

*Liber Aurelii*  
'On Acute Diseases'



critical edition by  
Philipp Roelli

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BEIHEFTE  
zum Mittellateinischen Jahrbuch  
Band 21



ANTON HIERSEMANN · VERLAG

STUTTGART · 2021

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zum Mittellateinischen Jahrbuch

In Zusammenarbeit mit

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Carmen Cardelle de Hartmann

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## Preface

Valentin Rose (1864–1870, II, 176) wrote about the text edited critically here for the first time: ‘der text ist aber so verderbt, so entstellt dass es zweifelhaft ist ob ich meine absicht eine ausgabe desselben zu machen, anders als durch eine treue abschrift einer einzigen handschrift mit beigabe der varianten werde ausführen können.’ Indeed, he never published such an edition and his doubts about the text’s state of preservation were well founded. To this day the only printed version of the *Liber Aurelii* is the edition of one, late, manuscript by Daremberg (1847). However, the present edition does more than identify and print the text of the most original manuscript; it presents all the known data concerning this text critically, including two reworked versions of the text by physicians, presumably of the tenth and/or eleventh centuries, one of whom had access to a better manuscript than we do today. It is very interesting to see how these two mediaeval compilers were often able to make sense out of manifest non-sense, although it often remains unclear whether it was the same sense the original text once carried. Unfortunately, quite a few passages of this badly transmitted text must remain unclear.

I owe the initiative to edit this neglected medical text to Erich Geiser, who stumbled over a manuscript of the work at Einsiedeln Abbey and determined to edit its text. He acquired scans of most known witnesses, transcribed their texts, and asked the seminar for Mediaeval Latin at the University of Zurich for help in editing this difficult text. In late 2019, he decided to let me use his preliminary material to complete the edition. I thank him warmly for letting me use his work. Further thanks are due to Darko Senekovic, who helped me analyse the stemma, Emanuele Rovati for proofreading, Alastair Matthews for checking the English in the introduction, and to Carmen Cardelle de Hartmann for accepting the book in her series. Last but not least I thank the peer-reviewers Danielle Jacquart (École Pratique des Hautes Études, Paris) and Manuel Enrique Vázquez Buján (Santiago de Compostela), who contributed important improvements.

Vosa, on the day of St Francis of Assisi, 2021

Philipp Roelli



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## 1 Situating the text

### 1.1 History of study

Although the text edited critically here for the first time enjoyed quite some success in the Middle Ages – as can be seen from the more than a dozen extant manuscripts – it did not make it into print before Daremberg discovered it and published an *editio princeps* in 1847. He used only one manuscript he happened to have found in Brussels – as we now know, quite a derived one and the most recent of those carrying the entire text (B). Neither author/compiler nor title of the work is known, but the book is addressed as *Liber Aurelii* in two late manuscripts (B and C). It is the first half of a largely therapeutic compendium treating acute diseases and fever whose second part – known as *Liber Esculapii* – treats chronic ones. It will be shown below that both texts belong together, the latter one having been more fortunate: it was printed by Schottus in 1533, possibly from the same Brussels manuscript Daremberg used for his Aurelius edition. This second part of the work was edited by Manzanero (1996) as his PhD thesis; he intends to publish it in print shortly. The history of serious study of our texts after Daremberg is short. Rose (1864–1870) identified and edited some related texts, Friedel (1892) considered the Aurelius while studying the medical translations of Caelius Aurelianus, and Schmid (1942) in his PhD brought scholarship by and large to where it still stands today. The text's corrupt and anonymous transmission will have been the main reasons for this scholarly neglect.

As the transmission is complex, this first chapter of the introduction discusses the web of medical texts the *Liber Aurelius* has interacted with, first its continuation, the *Liber Esculapii*, then Caelius Aurelianus, to whom it may indirectly but mistakenly owe its name, and then to the two text collections from the very beginning of the high Middle Ages that reworked our text, bringing it into a much more intelligible form, apparently with the aim of making it usable again for practical application. Finally, Greek sources, practically all lost, are considered, most of all Soranus of Ephesus, from whom much of our content will ultimately derive. Chapter 2 then provides some background to the text, glimpses of its Greek prehistory, its state of preservation, its language, and its content. Chapter 3 studies the transmission, leading to a *stemma codicum* which forms the basis of the texts edited here. The introduction to the actual edition will briefly explain why three texts had to be edited in parallel for much of the work.

## 1.2 The second part: The *Liber Esculapii*

The so-called *Liber Esculapii* is the second part complementing the text edited here; it treats chronic diseases in forty-six chapters and is about twice as long as our book. In the introduction to the *Liber Aurelii*, clearly intended as the introduction for both books, our author states (§0.1, p. 6, ll. 10–12):

*Plenius in hoc libello uel in illo quem ad te misimus dictum est, siue †dicitur interim quod nunc ista† sequatur. Sunt igitur omnium ualitudinum sed nos hoc libello de acutis tantum loquimur.*

‘This is stated more fully in this book or in the one we have sent you, or it will be said in the one that is to follow it now.<sup>1</sup> They treat of all diseases, but in the present book we only speak of acute ones.’

Unfortunately, the text is corrupt, but it clearly states that the entire work treats all diseases, the present part being limited to acute ones. Confirming this, the *prologus* of Esculapius refers back to Aurelius as *superior liber* (ed. Manzanero 1996, p. 305):<sup>2</sup>

*Quoniam superiori libro de acutis passionibus iam locuti sumus, quas passionibus oxea dicimus, [...] restat itaque ut in hoc libro croniorum exponamus (hoc est tardarum passionum) [...].*

‘As we have already spoken about acute diseases, which we called ὀξεία, in the above book [...], it thus remains for us to expound in this book the χρόνια (that is, chronic diseases) [...].’

Later, the author again refers to our book as *oxea* (18.23, ed. Manzanero 1996, p. 477):<sup>3</sup> *acuta fit passio, quia et cito occidit, sicut in oxea scripsimus*, referring back to *aut cito transeunt aut celerius occidunt* in Aurelius (§0.1, p. 4, ll. 6–7). Together this leaves no room for doubt that the two texts initially formed a whole and were written by the same author, or compiled by the same compiler, whose name we do not know. In the manuscript transmission the two books usually follow one another, although sometimes they were also transmitted separately. Three good manuscripts of Esculapius alone are still available. Thus, the critically reconstructable text-form of the *Liber Esculapii* is significantly less corrupt than that of our book.

A few examples from Manzanero’s edition show the superiority of the text in the three manuscripts Ca, Hu, and Sg (the presumably correct reading, in all

<sup>1</sup> Cf. the emendation I propose in the text. *Hic libellus* is our *Liber Aurelii*.

<sup>2</sup> The prologue is missing in the Schottus print.

<sup>3</sup> The final clause is missing in Schottus. According to Manzanero’s apparatus it is present in all other witnesses; Schottus’ probable source, B, has the meaningless *in hoc eam* for *in oxea*. Manzanero defines paragraphs within chapters; I abbreviate, e.g. 18.23 for his chapter 18, paragraph 23.

of these cases missing from the manuscripts that also carry Aurelius, comes first):<sup>4</sup>

- *Esc. prol.* (ed. Manzanero, p. 306): *metasincretica* Ca, *etas in cretica* SgA, *ita sentegreta* Hu;<sup>5</sup>
- *Esc. prol.* (ed. Manzanero, p. 307): *que non possunt solui celeriter* CaSg, *que non soluit celeriter* Hu, *qui non possunt ui celeriter* A;
- *Esc. 18.23* (ed. Manzanero, p. 477): *in oxea* CaSg, *innoxias* Hu, *inoxeas* Gariopontus (H: 25r), *innoxia* AC, *in hoc eam* MB, missing Schottus, ensemble;
- *Esc. 28.7* (ed. Manzanero, p. 619): *cum sumine* Sg, *consumine* Ca, *consumet* Hu, paragraph omitted Gar. (H: 59v), *cum summi* M, *cum summo* BC Schottus, *consumat* A, missing ens.;
- *Esc. 39.10* (ed. Manzanero, p. 761): *Quando coitum fecerunt plus exacerbantur: coitum* CaSg, *ocitum* Hu, sentence omitted Gar. (H: 59r), *cito* MBCA, *uelocius* Schottus, missing ens.;
- *Esc. 43.4* (ed. Manzanero, p. 840): *ex scafion* CaSg (i.e. σκάφιον), missing Hu, sentence omitted Gar. (H: 64v), *et scarifatio* MC, *ex his scarificationibus* B, *et scarifion* A (changed to *et scarifacionem*), *scarifatio* ens.

Cases of similarly severe corruption abound in the *Liber Aurelii*. They often cannot be healed with any certainty as these three good Esculapius manuscripts are not available for Aurelius. The relationship of the sources is considered further below (2.3), as is the transmission of Esculapius (3.1).

### 1.3 Aurelius–Esculapius’ author, date, and title

Daremberg (1847, 469) claimed to have found remains of Greek methodic treatises translated by Caelius Aurelianus, illustrating the *forme primitive* of Caelius’ way of translating. He implied by this that the *De acutis et chronicis passionibus* by Caelius (see 1.7 below), which is extant only in its early modern *editio princeps*, went back to a lost manuscript of similar language as our Aurelius, but that it was linguistically improved by the early modern editors. Since the discovery of a few Lorsch fragments of the manuscript used for the printed text, this view has been refuted. Caelius’ authorship of the Latin of our

<sup>4</sup> For the manuscripts containing only Esculapius, here assigned two-letter sigla, see p. xlix–l below. For the other sigla, see pp. lxiv–lxv.

<sup>5</sup> I read this manuscript (overlooked by Manzanero) from a digitised low-quality microfilm. The prologue is missing in a number of witnesses. Background on most of the texts discussed in this chapter is now provided by Fischer and Schmid in Berger et al. (2020, I, 91–141).

text has also been disproved by Schmid (1942, 46–57), who compared the technical terminology of the two translators. In a next step, Rose (1864–1870, I, 268) concluded about our text that

eine jüngere übersetzung (saec. VI) eines anderen Werkes [than the extant one by Caelius], sei es von Soranus selber oder, da neben den ‘fragen’ doch schwerlich noch eine dritte darstellung dagewesen sein wird, von einem Soraneer, anzunehmen wäre. ich gestehe aber, dass mir das verhältniss der quellen dieses in den medicinischen compilationen der folgenden jahrhunderte als hauptbestandteil wiedererscheinenden buches überhaupt noch rätselhaft ist, [...].

The situation has not become much clearer in the meantime. A *terminus ante quem* can be obtained from the extant sources. The oldest witnesses of the Esculapius are the Petersburg fragment (Saltykov-Schedrin, cod. lat. F. v. VI.3) and the Hunter codex (Glasgow, Hunter 96 (Hu)), both from ca AD 800; the oldest witness of our half of the text is not much younger (A: second quarter of the ninth century), but it will become clear that its text is quite derivative. So we arrive at a *terminus ante quem* of the eighth century for our text. In his second volume, six years later, Rose concluded (1864–1870, II, 175):

das werk dessen erstes buch die Oxea (der Aurelius Darembergs), dessen zweites die Chronia (der Esculapius des Brüsseler codex und der ausgabe des Io. Schottus) bilden, ist eine sehr alte compilation, ohne kritik aus dogmatischer und methodischer quelle von einem arzte gemischt, der ein christ (s. c. 6 ‘daemonis angeli legionem’) und selbst ein dogmatiker und anhängen der humoralpathologie war.

He came to believe our work to be a compilation of the seventh century from Longobard Italy (177). Jourdan (1927, 122) agreed that the work exhibits an ‘absence de critique’. As for the religion of the compiler: Esculapius treats ‘enthusiasm’, where (as Rose correctly observed) besides pagan divinities (Diana, Apollo) and *bacchantes*, there is the sentence (*Esc.* 6.4, ed. Manzanero, p. 376): *Alii dicunt demonis angeli legionem esse ut dum eos arripuerint aliquam partem corporis uexent et uulnerent*.<sup>6</sup> Although this sentence is present in all manuscripts known to Manzanero, it is likely an addition by the compiler (or someone else before the archetype); indeed, Hu (60v) has *alii dicunt demonem <h>abentem, alii regionem, ut cum eos a<r>ripuerit aliqua pars corporis, uexantur uel uulnerantur*, without angels and legions, which will be the preferable reading: pagans had their demons too; the angels and legions look like a Christian interpolation. Thus, Rose’s only argument that the compiler or au-

<sup>6</sup> According to Manzanero’s apparatus, the word *angeli* is missing in the ensemble version.

thor must have been a Christian does not hold. There are no typically Christian points in Aurelius.<sup>7</sup>

The text may already have been known to Isidore of Seville (565–636),<sup>8</sup> *Etymologiae* IV.5–6. The correspondences are, however, short, and one cannot determine with certainty whether Isidore had the same text-form in front of him as we do today. Unfortunately, Isidore's book IV is not yet available in the new critical edition. The older editor Lindsay notes that the short quotation from §0.1, *ex ipsis enim reguntur sani, ex ipsis laeduntur infirmi*, is found in two different places in the text. It is mentioned as a Hippocratic quote in our text, and the order of the clauses is different in Isidore and Aurelius. So this is hardly conclusive evidence for a borrowing of Isidore from Aurelius: both could well be quoting the same lost source. A few more short common passages are listed under *loci paralleli* at the end of the book.

As a *terminus post quem*, the text's Latin (see 2.4) will make an origin before the last centuries of Antiquity unlikely. The use of Caelius Aurelianus' *Medicinales responsiones* in §3 provides a more precise *terminus post quem* (see further 2.2). Manzanero (1996, 242) similarly concludes that his text must be dated between the end of the sixth and beginning of the eighth century. He suggests that the text was written in northern Italy in contact with Byzantine territories. Even without allowing Isidore as a *terminus ante quem*, the eighth century is very unlikely if we consider the considerable divergence of the earliest manuscripts and the variation in their corruption. Without further new data, the sixth century (plus or minus one century) would sound about right for this kind of text. Unfortunately, we cannot say more about the translator than that he was not Caelius Aurelianus, as shown by Schmid. Esculapius cites eight times a work *De dynamidiis* for further information (e.g. *Esc.* 38.17: *Et adhibenda adiutoria que in Dinamidiis scripsimus*),<sup>9</sup> besides a *Cirurgia* (three times). It would seem more likely that these works were written by the Greek source (Soranus?) than compiled by the compiler of Aurelius–Esculapius (as Manzanero 1996, 73–82, thinks).

<sup>7</sup> Manzanero (1996, 91) mentions four more passages (3.6, 6.2, 6.4, 41.17) in Esculapius where pagan divinities are mentioned in the past tense. But such statements could equally well be written by a pagan in Christian surroundings or have been introduced by copyists before the archetype.

<sup>8</sup> First pointed out by Probst 1914. Most recently: Fischer 2005, 147–149.

<sup>9</sup> This chapter (= Schottus 39, on *Elephantiasis*) is quoted verbatim in the *Lorscher Arzneibuch* (I.14, ed. Stoll 1992, 128–131; the text-form is similar to that of A), where the editor emends *in Dynamidiis* for the unintelligible *indina medis*. The *Arzneibuch* does not quote Aurelius.

The places where such a Latin compilation is likely to arise in Late Antiquity are northern Africa or Italy. Esculapius mentions the healing waters of Italy twice (*Esc.* 41.8, 45.20; see Manzanero 1996, 82), once more specifically the *Albulae aquae* close to Tivoli (coordinates: 41.966805, 12.720499). But these waters are also mentioned by the African Caelius and may just have stood in the Greek source; they cannot, therefore, help us determine the location of the translator. Thus, the question of the text's geographical origin must remain unresolved. §2.1 mentions the medical use of snow; this may be a weak argument against an African origin of the text.

The work's original title is also hard to reconstruct. The not very helpful data from the manuscripts is shown in the form of a table.

Ms.	Beginning	End
A	–	–
B	<i>Liber Aurelii De acutis passionibus</i>	–
C	<i>Liber Aurelii De acutis passionibus</i>	<i>Liber Aurelii</i>
E	<i>Liber Galieni logici</i> (later hand)	(lost)
M	<i>Liber quintus eiusdem Galieni archi&lt;a&gt;tres id est medicus sapientissimus Incipit liber quintus Galieni doctoris</i>	<i>Liber quintus</i>
D	<i>Liber quartus</i>	<i>Liber quartus</i>
F	–	–
J	–	–
L	<i>Liber quartus</i>	<i>Liber quartus</i>
P	<i>Liber quartus</i>	<i>Liber quartus</i>
Q	–	–
R	<i>Liber quartus</i>	<i>Liber quartus</i>
S	<i>Liber quartus</i>	<i>Liber quartus</i>
V	–	–

Table 1: Names of our work in the extant witnesses.

Thus, only the derived and related BC identify an author named Aurelius; ME ascribe the work to Galen; A offers no information at all. Interestingly, M calls the text *Liber quintus*, presumably continuing the numbering of the two books

*Ad Glauconem*, followed by *Liber tertius* and excerpts from Theodorus Priscianus; thus, an earlier compilation may have existed that was similar in kind to the shortened and reworked ‘ensemble’ (discussed below) of which our text was the fourth book (manuscripts D–V in the table): in five of the eight ensemble witnesses our part is called the *Liber quartus*; the others lack a title, nor is there an author name in the ensemble. The name ‘Esculapius’ for the second book is similarly badly attested, indeed only by the same two manuscripts (BC) plus the *editio princeps* (probably derived from B). The ancestor of BC seems to have invented the names we now use for both books. Our best manuscript (M) ascribes the work to Galen, despite its obvious methodic background, which Galen often strongly attacked. Above, we have seen that the Esculapius refers to our book as the *oxea*, so the original title of the entire work may have been something along the lines of *De oxea et chronia*, or in Latin (like Caelius’ similar work): *De acutis et chronicis passionibus*.

As both author and title of the work remain unknown, we will stick to the by-now customary titles Aurelius and Esculapius for the two parts separately, and Aurelius–Esculapius for the entire work. Next, we consider its incorporation into another anonymous compilation.

#### 1.4 Pre-Gariopontean ensemble

Langslow (2006, 5) christened a cluster of six or seven shortened and slightly reworked medical texts the ‘pre-Gariopontean ensemble’. It is clearly arranged and compiled with care, although it is certainly true that Gariopontus’ somewhat later compilation (see 1.5) is more ‘synthesised’ (83; term from Eliza Glaze). The ensemble is extant in at least seven complete manuscripts. The compiler abbreviated and sometimes redacted the *Liber Aurelii*, which figures as its fourth book. There is no trace of title or author names; sometimes (as in L) the entire work goes as *Galenii philosophi*, though usually there is just a title for the first part, such as *Galienus Glauconi suo salutem* (V) or *De effimeris febribus* (J), or even no author and title at all (except *liber primus*, as in R). The total ensemble fills between sixty and one hundred folios and is thus a rather sizeable work. The six texts contained in the ensemble are:

Ps.-Galen, *Ad Glauconem I*. Incipit:<sup>10</sup> *Quoniam quidem non solum communem* (otherwise known as *Febrium species discernere nemo potest*), explicit: *aut mox ab inito permixtis utrisque*.

Ps.-Galen, *Ad Glauconem II*. Incipit: *Explicito primo libro de curatione febrium*, explicit: *quanta possum scientia manifesta ratione conscribam*. Both books’ Greek text is edited by Kühn (XI.1–146).

<sup>10</sup> Unless otherwise stated, incipits and explicits are from L.



*Liber tertius*. Incipit: *Cephalea est dolor capitis qui multum tempus tenet*, explicit: *quoniam constringit clisma austerum adhibendum est*. Edited by Fischer (2003) from Vendôme, Bibliothèque Municipale 109, including *uariæ lectiones* from other manuscripts.

*Liber Aurelii*. Incipit: *Omnibus hominibus generantur egritudines*, explicit: *sicut in omnibus uulneribus ratio exigit*. The text studied and edited here.

*Liber Esculapii*. Incipit: *Cephaloponia id est capitis dolor commoto cerebro*, explicit: *frigidissima mordacia et ignea [L: agnea] acerrime inducta fiant*. The full version of this text has been edited by Manzanero (1996); unfortunately, the shortened ensemble version is confined to the apparatus.

Alexander of Tralles, *De podagra*. Incipit: *Podagricorum causas scire oportet*, explicit (from Knight, the end missing in L): *etiam si frigidum tempus est*. Edited by Knight (2015); see also Fischer (2015).

The following table provides the location of these texts in the manuscripts. Sometimes this collection also contains short excerpts of Theodorus Priscianus after the *Liber tertius*.<sup>11</sup>

	L	P	S	Q	F	R	V	J	C
Ps.-Galen, <i>Ad Glauconem</i> I	33r– 56r	106r– 129r	41r– 65v	1r–	1r– 24r	48v– 66v	1r– 24r	52v– 85v	35– 66
Ps.-Galen, <i>Ad Glauconem</i> II	56v– 68r	129v– 142r	65v– 81r	27r	24r– 37v	66v– 76v	25r– 48v	85v– 92r	67– 88
<i>Liber tertius</i>	68r– 82r	142r– 158r	81r– 99r	27r– 46r	37v– 54v	76v– 88r	49r– 67v	92r– 109r	89– 108
<i>Liber Aurelii</i>	82v– 91r	158v– 168r	99r– 109v	46r– 54v	54v– 64r	88r– 94r	67v– 79v	109r –?	109– 131
<i>Liber Esculapii</i>	91r– 107r	168r– 186r	109v– 130r	54v– 60v	64r– 80r	94r– 109r	80r– 101v		131– 199
Alexander, <i>De podagra</i>	107r– 111v	186r– 191r	130v– 136r	60v– 67r	80v– 85v	109r– 112v	101v– 107v		–

Table 2: The texts of the ensemble in its extant witnesses in comparison with C, which contains the full text.

<sup>11</sup> Langslow (2006, 59) seems to take these excerpts to be part of the original ensemble as found in the Vendôme manuscript, but then he has to specify ‘ensemble without Theodorus’ for most manuscripts. Knight (2015, 32) speaks of the ‘Euporista grouping’ for sources like the Vendôme manuscript.

Manuscript D is too fragmentary to be included in the table; J breaks off after one folio of Aurelius. Vendôme, Bibliothèque Municipale 109 (eleventh century)<sup>12</sup> contains the first three works of this ensemble, but then adds an excerpt from Theodorus Priscianus and a few excerpts from Esculapius, Caelius *De salutaribus praseptis*, and Alexander of Tralles (Beccaria 1956, 185), thus omitting Aurelius.

The Montecassino manuscript (C) contains a possible predecessor of this ensemble; those parts of it relevant here are shown on the right-hand side of the table. The last chapter of Esculapius treats *podagra*, which motivates the compiler's decision to add another text on this disease. After the mentioned works, the large miscellany C contains the *Therapeutica* of Alexander of Tralles (pp. 282–466) whose last chapter is also on *podagra* (Greek text edited by Puschmann 1878–1879). The compiler of the ensemble could not have used C (see our stemma in 3.3), but he may have used its *Vorlage*. The excerptor used about 45% (see 3.2) of Aurelius in his compilation; Knight (2015, 23) found that he used some 40% of her text. So, he apparently shortened the texts in parts of his compilation. The manuscript page counts that can be derived from the above table suggest that he did not shorten the first three works significantly, only the last three. We do not have numbers for *Esculapius*, but the text is clearly also strongly abbreviated. It seems probable that the compiler did this because of the sources' corrupt text-state. He also introduced new material; below (3.2) it will be detailed how he added pieces from Theodorus Priscianus to his abbreviated Aurelius text.

The abbreviator sometimes made minor adjustments to render the text meaningful, sometimes changed very little, but sometimes also shortened drastically. Only rarely did he reorganise content, thereby altering (unconsciously?) the meaning. He mostly leaves out sentences or clauses for some reason (often corrupt ones, it would seem). §0 shows how he progressively leaves off larger chunks of text. A case of radical abbreviation can be found in §3.2:

*Liber Aurelii* (with my proposed emendations)

*Textus abbreviatus*

*Ex preteritis inquam, cum consideramus utrum signa futuri sudoris diaforetici an salutaris precesserint.*

*Ex genere passionum in qualitatem passionis attendimus: si enim solutio inest, sudor etiam inutilis ac diaforeticus esse monstratur; si uero instricture est, adtendenda magnitudo.*

<sup>12</sup> <https://sarc.univ-tours.fr/ms-vendome-109>.

*Parua enim passio diaforesin ferre non potest, si autem magna fuerit, adtendendum tempus. In statu enim totius passionis atque temporalis accessionis limpida diffusionione creticus magis sudor ostenditur; in initio autem uel augmento perniciosus est.*

*Ex ordine inquam sudor equalis bonus, inequalis autem malus sudor iudicatur.*

*Ex quantitate signum accepimus moderationem considerantes: modicus autem sudor bonus, inmodicus malus accipitur; denique <non?> recte sudantes excepta moderatione diaforisim incurrunt.*

*Ex qualitate significationem accipimus, cum tactu iudicio adhibemus: salutaris enim sudor calidus, tenuis et non male olens probatur; perniciosus autem frigidus atque acidus et male olens atque ut luture carniuum similis inuenitur.*

*Deinceps ex presentibus atque concurrentibus signis firmanda significatio.*

*Modicus autem sudor bonus, inmodicus malus accipitur; denique recte sudantes excepta moderatione diaforisim incurrunt.*

*Salutaris enim sudor calidus ac tenuis est et non male olens.*

Sometimes the abbreviator corrects meaningless passages correctly, for instance in §4.2: *scriptis febribus* > *strictis febribus*, apparently by his *iudicium* alone.

The homogeneity of the transmission of the ensemble version of Aurelius – which stands in strong contrast to that of the full Aurelius – makes it likely that not much time passed between its formation and the early manuscripts: VRD are probably all from the eleventh century. The manuscripts are mostly Italian, French, and English. As R, possibly the best one, is in Beneventan script, a southern Italian origin of this compilation can be considered; it may be an early product of Salerno. Although much of what Baader says about this *Lehr corpus* (1972, 695) and its predecessors must be revised in the light of new data, he correctly suggested that this collection is of a late origin, possibly eleventh century.<sup>13</sup> The compiler of this ensemble would merit study in his own right: he seems to have reworked his texts in a thoughtful manner. The results here must remain provisional as we have only studied the fourth part of the ensemble in depth. A much more radical intervention into our text's organisation was made by the following author.

<sup>13</sup> Knight 2015, 31, quotes him as dating it to the eleventh century, which, however, he does not literally do.

### 1.5 Gariopontus' *Passionarius*

Very little is known about this elusive author<sup>14</sup> of a very popular – at least sixty-five manuscripts are known – therapeutic handbook, the *Passionarius*. At least we have a name to work with, although its exact form is unclear.<sup>15</sup> Some manuscripts contain a prologue<sup>16</sup> in which we read (quoted from Basel, Öffentliche Bibliothek der Universität, D III 13, 59v):<sup>17</sup>

*Liber iste merito Passionarius appellatur quia de passionibus agit huius auctor libri. Diversi fuerunt auctores, scilicet Alexander, Galigenus, Paulus, Theodorus Priscianus. [...] Guarimpotus quidam Salernitanus videns eos in multis errasse et falsum in pluribus dixisse ordinatum correxit cum quibusdam optimis libri<s> adibitis sociis Salernitanis.*

‘This book is rightly called *Passionarius* since the compiler of the book treats diseases [*passiones*]. There are various authors, such as Alexander of Tralles, Galen, Paulus of Egina, Theodorus Priscianus. [...] Gariopontus, a Salernitan physician, saw them err in many things and even more wrong things being badly ordered; he corrected them by some excellent books which his Salernitan colleagues employ.’

The named sources are correctly specified, but our text is not specifically mentioned (unless in the guise of Galen). Gariopontus’ first five books treat diseases *a capite ad calcem*; two more books (in the prints numbered as three) treat various kinds of fevers. Rose first pointed out correspondences between the *Passionarius* and our text. In fact, Gariopontus quoted practically the entire Aurelius – mostly in the second part of the *Passionarius* – although in a text-form that often differs somewhat from our direct sources. The only part he did not quote is the rather theoretical proemium (§0).<sup>18</sup> Gariopontus also quoted most of Esculapius,<sup>19</sup> but as the (very small) sample above (1.2) seems to

<sup>14</sup> What is known is summarised by Glaze 2005; on the *Passionarius*, cf. Glaze 2008. Glaze is working on an edition of this very popular text.

<sup>15</sup> We also find Guarimpotus and similar forms of a Longobard name (Warbod?).

<sup>16</sup> Such as Peterhouse 231 and the quoted Basle manuscript; among the manuscripts used below, only W (1r, but containing less details than the quoted text). Compare Manzanero 1996, 157.

<sup>17</sup> Glaze 2008, 166 on the various prologues. Details are promised to be elaborated by Glaze in her announced edition.

<sup>18</sup> Rose (1864–1870, II, 180) first sought out the correspondences, but missed the parallels to §8 and §17. Helmreich 1920 studied the Aurelius passages in some detail.

<sup>19</sup> Manzanero only used the three prints of Gariopontus (1996, 226), which apparently contain the entire Esculapius, except chapter 37 (1996, 159). This chapter is also missing in Vendôme 175, as Manzanero points out. Thus, Gariopontus may have used an Esculapius manuscript related to Vendôme 175.

indicate, from a significantly worse source than for Aurelius.<sup>20</sup> This text was printed three times in the sixteenth century: apparently, it was still seen as of practical use. The first print was done in Lyons, by Antonius Blanchardus (as mentioned only in the explicit) in the year 1526, printed in *fractura*.<sup>21</sup> Its full title reads:

*Passionarius Galeni: Galeni Pergameni Passionarius a doctis medicis multum desideratus, egritudines a capite ad pedes usque complectens, in quinque libros particulares divisus una cum febrium tractatu earumque sintomatibus. Lege igitur, et ni tibi mens hebes fuerit eundem Galeni et non alterius ut falso quidam credunt esse perpendes.*

‘Galen’s *Passionarius*: the *Passionarius* of Galen of Pergamon <a book> much desired by erudite physicians featuring illnesses from the head down to the feet, divided into five books, together with a treatise on fevers and their symptoms. Read it and let not your mind be dull, and consider it as Galen’s and not by someone else as some falsely claim.’

A first reprint in *antiqua* was made in Basle in 1531 by Henricus Petrus, who had realised that the book is not by Galen.<sup>22</sup> Its full title:

*Garioponti uetusti admodum medici ad totius corporis aegritudines remedium πράξεων libri V. Eiusdem de febribus atque earum symptomatis libri II. Recens typis commissi et multis in locis suae integritati restituti.*

‘Five books of practical remedies for diseases of the entire body by Gariopontus, quite an ancient physician. Two books on fevers and their symptoms by the same author. Recently handed over for printing and in many passages corrected to the original form.’

This reprint reproduces the first print faithfully and does not contain any additional material (preface, index, or the like). A comparison of our §3 showed only very insubstantial changes (such as *significationes* to *significatio-nem*, *aut* to *ac*), more humanist spellings in the reprint, especially *ae* instead of mere *e*, and also some hypercorrections such as *perniciosus* to *pernitiosus*. Thus, *multis in locis suae integritati restituti* is at the very least a strong exaggeration.

<sup>20</sup> Manzanero seems to agree; he hardly uses Gariopontus for his edition. From his apparatus it is hard to tell whether Gariopontus also disposed of the abbreviated text of the ensemble as he did for Aurelius. My own study indicates that he did.

<sup>21</sup> <http://mdz-nbn-resolving.de/urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb10150757-8>.

<sup>22</sup> <http://mdz-nbn-resolving.de/urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb10166307-6>.

A second reprint was published, again by Henricus Petrus in Basle, in 1536.<sup>23</sup> The main text is printed in italicised antiqua. There is a short introductory statement:

*Habes sincerioris medicinae amator, iterum renatos VIII de morborum causis, accidentibus et curationibus libros Garioponti medici, qui usu et successu artis nemini ex veteribus cedit, testibus qui usi sunt eius remedium ratione indicationeque.*

‘Here you have, lover of true medicine, eight reborn books of the physician Gariopontus on the causes of diseases, their circumstances and cures. He must give precedence to none of the ancient authors in his use and success in the art, as attested by those who have used his account and indication of remedies.’

The book then opens with an alphabetical index of diseases. The main text is practically identical to the 1531 edition, in §3 only introducing the error *sudens* instead of *sudans*.

The manuscript upon which the prints are based shared some significant errors with our G. For instance, G and the prints both add this sentence at the end of §26: *In omnibus autem temporibus curare debemus ut cibos omnes molles et sorbiles accipiant et alicam ex mulsa gargarizent*, or omit *accipiant in facto accipiant non plus sed parum* (§26.2).<sup>24</sup>

Gariopontus’ books on fevers (VI–VII) were reprinted still later, in a miscellany on this topic together with Greek and Arabic treatises translated into Latin, Venetiis: Gratosum Perchasinum 1575–1576, 187r–101r [*sic* for 201r], entitled:<sup>25</sup>

*De febribus opus sane aureum in quo trium sectarum clarissimi medici habentur: qui de hac re egerunt: nempè Græci, Arabes, atque Latini, quorum nomina versa pagina indicabit.*

‘A golden work on fevers in which famous physicians of the three schools who have treated on this matter can be found, be they Greeks, Arabs, or Latins. Their names are given on the next page.’

Apparently, his work was still not seen as outdated towards the close of the sixteenth century.

<sup>23</sup> <http://mdz-nbn-resolving.de/urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb10174015-0>.

<sup>24</sup> Manzanero (1996, 234) wrongly makes the Lyons and Basle prints independent in his stemma.

<sup>25</sup> <http://data.onb.ac.at/rec/AC09715270>. The first chapter, *De febris definitione et generibus eius* (187r–v), is not found in the best Gariopontus manuscripts, H and T.

As already pointed out, Gariopontus quotes nearly the entire *Liber Aurelii*; these quotations make up 12% of Gariopontus' work.<sup>26</sup> He sometimes quotes the abbreviated version of the ensemble (§7–12), but mostly its full form. This is analysed in detail below (3.2). He usually sticks to one *Vorlage* for each excerpt, but in §12 he conflates the two texts, although here he usually follows the full text where the ensemble shortened: Gariopontus still has ensemble readings such as *translatio spiritus (vs translatio)*, *in modum puris proiciunt (vs in modum puris)*, *cataplasmata que apponuntur (vs cataplasma)*. It would seem that he tried to make sense of the full version with the aid of the work of his predecessor, the ensemble compiler. Below (2.3), we will see that Gariopontus' *Vorlage* for the entire text was better than any extant manuscript.

### 1.6 Theodorus Priscianus in the ensemble text

Theodorus Priscianus probably stemmed from north Africa, like his teacher Vindicianus (mentioned in *Liber euporiston* IV.3), and lived towards the end of the fourth century. His work in four books, *Liber euporiston* ('easily procurable remedies'), is a rather successful work that treats external diseases (book I), internal ones, both acute and chronic (II), and gynaecological ones (III). An additional *Liber physicorum* is partially preserved; it contained 'superstitious' remedies. The diseases covered in book II largely correspond to those in Aurelius–Esculapius. This may be the reason why the ensemble compiler added chapters from book II of the *Euporista* to his Aurelius text, specifically to

- *Aur.* §13: *Euporista* II.12, *De cardiacis*, ed. Rose 1894, pp. 133–136;
- *Aur.* §14: *Euporista* II.13, *De cholera*, pp. 136–138;
- *Aur.* §16: *Euporista* II.9, *De ileo colicis strofo*, p. 125;
- *Aur.* §19: *Euporista* II.7, *De apoplecticis*, p. 121;
- *Aur.* §20: *Euporista* II.10, *De spasmis*, p. 127;
- *Aur.* §21: *Euporista* II.8, *De hydrofobicis*, pp. 123–125.

For his still-authoritative edition, Rose used the following witnesses:

- B = Bruxelles, Bibliothèque royale de Belgique 1342-1350, ca 1100 (our B);
- r = Città del Vaticano, Barberinus IX.29, ca 1100;
- b = Berlin, lat. qu. 198, twelfth century;
- c = Roma, Chigi F.IV.57, twelfth century;
- Gel. = Gelenius' edition (Basel 1532), which used three now-lost manuscripts;
- V = Città del Vaticano, Reginae Suec. 1143, ninth century, incomplete.

<sup>26</sup> Measured in manuscript T: 49.4 pages (of 413) stem from Aurelius.

Besides, there are fragments in the first seven folios of our M (end of tenth century), as well as Vendôme, Bibliothèque Municipale 109 (eleventh century), already mentioned above in the context of the ensemble. Rose was aware of the ensemble and states, apparently unaware that the text is Daremberg's *Aurelius*:

*hic liber quartus epitoma revera est (sane arbitraria et confusa) quindecim capitulorum ex Theodori Prisciani secundo extractorum, [...].*

'this fourth book is indeed an epitome (rather arbitrary and confused) of fifteen chapters taken from book II of Theodorus Priscianus [...].'

He also knew of the three Roman witnesses RFV, but did not use them in his edition. Gariopontus independently also excerpted this work for his *Passionarius*, as detailed by Rose (1894, xiv).

### 1.7 Caelius Aurelianus, *De acutis et chronicis passionibus*

Caelius Aurelianus was another north African Latin medical translator and writer of the fifth century; he stemmed from Sicca Veneria (today's El Kef, Tunisia) and belonged to the methodic sect. As mentioned above, his re-worked<sup>27</sup> translation of Soranus' work on acute and chronic diseases (Περὶ ὀξέων καὶ χρονίων παθῶν, also known as *Celerum passionum libri III et tardarum passionum libri V*) has survived in two sixteenth-century prints. The work treats acute (three books) and chronic (five books) diseases. The Greek original is lost without trace. Caelius' text would nearly have suffered the same fate: only one manuscript of each part of the work survived into the sixteenth century, when they were printed (and apparently discarded):

*Caelii Aureliani methodici Siccensis liber celerum vel acutarum passionum, qua licuit diligentia recognitus, atque nunc primum in lucem aeditus* [edited by Ginterius Andernacus]. Paris: Colinaeum 1533. Online: [https://archive.org/details/BIUSante\\_33333x01/mode/2up](https://archive.org/details/BIUSante_33333x01/mode/2up) (siglum: k<sub>1</sub>).

*Caelii Aureliani Siccensis tardarum passionum libri V, D. Oribasii Sardi Iuliani Caesaris archiatri Euporiston lib. III.; Medicinae compen. lib. I.; Curationum lib. I.; Trochiscorum confect. lib. I. Tardae passiones*. Basileae: excudebat Henricus Petrus, mense Augusto anno 1529. Online: <http://mdz-nbn-resolving.de/urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb10140414-1> (k<sub>2</sub>).

We shall address both prints together with the siglum k. Three folia of the Lorsch manuscript upon which they are apparently based have survived (containing *Tardae passiones* V.77–91 and 111–128). They show that the early

<sup>27</sup> See Urso 1997; passages like *Soranus uero, cuius haec sunt, [...], Celeres passiones* II.2(8), ed. Bendz, p. 134, confirm that Caelius' work is not a one-to-one translation of Soranus.



modern editor did not tamper with the text greatly, except by classicising the orthography.<sup>28</sup> The two modern editions by Drabkin (1950) and Bendz (1990–1993, reviewed by Fischer 2000) are based on the prints; they contain an English and German translation respectively. Our §3 is also found in this work (= *Celeres passiones* II.36). Daremberg's opinion that Aurelius–Esculapius is a different version of this text is now refuted (Schmid 1942, 55), but a common Greek source at least for §3 remains a fact. Other chapters with common material are<sup>29</sup>

- *Aur.* §8 *Frenitis*: *Celeres passiones* I.4, I.9, II.15, II.18;
- *Aur.* §9 *Lithargia*: *Celeres passiones* II.1, II.3–5, II.6;
- *Aur.* §10 *Pleuresis*: *Celeres passiones* II.13–15;
- *Aur.* §11 *Peripleumonia*: *Celeres passiones* II.25, II.27, II.29;
- *Aur.* §12 *Sinance*: *Celeres passiones* III.1–3;
- *Aur.* §13 *Cardiaci*: *Celeres passiones* II.30–32, III.34, III.36–37;
- *Aur.* §14 *Cholera*: *Celeres passiones* III.19–21;
- *Aur.* §15 *Diarria*: *Celeres passiones* III.22;
- *Aur.* §16 *Ileon*: *Celeres passiones* III.17;
- *Aur.* §19 *Apoplexia*: *Celeres passiones* III.5, 6, 8;
- *Aur.* §20 *Spasmus*: *Celeres passiones* III.6, 8;
- *Aur.* §21 *Ydrofobi*: *Celeres passiones* III.9, 11, 16.

In other words, the following chapters are not treated similarly by Caelius: §0–2, §4–7, §17–18, §22–26. We quote below an example showing that a different translation of Soranus was at least partly used and that Aurelius or his source abbreviated the text. In most cases, however, the similarities are much less close than in this sample. The topics are similar, treatments are sometimes similar, but snippets that look like actual quotations occur only here and there and they only rarely help to improve corrupt Aurelius passages. As already pointed out, the technical terminology varies in a way that points to a different translator for the Aurelius text (here e.g. *coitus* vs *usus uenerius*).

<sup>28</sup> Thus Ilberg 1921, 826. Strictly speaking, we can judge this only for the *Tardae passiones*, but it will be reasonable to assume a similar approach by Andernacus; cf. Bendz (1990, 14).

<sup>29</sup> Many of these similarities were already spotted by Daremberg 1847.

<i>Aur.</i> §10.1 (with my emendations)	Caelius, <i>Celeres</i> II.13(87), ed. Bendz, p. 186
<i>Pleuretis nomen accepit a lateris dolore, dextri siue sinistri.</i>	<i>Pleuritis a parte corporis, quae magis patitur, nomen sumpsit. Latus enim ipsa passione uexatur, quod Graeci pleuron uocauerunt.</i>
<i>Euenit enim ex multis causis et annis communibus, aut ex perfri- catione, crudelitate [cruditate humorum ?], ebrietatibus, ex multo cohitu et si quasi de plus aut si quis ualide tussit, aut ultra uires suas pondus tulerit aut uehementer cucurrerit.</i>	<i>Fit autem ex uariis antecedentibus causis, ut ceterae passiones, magis tamen profunda perfriictione aut uinolentia aut usu uenerio, plurimo nimis potu, indigestione continua aut percussu uehementi aut ponderis magni subuectione uel cursu uehementi.</i>

## 1.8 Other related Latin texts

### *Medicinales responsiones*

This work is a collection of mostly brief questions and answers from Soranus, extant only in part. It is disputed whether Caelius Aurelianus collated and translated the passages from Soranus himself, or whether Soranus collated them and Caelius merely translated this already extant work, but Friedel shows that the former is more likely:<sup>30</sup> he believes that Caelius first made this collection and only later decided to also translate entire works by Soranus into Latin. Caelius, indeed, writes about the text as if it was his own work (*Celeres passiones* I, praef.(2), ed. Bendz, p. 22):

*Nam Interrogationum ac Responsionum libros, quibus omnem medicinam breuiter dixi, iam dudum ad Lucretium nostrum praescriptos aptissime destinaui. is enim, ut nosti, ex omni parte Graecarum scientia praeditus est litterarum.*

‘A long time ago already I very aptly dedicated the *Books of Questions and Answers* to Lucretius, in which I treated all of medicine briefly. He is, as you know, endowed with all parts of knowledge of Greek studies.’

This work originally contained at least nine books<sup>31</sup> and indeed covered all of medicine. Its questions are often of the form *Ex quibus X adprehendis?* or *Quomodo discernis Y?*, showing its predominantly practical character. The answers are usually brief (exception: our §3, which figures as a single answer). The only extant source of this text is the text in our A (102r–115r), edited by Rose, who numbered the extant questions, reaching eighty, and who displayed

<sup>30</sup> Friedel 1898, 40–42. On this text, cf. Roselli 1991 and BTML, pp. 46–47.

<sup>31</sup> Drabkin 1951, II, 233; Roselli 1991, 76.

them in the form of two fragments, *De salutaribus praeceptis* (1864–1870, II, 196–202) and *De significatione diaeticarum passionum* (II, 206–225). On the following pages (II, 226–240) Rose tried to reconstruct more of the work in 158 questions using ‘ergänzungen’ from Esculapius, apparently everything that has a similar question-answer form.<sup>32</sup> As Rose had already noted, this work contains much of §1 and all of §3 of Aurelius. Apparently, the lacunose text of the *Medicinales responsiones* in A suffered less during its transmission: the text of the excerpts we have in our §1 (§1.2–3, §1.8–10) and §3 (in full) is often significantly superior to our reconstructable text. It would seem that Aurelius took §3 from the *Medicinales responsiones*,<sup>33</sup> whereas the matching parts in §1 stem from a lost work by Soranus, which may have been an otherwise known *De febribus*. The *Medicinales responsiones* are unrelated to the *Quaestiones medicinales* edited by Fischer (2017),<sup>34</sup> another collection ascribed to Soranus, which often asks *Quid est ...*; in contrast, ours usually has *Quomodo ...*

There are some more paragraphs in Aurelius whose form makes it likely that they stem from the lost part of the *Medicinales responsiones*, especially the following ones: *Quomodo dinoscatur differentia eorum?* (§8.1), *Quomodo cognoscimus pleureticum in maturum in peripleumonia uel in collectione uergere?* (§10.2), *Quomodo cernitur sudor ille qui febribus solutionem significat ab eo qui inuadit cardiacum?* (§13.4), *Quomodo separamus passionem cardiacorum a passione stomachi?* (§13.5), *Quomodo nos oportet curare cardiacos?* (§13.6), *Que sunt passiones colerum adiacentes?* (§14.1), *Quomodo ab se discernenda sunt colera?* (§14.1).

### *Liber passionalis*

This medical compendium is also known as *Oxea et chronia passiones Yppocratis, Gallieni, et Urani*.<sup>35</sup> The most complete witness is St. Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek 752<sup>36</sup> (ca AD 900), which features eighty-one chapters treating the same number of diseases. The chapter numbers of this manuscript are used below. Two further, less complete manuscripts are known: Rouen, Bibliothèque municipale, Rotomag. 1497 (or O.55, eleventh century) and Berlin, Staatsbibliothek, Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Phillipps 1790 (first half of the

<sup>32</sup> He failed to do the same thing for Aurelius.

<sup>33</sup> As shown by the in-depth analysis of Friedel 1892, 15–18.

<sup>34</sup> This text is extant in Chartres, Bibliothèque municipale 62 (also an important Esculapius manuscript (Ca)); Oxford, Lincoln College 220; and London, British Library, Cotton Galba E IV.

<sup>35</sup> Urani will stand for Surani = Sorani; the enmity of these two great physicians was apparently forgotten in the Middle Ages.

<sup>36</sup> <http://dx.doi.org/10.5076/e-codices-csg-0752>, pp. 178–326.

ninth century). Fischer (2007) has studied its sources: it contains parts of twenty-one chapters of Esculapius and is thus an important indirect source, but it contains much fewer excerpts from Aurelius – snippets of §17, §20, and §21 – despite treating many more diseases Aurelius also treats. There is not enough text to determine where in our stemma the text used for the *Liber passionalis* was situated, but the missing *metu* in §21.1 (p. 120, l. 4) would go with AEM<sup>2</sup>. In §21.4 (p. 122, l. 1) there is an agreement with C alone (*quasi*), but this must be by accident.

### *Glossae medicinales*

This compilation was edited by Heiberg (1924) based on two manuscripts: Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Lat. 11529–30 and Città del Vaticano, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Pal. lat. 1773, both from around AD 800. The editor thinks (3) the text may have been compiled in France (or Spain) around AD 700. Jourdan (1927) shows that this collection quotes (usually brief) excerpts of Aurelius (and Esculapius) quite often, but it usually shortens the text (already pointed out by Jourdan 1927, 125). When this text quotes Aurelius, it provides as source either *Galenus, ex libris medicinalibus*, or, once, *Oxeopatici*, i.e. the next work discussed here.

The only lengthy quotation is about *ydrofobicon* (§21.1–4); there are quotations also on *apoplexia* (§19.1) and on fever (§1.1–2). The only non-trivial difference in §21 is *dicuntur ydrofobici* instead of our unclear *dedunctur Idrofobi*; the *Liber passionalis* omits the entire, apparently unclear, sentence. The following lemmata stem from Aurelius: *anfemerinus, anterion, apoplexia, bronchum, cardiaci, causos, cordapsus, diaforeticum, dipsnoecen, emetriteus, meningam, opistotonici, paracopen, peripleomonia, peripsixis, pireton, pirosin prosopum, satiriasis, scanosis, sinanche, sinocus, syntomata, spasmus, stegnon et hrohodes, sterizin, thetanus, thypica febris, triteus, ydrofobicon, yleon*.

### *Oxiapate*

This is another anonymous fragment listing acute diseases, extent in several degrees of completeness. Some of the known manuscripts: St. Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek 759 (K); London, British Library, Sloane 475 (O); Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, latin 11218 (ca 800; 52r–55v) and latin 11219 (X).<sup>37</sup> Besides these sources, Peter-Christian Jacobsen has discovered fragments in Nuremberg (N) containing among other things a text very similar to the one in the Sloane manuscript (personal communication). Unfortunately, I have not yet had access to these fragments. Manuscripts OXN contain the text of our §0; the

<sup>37</sup> Details about the manuscripts below (3.1). See also Beccaria 1956 and Vázquez Buján 2018, 135. BnF 11218 is online at <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b9066936j>.

apparently oldest manuscript of the work (lat. 11218) does not, while another old one (K) only has the first sentence (*Omnibus hominibus egritudines generantur ex quatuor humoribus*). The name *Oxiapate* (i.e. ὀξεία πάθη) does not occur in the Paris manuscripts; X, instead, calls this fragment *Tractatus introductiuus*. Its compiler apparently took the §0 of Aurelius and added it to a list of diseases beginning: *Consequenter etiam exponenda sunt passionum nomina uel indicia: Frenesis enim dicitur alienatio mentis cum acutis febribus [...]*. This second part usually figures in a collection called *Ars medicinae* (see BTML, s.v.) as the seventh short text, for example in Glasgow, Hunter 96, 49r–52r.<sup>38</sup> It will become clear that §0 may itself be a later addition to the rest of Aurelius (see also 2.5).

The text of our prologue in O and X differs somewhat from the Aurelius text. In general the text is in a very bad state, but occasionally it betrays an older *Vorlage* than the surviving Aurelius manuscripts. It seems to have been taken from a manuscript better than those we dispose of today. For instance, in §0.9 Aurelius seems to have suffered an eye-skip:<sup>39</sup> *Sunt etiam quedam dubia (que Greci amphibola uocant), que subito <sub stegnopathia cadunt, subito sub rohodiam, subito> sub tertiam speciem, quam ipsi epyploce(m) (quasi quadam permixtionem morborum) uocant, [...]*; or the *uoces nihili* in Aurelius (§0.5), *matramus* MBC, *matremonos* AEM<sup>2</sup>, which seem to be correct in OX as *marasmus* (a disease treated by Esculapius), or similarly (§0.8) *corque, abbranchion*, which figure correctly in OX as *coriza, branchion*, as Daremberg had already conjectured. In §0.1 (p. 4, l. 13) the manuscripts OX add *sicut superius diximus* to a passage speaking of *agonia* – an unexpected statement at the very beginning of a work (and a work with no other mention of *agonia*). A similar case, but this time also in Aurelius, is found in §0.8 (p. 14, l. 12): *ut alio loco ad locum dictum est* (if we emend correctly) while referring to the two *communitates*. It remains unclear from what context this text was taken, probably from a larger compendium that pre-dates Aurelius; see further 2.5 below on §0. *Variae lectiones* interesting for Aurelius are provided in the apparatus of §0.

### ‘Petroncellus’, *Tereoperica*

This work is in several respects similar to Aurelius–Esculapius.<sup>40</sup> The oldest extant manuscript is the above-mentioned Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, lat. 11219 from the middle of the ninth century from Echternach (X).<sup>41</sup>

<sup>38</sup> Again an important Esculapius manuscript (Hu). Bibliographical information on the *Ars medicinae*: <https://www.mirabileweb.it/title/ars-medicinae-title/171670>.

<sup>39</sup> Text with my emendations; cf. *ad loc*.

<sup>40</sup> On this text, cf. Fischer 2013.

<sup>41</sup> <https://archivesetmanuscrits.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cc113604>.

Its title is a mutilated form of *Therapeutica*; this is symptomatic for the book, which is full of Greek terms, usually badly disfigured. The authorial name Petroncellus is not found in the older manuscripts and is spurious. De Renzi (1856) edited a later manuscript, Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, lat. 14025. López Figueroa (2012) published a critical edition from all six known manuscripts (listed by her, 99). The book consists of an introductory letter and 103 chapters on various diseases *a capite ad calcem*, mostly covering therapeutics. Its date of composition is unclear, but it will have been between the sixth and eighth century (88). Although this work frequently quotes from Esculapius (or uses a common *Vorlage*), López Figueroa did not note any quotations from Aurelius. A fresh, although only superficial check of the work did, indeed, not reveal any quotations, despite often similar topics.

