyleaves. The second folio has been placed in the volume the wrong way round, with the verso side facing the verso side of the previous folio. 20 folios in total.

**Layout:** 2 columns, 36 lines to a column.

**Condition:** Written on very thin and light parchment with a number of holes in the two folios. The second folio has significant damage and an illuminated initial has been cut out of the manuscript.

**Script:** A Gothic textura quadrata formata hand, which is characterized by the use of a two-compartment **a**, **f** and tall **s** do not descend below the baseline and there is neat lateral compression across the two folios. Occasionally majuscule letters at the beginning of each line have a descender that drifts below or above the base and head lines, but the regularity of the script is enough to classify it as a formata hand.

**Decoration:** Alternating red and blue capitals with a semi-vinet design that spreads a small way across the margins. Overall, the initials are quite small and do not take up too much space on the page.

**Marginalia:** f. 7<sup>v</sup> There is one marginal gloss, but it has been obscured by wear.

**Binding:** A modern binding with paper protecting the two fragile folios.

**Provenance:** On the inside of the binding there is a stamp of “Libreria Loescher (w. Regenberg) Roma – Die Macelli. 88”.

## **B.O. 7590**

Short treatises on therapeutics, pathology, some material on drugs, and a treatise on urine inspection.

**Date:** xv

**Origin:** England

### **1. Contents**

1. ff. 3<sup>r</sup>-101<sup>r</sup> Anonymous treatise on curable diseases with a prologue, entitled: *De generalibus causis signis et curis*

f. 3<sup>r</sup> [Prologue of 6 particulae] Rogasti karissime quatinus ea que maxime in arte medicine expertus sum conscriberem. Sed licet me proficere possem diffidam aggredior. Vincit enim quodammodo impotenciam meam; caritas tua...

f. 3<sup>v</sup> [text] Generaliter causa morbi et simplex. Quantitas uidelicet humorem uel qualitas naturam excedens. Quantitas consideratur secundum repletionem et inanitionem. Qualitas diuiditur per simplices uel compositas naturalium affectiones qualitatum, ut sunt calor, frigiditas, humor siccitas et he composite uerum quia in spiritualibus morborum tractatibus singulariter signa et cure distinguuntur, ad presens ea preterea ... f. 4<sup>r</sup> Ceterum in auctio cognoscitur. Si sanguis aut uniucuiusque aliorum humorum nimis fluxus precessit. Si febris acuta. Si uigilie multe si labores nimiaque ieiunia precesserunt. Ad est etiam membrorum contractio et superfluitatum paucitas.

f. 4<sup>v</sup> [Part one]: [rubric] De repletionem uasorum / Si sit secundum uasorum comparisonem repletio. exin[n]atur cum flebotomia et farmacia id est laxatiua medicina. Si tamen intus et citra hoc patientur. Quia ante xiiii<sup>m</sup>. annum et post lxxv uel lxx flebotomiam et farmaciam fieri non decet...

ff. 19<sup>r-v</sup> [Part two]: In prima opusculi mei parte. que uterque domino iuuante digesta est de uiciis que in cute exterius fiunt que mihi memorie occurrerent tractaui. Consequens est igitur in hac particula secunda de re ut promissi de morbis que paciuntur membra pertinencia ad animalem et | spiritualement uirtutem, et primo de uiciis capitis. De paralisi et spasmo ...

f. 48<sup>r</sup> [Part three]: Transcursis domino iuuante quocumque modo duabus huius operis breuiter particulis; breuitati etiam quam possimus lucide seruientem quamuis sermo discurrens quandoque retineri non possit; de uiciis membrorum nutritiorum quod tertio occerit loco tractare incipimus ...

f. 72<sup>r</sup> [Part four]: Quarta huius nostri opusculi particula tractanda proponitur qua deo donante, de uiciis membrorum que ad generationem faciendam creata sunt. ...

f. 84<sup>r</sup> [Part five]: Partem maiorem gratia dei iam nostri et propositis laboris [n.b. note inversion marks: should read "nostri laboris et propositis"] in his corpusculis huius <sup>iiii</sup><sup>or</sup> particule expleuimus. In v<sup>a</sup> igitur id est in ultima particula de febribus quod deus donauerit exequemur. Prolixitati quam possimus ... f. 101<sup>r</sup> nostrarum omnipotente deo qui uiuit. et regnat in eternum. Vos Autem Valete Memor Mei. capitula huius libelli in uniuerso.

f. 101<sup>v</sup> blank page

2. ff. 102<sup>r</sup>-105<sup>r</sup> Treatise on Urine entitled: *De signis urine uniuersalibus*

f. 102<sup>r</sup> De signis urine uniuersalibus / Sanguis dominetur in corpore urina erit subrubea. uel rubea et spissa. Si flegma alba subpallida uel pallida et spissa. Si colera urina erit subrubea. ... f. 105<sup>r</sup> Urina minoris emitritei est subrufa aut rubea mediocriter spissa et superius obumbrata. Urina medii. apparet subrufa aut rubea mediocriter spissa per totum equaliter colorata. Urina maioris est nigra et spissa per totum cum substantia panca cuius circulis liuescit – [in black ink with red decoration] que U[q]ue R†A† POSSET

3. ff. 105<sup>r</sup>-111<sup>v</sup> An account of various drugs and their uses, alphabetically arranged taken from the *Antidotarium Nicolai*

f. 105<sup>r</sup> Aurea ab aura dicta est ab Alexandro peritissimo philosopho inuecta que proprie ualet ad omne uicium capitis ex frigiditate maxime ad omnem reumaticam detersionem que fit a capite ad oculos et aures et ad gingiuis descendit a grauitate omnum membroum ... f. 111<sup>v</sup> Era pigra constantini uidelicet ad uisum recuperandum et retinendum si uero pillulas facere uolueris; tempera cum sirupo absinthii et da. ix. vi. xi. Similiter conditum stomachum confortat digestiuam uirtutem adiuuat.

4. ff. 112<sup>r</sup>-122<sup>r</sup> Collection of medical charms and recipes

f. 112<sup>r</sup> [D]olor oculorum sepe euenitur ex maxima ebullicione uentris. Aliquando ex magna inflatura. Aliquando sine inflatura. Aliquando ex infusione lacrimarum. Aliquando ex perfusione sanguinis. Aliquando ex occasione. Ad omnes dolores oculorum. Coque rubeam testudinem in aqua et cola et cum hoc unguento iniuge oculis. Item Recipe rubeam testudinem et arde super ferrum uel de gulam et pone ad oculos ... f. 121<sup>v</sup> Sinocha cum colica Frenesis squinantum et antrax. Dolor est sensatio rei contrarie et materiam crudam euacuare iubent. Est opo<?> succus xilo balsamus carporum fructus.

5. ff. 121<sup>r</sup>-123<sup>r</sup> Recipes in a different hand

f. 121<sup>v</sup> Recipe argenti uiui ÷ 1 sal communis x que \*\*\*atur simul et pistentur et mortificentur ... (faded)

f. 122<sup>r</sup> Antequam dederis medicinam, dicas orationes sequentes Deus qui ab initio inter ceteras creaturas habebas utilitatibus plurimis aptas fecisti et eas generi humano contra diuersorum morborum genera sumere concessisti, exaudi nos propitius et has herbas quas in usum artis medicinis collegimus intercedente Sancto Johanne Baptista. benedicere dignare pietate tua ac sanctificare ut omnes ex hiis inuncti uel medicamento inde confecto gustauerunt cunctis doloribus resolutis pristinam et melioris percipere mereantur sospitatem.

Deus qui mirabiliter hominem creasti et mirabiliter reformasti qui dedista medicinam ad recuperandam sanitatem corporum humanorum da benedictionem tuam sanctam de celis super hoc antidotum uel electuarium ut in quorum corpora introierit sanitatem membrorum et corporis accipere mereantur. / Viuit indeuisi numero 30 / x [an iatromathematical formula where you add up the numerical value of the letters of the patient's name and divide by 30 to find the remainder]

f. 122<sup>v</sup> Contra febrem / Abstineat patiens a cibis et potibus per biduum uel comedende aut bibendo et deo permittente conualescet.

Ad effugandum omnes talpes / a clausura aut prato ponatur 4 stakes in angelis angulis et bene percutiuntur cum malleo ut bene sonant infra terram et effugerent omnes hos dicit †uniuersalliter† esse uerissimum.

Contra uenenum / Nuces uocate filberdys quid ... Idem poudris. [ends incomplete]

f. 123<sup>r</sup> Tenitat hic liber modo in... (faded) ttys / precium 12<sup>d</sup>

f. 123<sup>v</sup> blank

## **2. Description**

**Support:** parchment of a relatively good quality

**Dimensions (page):** 16.5 cm x 10.4 cm

**Dimensions (writing frame):** 12.3 cm x 3.1 cm

**No. of folios/pages:** i + 123 leaves.

**Layout:** Single columns, 23 lines to a page. f. 7<sup>v</sup> turns briefly to two lines on half of the page in a table format. f. 45 Turns into two columns for one page.

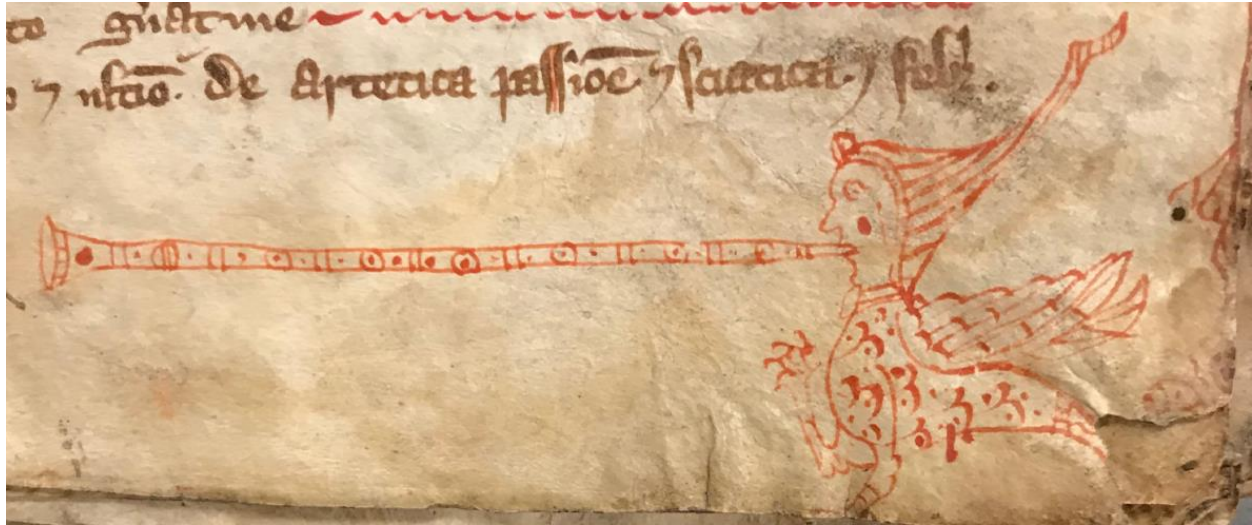
**Collation:** 1-4<sup>12</sup>; 5<sup>10</sup>; 6-7<sup>8</sup>; 8<sup>12</sup>; 9<sup>10</sup>; 10<sup>8</sup>; 11<sup>12</sup>; 12<sup>6</sup>.

**Condition:** f. 8 has been trimmed down the side and there is a partial gloss that has had the first part removed: "... ego / ...corpora sunt." f. 29 a sown up repair has been unstitched at the very top of the page.

**Script:** The manuscript is written in a relative neat Anglicana script that is laterally compressed, features a two-compartment **a** and **f** and tall **s** regularly descend below the base line. The scribes consistently use diacritical strokes in flourishes and ligatures, and ascenders often have a curl on their tops which loop back to the right.