## 2 Background

### 2.1 Soranus and the Greek background

Soranus of Ephesus (*fl.* AD 98–138) was the most important exponent of the methodical school of Roman medicine. Celsus (*De medicina* I.prol.54–57, ed. Marx, p. 26) informs us that this methodical school stood between the empirical one, which rejected all medical theory, and the dogmatic one, which strove to find the ultimate theoretical causes of diseases. It was the youngest of the three schools and went back to Asclepiades (ca 120–40 BC), who, after moving to Rome around 91 BC, tried to adapt complicated Greek medical theory to his Roman clientele. Methodists did not limit themselves to mere empiricism, but their kind of theory concerned observables, not hidden assumed qualities like the four humours.<sup>1</sup> Galen, himself a dogmatist, often quotes methodical approaches, usually scornfully. They claim that their science can be learned in a mere six months, but Galen (*De sectis* 6, ed. Kühn, I.83) thinks it is so trivial that it can be grasped in much less. Their basic principles do, indeed, seem simple. There are two main common features of all diseases, which are called κοινότητες (*communitates* in Latin translations): excessive constriction (στέγνωσις, *status strictus*) and excessive fluidity (ρύσις, *status laxus*), sometimes with a mixed state (ἐπιπλοκή, *status mixtus*) if these two commonalities happen in the same disease in different parts of the body or one after the other. Their therapies are often dietetic but also include baths, ointments, and phlebotomy, all of which are meant to change these *communi-*

<sup>1</sup> Meyer-Steineg 1916 provided a first study of this school. More recently, cf. von Staden 2001–2004. Its fragments are now being collected by Tecusan (2004–).

tates back to normal. Late antique Latin medicine uses a number of alternative terms for these basic states that recur in Aurelius. Cassius Felix speaks of *constrictio*, *strictura*, *tensio*, or *duritia* for στέγνωσις and uses the adjectives *constrictivus* and *constrictorius*. For ῥύσις we find *solutio* and *laxatus*, in therapy *relaxatio* and related terms (*relaxatorius*, *relaxare*, *resoluere*).<sup>2</sup> A Ps.-Galen (*Definitiones medicae* ed. Kühn XIX.388; see Nutton 2006) adds that this school knew four stages of a disease: *initium*, *augmentum*, *status*, *declinatio* (also found in Aurelius, §1.3). This terminology is frequently used by Cassius despite the fact that he identifies himself in his prologue as a dogmatic, not a methodic author. Clearly, late antique Latin writers mixed the Greek schools' approaches freely, which is the same thing Aurelius does.

The methodic teachers whom we know of after Asclepiades are Themison of Laodicea (first century BC), the formal founder of the school; Thessalos of Tralles (*fl.* under Nero), who gave it a very practical bent; and finally, Soranus of Ephesus, who added more theory again; he had a special interest in etymologies of medical terms. Soranus, indeed, marked the culmination of the development of this school.<sup>3</sup> Unfortunately, none of his many works is fully extant in the Greek original: at least two books of his work on gynaecology survive in Greek,<sup>4</sup> as do several other works in Latin translations in a more or less altered form, most famously *De acutis et chronicis passionibus* by Caelius Aurelianus, discussed above (1.7). Titles of more than a dozen works by Soranus are known. In our context the most relevant ones are

- Περὶ κοινοτήτων, on methodic commonalities. This work may be the source of at least parts of our prologue.
- Περὶ βοηθημάτων. This work is apparently cited in our work (§17.1): *sicut in secundo betamaticon ostendimus*.
- Περὶ πυρετῶν. This lost treatise on fevers may be the source of our chapters about fever. Five references by Caelius to this work are examined by Friedel (1892, 48–49).<sup>5</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Cf. ed. Fraisse, p. xxxix.

<sup>3</sup> The basis of all later research on Soranus is Kind 1927. The most detailed recent study is Hanson and Green 1994. It includes a list of his known works.

<sup>4</sup> Ed. Burguière et al. 1988–2000. Some Latin fragments are also known: Drabkin 1951.

<sup>5</sup> Schmid (1942, 60) misunderstands Friedel when he states that Daremberg's claim that parts of Aurelius go back to *De febribus* was an 'hypothèse rejetée par Friedel'. In fact, Friedel only states (1892, 48): *Non possum hoc loco quaerere quo iure Daremberg [...] XIII eius capita ex Caelii Aureliani libris amissis 'de febribus' sumpta esse iudicaverit*.

Soranus has a very distinctive approach to medical writing which can often be made out in our text too: he tends to begin with an etymology of a disease's or body part's name, then quotes and often refutes opinions of earlier medical writers, reviews some theoretical considerations, and finally and most importantly describes his own therapy. Typically for his school, treatment methods often involve diet, baths, massages, or phlebotomy.

## 2.2 Ultimate origin of Aurelius

As pointed out above (1.3), the corrupt text-state of our best witness (M) and the considerable variation between the text of MBC, AEM<sup>2</sup>, and the lost manuscript Gariopontus used make it likely that the text had a lengthy pre-Carolingian prehistory that is no longer accessible to us. The text itself is likely of late antique origin (1.3); the two centuries after Caelius Aurelianus (fifth century) seemed plausible.

The basic methodic approach is prominent in Aurelius. The *communitates* in particular are ubiquitous, humoral pathology is rare, and the origin of medical terms is often discussed. After what has been said above, the obvious candidate for our text's main source will be Soranus, the most prolific methodic writer. But in some instances Aurelius clearly contradicts what we know Soranus to have believed. For instance, we know that according to Soranus acute diseases could occur with or without fever.<sup>6</sup> In contrast, Aurelius writes (§0.1): *Nam acute passionnes cum febre acuta omnes ueniunt, nam cronica cum lenitate febrium, aliquibus et sine febre fiunt*. Even worse, there are also internal contradictions within our text. In the preface we read that there are four *species* of fevers (§1.2: *synochus, amphimerinus, tritaetus, tetartaetus*), followed a few paragraphs later by three (§1.4: *periodica, hemitritaea, synochum*). Or first we read that there are two species of commonalities (κοινότητες; i.e. στεγνόν and ροῶδες, §0.2), then (§0.8) that there are three, including the mixed type. Next (§0.3) we hear that there are five types of diseases, acute, chronic, constricted, loose, and mixed, thus mixing up two very different criteria, that of their duration (acute, chronic) and that of their commonalities (the other three). Unsurprisingly, in the list that follows Aurelius mentions most diseases twice, once under the first two, then under the last three categories. Such careless juxtaposition can certainly not be attributed to a scientist like Soranus. On the other hand, some of the aphorisms in Ps.-Galen's *Definitiones*

<sup>6</sup> Caelius Aurelianus, *Celeres passionnes*, praef. 3: *Principio te scire uolo omnium celerum passionum aliquas esse cum febribus, aliquas sine febribus. quarum necessario cum febribus sunt plurimae, ut phrenitis, lethargia, pleuritis, peripneumonia, sine febribus autem synanche, cholera et id genus, sicut ex consequentibus docebimus.*



*medicae* are very similar to our text. The suspicion that sources were mixed is confirmed by the use of several Latin terms that seem to stand for the same Greek term, e.g. *triduus/diatriton*, *acutus/recens*, *tumentia/extumentia/dioncosis*, *conlaxare/soluere*, or *pyria/pyriasis* (passages can be found using the glossary). Apparently, such terms were unstable in the tradition (compare §8.4 in the edition, where the abbreviator changed *diatriton* to *triduus*), so we cannot use them to identify patches of originally separate texts. It should also be stressed that the complete absence of ‘superstitious’ remedies (involving incantations, amulets, prayers to deities or demons, and the like) in Aurelius<sup>7</sup> is unusual among similar Latin texts (compare e.g. Cassius Felix).

The likely conclusion from these observations is that our text is a compilation from mostly, but not exclusively, Soranic works. It looks as if it consists of three main blocks: a general introduction apparently compiled from contradicting sources (§0), chapters on fever (§1–7, §17–18, §22–26), and chapters on specific acute diseases (the rest). Now, as mentioned, Soranus wrote a (lost) work on fevers, which led Daremberg, the first and hitherto only editor of our text, to suspect that its chapters on the topic stem from Soranus’ treatise on fevers. Much of §1 and §3 also figure in the *Medicinales responsiones*, thus going back indirectly to Soranus; §3 is also found in *De acutis passionibus* as translated by Caelius Aurelianus, whence he (or Soranus) will have taken this passage to add it to the *Medicinales responsiones*.

Manzanero (1996, 36–41) believes that the complete work is based on the lost *De medicina* by Caelius, which in turn was based on Soranus. This work is mentioned by Cassiodorus.<sup>8</sup> Caelius may also have used Soranus’ *De medicina* as one of the sources for his question-and-answer work *Medicinales responsiones*, but Schmid (1942, 47) argued convincingly that Caelius cannot have been the translator of the main part of our text treating acute diseases (and not fever or general points) as there are consistent differences in technical vocabulary, e.g. *ceruix* (Aur.) vs *collum* (Caelius), *biliosus* (Aur.) vs *felleus* (Caelius), *tumentia* (Aur.) vs *tumor* (Caelius), *stalticus* (Aur.) vs *constrictius* (Caelius). Besides, it has become clear that our work was quite carelessly put together, something Caelius would not have done.

<sup>7</sup> The only candidate is the use of a sheep’s lung in §8, but this treatment is only present in C, the ensemble, and Gariopontus, who, in this case, used the ensemble. Thus, it was not present in the original text.

<sup>8</sup> *De institutione* 31, ed. Mynors, p. 79.

### 2.3 State of preservation

It is clear that our work has suffered significant losses of information in its transmission. Its text is often hard to understand; it is badly corrupted, especially grammatically. It will be shown that the most ancient text-state among the extant witnesses of the direct transmission is the one found in M. It is vexing that the reconstruction of the entire text cannot go much beyond that best witness, even though glimpses in the indirect transmission often show a much more intelligible, earlier text-state. The corrupted text inspired copyists to make sense out of passages that obviously lacked sense. The scribe of the ancestor of AEM<sup>2</sup> already conjectured often, as the later one of B did too. Unfortunately, the scribe who preserved parts of M<sup>2</sup> wrote them into M, usually by overwriting what stood in M, thus replacing the old and valuable text with what is usually identical to what we have in A and E.<sup>9</sup>

Gariopontus' *Vorlage* for the entire text was better than any extant manuscript.<sup>10</sup> §3, for which we dispose of parallel text from Caelius and from the *Medicinales responsiones*, is best suited to providing clear evidence. For instance, in the following cases they share the better reading with Gariopontus against Aurelius: *equalis bonus inequalis autem malus sudor vs equalis autem malus sudor* (eye-skip, §3.2), *tactu(s) vs daturi* (§3.2), *ingens vs inanis* (§3.3), *releuatione vs saluatione* (§3.3; ensemble: *saluatione*). Similar examples can be found in §1, where we also have some text in the *Medicinales responsiones*: *Mutatio enim †fluxus† febriculae signum*, where Gariopontus has the correct *pulsus*; there Gariopontus alone also preserves *ut Acrisius*.

Unfortunately, Gariopontus also made changes to the text and omitted some content. For example, in §1, §10, §13, and §14 he removed the question-answer form (which betrays an origin in the *Medicinales responsiones*) in some instances,<sup>11</sup> or in §8 or §13 he shortened considerably, omitting e.g. *sed merorem* (§13.1) and *oris ut sole[n]t esse odor atque in aqua caro aliqua cruda lota. Et inspirat densis et* (§13.2). Occasionally, he omits content for no clear reason, such as *Omnia hec cuius uis agunt non uoluntatem patientis sed pro stricturis partium sunt* (§20.1), or in *Quomodo in complexionibus intellegis utrum alterius an utriusque fit febricula passionis?* (§1.9; Gariopontus omits the text after *intellegis*). In *Ubi dolor ceperit minui, <non>numquam subito et sine ratione desinit dolor*

<sup>9</sup> Similar cases of high mediaeval textual improvements are studied by Fischer 2012.

<sup>10</sup> First noted and studied by Helmreich 1920.

<sup>11</sup> e.g. §1.1: *Unde febricula dicta est? A feruore ueluti febricula nuncupatur. Quomodo febricitantem adprehendimus?* becomes *Febricula a feruore ueluti feruicula nuncupatur. Febricitantem uero apprehendimu*, or §10.2: *Quomodo cognoscimus pleuresim in maturam in peripleumoniam uel in collectionem uergere?* becomes *Vertitur autem pleuresis immatura in peripleumonicum uel in collectionem; [...]*.

*capitis* (§6.1), the forgotten *non* seems to be a simple mistake. Besides, he adapted the text to its new function by removing internal references like *propter causas quas sepe diximus* (§10.3) which no longer made sense in the reordered work. In some cases, Gariopontus misunderstood the methodic approach. This is clearly the case in §5.1, where waking is attributed to *status strictus* (and only rarely to *fluxus*) but Gariopontus changed the text to *raro quidem propter fluxum et propter stricturam*.

But even Gariopontus' *Vorlage* was already corrupted in comparison to original texts that we can compare in some passages. For instance, *Ex pulsu magno celeri, molli, ubido tot aquae corporis superficie [...]* (*Medicinales responsiones*) becomes *Ex pulsu magno celerrime, †ut uideo, totiusque† corporis superficie* (§1.10, main text); clearly, Gariopontus tried to make sense of this passage by writing *Ex pulsu magno celeri totiusque corporis superficie*, but he loses the watery quality. The rare word *uuidus* will have caused this corruption. He also dis-improved other passages he failed to understand, or he changed the meaning deliberately. In §1.2 he apparently changed *et propterea multo tempore est ab anfemerino* [MBC: *hoc habent effemerinus*] to *et propterea multo tempore non retinet triteus*.<sup>12</sup> In the corrupt beginning of §21 (p. 121, ll. 4–5 = ll. 8–9) Gariopontus quotes the same sentence from both his sources, apparently without noticing. In §21.4 Aurelius and *Liber passionalis* write [...] *nulla est illis alienatio mentis, cum proprio sensu pereunt*, which Gariopontus changed to its opposite: [...] *nulla est illis nisi alienatio mentis, et si non adiuti fuerint pereunt*. In §1.5 he turned the garbled [*s*]olet *autem in tritaicis †leuari circulo†* into the fanciful [*s*]olet *autem in tritaicis apparere circulus ante oculos*. Something like *tritaicis solui circulis*, where *circulus* translates περίοδος, must originally have been meant.

Despite these points, Gariopontus' text is often clearly superior and helps re-establish garbled text, for instance: *et notam in febribus accipit ea passio > et non tam in febribus sed sine febribus accidit hec passio* (§22.1). Unfortunately, it often remains unclear whether Gariopontus changed the text according to his own *iudicium* or had better text in his *Vorlage*. For instance (§19.1): *Si pueris hoc euenerit, aut in prima die moriuntur [...]* (Gar.) vs *pueris et ex nimio metu. Summa eius rei est quod prima die aut moriuntur [...]* (Aur.), thus 'children die' vs 'all die, but children also get the disease by fear' (more likely). For this reason we edit his text in parallel to the text that can be recovered from the direct transmission. An additional apparatus to the latter points out especially sound-looking Gariopontus readings.

<sup>12</sup> The ultimate source here is Hippocrates, *De natura hominis* 15 (ed. Littré, p. 66): τοσοῦτω χρονιώτερος οὗτος ὁ πυρετός τοῦ ἀμφημερινοῦ ἔστιν.

As §3 is also extant in Caelius, *De acutis passionibus*, and in *Medicinales repsoniones*, this is the chapter where we have the most information.<sup>13</sup> The stemma below (3.3) shows that among the direct transmission we have a bipartite transmission (MBC vs AEM<sup>2</sup>); the ensemble text has a derived text and improves it only *ope ingenii*. An example of the resulting variation (§3.1):

1. Caelius, *De acutis passionibus*: *Multi etenim imperiti medici prosperos atque*
2. *Medicinales repsoniones*: *Nam plurimi medici eius dissertationem ignaris*
3. Aurelius, from Gariopontus: *Nam plurimi medici ignari*
4. Aurelius, MBC: *Nam plurimi medici eius directionis signa*
5. Aurelius, AEM<sup>2</sup>: *Nam plurimi medici et dilectionis signa*
6. Aurelius, ensemble version: *Nam plurimi medici ignorantes eidem*

1. *mediocres sudores constringentes, morbosa egrotantibus reddiderunt corpora,*
2. *salutaris sudoris inuentis passionis egrotantibus reddiderunt.*
3. *salutari sudori imminenti egrotantibus restiterunt,*
4. *salutaria sudores imminentes passionibus egrotantibus reddiderunt,*
5. *salutaria sudores imminentes passioni egrotantibus reddiderunt,*
6. *salutari signo (id est sudori) inminentes passiones egrotantibus reddiderunt*

1. *diaphoreticos adiuuantes causa mortis extiterunt.*
2. *Hos alii diaforeticos conlaxanti causam mortis extiterunt.*
3. *et alii diaforeticos conlaxantes causa mortis extiterunt.*
4. *et alii diaforeticos conlaxantes causa mortis extiterunt.*
5. *et alii diaforeticos conlatinantes causa mortis extiterunt.*
6. *et diaforeticos laxantes causa mortis extiterunt.*

This and similar passages make it clear that Aurelius took his text of §3 from the *Medicinales repsoniones*, not from *De acutis passionibus*, which has a different wording.<sup>14</sup> Originally, of course, all these texts go back to Soranus' words. The original Aurelius may have had a text such as this (based on Rose): *Nam plurimi medici eius directionis ignari salutare sudores stringentes passiones egrotantibus reddiderunt, et alii diaforeticos conlaxantes causa mortis extiterunt*. One can observe nicely how *-nis ignari* turned into *signa* and *stringentes* into *imminentis* or *inuentis*. Even with all of these six text-states present, it is not easy to reconstruct the details of the original text (e.g. Rose would have *discretionis*, whereas *directionis* seems fine to me). However, for most of the text we do not dispose of the first two texts. For §0 we even lack Gariopontus too.

<sup>13</sup> Friedel (1892, 15–17) first did this.

<sup>14</sup> As already noted by Friedel (1892, 15).

It is interesting to note that B, a manuscript very low down in the stemma, often improved the text considerably, apparently only *ope ingenii*. A good example is found in §13.3 (unless stated, the present edition is identical with B here): *Et nobis placet totum corpus implicatum esse ut [edition: quam] potius scripule [B: scrupule, edition: scrupulose] queri [edition: querere] utrumque [B: utrum] cor in causam si tamen [B: sit, an] membrana que cor tegit, an <s>tomaculus, an pulmo uel iecor. Non hec particulari percurantur [B: particulariter curantur] sed toto corpori medicantur*. Sometimes B's scribe is a better philologist even than Gariopontus (all cases correct only in B): §0.8 *medici* for meaningless *modice*, §0.9 *generali* for meaningless *generalis*, §14.1 *aqualiculus* B for meaningless *alicuius* (Gar. tried *alicuius humoris*). Daremberg (1847) edited this manuscript and had, thus, in many passages an already redacted text in front of him.

Due to all of these difficulties, the present edition does not try to reconstruct the original Aurelius text, which for most parts of the text would be impossible with the data available, and instead provides the available texts facing one another, thus enabling the reader to check for himself. Thus, Gariopontus' text and the text of the ensemble (although it is a derived text from a stemmatic point of view) are also printed on the right-hand pages. As M is grammatically very garbled, clearly erroneous endings are corrected in the text using brackets. More extensive and less certain changes to the text which seem advisable are only proposed in the second apparatus.

Both the earlier ensemble compiler and Gariopontus show a serious interest in a text that had suffered badly in its transmission. It is very interesting to see how these two authors treated difficult passages. The ensemble compiler often just omitted them; Gariopontus resorted to this much more rarely (it must be said, though, that his *Vorlage* was better). Their behaviour is typical for the rekindled interest in science in the eleventh century, which finally leads to the revolutionary twelfth century and its thirst for new knowledge and on to the twelfth-century translation movement.

## 2.4 Language

The text, or at least a predecessor of it, was obviously translated from the Greek. The translator very often clarifies a concept by adding what the Greeks call it (often in the form *quod Greci X uocant* or *appellant*). Caelius Aurelianus also uses such an approach in his translations. In the text's transmission the Greek terms have often become seriously mangled, so as to be sometimes no longer intelligible, for instance *fecicuba*, which may stand for βηχικά (§11.1).

The Latin of our critical text, which must be older than the oldest witness A (thus before the ninth century), is of a very unclassical nature. Besides the

usual features of mediaeval Latin grammar (such as *dico + quoniam*, §0.9) and orthography (inconsistent use of *ae*,<sup>15</sup> *-ti-* and *-ci-* quite randomly distributed before vowels), there are some features of a more noteworthy nature, often typical of late popular Latin approaching the Romance languages. Without going into detail, we just list some striking cases:

- Orthography: the most conspicuous features are that *b* and *v* are mixed up very frequently (*adhiueuis*, etc.), gemination of consonants is often wrong, and sometimes *e* stands for *i* (e.g. *accepimus* for *accipimus*, *accedit* for *accidit*). All these features are common in Vulgar Latin.<sup>16</sup>
- Cases: the use of cases often differs from Classical Latin. *De* is often followed by accusatives in titles (*De sudores*). This quite common feature of the extant text-state has been retained; the following ones, however, have been corrected for easier reading. Often accusatives and nominatives are mixed up in lists where nominatives would be expected or in *esse* phrases (*Hec sunt acutas*, §0.3; also with *feri*: *[f]iunt multas febres*, §1.2). An accusative also tends to follow prepositions that would govern another case in Classical Latin: *Alii sine febres* (§8.1), or conversely an ablative may stand for a direct object: *publicis confabulationibus non habeant* (§8.2). The verb *uti* sometimes governs an accusative instead of an ablative: *cerotaria uti debent* (§6.2).
- Gender: *dolor* is usually treated as a feminine (e.g. §6 title). The gerundive as *participium necessitatis* often stands in the neuter, whatever the subject's gender: *uena laxandum est* (§10.3).
- Number: singular and plural are mixed up, e.g. *que maxime mortem minatur irritare* (§0.8). This is especially common when referring to the author (1st sg. vs 1st pl.) and the patient (sg. vs pl.). This carelessness may partly go back to a mixing of various sources.
- *Quod* is sometimes used like Romance *que* (as indeclinable): *quedam quod a parte fluxum habet* (§0.8, unless this belongs to the previous point of mixing number), as is *de*: *aliquid de sanguine expuant* (§10.4).
- Comparative and superlative: *longissimus est ab effemerino* (§1.2), *difficile curantur a supradictis omnibus* (§1.2), *propterea multo tempore hoc habent effemerinus* (§1.2) for *plurimum tempus [...] effemerino, quod est difficilium* (§2.1) for *dificillissimum*.
- Pronouns are sometimes doubled: *Eiusdem medici huius sit auctoritas* (§0.2), *cuius tamen ipsius precognitio* (§2.1).

<sup>15</sup> A quite often has *ae*, the younger manuscripts hardly ever. It is not used in the edition at all.

<sup>16</sup> For which cf. Väänänen 1981.

- Verbs are sometimes inflected unusually: *apponebimus* (§12.4), *seduce-uit* (§13.1, but apparently a later corruption). The future ending *-ent* is often used instead of intended *-unt* (e.g. *rugient* §21.5).

Much of this is typical for late antique medical texts.<sup>17</sup> The non-technical vocabulary has some words from popular Latin that would not be expected in a scientific text. In fact, Gariopontus tends to improve them:

- The singular noun *fortia* (§8.2), the ancestor of our ‘force’, is only tentatively recorded in the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae* (6.1.1160.70); the *Dictionary of Medieval Latin from British Sources* has AD 1199 as its oldest dated occurrence. But it is at least Carolingian.<sup>18</sup> The ensemble compiler corrected this vulgar word to *uis*.
- *Focus*, ‘fire’ (§10.3).

The (extensive) technical vocabulary can be analysed using the glossary at the end of this book. Some of the terms are not otherwise attested; the Greek background of many of them is obvious.

## 2.5 Summary of content

The work is divided into an index, a prologue, and twenty-six numbered chapters usually treating one disease each, occasionally also a group of related diseases or a general condition like fever. The ensemble version uses slightly different chapter divisions. Usually general considerations, mostly in a methodic spirit, are followed by the recommended treatment. The following pages will provide a summary of the text’s content; the detailed cures are treated only briefly, as their text is usually less corrupt and more easily understandable in the original.

The prologue (§0) presents some general points about diseases, then §1–7 treat fever, which is common to all (or most) acute diseases, then single diseases are treated in no clear order in §8–26, although some chapters return to the topic of fever (especially §18, §22–26). The introductory §0 seems to be compiled from several sources, some of which were not methodic; it is the

<sup>17</sup> See Haverling 2010. Agnellus of Ravenna (ed. Palmieri) has come down to us in a form that is nearly as badly disfigured as Aurelius; especially *graeca* suffered strongly (e.g. p. 52), but also endings, and there are also *uoces nihili* (*caciens* instead of *faciens*; p. 15); the text is known only from Milano, Biblioteca Ambrosiana G 108 inf. (ninth century).

<sup>18</sup> Cf. Charlemagne’s *Capitularia*, PL 97.199D: *Et ut raptum et fortiam nec incendium infra patriam quis facere audeat praesumptive*.

only part of our work that Gariopontus did not use in his *Passionarius*.<sup>19</sup> It begins with an un-methodic statement that acute diseases arise from blood and red bile, chronic ones from phlegm and black bile, and that, in general, an imbalance in the humours causes disease. Acute diseases are characterised by heightened pulse and fever. A first list of diseases, divided into acute and chronic, follows, most of which are treated in Aurelius and Esculapius, respectively, although not generally in the same order. The author then stresses that acute and chronic diseases must be treated differently, as he had apparently explained in another book. He says that the work to follow will treat both acute and chronic diseases, but that the present (first) book (Aurelius) is limited to acute ones. This statement is clearly from the current work's compiler and leaves no doubt as to the fact that Aurelius and Esculapius initially formed a unity (as they still do in many manuscripts). Then the central methodic doctrine of commonalities (*communitates*, κοινότητες) is explained. The author believes that they are called thus because they ought to be treated similarly (if we understand the corrupt text correctly). The methodic background has been discussed above (2.1). The two main κοινότητες are constriction (*adstrictum, strictum*; στεγνόν, στεγνοπάθεια) and looseness (*solutum, defluens*; ροῶδες); the former needs to be relaxed (*laxari*), the latter constricted (*constringi*). There are also diseases exhibiting a mixed condition (*commixtum, permixtum*; ἐπιπλοκή), although this is only explained later in a second list (§0.8). In general it is up to the practising physician to find out which of the two (or three) general conditions apply; details are explained when dealing with the various diseases. The author then offers a second list of diseases, this time dividing them into five groups, the three general conditions, plus acute and chronic. Often both the Greek name and a Latin one are given, sometimes also a brief definition of the disease in question. As one would expect, many ailments are listed twice; for instance, we find *synance* both among the acute diseases and among the constricted ones. Such a mixing up of basic categories can hardly be ascribed to a scientific Greek author like Soranus; instead, it seems typical for the work of a Latin compiler. In order to determine these lists' relation to the rest of the work, we compare them for acute diseases here; they match only to some extent, and the order of diseases in either list is not the one used in the main part of the book. I add the § where they are treated and 'Esc.' for those treated in Esculapius (thus among the chronic diseases):

§0.1: *frenetici* (§8), *lythargici* (§9), *pleuretici* (§10), *peripleumonici* (§11), *cardiaci* (§13), *sinance* (§12), *tusis* (Esc. 14), *cordapsu* = *hyleos* (§16), *ydrofoba* (§21); *sinance* (§12), *colera* (§14), *diarria* (§15), *apoplexia* (§19), *tetanos* (§20), *cephalargia* (§6 and Esc. 1), *flegmos* (mentioned §26).

<sup>19</sup> Its general character did not fit his work.



§0.3: *flegmone* (mentioned §26), *causos* (= *pericausis*? §4), *lithargos* (§9), *pleureticis* (§10), *peripleumonia* (§11), *sinance* (§12), *apoplexia* (§19), *spasmus* (§20), *tetanos* (§20), *epistotonosis*, *emprostotonosis* (§20), *hydrofobas* (§21), *ligmos* (§25), *satiriasis* (*Esc.* in 41.14), *cardiace diaforesis* (§13), *colera* (§14), *diarria* (§15), *emorrogia* (*Esc.* in 40.2).

Some chronic diseases made it into both lists of acute diseases; they are underlined. Against this background, it seems unlikely that the lists simply anticipate what will be treated in the rest of the work. Instead, it appears either that they were not compiled for the work in its current form, or that the latter has been seriously mixed up in the course of transmission. At any event, after the initial treatment of fever (§1–7) the order of §8 to §12 is more or less the same.<sup>20</sup>

Only a few examples are presented for the mixed conditions. It is stressed that they are difficult to treat; the physician has to loosen where necessary and constrict where necessary, beginning with the severer condition. The physician's subtlety is required. At the end (§0.8), a different source seems to be followed, which only now explains what *epiploce*, the Greek term for the mixed commonality, means. Then (§0.9) diseases that can occur with all three states are named as *dubia* (although important information is only extant in *Oxiapate*). These are mostly general conditions like fever, paleness, stupor, lying awake, and so on. In a very corrupt paragraph it is (apparently) argued in a methodic fashion that knowledge of these three generalities is sufficient for the treatment of diseases. A final paragraph (§0.10) explains why general cures are more important than specific ones. For this reason, the general condition of fever is tackled first, as it is common and affects all places, times, and ages. This prologue has also been transmitted independently in some witnesses of the work called *Oxiapate* (see 1.8, above).

§1 thus considers fevers. Typically for Soranus, first an etymology is provided (*febricula* from *feruor*). Fever is characterised by a more than natural amount of heat ascertainable by touch, and it must be distinguished from swoon. Some authors also claim a change in pulse to be a symptom of fever. Ancient authors (Hippocrates, Euenor, Plistonicus) left it at this; some added pulse as a symptom, according to Acrisius if it is raised without an external cause; according to Cleophantes, Chrysippus, and Erasistratus by its frequency; according to some recent innovators by its strength, either on its own or in conjunction with heat. The author (Soranus?) then presents his own view in a rather corrupt passage: he endorses pulse as a symptom of fever, as heighten-

<sup>20</sup> Matters are similar for the two lists of chronic diseases, most of which are treated in Esculapius but in a different order; in the edition below, I add the chapter numbers from Manzanero's edition.

ed body heat alone can also arise from other causes, such as sunshine, exercise, or hot food. After this definition, the author claims that many fevers have their cause in bile and that there are four types: unintermittent, quotidian, tertian, and quartan, which are then further described. This list of four types of fevers stems from Galen's *De natura hominis* (cf. Ferraces 2007). An etymology of πυρετός, 'fever', as *perennis tempus quod poris feruorem habeat* is added, also known from the *Glossae medicinales*. The unintermittent type comes from too much bile, reaches its crisis quickly, and never cools; the quotidian type also arises from bile but passes more quickly as less bile is involved and the body has time to rest during its intermissions; tertian fever arises from too little red (yellow) bile; quartan is the slowest and arises from too much black bile, and is the hardest to cure. After this, a Soranus paragraph also known from the *Medicinales responsiones* asks how the four stages of fever can be distinguished: onset, increase, standstill, and decline. There (§1.4) follows a paragraph claiming that there are only three types of fever: periodic, semitertian, and unintermittent. The two schemes are obviously not from the same Greek source. Periodic fever has two forms (the text adds: 'if this is correctly translated'), quotidian vs tertian/quartan. Semitertian is said to be a double tertian (although *duplex tertiana* and *hemitritaea* usually differ in antique literature) which occurs in three forms: a minimal, medium, and maximal one. The most dangerous type, however, is the unintermittent one, as it never relents. It begins with shaking and feeling cold like the periodic type. The following paragraph (§1.5) returns to the tertian fever, which is periodic (Gariopontus misunderstood and changed the text to 'in which those affected see circles before their eyes'). The body emanates vapour. A new paragraph (§1.7) announces information about the species of fevers; what follows are, however, a number of questions from Soranus also known from the *Medicinales responsiones*. How do we know that fever is decreasing? What species are there? Can fevers be constrictions without any looseness? How can one tell to what general condition they belong? How can one tell that when the patient with fever has reached critical sweat (a topic pursued further in §3)? The ensemble abbeviator omitted this chapter completely.

Usually, cures for the diseases are provided within the same chapter that discusses them. Here, however cures for fevers are offered in a new chapter (§2), although the title is somewhat misleading. It actually starts with theoretical considerations about sweating in periodic fevers. There is initially no way to tell whether a periodic fever is constricted, loose, or mixed, which would determine its cure. So at first patients are covered in linen to induce sweating. There are two types of sweating, one healthy (leading to recovery), one morbid (leading to death); the former is called *criticus*, as it leads to a crisis in the development of the disease, the latter *cardiacus* or *diaphoreticus*. The author

offers an etymology for the former: it can be called critical because it judges (κρίνω) the patient, either freeing or condemning him. Differences between the two types of sweat are mentioned. It is hard to fight cardiac sweat, cooling the body is recommended, food is only administered after abatement. The two final paragraphs (§2.2–3) consider differences in other types of fever and especially unintermittent fever, which is the hardest to cure. Depending on the *communitas*, tightening or relaxing means are prescribed. The next chapter (§3) considers sweating further. It is also extant in Caelius Aurelianus and in the *Medicinales responsiones*, so there is no doubt that it goes back to Soranus, and the text can be reconstructed with greater confidence than usual. The two kinds of sweat can be distinguished by the preceding symptoms, type, strength, timing, quantity, and quality of the sweat. The abbreviator shortened these theoretical considerations drastically. Pulse can also be used to distinguish between the two. Finally (§3.4), there is a differential diagnosis to distinguish cardiac sweat from sweating caused by the stomach.

A further symptom of fever, burning thirst (*pericausis*), is treated in §4. It attacks only constricted or mixed patients. Poultices on the chest, the cupping-glass, and rinsing mouth and lips with hot water are among other things recommended in order to achieve relaxation. If, too much relaxation happens, astringent means are used as a corrective, such as cold water, rhodomel, and omphacamel. Waking in a fever follows (§5). After warning that this can also be caused by mental problems or pain, the author states that the condition usually belongs to the constricted type. It is ascertained by watching the patient: it is often preceded by mental problems, their eyes look weary and red, and their pulse is weak. When waking is caused by pain, the pain should be treated by tightening or loosening. In heavy fever, headache may result (§6), beginning at the temples, then inflaming the entire head; among other things, patients' cheeks and eyes redden. When the fever abates, these symptoms disappear, which may indicate their cause to be delirium. Such patients are to be kept from extremes of air, bright light, and temperature. Unguents are used on the head, in strong cases phlebotomy and a decoction of dill and absinthe, or shaving the head in order to apply a poultice, or even a trocar to scarify the scalp, then plasters. If there is no fever (or there *is* fever, depending on the text version), surgery must be used. A dry, rough, then burned tongue is studied as a further symptom of fever (§7). Those are three stages of increasing fever. Rinsing the mouth may be enough for a dry tongue; if not, the underlying cause must be sought. If it is not visible, it must be found by reason (an un-methodic statement). The following chapters are no longer strictly related to fever and may stem from another ultimate source.

First, *phrenesis* (§8) is treated; it differs from melancholy by being accompanied by fever. It often occurs together with *pleuresis* and *peripneumonia* (to be

treated in the following chapters). *Phrenesis* makes patients delirious as if they had drunk mandrake or hen-bane. Its differential characteristic is that it never occurs without fever. It may become chronic and lead to compulsive behaviour (*crocydismus uel carphologia*). It is cured like insanity: patients should be isolated from sensory input (dark and warm rooms without pictures, no colourful bedding, few visitors), but they should not be tied to their beds, as it is a good thing if they are able to get up. Several strong men must guard them, however. If the latter are wanting, patients should still be tied up. Their tongues should be rubbed, their bellies anointed and covered well to induce sweating. In abatement they should first be given hot water, then cold; when recovered, phlebotomised, and so on. They should not receive wine, but strongly smelling spices should be put under their noses in order to soothe them. Sponges of warm wine on the left nipple are also recommended. *Phrenesis* may turn into lethargy (§9), which happens mostly to the elderly. It is also a mental condition including fever and a strong and slow pulse. Their faces turn leaden, their cheeks red, they do not defecate. If the stomach is provoked, they may die. They shut their eyes, answer with a weak voice, become oblivious and drowsy. These symptoms worsen progressively, putting patients in grave danger of death, especially if they sweat in the face and on the neck. They are treated like *phrenetici*; additionally, their names should be called out loud when they doze off, or they should be pressed heavily, their hands and feet rubbed after eating. *Pleuresis* (§10) is named after pain felt in the side of the body (*latus*). It has many causes: rubbing, cruelty (?), excesses of drinking or sex, strong coughing, the lifting of too-heavy loads. This condition also occurs together with acute fever, besides coughing and spitting (?). The stinging pain may extend to the arms, shoulders, and lower abdomen. Patients prefer lying on the ailing side. Lying awake and rigour in the limbs follow, and digestion gets disturbed. The condition is especially grave if they spit out non-transparent humours. Another paragraph (§10.2) asks how this can be differentiated from *peripneumonia* (these cases improve when lying on the back) and abscesses (the pain is local). The cure involves three days fasting, warming of the painful parts, and poultices. No hot drinks should be administered; if the cause was drunkenness, *recens* (grape must?) is administered. If the pain is severe, phlebotomy and a light meal. Several special cases are discussed. Mostly dietetic details are then provided regarding what to do when the flux finally weakens, including recipes for electuaries. §11 covers *peripleumonia*, diseases of the lung. This condition shares some causes with *pleuresis* but also includes the drinking of spiced wine (*pigmentum*), poison, or cough medicine (*fecicuba*?). Catarrh and a cold precede it. A definition is proposed: a lung disease with strong tightening and too little flux, throwing up of liquid, and fever. Its symptoms include heaviness in the chest, choking when lying on the side, reddening in the face, spitting out matter and breathing with difficulty, a

fast and dense pulse; when the patient wakes the neck swells and there is a tingling feeling on the skin. When they improve, swelling, fever, and pain recede, but they still have difficulty breathing. They are cured by lying in a warm bed and having cupping-glasses applied to the painful spots. If there is no fever and no flux in the belly, phlebotomy is performed, followed by decoctions whose recipes are provided. A similar condition follows, *synanche* (§12). Its definition is difficult breathing and strong acute choking in the throat (without editorial correction: the groins). It is to be kept apart from *tonsillarum impetus*, which is not acute and has no choking. *Synanche* occurs either with or without a tumour; which kind a patient has is determined by looking into the mouth. The tumour may cause the tongue to stick out beyond the teeth. Symptoms include stertorous breathing (*rogmon*), lack of pulse, and some patients produce a canine sound. The kind without a tumour produces a thin voice, a stiff neck, and lack of breath, but although the mouth may become ulcerous there is no tumour. These patients are cured by laxatives; many types are listed. Again phlebotomy or cupping is recommended when there is no fever; if the condition is strong, the tongue may have to be scarified. A recipe for an electuary is provided. Food is administered in liquid form.

§13 treats the ‘cardiac disease’ in some detail. Its etymology and definition is provided; it is defined as acute fever with sweating on the whole body and a light pulse. This disease is more common in summer and among young and strong patients. After five to seven days, their extremities become cold, the pulse slows, their mind weakens, they hardly sleep, and so on. Some symptoms are identified as fatal. The author does not take sides in the controversy over what organ causes the disease, be it heart, pericardium, stomach, or liver; at any rate, patients should not be treated only topically. The question is tackled (§13.4) of how this kind of sweat can be distinguished from others, then how this disease is to be distinguished from stomach problems. Cures then follow, although many other authors consider such cases beyond cure. Patients must be cooled, by fans, ointments, and ‘cold’ plants. They must not harbour negative thoughts. Several recipes are offered and dietetics discussed (soft food is to be preferred).

Then follows cholera (§14): similar stomach problems are distinguished from it, cholera comes together with vomiting, patients tend to cramp their hands. The disease is very acute and of flux, sometimes mixed (in case of pain in the intestines). It is cured like cardiac sufferers, by cold. If they have fever, patients should fast for a day or at least not eat much. When they get better, baths are used. Diarrhoea (§15) is a similar condition, but it comes without pain. Patients should abstain from food and drink and receive styptic poultices. §16 treats *cordapsus*, a disease involving distortion of the intestine. After its etymology is given, it is described: there is intense pain and the belly is

inflated. Its cause may be bad or unusual food (such as mushrooms) or drugs (*medicamenta mala*). The pain may extend from the buttocks to the navel, and patients suffer constipation. Other body parts can be affected: difficulty breathing, cold extremities, vomiting; women may also suffer spasms in the womb. Strongly affected patients may vomit excrement. The disease is acute and constricted. For its treatment a mere reference to those suffering from cholera (§14) is given. §17 treats constipation, which is mostly a constricted condition accompanied by fever. Such patients are treated with clysters as described in another work (apparently Soranus' lost *Περὶ βοηθηματικῶν*). Various inner organs can be affected, too. Non-invasive cures are described: poultices, plasters, herbs.

After these digestion-related chapters, fever becomes the main topic again for §18: patients who tremble with fever. This is a disease of the *nerui* (sinews, tendons, or nerves); it can occur both in constriction and in flux, and vomiting of blood can accompany it. Herbal remedies are proposed.

§19 treats apoplexy, sudden attacks or knock-outs without fever leading to unconsciousness. It can be triggered by strong sweat or excessive washing (after eating?), in children also by fear. If woken up from sleep, patients tend to speak madly. Patients usually die within three days; strong ones may survive. The by now usual remedies are presented. §20 treats *hydrophobia*; there are two types, one caused by the bite of a rabid dog (rabies) and one without (frantic fear of water). The etymology is provided. Earlier authors are quoted as having said that infection can also happen indirectly through froth. At any rate, madness ensues. A special type are the *sciophobi*, who apparently get their disease from a stone or from earth. Symptoms of *hydrophobia* are similar to those of people who have drunk poison. The effect may occur more or less quickly; it can be delayed up to a year. Patients have difficulties digesting, their voices become hoarse, the air seems green to them, they drink a lot, produce froth, they scream. Those who acquired the condition from a rabid dog stay sane. If the tremor grabs the entire body, they will die. To cure them, they must be given food and drink without seeing it; if there are no fevers, phlebotomy is to be used on day three, otherwise the branding iron. Herbal remedies are also listed, light food is to be provided, as well as soporifics. If they are not cured, they may turn into epileptics. §22 treats anorexia. After its definition, we learn that the condition can be constricted or loose, with or without fever. Besides methodic treatment, varied and tasty food may be offered to tempt patients to eat. Clysters may also be employed, as well as convincing the patient to eat by argument. The short chapters §23–24 treat problems of the bladder during acute fever, especially heightened urine pressure. Poultices below the navel are to be used, as are sitz-baths. If the problem stems from a bite in the genitals (!), clysters are to be used. §25

treats hiccups, which can also occur in people who do not suffer from fever but instead have digestive problems, or even in healthy people. The sound is described. In strong cases, it can lead to vomiting and choking. Similar remedies are used as for stomach problems. As Hippocrates had already taught, the problem can arise from too empty or too full a stomach. If the hiccup persists, vomiting is induced. Only light food is administered. In what should have its own heading (§25.3), dry and rough tongues are discussed (this was already a topic in §7). They are ascertained by sight and touch. Colour and texture are described. Treatment is by rinsing, gargling, and poultices. The final chapter (§26) treats swellings of the ear. Among their causes are strong fever, too much drinking of cold water or wine, friction, or too much talking. The name *parotis* is explained. Wool soaked with warm sweet oil is applied to the ears, some of it is also poured into the ear, hot baths are also used. In decline, poultices of various herbs in order to mature the humours are to be used. Should this fail, surgery must be used. The work thus ends *in medias res*.

The work's general approach is clearly methodic: the *communitates* are ubiquitous; typically for the school, the author states: *Nos autem communem quoque impetum commune curatione curamus* (§26.2), or: *nobis placet totum corpus expeditius implicatum esse* (§13.3), when other physicians sought local causes. Indeed, the same few usual cures are mostly recommended: diet, baths, poultices, enemas, phlebotomy. Psychological treatment is occasionally recommended (e.g. §21.6, §22.2). Occasionally, recourse to surgery is taken (§6.2 and §26.2). Recommended for constricted conditions: poultices on the chest, the cupping-glass, and rinsing with hot water, in general heat to open the blocked pores; for loose ones: astringent herbs, cold water, rhodomel, and omphacommel, in general cold to close the pores that are too open.

The second part of the work, the *Liber Esculapii*, is more meaningfully ordered: from the head downwards. Indeed, in the prologue the author states (ed. Manzanero, p. 307):

*Sunt ergo cronie passiones multe, que non possunt solui celeriter, ut cefalea, scotomatica, epilepsia, mania, melancolia, enteesmon, effialtis et alias ceteras passiones que subinde erunt. Tractatum uel ordinationem nostram componimus: unde cause eueniant, qua signa habeant et quomodo curentur. Incipiamus feliciter a summo capite.*

‘There are many chronic diseases such that cannot be resolved acutely, like headache, dizziness, epilepsy, mania, melancholy, furore, incubus, and other diseases that remain continuously. We have composed our treatise and ordered it: its causes, what symptoms they have, and how they are cured. Let us begin, fortune permitting, from the top of the head downwards.’

Here the first seven diseases are named in the same order they are treated in the book. The general approach of treating first the causes, then the symptoms and finally the cures, is usually also followed in Aurelius.

### 3 Transmission

#### 3.1 Description of codices

The following codices contain the full text of the *Liber Aurelii*. The oldest manuscript is A.

A: Karlsruhe, Landesbibliothek, Augiensis CXX, 18r–36r, second quarter of the ninth century, Verona area.<sup>1</sup> A large medical miscellany, it begins with a collection of prescriptions (1r–18r, ed. Sigerist 1923, 39–65, first leaf lost) in the same hand as our text, which follows without title or index. The same hand also began the Esculapius immediately following (36v–95v). The remainder of the manuscript contains, among other things, Caelius Aurelianus, *De salutaribus praeceptis* (102r–107r) and *De diaeticis passionibus* (107r–115r, both ed. Rose as mentioned in 1.8 above), and Soranus, *De pulsibus* (182r–184v, ed. Rose 1864–1870, II, 275–280). Our text is written in a well-legible Carolingian minuscule hand (see ill. 4). Some initials and headings have not been finished. One leaf was apparently lost early (no traces in the current binding); it contained most of §6, §7, and the beginning of §8. A late hand added corrections to §17, §18, §20, and §21. These corrections were done by the *iudicium* of the writer; they are ignored in the edition.

B: Bruxelles, Bibliothèque royale de Belgique 1342-1350, 54v–65v, ca 1100.<sup>2</sup> A medical miscellany consisting of two initially separate manuscripts. Our text stands at the beginning of the second unit; it is followed by Esculapius (66r–105v), then by some brief dietetic works (106r–112v). This is the most recent known manuscript of the full text. This manuscript's text is edited in Daremberg (1847). As seen above, its scribe sometimes improved the text (2.3).

C: Montecassino, Archivio della badia, V. 97, 109–130. A large, beautiful medical miscellany from the early tenth century; some leaves are missing, but none of those carrying our text.<sup>3</sup> It is written in Beneventan minuscule; the

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<sup>1</sup> Bischoff 1998–2017, I, 345, no. 1650. Beccaria 1956, 214–217: 'Di due o piu mani del ix'. The manuscript is online: <https://nbn-resolving.de/urn:nbn:de:bsz:31-7305>.

<sup>2</sup> Beccaria 1956, 109: 'fine XI o eventualmente del principio del XII'.

<sup>3</sup> Catalogue: <https://archive.org/details/BibliothecaCasinensisVol2/page/n403/mode/2up>; cf. Beccaria 1956, 292–303.



scribe sometimes uses ambiguous abbreviations, e.g.  $\bar{t}$  usually stands for *-tur*, but sometimes also for *-tum*, or *idē* can stand for *idem* or *id est*. A correcting hand intervened occasionally in §16, apparently using his own *iudicum*; it is ignored in the edition.

E: Einsiedeln, Stiftsbibliothek 363, fragments from the tenth century (Beccaria 1956, 363). Five fragments of this manuscript remain in Einsiedeln; two more are conserved in Zurich as Zentralbibliothek Z.XIV.29; the rest, including the last five paragraphs of the work, are lost. The first two leaves of the work are fully extant. The outer part of most of the following ones was cut off; some text is missing here. Such cases are marked as ‘*deest E*’ in the apparatus.

M: Wien, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Cod. 68, 7v–21v, end of the tenth century (Beccaria 1956, 106–108).<sup>4</sup> A manuscript from San Vincenzo al Volturno, written in Beneventan minuscule. Our text is introduced as *liber quintus Galieni*, the following Esculapius as *liber sextus eiusdem Galieni* (22r–72r); there follow some prescriptions beginning with Theodorus Priscianus excerpts from the *Euporista*, book II. Our text was contaminated by another Beneventan hand (the Ursus mentioned on 1r?;<sup>5</sup> see ill. 1). Twice the contaminator explicitly writes *alibi* (as in §1.2, p. 22, l. 5: *alibi: algedinem*, and §17.1, p. 110, l. 6: *alibi: que*); he sometimes added text in the margins, but – unfortunately – he often scraped out the existing text and wrote his text over it, thus causing text loss in this important witness. We call his contaminated text M<sup>2</sup>, its source M<sub>2</sub>; it is a close relative of A and E.

#### Ensemble version (*versio abbreviata*)

The abbreviated version contained in the pre-Gariopontean ensemble (see 1.4 above) is contained in the following nine manuscripts, of which LPS are not covered by Beccaria (1956) because they are too recent. The oldest ones of this group date from the eleventh century. The abbreviated form of our work is the fourth book of the ensemble.

D: Durham, Cathedral Library, A.III.31, 2r–4v, a fragmentary medical miscellany probably from the eleventh century.<sup>6</sup> It contains the beginning (index and part of §0) and the end (from mid-§16) of our text. I have not seen this manuscript and gratefully acknowledge my debt to Arsenio Ferraces, who shared his transcription with me. This manuscript writes *ingectionibus* on one

<sup>4</sup> Online: <http://data.onb.ac.at/rep/101F729A>.

<sup>5</sup> *Ego Ursus cl... medico offero hunc li<b>rum in ecclesie Sancti Vincentii [...]* (1r; cf. Beccaria 1956, 106). Manzanero found more than one layer of contamination in M (1996, 216–221); apparently, its Esculapius is also contaminated with a precursor of Vendôme, Bibliothèque Municipale 175 (which does not contain Aurelius).

<sup>6</sup> Not yet known to Mynors 1939 and Beccaria 1956. Dating by Ferraces, private communication. A note in the Durham library claims the tenth century.

occasion (§16),<sup>7</sup> which, phonetically, may be a hint of French origin. It also uses the spelling *apoplezia* (§19, title) in one instance.

F: Città del Vaticano, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Vat. lat. 4417, 54v–64r. A medical miscellany (Beccaria 1956, 307–309) from around 1100, in several hands. The paragraph titles are from a later hand. There is only the title of §7; the rest of the chapter seems to have been forgotten. There are more slips of the pen than usual. The scribe adds a prescription of his own after §21.

J: Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France 6837, 109r–v. This medical miscellany has two pages of Aurelius at its very end, containing the beginning and breaking off in §2. The leaves will be datable to the twelfth century.<sup>8</sup> The ensemble text begins on 52v and is titled *De effimeris febribus*; as usual, Aurelius is its fourth book. The manuscript once belonged to the French collector Philibert de la Mare (†1687).

L: London, British Library, Royal 12.E.XX. 82v–90v, first half of the twelfth century. The manuscript stems from south-east England, maybe Canterbury or Rochester.<sup>9</sup> There are interlinear glosses introduced by *.i.* (*id est*). A slightly later hand added marginal summaries to §8–11. Our work is titled *Ad Glauconem liber quartus*.

P: Cambridge, Peterhouse 251, 158v–167v, twelfth century (Gneuss & Lapidge 2014, 136), from Canterbury. This codicological unit (106r–191v; ill. 2) contains only the ensemble, without any additions in the case of Aurelius. There are occasional marginal notes in a Gothic hand (ignored in the edition).

Q: Poitiers, Bibliothèque de la Ville,<sup>10</sup> Ms. 184, 46r–54v, a medical miscellany from around 1100 (Beccaria 1956, 181–183).<sup>11</sup> French glosses from the fourteenth century show that the manuscript has been in France at least since then. In §13.8 it spells *indiiestibilia*, which fits well with a French pronunciation of *indigestibilia*, similarly *diiestionem* (§14; in a Theodorus quotation not edited here). Besides the Esculapius text immediately following Aurelius, this manuscript today contains another part (74r–81v) with fragments of Esculapius at the end that will stem from another source (thus Beccaria 1956, 183). §10–11 and §19 are missing both in the index and the text itself; the § numbers

<sup>7</sup> In a quotation from Theodorus Priscianus, not edited here.

<sup>8</sup> Online: <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b90769948>. My thanks to Arsenio Ferraces, who pointed out this fragment to me.

<sup>9</sup> Online: [http://www.bl.uk/manuscripts/FullDisplay.aspx?ref=Royal\\_MS\\_12\\_E\\_XX](http://www.bl.uk/manuscripts/FullDisplay.aspx?ref=Royal_MS_12_E_XX). Information from the online catalogue.

<sup>10</sup> Now going by the name ‘Médiathèque François Mitterrand’.

<sup>11</sup> <https://portail.bibliissima.fr/fr/ark:/43093/mdata87de7d7ec1d4d7af601ee5801cf55fb70b57e7ad> (description of content).

differ accordingly. §25.3 is also missing. The scribe is careless, and also often uses undifferentiated terminal abbreviations.<sup>12</sup>

R: Città del Vaticano, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Barb. lat. 160, 88r–95r, from the eleventh century,<sup>13</sup> a large medical miscellany in Beneventan minuscule (Beccaria 1956, 324–331). There are no additions to our text, which is presented more faithfully than in the other two Roman manuscripts (FV). There are some *id est* glosses in the same hand throughout the text known only from this manuscript. In general, this is the most reliable complete manuscript of the ensemble version. Its folio numbers are provided in the edition.

S: Escorial, Real Biblioteca de San Lorenzo, N.III.17, 98v–104v, from the mid- or late twelfth century.<sup>14</sup> Our work begins with *Capitula libri IV*; it contains marginal additions as well as some interlinear glosses introduced by *.i.* (*id est*), sometimes explicitly quoting readings from another source introduced by *alibi* in the same hand. Quite often the scribe forgot text which he subsequently had to add in the margin; occasionally, he also wrote some words twice by mistake, then sometimes cancelling them (e.g. §23.2: *et cucurbitas leves adhibere et cucurbitas leves adhibere*). Marginal notes like *Nota et signa et curationes sinanticorum in XL cap. tercii libri diversa enim sunt* (§12) in the main hand show the scribe's personal interest in the content. A note on the first page states that the manuscript belonged to Jean-Jacques Chifflet (1588–1660); it was in France during his lifetime at the latest. In §9.2 the scribe first wrote *sponsia*, then corrected it to *spongia*, which might be a typical error for a Frenchman. He also often spells *sonnus* for *somnus*, which would be more typical for an Italian.<sup>15</sup> Only S and Q often spell *vescica* for *vesica*, which may again be typically French.

V: Città del Vaticano, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Vat. lat. 4418, 67v–79v, from the eleventh century,<sup>16</sup> another large medical miscellany (Beccaria 1956, 309–312) with rather erratic spelling, for instance several times *illoco* for *in loco*, or *spumachorum* for *spuma horum* (both §10). The countless *Eigenfehler* in this manuscript are omitted from the apparatus unless they are interesting for some reason. There are quite a lot of supra-linear glosses, serving to explain terms, not found anywhere else. An extra chapter from Theodorus Priscianus

<sup>12</sup> It is likely that some of the lost manuscripts behaved similarly, which will explain the often quite random distribution of endings among manuscripts.

<sup>13</sup> Online: [https://digi.vatlib.it/view/MSS\\_Barb.lat.160](https://digi.vatlib.it/view/MSS_Barb.lat.160).

<sup>14</sup> See Antolín 1910–1923, III, 155–156 (late twelfth century) and Vázquez Buján 2009, 165 (mid-twelfth century), who suspects an Italian origin for the manuscript.

<sup>15</sup> Vázquez Buján 2009, 165, opts for a likely Italian origin.

<sup>16</sup> Online: [http://digi.vatlib.it/view/MSS\\_Vat.lat.4418](http://digi.vatlib.it/view/MSS_Vat.lat.4418) (low-quality scan of a microfilm, Aurelius beginning with image 76).

(*Euporista* II.3) is inserted before the normal text of §9, and another chapter, whose source is unclear (beginning: *Litargico ferula accensa intermisis pilis*), after §9. On 37v (online image 43) it has a similar prescription as that found in F.

The regional distribution shows LP from southern England and R in Beneventan from southern Italy, as FV may also have been, although they are written in Carolingian script. SQ were in France as far back as we can trace them. These regional groups fit in well with the stemmatic groups found below (3.3).

#### Gariopontus, *Passionarius* (selection)

There are at least sixty-five extant witnesses of this successful text.<sup>17</sup> I decided to use five manuscripts and the earliest print. Of course, no overall stemma can be drawn up on the basis of the haphazard pieces of information I collected for the present edition. Obvious *Eigenfehler* of the codices are not reported in the apparatus.

G: Cologny, Codex Bodmer 177. Early twelfth century.<sup>18</sup> This codex has no chapter numbering and no title for book I (p. 1); there follow books II (p. 27), III (p. 64), IV (p. 106), V (p. 118), VI (p. 164), and VII (p. 200). On p. 219 it states: *explicit Passionarius liber a Guaripoto compositus*. The scribe uses many, sometimes quite unusual, abbreviations, for instance *solū* can stand for *solum* or *solvit*. He also forgets the end of a word after page- or line-breaks quite frequently.

H: Wien, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek 2425, 1r–123v. Late eleventh century (online catalogue; Glaze 2008, 190). A quarto medical miscellany from the Cistercian abbey of Heiligenkreuz. According to Glaze (*ib.*), it was originally from southern Italy. The beginning and title of book I is missing; there follow books II (18r), III (42v), IV (67v), V (73v), VI (96v), and VII (114v; erroneously announced as *liber quintus*).<sup>19</sup> This manuscript's text is the closest to the original among those I studied (see ill. 3). It includes chapter numbers, which are used in this edition together with those of the more accessible print l (they sometimes differ).

T: Arezzo, Biblioteca Città di Arezzo, ms 246, 4r–210v, is apparently the oldest extant witness of the *Passionarius*, dating from the third quarter of the eleventh century (Lazzi 2003, 43). After the Gariopontus text a few prescriptions from Theodorus Priscianus are added by a slightly more recent hand. The main text's scribe does not seem to have been an Italian; his frequent mistakes

<sup>17</sup> See the list in Glaze 2008, appendix 1.

<sup>18</sup> Online: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5076/e-codices-cb-0177>. Dating from the online catalogue.

<sup>19</sup> Online: <http://data.onb.ac.at/rec/AL00175761>.

of the kind *intumescit* > *intumessit* or *excitant* > *exitant* (§22), *vesice* > *vescice* (§23), and so on would rather point to a French pronunciation. There are occasional interlinear explanatory glosses by a later hand. A brief *prologus* does not mention the author; there follow books I (4r), II (21r), III (51r), IV (90v), V (101r), VI (146r), and VII (185r).

W: London, Wellcome Library, ms 133, 1r–173r, late twelfth century (Glaze 2008, 187); the final page contains prescriptions by a later hand.<sup>20</sup> Throughout the text there are glosses by later hands (ignored in the edition).

Z: Zürich, Zentralbibliothek, Ms C 128, 1r–98v, from around 1100 (Glaze 2008, 190; Mohlberg 1951–1982, I, 61), the text is followed by some brief medical excerpts. The first folios are slightly damaged. There are occasional interlinear explanatory glosses by a later hand.

I: Lugduni: in edibus Antonii Blanchardi calchographi, sumptu honesti viri Bartholomei Trot biblyopole 1526.<sup>21</sup> The *editio princeps* of the text (for its reprints, see 1.5 above). This print has a chapter numbering that sometimes differs from that of H. There are book I (1r), II (13r), III (30v), IV (52r), V (57v), followed by a *Liber de febribus* (80r) including an extra part *De typicis febribus tractatus* (95r), then a *Liber de sintomatium* (99r). We number the *Liber de febribus* with *De typicis febribus* as book VI and the *Liber de sintomatium* as book VII (as in H). The print, thus, divides book VI into two books, giving the work eight books.

Manuscripts H and T contain a slightly different text than all other witnesses inspected, one that is closer to Aurelius. It seems that the later manuscripts were reworked slightly; they often tried to make things clearer (see further p. lix–lx). Apart from the witnesses mentioned, I looked at the following further manuscripts: British Library, Harley 1685 (twelfth century) seems to be similar to W; on the other hand, British Library, Add MS 21995 (twelfth century) and Basel, Öffentliche Bibliothek der Universität, D III 13 (twelfth century) seem to be closer to G.<sup>22</sup>

### *Oxiapate*

Some of the manuscripts of this work contain §0 of our work in a slightly different form (see 1.8 above). After it, the text of all manuscripts presents a list of names and signs of diseases (22v in X), beginning: *Consequenter etiam*

<sup>20</sup> Online: <https://wellcomelibrary.org/item/b19571203#?z=0.3798%2C0.0268%2C0.5261%2C0.4899&cv=7>.

<sup>21</sup> Online: <https://www.e-rara.ch/zuz/rheinau/content/titleinfo/9400142>.

<sup>22</sup> The first two are online: [http://www.bl.uk/manuscripts/FullDisplay.aspx?ref=Harley\\_MS\\_1685](http://www.bl.uk/manuscripts/FullDisplay.aspx?ref=Harley_MS_1685) and [http://www.bl.uk/manuscripts/FullDisplay.aspx?ref=Add\\_MS\\_21995](http://www.bl.uk/manuscripts/FullDisplay.aspx?ref=Add_MS_21995).

*exponenda sunt passionum nomina vel indicia: Frenesis enim dicitur alienatio mentis cum acutis febribus [...].* As with Gariopontus, uninteresting *Eigenfehler* of codices O and X are not reported in the apparatus.

K: St. Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek 759, 9–11,<sup>23</sup> early ninth century. Only contains the first sentence of our text: *Incipit oxiapate, omnibus hominibus egritudines generantur ex quatuor humoribus* from our text, immediately following with *Consequenter etiam exponenda sunt passionum nomina [...].*

N: fragments from Nuremberg to be published shortly by Christian-Peter Jacobsen; their text is apparently very similar to that of O (private communication by Jacobsen).

O: London, British Library, Sloane 475, 30v–34r, from around 1100. Incipit: *Incipit expositio egritudinorum que dicitur Oxiepate id est intelligentia.*<sup>24</sup> The scribe of this manuscript was most incompetent; it is teeming with absurd mistakes (*flexus* for *fluxus*, *Crecos* for *Grecos*, *fectum* for *fecem*, *pyfebris* for *pyretus hoc est febris*, etc.).

X: Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, lat 11219, 20va–24vb. Incipit: *Incipit tractatus ysagogicus id est introductivus.*<sup>25</sup> This medical miscellany from the mid-ninth century was formerly kept at Echternach Abbey in Luxembourg. The text is introduced (20v) as *tractatus ysagogicus id est introductivus*, and has an explicit quoting the text by its initial words, *explicit feliciter Passiones in hominibus sunt quattuor* (26r). One more Paris manuscript contains the *Oxiapate*, but without our text (see 1.8 above).

### *Liber Esculapii* (selection)

This text is contained in most of the mentioned Aurelius manuscripts and also in three further, old and good, manuscripts that (unfortunately) lack Aurelius. Some examples of their better readings were discussed above (1.2).

Ca: Chartres, Bibliothèque municipale 62, 74r–109v, a medical miscellany from the late tenth century, possibly of local provenance (Beccaria 1956, 127). The manuscript was reduced to charred snippets by US bombardment during World War II; at least there is a surviving microfilm.<sup>26</sup> (Manzanero's C)

Hu: Glasgow, Hunter 96, 55v–96v, which is this text's oldest surviving manuscript, dating from around AD 800 from the region of Narbonne.<sup>27</sup> It ends within chapter 41, *De uesicae caussa*. (overlooked by Manzanero)

<sup>23</sup> Online: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5076/e-codices-csg-0759>.

<sup>24</sup> Online: [http://www.bl.uk/manuscripts/FullDisplay.aspx?ref=Sloane\\_MS\\_475](http://www.bl.uk/manuscripts/FullDisplay.aspx?ref=Sloane_MS_475).

<sup>25</sup> Online: <https://archivesetmanuscrits.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cc113604>.

<sup>26</sup> Online: <https://bvmm.irht.cnrs.fr/iiif/19995/canvas/canvas-1854703/view>.

<sup>27</sup> Cf. Bischoff 1998–2017, I, 292, no. 1396: 'Wahrscheinlich Narbonensis, VIII./IX. Jh.'

Sg: St. Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek, Cod. Sang. 751, pp. 40–162. A large medical compendium by a single hand, second half of the ninth century (Beccaria 1956, 371–381).<sup>28</sup> Some prescriptions reminiscent of Esculapius and Aurelius are found on pp. 388–392. (Manzanero’s G)

Sch: Argentorati: apud Ioannem Schottum 1533 (editio princeps), online pages 260–339.<sup>29</sup> It likely prints manuscript B with a few corrections.<sup>30</sup> (Manzanero’s ‘ed.’)

The edition Manzanero made for his PhD (1996) may be published in a reworked form including a Spanish translation shortly (private communication). See below (3.3) for some comments on it.

### 3.2 Text distribution

As pointed out earlier, there are three main sources for the *Liber Aurelii*: the main text surviving in five manuscripts, a reworked and shortened form in the pre-Gariopontean ensemble (surviving in seven complete manuscripts and two fragments), and Gariopontus’ *Passionarius*, into which he incorporated nearly the entire Aurelius text, sometimes quoting it from a better lost manuscript of the main version, sometimes from the ensemble version. Table 3 provides an overview. It also lists other texts containing significant parts of our text.

§	Title	Words in Aurelius	Position and words in Gar.	Words in ensemble	Other texts
<i>cap.</i>	<i>De capitula</i>	144	–	151 (105%)	
0	⟨ <i>Prooemium</i> ⟩	1,081	–	356 (33%)	
1	<i>De febrium qualitates</i>	848	[ <u>VI.6</u> ] 807	– (0%)	1.1, 1.3, 1.8–10: <i>Med. resp.</i> (45%)
2	<i>De febrium curas</i>	396	[ <u>VI.7</u> / <u>VII.12</u> / <u>VI.7</u> ] 305	280 (71%)	
3	<i>De sudores</i>	315	[ <u>VII.11</u> ] 303	255 (81%)	3.1–4: <i>Med. resp.</i> (100%), 3.1–3: Caelius (81%)
4	<i>De pericausis pyretu</i>	243	[ <u>VII.7</u> ] 247	241 (99%)	

<sup>28</sup> Online: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5076/e-codices-csg-0751>.

<sup>29</sup> Online: <http://mdz-nbn-resolving.de/urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb11200355-2>.

<sup>30</sup> The few separate errors listed by Manzanero (1996, 186) are not very convincing.

5	<i>De uigilias que in febris fiunt</i>	229	[VII.14] 216	112 (49%)	
6	<i>De dolore capitis qui in febris fit</i>	381	[VII.3] 382	246 (65%)	
7	<i>De sicca et aspera et usta in febris lingua</i>	135	[VII.5] 189	173 (128%)	
8	<i>De freneticis</i>	528	[I.7] 353	414 (78%)	
9	<i>De lithargia</i>	335	[I.12] 264	248 (74%)	
10	<i>De pleureticis</i>	1,058	[II.64, III.21] 779	846 (80%)	
11	<i>De peripleumonicis</i>	335	[II.7] 284	324 (97%)	
12	<i>De sinancis</i>	748	[I.32] 650	482 (64%)	
13	<i>De cardiacorum dispositionem</i>	1,162	[VI.22–23] 1,098	– (0%) + Th.	
14	<i>De colericis</i>	334	[V.29–30] 312	41 (12%) + Th.	
15	<i>De dyarria</i>	81	[III.14] 76	77 (95%)	
16	<i>De cordapsu hoc est yleon dolor</i>	199	[III.29] 168	– (0%) + Th.	
17	<i>De his qui in febris stercora non reddunt</i>	195	[VII.13] 175	– (0%) + Th.	17.1–2: <i>Liber pass.</i> (54%)
18	<i>De his qui in febris tremunt</i>	88	[VII.15] 84	55 (63%)	
19	<i>De apoplexia</i>	269	[V.36] 231	– (0%) + Th.	
20	<i>De spasmis et tetanis</i>	423	[V.2–3] 375	– (0%) + Th.	
21	<i>De ydrofoues</i>	569	[V.15, 13] 419	– (0%) + Th.	21.1–5: <i>Liber pass.</i> (130%), 21.4: <i>Gloss. med.</i> (26%)
22	<i>De fastidium in acutis febris</i>	208	[VII.8] 207	140 (67%)	
23	<i>De uessice impetum in acutis febris</i>	150	[VII.13] 150	116 (77%)	



24	<i>De uessica si fluxerit in acutis febribus</i>	56	<u>[VII.13]</u> 43	37 (76%)	
25	<i>De singultu in febre</i>	406	<u>[VII.9–10]</u> 395	221 (54%)	
26	<i>De parotidas que in febribus fiunt</i>	373	<u>[VII.4]</u> 340	310 (83%)	

Table 3: Quantity of text in the various versions. The table shows that the ensemble compiler used about half of our text (45%). Starting with §13, he also incorporated material from another work, the *Euporista* by Theodorus Priscianus (+ Th.). In contrast, Gariopontus shortened his text only slightly (to 88% of the main text, excluding *cap.* and §0, which he did not use). The book and chapter numbers of witness H are provided in square brackets; underlining in the Gariopontus column indicates provenance from the main text, non-underlining provenance from the ensemble text or both.

Figure 1 shows the distribution of text in the extant versions. A dash stands for approximately fifty words, a dot for text extant only in some manuscripts of the group. It also illustrates the very different length of the various chapters.

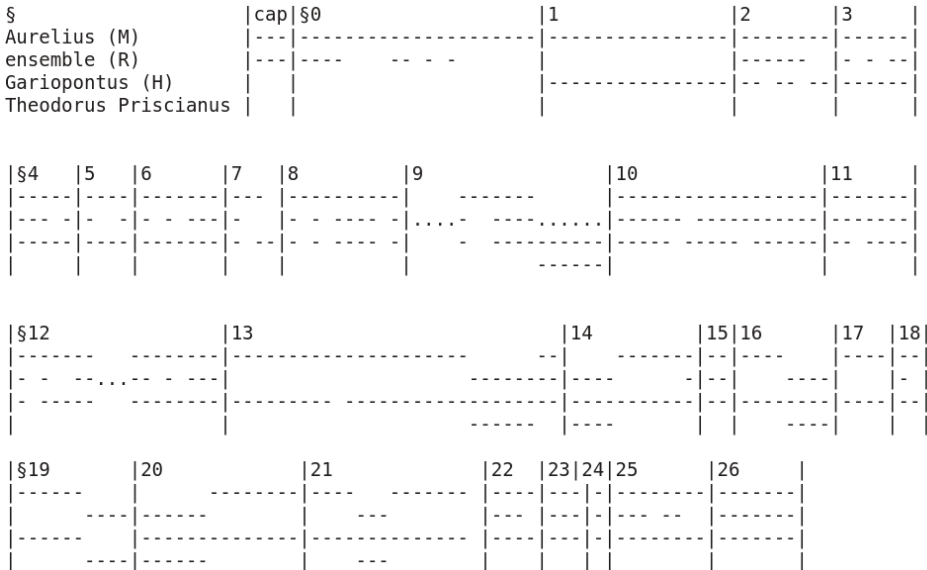


Fig. 1: Amount of text in the various chapters and versions. Note that Aurelius and Theodorus Priscianus’ *Euporista* are two separate texts that do not overlap anywhere; only the two compilers mixed them.

3.3 *Stemma codicum*

The following *stemma codicum* (fig. 2) shows the dependencies among the extant witnesses and (tentatively) the relations between the various late antique Greek and Latin source texts. Much remains unclear for these mostly lost texts. Of course, we cannot provide a stemma of the at least sixty-five witnesses of Gariopontus here, so the six witnesses used are only provisionally grouped in the stemma. Serious contamination is to be expected for such a successful work.

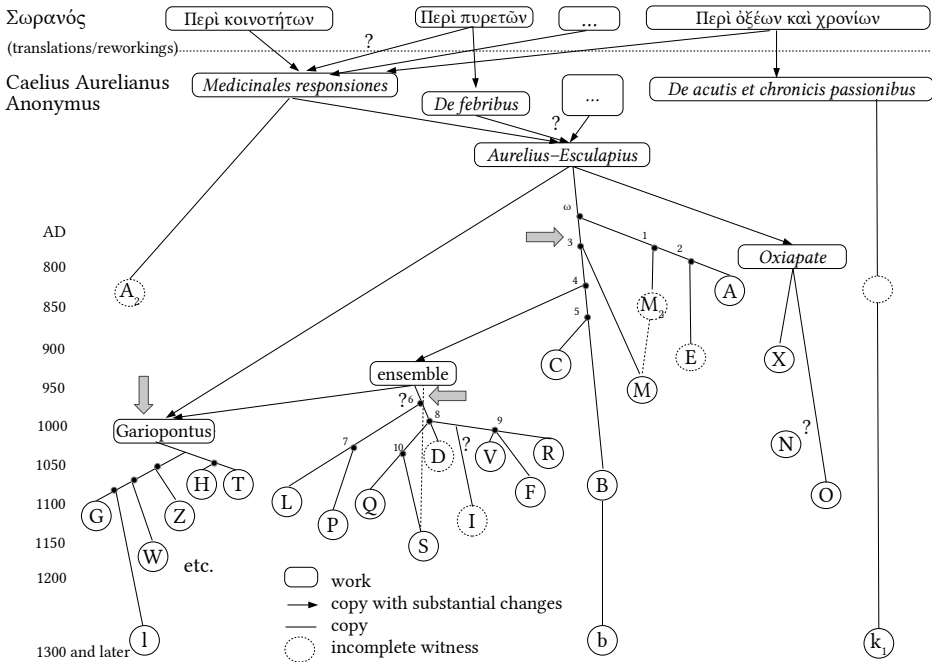


Fig. 2: Stemma of the entire tradition. The upper parts are speculative as the sources are lost and some are unknown ('...'). The thick grey arrows indicate the three texts edited in this book. N is apparently to be posited close to O. The nameless ancestor of k<sub>1</sub> is the Lorsch manuscript, lost except for three leaves. Dates are approximate.

Only some of the clearest passages proving the stemma are listed here for each step. Most filiations are clear; doubtful cases are discussed in more detail. The best significant errors are often eye-skips. The same symbols are used as in the critical apparatus to the edition (see the list in 4.1); the presumably innovated reading is presented first. Context can be found below in the edition.

## Main text

Aur. →  $\omega$ : this step was considered in 2.3 above, where the poor state of preservation of the extant archetype is discussed.

$\omega$  → 1: the group AEM<sup>2</sup> differs quite often from MBC, but a clear decision for individual readings between the two groups is usually hard unless external data is available. Where AEM<sup>2</sup> has additional text that seems necessary, it is added in small print in the edition. There are many more *uariae lectiones* than those mentioned in the following list; the scribe seems to have actively tried to make sense of the often rather unintelligible text:

- *corize* AE, *coriza* M<sup>2</sup>, *ydrofouas lycmos ileos colice dyatesis spasmus* BCMX (§0.5),
- – AEM<sup>2</sup>, *differet signus origo februm* MBC (§1.1),
- *iugiter mox* AEM<sup>2</sup>, *suggerimus* MBC, *suggeris* Gar. (§3.1),
- *sit a pueri* AEM<sup>2</sup>, *signa futura* MBC, *signa futuri* Caelius, *signa sudoris* Med. resp. (§3.2),
- *egritudo* AEM<sup>2</sup>, *magnitudo* BCM, Gar. (§3.2),
- *hominum* AEM<sup>2</sup>, *omnium* BCM, Gar., Caelius, Med. resp. (§3.3),
- eye-skip: *calida* AM<sup>2</sup>,<sup>31</sup> *calida post hoc soluendum est hos ex aqua calida* MBC, ens., Gar., missing E (§25.3).

1 → 2: as M<sup>2</sup> is only extant in the changes the contaminator of M introduced into M, the absence of a change in any given case does not in itself allow conclusions to be drawn. The passage from §21, however, makes it likely that M<sup>2</sup> branched off before AE, but the group AEM<sup>2</sup> is very homogeneous; the number of changes in  $\omega$  → 1 is much larger than those within the group.

- *appellantur* AE, *appellatur* M<sup>2</sup>, *iudicatur* MBC Gar. (§3.2),
- *uel* AE, *uel propter quodam animi cogitationem uel* MBC (eye-skip) (§5.1),
- *sexta* AE, *septimo* MBC, *septima* M<sup>2</sup> (§13.1),
- *ubi curior atque densio* AE, *obscurior atque densior* MBC Gar. (§13.4),
- – AE, *nec cibum nec potum desiderant* BCM<sup>2</sup>, ? M (§21.4),
- – AE, *sicca uel aspera lingua* BCM<sup>2</sup>, ? M (§25.3),
- eye-skip: *Nam qui a* AE, *quia nerui dum morsi fuerint nec cibum nec potum desiderant Nam qui a* (or similar) MB, *nec cibum nec potum desiderant Nam qui a* CM<sup>2</sup>, *Qui autem a cane rabido morsi non fuerint nec cibum nec potum desiderant Nam qui a* Gar. (§21.4).

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<sup>31</sup> M<sup>2</sup> actually deleted the correct piece of text in M!

$\omega \rightarrow 3$ : there are significantly fewer changes  $\omega \rightarrow 3$  than  $\omega \rightarrow 1$ . This was determined by taking ten cases each in §1 and §3 where external data (Gariopontus, if his text comes from  $\omega$ , as well as the other mentioned texts) can ascertain which reading was in  $\omega$ . The ratio of the correct ( $\omega$ ) readings between MBC and AEM<sup>2</sup> was 4:6 (§3) and 10:0 (§1). It thus seems that the scribe of the ancestor of AEM<sup>2</sup> reworked at least some parts (such as §1) of the hardly intelligible text, an impression that is confirmed throughout the rest of the text. A typical example: in §1.4, *conuenit* (Gar.) was apparently lost in the ancestor of AEM<sup>2</sup>, and the text that ended with *nos conuenit* (MBC) remained without a conjugated verb, which AEM<sup>2</sup> emended to *placet nosse*.

- *sedicuntur iam* MBC, *reguntur sani* AEM<sup>2</sup> with Isidore (§0.1),
- eye-skip: *simtomata* MBC, *simtomata uocant Sine quibus nulla febris periculosa est Sunt autem simptomata* AEM<sup>2</sup>, Gar. has only *simptomata uocant* (§1.6),
- eye-skip: *colorem* MBC, *colorem aque porri prasizon plerumque ad nigrorem* AM<sup>2</sup>, missing E (§10.1),
- eye-skip: *ut curantur apoplectici* MBC, *ut curantur paralytici similiter curantur apoplectici* AM<sup>2</sup>, missing E, *ut paralitici curentur apoplectici* Gar. (§19.2),
- eye-skip: *in febris* MBC, *in febris sed et sine febris* AM<sup>2</sup>, E and Gar. missing (§22.1).

3  $\rightarrow$  4: the long extra prescription in §8.3 in C and the ensemble is the strongest argument for this branching. Most good separative errors are (by chance) from where B lacks a leaf, but the common parentage of B and C becomes clear in the discussion of 4  $\rightarrow$  5. As the ensemble author reworked the text considerably, it may not be very surprising that so few good significant errors remain.

- *elefantiasin bolismum* BC ens., *elefantiasis plurimos* MAE (§0.1),
- *in accessione* BC ens., *inaccessit* MAE (§2.1),
- *et temperato* MAE, *sed temperato* C, ens., B missing (§8.2),
- *item aliud magnum [...] super caput homini alligetur* C ens., B missing, – AEM (§8.3),
- *reiciuntur* BC ens., *reiciant* Gar., *redduntur* MAE (§ 15.1).

4  $\rightarrow$  5: as the ensemble shortened the text decisively, it is often impossible to determine whether innovations belong here or to 3  $\rightarrow$  4.

- *utendum* BC, *hac utendum* ens., *hec utendum* MAE (§2.1),
- *oculorum facie(n)s* B(C), *oculorum aciem* AM, ens. (§6.2),
- *hyemps tussile* C, *iam tusille* B, *impetus ille* AM, ens. (§12.3).

These undecidable cases include the work's title and author name, *liber Aurelii De acutis passionibus* (only in BC), and an extra prescription only in BC (from Marcellus, *De medicamentis* 18.10–11, in §20.5).

- eye-skip: *minimus* BC, *minimus medius et maximus minimus* MAE (§1.4),
- eye-skip: – BC, *et emitritaicis sed his causas grandis* M, *et emitritaicis sed his causas grecis* AEM<sup>2</sup> (§2.2),
- *olens* BC, *olens probatur perniciosus autem frigidus adque acidus et male olens* AEM<sup>2</sup>, ? M, ens. stopped using the text at this very point (§3.2),
- *doloris* BC, *sudoris* AEM, Gar. (§13.1),
- – BC, *caput* AEM, Gar. (§21.5).

### *Eigenfehler*

All manuscripts of the full text have *Eigenfehler* and are thus not copies of other surviving manuscripts. A few examples:

- A: in §19.1, A lacks *greci miningam appellant In pueris ex nimio metu summa his eius rei est quod prima die* (or similar), in §21.4 it has *pus* instead of *pulsus*, in §22.2 *cum* instead of *cibum*. Although A and E are very similar, these cases (together with some more) suffice to rule out E being a direct copy of A.
- E is younger than A, thus ruling out A being a copy of E. Nevertheless, two eye-skips can be mentioned. In §5.3: *dolore* E, *dolore [...] sicut in capitis dolore* MBCA; in §19.2: *adeo ut curentur apoplectici* MBCE?,<sup>32</sup> *adeo ut curantur paralitici similiter curantur apoplectici* AM<sup>2</sup>.
- M<sup>2</sup>: above (1 → 2), it became clear that M<sup>2</sup> is above AE in the stemma. There is only one strong argument that M<sup>2</sup> was not AE's direct ancestor: *esse* M<sup>2</sup>, *uergere* AE Gar., *uertere* MBC (§13.2). Two minor ones can be added: *et male olens ut* M<sup>2</sup>, *et male olens atque* AE, ? M, *atque ut* C, *atque* B (only M<sup>2</sup> lacks *atque*) (§3.2) and *putantes* M<sup>2</sup> Gar. (independently), *dicentes* AEMBC (§13.2). As these cases could stem from somewhere else, the possibility that M<sup>2</sup> was AE's ancestor cannot be excluded.
- M: although M is by far the most faithful manuscript of the original text, its *Eigenfehler* are not rare, for instance: *nobis exposuit* M, *nobis recte exposuit* BCAE (§0.1); *humor hoc est tumor* M, *tumor* BCAE (§0.3); *manifestamus* M, *manifeste probamus* BCAEM<sup>2</sup> (§1.8); *ex qua re* M, *suspecta esse debet ne fiat illa quam Greci paracopem dicunt uel catafora et que* or similar ABC (§6.1).

<sup>32</sup> The corresponding part of the line was cut off in E, but the space is insufficient for the full reading of AM<sup>2</sup>. The eye-skip would have happened twice independently.

- C: *febricule C, febricula passionis ex accessionibus et diuisionibus eiusdem febricule BMAE (eye-skip) (§1.9); – C, et temporibus et sudoris ipsius et ordine or similar BMAE, ens. (§3.1); est autem C, est autem cum ceruix flectitur in prona faciem in priora sed propter validum eque flegmonem Opistotosin est autem BMAE (eye-skip) (§20.1).*
- B is younger than C so it cannot be its copy, but *Eigenfehler* are rare: *ad tumorem B, utimur AEM<sup>2</sup> Gar., utamur M?C (§14.2); cum B, cum fluxu aliquando cum MCAE (eye-skip) (§22.1).* B and C are similar witnesses. B is more faithful to their common exemplar but also frequently tries to improve the questionable grammar, quite often successfully (see 2.3 above).

### The ensemble text

4 → ens.: this step is where the abbreviator worked; it was discussed above (1.4). The manuscripts of the ensemble exhibit much smaller variance than those of the full text.

ens. → 6: in §7 there is a short extra chapter at the end only in LP and Gar.; furthermore, all other ensemble manuscripts stop before the end of the normal text in this chapter (Q adds some of this extra text in the margin). Apart from this:

- *creocere ut malignum quoddam minuitur inflammat aut nutrit LP, creocere inflammat aut inuritur SQRV (FD missing), creocere ut malignum quoddam minuetur inflammat atque inuritur AMBC, creocere inflammat atque uritur Gar. (§7.1),*
- *aures [...] nares LP Gar., aures [...] aures RFV, aures [...] – SQ, nares oculos labiam superiorem aures main text (§8.4).*

6 → 7: although LP branch off at the top of the ensemble text, their ancestor made many innovations to the text. Some examples:

- *cum epila in radio LP, cum epilampadio (or similar) rest (§6.2)*
- *superius LP, sepius rest (§8.4),*
- eye-skip: *debent LP, debent ex oleo rutacio cum lana, post hoc lana sulfurata imponenda erit et cataplasmani debent (or similar) rest (§10.3),*
- *id est herba que uocatur cepe agreste LP, – rest (§25.2).*

6 → 8: see ‘ens. → 6’; this branching is uncertain.

8 → 9: RFV form their own group:

- *febres defecerint RFV, febres declinant LP, febres desunt S, Gar. (Q missing), febres non sunt AE, febres sunt MBC (§11.3),*
- in a Theodorus quotation (not edited in this edition): *quibus RFV, quibus sudoris rest (§13),*

- eye-skip: *in mellicrato* RFV, *mellicrato cocti Dabo tyriacam dabo coagulum Q*, *in mellicrato coclear .i. dabo tyriacam dabo coagulum leporis tritum cum mellicrato* (or similar) SLPD and Theodorus (§21, Theodorus quotation),
- *scarifari* RFV, *fricari* or *fricamus* rest (§25.3).

8 → 10: there are quite a lot of cases; only a few are presented:

- *ergo* QS, *tamen* ens., *ideo* rest (§8.1),
- *et ut diu* QS, *quamdiu* rest (§8.3),
- *ignis sacer* QS, *ignis acer* rest (§12.2),
- *dupliciter quam desiderent bibere bibunt* QS, *quantum in desiderando potionem in accipiendo geminatur* rest (§21.4).

### *Eigenfehler*

Again, none of the manuscripts can be shown to be copies of another extant one.

- D: all from Theodorus quotations (§21): *digestibilis* D, *digestibilibus* ens.; *tantum* D, – ens.; – D, *similiter* ens.; – D, *catulorum* ens.; *geminat uoluntas* D, *geminatur* RFV, Theod., *geminatur passio* LP, – QS. There are few such cases; D may have been the best manuscript of the ensemble. Regrettably, only a part of it is extant.
- F: eye-skip: *egritudine* F, *egritudine sani facti sunt vena de brachio est emittenda Quodsi in egritudine* (§8.4), and many minor cases.
- J: The extent text of J is too short to confidently position this witness in the stemma. It seems clear, however, that it does not belong to LP or QS; in several passages it goes with V. It is the only manuscript of the ensemble that retained the correct *reguntur sani* (§0.1). Among its few *Eigenfehler* are *et* J, *unde* ens. (§0.1); – VJ, *catectica* ens. (§0.1); *extera* J, *cetera* ens. (§0.3).
- L and P are very similar, but L is older than P. *Eigenfehler* of P: *coctione* P, *decoctione* ens. (incl. L) (§4.2); *sicut* P, *siccat* ens. (§7.1); *incitari* P, *alienari* ens. (§8.2); *inductum* P, *in carta inductum* ens. (§26.2); and a few more.
- Q: eye-skip: *permaneat* Q, *permaneat opponimus eis pannos laneos calidos intinctos in caldam et oleum Quodsi impetus aut dolor permaneat* ens. (§26.2), and many more. A careless copy.
- R: there are few cases. R is the most faithful copy among the manuscripts surviving in full: *aqua frigidissima* R, *aqua calidissima* ens. (§2.1); *risum primum* R, *risum plurimum* rest (§8.2).

- S: many minor changes, often transposing the word order; the apparatus is full of them.
- V: a careless copy, so much so that its countless *Eigenfehler* are usually not mentioned in the edition's apparatus. Some examples, including eye-skips: *premiscuorum V, premiscuorum colorum multitudo hominum premiscuorum* (§8.2); *respondent V, respondent oculos claudent tenui uoce respondent rest* (§9.1); *cum melle V, cum melle adhibende sunt aut ex diamoron cum pennas fauces linito aut cum calda mixtum gargarizent aut galle puluis cum melle de penna ens.* (§12.4).

### Gariopontus' text

ens. → Gar.: interestingly, in §21 Gariopontus copies Theodorus text from the ensemble (not directly), as some common lengthy omissions show, e.g. *tum etiam quicquid liquidum et umidum horrent solliciti ne forte uel aqua ab aliquo nominetur*, and *et ut superius dictum est quo necessitas coegerit tempore* (Theodorus) are missing in ens. and Gar. As Gar. lacks *dupliciter quam desiderant bibere bibunt* (SQ only; §21.4) and also the lacuna that RFV have for *coclear .i. dabo tyriacam dabo coagulum leporis tritum cum mellicrato*, Gariopontus' copy of the ensemble must have been high up in the stemma. An addition by ens. in §7.2 seems to stand in a fuller form in Gar. (adding *aut psyllium and cum melle*). In conclusion, Gariopontus seems to have had access to an early and good witness of the ensemble. Its exact form is hard to gauge as Gariopontus often quotes from his other, full, copy of Aurelius and has to be suspected of using it.

Within Gariopontus: it must be stressed that we used only six of more than sixty-five witnesses. T, H, Z, and G are among the oldest; W is somewhat more recent but often has a more complete text than G; I, finally, is the first print, which can serve as a reference edition while there is no modern edition. The edited pieces from Aurelius make it clear that there are two recensions of the *Passionarius*. When they differ, the one represented by HT is nearly always closer to the Aurelius text; the one represented by ZWGI, on the other hand, is often more intelligible and somewhat enhanced. Some evidence for this (the Aurelius text corresponds to the first reading, unless otherwise stated):

- addition: *et HTZ, confice sic palmule predictae in oleo et melle aut aqua ferueant et altee et pollines omnes commisceantur et ita calida* or similar WGI (§4.3),
- reformulation: *si alia itaque conexa sunt/est ceteris unde impetus nascitur H/T, [...] est cum ceteris [...] Z, que lingue sunt conexa unde impetus nascitur et cum ipsa sunt in impetu WGI, si ita principium aliqua itaque conexa est ceteris unde cum illa impetum sunt Aur.* (§7.2),



- *uentrem* HT, *uentrem nimis* ZWGl, *uenter* †*exiit*† Aur. (§9.1),
- addition: *minuuntur* H, *minuitur* T, Aur., *uero minuuntur eruptio erupto apostemate* or similar ZWGl (§10.2),
- *id est* HTZ, *Q. R.* [*quod recipit*] WGl (marking a *receptum*) (§10.4),
- clarification: *item* HT, *item pulsus* ZWGl (§11.2),
- addition: *melle* H, *melle dispumato* TZWGl (§11.3),
- syntactic improvement: *ad mortem* H, *et cum ad mortem* TZWGl (§12.2),
- smoothing: *continuatium* HT, *continuam* ZWGl (§12.3).

Many more instances could be added; HT almost always have the more original reading (sometimes only H), sometimes joined by Z. But there are also some cases where HT err, such as *perdurauerit* ZWGl, *perseuerauerit* HT (§6.2), or where HZ are correct, not HT, such as *integri* HZ, *nitrum* TWGl (§10.4). The reworked recension may go back to Gariopontus or his entourage, but the precise nature of these recensions will have to be disentangled by Gariopontus' eventual editor.

Among the reworked recensions, the *editio princeps* I often shares *Bindefehler* with G. For instance, *In omnibus autem temporibus curare debemus ut cibos omnes molles et sorbiles accipiant et alicam ex mulsa gargarizent* (§26.2) was moved to the end of the chapter by Gl, or – HTZW, *adhibebis cucurbitas uacuas* Gl (§4.3). The relationship of Aurelius and the *Oxiapate* fragment was discussed above (1.8).

It is interesting to compare the stemmata of the related texts discussed above as far as they exist. Of course, it is possible that different sources were used for the different parts of the ensemble or for Aurelius and Esculapius, for instance when one text was missing in the *Vorlage*, but this will have happened only rarely. A stemma for the pre-Gariopontean ensemble texts was proposed by Knight (2015, 54). It is nearly identical to ours for the witnesses that have both *De podagra* and Aurelius: it groups RFV and LP, and she also found contamination in S. But QS do not form a group; instead, there is a trifurcation leading to S (contaminated), Q, and LP. For our text it seemed to me that LP, despite the many changes proper only to these two manuscripts, branches off at the top of the ensemble group. For Esculapius we have the stemma by Manzanero (1996, 234). As the thesis is not easily available, I describe it in some detail. In it a first group (Sg, Ch) branches off at the top; the next branching splits our main-text manuscripts (AMBC, which stand in the same relations to one another as with Aurelius, as well as the print Sch; E does not have Esculapius) off from the rest. The rest then splits into *Liber passionalis* and Vendôme 175 vs

ensemble and Gariopontus. The exclusive bifurcations in the upper parts of the stemma, the fact that the ensemble manuscripts known to Manzanero (FRVQ) all branch off from a single point, and the fact that the Gariopontus prints are each made to go back separately to the original do not inspire confidence in this stemma.<sup>33</sup> In order to obtain more clarity I transcribed *Esc.* 1 (some 860 words) from ten witnesses to get a glimpse of this text's transmission. It seems that Ca, Hu, Sg,<sup>34</sup> and the ancestor of the rest (in my sample: AMBRHSch) form four independent branches going back to the archetype: they all have their *Eigenfehler*, Sg the least, Hu the most. AMBC have the same relationship as in Aurelius, but the contaminator M<sup>2</sup> apparently no longer had his source close to A at his disposal; the same hand keeps working on the text but often changes *ope ingenii*, in two minor cases coinciding with R (further research on his sources would be required). The ensemble (R) derives from the ancestor of BC (as with Aurelius); the compiler reworked the text here and there, but did not omit much text in this chapter. Gariopontus (H) took his text mostly from the ensemble, but clearly also used a manuscript higher up in the stemma (e.g. *Esc.* 1.3: *concauantur uel conturbantur*, with the first reading in BRSch, the second in the rest). There are some slight indications that this second source is the ancestor of MBC, thus lower in the stemma than in the case of Aurelius (*Esc.* 1.12: *immisci* CaSgHuA vs *admisci* MBH, passage missing in R). However, these results are clearly preliminary, as only one chapter and only a selection of witnesses were used.

### 3.4 Contamination and related problems

There are two clear cases of contamination in our texts. We have already discussed the contaminator who wrote variants from another manuscript (M<sub>2</sub>) into M. This is the most easily detectable form of contamination. The other certain case we have is S, which offers two readings for several loci, sometimes even stating *alibi*: §2.1 *alibi: transeat*; §10.2 adds some text missing in the ensemble in the margin; §13 (Theodorus) *alibi: perniciosus*; §14 (Theo-

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<sup>33</sup> Manzanero's edition itself has rather too numerous errors in *Esc.* 1. Examples: the reading *radices oculorum* (in all witnesses; 1.3) is missing in text and apparatus, similarly in *rutacium calidum* (all witnesses; 1.10), *calidum* is missing in the edition; *si* in *si estiuo* stands not only in BSch but in nearly all witnesses (1.9) and should be in the main text; in *hiemps tempus* (1.10), *tempus* stands only in RH, but it is in the main text (without an entry in the apparatus). Sometimes the apparatus seems correct, but the main text does not: *pontici* missing (1.12); *diatritum primum* with *primum* by mistake in the text (1.8). The thesis should be checked carefully before publication.

<sup>34</sup> On these three manuscripts' superiority see 1.2 above.

dorus) *alibi: perungimus*; §20 (Theodorus) adds *temperatae* after *aqua calida maturatae*. It seems that S's main source comes from point 10 in the stemma (the ancestor of QS, which share many trivial idiosyncrasies), whereas the second source must have been higher up in the ensemble part of the stemma, as the addition in §10 shows.

C may have been contaminated on 125r (§16.1): the unintelligible *quomodo iuuetur* was changed to *commouetur* (the reading of AEM<sup>2</sup>). But this is an isolated case.

Another possible case of contamination is found in F: §3.1 (*sed*) *satis necessariam questionem proponis* or similarly SF Aur. Gar., – VRQLP. S may have this otherwise missing sentence by contamination, but it is unexpected that F shows signs of contamination only in this one locus.

There are a few other cases that are unexpected according to the stemma presented here:

- §3.2 *luture carniū* Aur. and *loturae carnis* Caelius, contrasting with *aquatis carnibus* Gar., *aquato carniū* Med. resp. The immediately preceding *atque* may explain how Gar. and *Med. resp.* came up independently with a similar reading. The rare word *lotura* may have been garbled (as it is in B and C), then been left off.
- §4.1: only C and the Gariopontus manuscripts HW have *duobus modis*.
- §10.2 *leuari* AC, *leuari et cum se supini subiciunt magis releuari* MBS(*mg.*), *leuari uidetur et supini magis reuelantur* Gar., – ens. (except S). The likely explanation is that A and C suffered eye-skip independently here. S added the phrase in the margin from its contamination source.
- Some cases where B has surprisingly good conjectures were discussed above (2.3).
- §25.3 *ligatum* MB, *ligatum in calda tinctum de ipso linteo ligatum* CAM<sup>2</sup>, *ligatum in calida intinctum* ens. Gar. Apparently with independent eye-skip in M and B.

Only one of the less serious cases (which are quite rare anyway) is reviewed here: §4.2 *indolum* MBC, *in indolum* AEM<sup>2</sup> is rightly corrected to *in oleo* both by Gariopontus and the ensemble author (Gariopontus does not seem to have used the ensemble text in this chapter).

## 4 Edition

### 4.1 *Ratio edendi*

It has become clear above that the oldest text that can be reconstructed with any certainty for the entire work is number 3 in the stemma (p. liii), the ancestor of M. This is by and large the text that is edited on the left-hand pages below. The readings of MBC (point 3 in the stemma) and AEM<sup>2</sup> (point 1 in the stemma) quite often differ and do not allow us to reach point  $\omega$ , their ancestor, without arbitrary guesswork. As AEM<sup>2</sup>'s ancestor can be shown to innovate more frequently than that of MBC (p. lv), the latter was chosen as the text to be given precedence.

However, the resulting text is very faulty and often hard or even impossible to understand (an especially bad case: the first sentence in §6.1). The known related texts, especially the one Gariopontus took from an earlier, better manuscript than the surviving ones, often enable us to see beyond the edited text with a high degree of probability or even near certainty. In other cases we can at best guess what might have stood in an earlier, less corrupt text. There are big differences between the chapters in this respect. In order not to edit a patchwork of the reconstructed ancestor of MBC and our conjectured text, the archetypal text is left as it can be reconstructed. The only exception are (near-) certain, mostly minor grammatical improvements (marked by  $\langle \rangle$  and  $[\ ]$ ); as the text of 3 certainly exhibited a similar mess, especially of case endings, as M, these improvements go beyond strictly reconstructing 3, but it will help to make the text more readable. Occasionally, MBC lost text extant in AEM<sup>2</sup> and very likely original; such text is added in  $\langle$ small print $\rangle$  to the main text. Farther-reaching conjectures are confined to their own apparatus (the second); text I do not find understandable as it stands is marked by *cruces desperationis*.

The main edition thus features three apparatuses: first, a negative critical apparatus<sup>1</sup> that shows all deviant readings in the five manuscripts, except matters of mere orthography;<sup>2</sup> then the apparatus of conjectures;<sup>3</sup> and occasionally also an *apparatus fontium* and *locorum parallelorum* (together). The text of the main version of Aurelius stands on the left-hand pages, the

<sup>1</sup> For the negative apparatus brackets are ignored; thus, *facile[m]* and *facile* $\langle$ *m* $\rangle$  are treated as if *facilem* stood in the text.

<sup>2</sup> Such as the typical features of mediaeval Latin (*ae/e*, *ti/ci*, absent or present *h*, and the like), assimilations (*dt/tt*), and also Greek endings in *-in* or *-im*. The apparatus does, however, include instances that can be interpreted to be another word or another case.

<sup>3</sup> Including where they come from: often Gariopontus, but also modern scholars such as Daremberg and Helmreich. If nothing is stated, they are my own.

abbreviated ensemble text and that of Gariopontus on the facing (right-hand) pages. The parallel texts on the right-hand pages usually only have a critical apparatus. In the edited text of the ensemble version (*textus abbrevuiatus*), *Eigenfehler* of V, which are very frequent, were omitted unless they are interesting for one reason or another. In the edited Gariopontus text, *Eigenfehler* of the six witnesses are only mentioned if they are interesting in comparison to Aurelius or if they are from H, the most conservative witness. In the spirit of open research data, the transcriptions that led to this edition are available in an online repository thus allowing further work on this text's transmission: <https://osf.io/2pv8r>.

The orthography of the best manuscripts – M (full text), R (ensemble text), and H (Gariopontus) – was usually followed.<sup>4</sup> The page breaks and folio numbers are indicated in the margins for M and R, and below the Gariopontus text (which presents our text in a very different order) for H, also including page numbers of the easily accessible first print, l.

## 4.2 Sigla

Full version:

- A Karlsruhe, Landesbibliothek, Augiensis CXX.
- B Bruxelles, Bibliothèque royale de Belgique 1342-1350.
- C Montecassino, Archivio della badia, V. 97.
- E Einsiedeln, Stiftsbibliothek 363 and Zürich, Zentralbibliothek, Z XIV 29 (incomplete).
- M Wien, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Cod. 68.
- M<sup>2</sup> second, correcting/contaminating hand in M (M<sub>2</sub>: its lost source).
- b Daremberg's edition of B (Daremberg 1847).

Reworked and shortened version from the ensemble:

- D Durham, Cathedral Library, A.III.31 (incomplete).
- F Città del Vaticano, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Vat. lat. 4417.
- J Paris, BnF, 6837 (incomplete).
- L London, British Library, Royal 12.E.XX.
- P Cambridge, Peterhouse 251.

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<sup>4</sup> Except that no *ae* (which is very rare in these three manuscripts) was used anywhere and some confusing spellings (*uba* for *uua*) were occasionally improved from other manuscripts.

- Q Poitiers, Bibliothèque de la Ville, Ms. 184.  
 R Città del Vaticano, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Barb. lat. 160.  
 S Escorial, Real Biblioteca de San Lorenzo N.III.17.  
 V Città del Vaticano, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Vat. lat. 4418.

Reworked version from Gariopontus, *Passionarius* (selection of witnesses):

- H Wien, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek 2425.  
 G Cologne, Codex Bodmer 177.  
 T Arezzo, Biblioteca Città di Arezzo, ms 246.  
 W London, Wellcome library, ms 133.  
 Z Zürich, Zürich, Zentralbibliothek, Ms C 128.  
 l Lugduni: in edibus Antonii Blanchardi calchographi 1526.

*Oxiapate* (containing only §0):

- K St. Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek 759 (contains only the first sentence).  
 N Nürnberg fragments discovered by Jacobsen (not accessible to me).  
 O London, British Library, Sloane 475.  
 X Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de la France, lat 11219.

*Medicinales responsiones*: quoted from Karlsruhe, Landesbibliothek, Augiensis CXX (A above) and the edition by Rose (1864–1870, II, 196–225).

Caelius Aurelianus, *De acutis et chronicis passionibus*: its first part is cited as *Celeres* from the print *Caelii Aureliani methodici Siccensis liber celerum vel acutarum passionum*, Parisiis: Colinaeum 1533 and from the Bendz (1990–1993) edition.