At f. 84<sup>v</sup> There is a change in hand, displayed in the use of a single-compartment **a** and additional hairline strokes to descenders. This hand only lasts for a few pages, and then we get a different hand (most likely the same as the first hand), who returns to the two-compartment **as** and the decreased descender length.

**Decoration:** f. 3<sup>r</sup> Features a semi-vinet design that travels down the left margin of the page. The page also features a grotesque in the bottom left corner blowing a trumpet. The decorated initial R features a swirling floral design.



**Figure 25:** B.O. 7590, 3<sup>r</sup> grotesque

ff. 16<sup>v</sup>-18<sup>r</sup> Semi-vinet decorations spread from the decorated initials. Also, these folios have manicules.

f. 25<sup>v</sup> Semi-vinet margin decoration, cf. 57<sup>v</sup>, 104<sup>v</sup>.

f. 97<sup>v</sup> A semi-vinet initial decoration ending in a grotesque face in the left margin of the page.

**Marginalia:** Odd words are annotated throughout, largely corrections by the main Anglicana hand, or else a very similar hand.

ff. 1<sup>r-v</sup> A darkened and badly faded Anglicana script. The page is taken from a galenic text, and one of the recipes concerns gargling a concoction: “Sancti pauli cum decoctione saluie gargarizatum ... Galieni resructiue per planeta ... sanguine ad consolidata ...” From the script and contents of the page, it does not seem to be much earlier than the manuscript itself. It is most likely an early fourteenth-century fragment.

ff. 2<sup>r-v</sup> A page stub containing a probatio pennae. The same sentence appears 3 times: “In rex name of god...” (the rest of the sentence has been cut off).

f. 11<sup>r</sup> In the bottom margin is a very loose and fluid secretary hand that is much larger than the main hand of the text and the other annotations. The gloss is faded and is thus very difficult to decipher. However, the signature of “John Coffin” is legible.

f. 11<sup>v</sup> A small box enclosed by waved lines indicating an addition to the text: cf. ff. 23<sup>r</sup>-27<sup>r</sup>, ff. 32<sup>v</sup>-35<sup>r</sup>, ff. 40<sup>r</sup>-41<sup>v</sup>, ff. 44<sup>v</sup>-46<sup>r</sup>.

f. 13<sup>v</sup> A much thinner Anglicana hand glosses a few words: “si neruis ...”. There are also a couple of decorative lines next to the gloss, but most of the decoration has been trimmed off of the page.

f. 19<sup>r</sup> Gloss added to the right margin: “Morborum facie aufer[r]endam.”

f. 29<sup>r</sup> A cross shaped nota where a different scribe to the main text has added a missing part of the text in a fere-textura hand: “Si sit passio in ueniorum origine in adhibenda est ...”. Beneath in the same margin: “fit uirtutum superscriptus uel motus priuatio eius incisione ... [faded].

ff. 35<sup>v</sup>-36<sup>v</sup> Manicules cf. 39<sup>v</sup>-41<sup>r</sup>, 55<sup>r</sup>, 69<sup>v</sup>-71<sup>v</sup>, 75<sup>v</sup>-77<sup>v</sup>, 81<sup>r</sup>, 82<sup>v</sup>-83<sup>r</sup>, 90<sup>v</sup>-91<sup>r</sup>, 99<sup>r</sup>, 100<sup>r</sup>, 104<sup>r</sup>.

f. 39<sup>r</sup> Another cross shaped nota for a large gloss or addition to the text: “uicoli colloquium darum simialiter eam si pondere de causa mento calcutetumenem id est es ustum et ...”

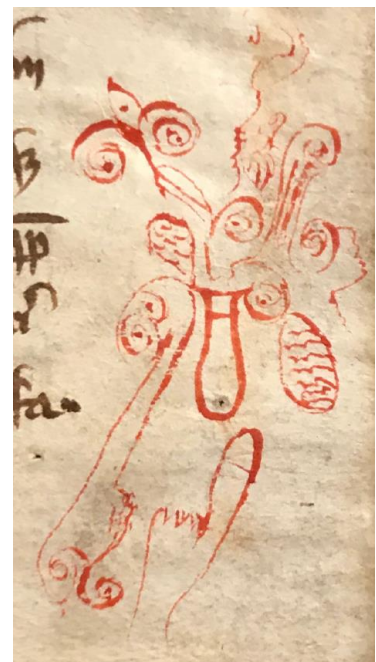
f. 65<sup>v</sup> Written sideways in the margin is the signature of “Wyllm Wyllson”

ff. 66<sup>v</sup>-67<sup>r</sup> Recipe written by a bastard Anglicana hand (note the single-compartment **a**) in black ink: “Peruersius amarunt post costi est sed renpontici est sed petrosilii ...”

**Illustrations:** ff. 44<sup>v</sup>-45<sup>r</sup> Three drawings of urine flasks: cf. f. 52<sup>v</sup>, f. 75<sup>v</sup>, f. 88<sup>v</sup>, f. 91<sup>r</sup>, ff. 94<sup>v</sup>-95<sup>r</sup>

f. 69<sup>v</sup> A urine vial with a floral design: c.f. f. 98<sup>r</sup>.

**Binding:** Original binding with only a small piece of the clasp remaining.



**Figure 26:** B.O. 7590, 69<sup>v</sup> urine vial

**Provenance:** From the Towneley sale in London on 27<sup>th</sup> June 1883, where it was purchased by R.H. Sutton. Inside the front cover is the heraldic bookplate of Richard Towneley of Towneley in Lancashire, 1702, with the shelfmark “282” in the Towneley Library. A note pasted to the front board by W.W. Francis: “June 1941. Among W.O.’s book bills I find one from W.M. Voynich, London, 31 May, 1912 “a 8357 Medical Manuscript, 13th cent. English. £12”. / “On inspection” is crossed out and the bill is receipted “26.vii.12” / We certainly have no 13th cent. med. MS. In English! Can it be this, # 7590, 14th cent. in Latin, written in England? / W. W. F.”

### **3. Bibliography**

Thorndike, Lynn, and Kibre, Pearl, *A Catalogue of Incipits of Medieval Scientific Writings in Latin*, Medieval Academy of America Publication 29 (Cambridge, MA., 1963), 581, 1463.

## **B.O. 7591**

*Practica Phisicalia.*

**Date:** xvi<sup>in</sup>

**Origin:** English with some features of a Northern Middle English dialect.

### **1. Contents**

#### 1. pp. 1-140 *Practica Phisicalia*

p. 1 Ffor the Noli me tangere. / How thu shalt know it for it hath a bobe a blak scabbe and if it be towchid it shal blede... Ffor the ffistula. / Recipe the mylk of spourge and hath of anegge ... p. 2 Ffor the colyke / Recipe a curtesy of un sette porette and cut it small and frys it with a curtesy of may buttre till it be softe and ley it ther to as hoote as ye may suffre it. [see fly leaf in the back of the book for a modern translation and more information on this recipe]. / Ffor the tothake / Recipe a curtesy of sange a curtesy of Rew and make ther of powdre and thou ... p. 99 Ffor a wound or sore that ichith / Recipe hote waater as it may be suffrid and lette poure it on the sore or wound and it shal a way.

#### 2. pp. 100a-e “Ematites is the stones name”: a poem in tetrameter (glosses are added by a reader to modernise some of the spellings. Included here in square brackets).

p. 100a +. Ematites is the stones name

Ematites the stones is good

And takith his name of reed blood

[red]

He that comyth first to mansmynd

Ffor to servs to mankend

Preuy uertues hath he thaid

[prioir]

bat is preuid on many maid

[provid]

Yf this stone I ground of the

With white of aney I mekid be

[an Egg]

He helith the derknes of syht

And makith thyn ye good & bright  
With water I ground he is good  
To stamith the tastyng of mansblood  
With wyne on the same wise  
The flux of a womans relue  
If he be often I dronk thais  
He with goldeth the flux of amais  
Powdre therof ground on the stons  
Soth a way dede flesh awound anons  
Also the powder with water soth  
Hele the bytyng of a serpentis mouthe  
Akyng it helpeth ofte  
With hony modlid good & softe  
Yet more he may doome  
Of thy bladder breke the stone

[thine Eye]

[aking]

pp. 100c-e blank. p. 100d-e has been torn at the bottom

1. pp. 101-140 *Practica Phisicalia* (continued).

p. 101 Medicyne for the throte and for the mowthe / Ffor hym that spetith blood / Recipe the ince of betanye & temper it with hote wylt & temper them togeddere and lete the sike drynke ther of in dayes. ... p. 140 The manuscript ends abruptly with the title: “here is a charme for the tothake”. The recipe is wanting.

## **2. Description**

**Support:** Paper

**Dimensions (page):** 20.1 cm x 13 cm

**Dimensions (writing frame):** 16.4 cm x 10.6 cm

**No. of folios/pages:** 146 pages.

**Layout:** Single column with approximately 23 lines to a page, although this varies quite dramatically throughout the codex.

**Collation:** 1-4<sup>8</sup>; 5<sup>6</sup>; 6-9<sup>8</sup>; 10<sup>2</sup>.

**Condition:** Two leaves are missing that must have contained almost all of the recipe “Ffor swellyng of ballokes” (only the title and five lines survive on p. 78) and the entirety of the recipe “Ffor ache in mannes lendes”. On page 102, the recipe “Ffor to make a purgacione” has been partially obscured by a number of ink splotches.

**Script:** There is one hand throughout the manuscript that writes all of the recipes. This is a fairly neat Anglicana hand with large looping ascenders and descenders. The hand is characterised by distinctive majuscule letters for **C**, **T**, and **E**. Each of the letters look similar, with a large looping descender that curves back on itself into the head of the letter. The titles for each recipe are written in a thick, red fere-textura bastard Anglicana script. It is characterised by its two-compartment **a**, its slanted-back **d** with an ascender that curves just above its body and its semi-regular quadratus minims.

There is one glossing hand throughout the codex in a later cursive hand, which comments on the recipes and makes corrections. The annotator uses modern spelling, which suggests that it is a much later hand. It is likely to be the hand of “Ed. Cooper. 1726” written at the front of the volume.

**Marginalia:** p. 21 Nota marks on “Ffor the elve take & for the chord passis & thought that is clepid in a mans syde” and “Ffor the apposteme on a mans myhe”

p. 61 In the top margin above “Here is a chorine for the haw in mans ye” is a note: “I have a little octavo Inss. On vellum from it all this chorine / I fancy (having composed them together) was this scribed.”

p. 100b A gloss on the poem that appears in the middle of the manuscript: “+. Ther is a specimen of the poetry in those / Days; bring the virtues of the lapis / Hamatitis set forth in stylish verse.”

p. 140 A signature that is obscured by a tear in the parchment. All that remains is “Iohannes ...”.

**Binding:** Modern binding.

**Flyleaves:** A number of loose inserts at the back with transcriptions of various recipes.

**Provenance:** At the beginning of the manuscript, the annotator identifies himself as “Ed. Cooper. 1726”. The codex belonged to “W.J. Maurice, [of] Reading” in the nineteenth century.

## **B.O. 7600**

Compilation by a medical Magister at Leipzig of academic medical texts by Italian authors, including *Perpulchri canones de syrupis magistralibus conficiendis*, *Tractatus perutilis de modo compositionis medicinarum*, *Tractatus dosium et receptarum magistri Bartholomei de Montignana*

**Date:** 1509

**Origin:** Leipzig, Germany

### **1. Contents**

1. ff. 1<sup>r</sup>-27<sup>r</sup> “Directorium iuuenum in arte medica: nondum in practica exercitatorum: compilatum per Iohannem Aquila[n]um ordinarium in Patauino studio” in 18 chapters.

f. 1<sup>r</sup> Caput primum de ponde cibis & dosationibus: / Cunctis rebus natura suum dedit pondus primum & Moyses instituit cum pluribus aliis. Sunt & ponderum que in usu multum que ratum & quod medicamento. Et loquor de ponderibus que constitutens ingredinum. Pondus & mensura. ... f. 27<sup>r</sup> scribit ad distemperandum medicinas laxatiuas aut lenificans communiter ponit 3 ii aut s. et †arater†. *Perpulchri canones de syrupo magistralibus conficiendo annexi sunt.*

2. ff. 27<sup>v</sup>-29<sup>v</sup> *Perpulchri canones de syrupis magistralibus conficiendis* or, as identified in the colophon, “Dosandi ars”.

f. 27<sup>v</sup> Canones de Syrupis magistralibus laudabiles. Nota secundum Bartholomeum de montagnana quod syrupus magistralis est syrupus compositus ex uarys medicinis respicientibus diuersas egritudines syrupus compositus ex absinthio sticados & precipue si sumat in eadem dosi ... f. 29<sup>v</sup> Calce donata est hec dosandi ars in Lipsensi Achademia per me. S.T.S., die Marcii 22 alias feria: v: ante Iudica Anno millesimo 509.