#### Other abbreviations

- |                 |                               |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>mss.</i>     | all manuscripts in question   |
| +               | added (after the lemma word)  |
| <i>antepon.</i> | added (before the lemma word) |
| <i>del.</i>     | cancelled out                 |
| –               | omitted                       |

?	hard to read in the witness right before the question mark
-	approximately one unreadable character
⟨small print⟩	text known from AEM <sup>2</sup> only, lost in MBC
<i>Abbr.</i>	<i>textus abbreviatus</i> (ensemble) text of Aurelius
<i>Dar.</i>	conjecture by Daremberg (1847)
<i>Gar.</i>	Gariopontus text of Aurelius
<i>Gl. med.</i>	<i>Glossae medicinales</i> (ed. Heiberg)
<i>He.</i>	conjecture by Helmreich (1920)
<i>Rose</i>	conjecture by Rose (1864–1870)
<i>deest</i> E	this part of the line in E is missing (physically cut off)
<i>mg.</i>	<i>in margine</i>
<i>s.l.</i>	<i>supra lineam</i>
†...†	<i>crux</i> (unintelligible passage)
*	compare note in the second apparatus (omitted if there is a <i>crux</i> )
*	(after text references) see <i>loci paralleli</i> at the back of the book
() [apparatus]	exempli(s) (B)C short for: exemplis B, exempli C
() [text]	part of my punctuation
<i>italics</i> [apparatus]	my editorial comments
<i>italics</i> [text]	substantial additions by ensemble or Gariopontus

**Parallel edition of *Liber Aurelii*,  
ensemble version, and text from  
Gariopontus' *Passionarius***



<cap.> **Incipit liber quintus eiusdem Galieni architres, id est medicus sapientissimus – Incipit de capitula** 7v

- I. De februm qualitates  
 II. De februm curas  
 5 III. De sudores  
 IIII. De pericausis spiritum  
 V. De uigilias que in febris fit  
 VI. De dolore capitis que in febris fit  
 VII. De sicca et aspera et usta in febris lingua  
 10 VIII. De freneticis  
 VIII. De lithargia | 8r  
 X. De pleureticis  
 XI. De peripleumonicis  
 XII. De synance  
 15 XIII. De cardiacorum dispositionem  
 XIII. De colericis  
 XV. De dyarria  
 XVI. De cordapsu hoc est hyleon  
 XVII. De his qui[bus] stercora non re<ddu>nt  
 20 XVIII. De his qui in febris tremunt  
 XVIII. De apoplexia  
 XX. De spasms et tetanis  
 XXI. De hydrofoues  
 XXII. De fastidium in acutis febris  
 25 XXIII. De uessice impetu in acutis febris  
 XXIII. De uessica si fluxerit in acutis febris  
 XXV. De singulto in febre  
 XXVI. De parotidas que in febris fiunt  
 Explicet capitula

MBC E(M<sup>2</sup>) (A caret indice)

1–2 M *tantum*, Incipit liber Aurelii De acutis passionibus B, Incipiunt capitula libri Aurelii De acutis passionibus C, Liber Galieni logici Prohemium E, Aurelii + E *manu posteriore* | 3 De qualitate februm E | 4 De curis februm E | 5 De sudore in febris E | 6 De nimio ardore E | spiritum] M?, spiritu BC, pyretu M<sup>2</sup> | 7 uigiliis EB | fit ME | 12 XI. De cuius disentericorum + E (*subsequenter addit unum omnibus numeris*) | 15 Curatio eiusdem + E | 16 Curatio + E | 18 dolor + M *s.l.* | hoc] id E | 19 qui BE | reddunt] CEM<sup>2</sup>, retinent M?B | 20 quibus M | febris] non + E | 21 Curatio + E | 23 ydrofobicis CE, ydrofouis B, Curatio + E | 24 fastium M | acutis – E | 25 impetum M | 26 uessice E | si de-fluxerit BC, fluxu E | febre acuta E | 27 XXVII. De uessica et aspera lingua + E | 29 – E

1 Galeni archiatri (ἀρχιάτρον) | 6 *infra* (§4): pyretu

88r **Incipiunt capitula libri quarti**

I. De quattuor humoribus qualiter egritudines faciunt	
II. De ratione tipicarum febrium et curatione earum	
III. De discretione sudorum creticorum et diaforeticorum	
IIII. De pericauson spiritu quod sitis nimium ardorem dicimus	5
V. De uigiliis que in febribus fiunt	
VI. De dolore capitis que in febribus fit	
VII. De sicca et aspera et usta in febribus lingua	
VIII. De freneticis quomodo discernantur a melancolico et cura eorum	
VIIII. De lithargia	10
X. De pleureticis	
XI. De peripleumonicis	
XII. De sinancis	
XIII. De cura sinancicorum	
XIIII. De cardiacorum dispositione	15
XV. De colerica passione et curatione	
XVI. De diarria	
XVII. De cordapsu quod yleus dolor dicitur	
XVIII. De his qui in febribus tremunt	
XVIII. De apoplexia	20
XX. De spasmis et tetanis et opistotonicis	
XXI. De ydrofoba	
XXII. De fastidio in acutis febribus	
XXIII. De causis uesice in acutis febribus	
XXIIII. De singultu in febre	25
XXV. De parotidis que in febribus fiunt	

**RF QS LP DJ** (*V caret indice*)

1 Capitula Q, Capitula libri IV S, - FPI | 2-26 sine numeris FLD | 2 egritudinem Q, aegros S | faciunt DJ | 3 cura LP, de curatione FQ, curatio(num) S(I) | 4 et] - LP | + dicimus J | 5 quod] et Q, id est S | dicimus - QSJ | 7 - P | qui FQ | et cura eorum + F | 8 De sicca et usta et aspera lingua in febribus QS | ista F | Item de asperitate lingue + L | 9 frenetica R | et cura eorum] - FQS | IX. et cura eorum + P *et subsequenter addit unum* | 11-12 - Q *et subsequenter numerat 2 minus* | 11 De pleuresi SLP, et cura eius + S, Curatio pleuresis De cura eius + L, XII. De cura eius + P *et subsequenter addit unum* | 12 - J, et cura eius + S | 13 XII De cura eorum + J | sinance QS | 14 sinancicorum] eius QS | 15 dispositione] - J | 16 colera QLP | curatio QLP, eius + Q | 18 qui L | 20 - Q | appopecticus S | 21 et opistotonicis] - SQLP | 24 De uessice impetu RFDJ | De curatione earum + LP | 25 febribus LP | 26 que in febribus fiunt] - QS | fiunt] sunt J | Explicit capitula + L, Explicit liber tertius + D

<prol.> Incipit liber quintus Galieni doctoris

Incipit de egritudinibus que nascuntur ex quattuor humoribus

Omnibus hominibus generantur egritudines ex quattuor humoribus unde et homo factus est; \*inde reguntur sani, \*inde leduntur infirmi, sicut doctor noster  
 5 Yppocrates nobis recte exposuit. Que sunt ualitudines acute (\*que oxea Greci dicunt) fiunt uel nascuntur ex sanguine uel ex felle rubeo, nam aut cito transeunt aut celerius occidunt. Veteres uero cause (\*que chronia Greci dicunt) fiunt uel nascuntur ex \*flegma et ex nigro felle. Omnes humores, si amplius extra  
 10 cursum naturalem plus creuerint, egritudines faciunt aut exponte digeruntur. Nam acut<e> passion<es> cum febre acuta omnes ueniunt, \*nam cronia cum lenitate febrium, aliquibus et sine febre fiunt. Nam in acutis passionibus \*inspectionem et pulsum et general<em> \*significationem (in \*egonia uero sicut in acutis passionibus fortiores febres fiunt): ut frenetici, lythargici, pleuretici, peripleumonici, cardiaci [h]ac sinance, tuisis, cordapsum (hyleos), ydrofoba[s].  
 15 Sunt et sine febribus: sinance, colera, diarria, apoplexia, tetanos, cephalargia, flegmos. Et [que] sunt alie passiones que in cronia ueniunt, que [in] multis temporibus remorantur: ut epylemsia, cefalargia, scotomia, melancolia, ephi-

MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>) – OX

1–2 Incipit liber (Aurelii In primis de acutis passionibus) B(C), – AE, Incipit (expositio egritudinorum que dicitur) oxiapate (O)X | 4 reguntur sani] AEM<sup>2</sup>X, non leg. M, seducuntur iam B, sedicuntur iam C, geruntur sani O | inde<sup>2</sup>] unde BC, exinde X, et inde O | 5 recte] – M | que<sup>2</sup>] – O | 6 rufo C | nam] que OX, het sunt *antepon.* O | 7 quas X | dicuntur BC | 8 ex<sup>2</sup>] – AE | felle] + hii AEM<sup>2</sup> | 9 naturalem] nature X, + uel C | digeruntur] aut auxilio medicine curantur + X | 10 acute passiones] BAEX, (in acutis passionibus MB(C) | 10–11 cum<sup>1</sup> ... passionibus] – X | 10–11 nam<sup>2</sup> ... febrium] et O | 11 acute passiones O | 12 inspectionem] inspectione BCE, in *antepon.* M, aspectu O | pulsum] pulsu BE, in *antepon.* A | generali MBCA | significatione BC | in ... sicut] intelligimus (in) chronia uero causa/significatio O/(X) | agonia(m) B(C) | 13 passionibus] (tendit) sicut superius diximus + (O)X | frenesis, lytargia etc. X | 13–14 pleuretici, -cis, -cis ac syancis C | 14 tysis BC, – AE, diatysis OX | yleon BC, id est ilion X | ydrofoba BAE | 16 aliis passionibus M | 17 scotomia] iscotosi mania AEM<sup>2</sup> | 17–1 et phaltes M, et phialtes M<sup>2</sup>C, et liatis O, – X

4 inde<sup>1</sup>] – *Isidorus* | inde<sup>2</sup>] ex ipsis (i.e. humoribus) *Isidorus* | 5 quas | 7 quas | 8 phlegmate | 9 i.e. sponte | 10 nam] i.e. sed | 12 inspectione pulsus ? | significationem] dignoscimus + *Dar. uel intellige sicut Abbr.* | egonia] ἄγωνία

3–9 cf. *Isidorus, Etymologiae* IV.5–6\* | 4 cf. *Hippocrates, De natura hominis* 4\* | 10–14 cf. *Ps.-Galenus, Definitiones medicae* XIX.387\* | 13 phrenesis, *infra* §8 | lethargia, *infra* §9 | pleuresis, *infra* §10 | 14 peripneumonia, *infra* §11 | synanche, *infra* §12 | tuisis, *Esc.* 14 | cordapsum (hyleos), *infra* §16 | hydrophobia, *infra* §21 | 15 cholera, *infra* §14 | diarrhoea, *infra* §15 | apoplexia, *infra* §19 | tetanus, *infra* §20 | cephalargia, *infra* §6 et *Esc.* 1 | 16 phlegmone, *infra* in §26 | 17 epilepsia, *Esc.* 3 | cephalargia, *Esc.* 1 | scotoma, *Esc.* 2 | melancholia, *Esc.* 5 | 17–1 ephialtes, *Esc.* 7

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

**⟨I.⟩ De quatuor humoribus qualiter egritudines faciunt**

Omnibus hominibus generantur egritudines ex quattuor humoribus unde et homo factus est; et inde sanantur unde leduntur infirmi, sicut doctor noster Ypocrates nobis recte exposuit. Egritudines acute (que oxea Greci dicunt) fiunt uel nascuntur ex sanguine et felle rufo, he aut cito transeunt aut celerius occidunt. Veteres uero cause (quas cronica Greci dicunt) fiunt ex flemate et nigro felle. Omnes humores, si amplius extra cursum naturalem creuerint, aut egritudines faciunt aut exponte digeruntur. Acute enim passiones cum febre acuta  
 88v omnes ueniunt, cronice cum lenitate febrium, aliquibus et sine febre fiunt. Acutas enim passiones cognoscimus inspectione pulsuum *et urine* et generali  
 10 significatione:

ut est frenesis, lithargia, pleuresis, peripleumonia, cardiaca, tisis, cordapsum (yleon), ydrofoba. Sunt et sine febribus: ut est sinance, colera, diarria, apoplexia, tetanos, cephalargia, flegmon. Sunt et cronice passiones que multis  
 15 temporibus morantur: ut epilempsia, cephalea, scothomia, melancolia, effialtes,

**RFV QS LP DJ**

1 – FVQI, Cap. I De quatuor temporis L | 2 et] – S | 3 reguntur sani J | unde] et J | noster doctor S | 4 nobis] – S | quas QSJ | oxia FD, exee V, oxias J, id est acute + R *s.l.* | fiunt] – Q | 5 ex] a S | et] uel VS, uel et J | hec Q, he uero S | celeriter J | 6 uero] autem S | 6 quam F | Greci cronica R | cronias J | 7 omnes] enim + S | excreuerint Q | 8–9 omnes acuta J | 9 ueniunt omnes S | cronice] uero + VSJ, id est prolixse + R *s.l.* | 9–10 acutis F | 10 enim] – Q | cognoscimus] in + V, aut + F | et<sup>2</sup>] – Q | 12 pleuresis – Q | pleuripleumonia J | cardiaca RQJ | ptisis FV | 13 yleo R | ydrofobia J | 13–14 Sunt ... flegmon] – D | 13 colerica VJ | apoplexia] – S | 14 passiones] id est + S | 15 moriantur J

altēs, paralysis, stomatici diatesis, colice et \*epaticis, splenicis, ciliacis, dissin-  
 tericis, lientericis, ydropicis, nefretici, scialgicis, podagricis, arthriticis, sciaticis,  
 hictericis, catectis, emoptoicis, epticis, asmaticis. Sunt et alia plurima et simi-  
 lia: diabetes, coriza, catarrus hoc est tuisis, raucedo uocis, sputatio, lumbrices,  
 5 caucolosis, uesice caus<e> mult<e> et dysirie, stranguiria, †assiria†, gonorrhia, satyri-  
 asis, de stomachi euersiones et caus<e>, paralysis, emorroid<e>, tromos, spasmu<s>  
 aurium, dolor dentium, elephantiasis, †plurimos†. Harum singula necessarium  
 est primum agnoscere et sic cura<m> melior<em> adhibere; nam quecumque  
 \*recentibus blandiuntur, ea ueternosis nihil prosunt, | rursusque commodant 8v  
 10 ueternosis, acutis uehementer incommodant. Plenius in hoc libello uel in illo  
 quem ad te misimus dictum est, siue †dicitur interim quod nunc ista† sequatur.  
 Sunt igitur omnium ualitudinum sed nos hoc libello de acutis tantum loquimur.

Species due quas \*cinotetas Greci uocant, nos communitates possumus 0.2  
 dicere. Communitates ex eo arbitror dictas quod communiter, id est similiter,

### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>) – OX

1 stomachici C, stomatice AEX | et] – AE | 1–3 epaticis ... asmaticis] *generaliter* -is M, -i  
 BCO, -e AEX | 2 scialgicis] ipsialtice AE, sciatici O | atritici B | 3 epticis] *uix leg.* M,  
 ipitice B, epytice C, ptipsici A, ptisici E | 3–4 his similia CX | 4 hoc est] – OX | uocis  
 inputatio AE, hoc est amputatio uocis X | lumbrici(s) C(AE) | 5 cauculosi BC | causas  
 multas MCAE, cause diuerse O | disiria M, dissurie B | yssiria B, asciria AE, emorragia  
 scuria X, scoria gonorrhia O | 6 de stomachi euersionibus B, – AE, tenisma O, tenasmus  
 ani euersiones X | causas/is MCAE/B, casus OX | paralyisin C, et + C, ani + OX | emor-  
 roidas MBCAE | trombos BC | spasmus *mss.* | 7 dolorem B | et dentium BC, pelarcha ? O,  
 polifareus id est X | elephantiasis(n) (B)E | plurimos] bolismum et BC, bolismus OX, boli-  
 mus X a.c. | singulas/rum passionum O/X | 8 primo AE | cura MCA | meliora M?C, eo-  
 rum AEM<sup>2</sup> | 9 ea] et BC | 10 planius MBO, uel + AE | 11 que M | te misimus] – O, tenas-  
 mos X | dixerunt BC | secuntur AE | 12 sed] et AE | de hoc M, in hoc C, – O, illo X | tan-  
 tummodo de acutis M | loquemur X | 13 species] speciebus que sunt C | cinotetas] BCM<sup>2</sup>,  
*non leg.* M, cinotatus AE, quos + C | 13–1 nos ... species] *non leg.* M | 14 dictos M<sup>2</sup>

1–3 epatici *etc.* | 5 scuria (ισχυρία) | 7 bulismus OX | 8 meliorem] eorum AEM<sup>2</sup> | 9 re-  
 cens = *acutum*, ueternosus = *chronicum* | 11 dicitur in eo qui nunc istum sequatur ? |  
 13 κοινότητες

1 paralysis, *Esc.* 21 | *cf.* stomachi causa, *Esc.* 20 | colici, *Esc.* 28 | epatici, *Esc.* 32 | splene-  
 tici, *Esc.* 33 | coeliaci, *Esc.* 27 | 1–2 disinteria, *Esc.* 30 | 2 lienteria, *Esc.* 31 | hydropisis,  
*Esc.* 36 | nephritis, *Esc.* 39 | psioalgia, *Esc.* 44 | podagra, *Esc.* 46 | arthritis, *Esc.* 45 |  
 sciatici, *Esc.* 43 | 3 hictericis, *Esc.* 34 | *i.e.* cacexia?, *Esc.* 35 | emoptoici, *Esc.* 15 | hepatici,  
*in Esc.* 32.22 | asthma, *in Esc.* 19.1 | 4 diabetes, *Esc.* 37 | coriza, *in Esc.* 12.2 | catarrus, *Esc.*  
 12 | tuisis, *Esc.* 14 | *i.e.* uocis amputatio ?, *Esc.* 8 | sputatio, *in Esc.* 17.1 | lumbrices, *Esc.*  
 26 | 5 cauculus, *in Esc.* 39–40 | uesice causae, *infra* §23–24 *et Esc.* 40 | dysirie, *in Esc.*  
 40.57 | stranguiria, *in Esc.* 40.58 | gonorrhoea, *in Esc.* 41.1 | 5–6 satyriasis, *in Esc.* 41.14 |  
 6 stomachi causae, *Esc.* 20 | paralysis, *Esc.* 21 | haemorroidae, *in Esc.* 2.1, 4.7 | tromos,  
*Esc.* 22 | 6–7 spasmus aurium, *Esc.* 11 | 7 dolor dentium, *Esc.* 10 | elephantiasis, *Esc.* 38 |  
 bulismus, *Esc.* 24 | 13 *cf.* Galenus, *De sectis* I.80\*

TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

paralisis, stomachica diatesis, colica, epatica, splenetica, ciliaca, disinteria, linteria, ydropicia, nefresis, scialgica, podagrica, artritica, sciatica, hicterica, catectica, emoptoica, asmatica. Sunt et alie plurime et similes: diabetes, corizza, catarrus, tussis, raucedo uocis, sputatio, lumbrici, cauculi, uesice cause multe, dissuria, stranguiria, gonorria, satiriasis, stomachi euersiones, paralisis, emorroide, trombus, spasmus, aurium dolor et dentium, elephantia, bolismus et harum similia. 5

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**RFV QS LP DJ** (D usque 1 paralisis tantum)

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**1** plenetica L | **2** inenteria R | nefresis] aliter spial----a + J | artyrica F, artitica et V, arterica Q, artetrica S | hicterica] - V | **3** catectica] - VJ | emotaica Q | et] - RQS, his J | similes] + ut J | **4** amputatio J | cauculi] - Q | **5** multe] sunt + J | conorria S | **6** trombus emorroide LP

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specie[s] dumtaxat sua laborantibus †possunt†. Est †hec non terohodes†, hoc est aut \*adstrictum aut solutum infirmitatis genus. \*Instricta autem laxari oportet, soluta constringi, eiusdem medici huius sit auctoritas. Quemadmodum fiat dicimus suo loco cum rem ipsam paulo uberius ad †nos que† pandimus. Interim comprehendendum \*putauimus que sunt omnino acute ualitudines et harum que semper sub species stagnopatie cadunt et que rursus [si] sub rohodi-  
 5 am, nec numquam possit †nature rerum suas species diuidere†.

Genera ualitudinum omnium sunt quinque: oxea, cronia, stenopatia, rohodes et epyploce – acut<e>, ueteres, strict<e>, solute, commixte. Acute ergo sunt  
 10 ualitudines que non possunt sub ueternas infirmitates cadere: ut flegmone (id est subitus tumor), \*caus<o>s (ardor quidem totius \*corporis ex quo fit perturbatio mentis), lithargos (obliuio quidem et somni iuges et non †necessarium pondus†), pleureticis (lateris dolor), peripleumonia (dolor pulmonis), sinance (id est faucium dolor cum strictione), apoplexia (subit<a> gelatio sanguinis et  
 15 aut omnium membrorum aut alicuius partis resolutio), spasmus (contractio uel tremor), tetanos (maior contractio), epistoton<os>is (\*plato< ner>ui extensio et

### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>) – OX

1 suas C | est ... terohodes] est autem roodes B, iste non ea trodes AE, stimo et roodas O, stegnon et roodas X | 2 aut<sup>1</sup> – BC | strictum OX | infirmitate(m) M?B(C) | instricta] M? B, constricta C, stricta AEM<sup>2</sup> | 3 solita autem stringere O, solutum autem stringi X | 3–5 eiusdem ... acute] auctores uero antiqui et peritissimi medici diuiserunt omnes passiones uel O | 3 fiant AEM<sup>2</sup>X, – O | 4 rem] se BC | ipsa B | superius BCX, – O | ad nos que] latiusque X, – O | 5 putabimus M, putai AEM<sup>2</sup>X, – O | earum B | 6 que<sup>1</sup>] quam AE, – OX | sub<sup>1</sup>] – OX | specie AE | et que] eque AE | sursum M, sursus C | si] – BAE | 7 ne(c) umquam B(CX), que numquam O | possit] sit AE | 8 omnibus M, omnes C | 9 acutas MCAE | strictas MC, instrictae AE | 10 flegmon B | 11 tumor] humor hoc est tumor M | causas MAE, causon O, causus X | corporis] frenetica id est motus contra naturam anime et + OX | 12 iules A, iugis O, iungens X | necessario BCX | 13 id est dolor BC | sinance angiria O, scinances angina X | 14 constrictione C, obstructionem AM<sup>2</sup>, obstructione E | apoplexia] id est + M | subito MC | 15 aut<sup>2</sup>] et aut C | spasmus] id est + M | 16 epystotonicis C, epistotonicos B, non leg. M, epistotonos AEM<sup>2</sup>, id est + M<sup>2</sup>, opi/ostotonus O/X | plato nerui] AEM<sup>2</sup>OX, platosie sui MBC

1 prosunt Dar. | stegnon et roodes | 2 strictum OX | stricta AEM<sup>2</sup> | 3 fiant AEM<sup>2</sup>X | 4 noscendum | 5 putai AEM<sup>2</sup>X | 7 natura earum sua specie diuidi uel sim. | 11 καῦσος | corporis] frenetica id est motus contra naturam anime et + OX ? | 12–13 necessario profundi Dar. | 16 opisthotonus | i.e. πλατὸν νεῦρον

10 phlegmone, *infra* in §26 | i.e. pericausis, *infra* §4 | 12 lethargia, *infra* in §9 | pleure-  
 sis, *infra* §10 | peripneumonia, *infra* §11 | 13 synanche, *infra* §12 | apoplexia, *infra* §19 |  
 15–16 spasmus et tetanos, *infra* §20 | 16–1 opisthotonia, emprosthotonia, cf. Caelius  
 Aur., *Celeres* III.6

Nam genera ualitudinum omnium sunt quinque: oxea, cronie, stegnopatie, roodes, epiploce – id est acute, ueteres, stricte, solute, comixte. Acute sunt ualitudines que non possunt sub ueternas infirmitates cadere et, *ut diximus, aut cito transeunt aut celeriter occidunt*: ut est flegmon (id est subitus tumor), causus, lithargia, pleuresis, sinance *et cetera*.

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**RFV QS LP J**


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1 quinque genera ualitudinum + S *mg* | nam] – Q | oxea] id est acute + F *et similiter postea* | 2 id est ... commixte] – F | Acute] uero + J | 3 ueternas] id est prolizas + RF | et] sed S | 4 occidunt] interficiunt S | ut est flegmon] *bis* S | causon S, casus LP | cetera] *extera* J?

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3–4 *cf. supra*, §0.1, p. 5, l. 5–6

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\*ceruicium, ita ut dorsum eger inspicere non possit), emprostotonosis (similis passio sed et ad pectus mentum hominis instringit) – est autem superi<ori> contrariu<m> non genere sed loc<o>, nam uterque sunt instricti et laxament<o> ingenti egent – hydrofobas (id est aque metus qui adest maxime his quos canis rabidus momordit), ligmos (singultus), satiriasis (iugis desideru<m> ueneris),  
 5 \*cardiace diaforesi<s> (sudor cardiac<u>s), colera (uentris siue stomachi nimia tortio et subita reuolutio), diarria (minor colera), emorrogia (sanguinis subita \*profluxio uel de naribus uel a[d] parte[m] qu<a> fece<m> uentris emittimus uel mulier<u>m) \*ea que edere par<tum> solent). Hec sunt acut<e> que numquam  
 10 solent fieri ueternos<e>, sed antequam de ipsarum infirmitat<u>m specie[m] dicam, pauca prius †credidisse dicent ut intellegere† prudenti<a> tu<a>.

Cronie ualitudines, hoc sunt temporales que sunt ueternose que multis tempo- 0.4  
 ribus remorantur: ut epilepsie, cephalargia, s<co>tomatici, melancolia, mania, effialtes, paralis, et ali<e> mult<e> pas|siones quas iam superius exposuimus. 9r

### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>) – OX

1 ceruicum BAEM<sup>2</sup>, ceruicis OX | eger inspicere] suum eger insicere O, suum erigere X | emprostotonos AEM<sup>2</sup>, id est + M | 2 et] – BC, hic OX | 3 superius MC, superior A | contrarius mss. | non genere sed] et genere et AEM<sup>2</sup> | locum MC | stricti OX | laxamentum MC | 4 his] – AE, eius X | 5 mordit CO, mordet BAEM<sup>2</sup>X | ligmos] id est + MOX, bolismus BC | satiriasis] id est + MOX | iuge BX, iugi C, uue O | desiderii M?C | 6 cardiaca OX | diaforesin MBC, id est + MX | cardiacus] AEM<sup>2</sup>X, non leg. M, cardiacis CM<sup>2</sup>, cardiaci B | seu OX | 7 diarria] id est + MX | emorrogia] id est + MOX | subita sanguinis E | 8 profusio BAEM<sup>2</sup>OX | ad partem] ab epatem M<sup>2</sup>, aeparem A, epare E, de parte X, – O | qua] X, quem MBC, quam AE, – O | fece MBC | 9 mulierum] AEM<sup>2</sup>OX, mulieres MBC | eae que B, eas que C, ea parte qua X, eaque O | parere M?C | acutas MC | fieri] – C, esse X | 10 ueternas M?C, ueternosis B | sed] – AE | infirmitatem M, infirmitatis C | specie BAEX, – O | 11 credidisse] M?BCOX, credidi esse AEM<sup>2</sup>, se + B, sic + O | dicendum AEM<sup>2</sup>, dicenda OX | et B | intellegat C, intellegeret AEX | prudentia tua] AEM<sup>2</sup>X, prudentie tue MB, prudentiam tuam C, unicuique prudentia O | 12 ualitudinis M | hoc] hae B | ueternas M?C | 13 stomatica M?B, scotomatice A, scotomaticem E, scotomatia OX | melancolia] – B | 14 et fialtes CAE, efialtis O, – X | alias multas MCAE

1 ceruicis OX | 6 καρδιακαὶ διαφορήσεις | 8 profusio BAEM<sup>2</sup>OX | 9 uel ex ea qua Dar. | 11 credidi esse dicenda ut intelligeret prudentia tua

4 hydrophobia, *infra* §21 | 5 singultus, *infra* §25 | satyriasis, *in Esc.* 41.14 | 6 cardiaca diaforesis, *infra* §13 | cholera, *infra* §14 | 7 diarrhoea, *infra* §15 | emorrogia, *in Esc.* 40.2 | 13–14 cf. *Esc.*, prol.6: cefalea, scotomatica, epilepsia, mania, melancolia, enteasmon, effialtis et alias ceteras passiones [...] | 13 epilepsia, *Esc.* 3 | cephalargia, *Esc.* 1 | scotomatica, *Esc.* 2 | melancolia, *Esc.* 5 | mania, *Esc.* 4 | 14 ephialtes, *Esc.* 7 | paralysis, *Esc.* 21

Cronie sunt que multis temporibus morantur, ut epilempsia, cephalargia, melancolia *et cetera*.

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**RFV QS LP J**

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**1** cronie] id est ueteres + F *s.l.*

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\*Stecropatie, hoc sunt stricte ualitudines, sic cephalargie, †excerotes†, tracites, 0.5  
 \*encausis glossis, lithargus, sinance, caus<os> pyretu, apoplexia, catalempsia,  
 spasmus, tetanus, epistotonus, emprostotonia, \*stomaticis diatesis, e<f>fialtes,  
 epylempsia, mania, \*cinicus spasmus, orthomonia, ydrofobas, lycmos, ileos,  
 5 colice diatesis, spasmus, flegmone stomachi, cyliaci, epaticis, spleneticis, \*into-  
 recilia, scirosis, satyriasis, priapismos, \*stericeprix, \*matramus, podagra, artri-  
 ticis, elefantiosis, sciaticis diatesis, †fisaticis†, \*ipso<r>a, lepra.

Est ergo \*istignopatice adstrictum corpus, quod nec in sudore laxa[n]tur 0.6  
 neque in uentris fluxum neque in uomitum, neque ex sanguine ex aliqua par-  
 10 te corporis prurptionem faciens. Nam his omnibus sola strictura nec con-  
 trarium passionum complexio facit: ut freneticis, pleureticis, peripleumonia,

### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>) – OX

1 stegnopatie/a AEM<sup>2</sup>X/O | sicut B, *non leg.* M | exerotes A, exerotis E, xereoti/es O/X |  
 trascites BC, traitis O | 2 enclausis A | gloses AE | lutargus B, lytargos C, litargios AE,  
 litargia O | sinances AE | causos] AEM<sup>2</sup>X, *non leg.* M, cause BC, causas O | piretum B |  
 3 opistotonus BCX, – O | stomatices B, stomatice/i AE/O | et fialtes MBC, fialtes AE,  
 ephialtis O | 4 epylempsia] et + AE | cinicos AEOX | spasmos OX, – C | ydrofobas ...  
 ileos] – AEM<sup>2</sup>, *uix leg.* M | 5 colice ... spasmus] coriza M<sup>2</sup>, corize AE, colice diatesis  
 OX | stomachi] an stomacho AE, pausto malcho O, panstomacho X | cyliace AE, ciliaca  
 O | epatis BAE, epatos X, epatica O | plenisin B, splenis AE, splenos X, splenetica O |  
 5–6 thorecilia B, enteroceli(c)a AEM<sup>2</sup>(O)X | 6 priapismo AE | stericeps pnix AEM<sup>2</sup>,  
 (i)stericepnex O(X) | matremonos AEM<sup>2</sup>, marasmos OX | 6–7 artritris AEX | 7 elephan-  
 tiasis AE | sciadice AE, sciatica O, sciaticae X | seticis BC, fisatice AE, fialtici O, firaticae X  
 | ipsola MBC, prestergas O, prora X | 8 est ergo] – AE | istegnopatie AEM<sup>2</sup>, stignopatie  
 O, stegnopacia X | corporis OX | laxatur BAEM<sup>2</sup>, relaxa(n)tur (C)OX | 9 nec AEM<sup>2</sup>OX  
 (ter) | fluxu B | uomitu B | sanguinis AEM<sup>2</sup>OX, detractio[n]is + O | aliquam partem C |  
 corporis] – B | 10 prurptio A | sola – AE | 11 nunc AEOX | complexio] MAOX, com-  
 plexu(u)m (B)C, complexiosa E | est] – E | pleureticis – AE

1 & 8 στεγνοπάθεια | 2 ἔγκαυσις γλώσσης | 3 stomaticis] scotomatica Dar. | 4 κυνικός  
 πασμός | 5–6 ἔντεροκήλη | 6 ὑστερική πνίξις | marasmus | 7 ψιαλγίσι ? | psora

1 cephalargia, Esc. 1 | scirosis? (*sed et infra*), in Esc. 32.1 | traciasis, in Esc. 40.2 | 2 lethar-  
 gia, *infra* §9 | synanche, *infra* §12 | causis pyretu, *infra* §4 | apoplexia, *infra* §19 | cata-  
 lempsia, in Esc. 3.1 | 3 spasmus, tetanus, *infra* §20 | opisthotonia, emprosthotonia, cf.  
 Caelius, *Celeres* III.6 | scotomatica Esc. 2 | ephialtes, Esc. 7 | 4 epilepsy, Esc. 3 | mania, Esc.  
 6 | orthopnoea, Esc. 19 | hydrophobia, *infra* §21 | lygmos, *infra* §25 | ileos, *infra* §16 |  
 5 colice diatesis, Esc. 28 | spasmus, *infra* §20 | phlegmone stomachi, Esc. 21 | cyliaci, Esc.  
 27 | hepatici, Esc. 32 | spleneticis, Esc. 33 | 5–6 entericon?, in Esc. 30.29 | 6 scirosis, in Esc.  
 32.1 | satyriasis, in Esc. 41.14 | priapismos, in Esc. 41.18 | marasmus, in Esc. 35.1 | podagra,  
 Esc. 46 | 6–7 arthritis, Esc. 45 | 7 elephantiosis, Esc. 38 | sciaticis diatesis, Esc. 43 |  
 psialgici?, Esc. 44 | psoriasis, Esc. 40.2 | 11 phrenesis, *infra* §8 | pleuresis, *infra* §10 |  
 peripneumonia, *infra* §11

TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

Stegnopatie sunt stricte ualitudines, sicut est cephalargia, lithargia, sinancia, causus et cetera.

Et dicuntur stegnopatie eo quod astrictum corpus nec in sudore laxatur neque in uentris fluxum neque in uomitum neque ex aliqua parte proruptio- nem faciens.

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**RFV QS LP J**

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1 stegnopatie] id est stricte + F s.l. | stricte] ut + LP | 2 causon S, casus LP | 3 dicunt R | strictum QS, habent + S | neque S | in] - L | 4 fluxu SJ | uomitu S | neque] - S | ex] in Q | alia J?

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tussicula, \*tysis, tremitatio, melancolia, cardiacis, ydropicis, sintesi<s>, paralisis. Hec omnia commune sunt dicta.

Rhodes, hoc sunt dissolute que numquam possunt stricture \*obnoxia fieri: **0.7**  
sunt et \*cardiace diaforisi<s>, lienteria, diarria, emorragia, gonorgia, spiriasis,  
5 diabetes. His omnibus \*aduersa est atque contraria, defluens scilicet et soluta.

Epyploce, hoc sunt quedam qu<e> \*a parte fluxum habe<n>t, partem instricture: **0.8**  
ut puta si dolor adsit stomachi an uentris, nec tamen fluor desit; ut si nares  
\*fluent sanguinem, adsit dolor capitis, \*cum dolor instricture inde exit ex solu-  
tione[m] fluor, et his similia. Periculo<s>um sane ualitudin<i>s genus, nec ullum  
10 fere[t] ita mortiferum est ut iam excludit adiutoria afferre omnia, cum utr<a>que  
<uis> morbi pariter incu<mbat et> necesse si[n]t instrictura <lax>ari, soluta con-  
stringi, †aut alio quod† ad loc<um> dictum est. Quorum quicquid \*amodo fuerit  
permixtione[m] morbi, dum alteri medetur, alteram partem necesse offendit, et

### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>) – OX

1 ptisis AE, protesis X | melancolie AE | ydropice B, ydropici C, idrops AEOX | sinte-  
sin MBC, sintexis AEO, samlaxin X | 2 communia B, communiter C | 3 he B, hec OX |  
ac noxia B, hoc noxia C | 4 cardiaci BCO | diaforesis] AEM<sup>2</sup>OX, diaforis(in) M?B(C |  
gonorrea AEM<sup>2</sup>OX | ipsiriasis AEM<sup>2</sup>, ptiriasis O, pyriasis X | 5 diabtes B | his] – BC |  
diffluens AEX, – O | et] – A | 6 hoc] – B, hec X | quedam] commixtae quod + X | que a]  
quod a(d) M(C), que B, quodam AE, quod OX | parte] partem BCOX, arte AE, in + B |  
fluxus AE | habet M, habeat (et) CAE(X) | pariter C, parte AE | 6–7 stricture OX |  
7 adsidue M | an] aut BAE | sit AE | ut si] aut si C | 8 flua(n)t (B)AE(OX) | sanguine BX,  
sanguinis O | adsit] aut si C, ac si B | cum dolore C, condoleat B | stricture OX | 8–  
9 solutione B, solutionis OX | 9 periculatorum MCAEO | ualitudines MAE | 10 ferret C,  
fert B, fere OX | aferri C, fere BAEM<sup>2</sup> | cum utroque MAE, cum utrisque B, utrosque C,  
contra qui O, contraria X | 11 uis] AEM<sup>2</sup>X, quibus M?B, – C, eius O | morbus B |  
incumbat] AEM<sup>2</sup>X, non leg. M, incuruatis B, incuruantes C, incumbant O | et] – M?BC  
| sit BCOX | strictura O, strictum X | laxari] AEM<sup>2</sup>X, naris M?B, nares C, laxare O, et +  
X | solutione B, – C, soluti E | 12 constringit M, constringere O, stringi X | aut] ut  
AEM<sup>2</sup>OX | alio quod ad] M?B, aliud quod in C, aliquo M<sup>2</sup>, alico A, alio EOX | admodum  
AEM<sup>2</sup>O, non leg. M, amotum X | 13 permixtione BOX, permixtio C | morbidum AEM<sup>2</sup>,  
+ dum B | alteri] alter OX | necessario OX

1 phthisis ? | 3 obnoxie | 4 καρδιακαὶ διαφορήσεις | 5 aduersa sunt | 6 partim ... partim |  
8 fluant | cum sit ? | 12 ut alio loco ad locum | admodum AEM<sup>2</sup>O

1 tussicula Esc. 14 | φθίσις ? Esc. 12.10 | tremor, Esc. 18 | melancholia, Esc. 5 | cardiaci,  
infra §13 | hydropici, Esc. 36 | 2 syntexis, in Esc. 35.1 | paralysis, Esc. 21 | 4 cardiaca dia-  
phoresis, infra §13 | lienteria, Esc. 31 | diarrhoea, infra §15 | haemorrhagia, in Esc. 40.2 |  
gonorrhoea, in Esc. 41.1 | psoriasis, in Esc. 40.2, uel pyrosis 30.19 ? | 5 diabetes, Esc. 37  
| 12 ad locum, cf. e.g. §4.2

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

Roodes sunt ualitudines solute que numquam possunt stricture obnoxie fieri, ut est cardiac[i]a diaforesis, lenteria, diarria, emorrogia *et cetera*.

Epiploce sunt ualitudines que partem fluxum habent et partem constrictum corpus *quod possident*; ut puta si dolor assit stomachi, nec tamen uentris fluor desit; et si nares fluant sanguinem et assiduus dolor capitis maneat. *His itaque breuiter comprehensis primum qualiter febres curari debeant uideamus.* 5

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**RFV QS LP J**

**1** Roodes] id est solute + F *s.l.* | possunt – S | **1–2** fieri obnoxie LP, possunt + S | **2** cardiaca VQI | **3** Epiploce] id est comixte + F *s.l.* | ualitudines sunt Q | partim SJ (*bis*), parte Q (*bis*) | et] – S | **4** corpus quod possident] habent corpus J | stomachi dolor adsit S | uentris – S | **5** sanguine J | et asiduus] asiduum S | capitis dolor L | **6** curande sunt S

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incipit non leniri <sed> exacerba<re> morbum, \*qui[d] secum sine offensione fluxum constringit, adstricta laxa<t>; \*in qua subtilitas medici. Si tamen natura non \*refrangetur, apparet ut ad ea<n>dem partem quas<i> auxilia quedam \*medicaminis comparet que maxime mortem minatur, <non> irritare altera<m> ad  
 5 quantum fieri potest. Nam omni<no> posse non arbitror, sed mihi uidetur odiosum esse morbi genus. Sunt autem permixte ualitudines que sub speciem \*cinocetarum (id est communium) cadunt, ut subito constringantur, subito soluantur: sicut catarrus, †corque, abranchion†, fagedena.

Sunt etiam quedam dubia[m] (que Greci \*amphibola[m] uocant), que subito  
 10 sub tertia<m> specie<m> quam ips<i> epyploce (quasi qu<an>dam permixtionem morborum) uocant, queque de suprascriptis duabus nascitur (id est herodia et stignosim): ut pyretum | (hoc est febris), \*peripsixis (frigdor), \*agriasis (pal-  
 9v [m]or), †scanosis† (stupor), acripnia (uigilia), anorexia (fastidium), oxireumia (\*acra ruptatio), tromos (tremor), disinteria (intestinalium uulneratio). Ideo superius has condiciones morborum exposuimus, ut intellegi possit quid est stignopatia et quid rohodes et quid epyploce. Has enim tres communitates (id est

### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>) – OX

1 incipiat BA, *deest* E | lenire AEM<sup>2</sup>XO | sed] AEM<sup>2</sup>X, – MBC, si O | exaceruatio M, exacerbario C, (ex)acerbare AEM<sup>2</sup>O(X) | morbi B | quod secum C, qui quasi cum B, quid rem cum AEM<sup>2</sup>, quippe OX | offensionem M | 2 fluxus A, *deest* E | constringi CAE, et + X | laxat] X, laxari MCA, relaxat B, laxare O | quo BOX | natura] OX, nature MBCAE | 3 non] – AEM<sup>2</sup> | refrangentur C, frangitur O, refrangatur X | eadem MCAE, eam OX | quas MCAEO, sic quendam X | 3–4 medicaminum AEM<sup>2</sup>OX | 4 minantur OX | irritare] nam irrigare O, non irriter X | alteram] AEM<sup>2</sup>OX, altera MBC | ad] – AE | 5 omnino] AE?M<sup>2</sup>X?O, omni MC, omnia B | posse non] alteram quam M<sup>2</sup>, – AE | sed] hoc + OX | esset M | 6 que] quando X | specie CE | cinotetarum AEM<sup>2</sup>OX | id est] uel B | 8 corque abrancion BC, ----- -branchion M, quoque abrancion AEM<sup>2</sup>, coriza brancus OX | 9 dubia BCX | quam AEX, qui O | 10 sub] stignopatia passione cadunt subito sub roodiam subito sub + X, roodiam subito sub stignopatia cadunt subito sub + O | tertia(s) M(C), aliam O | species MC, cadit + B | quam AE | ipse CM, – X | quedam MC, quasdam AEM<sup>2</sup>OX | permixtiones O, pro commixtione X | (i)roodia (AEM<sup>2</sup>)OX | 12 peritu AEM<sup>2</sup>, pyfebris O, pyretus X | peripsis AEM<sup>2</sup>, per ypsixis O, ut ipsixis X | acriasis AE, ocriasis OX | 12–13 palmor] M?B, spasmon C, pallor(is) (AEM<sup>2</sup>)OX | 13 canosis AEM<sup>2</sup> | tubor AE | agripnia BOX | uigile AEX | oxeriumia C, *non leg.* M, oxireumia AE, oxiregmia M<sup>2</sup>OX | 14 acris rucutatio B, acra ruptatio C, agraruptio AE | trombos BC | de disinteria AE | 15 posset O, possunt X | esset OX | 16 rades C | epyploce C | etenim BC

1 qui secum] quippe OX ? | 2 in qua re *uel* in quo | 3 refrangitur | medicaminum | 6 κοινοτήτων | 8 coriza, branchion OX, *Dar.* | 9 ἀμφίβολα | 10 sub stegnopathia cadunt, subito sub rohodiam, subito + OX | 12–13 περίψυξις, ὠχρίασις, κάρωσις ? | 14 acris ructatio

7–8 catarrhus, *Esc.* 12 | 8 coriza, branchion *in Esc.* 12.2 | fagedena, *Esc.* 24.5 | 11 pyretum, *infra* §1–7 | 12 agrypnia, *infra* §5 | 13 anorexia, oxiregmia *in Esc.* 20.1 | 13 tromos, *Esc.* 22 | disinteria, *Esc.* 30 | 16–1 *cf.* Galenus, *De sectis* I.80\*

TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS



cinotetas) †modice† solas necessarias esse et medicorum [et] regule \*iubent in clin<icem> dumtaxat. Nam uulnerum et †oculorum† et plures sunt et in alium – si ita \*iusserit – librum differtur.

5 Qua ratione specialis curatio generali[s] subiungitur? Quoniam specialis 0.10  
tarda est et in paucis inuenitur, \*nunc generalis facilis est et in multis facile  
probatur per singula membra. Specialis una est in corpore quatenus species  
diuidentur quia suo genere non differuntur. Qua ratione primum de febribus  
dicam quoniam \*frequenter sunt et omnibus regionibus atque temporibus et  
etatibus omnibus irruunt.

### 10 <I.> De febrium qualitates

Unde febricula dicta est? A feruore ueluti \*febricula nuncupatur. Quomodo 1.1  
febricitantem adprehendimus? Cum tactu nostro occurrere senserimus ueluti ex  
†luto adsedentem† feruorem plurimum atque acriorem †naturam,† \*lipothomiam  
totum per corpus †interrogat† exalantem. Mutatio enim †fluxus periculis† signum  
15 \*differret? Secundum ueteres non \*differet, Yppocrates enim et \*Eugenio et Plis-  
tonicos solum feruorem naturalem moderationem excedentem signum febrium  
posuerunt, et ceteri successores eorum †plus† mutationes dispari sententia; alii  
enim contra naturam efficiunt mutationes in †extere causa aduentus† signum  
febrium \*uocauerunt; alii crebritatem pulsus ultra naturam, ut \*Cleopantus,  
20 \*Crisippus, Erasistratus; alii \*uehementia<m> et duritia<m>, ut quidam \*nouelli

#### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>) – OX (usque 9 irruunt)

1 modice] medici B, modico OX | necessarias] BCX, necessario(s) M(AEM<sup>2</sup>O) | et<sup>2</sup>] – B |  
iubere M?, iuuent AEM<sup>2</sup> | 1–2 in clinicem] AEM<sup>2</sup>O, inclinet M?, inclyniendum C,  
inclinari B, in clinicum X | 2–7 Nam ... ratione] – O | 2 pleuresis X | in] – AE | 3 differo  
B, differre C | rationem M | 4 generali B | 5 inueniuntur AEM<sup>2</sup> | nunc] nam X |  
6 specialis] uero + X | 7 qui a B, qua X | deferunt X | rationum X | 8 dicamus M, dicunt  
X | sunt] – BC | et] sed C | omni AE? | et] aut M?B | 9 omnibus] – BC | irruuntur  
AEM<sup>2</sup>O | 10 qualitatibus B, qualitate(m) (C)E | 11 ferbore AE | nuncupata est M |  
13 ascendentem BAEM<sup>2</sup> | ferbore E | plurimo M | acriora AEM<sup>2</sup> | natura B, naturale  
AEM<sup>2</sup> | lipothomia BC, puto AEM<sup>2</sup> | 14 periculis CM, periculi B, febricule AEM<sup>2</sup> |  
15 differt B, defert E | differt BE | etenim B | eugenius C, eugeno BAE | 15–16 plisto-  
nicus AE | ferborem AE | 17 ceteris M | matutinis AM<sup>2</sup>, deest E, et + C | disparis  
sententiam M | 18 efficientes B | extra M | cause AEM<sup>2</sup> | aduentu B | 19 cleotantes BC |  
20 uehementia et duritia MCAE

1 medicis | i.e. iuuent | 2 ulcerum ? | 3 iusseris | 5 nunc] nam X ? | 8 frequentes | 11 fer-  
uicula | 13 alto ascendentem Gar. | naturali Gar. (i.e. quam naturalis feruor) | λιποθυμία  
| 14 irrogat Gar. | fluxus periculis] pulsus febricule Gar. | 15 confert Gar. | fert Gar. |  
Euenor Dar. | 17 de pulsus mutatione Gar. | 18 effectas ... sine extere cause aduentu  
Gar. | 19 uocauerunt] ut Acrisius + Gar. | 19–20 Cleopantus, Chrysippus | 20 uehe-  
mentiam] ut Asclepiades + Med. resp. | nouelli] i.e. tempore Sorani

## GARIOPONTUS VI.6 (7)

**De natura febris**

Febricula a feruore ueluti feruicula nuncupatur. Febricitantem uero apprehendimus cum tactui nostro occurrere, senserimus ueluti ex alto ascendentem feruorem plurimum atque acriorem naturali, qu*u* lipothomiam per totum corpus irrogat exalantem. Mutatio enim pulsus febriculae signum confert, <sed> 5 secundum ueteres non fert, Yppocrates enim et Eugenius et Plistonichus solum feruorem naturalem moderationem excedentem signum febrium posuerunt, et ceteri successores eorum de pulsus mutatione dispares sententia sunt; alii enim [dixerunt] contra naturam effectas mutationes sine extere cause aduentu signum febrium uocauerunt, ut Acrisius; alii crebritatem pulsus ultra naturam, 10 ut Cleutantes, Crisippus et Sostratus; alii uehementiam et duritiam, ut quidam

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**HT ZW Gl**, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 98r–99r, l: 82r–83r]

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1 signis febrium Z, febrium diffinitione W, febris natura G | 3 senserimus] *post* naturali Gl | 4 naturalem H, calore + Z | qui] W, quem HGl, que T, – Z | – Z, anathimiam W, lipothomia uel anathimia G, lipothomiam id est defectum l | 5 irrigat(ur) ZW(G)l | sed] – HT | 6 fert] – Gl | pystonicus T, ep(l)istonichus G(W), phistonichus l | 7 naturalem] sua(m) + Z(WG) | et] set W, sed et l | 8 sententias HW, sententiae Z, in *antepon*. Gl | protulerunt H, dederunt W | 9 dixerunt] – ZWGl | 11 cleitantes W, eleotates l | eri(si)p-pus W(l)

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*Medicinales responsiones* 107v–108r (*cf.* ed. Rose, p. 226)

Unde febricula dicta est? A ferbore ueluti ferbicula nuncupata est. Quomodo apprehendimus febricitantes? Cum tactui nostro occurre<re> senserimus ueluti ex alto ascendentem ferborem plurimum atque agriorem a naturali toto corpore exalante. Mutatio enim pulsus febriculae signum confert? Secundum ueteres non fert, Yppocrates enim et Ebenor et Plistonichus solum ferborem naturalem moderationem excidentem 5 signum febrium posuerunt, [h]ac ceteri eorum successores pulsus disputationis sed disparia sententia; alii enim contra naturam effectam mutationem sine externe cause aduentu[s] signum febrium uocauerunt, ut Agrius; alii crebritatem pulsus contra naturam, ut Cleofantus, Crisippus et Erasistratus; alii uehementiam *putant*, ut *Asclepiades*.

inuentores ex quibus aliqui sol*κ*ius pulsus mutationem et aliqui etiam feruorem <sup>\*</sup>natural*κ*ia signa febricule posuerunt. Nos autem, quoniam <sup>†</sup>in infirmitatem mutato pulso ut causarum irruentium proprietates quorum ad facilitates uel<sup>†</sup>, mutationes etiam <sup>†</sup>propterea febrium passionis<sup>†</sup> <sup>\*</sup>tribuitur. Item naturalis  
 5 feruoris <sup>†</sup>inspirandam<sup>†</sup> non solum <sup>†</sup>et febres sed etiam eam soli<sup>†</sup> uapore aut exercitatione uel acris cibi[bus] *κ*usu exigitur. Addimus ut per totum corpus ex alto atque acrior[i] naturali et plurim*κ*um exalans feruor[e] febrium <sup>†</sup>differet signus<sup>†</sup> [<sup>\*</sup>origo febrium], quod Greci <sup>\*</sup>piretus uocant, hoc est perhenn*κ*e tempus quod <sup>†</sup>temporis<sup>†</sup> feruorem habeat.

10 Fiunt mult*κ*e febres ex colerum humore[s], quarum species quattuor sunt que sunt sine dolore. Hec sunt nomina eorum: synochus, amfimerinus, triteus, tetarteus. 1.2

– Synochus autem (quod est continuus) nascitur a plurim*κ*a colera et acerrima, et discussiones habet in <sup>†</sup>extiuo<sup>†</sup> tempore. Corpus enim non refrigerat  
 15 nullo tempore sed inflammatur acerrime a multo calore *κ*olerum.

– Amfemerinus (hoc est cotidianus) post | synochu*κ*m est [autem], <sup>\*</sup>et a[d] <sup>\*</sup>multa colera nascitur et transit celerius quam ille longissimus synochus, quoniam ex parua efficitur colera, et quoniam habet requiem corpus, in sinocho autem non habet requiem febris nullo tempore. 10r

### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 aliquis M | 1–2 feruore C | 2 naturali(s) (M)C, naturalem BAE | signum AEM<sup>2</sup> | posuerunt C | autem] enim B | 3 pulsu C, pulsus AEM<sup>2</sup> | aut BC | proprietate(s) (B)AEM<sup>2</sup> | quarum M | ac M | 4 preterea AE | passio B, passionibus AEM<sup>2</sup> | 5 inspirantia AEM<sup>2</sup> | et] ex E | eam soli] M?BC, ex solis AEM<sup>2</sup> | uapores BC, uaporem AEM<sup>2</sup> | 6 exercitationis BAEM<sup>2</sup>, exercitationes C, motum + AEM<sup>2</sup> | cibis B, cibi usus AEM<sup>2</sup> | 7 agriore AEM<sup>2</sup> | natura C, naturale AEM<sup>2</sup> | plurimi M?C, plurimus AE | 7–8 differet signus origo februm] – AEM<sup>2</sup> | differt C, differat B | signum et C, signis B | piret R | 8 perennis MAE | 9 feruorem] febrem AEM<sup>2</sup> | habeant AEM<sup>2</sup> | 10 sunt B | multas MC | humoribus BE | sunt] ante species AEM<sup>2</sup>, ante quattuor B | 11 dolorem AM<sup>2</sup> | ansemerinus AE | 13 a] autem a M, – C | plurima] M<sup>2</sup>, plurimi(s) (M?BC)A, plurimae E | coleribus B | 13–14 acerrimis et B, acerrimas C | 14 estiuo BC, exiguo AEM<sup>2</sup> | 15 nullo] in illo BC | flammatur AE | a] ex AE | colerum] AEM<sup>2</sup>, febrium MBC | 16 synochus MC | autem] – BAEM<sup>2</sup> | ad] ex C, a AEM<sup>2</sup> | 17–18 quoniam] M?B, – C, quia M<sup>2</sup>, qui AE | 18 sinochum CAEM<sup>2</sup>

2 naturalia *Gar. uel* non naturalem *He.* | 2–4 infinita est mutatio pulsus ob causarum irruentium proprietates, quarum ob felicitates *Med. resp.* | 4 preter febrium passionibus *Med. resp.* | tribuimus *Gar.* | 5 superantia *Gar., Med. resp.* | ex febre sed etiam (aut) solis *Gar., (Med. resp.)* | 7–8 refert signum *Med. resp.* | origo febrium] – AEM<sup>2</sup>, *Gar.* | 8 πυρετός | 9 temporis] poris *Gl. med.* | 14 exiguo *Gar., Gl. Med., ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ χρόνῳ Hippo-crates* | 16–17 et hic autem ex colera *Gl. med.* | 17 multa] – *Gar.*

8–9 *Glossae medicinales* PI 203<sup>\*</sup> (p. 58) | 10–6 Hippocrates, *De natura hominis* 15<sup>\*</sup> (p. 66–68) | 13–15 *Glossae medicinales* SI 460<sup>\*</sup> (p. 79f.) | 16–19 *Glossae medicinales* AN 133<sup>\*</sup> (p. 7)

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS DEEST

## GARIOPONTUS VI.6 (7)

nouelli inuentores ex quibus aliqui solius pulsus mutationem et aliqui etiam feruorem naturalia signa febriculae posuerunt. Nos autem, quoniam in infirmitate mutatur pulsus aut causarum irruentium euentu aut suae proprietate facilitatis, suas mutationes etiam propterea febrium passioni tribuimus. Nam naturalis feruoris superantia non solum ex febre sed etiam solis uapore aut exercitationis motu uel acris cibi usu efficitur, ut per totum corpus ex alto atque acrior naturali et plurimum exalans feruor sentiatur, quod Graeci piretos uocant. 5

Fiunt multae febres ex colerum humore, quarum species sunt quattuor: sinochus, amfemerinus, triteus, tetrartus. 10

– Sinochus autem (qui est continuus) nascitur a plurima colera et acerrima, et discussiones habet in exiguo tempore. Corpus enim non refrigerat ullo tempore sed inflammatur acerrime a multo calore colerum.

– Amfemerinus (id est cotidianus) et ipse a colera nascitur et transit celerius quam ille longissimus sinochus, quoniam ex parua efficitur colera, et habet requiem corpus, in sinocho autem non habet requiem febris ullo tempore. 15

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**HT ZW Gl**, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 98r–99r, l: 82r–83r]

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2 feruorem naturalia] non naturaliter superuenientem calorem/feruorem ZGl/W | 3 causarum] humorum + ZW | 7 apyretos l | 10 tetrartus ZWG | 11 a] ex TZ | 12 discussionem WGl | 14 anfimerina Gl | quotidiana Gl | 16 autem] febricitans + Gl | febris] – Gl

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*Medicinales responsiones* 107v–108r (cf. ed. Rose, p. 226)

*Alii celeritatem et uitia et duritia*, ut quidam nouelli inuentores, ex quibus aliqui etiam feruoris naturalis signum febriculae posuerunt. Nos autem quoniam infinita est mutatio pulsus ob causarum irruentium proprietates, quarum ob felicitates, suae mutationis etiam praeter febrem passionibus tribuetur. Item naturalis feruoris superantiam non solum ex febres sed etiam aut solis uaporem aut exercitationis motu uel acris cibi[s] usus efficitur. Addimus ut per totum corpus ex alto atque acrior naturali plurimum exalans ferbor febrium refert signum. 5

– Tritheus autem (hoc est tertianus) \*longissimus est ab effemerino, ex colera \*rubea parua nascitur, et propterea multo tempore †hoc habent effemerinus†.

– Tetartheus autem (hoc est quartanus) secundum istam rationem tardior est a triteo, quantum omnibus plus habet partem coleris tantum et calorem febris  
5 prestat, et propter hoc \*acredinem multum habet quia †ab estu† est ei coleris  
nigris habundantia. Propter hoc \*difficile cur<a>ntur a supradictis omnibus.

Quomodo apprehendimus quattuor tempora febricule, hoc est initium, aug- 1.3  
mentum, statum et declinationem? Initium febricule apprehendo ex prim<o>  
atque paruo motu feruoris in acriorem qualitatem transeunt<is>; augmentum  
10 uero ex cremento qualitatis et quantitatis supradicte \*significamus; statum ex  
\*quantitate[m]; declinationem ex diminutione[m]. Hoc est nascitur, crescit, [uel]  
stat, minuitur, hoc est senescit quomodo et crescit.

Nos \*scire species febrium amplius non esse quam tres, id est typica<m> (quam 1.4  
quidem \*periodicam uocant), emitriteam et sinoch<a>m. Typica est \*forma bis (si  
15 tamen hoc bene translatum est) quod cotidie laxamentum uel alter<n>is diebus  
uel quartis, [quibus] quas uulgo cotidianas uel tertianas aut quartanas uocant.  
Emitritea est que duplum habeat tertiane. Sunt autem emitriteorum genera  
tria: \*minimum, medius et maximus. Minimum est qui post diem et noctem \*ant-

#### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 tertianus] + qui B | 2 rosea AE | hoc] non BC, hec M<sup>2</sup> (in mg.), est AEM<sup>2</sup> | habet C, ab  
AEM<sup>2</sup> | effemerinum B, amfemerino AEM<sup>2</sup> | 3 detardeus M | quartanum M | tardius M |  
4 triteo] + et B | caloris AEM<sup>2</sup> | 5 algedinem AEM<sup>2</sup> | abiectus AEM<sup>2</sup>, ab estu MB, estus  
C | eis AEM<sup>2</sup>, + ex C | 6 nigri BE | curentur M, curatur B, carentur AE | a] quam C |  
7 appredimus C, + sunt B | 8 status B | et] seu AE | apprehendo] ut *antepon*. B, quia + C  
| primum MAE | 9 motum M | agriorem A | transeuntis] AEM<sup>2</sup>, transeunt MBC |  
10 significantis AEM<sup>2</sup> | quantitate B, se quantitatis M, equitatem AEM<sup>2</sup> | 11 et ex AE |  
crescitur C | 12 senescet M | crescet M | 13 nos scire] placet nosse AEM<sup>2</sup> | est B | trium  
AEM<sup>2</sup> | typica mss. | 14 periodicam] AEM<sup>2</sup>, perioticam MBC | emitritei ita AE | syn-  
ochum mss. | forma bis] CM<sup>2</sup>, formaus B, formalis MAE | 15 bene] – AE | laxatur B |  
alteri(i)s (MC)AE | die(i) A(E) | 16 quarti AEM<sup>2</sup> | quibus] diebus B | quam C |  
17 emitrit(a)ica (A)E | qui AE | habet BC | 18 tres M | minimum medius et maximus] –  
BC | minimum B

1 est longior quam | 2 rosea AE, *Gl. med.* | hoc ... effemerinus] est ab anfemerino *Gl. med.*,  
AEM<sup>2</sup> | 2 cf. ὀκόσω δὲ πλείονα χρόνον ἐν τῷ τριταίῳ ἢ ἐν τῷ ἀμφημερινῷ τὸ σῶμα διανα  
παύεται, τοσοῦτῳ χρονωτέρος οὔτος ὁ πυρετός τοῦ ἀμφημερινοῦ ἐστὶν *Hippocrates* |  
5 algedinem *Gl. med.* ? | adiecta *Gl. med.* | 6 difficillime | 10 significationis *Gar.*, *Gl. med.*  
| 11 quantitatem] equalitate *Med. resp.* | 13 scire] conuenit + *Gar.* | 14 περιδικός  
πυρετός | biformis *Gar.* | 15 laxamentum] facit + *Gar.* | 18 minimum, medium et maxi-  
mum (*sc. genus*) | 18–1 ἀνταπόδοσις

1–6 (usque habundantiam) *Glossae medicinales* TR 393 (p. 87f.)\* | 7–8 cf. Ps-Galenus,  
*Definitiones medicae* XIX.388\* | 17–18 cf. Galenus, *De typis liber* VII.468\*

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS DEEST

## GARIOPONTUS VI.6 (7)

– Tritheus autem (hoc est tertianus) longissimus ab amfemerino, ex colera rubea et parua nascitur, et propterea multo tempore non retinet triteus.

– Tet[r]arteus autem (id est quartanus) secundum istam rationem tardior a triteo, quantum plus habet coleris tantum ceteris febribus distat, et propterea acredinem multam habet quia uetusta est ei coler<e> nigre habundantia. Propter ea difficilius curatur a supradictis omnibus. 5

Quomodo apprehendimus quattuor tempora febricule, id est initium, augmentum, statum et declinationem? Initium apprehendimus ex primo paruo motu feruoris in acriorem qualitatem trans<euntis>; augmentum uero ex cremento qualitatis et quantitatis supradicte significationis; statum uero ex quantitate; declinationem ex diminutione. Id est nascitur, crescit, [uel] stat, minuitur, id est senescit quomodo et crescit. 10

Et scire nos conuenit species febrium non amplius esse quam tres, id est typicam (quam quidem periodicam Greci uocant), emitriteam et sinocham. Typica est biformis (si tamen hoc bene translatum est) que cotidie laxamentum uel terciis diebus uel quartis facit, quas uulgus cotidianas uel tercianas aut quartanas uocat. Emitritea est que duplum habet tertiane. Sunt autem emitriteorum genera tria: minimus, medius et maximus. Minimum est qui 15

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HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 98r–99r, l: 82r–83r]

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3 tet(r)artea (G)l | quartana Gl | 4 tritea etc. Gl, quia + ZGl | distat] prestat H | propter hoc H, preterea W | 7 coleris HT | nigri T | 9 transire HT | 9–10 incremento HW | 11 uel stat] stat et ZGl | 15 biformis] – T, id et habet frigidorem et calorem + Z | 16 ternis Gl | 17 uocant HZ

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*Medicinales responsiones* 107v–108r (cf. ed. Rose, p. 227)

Quomodo apprehendis quattuor tempora febricule, hoc est initium, augmentum, statum uel declinationem? Initium febricule apprehendo ex primo atque alto momento feruoris, ex alto naturalis in agr<i>ore<m> qualitate<m> | transeuntis; augmentum ex cremento aequalitatis supradictarum significationis; <s>ta[n]tum ex equalitatem; declinationem ex diminutionem. 5

apodasim (hoc est †retitionem†) habeat; †retitio† est dum declinat febris et laxamentum aut pure intermissionis aut sordid<e \*fit>. Et fit rursus medius, qui <tertia> quaque die hoc laxamentum quod supra diximus tribuit. Et adiunct<um> suprascriptum facit maximus, quamquam ista quoque declinationem facit, ut  
 5 cum \*se[r]uierit iuncto triduo quarta die quasi quasdam †duritiam† tribuit, <u>†  
 mox etiam acrius incalescat. Hoc genus morbi accedentias habet graues, periculosum est. Periculosior tamen omnibus sinochus est, coniunctio febris qui laxamenti nihil dat aut ita dat ut ad modic<um> fiat †hac† possit intellegi, semper assiduum febrium calor continuat, <e>† incipit febris ex tremittatu  
 10 corporum aut ualido frigidor<e> ut in <typicis> febribus.

Solet autem in tritaicis †leuari circulo†, inhorrescunt †eadem† corporis non-  
 dum plene †oppressio† frigore, iam tamen incalescunt, id<eo> in alto sunt po-  
 site. Et cum per totum corpus uapor iugis \*qui et qualis estuat desit, <tum> intescit calor et paulatim †tempora† naturalis et tactus blandior corpori[s] redditur. 1.5

Item febribus accedentiae sunt (que Graeci \*sintomata uocant): id est aut capitis  
 15 dolor aut uentris aut stomachi aut uomitus aut uentris nimia solutio aut | 1.6  
 instrictura nimia aut uigilie iuges aut somn<i> turbationes et his similia, sine 10v  
 quibus quanta uis febris fuerit contempni potest.

Sed iam de ipsa febrium specie aliquanta dicenda sunt, quod facilius quas<i>  
 20 exemplaria aliquanta ante oculos tuos posita et que reliqua †sit pronius†. 1.7

### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 repetitionem BAEM<sup>2</sup> | repetitio BAEM<sup>2</sup> | et] – AEM<sup>2</sup> | 1–2 laxamentum] fit + B |  
 sordidam mss. | fit] – mss. | 2–3 qui tertia] AEM<sup>2</sup>, quid est a M?BC | 3 quoque C, quo B |  
 hoc laxamentum] augmentum BC | tribui AE | adiuncto mss. | 4 quamquam] qui qua  
 AEM<sup>2</sup> | istam C | quoque] quaque die AEM<sup>2</sup> | 5 ut] et MBAE | 6 carius B, agrius A | morbi]  
 si + C | accedentis AE | prauas B, prae C, grauis AEM<sup>2</sup>, et + BAEM<sup>2</sup> | 7 periculosum est]  
 – AEM<sup>2</sup> | febris B | ad] a B, – AEM<sup>2</sup> | 8 modico mss. | fiat] sit B | 9 assiduum] M?B, assidue  
 CAM<sup>2</sup> | calorem B | et] ut MCAE | febris] et + C | 9–10 extremitat et C, extremitates  
 AEM<sup>2</sup>, uix leg. M | 10 ualidus C, ualitudo AEM<sup>2</sup> | frigidor MC, frigore AE | typicis] AEM<sup>2</sup>,  
 simplicibus MBC | 11 aut C | liberi AE | circulus B, non leg. M | eodem B | corporis]  
 partem + M<sup>2</sup>, partes + AE | 12 plena C | oppressa B, oppresso AE | ideo] AE, id est BC,  
 cum + B, uix leg. M | 13 qui et qualis] M?B, quia et equalis C, qui et equalis AE | estu  
 aut E | desinit AE | cum mss. | 14 teporis AE | 15 quem AE | id est] uix leg. M, – BC,  
 sine quibus nulla febris periculosa est sunt autem sintomata AEM<sup>2</sup> | 17 strictura B |  
 somni] AE, somnum M, somnorum B, somnii C | 19 species M, speciem AM<sup>2</sup>  
 | aliquante dicende M | quo B | quas CAEM<sup>2</sup> | 20 ante] – M | sint posite B, positos AE |  
 et que] atque B | rellaquam C | sunt B | protinus AEM<sup>2</sup>

1 redditio (bis) | 2 fit] cf. facit Gar. | 5 saeuierit Dar. uel feruerit Gar. | indutias Gar. |  
 8 hac] nec uel et uix Gar. | 11 tritaicis solui circulis ?, i.e. τριταϊκάϊς περιόδοις |  
 eadem] membra Gar. uel partes AEM<sup>2</sup> | 12 oppressa Gar. | 13 qui et equalis AEM<sup>2</sup> ? |  
 14 temperatura Dar. | 15 σύμπτωμα | 20 sunt promimus Gar.

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS DEEST

## GARIOPONTUS VI.6 (7)

diem et noctem antepodasin (id est relaxationem) habet; relaxatio est dum declinat febris et laxamentum aut pure intermissionis aut sordide facit. Et fit rursus medius, qui tertia quoque die laxamentum quod supra diximus tribuit. Et adiunctionem suprascriptam facit maximus, quamvis declinationem facit, ut cum feruerit triduo iuncto et quarta die quasi quasdam inducias tribuat, tamen mox etiam acrius incalescit. Hoc genus morbi quoniam accidentiuas habet graue et periculosum est. Periculosior tamen omnibus sinocha est febris que laxamenti nichil dat aut ita dat ut ad modicum fiat et uix possit intellegi, semper enim assiduus est febrium calor. Continuo ut incipit hec febris fit tremitas corporum et ualidus frigidor ut in tipicis febribus.

Solet autem in tritaicis apparere circulus ante oculos, inhorrescunt membra corporis nondum plene oppressa frigidore, iam tamen incalescere incipiunt, quia in alto sunt posite. Et per totum corpus uapor iugis fit. Post hec cum ceperit declinare estus, tunc intepescit calor et paulatim temporum naturalis tactus blandior corpori redditur.

Item febribus accidentie sunt (que Greci simtomata uocant): id est aut capitis dolor aut uentris aut stomachi aut uomitus aut uentris nimia solutio aut stricture nimia aut uigilie iuges aut somni turbationes et his similia. Ex quibus quanta uis febris fuerit contemplari potest.

Sed iam de ipsarum febrium specie aliquanta dicta sunt, quo facilius cognoscas eas, quarum quasi contemplaria aliquanta ante oculos tuos sunt posita, et que reliqua sunt promimus.

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HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 98r-99r, l: 82r-83r]

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1 autpodasin T, epidosin Z, ypodasin WG, hypodexin l | 4 suprascripto H, - l | 5 februerit TG, febrerit Wl | tamen] quarta die + HG | 6 accidentia ZG, accidentias W, accidens l | 7 graues W | 8 ad] - ZGl | 9 enim] - H | 10 tremor l | corporis TW | ualidum ZGl | frigus ZGl | 12 frigidore] calore ZWG | 14-15 (naturalis) calor et corporis tactus (Z)W(Gl) | 15 corporis T, - ZGl | 16 febris ZGl | accidentia ZGl | 18 uigilia iugis ZWl | quibus] signis + ZG | 19 fuerit] fit Gl | potes ZW | 22 promemus ZWG



Quomodo apprehendimus febrium demissionem? Li<m>pidam ex tranquillitate supradictorum, sordidam ex mitigatione[m]. Que sunt febrium differentie? Sunt febres stricte, sunt solute, sunt complexe, sunt celeres, sunt tarde, atque ceterum temporum differentias habentes. Secundum solam solutionem  
 5 febricula esse potest cui nihil instrictur<e> misceatur? Aliqui hoc fieri negant; instrictur<e> enim effectus febricula<m> dicunt. Nos autem id fieri manifeste probamus, cum plerosque cardiacos nihil instricture soluentes ostendimus atque †soli constricti fit† adiutoriis releuamus.

Quomodo in \*con<plexionibus intellegis utrum \*alterius an utriusque fit  
 10 febricula passionis? Ex accessionibus et diuisionibus eiusdem febricule. Si enim †esset† cum ceteris instricture extulerint aut tranquillauerint signis, eidem adscribenda erit passio, uel \*s<i> e contrario a[d] communibus utri[u]sq[ue].

Quomodo apprehendimus febricitantem in sudorem creticum aduenisse? Hii ex pulsu magno \*celerrime †ut uideo† totiusque corporis superficie uaporatio<ne> cum pruritu cutis et quodam †tactu mollitudinem, laboris† etiam per corpus alter<n>a[m] insinuatione[m], dehinc ab ipsius †perforis† ueluti \*humectatione et laxatione[m] tamquam mox ex lauacro uenientium, aut <si> in continuationibus febri<um> tremor \*frigida membra pertractans irru<eri>t. 1.10

### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 demissionem M, dimissione(m) C(AEM<sup>2</sup>) | lippida M?C, limpida B | 2 mitigationem mss. | differentia M | 3 stiptice B, stripture C | 4 solutionem] febrium + M | 5 instrictura(m) (M)BC | 6 instrictura MBC, stricture AEM<sup>2</sup> | effectam B, effectum AM<sup>2</sup>, deest E | febricula mss. | 6–7 manifeste probamus] manifestamus M | 7 instrictura B, stricture AEM<sup>2</sup> | soluentes] pallentes AEM<sup>2</sup> | 8 solos qui B, si soli C | fit] M?C, sunt B, bis M<sup>2</sup>, uis AE | adiutoris C | reuelamus M, referamus AEM<sup>2</sup>? | 9 plexionibus MBC, complexionibus AM<sup>2</sup>, deest E | 10 febricula ... eiusdem] – C | febricule A, deest E | passiones AE | 11 esse] sese B, – C | aut tranquillauerint] – B | signis] nonnisi M?B, nisi C | 12 passionis AM<sup>2</sup>, deest E | si e] se M?, e BC, si AEM<sup>2</sup> | contrario] solutioni + AEM<sup>2</sup> | a BAEM<sup>2</sup> | utrique B | 13 sudore B | aduenisset M, deest E | 14 pulsi M, pulso C | 14–15 uaporatio MCAE | 15 prurimum CA | tactus B | mollitudine B | laboris] roboris AEM<sup>2</sup> | 16 alterna insinuatione B | ab] – AEM<sup>2</sup> | dehinc ... humectatione] bis B(ras.)AEM<sup>2</sup>, humectata in fine E | foris M | 17 laxatione B | ex] et M<sup>2</sup>, deest E | si] – mss. | 17–18 conturbationibus AEM<sup>2</sup> | 18 febribus mss. | irruit] AE, irruunt MBC

7 soluentes] facientes febrere Gar., Med. resp. | 8 solis constrictoriis Gar. | 9 i.e. complexionibus febribus | alterius] i.e. solutionis uel stricturae | 11 esset] sese Gar., Med. resp. | 12 eius contrarie atque communis utrisque Gar. | 14 celerrime ... uideo] celeri, molli, ubid<a> Med. resp. | 15 similitudine, rigoris Gar., Med. resp. uel quadam tactus mollitudine, rigoris Rose | 16 ab ipsis poris Gar. uel ipsius feruoris Med. resp. | 16–17 humecta exalatione Med. resp. | 18 i.e. frigus membris pertractantibus ?

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS DEEST

## GARIOPONTUS VI.6 (7)

Quomodo apprehendimus febrium dimissionem? Limpidam ex tranquillitate, sordidam ex mitigatione. Que sunt febrium differentie? Sunt febres stricte, sunt solute, sunt complexe, sunt celeres, sunt tarde, id est temporum differentias habentes. Secundum solam solutionem febricula esse potest cui nichil stricture admisceatur? Aliqui hanc fieri negant; stricturam enim effectam febriculam dicunt. Nos autem hanc fieri manifeste probamus, cum plerosque cardiacos nichil stricture facientes febrere ostendimus atque hos solis constrictoriis adiutoriis releuamus. 5

Quomodo complexiuam febrem intelligis? Ex accessionibus et dimissionibus eiusdem febricule. Si enim sese cum ceteris instrictura extulerit aut tranquillauerit, eidem ascribenda erit passio uel eius contrarie atque communis utrisque. 10

Quomodo apprehendimus febricitantem in sudorem creticum aduenisse? Ex pulsu magno, celeri, totiusque corporis superficiei uaporatione cum pruritu cutis et quodam tactu in similitudine rigoris per totum corpus, dehinc ab ipsis poris ueluti humectatione et laxatione tamquam mox ex lauacro uenientium, aut si in continuacionibus febrium tremor frigidus membra pertractans irruerit. 15

HT ZW GI, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 98r–99r, l: 82r–83r]

1 dimissiones Tl | 1–2 tranquillitate] supradictorum sinthomatum + ZW | 2 mitigatione] febris + ZW | 2–3 sunt (ter)] – ZGI | 5 fieri] febrem + ZWG | 7 patientes l | constrictio[n]is H, constrictiuis W | 9 complexam GI | febrem] – GI | ceteris] sinthomatibus + WG | in stricturam HWG | 11 atque] aut HG | utriusque HWG | 16 tremor frigidus] frigus GI

*Medicinales responsiones* 107v–108r (cf. ed. Rose p. 227)

Quomodo apprehendis febrium dimissionem? Limpidam ex tranquillitate[m], sordidam ex mitigatione. Quae sunt febrium species? Sunt febres <strictae>, sunt solute, sunt mixte complexe, sunt acute, sunt celeres, sunt tarde, equ[a]e ceterorum differentias habentes. Secundum sol<am>[e est] solutionem febricula esse potest cui nihil stricture[m] misceatur? Aliqui hoc fieri negant; strictura<e> enim effectum febricula<m> dicunt. No[n]<s> autem id fieri magniter probamus [quam] <cum> plerumque cardiac[u]<o>s nihil stricturam facientis febrere ostendimus adque solis constrictio[n]ibus his adiutoriis releuamus. 5

Quomodo in <com>pleccionibus intellegis utrum alterius [i]<a>n utri<u>sque sit febricula passionis? Ex accessionibus et dimissionibus eiusdem febricule. Si[c] enim sese cum in ceteris stricture[s] tulerit aut tranquillauerit signis, eadem ascripta eris passionis, uel si e contrario solutioni aut si cum omnibus utrisque. 10

Quomodo [addimus] <apprehendimus> febricitatem in sudore cretico declinan- te<m>[s]? Ex pulsu magno celeri, molli, ubido tot aquae corporis superficiei atque deuaporatis cutis tactu, similitudine rigoris, etiam per corpus alterna insinuatione, dehinc ipsius feruoris uelut humecta exalatione tamquam mox e lauacro ueniant, aut si in continuatione febrium tremor frig<id>us membra pertractans inruerit. 15

10 certis stricturae Rose | 13 tot aquae] totiusque Rose | 15 feruoris] per poros Rose

## ◁II.▷ De februm curas

Omnes typice febres siue instricture siue solute siue permixte, quamdiu sunt in frigore, in †quo principium uenarum esse† non possunt \*comprehensione[m] manu<u>m; ex linteis calidis donec l<e>niatur rigor[is] sunt fouende. At  
 5 ubi ceperint incalescere, paulatim \*mouenda sunt operimenta donec sudoris tempus adueniat, \*cuius tamen ipsius precognitio apud scientiam non est negligenda. Nam et salutaris ei[us] sudor mortiferum est, quorum alterum \*irrigare deberemus ac alteri resistere. Nam \*creticus est sudor quem [uocant] – cui credo nomen ex iudicio infirmitatis inpositu<m>, et quod quasi †ita dicit†  
 10 hominem et sententia[m] sua[m] liberet – irritare debemus; alteri (\*cardiacus) cui nisi diligenter medicus obstiterit (quod est \*difficilius) facile eger a[d]mittitur. Horum †discretum† est, hoc est indiscussibile[m]. Nam creticus calidus est et †alcoris ruborem† et uigen<s> cursum in pulsu[m] uenarum, et \*quod plus huius sudoris effluerit hoc eger †corpori† fit. At ille \*alter quippe | †est et 11r

### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 II.] – MBCA | curis B, cura E | 3 equo AEM<sup>2</sup> | principia B | possit C | 3–4 compressi-  
 onem AEM<sup>2</sup> | 4 manum MAE | liniatur MC | rigor AM<sup>2</sup>, deest E | foueto B | 5 paulatim]  
 + sunt M? | remouenda AEM<sup>2</sup> | 6 cuius tamen] iusta AM<sup>2</sup>, deest E | 7 negligendum M?,  
 negligentia AEM<sup>2</sup> | salutari BCM<sup>2</sup> | eius] eis A, ei E | mortifer B | 8 deberemus ac  
 alteri] M?B, deberemus aut alteri C, alteri deberemus AEM<sup>2</sup> | nam] – M | est] – AEM<sup>2</sup> |  
 quem] qui AE | 9 impositus AEM, + eo B, + est C | quo C | dicam B | 10 sententia sua  
 BC | irrigare B | cardiacum B, cardiacos C | 11 cui] non leg. M | abstiterit B | quod est]  
 quo B, quod C | difficilium C, difficilimum AEM<sup>2</sup> | facilem M | 12 hoc indiscretum B |  
 indiscussibile B | 13 alicoris] AEM<sup>2</sup>, alico--s M, alius coleris B, aliis coloris C | rubeus  
 AEM<sup>2</sup> | uigente MBAE, uigenti C | cursu BCE | pulsu CE | quo BAE | 14 corpori] M?BC,  
 fortius AM<sup>2</sup>, fortius E

3 in principio non possunt dinosci ex uenarum pulsu *Gar.* ? | 3–4 compressione *Gar.*,  
*cf.* AEM<sup>2</sup> | 5 remouenda AEM<sup>2</sup>, *Gar.* ? | 6 cuius tamen] iusta AM<sup>2</sup> ? | 8 irritare ? | creti-  
 cum uocant sudorem ? | 9 ita dicit] iudicet *Gar.* | 10 cardiaco | 11 difficillimum |  
 12 Horum unus [*sc. sudor*] dyscritus, hoc est indiscussibilis | 13 coloris rubeus *Gar.* |  
 uigentem cursum prestat *Abbr.* ? | 13–14 quot ... tot | 14 corpori] fortior *Gar.*, *cf.*  
 AEM<sup>2</sup> | alter, *i.e. cardiacus* | 14–1 exterminatur *Gar.*

8–10 Isidorus, *Etymologiae* IV.9\*

## II. De ratione typicarum febrium et curatio earum

Omnes typice febres, siue constrictae siue solute siue permixtae fuerint, quamdiu sunt in frigore compressione manuum ex linteis calidis donec leniantur rigores fouende sunt. At ubi ceperint incalescere, paulatim remouenda sunt operimenta donec sudoris tempus adueniat, cuius precognitio non est neglegenda. Nam et salutaris sudor et mortiferus est, quorum alterum irrigare debemus, alteri resistere. Nam salutaris sudor est quem medici creticum uocant, cui credo ex iudicio infirmitatis hoc nomen impositum quod quasi iudicet hominem et sententia sua aut puniat aut liberet. Hunc enim irrigare debemus, alteri uero (id est cardiaco) resistendum est, cui nisi diligenter medicus obstiterit facile eger amittitur. Item creticus calidus est, coloris ruborem et uigentem cursum in pulsu uenarum prestat, et quantum plus hic talis sudor effusus fuerit tantum eger melioratur. Alter quippe (id est cardiacus) subitus est: fit

**RFV QS LP J** (J usque 8 infirmitatis tantum)

1 De typicis febribus (et curatio eorum) R(S), – VQ, De ratione et curatione eorum J | cura P | 3 compressionem F, complexionem S | manuum] + et VS | leniantur VQSJ | 4 at ubi] et si Q | paulatim] non tamen Q | mouenda S | 5 adueniat] transeat Q, alibi: transeat + S | 6 est et mortiferus L | mortiferum Q | irritare J | 7 alteri] uero + S | nam] et + S | que Q | clenici id est medici S | 8 quod] id est F | 9 sententiam suam R | 11 ammittitur QFP | coloris ruborem] – Q | ruboris L | 12 prestans S | 13 tantum eger melioratur] – F | melioratur] RS, conualescet V, – LP | aliter P | subitus est] qui subitus est Q, manet et subito S

GARIOPONTUS VI.7 (8) || VII.12 (12)

### De tipicis febribus

Omnes tipice febres siue strictae siue solute siue permixtae, quamdiu sunt in frigore – in principio – non possunt dinosci ex uenarum pulsu et comprehensione manus, sed ex linteis calidis patientes cooperiantur donec leniantur rigores. At ubi ceperint incalescere, paulatim mouenda sunt operimenta donec sudoris tempus adueniat. || Sudoris precognitio apud scientes non est neglegenda. Nam et salutaris sudor est et mortiferus. Salutaris est creticus cui credo nomen ex iudicio infirmitatis impositum, ex quo quasi iudicet hominem ex sententia sua aut puniat aut liberet. Hic calidus est cui color rubeus est et uigens cursus in pulsu uenarum, et quantum plus huius sudoris effluerit tanto

**HT ZW Gl**, ex Aurelio integro || ex utroque fonte [H: 99r–v || 120 r, l: 83r–v || 104 v]

2 solute] a sudore + ZW | 3–4 compressionem Wl | 4 sed] – H | patientes] – T | 4–5 rigores leniantur ZGl | 5 amouenda ZWGl | 6 rubrica: De cognitione sudoris/um HZ/T, De sudoris precognitione Gl | 6–7 (in) negligentia (TZ)Gl | 7 mortifer ZWG | 8 eo quod Gl | iudicent HZW | homines HZ | 9 puniant, liberent HW | 10 quanto Gl | tantum H

minatur<sup>†</sup> et \*subitus fit frigidus cum pallore eger, aut defectione[s] uenarum aut  
 penitus ab sensu aut tremore potius quam †salutariosin, id est<sup>†</sup> creticum facile  
 est calefactionibus prouocare; cardiacum sudorem obsistere arduus est, tamen  
 huic frigidis rebus obsistet: placet ut nudus iaceat eger, si ita \*resurgit exaduen-  
 5 tetur hinc atque inde sabanis aut flabellis uentum agitantibus. Interdum ex  
 spongiis in aqua[m] †calidissima<sup>†</sup> expressis corpus eius refrigerandum est; †ut<sup>†</sup>  
 nix affuerit h<a>c utendum est magis †quo frigide summitatis<sup>†</sup>. \*Quamque  
 manus stringende sunt fasciolis lineis in eo loco ubi uenarum pulsu<m>  
 temptare \*conuenimus. Et si adsit siti<s>, frigidam dare et non nimiam, et nec  
 10 cum impetu[m] trahat, debet accipere et super calidam potare; neuter tamen  
 ante declinationem, nam \*quicquid ante hoc tempus fuerit appositum –  
 qui<ppe> perturbatis corporibus – et stomachum †inaccessit<sup>†</sup> ut [\*hac pro] hoc  
 fit infirmitatis non corporis cibus.

Sed redeamus illuc unde digressi sumus, unde loquebamur, nisi fallor, de 2.2  
 15 temporibus februm et in commune[m], nunc autem specialiter addistinguere  
 et discriminare consilium est. De typicis minus laborandum est quarum etiam  
 natura[m] nobiscum facit; in emitritaicis [sed his] causa grandis est, nam emi-  
 tritaicis \*subtilitatem ciborum tempora \*delinquuntur; in synochis cum iugita-  
 20 sit turbatio.

### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 subito BC | defectione BC, defectionis AEM<sup>2</sup> | uenarum] uentris AEM<sup>2</sup> | 2 sensum CM |  
 tremorem M | salutariosin] solutiorem AEM<sup>2</sup> | 3 profocare AEM<sup>2</sup> | sudori B | obsiste est  
 AEM<sup>2</sup> | arduum BAEM<sup>2</sup> | 4 obsistitur B, obsisti AEM<sup>2</sup> | eger] – AE | resurget AEM<sup>2</sup> | 4–  
 5 et aduenietur AE, et M<sup>2</sup> | 5 fabellis M? | uentis A | ex] ex his M?B, et AEM<sup>2</sup> | 6 pongiis  
 M?C | aqua BC | calidissima(s) (M)BC, -am AEM<sup>2</sup> | pressis BC | 6–7 ut nix] unix AE | 7 ad-  
 fient AEM<sup>2</sup> | hec mss. | quos M | summitates AEM<sup>2</sup> | quamquam B, quaque AEM<sup>2</sup> | 8 strin-  
 gendum AE | pulsus MBC | 9 consueuimus AEM<sup>2</sup> | si ad--- s--iad M, sitiati B, sic C, si adsit  
 sitim AEM<sup>2</sup> | et] – C | 9–10 et nec cum] – AE | 10 ne BC | impetu B | debeat C | neuter]  
 neruum B, neque C | 12 quippe] B, qui MC, quid AEM<sup>2</sup> | in accessione BC, -sit del. M<sup>2</sup>  
 | per hoc AEM<sup>2</sup> | 13 corpori AEM<sup>2</sup> | 15 in] – AEM<sup>2</sup> | has distinguere AEM<sup>2</sup> | 16 manus  
 AEM<sup>2</sup>? | 17 nobis conficiat B | in ... est] – BC, sed B habet spatium | in] et AEM<sup>2</sup> | grandis]  
 grecis AEM<sup>2</sup> | nam] in C <i>n B | 18 subtilitatibus B | relinquuntur B | cum] quod est B |  
 19 det curandi] AEM<sup>2</sup>, decurandi MBC | facultate B, difficultate AM<sup>2</sup>, difficultatem E

1 subito Gar. | 2 solutione. Sed creticum cf. Gar. | 4 res urget Dar. | 6 algidissima Gar. |  
 ut] si Gar. | 7 quam frigida humiditate Gar. | Quamque] Cuius Gar. | 9 consueuimus  
 AEM<sup>2</sup> | 11 quidquid] i.e. cibi | 12 inacescit Gar. (p. 33) uel in accessione cum BC | hac  
 pro] glossema | 17 grandis] grauis Gar. ? | 18 subtilitates ciborum et cf. Gar. ? | delin-  
 quuntur] cauenda sunt Gar. ? | 20 perturbatio Gar. ?

14 illuc] cf. §0.3, p. 22, l. 7–12

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

frigidus cum pallore eger, aut cum defectione uenarum aut penitus sine sensu  
*efficit hominem ac trementem. Hic sudor potius afferet angustiam quam salutem.*  
 Sed creticus facile est calefactionibus prouocare; cardiaco sudori obsistere  
 89r arduum est, tamen huic frigidis rebus obsistes: | placet ut nudus iaceat eger, si  
 ita resurget et aduentetur hinc atque inde sabanis aut flabellis uentum 5  
 agitantibus. Interim et spongiis in aqua †calidissima† pressis corpus eius  
 refrigerandum est; et si nix affuerit, hac utendum est. Summitates manus  
 quammaxime stringende sunt fasceolis lineis in eo loco ubi uenarum pulsus  
 temptare consueuimus. Et sic frigidam aquam dare et non nimiam, quam nec  
 cum impetu trahat; ne utaris tamen quolibet ante declinationem *medicamento*, 10  
 nam quicquid ante hoc tempus fuerit appositum quippe turbatis corporibus et  
 stomacho in accessione fit infirmitati non corpori cibus.

Sed redeamus illuc unde digressi sumus, id est unde loquebamur.

## RFV QS LP

2 affert QS | 4 obsistens VQ, obsistendo S | 5 et] – Q | 6 frigidissima R, algidissima S |  
 7 fuerit VP | manuum Q | 8 uentorum QS | 9 et] sed S | 10 quodlibet VRF | ante] a non  
 P | medicamine S | 12 cibi V, cibo S | 13 id ... loquebamur] – S, in unde loquebamur Q

## GARIOPONTUS VII.12 (12) || VI.7 (8)

eger fortior fit. Aliter quippe exterminatur et subito fit frigidus cum pallore  
 eger, aut defectione uenarum aut penitus absque sensu aut tremore potius  
 quam solutione. Sed creticum facile est calefactionibus prouocare, cardiaco  
 obsistere arduum est, tamen huic frigidis rebus obsistere: placet ut nudus  
 iaceat eger, si ita resurget et aduentetur hinc atque inde sabanis aut flabellis 5  
 uentum agitantibus. Interdum et spongiis in aqua algidissima pressis corpus  
 eius refrigerandum est; et si nix affuerit hac utendum est magis quam frigida  
 humiditate. Cuius manus stringende sunt fasceolis lineis in eo loco ubi uena-  
 rum pulsus temptare consueuimus. Et si adsit sitis frigida danda est, et non  
 nimia et nec cum impetu trahat hanc accipiens. || 10

Sed de typicis minus laborandum est quarum etiam natura nobiscum facit;  
 in emitritaicis causa grauis est, in quibus et subtilitas ciborum et tempora  
 cauenda sunt; in sinochis autem quoniam iugitas febrium est, neminem latet  
 quanta sit perturbatio.

HT ZW Gl, ex utroque fonte || ex Aurelio integro [H: 99r–v || 120 r, l: 83r–v || 104 v]

1 quippe] sudor + TWG | 2 egri Zl | 3 solutione] febris + WG | 5 aut] atque ZG |  
 6 uento HG | agitantibus] inferentibus Gl | et] ex Zl, – G | tinctis et expressis Gl | 9 si  
 sitis inherit H, ad sitim W | 10 nimiam HWG | accipiens] accipiat H, – Z, patiens Gl |  
 11 sed] et + Gl | natura] adiutorium + ZWG | 12 et<sup>1</sup>] – HG

Placet nobis qui in synocho (id est iugi febre) uexantur primo mane curare et cibare, et sic paratur curatio et transumptio sicut supra dictum est, aut localis cura [a]ut \*infra dicetur, quibus autem stalticis aut calasticis (prout necessitas communitatis iusserit) admouendum est aut unctio frigida aut calida ex oleo roseo aut uiride aut dulce recente anetino. 2.3

### ⟨III.⟩ De sudores

Quomodo cernis cretice sudantem (hoc est discutibilis sudor qui est necessarius) ab eo qui diaforesi[m] \*soluitur? Non facile, et satis necessariam questionem proponis. Nam plurimi medici \*eius directionis †signa salutaria sudores imminentes passionibus† egrotantibus reddiderunt et alii diaforeticos conlaxantes causa mortis extiterunt. Unde eorum differentiā necessariō suggerimus ordinanda[m], que uaria ratione colligitur: primo ex preteritis diebus, dehinc ex genere passionum et magnitudine[m] et temporibus, et sudoris ipsius et ordine et quantitate et qualitate significatio firmatur. 3.1

#### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 iugis M | uexante AEM<sup>2</sup> | 2 pariter C, paretur AEM<sup>2</sup> | transeuntio AEM<sup>2</sup> | sicut] sit ut AEM<sup>2</sup> | 3 ut AEM<sup>2</sup> | autem] etiam B | stalticum aut calasticum B, -us aut -us CAEM<sup>2</sup> | 4 commutatis C | 5 rosino AE | uiridi B | dulci B | recenti BC | annotino AEM<sup>2</sup> | 6 III] – MBC | sudore BC | 7 distinctibilis AE | 8 facilem AEM<sup>2</sup> | et] sed AEM<sup>2</sup> | 9 preponis AEM<sup>2</sup> | et dilectionis AEM<sup>2</sup> | 10 passioni AE | 10–11 conlatinantes AEM<sup>2</sup> | 11 causam M | differentie mss. | 11–12 necessaria suggerimus MBC, necessario iugiter mox AEM<sup>2</sup> | 12 ordinanda MAEM<sup>2</sup>, ordinata(m) (B)C | que] *deest* AEM<sup>2</sup> | colligitur] tollentur AEM<sup>2</sup> | primum AEM<sup>2</sup> | 13 diebus] – AEM<sup>2</sup> | dehinc] eodem hic AEM<sup>2</sup> | passionum] mox numerum AEM<sup>2</sup> | magnitudine BC | et temporibus] talem pro et A, talem prodet E | 14 ordinem M | quantitatem M | firmatur] fuerit nature AEM<sup>2</sup>

3 infra] *non in hoc opere* | 4–5 aut<sup>1</sup> ... anetino] – *Gar.* | 8 soluitur] *glossema censuit esse He.* | 9 qualis directio nescitur | 9–10 ignari salutare sudores stringentes passiones *Rose*

*Medicinales responsiones* 110r–110v (cf. ed. Rose, p. 229)

Quomodo discernis cretice sudantem ab eo qui diaforesi[n] soluitur? Non facilem sed satis necessariam questionem proponis. Nam plurimi medici eius dissertion[em] <is> ignari[s] salutar<e>[i]s sudor<e>[i]s †inuentis† passionis egrotantibus reddiderunt. Hos alii diaforeticos conlaxant[i] <es> causam mortis extiterunt. U<n>[t]de eoru[m] differentiam necessario sugeris ordinanda[m], que uera ratione colligitur: nam primum ex preteritis, dehinc ex genere passionis et magnitudinem temporis, et sudoris ipsius ordine, [e]qualitate et quantitate [et] significatio firmatur. 5

Caelius Aurelianus, *Celeres* II.36(188), 78v (ed. Bendz, p. 260)

[...] Multi etenim imperiti medici prosperos atque mediocres sudores constringentes, morbosa egrotantibus reddiderunt corpora, diaphoreticos adiuuantes causa mortis extiterunt. Quare eorum differentiam necessario ducimus ordinandam, quae uaria ratione colligitur. Nam primo ex praeteritis, dehinc ex genere passionum et magnitudine et temporibus et sudoris ipsius et quantitate et qualitate significatio firmatur. 5

### III. De discretione sudorum creticorum

Quomodo discernis cretice sudantem ab eo quem diaforisi<s>[n] soluit? Non facile, nam plurimi medici ignorantes eidem salutari signo (id est sudori) imminentes passiones egrotantibus reddiderunt et diaforeticos laxantes causa mortis extiterunt. Unde eorum differentiam necessarie *subnectimus* ordinatam que uaria ratione colligitur: primo ex preteritis diebus, dehinc ex genere passionum et temporibus, et sudoris ipsius ordine et qualitate et quantitate significatio firmatur. 5

#### RFV QS LP

1 et diaforeticorum + F, *deest* V, et diaforexi + S, diaforisin LP(*uix. leg.*) | 2 quem] qui S, que FLP | 3 soluitur S | facile] facilem sed satis necessariam questionem F, satis enim necessarie questionem + S | eiusdem FV | salutari signo] + resistentes Q, *transp.* LP | 6 quem F | uaria ratione] uariatione LP | colliguntur RVL

#### GARIOPONTUS VI.7 (8)

Placet nobis ita ab eis uexatos primo mane curari, cibari et super calidam potare. Neutrum tamen ante declinationem, nam quicquid ante hoc tempus fuerit appositum perturbatis corporibus, in stomacho inacescit ac propter hoc infirmitatis fit non corporis cibus. Quibus autem stalticum atque calasticum (prout necessitas communis iusserit) admouendum est. 5

#### GARIOPONTUS VII.11 (10)

### De distantia diaforetici et cretici sudantis

Quomodo discernis cretice sudantem ab eo qui diaforesi soluitur? Non facile, sed satis necessariam questionem proponis. Nam plurimi medici ignari salutari sudori imminente egrotantibus restiterunt, et alii diaforeticos conlaxantes causa mortis extiterunt. Unde eorum differentias necessario suggeris ordinandas, que uaria ratione colliguntur: primo ex preteritis diebus, dehinc ex genere passionum et magnitudine et tempore, et sudoris ipsius ordine et quantitate et qualitate significatio firmatur. 10

#### HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 99r-v, 119v-120r, l: 83r-v, 104r-v]

1 curari] et + ZWGl | cibare ZGl | 3 inac(c)essit (H)TZ, inhacescit et inarcessit W, inarcessit G, accessit l | hec WG | 4 stalticum] ut est frigida unctio olei rosei + Gl | atque calasticum] ut est olei uiridis aut dulcis recentis + ZGl | 7 De disteperantia diaforetice sudantis H, De distantia diaforeticorum G, De diaforesi W, De sudoris distantia l | 8 qui] a + WGl | 9 facilem ZWGl | 14 qualitate et quantitate Gl

5 communis] *pro* communitatis



Ex preteritis inquam, \*consideramus utrum signa †futura dolores† diafo|retici 3.2  
 [h]an[c] salutaris precesseri<n>t. Ex genere passionum in qualitatem passionis 11v  
 attendimus: si enim †solutiones cum sudore, unde† diaforeticus esse monstratur;  
 si uero instricture est, attendenda magnitudo. Parua enim passio diaforesin  
 5 ferre non potest, si autem magna fuerit, attendendum tempus. †Statu erit po-  
 tius† passionis atque temporalis accessionis limpida diffusionem creticus magis  
 sudor[em] ostenditur; †initium autem de† augmentum perniciosus est. Ex ordi-  
 ne[m] †numquam sudoris equalis† autem malus sudor iudicatur. Ex quantitate  
 10 signum acc<i>pimus moderationem considerantes: modicus autem sudor bo-  
 nus, immodicus malus accipitur; denique recte sudantes \*excepta moderatione  
 diaforesim incurrunt. Ex qualitate significationem acc<i>pimus, cum †daturi†  
 iudicio adhibemus: salutaris enim sudor calidus, tenuis et non male olens

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**MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)**


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**1** ex preteritis] et preteritis M, neutri AEM<sup>2</sup> | inquam] in quo BC, in qua AEM<sup>2</sup> | signa futura] sit a pueri AEM<sup>2</sup> | diaforeticis AEM<sup>2</sup> | **2** hanc] ac C, an B | precesserit mss. | ex] ut AEM<sup>2</sup> | qualitate AE | passionem M | **3** solutio inest AEM<sup>2</sup> | unde] tunc AEM<sup>2</sup> | esse monstratur] remonstratur AEM<sup>2</sup> | **4** instrictura BE | magnitudo] egritudo AEM<sup>2</sup> | **5** attendendum] + erit M | tempus] + si AEM<sup>2</sup> | **5-6** potius] post his AEM<sup>2</sup> | **6** atque] at B, ad C | limpidam diffusionem C | creticus] creticum C, meret cur AEM<sup>2</sup> | **7** sudor BAEM<sup>2</sup> | initio AE | augmento B, eo merito AEM<sup>2</sup>? | promptiosius C, pernicioso B, est + M | **7-8** ordine BC, hordi ne AE, hordine M<sup>2</sup> | **8** umquam CAE | equalis] ipsius trepidis AE, trepidis M<sup>2</sup> | iudicatur] appella(n)tur (AE) M<sup>2</sup> | **9** accepimus mss. | **10** immodicus] uero + M | excepta] ex accepta AE, accepta M<sup>2</sup> | **11** foresim AE | significationem AEM<sup>2</sup> | accepimus mss. | daturi] staturi AEM<sup>2</sup> | **12** iudicium AEM<sup>2</sup>? | sudoris M

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**1** cum consideramus *Med resp.*, *Caelius* | futuri sudoris *Caelius* | **3** solutiones ... unde] solutio inest, sudor etiam inutilis ac *Caelius* ? | **5-6** In statu enim totius *Caelius* | **7** in initio autem uel augmento *Gar.* | **8** inquam sudor equalis bonus, inequalis *cf. Med. resp.*, *Gar.* | **10** excepta] excessa *Caelius* | **11-12** tactus iudicium *Caelius, Med. resp.*

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Caelius Aurelianus, *Celeres* II.36(189-190), 78v (ed. Bendz, p. 260)

Ex praeteritis inquam, quum consideramus utrum signa futuri sudoris diaphoretici an salutaris praecesserint. Ex genere passionum, quum qualitatem attendimus passionis. Si enim solutio inest, sudor etiam inutilis ac diaphoreticus esse monstratur; sin uero strictura inest, attendenda magnitudo. Parua enim passio diaphoresim pati non potest. Si autem magna fuerit, attendendum tempus. In statu enim totius passionis atque temporalis accessionis uel limpida dimissione criticus magis sudor ostenditur. In initio autem uel augmento perniciosus. Ex ordine inquam sudoris ipsius, aequalis enim bonus, inaequalis malus sudor iudicatur. Ex quantitate signum accipimus moderationem considerantes, modicus enim sudor bonus, immodicus malus accipitur; sed denique sudantes excessa moderatione, diaphoresim incurrunt. Ex qualitate autem significationem accipimus cum tactus iudicium adhibemus: salutaris enim sudor calidus, tenuis et non male

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

Modicus autem sudor bonus, inmodicus malus accipitur; denique recte sudantes excepta moderatione diaforesin incurrunt. Salutaris enim sudor calidus ac tenuis est et non male olens.

## RFV QS LP

1 autem] – Q, enim S | 2 excepta] id est sine + R *mg.* | incurrerunt Q | et Q

## GARIOPONTUS VII.11 (10)

Ex preteritis diebus, in qua consideramus utrum signa sudoris diaforetici aut salutaris precesserint. Ex genere passionum qualitates passionum adtendimus: si enim solutio inest, sudor etiam utilis diaforeticus esse monstratur, si uero strictura inest, adtendenda est magnitudo. Parua enim passio diaforesin facere non potest, si enim magna fuerit, attendendum est tempus. <In> statu autem totius passionis atque temporali accessione limpida admissionem creticus maior sudor ostenditur; in initio autem uel in augmento perniciosus; equalis bonus, inaequalis autem malus sudor iudicatur. Ex quantitate signum accipimus moderationem considerantes: modicus autem sudor bonus, inmodicus malus accipitur; denique *non* recte sudantes ex immoderatione diaforesin incurrunt. Ex qualitate autem significationes accipimus, cum tactu iudicium adhibemus: salutaris autem sudor calidus, tenuis, et non male olens probatur;

## HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 119v–120r, l: 104r–v]

2 precesserunt Wl | 4 ferre H | 5 tempus] sudoris + l | In] – HT | statum HT | 6 temporalem accessionem uel HT | 7 in<sup>2</sup>] – ZWGl | 8 signa Gl | 10 non] – H | et sine moderatione ZWGl | 11 autem] – Gl

7 perniciosus] Ex ordine inquam sudoris *deest*

*Medicinales responsiones* 110r–110v (*cf.* ed. Rose, p. 229)

Ex preteritis inquam, cum consideramus utrum signa sudoris diaforeticis an salutaris precesserunt. Ex gen<ere>[us] passionum <cum> qualitatem passionis adtendimus. Si enim solutio inest, sudor etiam inutilis ac diaforeticus esse monstratur. Si uero strictura inest, adtendenda magnitudo. Parua enim passio diaforesin ferre non potest, si autem magna fuerit, attendendum tempus. In statu autem totius passionis atque temporalis accessionis uel limpida dimissione creticus sudor ostenditur. In initio autem uel augmento perniti<us>. In ordine inquam, equalis bonus enim, inaequalis autem malus sudor iudicatur. Ex quantitate signum accipimus moderationem considerantes: modicus enim sudor bonus, inmodicus autem malus accipitur; denique recte sudantes ex immoderatione diaforesin incurrunt. Ex qualitate autem significationem accipimus, cum tactus iudicium adhibemus. Salutaris enim sudor calidus, tenuis et non male

⟨probatur; perniciosus autem frigidus atque acidus et male olens⟩ atque ut luture carniū similis inuenitur. Deinceps ex presentibus atque concurrentibus signis firmanda significatio[nem].