3. ff. 29<sup>v</sup>-34<sup>r</sup> Verse mnemonics (*verses memoriales*) for names of different types of drug preparations (plasters, fomentations etc.) and operations (e.g. *nasalia* for purging the nose, a syringe of the ears, etc.). Followed by recipes.

f. 29<sup>v</sup> Est encathisma si sessio sit super herbas / Tunc embrocamus cum membra liquore rigamus / Cum pannis madidis sit fomentacio sola / Tunc cathaplasma ueto cum succo ponis & herbas / Sed

est epithima de succo nuccio pura / Dicitur emplastrum queuis confacio dura / Purgat clistere uentrem argalea uirgam / Nares nasalia purgant siringa conuenit auri ... f. 34<sup>r</sup> in aqua poni sub lignea Valet contra tussim siccum permanetem / ex membris spiritualibus finis [sic] 1509.

4. ff. 34<sup>v</sup>-49<sup>v</sup> *Tractatus perutilis de modo compositionis medicinarum*, an abridged version of the treatise composed by Bartholomaeus de Montagnana.

f. 34<sup>v</sup> *Tractatus perutilis de modo compositionis medicinarum* quibus utimur et eciam de dosibus et canonibus circa easdem obseruandis. Primus canon. De medicinis temperatis cum medicinarum temperarum non est determinata dosis ex quo de quanto plus de illis ... f. 49<sup>v</sup> canones declarati in capitulo de cerotis de in capite de Ungentus / Τελώς [sic for “Τελος”, that is *finis*, or “Τελώ”, essentially *facit* – in this case written] Marcii die 28 alias feria iiii post dominum Iudica Anno millesimo quingentesimo 9.

5. ff. 50<sup>r</sup>-52<sup>r</sup> *Tractatus dosium et receptarum magistri Bartholomei de Montignana*, i.e. capitulum 1 of the work above named, here given as a separate tract.

f. 50<sup>r</sup> Oportet compositorem receptarum genus egritudinis cognoscere primo uel egritudo est in complexione uel in compositione uel in unitate ... f. 52<sup>r</sup> Ideo misce cum sandalis et semine feniculi. Et sic ista tria pauliter probasi prima lactuca non deopilat ut respicit Epar etc. / Finis impositus Lypczigk per magistrum S.T.S. Marcii die 28 alias feria iiii post Iudica anno domini millesimo 509.

6. ff. 52<sup>v</sup>-53<sup>r</sup> Notes on the tract

f. 52<sup>v</sup> Signa lesionum membrorum significancia / Perceptor habundanciam humorum uel totius absolute summe a 3<sup>bus</sup> signis Ab exeuntibus a corpore ut sunt superfluitatum multitudo ... Signa phlegmatis habundantis / Ab exeuntibus ut quia urina sit alba discolorata plearum ... f. 53<sup>r</sup> Nota spelta secundum Auicenna calefacta est ano apponenda quando timetur quod enema retineatur ... Ad Caput Quintum in †8† Inicio Spelta est superfluitas tritici nos capitis [sic; *recte* capitem] loto eius auena calefacta.

7. ff. 53<sup>v</sup>-59<sup>r</sup> An index that ends incomplete after the letter R.

## **2. Description**

**Support:** paper

**Dimensions (page):** 16 cm x 10.5 cm

**Dimensions (writing frame):** 12.4 cm x 6.7 cm

**No. of folios/pages:** i + 60 folios.

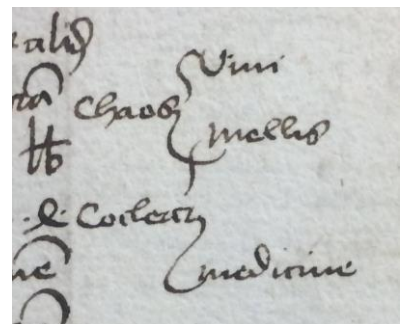
**Layout:** one column for all of the text except for the index at the back. 31 lines to a page.

**Collation:** 1-4<sup>12</sup>; 5<sup>10</sup>; 6<sup>2</sup>.

**Condition:** Quite a thick and sturdy paper with minimal wear or damage.

**Script:** A sixteenth-century cursive script, characterised by large looping ascenders and descenders. The scribe uses a single-compartment **a**, and **f** and tall **s** regularly descend below the baseline. Overall, the hand is regular and neat, even in the marginal glosses. The entire text is written in black ink with no decoration or coloured capitals. Nevertheless, the titles for each tract and the start of new capitula, are written in a much thicker style with more lateral compression and regularity in the height of ascenders. This thicker style displays the same features as the main bulk of the text, with a single compartment **a** and small rotunda flicks to the toes of minim strokes.

The index at the back of the volume is written in a different hand with a number of contrasting features. The most obvious difference is that it is written in a light brown ink. The titles, which attempt to replicate the thicker style of the titles of the main text, are written in a lighter ink. The main features of this script are the erratic slanted minim strokes without toes, the long straight descenders of letters such as **p** and the small aspect of the script. Often the single-compartment **a** comes across merely as a small blob due to the size and speed at which they were written.



**Figure 27:** B.O. 7600, f. 1<sup>r</sup>

**Marginalia:** Some annotation at the beginning of the volume on the first tract, but it drops away after f. 26<sup>r</sup>. The annotation hand looks to be the same or very similar to the main hand of the text.

f. 1<sup>r</sup> A small marginal diagram (Figure 27).

f. 1<sup>r</sup> Marginal gloss at the bottom of the left margin: “In suo anthidotario cura; finali dit”

f. 3<sup>v</sup> Recipe in the left margin: “Recipe Gallum /rubeum\ cum quam de sanguinatum de virgum percussum. ...”

f. 5<sup>r</sup> Recipe in the right margin: “Recipe radicis Raphani. ...”

**Binding:** A modern binding.

**Provenance:** Bought from Luigi Lubrano, Naples, 20<sup>th</sup> May, 1917 for £6 (written on the end flyleaf).

### **3. Bibliography**

Thorndike, Lynn, and Kibre, Pearl, *A Catalogue of Incipits of Medieval Scientific Writings in Latin*, Medieval Academy of America Publication 29 (Cambridge, MA., 1963), 359, 1010

## **B.O. 7611**

Francesco di Piedimonte (Franciscus de Pedemontium), *Supplementum Mesue*.

**Date:** 1442

**Origin:** Italy

### **1. Contents**

1. ff. i<sup>r</sup>-167<sup>r</sup> Franciscus de Pedemonium, *Supplementum Mesue*, Sectio 1

f. i<sup>r</sup> List of *capitula*

Franciscus de Pedemontium

Capitulum primum et est generale ad omnes passiones cordis

Capitulum secundum de medicinis simplicibus et compositis ad omnes passiones cordis

Capitulum tertium de cura titilacionis pulsus et tremoris cordis ...

Capitulum decimum quartum de cura passionum cordis ex fetore contingencium

Captiulum decimum quintum de cura passionum cordis ex timore contingencium.

Capitulum decimum sextum de cura passionum cordis ex morsu uenenorum et assumptione ueneni.

Capitulum decimum septimum, de cura passionum cordis ex labore et accidentibus anime

f. 1<sup>r</sup> Capitulum primum et est generale ad omnes passiones cordis. Aduertendum autem quod dicte egritudines cordis sua habent indicia. In quantum ea sequuntur causas ex enumerates que sunt per se morbus, egritudines non dicuntur proprie sed accidentia de genere actionis lese ipius quorum significationibus ... ff. 15<sup>v</sup>-16<sup>r</sup> Et cum ex uentositate grossa et interclusa fuerit repellente et propellente superius cibum et potum in qua talis humiditas fuerit conuersa quam eructuatio manifestat curetur cura inflacionis stomaci et uentositatis ipsius quam infra dicemus etc.

f. 16<sup>r</sup> Incipit summa secunda particule tertie sectionis prime continens capitula 30 / Mox autem secundum Galienus minister uiscerum stomachus. Cibaria enim et potus exterius per meri sibi transducta recipit tamquam leues et a uirtute et a proprietate quam uniuersalis dotaui natura illa alterat ... Continet autem hec summa capitula plura secundum pluralitatem egritudinum quas stomachus pati potest: et cetera.

Capitulum primum est de egritudine stomaci secundum modum uniuersalem.

Capitulum secundum de cura male complexionis calide stomaci simplicis et pure.

Capitulum tertium de cura male complexionis frigide...

f. 16<sup>v</sup> Capitulum primum de cura egritudinum stomaci secundum modum uniuersalem. / Cura egritudinum stomaci proportionalis est cure aliorum membrorum pro toto operancium uel prestancium iuuamentum. Correctio enim omnis immoderaminis per contrarium immoderationem est fieri. ut dixit Galienus, In tantum autem differens in cura egritudinum aliorum membrorum in quantum ... f. 47<sup>v</sup> Recipe succi arnoglooe ʒ sex aque decoctionis radicum arum †Omnis† et misce bene da ʒ II

f. 47<sup>v</sup> Incipit summa tertia particule sectionis prime continens capitula xvi.

Sciendum autem quod epar unum ex principalibus membris existit. Est enim basis et fons naturalis uirtutis que ad conseruacionum indiuiduum et speciei quodammodo necessaria comprobatur ... f. 48<sup>v</sup> que exercitatis et habundantibus intellectum sunt nota et infra specialiter Deo annunente declarata ponemus. / Continet autem hec summa capitula xvi. / Incipiunt capitula summa tertia particule sectionis prime

Capitulum est de generali modo curacionis dispositionum epatis

Capitulum de cura male complexionis eius simplicis et composite que sunt octo

Capitulum tertium est de paruitate epatis et de cura eius ... ff. 48<sup>v</sup>-49<sup>r</sup> Capitulum primum est de generali modo curacionis dispositionum seu egritudinis epatis

Specificatis egritudinibus epatis per capitula distinctis ad curam ipsarum secundum generalem modum ueniendum est prius et secundum specialem deinceps. Inquit enim Galienus uniuersalia et generalia precedunt specialia artificialiter et naturaliter. Talis autem modus generalis ex natura membri colligitur ... f. 64<sup>r</sup> intestina exit per que exiens ultra modum consuetum proprie dicitur fluxus uentris ideo usque ad summam de medicinis fluxus uentris loquemur Deo dante dicere postponemus.

f. 64<sup>r-v</sup> Incipit summa quarta tertie particule sectionis prime de medicinis egritudinum splenis continens capitula quator.

Capitulum primum est prohemiale et est sermo generalis in splene et egritudinibus | eius etc.

Capitulum secundum est de oppilacione splenis

Capitulum tertium est de apostematibus splenis

Capitulum quartum est de icteritie speciebus

Capitulum primum est prohemiale et est sermo generalis in splene et egritudinibus eius. / Galienus inquit commentari et exponere quod circa generationem humorum in epate contingere dicant antiqui per exemplum adiscere. Vinum utaque nouiter intelligere expressum ab uuis non colatum et buliens et alteratum a colore qui in ipso est demum secundum sui transmutationem ... f. 70<sup>r</sup> Deinde balneum temperatum dulcis aque intret et seruato regimine liberabitur si Deus uoluerit qui cum tali regimine liberant multos et est expertum et sanum.

f. 70<sup>r</sup> Incipit summa prima de medicinis egritudinum membrorum deseruiencium expulsionioni superfluitatis sicce et intestinorum et ani continens capitula x. / Capitulum prohemiale tu anachomia [sic] interstinorum. / Explicauimus hucusque sermonem in medicinis egritudinum membrorum nutritionis que ad tertiam spectabant particulam sectionis prime tempus est ut afferamus illum ad eius particulam quartam que erit de medicinis egritudinum membrorum expulsionis. ... f. 98<sup>r</sup> Medicamen Galieni conferens ad mollificationem ani et exitum eius. Recipe fructum qui dicitur arbusti. gallarum ceruse de plumbo acacie barbe yrcine corticis pini qui dicitur fautus thuris et mirre omnium ana aut ani puluerizentur sicca a postquam abluitur anus cum uino pontico super asperge.

f. 98<sup>r</sup> Incipit summa secunde particule 4<sup>e</sup> sectionis prime que est de medicinis egritudinem instrumentorum urine continens capitula xv. / Sublimis Deus renes creauit eosque dotauit uirtute specifica qua superfluitatem aquosam traherent ex uenis, et uirtute epatis impellente insimul a sanguine sequestretur ex quo iuuamentum mixtionis ipsius extitit prefinitum. ... f. 99<sup>r</sup> differentiam in natura pro tanto de cura egritudinum plurimarum ipsarum simul loquemur causa breuitatis cum dei nominis inuocacione qui sit benedictus, in secula seculorum Amen.

Capitulum primum de medicinis male complexionis renum et uesice

Capitulum secundum de opilatione renum et uesice ex sanguine uel alio humore et medicinis eius.

Capitulum tertium de oppilatione renum et uesice et lapide et medicinis eius ...

Capitulum primum de medicinis male complexionis renum et uesice. / Mala complexio renum et uesice species eius cause signa et cura ex his que dicta sunt in epate sunt manifesta et infra capitulo debilitate dicemus. Capitulum 2<sup>um</sup> de opilatione renum et uesice ex sanguine uel alio humore et medicinis econtra. Oppilatio in renibus et uesice et in aliis membris urine plurimum est coartatoria propter illud ... f. 116<sup>r</sup> mirobalanorum emblicorum et bellericorum torrefactorum omne

ana 3. vii. corticum thuri. 3. vii. granorum mirti. 3. x. terantur et cribellentur et dentur ex eis. 3. iii. in aqua in qua submergitur ferrum ignitum. Remedium ad mictum in loco ubi prohiberi non possit.

f. 116<sup>r</sup> Incipit summa 3<sup>e</sup> quarte particule sectionis prime continens capitula specialia xi. / Princeps medicorum Galienus inquit, quod multis existentibus dogmatibus et propter generationem et corrupcionem et egritudines et curan in uno solo mouentur id Erifistrato et idem †uiris† huius ... f. 116<sup>v</sup> Hec tertia summa quarte particule sectionis prime continet capitula specialia uiginti unum.

Capitulum primum est de mala complexione testium.

Capitulum secundum est de mala complexione uel de magnitudine et paruitate eorum et cetera in illo situ et eleuatione eorum.

Capitulum tertia de ulceribus eorum et eleuacione ipsorum ... f. 117<sup>r</sup> Capitulum primum de mala complexione testium, etc. / Mala complexio testium inuestiganda est sollicite ut sanetur generatiouum enim circa quam exequenda sit natura ingemata est studiosius ledit cum in essencia uirtutis que est ipsius initium ... f. 126<sup>v</sup> In uulua enim fortis est uirtus appetitiua quia natura fortitudinem habet uirtutis in ueniendo et suscipiendo spermate cum nimio desiderio et delectacione.

f. 126<sup>v</sup> Incipit summa 4<sup>a</sup> 4<sup>e</sup> particule sectionis prime continens capitula generalia xxviii. /

Attulimus hucusque sermonem in membris generacionis in maribus ut scitis naturis iuuamentis et actionibus naturalibus eorum et dispositionibus ... f. 127<sup>r</sup> Et secundum hoc est summa 4<sup>a</sup> tenet capitula generalia xviii. etc.

Capitulum primum de menstuis et eorum iudiciis

Capitulum secundum de conceptione seu impregnacione naturali

Capitulum tertium de regimine pregnantis fetus et concipientis masculum et femellam. ... f. 127<sup>v</sup> Capitulum primum de menstuis et eorum iudiciis / Menstrua sunt ex sanguine superfluente in mulieribus sicut sperma ex superfluo eius in uiris aliter tamen et aliter prout. ... f. 148<sup>v</sup> Habilitatio eius completur cum illis que difficili partui succurrendo facilitant ipsum que sunt supra dicta, Correctio uero accsitium ibidem extitit nota quantum ad dolarem remittendum et retentionem superfluitatis sanguinis etiam colligere potes ex dictis in retentione superfluitatum menstruorum.

ff. 148<sup>v</sup>-149<sup>r</sup> Incipit summa quinta 4<sup>e</sup> particule sectionis prime continens capitula tertia. / Sequitur sententia quinta quarte particule sectionis prime finalis et ultima, que est de medicinis membrorum apparentium et partium uentris que in superfluatorum expulsionem sunt multe. Sciendum

est autem quod primum quod uobis ... et eminentia umbilici suis capitulis predicta causas quoque extrinsecas et interiores earum proprias et communes et signa eorum. Et secundum hoc tria capitula ista summa continet

Capitulum primum de crepatura et speciebus hernie et medicinis eius

Capitulum secundum est de augmento umbilici

Capitulum tertium est de dolore uentris et yliorum.

Capitulum primum de speciebus hernie et crepatura. | Ruptura est dissolutio continui in membro panniculoso eueniens eius diuisiones uniuersaliter comprehendens quasi panniculo continenti intestina qui siphac dicitur accidit uocatur proprie crepatura. ... f. 152<sup>r</sup> Aliud Recipe fenugreci granorum nasturcii se<men> apii ameos zinziberi cinamo ana partes equales serapini ad pondus omnium fiant ex eis pillule et anellane et administrentur.

f. 152<sup>r</sup> Subsequitur particula quinta sectionis finale ipsius et ultima de medicinis egritudinum iuncturarum. Continet autem hec particula summas quattuor, quarum prima est de medicinis doloris ipsarum, secunda de medicinis dislocationis tertia de medicinis solutionem separationem quarta de medicinis aparatum earundem. Prima uero summa est presentis consideracionis continens capitula decem.

Capitulum primum est prohemiale et est sermo generale in iuncturis et dispositionibus et doloribus eorum causisque cum significatione signorum.

Capitulum secundum de medicinis iuncturarum et cura dolorum ipsarum in generali in artetice commune.

Capitulum tertium de dolore ipsarum in speciali et primo de dolore humeri et spatule et medicinis eius in speciali ...

Capitulum prime prohemiale et est sermo generalis in iuncturis. Te scire oportet quod dolor iuncturarum est nociuus sensus eorum et est recipiens diuisionem penes suas cuasas essentielles quibus uariatur sua dispositio atque cura. ... f. 167<sup>r</sup> cura non est alia nisi ut inscindatur radicitus et proprie et particulis colli. deinde cauterizetur et regatur regimine proprio et consolatio sed de ea in sectione secunda dicitur in particula apostematum. Et sic est finita sectione prime.

Anno a natiuitate Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadrigesimo 2<sup>o</sup>, die lune 2<sup>a</sup> mensis Iulii etc.

2. ff. 167<sup>v</sup>-168<sup>r</sup> A table of contents listing the capitula in each summa. Each leaf has been severely damaged by damp.

f. 168<sup>r</sup> ... Et sic est finis istius tabule ad laudem Dei omnipotent et sue membroris glosse. Amen etc.

## **2. Description**

**Support:** Paper

**Dimensions (page):** 43.3 cm x 29.3 cm

**Dimensions (writing frame):** 26.4 cm x 17.5 cm

**No. of folios/pages:** ii + 170 leaves.

**Layout (ruling, columns/lines):** Two columns, 60 lines per column.

**Collation:** 1<sup>2</sup>; 2-6<sup>10</sup>; 7<sup>8</sup>; 8-14<sup>10</sup>; 15<sup>8</sup>; 16<sup>10</sup>; 17<sup>8</sup>; 18<sup>5</sup>; 19<sup>2</sup>.

**Condition:** This codex suffers from severe damp damage and consequently the bottom of each folio from ff. 1-5 have been removed at some point in the history of the item.

**Script:** The titles are written in a neat rotunda gothic textura quadrata formata. The main script is a gothic cursive script that presents some of the features of gothic textura. The text is neat, laterally compressed and **f** and tall **s** do not regularly descend below the baseline. The script exclusively uses a single-compartment **a**, with biting of the bows between some letters such as **d** and **e**. It also features a slanted-back **d**, and thick black ascenders and descenders. The incipits, titles and glosses are written in red ink. The annotations are in a smaller hand, with more fluid and cursive letters. The ascenders and descenders are larger than the main hand of the text, written with a pen with a thinner nib.

ff. 58<sup>r</sup>-75<sup>v</sup> The main hand of the text changes before going back to the first hand for the remainder of the text. This second hand is characterised by a slightly smaller script, which presents all of the features of the first hand, but with increased cursivity and exaggerated descenders and ascenders. These ascenders are more pointed at their tips and this script is altogether sharper than the rounded curves of the first hand.

**Decoration:** Coloured initials throughout the codex.

**Marginalia:** f. 60<sup>v</sup> A marginal note: “Nota ex speceibus ydropisi detriorator est ...”

f. 61<sup>v</sup> A marginal note followed by a recipe: “Nota de mense Augusti fructis cucumeris ... Vel sic  
Recipe suci cucumeris augusti et radicis cuius suci ... dosa 3. i.”

**Binding:** In a modern binding. The original binding was damaged by damp.

## **B.O. 7625**

Middle Scots compilation on humours composed by Doctor Maccullo

**Date:** xvi<sup>in</sup>

**Origin:** Scotland

### **1. Contents**

1. p. ix A page of probatio penna

p. ix [Quotes from Seneca] Summae opes inopia cupiditatum. / Non qui parum habet, sed qui plura cupit, pauper est. Non qui parum habet, sed qui plura cupit, pauper est.

[In a different hand] In all this / In all this world.

[In a different hand, quote from Horace] Quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem / Testa diu: memento mori ...

2. pp. 1-2 Miscellaneous recipes in Middle Scots

p.1 Knowledge of Spittill. / Sputum is þe latine word fir Greke it is named prisina fir Inglis it is named ... spittill ...

Nota / To know ane secrete or hid diseris of any man / Take ane 3oung guhlp þat 3it sowkes þe mothe and lett it ly not ... If þe man be recouerabill and thes fall bury þe dog.

p. 2 Musceles / The musceles of mans body we called þe mouing cores and flescsly strings geby þe membors of þe bodie we mowed to and fro, ... libra or pound is duoyeit in twelf buces. Here þe fall note that those Apothecares ... Mani puliis signifieth and hand full. Heir followes is þe notes of þir uochts.

A graine

A scrupill

A draine ...

[note at the end of the list] a pugill is als much as any can carid betuuixt þe thowmbd & þe tuo formest furgehs.

3. pp. 3-6 A Tabula of the works in the book

4. pp. 7-21 *The Fowr Hvmors Thair Genering ad Habitatioun*

p. 7 The Fowr Hvmors Thair Genering ad Habitatioun. Blwid is Generit in the Levir and Remains in the wainis. / FLEWM, that is naturall, is generit in the feuir, and has no propper dwelling place, hot is mixt with þe blwid to make it thin and running / COLLER is generit in the feuir and remains in þe bag of þe gall / MELANCHOLIE is generit in þe feuir and remains in þe melt. ... p. 9 And drielem walter for sore eyes / Take of the white wyld rose. walter being twise distilled and pound and ... for all blynd of diminesh, catorach or failling of the sight, to it in old or young ... p. 21 If it be giffin to stop me flux it suld be wery littill in gusutitia.