5 Nam [significato et] diaforetic⟨i⟩s magis paruus atque creber et inbecill⟨i⟩s et †ingens† pulsus inuenitur. Tora⟨x⟩ etiam grauatur cum inspiratione frequenti, iactatione [h]ac desponsione animi, uocis etiam tenuitate[m], adestante pallore. Recte autem sudantibus pulsus erectus, respiratio facilis atque leuior efficitur, in somno enim prona delectatio, omnium aduersorum diminutio cum animi atque corporis \*salutatione et rect⟨o⟩ salutari[s] ordine[m]. 3.3

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### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

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1–7 probatur ... sudantibus] *non leg.* M | 1 probatur ... olens] AEM<sup>2</sup>, – M?BC | ut] CM<sup>2</sup>, – BAE | 1 luture] localis est B, locus est C | 2 dehinc AEM<sup>2</sup> | ex] – BC | 3 firmas dat A, firma(m) dat E(M<sup>2</sup>) | significantur BC | 4 significatur et B, – AEM<sup>2</sup> | diaforeticus *mss.* | et] ut AEM<sup>2</sup> | imbecillis] *non leg.* M, imbellicus B, inbecillus C, imbecillus AM<sup>2</sup> | 5 toracis *mss.* | torax ... frequenti] – BC, *non leg.* M | 6 ac BC | 7 desudantibus C | erectior BAEM<sup>2</sup>, erector C | 8 hominum AEM<sup>2</sup> | aduersoriorum M, diuersorum C | 8–9 anime AEM<sup>2</sup> | 9 corporis] – E | rectum MCA, et recto B, erectum E | ordine BC

5 inanis *Gar.* | 9 salutations] releuatione *Caelius, Gar.*

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Caelius Aurelianus, *Celeres* II.36(190–191), 78v (ed. Bendz, pp. 260–262)

redolens probatur. Perniciosus autem sudor frigidus et succidus et male redolens atque loturae carnis similis inuenitur. Dehinc ex praesentibus atque concurrentibus signis confirmanda significatio.

5 Nam diaphoreticis magis paruus atque creber et inbecillis et inanis pulsus inuenitur; thorax etiam grauatus cum respiratione frequenti et iactatione ac desponsione animi, uocis etiam tenuitate, attestante pallore. Recte autem sudantibus pulsus erectior, respiratio facilior ac leuior efficitur, et in somno prona delectatio et omnium aduersorum minutio cum animi atque corporis releuatione.

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

Diaforeticus magis paruus atque creber pulsus inbecillis inuenitur, cum defectione animi, uocis etiam tenuitate, attestante pallore. Recte autem sudantibus pulsus erectus, respiratio facilis atque leuior efficitur, in somno enim prona delectatio, omnium aduersorum diminutio cum animi atque corporis saluatione et recto salutaris ordine.

5

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RFV QS LP

**1** diaforeticus magis paruus] *bis* S | creber] id est spissus + R *s.l.* | pulsus] paruus LP, et + VQS | inuenitur inbecillis L | **2** et L | tenuitatem VLP | **3** eremptus Q, erectus est S | at Q | **4** delectio VQ | aduersariorum S, diuersorum LP | **5** et ... ordine] – Q

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## GARIOPONTUS VIII.11 (10)

perniciosus autem frigidus atque acidus, aquatis carnibus similis inuenitur. Deinceps ex preteritis atque concurrentibus signis affirmanda significatio est.

Non recte sudantibus magis paruus atque creber, inbecillis et inanis pulsus inuenitur. Thorax etiam grauatur cum respiratione frequenti ac iactatione animi, uocis tenuitate attestante pallore. Recte autem sudantibus pulsus erectus est, respiratio facilis atque leuior efficitur, in somno etiam prona deiectio et omnium aduersariorum diminutio cum animi atque corporis releuatione et recto et salutari ordine.

5

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HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 119v–120r, l: 104r–v]

**1** acidus] calidus H | **1–2** deinde ZG | **4** ac] aut ZGl | **5** rectus TGl

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*Medicinales responsiones* 110r–110v (cf. ed. Rose, p. 229)

reolens probatur; perniciosus autem frigidus adque succidus reolens aquat[us] carniū similis inuenitur. Dehinc expertibus atque concurrentibus signis adfirmanda significatio est.

Nam diaforeticis magis parbus atque creber, inbecillis, inanis inuenitur pulsus. | Thorax etiam grauatur cum respiratione frequenti †ac ratione positione† animi, uocis etiam tenuitate[m], adtestante pallore. Recte autem sudantibus pulsus erectior, respiratio facilis adque leuior efficitur, in somno etiam prona deiectio et omnium diuersoriorum diminutio cum anime atque corporis releuatione.

5

Quomodo cernis a cardiaco eum qui ex stomachi passione sudauerit? Ex stomachi passione sudantem sic agnoscimus eum: \*qui sine dolore quadam \*partis uexari fertur, hoc est sub pectore aut inter palas, attestante aliquando singultu atque post acceptum cibum pressura corporis cum saliarum fluore et \*nausiarum motu[m] [fiunt]. 3.4

### ⟨III.⟩ De \*pericausis pyretu

Quomodo hanc passionem latine poterimus dicere? Nimum sitis ardorem per febris initium. Hanc passionem his signis comprehendimus: primo quod ut flamma pectus eorum †franget† talemque [et] a⟨nel⟩itum retundet, ⟨de⟩hinc quoque uehementer sitiunt. 4.1

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#### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 a] ad BC | cardiacum quia et isstomachi B | sudauerint AEM<sup>2</sup> | 1–2 ex stomachi passione sudantem] et B | 2 sic] si C | cognoscimus B | quodam B, quasdam E | 3 partes AE | 4 singultum M, ingulo A, signo E | pressuram M? | corporis] que + B | 5 motu BC | fiunt] – AE | 6 III] – MBC | peri causi spiritu A | pyretu] spiritu BC, piritu E | 7 quomodo] duobus modis C | possumus C | nimio B | satis AEM<sup>2</sup> | ardore BM<sup>2</sup> | 8 his] in AEM<sup>2</sup> | 9 frangat B, non leg. M, flagret AEM<sup>2</sup> | et] – BC | anelitem] AEM<sup>2</sup>, alenitum MC, lenitum B, eorum + E | reddunt AEM<sup>2</sup> | dehinc] AEM<sup>2</sup>, hinc MB, hi C

2 qui] quia ? | 3 parte Gar. | 5 nausiarum motu] nausia et uomitu Gar. | 6 περίκαυσις πυρετοῦ | 7 quomodo] duobus modis Gar., C ? | 9 flagret AEM<sup>2</sup>

*Medicinales responsiones 110r–110v (cf. ed. Rose, p. 229f)*

Quomodo discernis a cardiaco eum qui ex <s>thomachi passione sudauerit? Ex stomachi passione[m] sud<o>[u]re<m> agnoscimus eum qui sine dolore eiusdem <p>artis uexari fatetur, hoc est sub pectore aut inter palas, adtestante aliquando singultu adque acceptum cibum obtensura corporis cum salibarum fluore et nauxia aut uomitum.

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

Quomodo discernis a cardiaco eum qui ex stomachi passione sudauerit? Ex stomachi passione sudantem sic agnoscimus, quod sine dolore quedam pars corporis uexetur, hoc est sub pectore aut inter palas, attestante aliquando singultu atque post acceptum cibum pressura corporis et nausiarum motu.

**III. De pericauson spiritum**

5

Hanc passionem quam Greci *pericauson spiritum uocant*, latine possumus dicere nimium sitis ardorem in initio febris, quam his signis comprehendimus: primo quod uelut flamma pectus eorum tangit talemque anhelitum reddunt, hi quoque uehementer sitiunt.

**RFV QS LP**

2 cognoscimus S | qui Q | pars quedam S | 3 uexatur VQSL | hoc] id S | aut] atque P | palas] scapulas QS | 4 motu] scilicet atestante + S *s.l.* | 5 spiritu VSL, – Q, quod est sitis + R, id est nimio sitis arfore + S | 8 eorum] – S

## GARIOPONTUS VII.11 (10)

Quomodo discernis a cardiaco eum qui ex stomachi passione sudauerit? Ex stomachi passione sudantem sic agnoscimus: sine dolore quadam parte uexari uidetur, hoc est sub pectore aut inter scapulas, attestante aliquando singultu atque post acceptum cibum tensura corporis cum saliuarum fluore et nausea et uomitu.

5

## GARIOPONTUS VII.7 (5)

**De pericauson passione**

Pericausis passionem duobus modis latine possumus dicere, id est nimium sitis cum ardore febris. In initio hanc passionem his signis comprehendimus: primum quod ut flamma pectus eorum uritur talique anhelitu redundant, hi quoque uehementer sitiunt.

10

**HT ZW Gl**, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 119v–120r, 118r, l: 104r–v, 102v]

2 sudans HGl, sudantes W | sic agnoscimus] – HGl | sine] cum Zl | parte] stomachi + T, corporis + Gl | 7 De perielcosin l | passione] id est *antepon*. H, – Z, febre G | 8 perielcosin l | duobus modis] – ZGl | id est] – ZWGl | 8–9 nimiam sitim ZWGl | 10 in flamma H, phlegma l | talemque anhelitum T, talisque hanelitus G | anhelitia H | reddunt TZ, redundat Wl, retundat G

Acc<i>dit autem hec passio s<tric>tis febribus uel illis qui epylocem habent, 4.2  
 que uel maxime re<spic>ere debemus. Cum enim s<tric>tura [que] ceperit aug-  
 mentum habere, tunc debemus †indolum calidum† uel in decoctione fenigreci  
 (non tamen spissa uel aquata[m]) uel decoctione malbe inunguere [ibi] pannos  
 5 laneos teneros, molles, uel lineos uel spongas perquam molles easque apponere  
 precordiis et toraci[s] et, si possibile erit etiam per dorso, uicibus et has inmuta-  
 re assidue et dare operam ne frigescant.

Tunc conspicias ante corpus, †contrarium que uim† habent, adhibemus hec 4.3  
 †iuxta superficiem† corporis: debemus adhibere cucurbitas uacuas, aut intinge-  
 10 <ri>s supra | plagellas in calda et oleum, in qua calda mittis rosa<m> sicca<m> aut 12r  
 lini semen integrum. Post hoc aqua calida labia uel os uel lingua[m] egri coluito,  
 loco iaceat eger lucid<o>, pensili lecto moueatur. Cataplasma erit adhibenda

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### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 accidit] AEM<sup>2</sup>, accedit MBC | strictis] AEM<sup>2</sup>, (supra)scriptis MB(C) | epliplocem AE |  
 2 quas B, qui AM<sup>2</sup> | respicere] AEM<sup>2</sup>, recipere MBC | stricturam AEM<sup>2</sup>, scriptura MBC |  
 queque B | 3 debemus BC | indolium B, in + AEM<sup>2</sup> | decoctionem C | 4 spissam CE |  
 aquata M? | decoctionem C | intingere B | 5 perqua M?, - C | 6 et has] has B, eas AEM<sup>2</sup>  
 | 7 dare opera C, larae hoc para A, lara hoc para E | 8 et contrariam B, contraria AEM<sup>2</sup> |  
 et hec B, hoc uix leg. M<sup>2</sup> | 9 iuxta] laxata AEM<sup>2</sup> | super facie AE | 9–10 intingeris AEM<sup>2</sup>,  
 intingens MC, integras B | 10 super B, sextum A | flagellas B, pagellas AEM<sup>2</sup> | oleo B |  
 inquam B, in aqua AEM<sup>2</sup> | calidam B | rosa sicca MCAE | 11 semen] et + B | uel<sup>1</sup>) - C |  
 linguam MB | colbitio M | locum AEM<sup>2</sup> | 12 lucidum MAE

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3 in oleo calido *Gar.* | 4 ibi] *delendum cum He.* | 8 quam contrariam (*i.e. laxamento*) uim  
*Gar.* | 9 laxamenta superficiei *Gar.*

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

Accidit autem hec passio strictis febribus uel illis qui epiplocen habent. Cum enim strictura ceperit augmentum habere, tunc debemus in oleo calido uel in decoctione fenugreci (non tamen spissa uel aquata) uel in decoctione malue intingere pannos laneos molles uel lineos uel spongiam et apponere precordiis ac toraci et, si possibile est etiam per dorsa, uicibus apponantur et eas assidue mutare conuenit et dare operam ne frigescant. 5

Tunc laxata superficie corporis hoc adiutorio debemus adhibere: cucurbitas uacuas, intingere etiam plagellas in calda et oleum in qua calda mittis rosam siccam aut lini semen et super cucurbitas exprimis. Post hoc aqua calida labia uel os uel lingua egri colluito, loco iaceat eger lucido, pensile lecto moueatur. Cataplasma erit adhibenda ex pinguibus palmulis et oleo et aliquid mellis que 10

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RFV QS LP

1 epilocem P | 3 coctione P | non tamen] *transp.* S, non tantum LP | 4 intingere] *post* spongiam S | molles uel] molles id est L | 6 opera VRFP | 8 uacuas] et + S | oleo QS | caldam Q | mittes S | 9 exprimes S | 10 mouetur Q

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## GARIOPONTUS VII.7 (5)

Accidit hec passio strictis febribus uel illis qui epiplocen laborant, quibus maxime respicere debemus. Cum constrictura ceperit augmentum habere, tunc debemus in olio calido uel in decoctione fenugreci (non tamen spissa uel multum aquata) uel decoctione malue inungere pannos laneos molles uel lineos uel spongas molles, et eas apponere precordiis et toraci et, si possibile erit etiam per dorsum, eas immutare assidue et dare operam ne frigescant. 5

Tunc conspicias ante corpus, quam contrariam uim habent, deinde adhibemus hec laxamenta superficiei corporis: debemus adhibere cucurbitas uacuas et aut intingere plagellas in calida et oleo in quam calidam mittis rosam siccam aut lini semen. Et iterum post hec aqua calida labia uel os et linguam egri lauato, loco iaceat eger lucido et pensibili lecto. Cataplasma erit adhibendum ex pin- 10

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HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 118r, l: 102v]

2 respiciere] subuenire H | cum] sic cum W, si G | 3 in] – Gl | 4 inunge H, intingere ZGl | uel<sup>3</sup>] aut Gl | 6 etiam] et HZ | operam] oportet + ZGl | frigescat HZ | 7 rubrica Cura TWl, De cura G, – HZ | tunc ... habet] – Z | nunc TW | conspicias H, conspiciamus G | uim] ueri T, – ZWGl | habeat H, habet ZWGl | 8 corporis] id est + Z, aut + WG | 8–9 debemus ... intingere] – l | et aut] aut TZ | 9 oleo] (in)tinctas + G(l) | 9 qua TWl | 9–10 aut lini semen] – H | 10 lauato] adhibebis cucurbitas uacuas (et) + G(l) | 11–1 palmulas pingues Gl



pinguibus palmulis et oleo, aliquid mellis aquam que omnia in unum feruere facis; polline[s] hordei, lini semin<e>, fenigreci, altee radi<ce> aut folia stomachum cataplasma per triduum. Post hoc cucurbite tractu<s> adhibeatur.

5 Ubi laxatio fuerit, obseruare debemus stiptica et frigida. Quodsi inpe[c]tus 4.4  
 <maior> ardor<is> fuerit, frigidam accipiant et super calida biba<n>t, nausiam  
 prouocent et uenter eis prouocetur. Pro siti[m] accipiant rodomell<e> aut  
 omfacomelle aut elixatura<m> appii uiridis aut rose sicce in calda elixa. Cibum  
 accipiant tenerum et paruum.

#### <V.> De uigiliis que in febribus fi<un>t

10 \*Aliquando propter aliquam causam fit uel propter qu<an>dam animi cogi- 5.1  
 tationem uel propter \*aliquem dolorem causa precedente[s], raro quidem prop-  
 ter fluxum, e[t] contra autem propter stricturam.

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#### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 palliolis AE | ex B | oleo] et + AEM<sup>2</sup> | aliquo B | mellis] et + C | aqua BC, equam A,  
 equa EM<sup>2</sup> | que] de M, in quid E | unum] uino B | 2 facis] et + B, cum + C | polline BAE  
 | seminis mss., et + B | seminis lini E | radix MCAE | foliis B | 3 cucubbite M | tractum  
 MCAE | 4 impetus] AE, in pectore BC | 5 maior] AEM<sup>2</sup>, – MBC | ardoris] AEM<sup>2</sup>, ardor  
 MBC | accipiat C | bibat et C, bibat M | 6 uentrem M | ei C | siti B | accipiat C | rodomelli  
 MC | 7 elixatura MCAE | calida B, aqua M, calde AE | elixe BAE | accipiat C | 9 V] –  
 MB | fiunt] BC, fit MAE | 10 aliqua C, aliam AE | causa C | 10–11 propter ... uel] – AE |  
 10 quodam MC | 11 aliquid M, qualiuet C | precedente BC | 12 e BA

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10 Aliquando] uigilie *antepon. Gar.* | 11 alicuius loci dolorem *Gar.*

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

89v omnia in unum feruere facis, cum polline ordei | et lini semine et fenugreci et  
altee radice aut foliis et ex hoc cataplasma per triduum.

Quodsi in pectus ardor fuerit, frigidam accipiant et super calidam bibant,  
nausiam prouocent et uenter eis prouocetur. Pro siti accipiant rodomelli aut  
omfacium cum melle aut elixaturam apii uiridis aut rose sicce. Cibum accipiant  
tenerum et paruum. 5

**V. De uigiliis que in febris fiunt**

Vigilie aliquando *in febris* fiunt uel propter quandam animi cogitationem  
uel propter aliquem dolorem uel propter egritudinis infestationem. *His et aliis*  
*turbatos molestiis* numquam egros dormire uidemus. 10

**RFV QS LP**

1 facies S | 2 alitee F | uel S | per triduum cataplasmas S | 7 fiunt in febris R | que] –  
VQS | fiunt] – VQS | 8 in febris aliquando S | fiunt in febris LP | uel] – Q | animi] –  
S | cogitationem animi LP | 9 egritudinem F | infestationem FP | 10 molestus FV

## GARIOPONTUS VII.7 (5)

guibus palmulis et oleo et aliquod mellis atque aque que omnia feruere facis et  
pollines ordei, lini semen, fenugrecum, altee radix aut folia et stomachum cata-  
plasmabis per triduum. Post hec cucurbite tractus adhibeatur.

Ubi laxatio fuerit ardoris, obseruari debent a stiptica uel frigida. Quodsi im-  
petus maior fuerit ardoris, frigidam accipiant et super calidam bibant, nausiam  
prouocent et uenter eis prouocetur. Pro siti accipiant rodometel aut omfacometel  
aut elixaturam apii uiridis aut rose sicce in calida elixe. Cibum accipiant tene-  
rum et paruum. 5

## GARIOPONTUS VII.14

**De uigiliis**

Vigilie aliquando propter aliquam causam fiunt uel propter quasdam animi  
cogitationes uel propter alicuius loci dolorem, raro quidem propter fluxum et  
propter stricturam. 10

**HT ZW GI, ex Aurelio integro**

[H: 118r, 120v, l: 102v, 105r]

1 que omnia] quam W, atque GI | feruere facis et] – GI | 2 et] confice sic palmule  
predicte in oleo et melle aut aqua ferueant et altee et pollines omnes commisceantur et  
ita calida WGI (*uel sim.*) | 3 per triduum] imponatur + GI | adhibeatur] nausia provo-  
cetur et uenter eis subducatur + GI | 4 ardoris] – HZ | stipticis uel frigidis ZWGI | 5–  
6 nausiam ... prouocetur] – GI | 7 apii] absinthii W | in calida elixe] – GI | 8 paruum  
TZG | 10 – l, in febris + T | 11–12 uel ... cogitationes] – TW | 12 raro] sepe l |  
fluxum] uentris + WGI | et] – W, uel G

\*Eadem dinoscimus <si> uel ex \*egritudine[m] atque nostra[m] interrogatio- 5.2  
 ne[m] uel quod sepe interueniente<s> numquam egrum dormire uidemus. Pre-  
 cedit autem \*eue[s]tatio [uehe]men<ti>s atque \*pressio[nem] (\*paracopem Greci  
 dicunt illam, \*hanc \*cataforam), affer[e]t assiduitate sui debilitationem uirium  
 5 atque corpus <et> anima affectantur. Ut Yppocrates quoque ait: †causa officii  
 eorum† ocul<o>s atque timpora, nasum in acutum procedere, cuius summa<s>  
 \*nares [in bono homine] frigiditas tangimus, itemque summas manus, plantas.  
 Oculos quoque non tensos habent sed et sic \*intente et non palpebrantes ad-  
 tendunt (\*atonian appellant Greci). Durescunt quoque ei<s>dem oculi atque  
 10 non habiliter mouentur; nonnumquam etiam \*uenulis earundem oculorum  
 rubor apparet; pulsus quoque, id est uene, infirmus eis est, mox lassior fit.

Aut si interest aliqua dolor et exinde uigilie fiunt, curare debemus sicuti cardi- 5.3  
 acos, tunc debemus fluxum cohibere <e> ubi sunt stricture mollire, ubi laxatio-  
 nes constringere, sicut in capitis dolore \*demonstrauimus. Et oleo dulci aut ane-  
 15 tat<o> caput foueatur et cataplasme[n]tur et ponat cucurbita<m> uacua<m> in lo-  
 cum quod \*inlon dicitur, et lectu pensili gestetur, et spongas cum aqua calida ex-  
 pressas oculis appones, et odores pigmentorum naribus opponamus sicut murra,  
 opium, \*storace ex equo in unum tritum cum careno modico aut melle, †pre hunc-  
 tionem prestator, humidior caput in sensum† recipiat, \*ut somnum sequi possit.

### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 si] AEM<sup>2</sup>, – MBC | egritudine B, (s)trictitudinem A(M<sup>2</sup>), trictudinem E | 2 quod] quoniam  
 B | interueniente BCM, aliquo + B | 2–3 recedit AEM<sup>2</sup> | 3 euestatio M?, eiecatio B, elestatio  
 C, ebetatio AE, euetatio M<sup>2</sup> | mentis] AEM<sup>2</sup>, uehemens MB, uehementi C | depressione  
 AEM<sup>2</sup> | 4 illam] – BAE | mancataforam AEM<sup>2</sup> | afferret C, affert AEM<sup>2</sup> | assiduitates C | sui]  
 BAEM<sup>2</sup>, non leg. M, uini C | debilitatione CAE | 5 et] – mss. | adfatantur BC | causam AE |  
 5–6 officii eorum B, officiorum AEM<sup>2</sup> | 6 oculus MC | tempora BAE | summa MC, summas  
 BAEM<sup>2</sup> | 7 in bono] inuenimus AEM<sup>2</sup> | homines M | idque AE | summa(m) M(AE) | 9 eidem  
 MCAE | 9–10 ab aliter AEM<sup>2</sup> | 10 apparent AM<sup>2</sup> | 11 id est uene] M?, id est uenarum B, id  
 uene C, iuuenem AEM<sup>2</sup> | uene] si + M | lassior fit] latiori AEM<sup>2</sup> | 12 Aut] ac B | inter B |  
 aliquod C | dolore AE | et exinde] ex AM<sup>2</sup> | 12–14 exinde ... dolore] – E | 13 ut MCA | 13–  
 14 laxatione A | 14 dolorem C | 14–15 anetino B, anetatum CM | 15 cataplasmetur MAE |  
 pone BC | 15–16 in locum] – B | 16 qui B | spongia M | 17 oculis] – C | oppones BCAE |  
 sicut] est + C | murrum B, mirra AE | 18 opiu AE | uno M | modicum AE | 18–19 per  
 unctio eis B, per unctiones C, preunctione AE | 19 prestatus AE | humid(i)or(em) M(C),  
 (a)ut nidor A(E)M<sup>2</sup> | sequi] qui AE | possit] possunt accedat AE

1 Eandem i.e. uigiliam | strictura fit aut ex fluxu ex Gar. | 3 ebetatio mentis Gar. | depressio  
 AEM<sup>2</sup> uel oppressio Gar. | παρακοπή | 4 hanc cataforam postea legendum | παραφορά | 5–  
 6 cauos effici eorum Dar. (ὀφθαλμοὶ κοῖλοι Hip.) | 7 aures ?, cf. ὄτια ψυχρὰ καὶ ξυνεσταλ-  
 μένα Hip. | 8 intentos ut Dar. ? | 9 ἀτονία | 10 in uenulis Gar. | 14 demonstrabimus | 16 ile-  
 um | 18 storax | 18–19 pro unctione prestantur humida ut caput sensum Gar. | 19 ut] et Gar.

5 cf. Hippocrates, *Prognosticon* 2\* | 14 cf. §6 infra !

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

Hos curare debemus sicut cardiacos, et si ex fluxu uel strictura uigilie fiunt debemus fluxum cohibere, stricturas mollire, sicut in capitis dolore demonstraui-  
mus. Et oleo dulci et anetato caput foueatur et cataplasmatum et ponatur ei cu-  
curbita uacua in loco qui yleon dicitur, et lecto pensili gestetur et odores pig-  
mentorum naribus apponendi sunt, sicut est murra, opium, storace ex equo in  
unum tritum cum careno modico aut melle. Hoc prestat ut humidior caput  
sensus recipiat et somnum sequi possit.

**RFV QS LP**

1 debemus] – Q | uel] et S | 2 sicut in capitis dolore] bis S | dolorem RQ | 2–3 monstra-  
uimus VR | 3 et<sup>2</sup>] aut VRF, uel S | aneto QS | foueantur Q | ei] – VR | 4 loca quod VRF |  
5 est] – S | opio Q | ex equo] equo pundere S | 6 unum] uinum P | trita QS | prestant S |  
humidius S | 7 sonnus S

## GARIOPONTUS VII.14

Eadem dignoscimus si ex strictura fit aut ex fluxu ex nostra interrogatione  
quo sepe interueniente numquam egrum dormire uidemus. Predit autem  
ebetatio mentis atque oppressio (quam Greci paracopen dicunt), hanc uigiliam  
affert assiduitas animi (quam Greci cataforan dicunt), nam debilitationem ui-  
rium et corporis angustiam patiuntur. Yppocrates quoque ait oculos et nares  
eorum in acutum procedere, cuius summas nares frigiditas tangimus et cutem et  
summas manus et plantas. Oculos quoque tensos habent, sed sic intente et non  
palpebrantes (quod Greci atonian appellant). Dolescunt quoque eisdem oculi  
atque non habiliter mouentur; nonnumquam etiam in uenulis eorundem  
oculorum rubor apparet; pulsus quoque infirmus est eis, mox laxior fit, aut si  
interest aliquis dolor exinde uigilie fiunt.

Debemus ubi sunt stricture mollire et ubi sunt laxationes constringere, sicut  
in capitis dolore monstrauius. Et oleo dulci aut anetino caput foueatur et cata-  
plasmatur et pone cucurbitam uacuam in loco qui yleon dicitur et lecto pensili  
gestetur et spongias cum aqua calida et expressas oculis appone et odorem pig-  
mentorum naribus ut est myrra, opium, storace ex equo in unum trita cum  
careno modico aut melle et pro unctione prestantur humida ut caput sensum  
recipiat et somnum sequi possit.

**HT ZW Gl**, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 118r, 120v, l: 102v, 105r]

1 sit HW | ex nostra] aut si euenit ex natura H | 3 euentatio H | atque] aut WGl |  
6 eorum] – HZ | cuius] quorum Gl | 7 intentos W, intensos l | 8 Greci] quoque + HZ |  
antoman Tl, antomon W, antomian G | uocant Gl | eiusdem H, eidem ZW | 12 rubrica:  
Curatio HZ, (De) cura TW(G)l | 15 spongiam ZWGl | cum] – Gl | calida] intinctam + Gl  
| odores H | 16 tritis Gl | 17 melle] appone + Gl | per Hl, post W

◀VI.▶ De dolore capitis que in febris fit

Per quantitatem febrium capitis dolorem esse diximus, †quanta est maxime 6.1  
partem incubuerit febris, hanc ueluti \*narium et eum† propter quod accessio-  
nem febris esse diximus; eum dolorem capitis \*synthoma [a]pyretu Greci di-  
cunt, nam et augente[m] febre[m] \*augescitur dolor capitis et laxante laxatur.  
5 Quamquam autem eam passionem (id est capitis dolor) ab ipsis audiamus qui  
patiuntur, attamen manifesta †hanc eorum relaxationem et signa† quod | \*initium 12v  
eius sepe in primi<s> modo grauedo [quam] est, et \*cum \*leuius passio est quam  
suspicio eius; idem manifestum est, si quis in †ex eo† caput mouet, tunc magis  
10 dolet. Ubi augmentum †aures† acceperit, fit manifestus dolor atque grandis uel  
maxime timporum; deinde totius capitis sequitur et que[n]dam <i>gnitio in  
facie[m] qu<am> \*pyrosim prosopu[m] Greci nominant. Nonnumquam et oculi  
eius rubescunt et gene, palpebre tardius mouent, tacent plerumque, ex-  
tumescent uene, piget eos loqui. Oculi quoque non clarum cernunt, uix  
15 audiunt, nausiant, bulbi oculorum foris uersum tumescunt. Ubi dolor ceperit  
minui, nonnumquam [aut] subito et sine ratione desinit dolor capitis. Ex qua  
re suspecta esse debet, ne fiat illa qua<m> Greci paracopem dicunt uel cata-  
fora<m>, et que alienation<is> mentis signa sunt.

**MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)** (A usque 12 nominant tantum, postea folium deest)

1 VI] – MB | dolorem C | qui C, quod E | fiunt B | 2 quantitates M | dolor AEM<sup>2</sup> | quan-  
do ea B | maxima AEM<sup>2</sup> | 3 parte BA, parte qua C | febris] – C | hanc] M?C, ac B, hac  
AEM<sup>2</sup> | ueluti narium et] M?B, ueluti in earum C, ueluti natura AEM<sup>2</sup> | eum propter] –  
BC | 3–4 accessione BC | 4 dolore C | apyreti BC, aperitu AE, apiiretu M<sup>2</sup>? | 5 augente  
febre B | augescitur] aut gescitur A, aut crescit E | et laxante] elaxante M, et laxant et  
AE | laxitur E | 6 dolor capitis AE | dolorem B, dolore C | 7 potiuntur B | tamen AE |  
manifestat B | et] hec + AEM<sup>2</sup> | 8 in primi modo MAE, inprimedo B, hyprimedo C | que  
B | leuior B | 9 idē MBC, inest AEM<sup>2</sup> | in ex eo] in oxea B, ex eo AEM<sup>2</sup> | magis tunc E |  
11 temporum AE | quedam BAEM<sup>2</sup> | agnitio mss. | 12 facie BAE | que MCAE | piroso E |  
prosopu BC | 13–14 et tumescunt C?E | 14 bene ME | pingit E | clare E | 15 bulbi] ME?,  
albi BC, album M<sup>2</sup>? | cepit B | 16 nonnumquam] M(non s.l.)E, numquam BC | 17–  
18 suspecta ... que] – M | 17 debent B, debebit EM<sup>2</sup> | qua M, que C | 17–18 catafora  
mss. | 18 alienatione(s) MC(EM<sup>2</sup>), aligenatione B

2–3 maxime qua parte Gar. | 3 narium] natura AEM<sup>2</sup> ? | 4 σύμπτωμα πυρετού |  
5 augetur Gar. | 7 hec signa eorum relaxationis ? | in initio Gar. | 8 cum] quod ? uel  
sicut Gar. ? | leuior Gar. | 9 oxea B ? | 10 aures] eius uires Gar. ? | 12 πύρωσις προ-  
σώπου | 18 alienationis Gar.

1 cf. Esc. 1 | 2 cf. §1.6 | 17–18 paracope, cataphora, cf. supra §5.2

## VI. De dolore capitis qui in febribus fit

Per quantitatem febrium capitis dolores esse diximus, quantum enim febris maxime incubuerit *tantum dolor capitis crescit*; nam et augente febre augetur dolor capitis et laxante laxatur, quod ab ipsis qui patiuntur *cognoscere possumus*.

Nonnumquam et oculi eius rubescunt et gene, palpebre tardius mouentur, tacent, uene eorum plerumque intumescunt, piget eos loqui. Oculi quoque non clarum cernunt, uix audiunt, nausiant, album oculorum foris uersum tumescit.

### RFV QS LP

1 qui in febribus fit] – R, qui fit in febribus F, in febribus VQS | 2 dolorem FQ | dicimus S | 3 capitis dolor S | namque S | 5 numquam F, nam numquam P | et] – S | eorum S | erubescunt LP | gene] et + S | 7 clare S | albumen S

### GARIOPONTUS VII.3 (2)

## De eodem

Per quantitatem febrium capitis dolores esse diximus, maxime qua parte incubuerit febris, uenas eius loci in quo ascensio eius est extendit cum dolore capitis, unde Greci sintoma dicunt, nam et augente febre augetur dolor capitis et laxante laxatur. Quamquam eam passionem ab ipsis audiamus qui patiuntur, tamen manifesta hec eius passionis sunt signa quod in initio eius sepe grandis grauedo est, et cum passio grauis esse ceperit, manifestum est tunc magis caput commoueri a febre et dolorem reddere. At ubi augmentum eius uires acceperit, fit manifestus dolor atque grandis maxime temporum; deinde totius capitis sequitur dolor, tamen ostenditur quedam <i>gnitio in facie quam Greci pyrosin prosopu[m] nominant, quia nonnumquam oculi eorum rubescunt et gene, palpebre uero tardius mouentur, tacent plerumque et tumescunt uene, piget eos loqui. Oculi quoque eorum non clarum cernunt, uix audiunt, nausiant, albumen quoque oculorum foris uersum ostendunt uel intumescunt. Ubi dolor ceperit minui, <non>numquam subito et sine ratione desinit dolor capitis. Ex qua re suspectio esse debet, ne fiant illa que Greci paracopen dicunt uel catafora<n>, uel que alienationis mentis signa sunt.

### HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 117r–v, l: 101r–v]

1 De eadem re T; *i.e.* De dolore capitis | De signis doloris capitis | 2 quo H, in qua l | 3 uenas] ergo + Gl | ei(u)s locis G(l) | accessio T | eius] febris + Gl, loci + W | 5 latente(r) H(G) | 6 eis WG | 8 a febre] – T | reducere T | 10 agnitio *mss.* | 11 prosin prosopu H | uocant HW | 13 clare ZWGl | 14 ostendunt] quia nerui siccitate contracti ammissa humectatione reuoluunt oculos + T | 15 numquam HT | 16 debet ZGl que] et + Gl | 17 carafora *mss.* | uel] – Zl | mentis] – HZG

Oportet his hec adiutoria adhiberi: mollibus manibus atque calidis caput  
 continere atque frontem, \*neque ualde constrictae manus ut ea[m] re[m]  
 passio possit egere. V<e>tandusque erit \*aer[es], ualde luminosis locis enim  
 5 oculorum acie<s> percutiens irratat dolore<m> capitis; cum <in> statu erit oleo  
 calido adhiberi iubemus, nec satis calidum nec satis frigidum quia in-  
 temperantia ledit. Quodsi \*addidit dolor, oleo camimelo caput perungat aut  
 mulsa gargarizet. Quodsi durauerit dolor, foueatur caput ex lixatura seminis  
 lini aut malbe. Quodsi maximus increuerit dolor, acacia aut creta ex aceto aut  
 10 aqua trita fronte<m> et tempora perunge, aut uermes terrenos cum \*piper<e>.  
 Quodsi febres [in] interiores sunt et magnus increuerit dolor, sanguinem de  
 uena emittere debemus aut cataplasmemus aut accipiat elixaturam aneti  
 aut absentii pontici. Quodsi perdurauerit dolor †apprehensum†, erit caput  
 tondendum et cataplasma \*adhibenda capiti ex lini semine et hordei polline  
 et fenugreci. Quodsi omnia contempserit, cucuruita erit adhibenda cum

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**MBC E(M<sup>2</sup>)**

**1** his] – M<sup>2</sup> | **2** fronte C | constrictis manibus B | **3** tegere B, aegere C, eger EM<sup>2</sup> | utan-  
 dusque M?B, uetandisque C, euitandusque EM<sup>2</sup> | aeres] ter B | luminosus locus B,  
 luminosi lucem C | enim] quia M<sup>2</sup>, deest E | **4** acies] aciem ME, facies B, faciens C |  
 dolore M, dolor B, do.... E | in] – mss. | **4–5** oleum calidum B | **5** iuueamus M, debemus  
 EM<sup>2</sup> | **6** addit BM<sup>2</sup> | camimolino B | **7** mulsam B | obdurauerit C | ex lixatura] elxatura  
 BC | **8** linis C | aquam tritam E | **9** fronte M, fronti C | uermibus terrenis B | piper MCE |  
**10** in interioribus B, interior C | sanguine M | **11** debemus] stomachum foueamus + E,  
 a sto-machum foueari + M<sup>2</sup> | accipiant BC, deest E | **12** pontici] fonascum B |  
 apprehensum] ad presens C, adpressus EM<sup>2</sup> | **13** adhibenda ... semine] non leg. M |  
 adhibendum B | **13** ex] de EM<sup>2</sup> | seminis C, semen M<sup>2</sup> | **14** quodsi] hec + C | cucuruitas  
 M

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**2** neque sint Gar. | **3** aer ualde luminosus Gar. | **6** se addiderit Gar. | **7** i.e. elixatura |  
**9** pipere] apponito + Gar. (uel sim.) | **12** apprehensum] adpressus EM<sup>2</sup> uel pressius  
 Gar., Abbr. | **13** adhibendum

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

Oportet namque his hec adiutoria adhiberi: mollibus manibus atque calidis caput continere atque frontem, neque ualde constrictae manus. Vetandumque erit aer ualde luminosus, nam oculorum aciem percutiens dolor capitis irritatur. Cui oleum calidum adhiberi iuueamus, nec satis calidum nec satis frigidum quia intemperantia ledit. Quodsi additur dolor, oleo camomilo caput perungatur aut mulsa gargarizet. Quodsi durauerit dolor, foueatur caput ex elixatura seminis lini aut malbe. Quodsi maximus increuerit dolor, acacia aut creta ex aceto et aqua trita frontem et tempora perungue, aut uermes terrenos cum pipere. Quodsi febres interiores sunt et magnus increuerit dolor, sanguinem de uena emittere debemus, aut cataplasmemus, aut accipiat elixaturam aneti aut absenti pontici. Quodsi perdurauerit dolor pressius, erit caput tondendum et cataplasma adhibenda capiti ex lini semine et ordeï polline aut fenugreci.

## RFV QS LP

1 adhibere FS, id est + S | 2 retinere S, contine LP | fronte F | constrictis manibus Q | uetandusque QS | 3 luminosum RFVLP | luminosus ualde S | namque S | 5 per intemperantia enim S | color Q | ungatur S | 6 mulsam FS | ex] et F, – VS | lixatura Q | 7 aut<sup>2</sup>] et S | 8 tempora S | perungues VS | 8–9 aut ... pipere] – LP | 9 piper VR | uena] capitis + S | 10 cataplasma bimus S | aneti F | 11 tondendum] – F | 12 cataplasma F | adhibendum QS | fenugrecum F

## GARIOPONTUS VII.3 (2)

Oportet his hec adiutoria adhiberi, id est: mollibus manibus atque calidis caput continere atque frontem, neque sint ualde constrictae manus ut eadem res (hoc est passio) possit egeri. Vetandusque erit aer ualde luminosus, locus enim lucidus (si erit) oculorum acies percutiens irritat dolorem capitis; cui cum in statu erit oleum calidum adhiberi iubemus, nec satis calidum neque satis frigidum quia intemperantia ledit. Quodsi se addiderit dolor, oleo camomilo caput perungatur aut mulsam gargarizet. Quodsi perdurauerit dolor, foueatur caput ex elixatura seminis lini aut malue. Si uero maximus increuerit dolor, acacia aut creta ex aceto aut aqua trita frontem et tempora perunge aut apponito uermes terrenos cum pipere. Quodsi febres interiores fuerint et magnus increuerit dolor, sanguinem de uena emittere debes aut cataplasma bimus aut accipiat elixaturam aneti aut absinthii pontici. Quodsi adhuc perdurauerit dolor pressius, erit caput tondendum et cataplasma adhibendum capiti ex lini semine et ordeï polline et fenugreco. Si uero omnia contempserit, cucurbita erit adhi-

## HT ZW GI, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 117r–v, l: 101r–v]

1 rubrica: Curatio HZ, Cura (eorum) (T)WGI | 2 ne HI | 3 hoc] enim + H | egeri H, urgeri W, augere I | 8 maximum T | 9 creta] alba + Z | 10 erunt GI | 12 perseuerauerit HT | 13 pressum H | 14 fenugreci ZGI



epylampadi<o> non satis ignit<o> in medio capite [et] \*scarifatione[m] adhibita[m], ut non minus uel plus incidatur. Post hoc cerotari<o> uti debent. Quodsi hec omnia obseruaueris, eum ad plenissimam sanitatem perducis. Sane si febres \*sunt, sic chirurgia est adhibenda. Quodsi interest nausia[m], oximelli  
5 accipiant et uentrem prouocent.

### ⟨VII.⟩ De sicca et aspera et usta in febris lingua

Propositum est dicere <\*de sicca et aspera et usta in febris lingua>. †Dif- 7.1  
ferunt a[d] se quod \*alio magnus est. † Nam quando leuis e<st> impetu<s> siccatur  
linguam, si quando augetur exasperatur, quando cepit in <sta>tum crescere, ut  
10 malignum quoddam minuetur, inflammatur atque inuritur, \*causin Greci dicunt.

---

#### MBC E(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 epilampadium MAE, epylalampaddingium C | ignitum MCAE, ut + C | capiti sit C | et] ut B | 1-2 scarifatione adhibita B | 2 ut] - B | incitetur B | cerotario B | 3 eum] - C | plenissima C | sanes M | 4 nausia B | oximelle B | 5 producent] Finit + E | 6 VII] - MB | linguam M | 7 proposita M, a quibus propositum EM<sup>2</sup> | 8 a se BE | quando aliud alio maius est B | magnus] malus M<sup>2</sup>, deest E | est] EM<sup>2</sup>, ex MB, et in C | impetus] EM<sup>2</sup>, impetu MBC | est] - MBE | 9 lingua BCE | et asperatur BC, deest E | incipit B, ceperit C | statum] BC, tantum ME | 10 cassim E

1 scarifatione] moderata + Gar. | 4 non sunt Gar. | 7 titulum repetendum | 7-8 Differunt febres a se quod alia magna est, alia leuis cf. Gar. | 8 i.e. unum alio maius | 10 καῦσις

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

Quodsi omnia contempserit, cucurbita erit adhibenda cum epilampadio non satis ignito in medio capite scarificatione adhibita, ut non minus uel plus incidatur. Post hoc cerotariis uti debet. Quodsi hec omnia obseruaueris et plenissimam sanitatem *non acceperit*, cirurgia est adhibenda. Quodsi interest nausia, oximelle accipiant et uentrem prouocent.

5

**VII. De sicca et aspera et usta lingua in febris**

Propositum est dicere de sicca et aspera et usta in febris lingua. He quidem res differunt a se: nam quando est leuis impetus siccatur linguam, quando augetur exasperatur, quando ceperit in statum crescere, ut malignum quoddam minuitur, inflammatur aut inuritur. Hoc causin grece dicitur.

10

---

**RFV QS LP** (F *usque* 7 lingua *tantum*)

1–3 quodsi ... incidatur] – Q | epilampadias V, empilampadio F, epila in radio LP, id est cum igne + V *s.l.*, id est cum flamma + R *s.l.* | 2 scarificatione SL | non] – LP | 3 obseruauerint LP | 4 acceperint LP | et si Q | 5 oximel FQ | 6 usta et aspera S | et usta] – Q | in febris lingua LP | 7 Propositum est dicere] dicendum est Q | aspera et sicca S | lingua in usta Q | 8 res quidem S | a] inter S | sicut P | 9 asperatur S | statu S | ut ... minuitur] LP *tantum* | 10 inflammat LP | uel S | uritur S, nutrit LP | Hoc ... dicitur] Q (*mg*) LP *tantum*

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GARIOPONTUS VII.3 (2)

benda et cum epilampadio non satis ignito in medio capite scarificatione moderata adhibita, id est ut non minus aut amplius incidatur. Post hoc cerotario uti debent. Quodsi hec omnia obseruaueris, ad plenissimam sanitatem eum perduces. Sane si febres non sunt, cirurgia est adhibenda. Quodsi interest nausia, oximel accipiant et uentrem prouocent.

5

GARIOPONTUS VII.5 (4)

**De lingua exusta in febris**

Propositum est dicere de sicca et aspera et usta in febris lingua. Differunt febres a se quod alia magna est, alia leuis. Nam quando leuis est non siccatur lingua, sed quando augetur asperatur, quando ceperit in statum crescere, inflammatur atque uritur lingua, quod causin Greci dicunt.

10

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**HT ZW GI**, *ex integro* | *ex utroque fonte uel abbreviato tantum?* [H: 117r–v, l: 102r–v]

1 hypolaupadium Zl | 2 hec ZWGI | 3 obseruabis H | 8 De lingue asperitate l | usta W | febre G | 9 lingua] – Gl | differunt] equidem + ZWI | 10 quod] – Z, quarum W, quia l | 11 sed] si HZ | statu TGI | 12 causon TZI

Ergo [\*ob] prima causa coluitione[m] ori<s> in tempore adhibita soluitur, id 7.2  
 est \*siccitas. Asperitas autem permanet et signum est sic disposite lingue quod  
 et interiora sic sunt, hoc est arida atque sicca sunt. Ex alto enim siccitas uel  
 asperitas uel causa uenit \*atque interioribus medullis. Si †ita principium aliqua†  
 5 itaque conexa est | ceteris unde cum illa \*<in> impetu[m] sunt, necesse est 13r  
 quoque quod nexum est \*signa impetus gerere ex ha[n]c quam uidemus; illam  
 autem que non uidemus ratione prespicimus.

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**MBC E(M<sup>2</sup>)**


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1 prima M, ob primam B, opprimit C, op prima M<sup>2</sup>, *deest* E | causam B | coluitione B |  
 oris] EM<sup>2</sup>, ori MBC | 1–2 id est] eadem B | 2 et] per + B | est] ee B | sic] sunt B, quod  
 sunt C | lingua B | quod] ut B, que C, *deest* E | 3 et] est BC, *deest* E | interior B, interior  
 et C | sicci sunt EM<sup>2</sup> | est] id est B | sunt] – B | enim] aut + C | 4 ita] est + B | aliqua  
 MC, in aliqua causa B, aliquod E, aliquam M<sup>2</sup> | 5 itaque] atque B, idque E | impetus B,  
 in impetu E | 6 his que B | illa BC | 7 rationem M | perspicimus BC

---

1 ob] hec *Gar.* ? | 1–2 et si siccitas aut asperita permanet *Gar.* ? | 3 arida] aspera ? |  
 4 atque ex *Gar.* ? | in principio aliqua (causa) ? | 5 impetus nascitur et cum ipsa in im-  
 petu sunt *Gar.* | 6 signum ? | hanc] hac causa *Gar.*

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

Ergo opprimitur causa colloctionis oris, in tempore adhibenda soluitur siccitas, asperitas aut permanet et signum est quia sunt disposita lingua et interiora sicca sunt, hoc est arida et sicca. Ex alto enim siccitas uel asperitas uel causa uenit atque in interioribus medullis. Si ita principium (*id est lingua*) conexa est ceteris unde cum illa in impetu sunt, necesse est quoque quod nexum est signa impetus gerere et hac quam uidemus, que non uidemus ratione prespicimus. 5

*Lingue asperitas ita humectari oportet: dabis continere aquam in ore ubi lini semen linteo ligatum decoquitur, et cum eodem lino ita ut est ligatum linguam fricabis, et sic semper infundis in aqua munda, et lauas spongia que detergis, seu et oleo roseo commixto infunde, uel portulace sucum dabis in ore tenendum et libanotidos in mulsa decoctum necnon et damascinam maximeque ossa eorum cum lactuce uel cauli suco.* | 10  
90r

**Q(mg) LP** (Q usque 3 sicca)

**1** colloctionis L | **2** que Q | disposita sunt L | **3** sicca] sunt + L | **4** interiorioribus P | **6** rubrica: VIII. De asperitate lingue L, Curatio eius P | **8** decoquitur ... ligatum] bis L lino] pro linteo | **11** damascina L | maxime quoque L

GARIOPONTUS VII.5 (4)

**Item de eadem**

Ergo hec prima causa collutione oris in tempore adhibita soluitur, et si siccitas aut asperitas permanet signum est hoc quod ex intimo lingue incendium seu siccitas uel asperitas uenit, atque ex interioribus membris. Sic itaque conexa est ceteris unde impetus nascitur et cum ipsa sunt in impetu, necesse est quoque quod nexum est signa impetus gerere ex hac causa quam uidemus; illam quam non uidemus ratione perspicimus. 5

Lingue autem asperitatem ita humectari oportet: dabis continere aquam in ore ubi lini semen *aut psyllium* in linteo ligato decoquitur, et cum eodem linteo ita ut est ligatum linguam fricabis, et sic semper infundis aquam mundam, et lauas spongia que detergis, seu ex oleo roseo *cum melle* mixto infundis, uel portulace succum dabis in ore tenendum et libanotidos in mulsa decoctum necnon et damascena maximeque ossa eorum cum lactuce uel caulis succo. 10

**HT ZW Gl**, ex utroque fonte uel abbreviato tantum? [H: 117r-v, l: 102r-v]

**1** - T, Curatio Z, Cura Wl, De eodem G | **2** causa] opprimitur + T | in tempore] - HZ, siccitatis + T | si] - ZG | **3** manet H | **3-4** signum ... atque] - H | **4** uenit] quia sic sunt disposita lingua et interia hoc est arida et sicca ex alto enim siccitas + T, *similiter* Z | membris] atque medullis asperitas uel causa uenit (unde impetus nascitur) + T(Z) | sic itaque] si alia itaque H, que WGl | **5** est] sunt WGl | et ... impetu] - H | **6** et] ut T | in] - T | in nexus H, conexum W | est signa] - H | **7** illam] autem + H | rationem TWl | **8-13** - H | **8** rubrica: Alia cura W, Cura l | **9** linteolo WG | **13** cauli TW, caulici G

### ◁VIII.▷ De freneticis

Quomodo dinosca[n]tur differentia \*eorum? Et res in promptu est et ideo 8.1  
breuiter dicimus esse insanitatem. Hii enim quamuis aliena loquuntur, tamen  
melancolia est. Alii sine febre[s], frenetici[s] cum febre. Simil⟨es⟩ enim esse  
5 frenesi[m]: mox in pleuretica et peripleumonia passione colligitur, aliena lo-  
quitur sed tantum in accessione manebit; ⟨qui⟩ mandragoram aut yusquiamum  
bibunt, mente aperti sunt atque non sana loqu⟨uun⟩tur, ita [non] quoque sine  
febre sunt. Et singula \*persequatur: propria sunt signa frenesis qu⟨e⟩ aliis passi-  
onibus non accidunt: quod †recedit eam† febris et quod numquam sine febre est,  
10 et quod perquam diu aliena loquitur in ⟨sta⟩tu ut plerumque inueteret alienatio  
mentis, et cum crocodismo[s] illos et cum carfalogia seu per \*iuges querit; ne-  
que auge[a]tur in accessionibus febris ut ⟨f⟩it in pleuretica et in peripleumonia.