5. pp. 21-39 *Certaine gude regimentes extract furth of the booke callit The Regimentes of health*

p. 21 Certaine gude regimentes extract furth of the booke callit The Regimentes of health / First he þat desyres health of body suld keip and obserwe thar eight rewlls following. First is thew and awayd all gritt ...

p. 26 blank (but the next page carries on and has the catch word, so nothing is wanting).

p. 39 ... Melancholy augment and displeasure makes þe purest swyft strong and thre / Gladnes maks it meane. Ssoar and drede maks it swyft and inordinatt.

6. pp. 39-189 *Regiments for diseases of þe Bodie beginnand at þe head (based on Regimen Sanitatis Salernitanum)*

p. 39 Regiments for diseases of þe Bodie beginnand at þe head. / Paine or working þe head, cumes chieflie of superabundance of þe four humores or complexienns, To witt of blwid flewme coller, melancholy, of hitt of þe four ar of gritt coldnes of þe air. ... p. 189 Take of foxtrie leaffis schorne as caill in a þari mepeck to and pime of butter & lengit fra salt efter þe butter ... Than tak it of and sayth it threr and clayth and þir 3e halwe 3o saw.

7. p. 190 Two prescriptions by “Doctor Maccullo þis nater”

p. 190 Take drystall of þe furste and make it red þat in and gold from þe potte ... taking a little of it in small beir or wyne.

The ueroil set downe in doctor Maccullo þis a in booke rulled Comes memera ... spiritus mihi illa fit. ...

[Followed by two recipes in a darker black ink by a later hand]

To make a good and comfortable drinke / Take clearet or nohite come that is uery good a quarter a muching, of cinamon and bare and a half, Sugar on pound ginger half and bure, ... it is good for the heating and comforting of a cold stomak. /

Recept of the blew plaistre ... (badly damaged by damp)

## **2. Description**

**Support:** Paper

**Dimensions (page):** 41.5 cm x 27.5 cm

**Dimensions (writing frame):** 31.7 cm x 18 cm.

**No. of folios/pages:** x + 194 paginated pages.

**Layout (ruling, columns/lines):** single columns with spaces between recipes, approximately 42 lines to a page (although this varies depending on the scribe).

**Collation:** 1-2<sup>12</sup>; 3<sup>14</sup>; 4-5<sup>12</sup>; 6<sup>14</sup>; 7<sup>10</sup>; 8<sup>13</sup>.

**Condition:** The manuscript survives in its original binding, but the manuscript suffers from severe damp damage that obscures large portions of the text.

**Script:** The main script is a thin sixteenth-century cursive bastard Anglicana hand in a light brown ink. It is characterised by its y-shaped **p**, its long straight descenders, and its looping **d**. In this script, it is often easy to confuse **d** and **e** as the two letters are formed in a similar manner, each with large loops that double back on themselves. One of the most distinctive letters is **h**, which forms a backwards 3-shape. The title of each new work is written in the style of rustic capitals, which is reminiscent of titles in incunabula. The same ink is used for the titles, but the script is much thicker, with sharp and neat straight edges to all letter forms.

There is a brief change of hand on page 188, with two recipes copied in a more slanted script. The same light brown ink is used and the script generally remains the same height, but some

of the letter forms are changed. The majuscule **J** in “Joyne”, for example, displays the extent of the increased cursivity of this hand. Overall, this slanted script gives the impression of greater fluidity with less pen lift than the main hand of the text.

Page 190 features two different hands that also appear earlier in the codex as annotations. The first hand writes the prescriptions of Doctor Maccullo in Middle Scots and Latin. This is an altogether messier script than the main hand of the text. This scribe’s **p** resembles a p-shape with a curved descender, and the **d** is much larger with a wandering ascender and larger bow. The damp damage to this page does not help the legibility of the script, which is of a lower grade than the second hand of this page. The second hand is a more impressive script with curling descenders and thick wedges to the cross-stroke of **t**. This is a later hand than the other recipes in this codex. The scribe does not use **p**, and the spelling is more regularised. Possibly the most distinctive letter of this script is **r**, which resembles a v or x shape, as opposed to the z-shaped **r** that was common during the sixteenth century.

**Marginalia:** p. 1a An ownership inscription in the top right corner: “D. Laing” (d. 1878).

p. 109 Two black manicules are drawn either side of the text pointing to the same line.

p. 111 In a black, messy and fluid hand, there is a recipe written in the top margin of the page: “Take ground cebardi all haer xiii in firmes or dryt in uomes and larges and frier ...”

p. 168 A black initial in the top margin, with exaggerated looping bows.

p. 169 A probatio penna, where the author has written a capital G in the right margin 5 times.

**Binding:** Original binding with cover flap (severely damaged by damp).

**Flyleaves/pastedowns:** Tucked into the manuscript, there is a small scrap of paper with a recipe written on it: “Oyle of Castorhe to rub the syde. & a millett playster is good for the splein. / Oyle of Caster to rub the syde pwdr of zurep on with Loofe ... good against a comsumption.”

The hand of the scribe on the side of the scrap with the recipe is the same as the main text, but on the other side is a receipt in a thicker hand with darker ink. It seems the scribe used this scrap piece of paper from a different scribe to record this recipe.

**Provenance:** There is an ownership inscription written in the sixteenth century: “Alexander Hendersone with my hand”. Then the codex was owned by David Laing (d. 1878) and Sir J.Y. Simpson.

### **3. Bibliography**

Dysart, Taylor Elizabeth, “A Study of B.O. 7625: A Medical Manuscript in Northern English,”  
*Osler Library Newsletter* 124 (2016): 10-11.

## **B.O. 7626**

Constantine the African, *Viaticum* with marginal glosses; Isaac Judaeus, *Diete uniuersales* and *Diete particulares*

**Date:** xiii

**Origin:** Likely Italy

### **1. Contents**

#### 1. ff. 1<sup>r</sup>-37<sup>v</sup> Constantinus Africanus, *Viaticum*

f. 1<sup>r</sup> Incipit liber Viatici a Constantino Casinniensis ecclesie monacho translatus, quem alius in arabica lingua composuit.

Quoniam quidem ut in rethoricis Tullius omne inquit expetendum uel propter se uel propter aliud uel propter utrumque expetitur. Quidam uero medicinam propter se expetendam autumnant ut pote qui principalitur expetunt theoricam. ... f. 37<sup>v</sup> Cepe cocte et cum oleo ro<sato>. mixte et pistate ad idem ualent. Concule marine incense cum oleo rosato. in multum ualent.

Explicit uiaticus a Constinatino casiniensi monacho translatus.

[In a loose cursive hand, in black ink beneath the explicit for the *Viaticum*] Contra cingulum Recipe radicum granatorum dulcium et acetosis de raditura granata.

#### 2. f. 38<sup>r</sup> Recipes

f. 38<sup>r</sup> Recipe radicum granatorum dulcium et acretosis de ra [sic] raditura granata supra dicta ana. libram mediam et centum cuche de pipe<re> et unum. co. et bulliant in uino albo usque ad terciam parte et postea coletur per pannum et ponantur in quocto [i.e. cocto] et detur post diem ieiunio stomacho et abulat huc illuc de nec uadat.

Septem sunt genera metallorum ...

Lapidum uero quidam sunt uulgares ut ylex cotis pumes quidam ... lapis thopasis

#### 3. ff. 38<sup>v</sup>-40<sup>v</sup> Alphabetical glossary of ingredients that has the same beginning as the *Herbarius et synonyma Antidotarii Nicolai*

f. 38<sup>v</sup> Arthemisia id est matricaria. Acatia id est sucus prunellarum immaturatum ... f. 40<sup>v</sup> zannutiu id est arstrologia longa.

4. ff. 41<sup>r</sup>-66<sup>r</sup> Isaac Judaeus, *Diete uniuersales* (trans. Constantine the African)

f. 41<sup>r</sup> Incipiunt diete uniuersales / De naturis ciborum custodiende et curande egritudinis. ... / Quod coegit antiquos disputare de naturis ciborum ... f. 66<sup>r</sup> uentribus strictis ante cibum sunt sumende mollibus uero post. Expliciunt diete uniuersales.

5. ff. 66<sup>r</sup>-87<sup>v</sup> Isaac Judaeus, *Diete particulares* (trans. Constantine the African)

f. 66<sup>r</sup> Incipiunt diete particulares / Compleuimus in primo libro uniuersalem significationem generis cibarium. ... f. 87<sup>v</sup> calida sicut et sicca. Cruda commesta ad digerendum dura. Cum aceto cocta faciliora. Appetitum adiuuant stomachum confortant melancoliam generant. Ad comedendum sunt grata. Unde si non uitantur subito nocent et citius.

6. ff. 88<sup>r-v</sup> Fragment of an Anonymous commentary on the Hippocratic *Aphorismi* in a different hand

f. 88<sup>r</sup> Acute egritudines etc. etc [= *Aphorismi* 2.23]. Quoniam auctor locutus est in precedentibus de signis creticis nunc diebus creticis ipse subiungit. Nota ergo quod dicit G<alienus> in libro de creticis diebus et quod regimen et ordo huius mundi est ... f. 88<sup>v</sup> Vehementis non uelorum et ule in locum optinent differenciarum et intelligi hoc duobus modis. Que dicitur uehementis uelorum et ultimus non in acunine ultonatur uel ultimandus id est parte que non est motus.

Pauo caput serpentis habet gratissimumque latronum angelicas poenas demoniumque sonum.

7. f. 88<sup>v</sup> Three notae.

Nota quando ualens dare medicina laxatiuiam prouide ut luna sit summo humido et sol in summe sicco uel econuerso etc.

Item nota quod sit ambo luminaria id est sol et luna sunt in signo sicco medicina nichil mouebit et si signo humido ultra modum mouebit medicina.

Et nota quod prima hora diei dominice et diei martis sabati non est bonum dare medicinam in ali<i>s primis horis die da medicinam.

## **2. Description**

**Support:** Thin parchment with many holes and tears throughout. The text is also worn on some folios.

**Dimensions (page):** 23.8 cm x 17.1 cm

**Dimensions (writing frame):** 16.9 cm x 12.2 cm

**No. of folios/pages:** i + 90 leaves

**Layout:** 2 columns throughout, 47 lines to a page.

**Collation:** 1<sup>1</sup>; 2-11<sup>8</sup>; 12<sup>6</sup>; 13<sup>2</sup>.

**Condition:** A number of leaves are torn, such as f. 34, and between ff. 37 and 38 there is a remnant of a stub in the gutter of the codex.

**Script:** Throughout the codex, one hand features predominantly. It is a neat gothic cursive script with a single-compartment **a**, tight lateral compression and **f** and tall **s** do not descend below the baseline. The feet of minims feature semi-regular quadrangles that give the script the impression of formata, and much like gothic scripts par excellence, this script displays biting of the bows between certain letters.

The marginal hand of the glosses on the *Viaticum* is by far the smallest script of the codex. It is a thin, skilled cursive hand that is used in order to save space on the page. This hand presents many of the features of the main text, but with more lateral compression. The ascenders and descenders are so small that they barely protrude above the bows of the letters. This tiny hand continues, although it gets slightly larger, in the *Dietae* in the second half of the codex.

f. 38<sup>r</sup> This folio features two different hands. The first is thicker than the second, and is written in a brown ink, as opposed to the black ink of the second hand. This first hand is thicker than the main scribe of the *Viaticum*, and the letterforms are altogether larger. The curves and bows of the letterforms are also much more curved than the other hands in the codex. This contrasts with the neat hand that follows the first nota on this page. This thin black writing is sharp, with ascenders and descenders forming angular points at their tips. There is less lateral compression in this fluid

script, and the ascenders of letters such as **t** and **v** reach above the headline. This hand also features on ff. 24<sup>v</sup> and 25<sup>v</sup> of the *Viaticum* with glosses in the bottom margin.

ff. 88<sup>r-v</sup> This folio is a page of notae featuring three different hands. The first is a cursive and messy script in a dark brown ink. This script lacks the lateral compression of the main hand of the codex and is characterised by more fluid and looping ascenders and descenders. These notes are more heavily abbreviated than the other hands of the codex, and the scribe struggles to keep his sentences within the writing frame. Just under these notes is a sloped line beginning “Prauo...”. This script is similar to the first hand of the folio, but this scribe presents subtler curves to bows and loops, which contrasts the hand of the notae at the bottom of the page. Nevertheless, this script is very fluid and untidy and the loops stray far above the headline; see, for example, “medicinam” where the minims of the **m** form a z-like stroke. The loops are also particularly pronounced in **d**, where the ascender is significantly larger than the bow of the letter. It is clear from these stylistic differences that this hand is later than the others in the codex.

ff. i, 89, 90 Fragments from a thirteenth-century commentary on Luke were used to bind this manuscript. The fragments are written in a neat proto-gothic script that tends towards the headline. It is a small script with few flourishes apart from a delicate hairline stroke to some letters and descenders.

**Decoration:** Initials and illuminated capitals in alternating red and blue ink throughout. At the start of a new book the large initial is decorated in red and blue ink.

**Marginalia:** The marginal glosses around the *Viaticum* (ff. 1<sup>r</sup>-37<sup>v</sup>) combine information from practical remedies, supplementary theoretical materials and excerpts from other Constantinian works. The majority of the glosses are taken from selections of texts associated with the Salernitan tradition that were in circulation among students from the twelfth century onwards.

f. 1<sup>r</sup> *Viaticum* glosses begin: Agit in capitula... a hec membra actoritate et eius alie notabilitus quia ... (The first folio of this manuscript is very worn, with a number of holes that obscure the marginal glosses). ... f. 37<sup>v</sup> Sucere portulace mixture est tando nerues ab iuco sicut omnibus supradictis illuminatus lacet utrique.

f. 40<sup>v</sup> gloss: “Quamuis hos amaritudine et maledictione plurum et lingua eius subis labor et dolor paruis iste non transeat quantum eius ...”

f. 90<sup>r</sup> A faded gloss in a loose script: “In nomine domino amen ... Phillipp de Soucra[?]”

**Binding:** Original wooden binding, with a deteriorated leather cover. The clasp and metal hinges still survive. There are, however, a number of visible holes where screws once were, that have since been lost. The codex is bound between leaves from a thirteenth-century Latin commentary on Luke xv-xvii (see ff. i, 89, 90).

**Provenance:** Bought from L. Lubrano, Naples, November 1912.

## **B.O. 7627**

Johannes de Sancto Paulo, *Breviarium Hippocratis*, and extracts from Constantine the African, *Pantegni theorica*.

**Date:** The first booklet, containing the *Breviarium*, is a thirteenth-century production, and the second booklet, containing the extracts from Constantine the African's *Pantegni theorica*, is a fourteenth-century production.

**Origin:** Likely Italy

### **1. Contents**

#### 1. ff. 1<sup>r</sup>-70<sup>r</sup> *Breuiarius Ypochratis*

f. 1<sup>r</sup> Incipit breuiarius Ypochratis. / Assiduis petitionibus me karissimi compendiose signa morborum causas et curas in scriptum redigere cogitis. Desideriis itaque satisfaciens hunc laborem leto aggredior animo, considerans ipsum uobis simul et posteris fore quam maxime utilem. Exequar autem breuiter signa et causas preponens et curas subiciens. Ideoque breuiarium intitulaui. Diuiditur autem liber iste in v particulas. Quarum prima de signis causis et curis egritudinis uniuersaliter tractatum continet et de exterioribus passionibus corporis. Secunda de passionibus animatorum membrorum et spiritualium. Tertia de passionibus nutritiarum partium. Quarta de morbis generatiuorum membrorum morbis [*ras.*] scie manuum et pedum. Quinta de generalibus signis et causis morborum et febribus.

Quoniam longitudini in hoc opere parcere destinauimus ...

ff. 54<sup>r-v</sup> [bibliographical information from liber 5, cap. 6 *de graduum febrium*] Attendere oportet gradum ... Ceterum dicit Constantinus in libro megategni in quo quedam uerba Galeni exponit et se in huiusmodi resoluit. Quantitas inquit apponendorum litteris nullatenus denotari potest. Sufficit tamen ut apponatur secundum quod sibi propinquius est, et post pauca dicit. Assuefactio artis rerumque frequentatio que propinquiora sunt ostendunt, quarum quantitatis modum licet lingua explicare nequeamus, dicimus tamen ea que uiciniora sunt. Et Constantinus cum esset africanus et in lingua latina pauper, explicare non poterat. Galienus autem in tegni euidentissime scripsit sic dicens. Si secundum calidius ... Quantitatem complexionis et discrasie iam

dixisse me uerbis [o uobis] memini. Nam et Raynerius secundum quod a me audiuit luculentissime scripsit. Sed quia liber iste ad plurimorum manus perueniet, nam necdum finitus summopere exoptatur, ideo reminisci hoc placet. Nec enodacionem meam reprehensione Constantini mei emuli criminentur, asserunt etenim et dicunt, Iohannes de Sancto Paulo tota die legit et relegit, uerum est equidem ut dicunt lego et relego lecta et relecta memorie commendo, uerbis exprimo, litteris signo. Gratia dei in me operante per Ihesum Christum qui est benedictus in secula. Et que scribo non solum a libris uerum etiam a peritis habeo magistris, precipue a Romoaldo uenerabili per Dei gratiam Salernitanus sedis archiepiscopo. ... f. 70<sup>r</sup> Vos secundum scripta ista operamini opera nostra dirigite Deo omnipotente. Amen.

f. 70<sup>v</sup> A very faded page of notes that the first portion of the manuscript was bound in: ... + uero facie fiat pere prima / aurea uel permissit dici est autem ...

2. ff. 71<sup>r</sup>-78<sup>v</sup> Various notes and glosses. The notes begin with an extract from *Pantegni theorica* 1.3. After a few pages one starts to see underlined lemmata, which indicates a commentary, and numerous references to the views of the "auctor". There are also *versus memoriales*. The paraph signs that precede a number of passages suggest that these were once marginal glosses. The "commentary" sometimes refers to a division of the text as a *particula* so it might be a commentary on the *Aphorisms*, which are divided into seven *particulae*. After fol. 77<sup>v</sup> it changes character and becomes a discursive text mainly on therapeutics.

f. 71<sup>r</sup> (upper margin) Sancti spiritus assit nobis gracia. Que cordi nostra febrī Faciat / Theorica est perfecta noticia rerum solo intellectum ... Democritus sub scripti theorice (a large space) Suum et examinum operatione sed penitis theorice intellectu Complexione est quartor qualitatum in uiro. ... f. 78<sup>v</sup> pariter pigra ad peragrinacionem iii pariter de yerapigra demonstrata detur diaolibanum uel aurea ad †mansionem† fiat capula supradictum de olibano et mastice.

## **2. Description**

**Support:** A light parchment with hair side facing hair side and flesh side facing flesh side. Pages ff. 71-78 are significantly thinner and of a poorer quality than the rest of the manuscript.

**Dimensions (page):** 17.7 cm x 11 cm

**Dimensions (writing frame):** 12.5 cm x 8.3 cm

**No. of folios/pages:** iv + 80 leaves

**Layout:** The *Breviarium Hippocratis* is written in single columns with 29 lines to a page. ff. 71<sup>r</sup>-77<sup>r</sup> are written in two columns with 36 lines to a page. The medical notes of ff. 77<sup>v</sup>-78<sup>v</sup> are written in a single column with 43 lines to a page.

**Collation:** Two separate booklets that were joined together. Booklet one: 1<sup>7</sup>; 2<sup>10</sup>; 3-4<sup>8</sup>; 5<sup>6</sup>; 6<sup>10</sup>; 7-8<sup>8</sup>; 9<sup>5</sup>; booklet two: 10<sup>8</sup>.

**Condition:** The codex is in quite good condition, but there are some leaves, such as f. 70<sup>v</sup>, which are too faded to read. There are a number of damaged folios: f. 30 the bottom margin has been completely removed from the page, cf. f. 55 where a portion of the text has also been removed. There have also been repairs made to some folios: f. 13 a small repair made to the page, cf. f. 31 and f. 54.

**Script:** The *Breviarium Hippocratis* is written in a fere textura, gothic cursiva script with tight lateral compression, **f** and tall **s** rarely descend below the baseline and the text has short ascenders that do not travel above the headline. The script also presents a single-compartment **a**, which sometimes features a small flick on its head. The book has a number of typical features of Italian book production: a light vellum with hair side facing hair side and flesh side facing flesh side, and the initials are also typical of Italian scripts.

The neat and disciplined hand of the *Breviarium* contrasts with the script of the Latin medical notes of ff. 71<sup>r</sup>-78<sup>v</sup>. This script is a small secretary hand that is relatively fluid and messy. There is still lateral compression, but the ascenders are tall and travel a long way above the headline. The messy cursive hand preserves some of the features of the fere textura script of the *Breviarium*, such as tall **s** and **f**, which do not descend below the baseline. The script occasionally features a two-compartment **a**, but most of the time the **a** is single-compartment with a small flick on its head that mimics the first hand.

**Enhancements:** There is a note on the back board that states that the medical notes (ff. 71<sup>r</sup>-78<sup>v</sup>) are from the late fourteenth century.

f. 62<sup>v</sup> The colour of the ink changes for two and a half lines, possibly added over the top of a scribal error.

**Marginalia:** Much of the annotation throughout the codex adds omitted passages to the text. Below is a selection from the marginal glosses and corrections of scribal omissions. I have chosen only to add those that occur at the introduction of a new hand or that are codicologically or palaeographically significant.

f. 4<sup>v</sup> An omission that the scribe has added, enclosed in a red box written by the same hand as the main body of the text: “Ex melancolia naturalis fit sclerosis cuius signum est liuiditas uel nigredo cum duritia sensuum.”

f. 5<sup>r</sup> Two different annotating hands appear, one significantly clearer than the other. A textual omission marked by a *signe de renvoi*: “frigidus circa loca patientia uero oleoro raceto succo plura capilorum uitis memite. ...”

ff. 5<sup>v</sup>-6<sup>r</sup> Glosses in a loose and poorly formed script begin: “Contra herisipilem Iusquiamus Recipe in padella. Item Iouis barba tricta cum farina ordeï superposita; Item cicuta solare ...”

f. 6<sup>v</sup> A black annotating hand with a decorated majuscule **V**, “Vnguentum fuscum” (Figure 28).

f. 9<sup>r</sup> “Vnguetum R. bononie curalis dominicalis et olim ...”.

f. 12<sup>v</sup> The introduction of a small annotating hand that is largely faded on this page. This is indicative of the general condition of the codex, which suffers from general wear that obscures large portions of the text.

f. 20<sup>r</sup> Some of the gloss in the right margin has been re-written in a black ink by another scribe, likely because of fading.



**Figure 28:** B.O. 7627, f. 6<sup>v</sup>

f. 20<sup>r</sup> In the bottom margin, the main scribe of the text, or a very similar hand, has added a neat note: “Ad ornant accipe portulacam axungiam porcinam arguentum uiuum, et pista diutissime.”

Underneath, the main glossing hand has added a note beginning: “oleum balsami mundificat obscuritatem uisus / Experamentum quibus contra ...”

f. 77<sup>r</sup> A note added in a highly fluid and cursive hand: “unguentum ad lentigines oleo lentissimo ... Viride eris grana I compone omnia ista simul in olla noua et pone ad ignem et tantum buliant quod redeant †\*\*\*cium† et coagulaco tene bene coperto per unum diem et de ipso unguento sanantur lentigine.”

f. 78<sup>r</sup> In the top margin in a faded hand: “Karissimo domino suo et amico dilectio Magistro W. de Alca ripa salute”.