Curationem autem medebimur sic: locum iaceant sicut ⟨in⟩sani, public⟨a⟩s 8.2  
confabulation⟨es⟩ non habeant, humiles fenestras nec \*aperias [iaceant]. Per  
dementia⟨m⟩ plena⟨m⟩ non satis luminoso loco iaceant sed temperato, quia  
15 caput eorum qui sine febre est, †erescit†. Ideo diximus non satis luminoso  
loco iaceant propter aciem oculorum etiam et propter \*membranas, et a  
pictura uacuis esse debet locus; solent enim incitari ⟨e⟩t magis alienari uel in  
risum plurimum solui. Non cooperire debent nec stragula premiscuorum  
20 colorum, nec multitudo hominum premiscuorum uultu⟨u⟩m habentium qui  
confluxa laborant. Loco obscuro [non] \*⟨con⟩locentur et temperato ⟨cum⟩ re-  
frigeri⟨o⟩, lectum non cancellet ex aliquam partem, si a lecto surget bonum

**MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)** (A post 13 publicas tantum, B usque 17 pictura tantum)

1 VIII] – MB | 2 dinosca/itur B/C, *deest* E | differentias C | 4 aliis B, autem + M | febre BC | si-  
mili(s) M(B)C, simile M<sup>2</sup>, *deest* E | enim] – M<sup>2</sup>, *deest* E | frenesi B | 5 mox in] sic EM<sup>2</sup> | pleure-  
ti(ca)m B(C)E | peripleumoniam passionem B | cogitur M<sup>2</sup>, *deest* E | 5–6 loqui BE | 6 qui] –  
*mss.* | et totum B, et totus C | 7 aperti sunt] perdit(i)s B(C), apeti sunt E | loquitur MCAE |  
febres C | 8 et] ut + B | persequamur B, persequuntur C | qui(a) M(C), que a B | 9 ea B | 10 lo-  
quitur aliena B | in] et B, ut CE | statu] tantum *mss.* | ut] – BC | inueteratur B | 11 cro(ri)dis  
mox (B)C, *non leg.* M | carfalogiam C | peruiga B | quesit M<sup>2</sup>, *deest* E | 12 auge(n)tur (et) BC(E)  
| sit MBAE | pleuredide(m) B(C) | 13 curatione(s) B(EM<sup>2</sup>) | autem] eorum + M *s.l.* | sicuti E | hic  
sani M?B, (in)sani (C)EM<sup>2</sup> | 13–14 publicis confabulationibus MCA, *deest* E | 14 habeant]  
nec + B | nec aperias] ne se per eas AE | iaceant per] eiciant teri AM<sup>2</sup>, *deest* E | 16 capiti B |  
febres C | sunt BC | horrescunt B, hebetescit AEM<sup>2</sup> | adeo AEM<sup>2</sup> | 16–17 lucidum locum AE  
| 18 uacuis] sua cu(i)us A(E) | incitari] mutari AEM<sup>2</sup> | ut M, aut AE | 19 stracula M, stran-  
gula AE | 20 uultum MAE | 21 non locentur] collocetur AEM<sup>2</sup> | et] sed C | 21–22 (cum)  
refrigerium M(AEM<sup>2</sup>), et refrigerato C | 22 lectus AEM<sup>2</sup> | surgent AE | bonum] malum M<sup>2</sup>

2 *i.e.* melancholicorum et phreneticorum | 8 persequamur ? | 9 prerecedit eam ? | 11 καρ-  
φολογία | iugiter | 14 aperias ne se per eas iaceant ? | 16 hebetescit AEM<sup>2</sup>, *cf.* febricula  
caput incendit *Caelius* | 17 membranas] cerebri + *Caelius* | 21 collocentur AEM<sup>2</sup>

1–12 *cf.* *Caelius* Aur., *Celeres* I.4, §42 | 13–4 *ib.* I.9, §58–65

### VIII. De freneticis quomodo discernantur a melancolicis

Frenetici quamuis similitudinem habeant cum melancolicis, differentia tamen eorum et res inpromptum est, *tamen breuiter dicamus*: utrorumque esse insaniam quoniam aliena locuntur, tamen melancolia est sine febre, frenesis cum febre.

*Curatio autem melancolie suo in loco dicta est*, freneticorum uero ita preuidenda est: non satis luminoso loco iaceant, publicis confabulationis non utantur, humiles fenestras habeant nec apertas. Ideo diximus non satis luminoso loco iaceant, propter aciem oculorum quia reuerberato lumine amplius uexatur qui patitur, etiam a pictura uacuum esse debet locus; solent enim incitari et magis alienari uel in risum plurimum solui. Non enim cooperiri debent stragulis premiscuorum colorum; multitudo hominum premiscuorum uultum habentium conflua laborant. Loco obscuro non locentur, sed temperato et frigido. Lectus non cancellet ex aliqua parte, quoniam si a lecto surget bonum erit. Quodsi non surget, magis insane habitudinis fit, sed sint plures qui eum custodiant. Quodsi

#### RFV QS LP

1 quomodo ... melancolicis] – VRQ | 3 impromptu RS | est] id est incognitum + V *s.l.*, id est apertum est + R *s.l.* | tamen] ergo QS | utrumque Q, utrorum quoque S | 3–4 esse insaniam] saniat S, esse insania L | 4 tamen] – QS | 5 *cf. Esc. 5* | 5–6 preuidendum VF, preuidencia S | 7 nec] non Q | diximus] – QS | 8 reuerberata R, reserata Q | is qui L | 9 debet esse RFL | 10 alienari] incitari P | primum R | enim] – Q | stranguilis LP | 11 locorum Q | quod(s) similitudo Q(S) | premiscuos Q, premiscuum S | uultus Q | 12 confluerit Q, conflua fuerint S | 13 quoniam] quodsi F | surguntur Q, surgent S | 14 surgent RQ, surget F, surrexerint S | insane ... fit] insaniunt Q | complures S | Quodsi] in lecto autem ligentur si S

GARIOPONTUS I.7 (8)

#### De frenesi

Frenesis est mentis alienatio et insania communia signa habens cum melancolia, tamen differtur quod frenetici sunt cum febre, melancolici sine ea insaniunt. *Quibus talis erit ratio medendi.*

Non satis luminoso loco iaceant sed frigido et a picturis uacuo, quia acie reuerberato lumine amplius uexantur et picturas cernentes incitantur et magis alienantur et in risum plurimum soluuntur; publicis confabulationibus non utantur; uultus hominum diuersi non assint. Lectus non cancellet ex aliqua parte, quoniam a lecto *non* surgere bonum est, surgere insanie habitudo est

#### HT ZW GI, ex Aurelio abbreviato

[H: 6v–7r, l: 5r]

4 *rubrica ante* Quibus: Cura eiusdem HTZ, Cura l | 5 acies H?ZW, oculorum + l | 8 cancellet] non habet fenestras + W *mg.* | 9 surgere] enim + W, autem + G

erit, sed sint plures qui eum custodiant. \*Quodsi non surgent, [plus] magis insanie habitudinis fit. Quodsi copia[m] ministrorum non fuerint qui eos custodiant, lecto ligentur, membra constringantur, quoniam fortia in eis magna est.

- 5 Fricabis eis lingua<m> ex spongiis <as>peris, circa mediam partem fieri debet; 8.3  
totum uentrem usque ad inguinem lana tincta in oleo calido unguere uel totum corpus fouendum erit. [\*Caput:] Ole<um> anetatum aut oleum ubi coxerit codium aut ole<um> commixtum cum elixatura fenugreci, seminis lini, malbe, exinde caput eis foueatur. Venter eis soluatur ad sudorem: \*coopertoria grauia  
10 cooperiatur quamdiu sudent quamplurime, caput foueatur medias partes \*quoniam capitis membrana siccatur adeo aliena loquuntur. Et spongia ex

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### MC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 est AEM<sup>2</sup> | eos AE | custodient AE | non] – M<sup>2</sup> | copia CE | 2 sit C, sint AE | eum C | 5 lingua MCA, et os + EM<sup>2</sup>, et eos + A | hispongiis M, spongias C, spongia AE | asperis] M<sup>2</sup>, periasis M?C, aspera AE | medias partes AE | 6 tinctam M | unguere M | 7 tototum A | caput autem M | oleo MCA | anetatum] M?C, anetino AM<sup>2</sup>, anetinum E | aut] et AEM<sup>2</sup> | oleo C | coxeris C | 8 codio C, quodium M?, conium AEM<sup>2</sup> | aut oleo M, – C | 9 et exinde M | eis] – C | a(d) sudore (A)E | grauia] eos + M | 10 cooperantur C | media parte C | 11 siccantur C | --eo M, ideo M<sup>2</sup>, adeo AE, – C | Et] ex AEM<sup>2</sup>

1 Quodsi] Si autem ? | 7 Caput] *glossema* ? | 9 coopertoriis grauibus | 11 quoniam si ?

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

copia ministrorum non fuerit qui eos custodiant, in lecto ligetur, membra ei fortius constringantur, quoniam uis in eis magna est.

Fricabis eis linguam ex spongiis asperis. Lanam intinctam in oleo calido imponere debemus per totum uentrem usque ad inguinem, uel totum corpus fouendum erit oleo anetato aut oleo ubi cocta fuerit codia commixtum cum elixatura fenugreci, seminis lini, malue et exinde caput eius foueatur. Venter soluatur: copertoria grauia cooperiant quamdiu sudent quamplurime, caput foueatur quoniam capitis membrana siccantur unde aliena locuntur. Spongia enim ex aqua frigida super faciem eorum et pectus apponenda est. *Item unguentum: oleum roseum, peucedanum, castoreum, exinde totum caput perunguis*

## RFV QS LP

1 sunt V, sit RF, erit LP | eos] – LP | ligentur RFQ | in lecto ligetur] – S | eis RQ, eius FS | 2 in] – Q | eis<sup>2</sup>] uero eorum S | 3 pongiis VRF | 4 unguinem Q, unguen S | 5 ubi] in quo | decocta LP | fuerint RQ | commixta VS, commixto LP | 6 fenugreci] et + S | lini] et + S | eis R, – Q | eius caput LP | uentrem R, uero + S | 7 coopertoriis grauibus S | cooperiantur VS | quamdiu] donec S, et ut diu LP | sudet LP | caput eius S | 8 fouetur Q | quoniam] que F | membra LP | unde et F, inde Q | 9 pectori F | apponendi S | 10 rosaecum Q | caput totum L | perungues (et) (S)LP

## GARIOPONTUS I.7 (8)

sed sint plures qui eum custodiant. Quodsi non fuerint in lecto, ligentur et membra eis fortiter constringantur, quoniam fortes sunt. Stragulis quidem promiscuorum colorum non cooperiantur.

Fricabis eis linguam ex spongiis asperis. Lanam intinctam in oleo calido imponere debemus per totum uentrem usque ad inguen, uel totum corpus fouendum erit oleo anetino uel oleo ubi coctum fuerit codia commixtum cum elixatura fenugreci, seminis lini, malue, et exinde caput foueatur. Venter *purgetur uel* soluatur: coopertoria eos grauia cooperiant quamdiu sudent quamplurime, caput foueatur quoniam capitis membrana sicca sunt unde aliena loquuntur. Spongia ex aqua frigida super faciem et pectus eorum apponatur. Item unguentum oleo roseo, peucidano, castoreo, totum caput unguis, et statim dolor mitigatur. Ad hec calens pulmo pecoris

## HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio abbreviato

[H: 6v–7r, l: 5r]

1 plures] homines + ZG | eos Gl, – W | fuerit H, plures + ZGl | ligetur H | 2 ei H, eorum WG | 3 diuersorum T | 5 debes H | inguina H | 6 commixta TZ | 8 coopertoribus grauibus ZGl | 11 ung(u)ento H(Z)l | ex oleo ZGl | 12 dolorem mitigas/t H/W



aqua frigida facies eorum et pectus apponenda sunt. Si \*adhibita adiutoria minus alienantur, fortius curentur.

Si declinatio erit aut sitis ardor, [h]os \*colbeant: primo et sic calida aqua bibant et post hoc frigidam accipiant. Iam ab egritudine sani facti, uena de  
 5 brachio est emittenda. Quodsi in egritudinem uentrem non fecerint, clisterem  
 illis inliga, et post clisterem cataplasmetur ex lini seminis et pollines hordei.  
 Post \*hoc diatriton caput illis inpressum tundatur, et ex oleo calido unguatur,  
 cucurbitas per quattuor loca capitis et cuphas accipiant uentosas, clunibus et  
 10 coxis omnia obseruent. Quodsi in obseruatione plus impetum accidunt, con-  
 traria accipiant ciborum. \*Vinum omnis modis \*nec tantum, quoniam uinum  
 sitis ardorem commouet et feruorem et alienationes incitat. Si fluxus aliquod  
 intemperet, gestari non debent, quoniam omnes enim motus extenuant.  
 Quodsi adest alienatio, \*odorissimorum pigmentorum nares unguantur ut  
 \*sudor caput accipiat, sicut murra, \*storace, opium, castoreum, yusquiamum, ex  
 15 mulsa aut careno nares, ocul<i>, labi<u>m superiorem, aures unguantur. Statim

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### MC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 frigida] in + C | faciem A, deest E | apponendo AM<sup>2</sup>, non leg. E | sunt] Item aliud magnum iubamentum: oleum roseum et peucidanum et castoreum totum caput perunguis, statim dormit. Item pulmo[n] pecoris sic caliente super caput homini alligetur. + C | si] autem + M | 2 alienatur M, elienatur A | curantur E | 3 colbeant] albeant C, colueant AE | calidam aquam C | 4 hec frigida C | egritudinem A | 5 emittendum AE | egritudine C | 6 in---- M, illiga C, iniciatur AEM<sup>2</sup> | semine AE | polline M | 7 hoc] duas AEM<sup>2</sup>, non leg. M | adpressum AEM<sup>2</sup> | tundant C | unguantur C | 8 et cuphas C, et ----- M, cufas AEM<sup>2</sup> | accipiat C | uentosas] uentri AEM<sup>2</sup> | 9 obserationem M | 10 ciborum accipiant E | omnimodis CE | nec tantum C, --- tan-um M, uetandum AM<sup>2</sup>, uitandum E | 11 conmouent M | feruores M | 12 intemperauerint C | gestare AEM<sup>2</sup> | extenuant] materia + AEM<sup>2</sup> | 14 sudorem C, nidor AE | sicut] est + C | ynusquiamum E | 15 oculos mss. | labiam M?C | unguatur A

1 adhibitis adiutoriis | 3 colluant | 7 hoc] duas AEM<sup>2</sup> ? | 10–11 Abbr. et Gar. in finem paragraphi ponunt | 10 nec tantum] uetandum AM<sup>2</sup> ? | 13 odorissimis pigmentis | 14 sudor] nidorem cf. AE | i.e. storax

3–15 cf. Caelius Aur., *Celeres* I.9, §69

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

*statim dolor mitigatur. Item pulmo pecoris sic calen<s> super caput alligetur, quodsi post adhibita adiutoria minus alienatur, fortius curetur.*

Si declinatio erit et sitis ardor, os colluant: primo et sic calidam aquam bibant et post hoc frigidam accipiant. Et cum iam ab egritudine sani facti sunt, uena de brachio est emittenda. Quodsi in egritudine uentrem non fecerint, clistere illis illiga, et post clistere cataplasmetur ex lini semine et pollines ordei et post triduum pressum caput illis tendendum est et ex oleo calido unguendum, cucurbitas etiam per quattuor loca capitis et gufas accipiant uentosas clunibus et coxis. Quodsi in obseruatione adest alienatio, odorissimorum pigmentorum *unctione* nares unguantur ut sudor caput accipiat, sicut est myrra, storace, opium, castorum, iusquiamum ex mulsa aut careno, si aures etiam et ocul<i>, labia et aures unguantur. Statim cum magna ammi-

**RFV QS LP**

1 mitigat RV, mitigabitur S | pulmonem pectoris F | calentem RFVP | 2 adiutoria] – QLP | alienantur QS | curentur QS | 3 erit] – P | 4 iam] – Q | de egritudinem Q | 4–5 sani ... egritudine] – F | 6 eis QS | inice Q, adhibe S, alliga L | cataplasmentur RQ, cataplasmatum S | seminis QS | 6–7 ordei polline S | 7 pressius QS | illius VRF, eius LP. + caput Q | 8 etiam] – Q | capitis loca S | accipiant et cufas L | 9 clunibus] – P | 10 unguantur nares S | sudorem LP | est] – S | 11 opio Q | castorum QR | iusquiami(um) Q(L) | careno] distemperate + Q | 12 etiam] his iam LP | oculos VRFQ, et + S | et aures] et nares LP, – QS | unxerit Q

## GARIOPONTUS I.7 (8)

capiti alligatus ualet. Quodsi post adhibita adiutoria minus alienatur, fortius curentur.

Si declinatio erit et sitis ardor, os colluant: primo et sic calidam bibant, inde frigidam accipiant. Sic igitur sani facti, uenam de brachio emittant. Quodsi in egritudine uentrem non fecerit, clistere applica *aque calide oleum solummodo dulce admiscens nichil asperum neque pyrotice qualitatis habens*, post cataplasmetur ex semine lini et farina ordei, atque post triduum caput eorum adpressum, tonsum, oleo calido unguendum est, cucurbitas etiam et cufas per quatuor loca capitis et uentosas clunibus et coxis accipiant. Quodsi in obseruatione adest alienatio, odorissimorum pigmentorum *unctione* nares unguantur ut sudor caput accipiat, sicut est myrra, storace, opium, castoreum iusquiamum, ex mulsa aut careno, sic aures etiam et oculi, labia et nares unguantur. Statim cum magna admiratione quiescunt. Spongiam etiam cum uino calido

**HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio abbreviato**

[H: 6v–7r, l: 5r]

1 nimis Gl | alienantur ZWGl | curetur H | 3 ore colluto H | 4 si ZW | uenam] (de uena) sanguinem Z(W)Gl | 5 clistere applica] post 6 qualitatis T | 5–7 applica ... post] alliga H | 7 ex] – WGl | 9–10 obseruationibus ZWGl | 12 careno] decocto + ZWGl | si ZWGl | etiam] – Gl

cum magna ammiratione quiescunt. \*Aut spongiās in uino calido ad mamillam sinistram sepius remouemus, et cura ex cardiacis medebit.

### ⟨VIII.⟩ De lithargia

Quodsi ad periculum attineat frenesi⟨s⟩ \*deterior[em], denique dum †se 9.1  
 5 perdit† fit lithargia, et ⟨e⟩ contra cum \*leuatur preterea fit frenesis. Ea quam-  
 quam omni[a] etati accidunt, maxime tamen ⟨\*senili cui cognita est atque uincta  
 depressione mentis. Est autem⟩ passio[nem] mentis cum febre[m] acuta et cum  
 grandi uene pulsu[s] et tardo et ueluti inani[s], \*diacem Greci dicunt. Signa  
 10 sunt in primis: color in facie[m] plumbeus, [colorem] male rube⟨e⟩, supini  
 iacent, leuanturque deorsum, ad †capite lectum crura obscurantur†, da⟨n⟩t re-  
 spirationem precordia \*eorum sursum †quorum grandis et leuis†, stercora non  
 redduntur, difficultates \*urine sic patiuntur, moriuntur si prouocetur uenter  
 ex⟨in⟩, sin minus [non] egestionēs †ingestibiles† similiter et urina, clamantur  
 15 atque mouentur et uix respondent, oculos cludent, tenui uoce respondent,  
 obliuio eos in somno capit. Cum ceperit morbus augere, respiratio grauis,  
 palpebre non cludent, oculi concaui fiunt ⟨et⟩ laxati, lingua fit sicca et aspera,

#### MC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

2 et] hec AE | ex] – AE | cardiaco M, cardiacus AE | medebis AE | 3 – A | VIII] – ME |  
 4 frenesis] M<sup>2</sup>, frenesim M?C, freneti AE | 4–5 se perdit] sepe redit AEM<sup>2</sup> | 5 et e C, et  
 MA, e E | 5– 7 leuatur ... febre[m] non leg. M | 5 leuatur preterea] leuat lithargia AEM<sup>2</sup> |  
 6 omni AEM<sup>2</sup> | 6–7 senili ... autem] AEM<sup>2</sup>, ----- -----a M, aliqui cognitam C | 7 passio  
 AEM<sup>2</sup> | febre acuta] AEM<sup>2</sup>, febre[m] acutam C, ----- acuta M | 8 inacis C | 9 plumbei  
 coloris AEM<sup>2</sup> | rubei MC, rubidi AEM<sup>2</sup> | 9–10 lauanturque M, leuantque C | 10 a AEM<sup>2</sup>  
 | lectui C, hi + AEM<sup>2</sup> | obscurantur AEM<sup>2</sup> | dat mss. | respiratio AEM<sup>2</sup> | 11 grande et  
 leues C | difficultatem AE | 12 sic] si C | prouocetur M, profocetur AE | 13 exiit M,  
 exeunt C, exin AEM<sup>2</sup> | si in M, – AEM<sup>2</sup> | similiter ingestiuiles C | urinas M | 14 res-  
 pondent AEM<sup>2</sup> | cludent AE | 15 ut obliuio AEM<sup>2</sup> | augeri AEM<sup>2</sup> | 16 palpebra AEM<sup>2</sup> |  
 cludent AE | concabi M | et] – MAE

1–2 interpolatio ? | 4 deterior est ? | 4–5 sepe reddit AEM<sup>2</sup> | 5 leuat lithargia AEM<sup>2</sup> | 6–  
 7 tantum senili cui cognita in M ? | 8 διόκενος | 10 ad caput lecti crura uertunt Gar. uel  
 ... obscurantur AEM<sup>2</sup>, cf. lapsus etiam a superioribus lecti partibus ad inferiora  
 negligenter abiectis cruribus atque conuersis Caelius | 11 deorsumque grandem et  
 leuem ?, cf. respiratio tardior ac maior cum quodam gemitu, conductio praecordiorum  
 ad superiora Caelius | 12 cf. plerique ex passione liberati discussa pressura urinae  
 reddendae impossibilitate moriantur Caelius | 13 ingestibiles ?

4–7 (p. 62) cf. Caelius Aur., *Celeres* II.1, §2, §8; II.3, §13–19

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

ratione quiescunt. Spongiam etiam cum uino calido ad mamillam sinistram sepe remouemus. Vinum omnimodo nesciat quoniam sitis ardorem commouet et feruorem et alienationes incitat. Hec enim cura etiam cardiacis congruit.

**VIII. De lithargia**

Quodsi ad periculum frenesis tendat, transit in lithargiam. Cuius signa hec sunt: color plumbeus est illis in facie, male rubeo, supini iacent, ad caput lectuli crura uertunt, dant respirationem precordia eorum sursum, stercora non reddunt, difficultates urine paciuntur, moriuntur si prouocent uentrem; sin minus similiter clamantur atque mouentur et uix respondent, oculos claudunt, tenui uoce respondent, obliuio eos in somno capit. Cum ceperit morbus augere, respiratio grauis, | oculi concaui fiunt, lingua fit sicca et aspera, facies illis tu-

**RFV QS LP**

1 cum uino calido] *post* sinistram Q | calidam F | mamillas sinistras R | 2 superius LP | omnino SL | nesciant S | 3 et<sup>1</sup>] – Q | et<sup>2</sup>] – LP | iniectat S | enim] – Q | causa P congruit V, conuenit L, – F | 4 V *anteponit textum de lethargia e Theodoro Prisciano II.3* | De lethargicis VR, De eodem Q | 5 a F | tendit Q | in] ad F | 5–6 sunt hec FS | 6 rubeo] sunt + LP | 7 eorum] – P | 9–10 oculos ... respondent] – V | 9 claudunt RF, cludunt Q | 10 eis S | augeri QLP | 11 sunt Q | illi R

GARIOPONTUS I.7 (8)

ad mamillam sinistram sepius renouemus. Vinum omnimodo nesciant, quoniam sitis ardorem commouet et feruorem et alienationem incitat. Hec etiam cura cardiacis congruit. *Quodsi frenetici in periculum tendant, lithargici fiunt.*

GARIOPONTUS I.12 (13)

**De lithargia**

Lithargia passio est mentis cum febre acuta cum graui pulsu et tardo et ueluti inani, quem Greci diacen dicunt. Cuius signa hec sunt: color plumbeus in facie, male rubeo, supini iacent, ad caput lecti crura uertunt, dant respirationem precordia eorum sursum, stercora non reddunt, difficultatem urine patiuntur, moriuntur si prouocent uentrem; sin minus similiter clamantur atque mouentur et uix respondent ex tenui uoce, oculos claudunt, obliuio eos | in somno capit. Cum morbus ceperit augeri, respiratio grauis, oculi concaui fiunt, lingua fit sicca et aspera, facies illis tumescit, labia pallescunt, ungule nigres-

**HT ZW GI**, *ex Aurelio abbreviato* | *ex utroque fonte* [H: 6v–7r, 10r–v, l: 5r, 7v–8r]

1 nesciat H | sitis] et + H | 3 conuenit TW1 | quodsi] nam (si) (Z)G(l) | intendunt H, (a)tendunt (Z)G1 | 7 diadinon Z, diacli(ge)non W(G), dyadmon l | uocant WG | 9 difficultate(s) T(WG) | 10 uentrem] nimis + ZWGI | si WG | 11 mouentur] uocentur H | oculos claudunt] *post* 12 capit H | 12 augere H | grauis] est + ZWGI | caui TI

facies illis tumescit, labia pallescunt, plante rigescunt, ungue nigrescunt, labium inferi<us> iusum laxatur et †manus† broncu[lo]s eorum <id est> gurgulio eminet, hic pulsus uene †instior† et durior, sudor<em> in facie[s] eorum atque in ceruice[s] emittunt et <†est> pinguis [h]ac frigidus, stercora †ut gentium  
 5 inicientes† reddunt, buli<s>um patiuntur, <e>t si excitati fuerint aliena locun-  
 tur, ad magnum periculum mortis festinant. Inter omnes causas lithargicorum,  
 si <se> sudor in facie et in ceruice ostendit, mortem omnibus denuntiat.

Tamen quod <ad> curam eorum pertine[n]t scripsimus sicut in freneticis: 9.2  
 ante diatritum nihil adhibeatur, debent iacere loc<o> luminos<o>, caput autem  
 10 nullatenus foueatur, frequent<er> pulsando nomen eius uocetur. Quodsi preua-  
 leat ei[us] plurimus somnus, [unguatur] loco lucido ponendus est | et grauter 14r  
 unguatur ex oleo dulci et calido, precordia et stomachu<s> foueatur et lanis  
 mundis calidis superimponatur. In dimissione fleuothomandi erunt. Cibum  
 autem dandum non urguantur quoniam difficiliter cibum \*reddunt, et post  
 15 cibum \*fricandum est illis manus et pedes. Quodsi iterum dormiunt, aqua  
 mulsa accipere debent et clisteria inicia<n>tur et caput tondatur \*pressum.

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### MC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 illi CAE | 2 labius CE | inferior M?C | laxa AE | broncus AEM<sup>2</sup> | id est] AEM<sup>2</sup>, quod MC | 3 et minet A | bene AEM<sup>2</sup> | instior] non leg. M, insta(n)tior (A)E(M<sup>2</sup>) | 4 ceruice se mittunt AE | pingues ac frigidus C | 4–5 aut lotium inscientes AEM<sup>2</sup> | 5 bulinum mss. | ut MAE | excitatio C, non leg. M | fuerit C | 6 morti AE | 7 se] AE, – MBC | sudorem C | faciem C | ceruicem C | ostendat AE | hominibus AE | 8 quid M<sup>2</sup> | ad] – MC | pertinentem C, pertinet AE | frenetici M | 9 adhiueantur C | locum luminosum MCA | 10 nullo modo AE | foueantur C | frequentando MC | eorum C | 11 eis C | unguatur] – C | lucidum M | ponendi sunt C | 12 unguantur C | stomachum mss. | foueantur C | 14 urguantur] unguem unguantur C | reddunt] digerunt AEM<sup>2</sup> | 15 cibum] uero + M | illi AE | 15–16 aquas multas C | 16 glisteria C, clister AE | iniciatur MAE | tondantur C

2 manus stupent, cf. pallor et saltus inferioris labii, articularum stupor, unguium liuor, guttur prominens atque exstans *Caelius* | 3 instrictior cf. *Gar.*, cf. humilis ac per profectum diminutus *Caelius* | 4 est] *Gar.* | 4–5 aut lotium inscientes AEM<sup>2</sup>, cf. inuoluntaria urinae uel stercorum emissio *Caelius* | 14 reddunt] digerunt AEM<sup>2</sup> | 15 fricanda sunt | pressius *Gar.*

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8–3 cf. *Caelius Aur.*, *Celeres* II.6, §26–32

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

mescit, labia pallescunt, plante rigescunt, ungule nigrescunt, labium quod sub-  
 tus est inferius laxatur, sudor in facie eorum atque in ceruice est, bulismum  
 patiuntur, et si excitatio fuerit aliena locuntur. Hi ad magnum periculum  
 mortis festinant. Inter omnes causas lithargicorum, si sudor in facie et in 5  
 ceruice ostenditur, mortem denuntiat.

Tamen quod ad curam pertinet, *sic peragendum est* sicut in freneticis scrip-  
 simus: ante diatritum nichil est adhibendum, debent iacere in luminoso loco,  
 caput autem nullo modo foueatur, frequenter pulsando nomen eius uocetur.  
 Quodsi preualeat ei[us] plurimus somnus, in loco lucido ponendus est et un- 10  
 guantur ex oleo dulci et calido eius precordia, et stomachus foueatur, et lana  
 munda calida superponatur. In dimissione uero fleuothomandi erunt. Cibus  
 autem dabis eis et post cibum fricandi sunt illis manus et pedes. Quodsi iterum  
 dormiunt, aquam mulsam accipere debent et clisteria iniciantur et caput pres-

## RFV QS LP

1 ungule nigrescunt] – Q | 1–2 super Q | 2 sudor] qui + LP | ceruicem R | bulimum V,  
 bulimo R, id est obliuio R s.l. | 3 exercitatio F, exitatio QS | 5 si] – S | sudo Q | cerucie]  
 si + S | 7 tamen] hoc + R | 8 adhibendum est F | 10 plurimus eius S | 10–11 unguatur  
 VRL | 12 munda] et + VSL | est R, sunt QS | 13 sunt] – S | illi RF | 14 dormierint S |  
 clistere S

## GARIOPONTUS I.12 (13)

cunt, plante rigescunt, labium quod subter est inferius laxatur et †manus† in  
 brunculo eorum quod gutturi eminet, pulsus uene constrictior et durior est,  
 sudor in facie eorum et ceruice est pinguis et frigidus, stercora non reddunt,  
 bulismum patiuntur et si excitatio fuerit aliena loquuntur. Hi ad magnum pericu- 5  
 lum mortis festinant. Inter omnes causas lithargicorum sudor in facie et in  
 ceruice mortem denuntiat.

Quod ad curam eorum pertinet scripsimus: ante diatritum nichil est adhi-  
 bendum, debent iacere in luminoso loco, caput autem nullatenus foueatur, fre-  
 quenter pulsando nomen eorum uocetur. Quodsi preualeat ei plurimus somnus,  
 in loco lucido ponendus est et unguatur ex oleo dulci et calido, et eorum pre- 10  
 cordia et stomachus foueatur, et lana munda calida superponatur. In dimissio-  
 ne uero flebothomandus erit. Cibo autem illis dato fricentur illis manus et pe-  
 des. Quodsi iterum dormiant, aquam mulsam accipiant et clisteria iniciantur et

## HT ZW Gl, ex utroque fonte

[H: 10r–v, l: 7v–8r]

1 rigescunt] et manus + ZGl | subtus ZWGl | relaxatur WG | et] ducunt + WG | 2 bran-  
 cum ZW, broncum Gl | eminet] imminet WG, ducunt + Zl | 5 in<sup>2</sup>] – WG | 7 rubrica:  
 Cura eius(dem) (H)T, – Z, Cura WGl | quod ... scripsimus] – G | pertinet] in freneticis +  
 T | scribemus ZWl | 9 eis ZWGl | 10 ponendi sunt et unguendi ZWGl | ex] – HW |  
 12 flebothomandi erunt ZWGl

Quodsi oculi eorum pituitatem habent aut lacrimantur, \*pur[i]a [ex]spongia circa hos [ut] teneantur. Quodsi plurim<o> aut graui somno grauantur, grauiter premenda sunt partes corporis ut sentia<n>t dolorem et ex<su>rgant.

### ⟨X.⟩ De pleureticis

- 5 Pleuretis nomen accepit <a> lateris dolor<e>, dextri siue sinistri. Euenit enim ex multis causis et \*anni<s> communibus, aut ex perfricatione[m], \*crudelitate[m], ebrietatibus, ex multo cohitu et si †qua fit et plus† aut si quis ualide tussit, aut ultra uires suas pondus tulerit aut uehementer cucurrerit. Signa hec sunt in eo: dolor interiorum laterum cum febre acuta et tussi[m] et †sine computatione†, febris acuta, dolor lateris ualidus et <in> mamilla et armu<s>
- 10 eiusdem partis, quibusdam usque ad brachium et pectus et ylium. Hic autem dolor †conpunctionibus et conpulsum plerumque iugis†, plerumque cum interuallo non per ordinem, aliquotiens in sano loco tenet, aliquotiens locum dolentem

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#### MC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 muria AEM<sup>2</sup> | pongia C, his fugia AE | 2 hos] pone + C | uti AE | teneatur AE | plurimus M, plurimis AE | graue M, grauis A | 3 emenda(s) A(E) | ut] – AE | sentiat MAE | dolores AE | exsurgant] AEM<sup>2</sup>, extergant MBC | 4 – A | X] – M | 5 a] – MAE | dolorem C | uel C | 6 anni *mss.* | per exfrictione AEM<sup>2</sup> | et cruditate aut C, cruditate AE(*p.c.*) | 7 qua fit et] quasi de AE | 8 tolleret C, toleret AEM<sup>2</sup> | cucurrit C | 9 eis AEM<sup>2</sup> | laterum] – AE | 9–10 et non sine consputatione sanguinis AEM<sup>2</sup> | 10 in mamillam C, mamilla MAE | armum *mss.* | 11 hinc M | 12 cum pulsum AEM<sup>2</sup> | plerumque<sup>1</sup>] plenum atque AEM<sup>2</sup> | iugi AEM<sup>2</sup> | cum] – M | 13 pro ordine AEM<sup>2</sup> | mutat C

1 uel muria ex spongia AEM<sup>2</sup> ? | 6 annis] *i.e.* aetatibus uel antecedentibus Caelius | 6–7 crudelitate *deest in Caelio*, cruditate humoris *Abbr. et Gar.* | 7 quasi de plus AE ? | 7–8 *cf.* plurimo nimis potu, indigestione continua aut percussu uehementi Caelius | 9–10 non sine consputatione sanguinis AEM<sup>2</sup> ? | 12 cum punctionibus et cum pulsu pleno atque iugi ?, *cf.* stimulosus et pulsuosus Caelius

5–8 *cf.* Caelius Aur., *Celeres* II.13, §87 | 8–16 (p. 66) *ib.* §91–93

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

suis tundatur. Quodsi oculi eorum pituitatem habent aut lacrimantur, pura spongia circa eos tenenda est. Quodsi plurimo somno grauantur, grauiter premente sunt partes corporis ut sentiant dolorem et expurgantur.

**X. De pleuresi**

Pleuresis nomen accepit a lateris dolore, dextri uel sinistri. Euenit enim communibus annis ex multis causis: aut ex frigidityte, ex cruditate humoris, aut ex ebrietatibus et ex multo coitu, aut si quis ualide tussierit, aut ultra uires suas pondus tulerit, aut uehementer cucurrerit. Signa hec sunt in ea passione: dolor interiorum laterum cum febre acuta et tussi, dolor lateris *tenet* et mamillam et armum eiusdem partis, quibusdam usque ad brachium et pectus et ylium. Hic autem dolor cum punctionibus et pulsu plerumque iugis, plerumque interuallo non per ordinem, aliquoties in sano loco tenet, aliquotiens locum dolentem

**RFV QS LP** (*Q non habet §10*)

1 tondetur L | 3 expurgantur SLP | 4 De pleureticis VRF, et cura eius + S | 5–6 communibus annis] hec passio S, (id est) iuuenilibus + (L)P | 6 ex<sup>2</sup>] – LP | crudelitate LP | 7 et ex] aut S | 8 hec signa S | sunt] – P | 9 laterum] est + LP | et] – S | 10 ile S

GARIOPONTUS I.12 (13)

caput pressius tundatur. Quodsi oculi eorum pituitatem habent aut lacrimantur, pura spongia circa eos tenenda est. Quodsi plurimo somno grauantur, grauiter premente sunt partes corporis ut sentiant dolorem et expurgantur.

GARIOPONTUS II.64 (65) | III.21 (19)

**De pleureticis**

Pleuresis habet nomen a lateris passione. Euenit autem communibus annis ex multis causis, aut frigidityte aut ex cruditate humoris aut ex ebrietate aut ex multo coitu, et illi qui ualde tussit aut ultra uires pondus tulerit aut uehementer cucurrerit. Contigit autem cum dolore interiorum laterum cum febre acuta et tussi tenente mamillam et armum eiusdem partis, quibusdam usque ad brachium et pectus et ilium, cum conpunctionibus et pulsu plerumque iugi quandoque cum interuallo non per ordinem, aliquotiens in sano loco tenet, plerumque locum

**HT ZW Gl**, ex Aurelio abbreviato | ex utroque fonte [H: 10r, 41v–42v, l: 7v–8r, 29v–30r]

1 pituitam Gl | 5 De pleuresi(s) (T)Z, De eodem WGl | 6 pleuresis ... passione] – H | 7 crudelitate H | humorum Wl | ex<sup>3</sup>] – HW | 9 autem] hec passio + WG | 9–10 cum ... tussi] – H | 10 maxillam l | ad] – Gl | 12 in sano loco] in insano loco H, sanum locum ZGl | loco ZWGl

3 Postea Gar. addit capitulum e Theodoro Prisciano, *Euporista II.3* (ed. Rose, pp. 112–115)



mutauit, uix inspirant, quidam tussiu[n]t siccam tussem, nonnumquam et cum reia[n]tatione[s], primum cum flegma, tum †ut morsuum†, deinde \*sanguineorum, post hec et biliosa, deinceps purulenta assidua aut humidorum reia[n]tatione[m]. Item ut facilius super illam partem lateris iaceant que dole[n]t ac si[c] 5 in alia parte iaceant cum dolore, aliquotiens ut contrarii uideantur quasi pondere et grauedine[m] interius tenentium membrorum. Secuntur eos uigilie, siccitas atque asperitas lingue. Et cum passio fieri ceperit, augentur omnia que diximus amplius: accidit ut obrigesca[n]t illis manus ac plante, gene rubescunt, oculi sanguinei fiunt, \*uenter conturbat[ur] reddatur, assidue meiant sed paulatim sub aluido colore, pulsum uene conspirant et uelox et ueluti fluctuatur et sic percutiens cum dolore respirant, nocentur, sudant, \*delerant, aliquotiens in 10 loco ipso sonus ueluti stridor apparet, quod accipiunt reiciunt, male dormiunt, facile \*crescit. Quod expuunt densum est, magis quam aliorum †spumorum est horum† grandis est, aliquotiens et sanguinolentum et liuidum, biliosum ad eruginis \*colorem. Quodsi purulentum est aut feculentum aut fumosum aut male olentem, omnino perniciosum est. 15

**MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)** (E usque 8 obrigescunt tantum, B post 10 percutiens tantum)

1 sicca tussi AEM<sup>2</sup> | 2 reia[n]tatione AEM<sup>2</sup> | ut morsuum] uix leg. M, humorosum AEM<sup>2</sup> | 2–3 sanguinea erunt AEM<sup>2</sup> | 3 uiliosa AE | dehinc et AEM<sup>2</sup> | purulentam M | assidue C | 3–4 reia[n]tatione AEM<sup>2</sup> | 4 dolet C | si AEM<sup>2</sup> | alia parte] illam partem C | 5 ut] e + C | contrario C, contra i AEM<sup>2</sup> | 6 grauedine et AEM<sup>2</sup> | interiorem C, interiem AEM<sup>2</sup> | 7 et] M?C, nec AE, hec M<sup>2</sup> | cum passio] passio cum A, compassio cum E | augeatur M?, – C | 8 obrigescant] AEM<sup>2</sup>, obrig--- M, obrigescunt B, obrescunt C | et M | 9 conturbata reddatur] AM<sup>2</sup>, conturbatur aretatur MBC | 10 albidus coloris AM<sup>2</sup> | bene A | conspirantur C | fluctuantur C | 11 si C | percutiendo B, percutiunt C | delirant B | 12 stridore M | 13 crescit] arescit AM<sup>2</sup> | spumosum AM<sup>2</sup> | est<sup>2</sup>] – M | 14 et<sup>2</sup>] – A | libidum A | uiliosum A | 15 colore A, aque porri prasizon plerumque ad nigrorem + AM<sup>2</sup> | feculentum C | 16 olens B | omnium C, non leg. M, omnibus AM<sup>2</sup>

2 humorosum AEM<sup>2</sup> | 2–3 sanguinea erunt AEM<sup>2</sup> | 9 cf. uentris fluor spumosus ac felleus Caelius | 11 i.e. delirant | 13 crescit] i.e. passio | 13–14 spuma horum grandis Gar. | 15 colorem] aque porri prasizon plerumque ad nigrorem + AEM<sup>2</sup> ?

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

mutat, uix inspirant, quidam tussiunt sicca tussi, nonnumquam cum reiectatione, primum cum flegma, tum humorosum, deinde sanguineum, post hec ut fel liuidum, deinceps purulenta proiciunt cum humorum reiectatione. Itaque facilius super illam partem lateris iacent que dolet quam in alio latere quod non dolet, ut contrarium uideatur quasi pondus et grauedinem interius sentiunt. 5 Sequuntur eos uigilie, siccitas atque asperitas lingue. Et cum passio fieri ceperit, omnia que diximus amplius accidunt, ita ut obrigescant manus ac plante, gene rubescunt, oculi sanguinei fiunt, uenter conturbatur, arrectatur, assidue meiant, sed paulatim sub albido colore, pulsus uene conspissantur ac ueluti fluctuantur, cum dolore respirant et sudant, aliquotiens in loco ipso sonus ueluti stridor auditur, quod accipiunt reiciunt, male dormiunt. Quod expuunt densum est, magis quam aliorum spuma horum grandis est, aliquotiens sanguinolentum et liuidum et bile *tinctum* ut eruginis color. Quodsi purulentum est aut feculentum aut fumosum aut male olens, omnimodo perniciosum est. 10

**RFV S LP** (*Q non habet §10*)

1 uix] – L | 1–2 reiectationem F | 2 hec] – LP | felle RFV | 4 iacent] *post* dolet S | dolent RF | quod] que LP | 5 sentiunt] paciuntur S | 7 ita] id est L | ebriescant P | et S | 8 gene uero S | arrectatur] stimulator R | 9 albido] pallido LP | 10 ipso] – LP | 12 eorum S | 14 omnino SL

## GARIOPONTUS II.64 (65)

dolentem dolor iste mutat, uix inspirant, quidam tussiunt sicce, nonnumquam cum reiectatione, primum flegmatis, inde sanguinea, post hec fellea et liuida, deinceps purulenta assidue proiciunt. Et facilius super latus doloris iacent, pondus et grauedinem interaneorum tendentium membrorum sentiunt. Vigilie, siccitas atque asperitas lingue sequitur. | Hec passio cum ceperit grauior fieri, 5 omnia que diximus amplius accidunt, ita ut obrigescant illis manus et plante, gene rubescunt, oculi sanguinei fiunt, uenter conturbatur arrectando, irritantur, assidue meiant sed paulatim sub albido colore, pulsus uene conspissantur ac ueluti fluctuant, cum dolore respirant et sudant, delirant, aliquotiens in loco ipso sonus quasi stridor auditur, accepta reiciunt, male dormiunt. Densum est 10 quod expuunt, et magis horum quam aliorum spuma grandis, aliquotiens sanguinolentum et liuidum expuunt et bile *tinctum* ut eruginis color. Quodsi purulentum est aut feculentum aut fumosum aut male olens, omnibus perniciosum est.

**HT ZW Gl**, *ex Aurelio abbreviato*

[H: 41v–42v, l: 29v–30r]

1 dolente ZWGl | mutatur ZWGl | 2 flegmatica Gl | et liuida] – H | 3 proiciunt] – HZl | 4 tendentium] et (ex)tensionem ZWG(l) | 5 sequuntur ZWGl | grauior] – H | 8–9 pulsus ... dolore] – l | 9 delirant] – H | 10 acceptam escam Gl | 11–12 et<sup>1</sup> ... expuunt] – Gl | 11 grandis] est + l | 11–12 aliquotiens ... color] – H | sanguineum H | 13 omnimodo ZG, omnino l

- Quomodo cognoscamus pleureti<cu>m in maturum in peripleumonia uel in collectione uergere? In peripleumonia intellegimus | ex eo quod cum omnia que supra diximus signa adsunt [a]ut put<a> dolor minui atque leuari et cum se supini subiciunt magis releuari; item uel ex eo quod male eis rubeant, inter supercilia ualde conrugatur locus, et quod non conualescant. In \*apostoma autem intellegimus cum dolor <se> \*efficit atque firmat in uno loco (\*steramin Greci dicunt), dumque \*tussit, arescit et siccatur, et fit illis rigor inordinatus atque inconditus, \*disnoyētis maior dolor minuitur et sputum frequens. 10.2  
14v
- Curantur autem sic: iacere debent in loco lucido et triduo a cibo abstineant, et locis dolentibus calefactionem fieri debet [et] ex oleo rutacio cum lana, post hoc lana[s] sulfurata et cataplasma debent ex polline[s] hordei et lini semine, ita ut in calida coquas ruta[m] et ibi caricas tritas mittis infusas pridie in uino et oleo modico et sic puluere mittis, etiam post cataplasma: \*foco super 10.3

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**MBC A(M<sup>2</sup>)**

**1** pleureticum] AM<sup>2</sup>, pleuretim MBC | peripleumoniam B | **1–2** uel ... peripleumonia] – C | collectionem BA | **2** mergere M | aut] ut C | puto MB, putetur AM<sup>2</sup> | dolorem B | **3–4** et ... releuari] – CA | **4** rubent AM<sup>2</sup> | **5** subcilia M | corrigatur B | apostema autem] apostemate B | **6** dolor se] BAM<sup>2</sup>, dolores M, dolor C | figit AM<sup>2</sup> | sterainium M?, terigin A | **7** dumque BAM<sup>2</sup>, dumqu-- M | tussis AM<sup>2</sup>, intus sit B | **8** dipsnoici AM<sup>2</sup> | **9** cura autem eorum erit A | lucido] et calido + AM<sup>2</sup> | et triduo] – A sed M<sup>2</sup> adest | hac cibum A | et] ad + BC | **10** locos B | dolentes M?B | calefactio BA | et<sup>2</sup>] – CA | lanas A | **11** lana BC | sulfuratas A | polline B | **11–12** seminis MC, semen AM<sup>2</sup> | **12** rutam BA | primo die C | **13** uinum et oleum modicum AM<sup>2</sup> | puluerem B, puluera AM<sup>2</sup> | eiam B, non leg. M | post] deposita AM<sup>2</sup> | super focum B

**5** ἀπόστημα = collectio | **6** efficit] figit AM<sup>2</sup>, He. | στέρημα uel στερέωμα ? | **7** tussis arescit Gar. | **8** δύσπνοιας (gen.) | **14** in foco ?

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**1–8** cf. Caelius Aur., *Celeres* II.15, §95, II.17, §101–102 | **9–16** (p. 74) II.18, §103–112

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

Quomodo cognoscimus pleuresim in maturam in peripleumoniam uel in collectionem uergere? In peripleumoniam intellegimus *pleuresin transire* ex eo quod cum omnia que supra diximus signa adsunt, *et transacto termino quattuordecim dierum non conualuerint*, et male eis rubeant, et inter supercilia ualde corrugatur locus, *et iterum languet*. In apostema autem *transire pleuresin* intellegimus cum dolor configitur atque firmatur | in uno loco, et cum tussis, arescit et siccatur, et fit illis rigor inordinatus atque incognitus, et cum dolor minuitur sputum permanet frequens.

Curantur autem sic: iacere debent in loco lucido et triduo a cibo abstineant, et locis dolentibus calefactiones fieri debent ex oleo rutacio cum lana, post hoc lana sulfurata imponenda erit, et cataplasmari debent ex polline ordeï et lini seminis, ita ut in calda coquas rutam et ibi caricas tritas mittis infusas pridie in uino et oleo modico et sic supradictos pollines mittis et picem duram et in foco

**RFV S LP** (*Q non habet §10*)

**1** in<sup>2</sup>] – S | **2** uertere V | **3** adsunt] dolor non minuitur sed grauat et cum se supini subiciunt magis grauantur + S *in mg.* | tempore S | **4** conualuerit VLP, conualuerunt S | rubent S | **5** languet S | apostemam RF | pleuresin transire L | **6** constringitur LP | confirmatur S | **7** crescit LP | et<sup>2</sup>] – LP | illi LP | **8** dolor] – F | **9** abstineat RF | **10** ex oleo rutacio] id est oleum rutacium S | **10–11** ex ... debent] – LP | **12** mittis] – S | **13** supradictas S

## GARIOPONTUS II.64 (65)

Vertitur autem pleuresis immatura in peripleumonicum uel in collectionem. Sed cum in peripleumoniam, omnia que suprascripta sunt signa adsunt, sed dolor minui atque leuari uidetur et supini magis releuantur, et transacto suo termino quattuordecim dierum non conualescunt, male eis rubent et inter supercilia ualde corrugatur locus, et iterum languent. Quando in apostema dolor configitur atque confirmatur in uno loco (quod Greci steramin dicunt), et cum tussis arescit ac siccatur et fit illis rigor inordinatus atque inconditus, dolor minuitur et sputum frequens fit.