**Binding:** Not original binding. “Hippoc. Aphor” is gilded on the spine, as the text was originally identified as *Aphorisms*.

**Provenance:** Bought from L. Lubrano, Naples, October 1915.

### **3. Bibliography**

Thorndike, Lynn, and Kibre, Pearl, *A Catalogue of Incipits of Medieval Scientific Writings in Latin*, Medieval Academy of America Publication 29 (Cambridge, MA., 1963), 1194, 1284, 1571.

## **B.O. 7628**

*Antidotarium Nicolai* in Italian (*volgarizzamento Antidotatium Nicolai*), with a large number of medical receipts and recipes.

**Date:** xiii<sup>ex</sup>

**Origin:** Tuscany, Italy

### **1. Contents**

1. The front board to folio 1. The main text is preceded by a number of recipes in different hands.

Interior board of cover: Pro rema / Recipe masticis albi, galange, chubebe, çucheri, a pond. omnium. / A male di madre ad onne cosa prouata / Recipe mace dr. ii; croci dr. i; nucis muscatel, melegchette, galinge, ana dr. i; orgami on. iiii; mellis optimi lb. s.; uini albi fini una metà della. Colle sopra dette cose peste fanne stelladia, dela quale pigla ongne sera con s. on. di triferà magna stemperata.

Poluere da podahre prouatissima / Recipe hermodatili dr. vi s.; folei dr. ii s.; turbitti dr. v; mirre dr. ii s.; gariofilorum, starlongie rotunde, seminis brusci, seminis sparagi, maratri, seminis apey, çinçiberis, ana dr. i s.; diagridii cotti, euforbii, agarici, ana dr. iiii; rubie tintorum dr. i.

Poluere da gola / Recipe piperis, çinçiberis, piretri, gallicorum querchium, ana on. i; salgemmo, seppia, pomice, ana on. ii; palla marina, spugna, ana on. vi; euforbii dr. iii; chuoio di spinoso on. ii. ...

f. i<sup>r</sup> Poluere costretiua da ossa / Recipe farina fabarum uel sigalis, o de ordeì, ciceri uel ...

f. ii<sup>r</sup> Recipe amidi dr. i; croci dr. ii; papauari albi et nigri, ana dr. i; semine portulace dr. ii; seminy guscani, ana dr. i. Fiat confectio con infusione uiolarum. ...

f. ii<sup>v</sup> Di Maestro Francesco Malingonnelli medico 14LII dì XII mensis iulii

Reubarbaro è medicina benedetta e puossi dare a mimoletti et donne grauide per infino a dr. ia, cioè uno meço quarro, et più et meno secondo la loro vertù, et al'altre persone da uno meço quarro infino a uno quarro. Vuolsi dare con tre grane di spiconardo per presa cum uino et hoc stitidis, solutis uero cum aqua plantaginis et semper bene trito et distemperato et assetur igne reubarbarum quando datur solutis, et postea teratur et distemperetur ut supra pregnantibus, tamen dico a quarto mense usque ad septimum mensem. ...

f. iii<sup>r</sup> Per restringnere il sangue del naso medicine prouatissima e sança dubbio / Recipe sterco d'asino, albume d'uovo, aceto, fuligine; fanne toste e mettile nel naso.

Aqua marauigliosa a confortare lo uiso contra ongni machula / Recipe finocchio, ruta, berbene, eufragia, indiua, bretteonicha, sermontano, rose, chapillo uenero riciente, di ciaschuno ui menate, e steano queste cose un dì e una notte inn uno ottimo uino bianco edorifero, e il secondo dì si uogliono distillare nella champana d'acqua rosata, e quello che prima fia distillato sarà chome argento, el secondo com'oro, et terço come balsimo, e guardisi in tre anpolle; e quando sarà bisogno agli uomini e alle femine dilichate si dea per balsimo, agli altri meçani per oro, a tutti gli altri per argento. ...

f. iii<sup>v</sup> Unguento marauiglioso a ongni fedita e rottura e percossa; prouatissimamente medicha sopraposto / Recipe ragia di pino lb. i; ciera nuoua on. iii; mastricie on. ii; trementina on. ui; uerminacha, sorbastrella, bretteonicha, di ciascuno una menata. Togli la predetta erba e fa bollire in pentola nuoua ...

f. iv<sup>r</sup> Chonfectio solutiuo di turbitti / Recipe turbitti fini on. i qu. i; schamonea qu. S.; macie; garofani, ciennamo, di chatuno un pocho; zuccherò lb. I; e sia orato. Dane on. S. per presa.

Lattouaro indo maggiore / Recipe cinnamomi, garofani, spicie, rose, cassie lingnie, macie, ciperi, ana dr. iiii; sandal citrine dr. ii s.; lingni alloe, nucis muschate, ana dr. ii; turbitti dr. s.; zuccheri penniti, ana dr. xx; ghalangie, melegghette, chardamomi, asari, masticie, ana dr. i s; schamonee chotte in pane dr. xii. Ongni cosa fresca chon olio di mandorle dolci, poi seccha e pesta, poi toglia suci citoniorum e suci appii, finichuli, ana lb. s.; mele lb. v; poi chuoci a consumazione suci. ...

f. iv<sup>v</sup> Questo è il uerso del saltero e desi scriuere in cuoio di cerbio e tenerlo cinto a carne ignude quando uiene in sul partorire o continuamente per temenza di non sconciarsi. Et erit tamquam lignum quod planatum est secus decursus aquarum, quod fructum suum dabit in tempore suo. Et folium eius non defluet et omnia quecumque faciet prosperabuntur. ...

moschadatto / Recipe cenamo, gharofani, legnio alloe, ghalingha, ispigho, nocci moschado, giangiovo, ischuiantti, isspodio, ciperi, rose, viuolle, ana qu. s. ghrani v. Recipe regholitie, istorace chalamita, sasifrice, ... chardamomo, pipe lunghi, mortina, chorrtime di cedronio, ana dr. ii ; pasie ghrani v. Recipe perlle, lene albo, lene rubro, setta arsa, ana dr. i peso; moschado ghrani iiii. Pesta onia sottile e fa chonfetto chon libbre ii di çuchero.

## 2. ff. 1<sup>r</sup>-32<sup>v</sup> *Antidotarium Nicolai*

f. 1<sup>r</sup> Io Niccolao pregato da aliquanti che uoleano istudiare in praticha acciò ke 'l modo di dispensare e di fare le confetioni per dritto ordine e dimostrare e dare a llo ro dritta e certa scientia dele quali medicine ciascheduna per sé solamente una libra ouero due o più libre sapessero conficere e quanto di catuna generatione di grani ouero d'erbe o di semi o di speçie debbiano torre e nella detta medicina a llo ro scritto mettere e alle quali infermitadi propriamente quelle medicine fossero approvate per li loro prieghi inchinami a ffare la loro voluntade e questa cotale dotrina a llo ro dimostrando dele speçie abbo detto. ... f. 32<sup>v</sup> Inperciò ke nella detta materia inn adietro si richiede modo e misura di peso e di nouero perké alcuno nelle dette chose non erasse, acciò ke lla confetione per quella cagione neuno difetti potessi auere, qui di sotto apertamente le dette cose mostreremo cominciando in questo modo: sestarius medicinale d'aceto ouero d'olio si è lb. ii e s. exagius dr. i e s. solidus i dr. i e s.

sextarius di speçie dr. ui aures dr. ii meno terça parte d'una dr. karace dr. quarta on. senis on. s. dr. siger dr. ii s.

Scr. i pesa xx grani scr. ii gr. xl scr. iii gr. lx tutti e tre fanno dr. i.

dr. ii, gr. cxx dr. iii gr. clxxx dr. iiii gr. ccxl dr. v gr. ccc dr. vi gr. ccclx dr. vii gr. ccccx dr. viii gr. iiii<sup>c</sup> lxxx insieme fanno on. i.

On. i fa soldi ui soldo i gr. lxxx soldi ii gr. clx soldi iii gr. ccxl soldi iv gr. cccxx soldi v gr. cccc soldi ui gr. cccclxxx insieme fanno on. i.

On. i gr. cccclxxx on. ii gr. viiii<sup>c</sup>lx on. iii gr. mccccxl on. iiii gr. mviii<sup>c</sup>xx on. v gr. mmiii<sup>c</sup>xl on. ui gr. mmviii<sup>c</sup>lxxx insieme fanno lb. s.

Lb. i gr. cinquemiliasettecentosesanta / Fenito libro deo gratia ...

### 3. ff. 33<sup>r</sup>-47<sup>v</sup> *Sinonimario*

f. 33<sup>r</sup> Artenisia uel canaparia id est matricale maggiore uel canapaçça

Alcantum uel orminum uel ygida id est semen urtice

Alipiados uel meçcorion id est aureola et semen eius ccocognidium uocatur

Atanasia uel centum siue adonedia uel atana id est matricaria media uel strigaligo

Antos id est flos marini ...

f. 47<sup>v</sup> çurunge id est curungel uel hermodattilus

çirumbeti id est çedaria

çiron id est lapis magnetis uel calaminaris

çacchara id est çucchero  
çiçania id est lolium qui inter triticum nascitur  
çion id est semperuiua uel cercucella

4. ff. 47<sup>v</sup>-48<sup>r</sup> *Durata dei preparati* (incomplete)

f. 47<sup>v</sup> Aurea allexandrina ben si puote serbare per v. annos

Adriano per vii anni  
Atanasia per iii anni  
Benedetta per iii anni  
Blanca per ii anni ...

f. 48<sup>r</sup> Veramigron gallicus per iii anni

Verbifola per i anno  
Yeralogodion per ii anni  
çiñciber condito per i anno

5. ff. 48<sup>r-v</sup> *Proccho*

f. 48<sup>r</sup> Pro aloes medium litium uel sucum centaree

Pro aspaltum picem bricias  
Pro asintio pontico origamo scentur bonis  
Pro adarce calcina uiua  
Pro auripimentum sandáraca ...

f. 48<sup>v</sup> Pro storace castoreum

Pro scamonea sucus siccimis  
Pro adisa euforbii aut lac titimalli duplum  
Pro stiterea rotunda uel stritati

6. ff. 50<sup>r</sup>-51<sup>v</sup> *Circa instans*

f. 50<sup>r</sup> Aloes est calidum e sicco in ii grado et est surgo d'un'erba

Aloes lingnum est kalidum e sicco in ii grado  
Aurum ca. et sic. etest metallo  
Asafetida ca. et sic. in iiii grado

Ariento uiuum ca. et hu. in iiii grado ...

f. 51<sup>v</sup> Virga pastoris fri. et sic. in iii grado

Viticella ca et sic.

Vitrum fri. est in i grado sic. in ii

çinçiber ca. est in iii grado et hu. in ii

çedoarie ca. in iii grado e sic. in ii per x anni serbatur

çucherum ca. et hu. e temperato

7. ff. 52<sup>r</sup>-58<sup>v</sup> Italian and Latin recipes in multiple cursive hands

f. 52<sup>ra</sup> Siefe di fieli. Recipe fiele di becho secho dr. ii s.; choloquintida scr. i; serapino scr. i; euforbio scr. i. Meschola insieme chon aqua di ruta e di malvagia; fane on. s. / A fare nasciere chapelli / Se i chapelli chagiono fa rano dalo stercho dell chollonbo e llaua capo. / Anche le fronde della quercia e la sua chortteccia dell meço e chuoccilla nell uino e llaua ill chapo.

f. 52<sup>rb</sup> A ochi sanguinosi / Togli sugho d' asenço e llate di femina e aqua rosatta, tanto de uno quanto dell'altra, e mescholla mollto bene e poni ispeso peçuolle molli sugli ochi; subito sana. / Togli gli ochi della chornachia e apichagli all chollo a chi à. / A ochi sanguinosi od omorosi togli l'asenço fresco pesto e inchorporra cholla chiara d' uouo a modo d'inpiastro e poni sull' ochi la sera e llascia stare tucta notta; fortte sana.

f. 58<sup>r</sup> Lattouare da umido. / Recipe cinnamomi electti, on. s.; çinçiberis dr. iii; gariofilorum, galingie, maccis, ana dr. i; turbitti boni on. i dr. ii; degridi coretto, rupont on. i; siropi rosati lb. i. Fa lattovare.

Unghuento da bachi fine sicondo Maestro Marcho / Recipe olio di mandorle amare, olio d'asenzio, ana on. ii; olio pretoso, on. s.; fiele di toro on. i; aloe patico on. s.; ciera on. i. Fiat unghuento et ogne lo stomacho et polssi.

Puluare da gola fina / Recipe spogne, pala marina arsa, ana on. s.; pomicie on. i s.; groma del uino on. ii; seppie dr. ui; pilatro on. ii dr. ii; pepe, çinçiberis, ana on. s.; gale d'olmo on. ii; gariofili dr. i; galle ... f. 58<sup>v</sup> remedio a lebrozi i quali sono per contagione. Prima si purghi il corp con medicina che façia chonuoneuole purgatione di tale homore sì chome latuarum di reubarbiro, spigonardi, per libra on. i di spetie. ... latuari per usare da sera e da mane per mantenere l'onfermo. / Recipe diambra, diamargariton. Prima usi latuarum de neufer niro macinato dr. ii per

oncia di latuarum. Fate le dicte medicine usi il bagno il quale c[i]tenga in tempo un mese in signo arie.

Adi di nov[en]bre 1496 costone detto libro lire tre pr. da Maestro Francesco da Turita.

Interior board of cover [much of the text has been obscured due to wear]: Questo Nicolao de [Salerno] ... da Siena comprollo da Miche ... da ch ...

Column a: spezie dolci lb. i

pepe lb. i

ciennamo lb. i

giengiouro lb. i

noci moschade on. iiii

frosti on. iiii

ghalingha on. ii

macie on. ii

meleghette on. ii

zafferaranno [sic] on. iiii qu. i ...

Columb b: churiandoli on. iii

finocchio on. iii

anici on. iii

ciennamo on. iiii

giengiouro on. i

gharofani qu. i

senape on. iii

charui on. i

uue passe lb. ii

sapa metà delle ii

a fette iiii<sup>c</sup> di ...

Recipe di Matteo Chanbi conposta

Churiandoli on. 4

charui on. 1

anici on. 3  
finocchio on. 3  
ciennamo on. 6  
giengiouro on. 2  
pepe on. 3  
gharofani on. 2.  
senape lb. 1  
somalcho pilato on. 4  
zaferano qu. s.  
uue passe lb. 4

Unguento di ser Vanni

Recipe:

cierusse on. i et s.  
bolii armeni on. i  
sanguinis dragonis on. s.  
olei rosatti on. 3  
ciere ... quantum sufficit  
Fiat unguento.

## **2. Description**

**Support:** A light Italian parchment with some small holes throughout.

**Dimensions (page):** 26.9 cm x 27.8 cm

**Dimensions (writing frame):** 20 cm x 11.6 cm

**No. of folios/pages:** ff. IV + 59

**Layout:** The *Antidotarium Nicolai* is written in single columns with approximately 32 lines to a page. The recipes are generally written in two columns, and the number of lines to the page is sporadic.

**Collation:** 1-2<sup>2</sup>; 2-9<sup>8</sup>; 10<sup>2</sup>. Every quire (until f. 48<sup>v</sup>) ends with a number (from I to VI) in the centre of the lower margin, sometimes with the anticipation of the first word of the following folium and the indication corretto.

**Condition:** The manuscript suffers from relatively minor damp damage throughout, and some recipes are obscured by excessive wear (this is especially true of the inside boards).

**Script:** The main hand of the codex, which writes the *Antidotarium* and its accompanying material, is a neat and skilled proto-gothic script, which is typical of Italian scribes of this period. It presents a single-compartment **a** that is rounded (created with two strokes), a slanted-back **d** and triangular wedges that drift to the left of ascenders. The script also presents some early features of gothic textualis; for example, the script is quite laterally compressed, staying neatly within the ruled lines of the page as the ascenders and descenders do not drift to the headline of other lines. The minims of this script also often receive a small rotunda flick that is common to gothic scripts. However, **f** and tall **s** regularly descend below the baseline and the scribe has a tendency to extend his ascenders and descenders beyond that of pure gothic scripts.

The Recipes that precede and follow the main texts of this codex are written in a variety of fourteenth- and fifteenth-century cursive hands. These range from relatively neat productions to

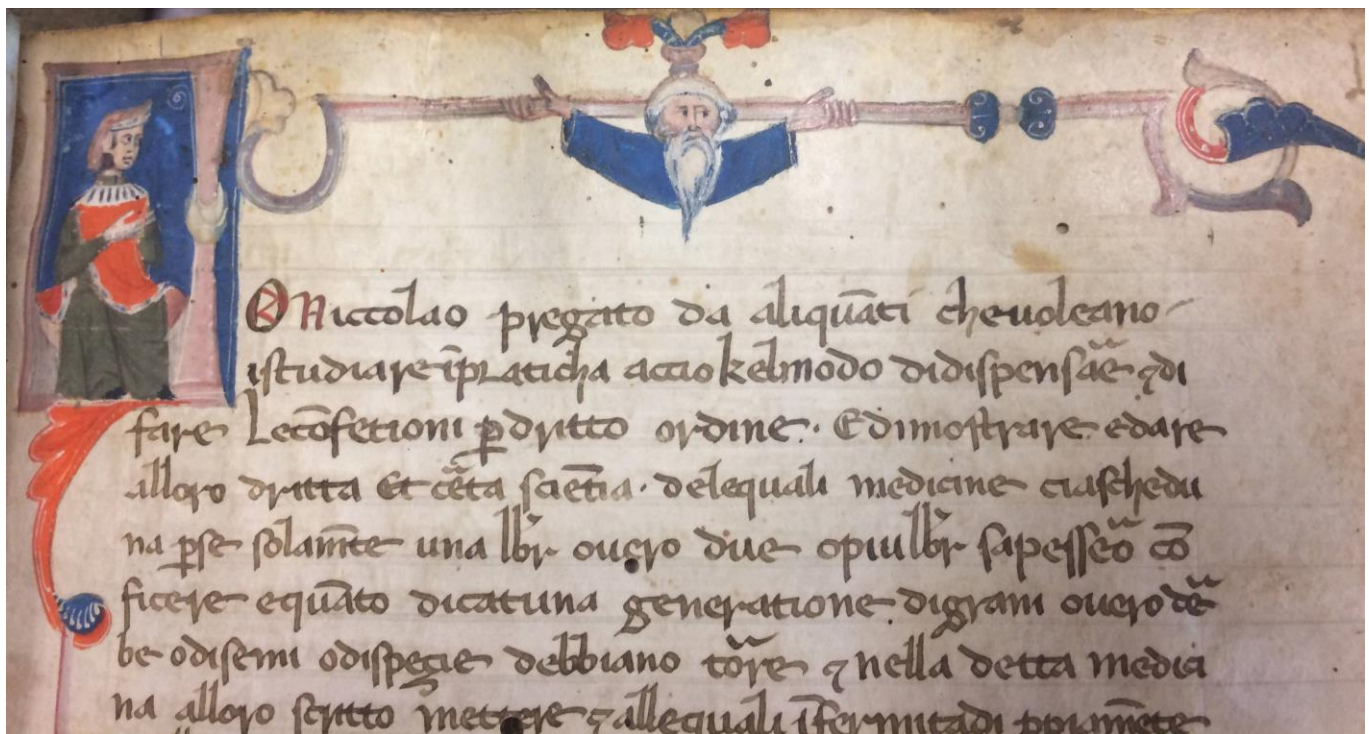


Figure 29: B.O. 7628, f. 1<sup>r</sup> Nicola Salernitano(?)

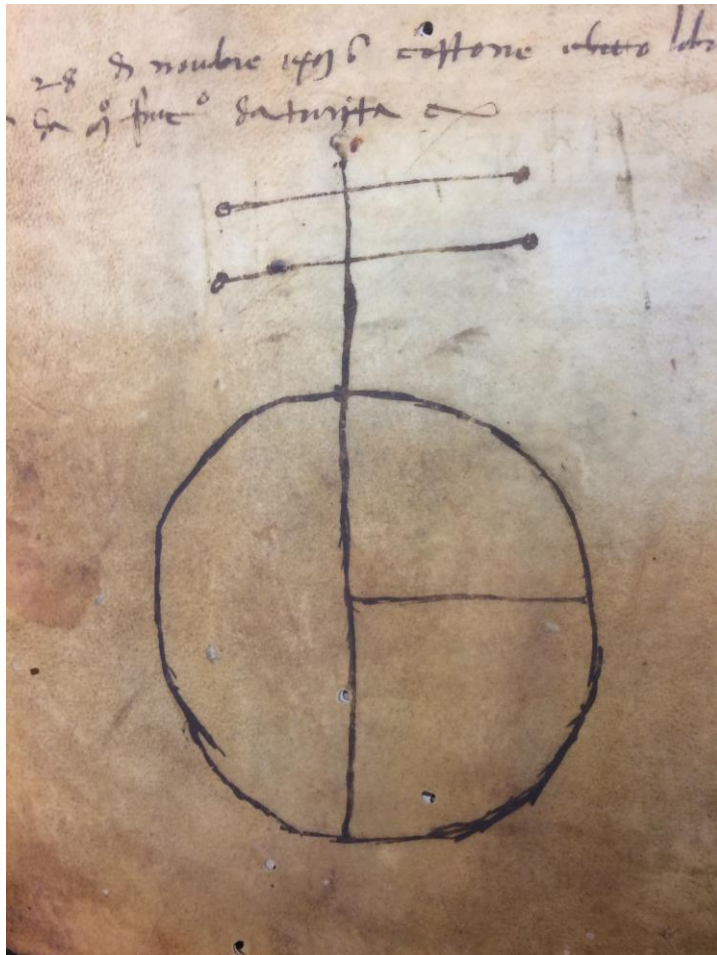
fluid scripts that occupy a large portion of the page because of their exaggerated looping ascenders and untidy letterforms.

**Decoration:** f. 1<sup>r</sup> The initial features the figure of a man, most likely Nicola Salernitano, in a teacher's posture. In the top, left and lower margins there is a vine decoration which emanates from this rectangle. In the top margin a man is represented with a long beard, turban, hackle, his arms spread to support the decoration, gazing to the right side of the page.

**Marginalia:** f. 15<sup>r</sup> Annotation in right margin: "alora mete croci e incorpora lo sul marmo".

f. 30<sup>v</sup> manica.

f. 31<sup>v</sup> and 32<sup>r</sup> short marginal annotations begin in a cursive hand.



**Figure 30:** B.O. 7628, f. 58<sup>v</sup>

f. 52<sup>r</sup> In the lower margin: "La mastice pesta inchorporatta tutta chon chiara d'uouo a modo d'unguento salda ogni fesura della bocha."

**Illustrations:** f. 58<sup>v</sup> What resembles an "OT" map is drawn under the last recipe of the page. This map was written in a later hand.

**Binding:** Original leather binding with a large number of recipes written on the insides of the boards.

**Provenance:** Bought from L. Lubrano, Naples. (1915?). Marks of possession of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries: at the top of f. ii.v: “Di maestro Francesco Maligonnelli Medico. 14lii, dì xii mensis Iulii.”; f. iv<sup>v</sup>: “Questo Nicholao è di Tierigi ...”; f. 58<sup>v</sup>: “adì 28 di nov[em]bre 1496 costone detto libro lire tre; pr. da Maestro Francesco da Turita”; f. 59<sup>v</sup>: “Iohannes Vicus”; Board of the back cover: “Questo Nicolao [...] da Siena comprollo da Mich[...] da Ch[...]”.

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