Iacere debent in loco lucido et triduo a cibo abstineant, et loca dolentia calefiant cum lana ex oleo rutaceo, post hec lana sulfurata apponatur et hoc cataplasma appones, caricas tritas pridie cum uino cum oleo modico infusas mittes

**TH ZW Gl**, *ex utroque fonte*

[H: 41v–42v, l: 29v–30r]

**1** peripleumoniam ZWGl | **2** sed cum] – WG | autem omnia WG | scripta WGl | **3** al-leuari ZWGl | reuelantur HT | **5** ualde] eis + WG | quando] uero + ZWGl | **6** stim H, stecamin G, stannim l | **7** aresie H, crescit ZWGl | ac] – WGl | sicca WGl | **8** minuuntur H, uero minuitur erupto apostemate *uel sim.* ZWGl | spuma H | **9** rubrica: Cura HTWGl, eiusdem + H, + T, Curatio eius Z | domo lucida WG | cibus WGl | **10** hec] – HW | **11** appones] fac sic Zl, sic faciens + WG

pulueres et pice<m> dura<m> mittis et dolentem locum cataplasmas. Non debet potum satis feruentem accipere ne plus augeatur punctio. Quodsi ex ebrietate conceptum est, recentem bibant. Quodsi fluxus uentris erit, permittendum est illis dormire. Ubi declinauerit passio, a cataplasmis absteineat. Quodsi maior dolor  
 5 erit, uena laxandum est. Si tamen fluxu<s> uentris non est, ante triduum fleuothoment. Quodsi fluxu<s> inest, molestum est in ipso diatriton fieri. Si in declinatione fluxus ueniat aut si fleuothoment ante triduum, artifex <sane> aduerte<n-  
 10 dum erit>: tunc ex eodem brachio sanguinem mittere debebis quod est in illa parte lateris ubi dolor non est, propter causas quas sepe diximus. Post flebothomia<m> cibum accipere debent leuem, ita ut omnium dulcorem accipiant si fluxus uentris non est, †qui† maxime uentrem et [cum] sputum <p>urgant: pul-  
 tes alicas non ualde oleatas uel pane<m> ex aqua calida. Quodsi uenter plurimum erit, pultibus erit occurrendum uel omnia constrictiua. Quodsi maior fluxus erit, clisteri iniciendum est sucus plantaginis uel intiurorum admixtum et

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**MBC A(M<sup>2</sup>)**


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**1** puluerem B | et] de AM<sup>2</sup> | pice dura MCA | **3** promittendum B | **4** cataplasmate B | absteineant B | **5** fluxum *mss.*, uentris *anteponit* M | **6** fluxum *mss.* | id est C | molestatum BCAM<sup>2</sup> | est] inest V | si] – A | **7** fluxum uentris AM<sup>2</sup> | **7–8** sane aduertendum erit] AM<sup>2</sup>, animaduertere debebis MC, animo aduertere debet B | **8** eodem] eo AM<sup>2</sup> | debet B | quam BC | **9–10** flebothomia *mss.* | **10** cibum] – M | debet M | omnem B, om--- p/f-- M, omnia ex AM<sup>2</sup> | et si B | **11** fluxum M | cum sputu C, consputum B | urgant MA, purgant C | **11–12** pultes alices] M?BC, pultas alesas A, pultas alicas M<sup>2</sup>, id est farra + AM<sup>2</sup> | **12** pane MA | plurimus B | **13** pultibus] pre ultibus C | occumbendum AM<sup>2</sup> | omnibus constrictiuis B | **14** clistere B, glisteri C | erit A | sucum C | intibi B | admixta BAM<sup>2</sup>

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**11** qui] quia *Gar.* uel eo quod *Abbr.*, accipiant cibos *anteponit* *Dar.* | **14** per clistere *Gar.*

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**9** hoc in opere non dicit

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

dissoluis et dolentem locum cataplasmas. Non debent potum satis feruentem accipere ne plus augeatur punctio. Quodsi ex ebrietate conceptum est, recentem bibant. Quodsi fluxus uentris fuerit, permittendum est illis dormire. At ubi inclinauerit passio, a cataplasmas absterneat. Quodsi maior dolor erit, uena laxanda est. Si tamen fluxus uentris non est, ante triduum fleuothoment. Quodsi fluxus inest, molestum est in ipso diatrito fieri. Si in declinatione fluxus uenerit aut si fleuothoment ante triduum, artif<sup>icem</sup> animaduertere debebis, tamen ex eodem brachio sanguinem emittere debet quod est in illa parte lateris ubi dolor non est, propter causam quam sepe diximus. Post fleuothomum uero cibum accipere debent leuem, itaque et omnium dulcorem accipiant si fluxus uentris non est, eo quod maxime uentrem et sputum purgat: id est pulles alicas non ualde oleatas uel panem ex aqua calida. Quodsi uenter plurimum erit, pultibus erit occurrendum uel omnibus constrictiuis. Quodsi maior fluxus erit, clistere iniciendus est, sucus plantaginis uel intibarum ammixta acacia uel omfacio uel ptisane

RFV S LP (*Q non habet §10*)

1 dissolues S | calentem LP | 3 uentris fluxus S | a] – S | 4 absterneant LP | 5 fleuothomentur LP | 6 fieri diatrito LP | 7 fleuothomentur LP | animi aduertere R, enim aduertere VS | artifex *mss.* | 7–8 debet VS, debet RF | 10 accipiant S | itaque et] atque LP | accipiat RF | uentris fluxus S | 11 uentrem] – P | 11–12 ualde] – LP | 12 egerit plurimum L, ei erit plurimum P | 13 fuerit L | 13–14 iniciendum] utendum S | 14 ex suco S

## GARIOPONTUS II.64 (65)

in calidam ubi coxeris rutam, pollinesque ordeï et seminis lini et picem duram, quibus ad ignem solutis dolentem locum cataplasmas. Potum non satis feruentem accipiant ne plus punctio augeatur. Quodsi ex ebrietate concepta est, recentem bibant. Si uero fluxus uentris est, dormiant. At ubi inclinauerit passio, a cataplasmatibus absterneant. Quodsi | maior dolor erit, uena laxanda est. Si tamen fluxus uentris non est, ante triduum fleuothomentur. Si fluxus inest, molestum est in ipso triduum fieri. Si in declinatione fluxus uenerit aut si fleuothomentur ante diatritum, prouidendum est tamen ut ex brachio lateris ubi dolor non est sanguinem emittant. Post fleuothomum cibum accipiant leuem, ita ut *omni hora* dulcorem accipiant si fluxus uentris non est, quia maxime sputum et uentrem purgat: id est pulles alicas non ualde oleatas uel panem ex aqua calida. Quodsi uenter plurimus erit, pultibus erit occurrendum uel omnibus constrictiuis. Si uero maior fluxus erit, per clistere iniciendus est sucus

HT ZW Gl, *ex utroque fonte*

[H: 41v–42v, l: 29v–30r]

1 calida(s) (H)Tl | lini] et puluerem + ZWGl | pices duras H, picis dure adiunges/adde WGl/Z | 2 solutis] coctis Zl | 3 concepta est] conti(n)gerit W(G) | 6 ante triduum] *ante* si tamen ZWGl | fleuothomentur] – ZWGl | si] uero + ZWl | fluxus] uentris + Zl | 7 uenerit] minui oportet + ZWGl | 8 diatritum H | tamen – ZWGl | 13 fuerit WG

\*agatia et omfacium uel ptisane sucus iniciendum, ita ut si decoquant<ur> corium granate uel lentiscus aut myrta aut rubus aut rose aut †cellet† aut his similia, ita ut altius constringantur.

### Curatio eorum talis est

- 5 Si fluxus mollierit et dolor creuerit, cataplasmamus. Quodsi dolor minuerit **10.4**  
 et fluxus creuerit, magis iniectioibus moderare debemus, parcere autem cata-  
 plasmis laxatoriis quod fluxum nocent. Aut in dimissione febrium scarificatio  
 fiat et uti palmulis in cataplasmis. Non multum bibant. Quodsi per tussem  
 aliquid de sanguine expuant, dandus erit sucus plantaginis ex pusca, maxime  
 10 sucus her|barum possumus dare aut decoctionem malarum cidoniorum aut 15r  
 palmularum tebaicarum. Quodsi auferri non potest, pusca frigida danda erit. Si  
 autem fluxus cessauerit et purulentum excreauerit maturum, bonum est. Ideo  
 assidue mulsam accipiant que purge[n]t usque in duos diatritos. Ali<ca> ex  
 melle uel siligine[m] et amilo et pane, ex aqua mulsa aut in mulsa coct<o> fe-  
 15 nogreco utantur, ita ut prima aqua fortius coquatur ad tertias et fundatur, et

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### MBC A(M<sup>2</sup>)

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1 uel omfauum A, uel omfacium M<sup>2</sup>, id est flos de uua uinum acerrimum + AM<sup>2</sup> | sic BC | decoquant *mss.* | 1–2 granate corium M | 2 granati B | lentisci B | mirti B, myrteus C | rubi B | rosa AM<sup>2</sup> | celle B, galla AM<sup>2</sup> | his] – A | 3 altius] ualidius AM<sup>2</sup> | constringatur AM<sup>2</sup> | 4 De curis disintericorum B, – CA | 6 moderari B | 6–7 cataplasmatibus AM<sup>2</sup> | 7 fluxu A | 8 cataplasmate AM<sup>2</sup> | 9 expuat AM<sup>2</sup> | sucus ... maxime] – A | planaginis M | et maxime B, maxime et C | 10 sucos B | decoctione BC | malorum B | 11 poterit B | 13 que AM<sup>2</sup> | usquam BC | duo diatriton M | alicam CAM<sup>2</sup>, aliqui MB | 14 siligine BA | et<sup>1</sup>] uel AM<sup>2</sup> | coctum *mss.*, et + B | 14–15 fenugrecum CA | 15 coquantur M

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1 *i.e.* acacia | 2 galla AM<sup>2</sup> *et Caelius*

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

sucus iniciendus est, ubi decoquendum est corium malignanati uel lentiscus aut mirtus aut rubus aut rosa aut his similia, ut fluxus contrarius constringatur.

Si fluxus mollierit et dolor creuerit, cataplasmamus. Si dolor minuerit et fluxus creuerit, magis iniectioibus moderare debemus, parcere autem cataplas-  
 mis laxatoriis quod fluxum nocet; uti autem debent palmulis in cataplasmis. 5  
 Non multum bibant. Quodsi per tussem aliquid de sanguine expuant, dandus  
 erit sucus plantaginis ex pusca aut decoctio malarum citoniarum aut palmula-  
 rum thebaicarum. Quodsi auferri non potest, pusca frigida danda erit. Si autem  
 fluxus cessauerit et purulentum excreauerit maturum, bonum est. Itaque assi-  
 due mulsam accipiant que purget usque in duos diatritos. Alice ex melle uel 10  
 siligine et amilo et pane ex aqua mulsa aut in mulsa cocto ac fenugreco

**RFV S LP** (*Q non habet §10*)

1 decoquendus P | 3 *rubrica*: De curatione eiusdem L, De eadem re P | si] uero + S |  
 cataplasmbis S | 4–5 cataplasmatibus S | 5 que S | nocet] prouocant oportet S | cata-  
 plasmatibus S | 6 de sanguine] sanguinis S | expuat RF | 7 decocti LP | 8 est S | uero S |  
 9 maturum excreauerit S | 10 et alicam S | 11 ac] aut S | fenum greci P

## GARIOPONTUS II.64 (65) || III.21 (19)

plantaginis uel intibarum admixta acacia et omfacio uel ptisane sucus ubi cori-  
 um malignanati uel lentiscus aut myrtus aut rubus seu rose siue his similia  
 cocta sunt, ita ut fluxus contrarius restringatur. ||

Si fluxus mollierit et dolor creuerit, cataplasmamus. Quodsi dolor minuerit  
 et fluxus creuerit, magis iniectioibus moderari debemus, parcere autem cata- 5  
 plasmis laxatoriis quod fluxum nocet aut in dimissione febrium scarificatio fiat  
 et utantur palmulis in cataplasmis. Non multum bibant. Quodsi per tussim san-  
 guinis aliquid expuunt, dandus erit sucus plantaginis ex pusca, maxime sucus  
 herbarum possumus dare aut decoctionem malorum citoniorum aut palmu-  
 larum thebaicarum. Quodsi auferri non potest, pusca frigida detur. Si autem 10  
 fluxus cessauerit et purulentum excreauerit maturum, bonum est. Ideo assidue  
 accipiant mulsam que purget usque in duos diatritos. Et alica ex melle uel sili-  
 gine et amilo et pane ex mulsa aut fenugreco in mulsa cocto utantur; ita ut in

**HT ZW Gl**, *ex utroque fonte*

[H: 41v–42v, 51r, l: 29v–30r, 36v]

1 succo WGl | 2 lentisci Zl | 4 *rubrica*: De eadem (passione) H(W), (Item) cura T(G), *i.e.*  
 De uulnera immundo | cataplasmbis Tl, cataplasmatibus magis moderare debemus  
 WG | si uero WG | 5 debes Wl | 5–6 et 7 cataplasmatibus ZWGl | 6 quod ... aut] – H, si  
 autem uulnus commixtum quoque fuerit absque dissinteria ZWG | 8–9 maxime ... her-  
 barum] constrictiuarum + Z, et aliarum similium herbarum (scilicet constrictiuarum)  
 succos (WG)l | 12 purgat WGl | in] ad ZWGl | duos diatritos] diatritum HZ



- iterum super fenugrecum noua aqua mittatur et iterum secundo coquatur; sic sicut et primo similiter et tertio, et in ipsa tertia habeat ipsa aqua mellilota potato – omnes fere medici hoc in usu[m] habent. Si post septem dies mulsam datam, post ipsos septem dies (hoc sunt duos diatritos) hoc electuarium dant,
- 5 quod et nos semper in usu[m] habemus et de eius effectu gratulamur: hyreos illirice, ysopu equis ponderibus in unum tunsum cum melle mixtum dabimus coclearium unum mane. Si tamen fluxus interior est, mirabiliter uulnus purgat, collectionem maturat, sputum deducit et omnem tussem \*compescit in remissionem. Si aliquid dolor pulsauerit, epithima erit inponenda diaspermaton.
- 10 Quodsi dolor pulsauerit, locum dolentem scarifari oportet. Post dimissionem electuarium istum erit adhibendum: lini semen integrum \*hydropidum tunsum, <ou>orum assorum median<o>s nucleos tostos, amigdalas amaras ex equo omnia trita melle dispumato, dabis coclea unum, aut de antidot<o> quod dicimus \*diatrion pipereon, et cerotum apponant ex altea et oleo ciprino. Iam
- 15 in remissione[m] cibos accipiant uarios: agnina uel hedina cum paruo sale et ole<o>. Balne<o> tardius utantur.

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**MBC A(M<sup>2</sup>)**

**1** fenugrecu M, fenum grecum A | mittantur M | et unda A, secunda M<sup>2</sup> | **2** habeant ipsam aquam C, aqua melle admiscis quamdiu sucus u(i)ni colorem habeat adque ipsa aqua A(M<sup>2</sup>) | mellilotam B, mellilotum C | **3** potato B, et potato C | omnis C | usu B | sic C | diebus CA | **4** dant B | ipsis septem diebus M | duo BM | diatriton M | **5** usu B | gratulamur BC | **6** illirica M | ysopu MC, ysopo A | uno M | dabis C | **7** cocleario uno A | inter nos A | **8** sputamina M | **9** imponendum B | **10** quodsi] adhuc + C | scarificari B | **11** integro A, in + BC | itropidum C, ignito pridem AM<sup>2</sup> | **11–12** tunso AM<sup>2</sup> | **12** ouorum] quorum *mss.* | mediana(s) (MC)A, edianas B | **13** triti A | mel M, cum melle AM<sup>2</sup> | dispumatum M | dabo B | cocleario uno A | antidotum *mss.* | **14** piperon B | **15** remissione BA | accipiant ciuos M | agninum uel hedinum B | **16** oleum MC | balnea BCA, ualnea M

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**8–9** compescit. In remissione *Gar.* ? | **11** hydromeli tepidum *Dar.* | **14** διὰ τριῶν πεπέρεων

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

utantur, ita ut prima aqua fortius coquatur ad tertiam, et iterum super fenum-  
 grecum noua aqua mittatur; sicut primo similiter et tertio et in ipsa tertia  
 habeant ipsam aquam mellilotum ad potandum – omnes fere medici hoc in  
 usu[m] habent. Post duos autem diatritos (hoc est post septem dies) data mulsa  
 hoc elactuarium accipiant, quod et nos semper in usu[m] habemus et de eius  
 effectum gratulati sumus: yreos ysopum equis ponderibus tunsum cum melle  
 mixtum, dabimus coclearium unum mane. Hoc elactuarium mirabiliter uulnus  
 purgat, collectionem maturat, sputum deducit, omnem tussem compescit in re-  
 missionem. Si dolor pulsauerit epithima ei imponenda est diaspermaton, et si  
 adhuc dolor pulsauerit locum dolentem scarifari oportet. Post dimissionem  
 91v uero electuarium | erit adhibendum: lini semen integrum tunsum, ouorum as-  
 sorum medianum nucleos tostos, amigdalas amaras ex equo trita mel dispuma-  
 tum, dabis coclearium unum, aut antidotum quod dicitur diatrion pipereon, et  
 cerotum apponant ex altea et oleo ciprino. Iam in remissione cibos accipiant  
 uarios: agninam uel edinam cum paruo sale, oleo *in* balneis tardius utantur. 15

RFV S LP (*Q non habet §10*)

1 coquitur P | 2–3 in ... aquam] ipsa tertia uice ipsa aqua habeat S | 3 mellilota RF, id  
 est fenumgrecum + RS *s.l.* | 4 et 5 usu S | 5 hoc] id S | 6 affectu VLP | yreos LP | tundes  
 et S | 7 miscebis S | 8–9 remissione S | 9 epithima] *post* est L | ei] – S | 11 est S | 12 tritas  
 LP, miscebis + S | 13 quod dicitur] – VS | diatrion pipereon] *ante* antidotum L | 15 uta-  
 tur RFV

## GARIOPONTUS III.21 (19)

prima aqua coquitur ad tertiā, sic quoque in secunda, similiter et tertia sed  
 tertia aqua mel habeat et dabis bibere, quia fere omnes medici hoc in usu ha-  
 bent. Post septem dies mulsa data huius elactuarii dant mane, coclear unum, si  
 tamen fluxus interior est: id est yris illirice, ysopi equali pondere tinsa cum  
 melle mixta. Hoc et nos utimur semper et de eius effectum gratulamur. Mirabiliter  
 quoque uulnus purgat, collectionem maturat, sputum deducit, et omnem tus-  
 sim compescit. In remissione si aliquis dolor pulsauerit, epithima erit impo-  
 nendum diaspermaton et locum dolentem scarifari oportet. Et post dimissio-  
 nem elactuarium istud erit adhibendum, *penso unius coclearii, id est*: lini semi-  
 nis *nitrum*, ouorum assorum medianum nucleos tostos et amigdalas amaras ex  
 equo trita mellis dispumati quod sufficit, aut antidotum diatrion pipereon, et  
 cerotum ex altea et oleo cyprino apponatur. Iam in remissione cibos accipiant  
 uarios: agninam uel edinam cum paruo sale et oleo. Balneo tardius utantur. 10

HT ZW Gl, *ex utroque fonte*

[H: 51r, l: 36v]

1 coqua(n)tur ZW(l) | sed] in +WG | 2 habeatur Zl | fere] sepe ZWG | 3 Post] duos  
 autem diatritos hoc est post + T | utantur H, datur Z, da Gl | 4 interim H, interius Zl | id  
 est] Q. R. [quod recipit] WGl | 9 id est] – Z, Q. R. WGl | 10 nitrum] integri nuclei HZ |  
 ouorum] – Hl | tostos] – HZWG | 12 Iam] item WG | 13 agninam] carnem + HW

⟨XI⟩ De \*peripleumonicis

Hec quoque passio pulmonis a loco qui precipue patitur nominata est. Precedunt autem ea⟨n⟩dem caus⟨e⟩ ex quibus oritur, e⟨e⟩demque uere sunt pleureticis, \*quorum amplius si quis ultra pigmenta assidue biberi[n]t aut uenenum, idemque qui assidue antidotos illos acceperint qu⟨i⟩ †fecicuba† appellantur (id est ad tussim composit⟨o⟩s) uel aliqua simili⟨a hi⟩s. Precedit etiam catarrus et coriza. 11.1

Secundum nos peripleumonia est causa pulmonis cum strictura ualida et cum paruo fluxu et cum qu⟨a⟩dam [a]liquorum reiactione cum febre. Signa hec sunt: febris cum grauedine pectoris, sensus quem Greci \*conpen dicunt in dorso et in lateribus, aliqui⟨i e⟩orum supini semper iacent recti assidueque se ad sedendum erigunt, cum in lateribus iacent prefoca⟨n⟩tur, facies eorum rubore perfunditur, albugo in oculis ⟨e⟩orum reluce[n]t [\*refulgent], uelocem ducunt spiritum, tussiunt, expuunt sanguinolenta, biliosa, spumosa [sunt] et rosea, inspirare uix possunt, quod anhelant frigidum est et multo impetu, \*bibent assidue, siccum habent os, linguam asperam, primo alba postea rubida. At ubi 11.2

MBC A(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 – A | XI] – MB | 2 nomen accepit M | 3 eadem MBA, eodem C | causam MA | eademque MCA, eadem qua B | pleuretici B | 4 amplius] est + AM<sup>2</sup> | 5 antidota illa B | que mss. | fecua AM<sup>2</sup>, ---- M | 6 composita(s) (M)B, compositum C, consputas A | similibus MCAE, similia B | etiam] – AM<sup>2</sup> | 9 et cum] AM<sup>2</sup>, --- cum M, et BC | quodam MCA | liquorum AM<sup>2</sup> | 10 graue AM<sup>2</sup> | pectoris] et + B | que B | grece B | copen AM<sup>2</sup> | dicuntur B | 11 aliqui eorum] aliquorum MBC, aliorum AM<sup>2</sup> | erecti AM<sup>2</sup> | assiduoque B, assiduique C | 12 refocantur BC | 13 eorum] AM<sup>2</sup>, quorum MBC | relucet BAM<sup>2</sup> | refugiunt B, refugent C | 14 sanguilenta AM<sup>2</sup> | uiolosa C, uiliosa AM<sup>2</sup> | sunt] – C | 15 multi B, non leg. M, multi cum AM<sup>2</sup> | impetum AM<sup>2</sup> | bibunt B | 16 os] et + M | lingua aspera A | rubeam BC

1 περιπνευμονία | 4 quorum] i.e. inter quas causas uel pleureticorum He. | 5 fecicuba] βηχικά ?, sic Gar. | 10 κόπος ? | 13 refulgent glossema | 15 bibunt

2–7 cf. Caelius Aur., *Celeres* II.25, §140 | 8–10 (p. 78) *ib.* II.25–27, §142–146

**XI. De peripleuonicis**

Hec quoque passio pulmonis a loco qui precipue patitur nominata est. Precedunt autem cause ex quibus oritur, ut sunt pleuretici, quorum si quis ultra quam decet pigmenta assidue biberit aut uinum aut antidota assidue acceperit que sunt ad tussem composita uel aliqua his similia. Precedit etiam catarrus et corizza ex quibus hec passio nasci solet. 5

Peripleumonia est causa pulmonis cum strictura ualida et paruo fluxu et quadam reiactione cum febre. Cuius signa hec sunt: febris cum grauedine pectoris sensus in dorso et in lateribus, alii supini semper iacent assidueque se ad sedendum erigunt, cum in lateribus iacent prefocantur, facies eorum rubore perfunditur, albedo in oculis quasi reluce[n]t, uelocem ducent spiritum, tussiant, expuunt sanguinolentum, spumosum et rubeum, inspirare uix possunt, quod anhelant frigidum est et multi impetus, bibunt assidue, siccum habent os, 10

**RFV S LP** (*Q non habet §10*)

1 peripleumonia VFS, et cura eius + S | 3 sunt] post pleuretici LP | pleuretice S | 4 assidue pigmenta S | 4–5 acceperint RFV | 5 precedunt S | 7 paruo] uaporis LP, uel pauoris + L | 9 sensus] id est dolor + R, sentit dolor V | assidue S | 10 prefocant RF | 11 perfunduntur S | 11–12 tussiant] et + RFV | 12 respirare S | 13 multis RFV

GARIOPONTUS II.7 (11) 15

**Item de peripleumonia**

Peripleumoniam multe cause faciunt, uidelicet pleuresis, pigmentorum assidue bibitiones aut uini et assidua acceptio antidotorum que Greci bichica appellant (id est ad tussim composita) uel aliquorum similibus his. Precedit etiam catarrus et corizza. 5

Est autem constrictura ualida pulmonis cum paruo fluxu et cum quadam liquorum reiactione, quam causam qui patiuntur grauedinem pectoris et dorsi et laterum sentiunt. Cum in lateribus iacent prefocantur, supini semper iacent uel recti sedent, facies rubore perfunditur, albedo in oculis quasi relucet, uelocem ducunt spiritum, tussiant, expuunt sanguinolenta, biliosa, spumosa, inspirare uix possunt, frigidum anhelant et multi cum inpetu, bibunt assidue, siccum habent os, lingua est aspera, primo alba postea nigra uel liuida uel rubea. 10

**HT ZW Gl**, ex utroque fonte

[H: 26r–v, l: 36v]

1 De eadem passione TW, De intus causa peripleumonie Z, De eodem G, causis + l | 2–3 assidua bibitio TZl | 3 uini] aut venenatarum herbarum + WG | bichicon Gl | 4 compositum Gl | precedit] hanc + WG | 6 autem] peripleumonia + ZWGl | 7 iactatione H, cum febre + T | 9 facies ... perfunditur] – H | 10 uelociter WG | biliosa spumosa] – H, uiolatia prima manu T, uiolacia spumosa Z

\*addideri[n]t | <se> causa, pulsus ualidus est et bene uelox, spissus, iactant se 15v  
 huc atque illuc, uigilie illos sequuntur, paru[u]m dormiunt, pectus humidum  
 habent, uibrantem spiritum, ceruix subtumida fit, oculi nigri, nebulam uel cali-  
 ginem patiuntur, \*delerant, refrigescunt plante uel manus, tardius motus lingue,  
 5 sudor in superioribus partibus fit, pulsus uene \*eorum uel non comparescent,  
 neque enim ad eos possumus \*aliquid latine dicere. Item ueluti formicans, in  
 postremo autem periculo et \*rogmon illum patiuntur. At ubi melius uertere  
 ceperit, eleuatio et febres non sunt, nec dolor apparet, tamen \*dis<pnia>nt et  
 anelitum delinquetur. Ideo agnoscimus pulmonum esse uitia et ueluti uicina  
 10 est illis pleuretice.

Curantur autem sic: iacere debent \*loco in lecto non frigidoso, cucurbitam 11.3  
 stalticam locis dolentibus apponimus. Si febres non sunt nec fluxus uentris, fle-  
 uothoment. Iterum accipiant ptysane sucum aut ali<cam> ex melle confecta aut  
 elixatura [de] ireos aut ysopi. Aqua<m> mulsa<m> accipiant cum pane et oua

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**MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)** (E *tantum post 1 spissus*)

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**1** addiderit C | causam BAM<sup>2</sup> | est et] eis et AM<sup>2</sup> | iactat C | **2** eos M | **3** nigri] nigredine uolant AEM<sup>2</sup> | nebulam] – AE | **4** delirant BE | tardior B | **5** partibus] – A | eorum] incetus + AEM<sup>2</sup> | comparescunt E | **6** aliqui AE | formicant BAEM<sup>2</sup> | **7** rogmo nullum E | uertere ceperit] uerterit AE | et] – C | **8** dispniant] AEM<sup>2</sup>, desinunt M?BC | **9** alenitum M | derelinquuntur B, delicuntur AEM<sup>2</sup> | et] – AEM<sup>2</sup>, quia + B | **10** illis] – AE | pleuretice AEM<sup>2</sup> | **11** curandi sunt BAE | autem sic] – B | in loco et C | in lecto] electo AE | **13** iterum] ita AE | aliqua *mss.* | **14** ysopo B | aqua mulsa MAE |

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**1** addiderit se *uel* additur | **4** *i.e.* delirant | **5** eorum] incetus + AEM<sup>2</sup> | **6** aliquid latine dicere] *i.e. recte?*, aliquid recte proferre *Gar.* | **7** ῥόγχος | **8** *i.e.* δυσπνοέουσιν | **11** loco lucido *Dar.*, *sine loco Gar. uel loco electo AE?*

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

linguam asperam, primo albam postea rubeam. At ubi addita fuerit causa, pulsus ualidus est et bene uelox, spissus, iactatur huc atque illuc, uigilie eos sequuntur, parum dormiunt, pectus humidum habent, uibrantem spiritum, ceruix subtumida fit, oculi nigri, nebulam uel caliginem paciuntur, delirant, refrigescunt plante uel manus, tardior motus lingue, sudor in superioribus partibus fit, pulsus uene eorum uel non apparent, neque ad eos aliquatinus attingere possumus. Item ueluti formicans *sentitur* in postremo periculo. At ubi in melius uertere ceperit, eleuatio et febres non sunt, nec dolor apparet et anhelitus desinit. Ideo agnoscimus pulmonum esse uitia et ueluti uicina pleuretice passioni.

Cuius cura hec est: iacere debent in loco non frigido, cucurbitam stalticam locis dolentibus apponimus. Si febres non sunt nec fluxus uentris, fleuothomandi sunt. Iterum accipiant ptisane sucum aut alicam ex melle confectam aut elixaturam yris *illirice* aut ysopi. Aquam mulsam accipiant aut ut dictum est alicam ex melle confectam cum pane et oua sorbilia, dehinc cataplasuari iube-

**RFV S LP** (*Q non habet §11*)

1 postea] nigram uel incidam et + S | 2 est ualidus S | 3 habent] et acutum et + S | uibrantem] id est acutum + RV | 5 inferioribus V | 6 neque] uel S | attingere] non + S | 7 in] – RFV | ceperint uertere S | 8 nec] non S | desunt LP | 9 cognoscimus S | 11 imponimus LP | 12 sucum ptisane S | 14 sorbilia oua F

## GARIOPONTUS II.7 (11) 15

At ubi addiderit se causa, pulsus est ualidus, uelox, spissus, iactans se huc et illuc, parum dormiunt, pectus humidum habent, uibrantem spiritum, ceruix subtumida fit, oculi nigri uel nebulam uel caliginem patiuntur, delirant, frigescent plante uel manus, tardus fit motus lingue eorum, sudor in superioribus partibus fit, pulsus uene eorum non comparet, non possunt aliquid recte proferre. Item ueluti formicitans, in postremo autem periculo et oregmon patiuntur. At ubi ad melius uertere ceperint, releuatio est et febres non sunt, dolor desinit et anhelitus relinquitur. Ideo agnoscimus pulmonis esse uicia ex pleuresi uicina.

Iacere debent in lecto non frigido, cucurbitam stalticam locis dolentibus apponamus. Si febres non sunt nec fluxus uentris, flebothomentur. Iterum accipiant ptisane sucum uel alicam ex melle dispumato confectum aut elixaturam yris aut ysopi. Mulsam accipiant et panem et oua sorbilia. Dehinc cataplasuari

**HT ZW GI**, *ex utroque fonte*

[H: 26r–v, l: 36v]

1 iactantes ZWGI | atque TZ | 5 Item] pulsus + ZWGI | 6 regomon H, rogomon *prima manu* T, creginon G | 7 uertere] – H, redire WG | eleuatio WG | 8 cognoscimus TZI | 9 *rubrica*: Item cura eiusdem H, Curatio eorum T, Curatio eius Z, (De) cura W(G) | non] – G | cucurbitas stalticas WG | 11 cum alica H | dispumato] – H

sorbilia, dehinc cataplasuari iubemus pectus et dorsum. Accipiant electuaria quae pleureticis dare iubemus. At ubi febres \*non sunt, uario[s] cibo[s] utantur, foueantur stomachus, pectus, dorsum ex uino, deinde utantur epithima diacerotaria, deinde malagmata. Sic curatur peripleumonia.

5 <XII.> De \*sinance

Sinance dicta est ab eo quod ueluti prefocationem quaedam patiuntur qui laborant. Hec enim grece dicitur, latine prefocare, et definitio autem synancis est difficilis \*translatio et prefocatio acuta cum ualido impetu circa inguine†. Nam hoc tonsillarum impetu differet quod ea acuta passio est, itemque et illo quod non \*profocant tonsille eis strangulatio, item \*hic differet quod et cum impetu est. 12.1

Ut hec plenius inspiciamus, ostendendum est duo genera esse synancis: unum cum extumentia, alium sine tumentia (neque enim aliter \*dioncosin possumus dicere). Ergo quando cum dioncosi[n] tonsillarum et ualde et epyglotidis est, bronchis, \*summe partis bronchi (quod latine gurgulionem dicimus), ut et nihil aut sine molestia transglutiat, \*prefocatio modo impetum sequitur (\*disponen); nausia est, quasi quando conantur reicere et nihil reiciunt, si enim eam temptationem patiuntur adeo[s]. Si quis os aperire iusserit linguamque eorum digito compresserit, sic ea[m] omnia intus cernat. 12.2

MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

2 qua M, quam C | iubemus] ante pleureticis AE | non AEM<sup>2</sup>, – MBC | uariis cibis B, uario cibo AE | 3 foueant B | epithimo B | 4 diacerotaria] ciria cerotaria AE | malagmate B | curato peripleumonicos sicut et pleureticos AEM<sup>2</sup> | 5 – M | XII] – B, XIII AE | sinanci(s) B(C) | 6 quodam MAE, quadam C | 7 greci C | et] est AEM<sup>2</sup> | autem] ante BC | sinance(m) M(B)CAE | 8 ualido impetu C | 9 ingluuiem AEM<sup>2</sup> | hec C | tussilarum AEM<sup>2</sup> | impetum MAE | differt B | ea] – C, hec AEM<sup>2</sup> | 10 item AEM<sup>2</sup> | prefocat C | tussile AE | ei C | strangulatione] AEM<sup>2</sup>, strangulatio(nem) M?(B)C, fit + C | item] – AE | hoc B, hec E | 11 differre MAE, differet C | et] – C, hec AEM<sup>2</sup> | impetum AEM<sup>2</sup> | 12 synances MCAE | 13 tumentia C | 14 cum dioncosin] AEM<sup>2</sup>, codioconton B, cudioncon C, non leg. M | cum quando E | uue] ubam M, uua B, uuam CAE | 14–15 epiglotide MAE, opyglotides BC | 15 broncum mss. | 16 nil AEM<sup>2</sup> | transglutiat B | 17 dipsnoesis AEM<sup>2</sup> | conantur BC | et] – MBAE | 18 si MBC | adeo AE, ad eos MC, et eos B | 19 iusserit] – C | ea BC | omnia] eis esse + AEM<sup>2</sup> | cernunt CAE

2 non sunt] cf. desunt *Abbr., Gar.*, cf. declinauerit *Caelius* | 6 συνάγχη | 8 translatio] spiritus + *Abbr., Gar.*, difficultas transuorandi *Caelius* | 9 ingluuiem AEM<sup>2</sup> | 10 pro-uocant *Dar.* | 13 δόγκωσις | 15 uel summe partis ? | 16 modo prefocationis impetus ? | 17 δύσπνοια; quod Greci dispniam dicunt *Gar.*

6–11 cf. *Caelius Aur., Celeres* III.1, §15f. | 12–8 (p. 82) *ib.* III.2, §7–10

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

mus pectus et dorsum, accipiant et elactuaria que pleureticis dare iussimus. At ubi febres desunt, uarios cibos accipiant, foueant stomachum, pectus, dorsum ex uino, deinde utantur epithima diacerotaria, deinde malagmatibus. Sic curatur peripleumonia.

**XII. De sinancis**

5

Sinancia dicta est ab eo quod ueluti prefocationem quandam patiuntur qui laborant. Sinance est difficilis translatio spiritus et prefocatio acuta cum ualido impetu circa inguinem.

Et ut hec plenius inspiciamus, ostendendum est duo genera esse sinancicorum: unum cum tumore, alium sine tumore (neque enim aliter dioncosin pos-

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**RFV QS LP** (*Q non habet §11*)

1 et<sup>2</sup>] – VS | 2 desunt] defecerint RFV, declinant LP | 3 epithimatibus diacerotariis S | deinde] non + P | 5 sinancia FVQS | 6 paciuntur quandam S | 8 ingluuiem S | 9 implicemus Q | 10 diocosin LP, diacosint Q

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GARIOPONTUS II.7 (11)

iubemus pectus et dorsum et accipiant electuaria que pleureticis danda sunt. At ubi febres desunt, utantur cibo uario, et stomachus, pectus, dorsum ex uino foueantur, dehinc utantur epithimate diacerotario, deinde malagmate. Sic curatur peripleumonia.

GARIOPONTUS I.32 (23)

5

**Item de eadem**

Sinance dicta est a prefocatione, quia sinancis grece, prefocatio latine dicitur. Sinance est difficilis translatio spiritus et prefocatio acuta cum ualido inpetu circa †inguinem†.

Sunt autem duo genera sinanticorum: unum cum tumore, alterum sine tumore (h<o>c enim aliter diacosin possumus dicere). Ergo cum diancosin tonsillarum et uue et epiglottidis est, id est bronci et eius summe partis quod latine gurgulionem dicimus. Nichil sine molestia tranglutiunt, prefocatio modo inpetum sequitur, quod Greci di<sp>niam dicunt, nausia est illis quasi conantur reicere et nichil possunt. Qui enim hec patiuntur, si quis eis os aperire iusserit linguamque eorum compresserit, potest cognoscere utrum cum tumentia an

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**HT ZW Gl**, *ex utroque fonte*

[H: 26r–v, 16v–17r, l: 36v, 12r–v]

2 et pectus TWG | 6 De eadem passione T, – Z, De sinantia W, De eodem morbo l, sed alium auctorem + G | 9 ingluuiem ZWGl | 11 hec H, hanc T | dioncosin H | diancosim TZ | 12 est<sup>1</sup> – WG | 14 dispniam] W, dipsniam HTG | uocant WG | conentur HW | 16 an] aut Hl



Si quando autem ea passio crescat, †dioncosin†, et saliuā in modum puris, oculi illis foris uersi prominent et sanguinei fiunt, uene tenduntur. Quodsi adhuc interius uergat passio, excrescit ultra dentes lingua, siccant fauces, summe manus plante[s]que frigescent, uene pulsus fit paruus uel densus, frustra habent iacere supini et \*‹in› lateribus, dulciusque est illis assidue [\*atque] sedere, uox atque sermo in[as]condite fertur et cum dolore, a‹d› mortem uel \*uergent et | periculum, liuescit eis †fax†, uox subtrahit‹ur›, \*rogmon malum patiuntur, que bibunt non traiciuntur, sine pulsu inuenitur uena (\*afixia \*dicunt), sonum uocis quidam uelut caninum reddunt, quidam et salibas agunt, et hic mors et prefocat‹io sequitur›.

Illa autem que sine ‹diuncosin est›, signa [est] habet: \*gracilitatem ceruicis, contemptionem et intus non possi‹n›t flectere ceruicem, tantumque rectam tenens, condiunt eis partes ex quibus facies constans sit, introrsum oculi quoque cauantur, frons irruit, color illi[u]s plumbeus apparet, \*dis‹pnia› illa[m] adest multa et nulla extumentia‹a› (quam Graeci dicunt dioncosin) neque interioribus \*partibus, uanitas quedam, mentis grauatio, acutio, profocatio, dehinc mors. Quodsi \*ignis ‹s›acer se in ceruice eorum ostenda[n]t †his qui aliqui diu† permanea[n]t, bonum

### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

**1** crescit B, crescant C | oculis M | **2** illi C | uerso C, non leg. M, uersum AEM<sup>2</sup> | **3** siccant AEM<sup>2</sup> | **4** planteque BAEM<sup>2</sup> | densus] dehinc B, non leg. M | **4–5** frustra habent B, sustra amat C, ? M, grauent AEM<sup>2</sup> | **5** in] – MBAE | atque] aequae B, non leg. M, – AEM<sup>2</sup> | **6** incondite BE, incognite C, inconcedite A | dolorem AEM<sup>2</sup> | ad] aut M?C | uel] uix leg. M, aut B, – CAEM<sup>2</sup> | **7** et] ad B, aut in C | periculo AEM<sup>2</sup> | libestit C, leues sit AM<sup>2</sup>, leue sit E | faux B, fas AEM<sup>2</sup> | subtrahit MC | rogmomallum B, non leg. M, rogmon illum AEM<sup>2</sup> | **8** inueniuntur uenas his AEM<sup>2</sup> | fixia A, fixa E | **9** quidam] eorum + AEM<sup>2</sup> | canium AM<sup>2</sup> | in hoc AEM<sup>2</sup> | **10** profocature ... habet] non leg. M | profocatio sequitur AEM<sup>2</sup>, profoca---- quia M, profocature quid B, profocature quia C | **11** illi qui B | diuncosin est] AEM<sup>2</sup>, – MBC | signa est] C, signis B, non leg. M, signa AEM<sup>2</sup> | habent BAEM<sup>2</sup> | **11–12** contentione AEM<sup>2</sup> | **12** et] ut BC | intus] hinc ut AEM<sup>2</sup> | possint] BAEM<sup>2</sup>, possit MC | reiactantes B, rectante C, erectam AEM<sup>2</sup> | tenens M ut uid., tenent AEM<sup>2</sup>, – BC | **13** condunt B | eas B | faciens M | constat C, contrans A | **14** inrugit AM<sup>2</sup>, deest E | illis BAEM<sup>2</sup>, in facie + AEM<sup>2</sup> | dipsnia illa AEM<sup>2</sup>, dispone illam MBC | **15** est tumentia B, extumentia M?C, et + C | dioscocin BC | **16** acutio] – AEM<sup>2</sup> | profocatio BM<sup>2</sup>, non leg. M, prouocatio AE | **17** acer mss. | ceruicem CAEM<sup>2</sup> | ostendat BC | que AM<sup>2</sup>, deest E | aliquam B, aliquid AM<sup>2</sup>, deest E | permaneat C, permanent AEM<sup>2</sup>

**1** et crescit dioncosis ? | puris] proiciunt + Abbr., Gar. | **5** aliquando in lateribus Gar. | aequae ? | **6** uergunt | i.e. inabscondite | **7** fax] facies Gar. | ρόγμον illum | **8** ἀσφυξία | Graeci addendum | **11** gracilitatem uocis, ceruicis tensionem Gar. | δόσπνοια | **15** partibus] neque exterioribus + Dar. | **16–17** ignis sacer = ἐρυσίπελας | isque aliquamdiu Dar.

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

sumus dicere). Si quando autem ea passio crescat, saliuam in modum puris proiciunt, oculi illis foris uerso prominent et sanguinei fiunt, uene tenduntur. Quodsi adhuc interius uergat passio, lingua et fauces siccantur, manus ac plante frigescunt, pulsus paruus est, supini iacent, dulciusque est illis assidue 5  
 92r sedere, uox atque sermo incondite fertur, quod bibunt non traiciunt, sine pulsu inuenitur uena, oculi quoque cauantur, frons irri|gatur, color illius plumbeus apparet, uanitas quedam, mentis grauatio, prefocatio, dehinc mors. Quodsi ignis acer se in ceruicem eorum ostendat, ibique aliquandiu permaneat, bonum 10  
 signum est, cum impetus ille omnis ex interioribus uisceribus migrauerit in

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RFV QS LP

1 pus S, pruris P | 2 illi QS | uersum S | adhuc] – Q | 5 supi Q | 6 feruntur LP | 7 ir-  
 rugatur RFV | illis QS, *post* plumbeus S | 8 quadam R | sacer QS | se] – LP | 8–9 ceruice  
 VS | ostendat eorum Q | ostenditur LP | ubique Q | 10 uisceribus] – LP | 10–1 in suma  
 migrauerit S

## GARIOPONTUS I.32 (23)

sine ea sit. Aliquando autem, quando hec passio crescit, per diacosin saliuam in modum puris proiciunt, oculi eorum foris uersi prominent et sanguinei fiunt, uene tenduntur. Quodsi adhuc interius uergat passio, excrescit tumor ul-  
 tra dentes, lingua faucesque siccantur, summe manuum planteque frigescunt, 5  
 pulsus paruus aut pene nullus est, inuiti iacent supini, aliquando in lateribus, dulce est illis assidue sedere, uox atque sermo incondite fertur et cum dolore. Et cum ad mortem uergunt atque periculum, liuescit eis facies, uox subtrahitur, oregmon malum patiuntur, que bibunt non traiciunt, sine pulsu inuenitur uena quam Greci affexia dicunt, sonum quidem subtilem reddunt, quidam et saliuas agunt et in hoc mors et prefocatio. 10

Verum altera huius passionis species hec signa habet: gracilitatem uocis, ceruicis tensionem ut intus non possint flectere ceruicem, tantumque recte consistunt eis partes ex quibus facies constat, oculi concauantur, frons irrugatur, color plumbeus, sed et mesticia mentis et grauatio et prefocatio est illis, dehinc mors. Quodsi ignis acer in ceruice aliquandiu permanens appareat 15  
 bonum est, quia inpetus passionis externa petiit. Quodsi repetente sine ulla

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HT ZW Gl, ex utroque fonte

[H: 16v–17r, l: 12r–v]

1 quando hec passio crescit] – TGl, cum Z | saliuam] crescit + Z | 2 foris ... et] – H |  
 4 manus ZGl | 6 dulce] sed dulcius + ZWGl | et] atque WG | 7 et cum] – H, cum T |  
 9 effexia H, affrexian T, afiexia Z, ophiotian W, asioxan G, affixia I | 10 t<sup>2</sup>] est WGl |  
 11 uocis – H | 12 intus] ante ZWGl, et retro + G | ceruices WGl | erecte WG | 13 eisque  
 H | 13–14 oculi ... plumbeus] – H | 14 plumbeus] in facie + WG | et<sup>1</sup>] est H, et est ZWG  
 | 14–15 est illis] – HW

signum est, cum impetus \*ille omn<i>s ex interioribus suis uisceribus migrauerit in summam cutem. Quodsi repente sine ulla ratione hic ignis \*accesserit, non \*euadet †ibi† placeat, facta est enim sursus transmigratio ex summa cute in intimas medullas. Quodsi ultra flegmata atque salibas agant, his signum in principio malum est, post autem bonum operuit: magna constrictio atque prefocatio, \*ubi lassatio ostenditur. Sepe euenit ut ualitud<ine> quibusdam aut pro nimia[m] ualitudinis impetu[m] fauces [eis] cancerant, itemque \*antereon (sub mentum) his locis interior<ibus> ipsumque mentum. Ex omnibus manifestum est passionem esse de instricturis acutam, sane aliquando continuati<ua>m et sane ex interuallis agente<m>.

### Curantur autem synanc<es> sic

Qui cum strict<ura> laborant laxamentis adiutoriis curamus et> cataplasma imponebis locis sub mentum (quod Greci antereon uocant) aut in ceruicem (que \*inion dicunt). Si febres non sunt, fleuothomia necesse est adhibere aut cucurbitam. Quodsi maior erit ingluuie<s> et traicere non possunt, aqua mulsa erit adhibenda usque ad declinationem. E<t> omnia cataplasmas, non infrig-

### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 impetus ille] iam tusille B, hyemps tussile C | omnes mss. | migrauerint B | 2 suma autem C, non leg. M | quodsi] si B | accesserit] acer sederit AEM<sup>2</sup> | 3 rursus AM<sup>2</sup>, deest E | ex summa cute] post enim E | 4 saliuia A | hi- M, hi C, hic AEM<sup>2</sup> | 5 apparebit B, ubi ruet AM<sup>2</sup>, deest E | 6 uenit C | ut] M?C, a B, hec AEM<sup>2</sup> | ualitudo MCAE | aut] ut B | 7 per AEM<sup>2</sup> | nimie B, nimium C, nimia A, deest E | ualitudin-- M | impetu B | itaque AEM<sup>2</sup> | 8 sub mentum] – BC | interioribus] B, interiores MC, interior est AEM<sup>2</sup> | ipsoque mento B | 9 instricturas acutas B | continuatim M, continuatam C, continuantes AEM<sup>2</sup> | et] – AE | 10 ex] – M | interuallo CAEM<sup>2</sup> | agentes MAE? | 11 Curatio eorum talis est M | Curabuntur AE | sinances] AE, sinantici B, synaci C | 12–13 qui ... in] non leg. M | 12 quibus B | cum strictura] AEM<sup>2</sup>, cum stricta B, constricta C, non leg. M | laborant ... et] AEM<sup>2</sup>, – M?BC | cataplasmas AEM<sup>2</sup> | 13 impone his B, non leg. M, imponimus AM<sup>2</sup>, deest E | antreon C | 14 quam B | flebotomiam B | 15 cucurbitatem B, cucuruitas C, cucurbita AE | inglubiem MA, deest E, inglubie C | ut C | trahere BC | aliqua B | 16 ex MAE | ut non B

1 omnis] passionis Gar. | 2 accesserit] <s>acer sederit AEM<sup>2</sup> uel abscesserit Gar. ? | 3 euadit | ibi] uti Dar. | 6 ubi] in principio ... postea Abbr., alias ... alias Caelius ? | 7 ὄν-θερεών | 14 ἰνίον

12–5 (p. 88) cf. Caelius Aur., *Celeres* III.3, §14–18

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

summa. Quodsi repente sine ulla retentione hic ignis accesserit, non euadet, facta est autem sursum transmigratio ex summa cute in intimas medullas. Quodsi flegma atque saliuas agant, hoc signum in principio malum est, postea autem bonum: in principio magnam constrictionem atque prefocationem cognoscimus, postea laxatio ostenditur. Hec ualitudo sepe euenit, quibusdam 5 pro nimia ualitudine pro cuius impetu fauces cancerantur.

**XIII. De cura sinancicorum**

Curantur autem sic: cataplasma imponis sub mentum aut in ceruicem, si febris non est, fleuothomum necesse est adhibere aut cucurbitam. Quodsi ali- 10 quid accipere uoluerit et traicere non potuerit, aqua mulsa erit adhibenda usque ad declinationem. Cataplasma autem que apponitur non infrigidet sed

**RFV QS LP**

1 signis Q | recesserit LP | 2 rursus SLP, - Q | 3 quod P | saliuas] hoc + F | hoc signum] - Q | 4 autem bonum] bonum est LP | 5 uenit VQL | quibus S | nimiam R | 6 pro cuius] atque S | uulnerantur uel cancerantur Q, cancerant S | 7 XIII] RS *tantum* | De] - VQLP | curatio L | sinancicorum] eius F, eiusdem S, - VQ | 8 S *praemisit e Cassio Felice, De medicina XXXVII.2-3* (Ed. Fraisse, p. 92-93), *usque* deducendus erit | impones cataplasma S | mentu Q, mento S | ceruice(s) RF(Q)S | 8-9 si ... quodsi] etsi S | 9 est] - F | 10 uoluerint FQ | et] - P | potuerint FQ, poterit L | 11 quod QS

## GARIOPONTUS I.32 (23)

ratione abscesserit, non euadet quia iterum medullas inuasit. Quodsi ultra modum flegmata saliuasque agant, in principio malum quia constrictio et prefocatio est, in fine bonum quia laxatio ostenditur. Sepe pro nimie ualitudinis inpetu fauces eorum quibus contingit cancerantur, itemque 5 anthireon (id est guttur) locis interioribus ipsumque mentum. Omnibus manifestum est hanc passionem esse de instrictoriis acutam siue aliquando continuatiuam et aliquando interuallo agentem.

Curantur autem sic: his qui constrictura laborant cataplasma sub mento (id est anthireon) aut in ceruice (id est inion) inponis. Et si febris non est, flebo- 10 thomentur aut cucurbitentur. Quodsi uolentes traicere aliquid non potuerint, aqua mulsa adhibenda est usque ad declinationem. Et cataplasmata que appo-

**HT ZW Gl**, ex utroque fonte

[H: 16v-17r, l: 12r-v]

2 malum] est + ZGl | 3 fine] uero + WG | 5 id est] et ipsum ZGl, mentum et ipsum + W | ipsumque mentum] - ZWGl | omnibus] autem + WG | 6 instricturis H, instrictoris G | 7 continuam ZWGl | et] - WGl | 8 *rubrica*: Cura (eiusdem) (HT)Gl, - Z, Curatio W | cata- plasmata] imponis + TZGl | sub mento] - ZGl | 9 id] quod ZWG, que l | 11 que] cum + H

dent, sed subinde calide \*ref<oue>ntur; et \*sacellis et furfuribus in aqua calida ex oleo cocto his apponebimus aut uessicas oleo calido plenas, †aut que perias.† Ex his in calda pusca sub mentum diutius foueamus aut \*pyrias ex calda ori et naribus applicari debebunt. Deinde gargariones laxatiuas aut ydreleon aut  
 5 mulsam aut lac[te] cum melle aut \*diamoron de pinna fauces linito, aut cum calda mixto gargarizent, aut galle puluis cum melle de pinna linis aforis. Si tumor in faucibus erit, cretam aut acaciam ex aqua[m] aut acet<o> tritum de pinna linis. Item gargaritionem istam facis, ubi \*coxerit farinam \*grassam trit<ici>, liquiritiam, furonem, fenugrecum, sem<en> lini. Quodsi \*crassu<s> fuerit  
 10 pulsu<s>, cum mulsa addens aut sucum maluarum decoctionem et ros syriacum et herba †madiaton† et pinguia palmorum uel fic<u>s arid<a>s coquatur, foueamus manus et pedes et \*melotida lana ligata fauces rete[r]gamus ut solemus auricule facere. Post hoc mulsa gargarizent. Quodsi maior impetus est, ipsa | lingua erit scarifanda et tunsillarum loca et palat<i>, lo<ngo> atque 16v

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### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 calidi B | refoeantur] AEM<sup>2</sup>, referuntur MBC | saccellos B, saccelli CAE | ex] ex CAEM<sup>2</sup> | furfures B | 2 apponemus B | ex oleo AEM<sup>2</sup> | atque opertas B, aut que aperiat C, aut esperias AM<sup>2</sup>, deest E | 3 his] spongiis AEM<sup>2</sup> | caldam puscam AEM<sup>2</sup> | mento B | diudiu A, diu E | foueantur B | purgia B | 4 gargaridionibus B, gargaridiones V, gargaritationes A, deest E | laxatiuis B, laxatiuos C | 5 mulsa B | lactem AE | penna BC | 6 mixta B, mixtum CA, deest E | puluere B | linis BCM<sup>2</sup>, lini-s M, lini A, deest E | foris A, deest E | 7 creta aut acacia M, creata aut agatiam AE | aqua MB | aut] – AE | acetum MCAE | 8 lini AE | gargarionem M | istum M | coxerint AEM<sup>2</sup> | farina(m) grossa(m) B(AEM<sup>2</sup>), farina grassa C | 9 tritici AEM<sup>2</sup>, trit-- M, tritam B, tritum C | glicirizam AE | furonem] C, fur---- M, farinam B, furforem AEM<sup>2</sup> | fenugrecu M, fenufreci B | seminis MCAE | crassum mss. | 10 pulsum M?, pultes B, pulso CAEM<sup>2</sup> | addes B, madens AEM<sup>2</sup> | cum maluarum decoctione B | rorem B | et] – AEM<sup>2</sup> | 11 herbam BC | adianton AE | ficis aridis MCAE | coctas B, coquantur C | 12 fouemus C | melatida M | retegamus AEM<sup>2</sup> | ut] – AEM<sup>2</sup> | auriculis B | 13 hec C | mulsam B | 14 scarificanda B, excarifanda AM<sup>2</sup>, deest E | tussillarum AEM<sup>2</sup> | palato MCAE | longo] CAEM<sup>2</sup>, loca M?B

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1 refoeantur He. | saccellos et furfures | 2 aut quod aperiat poros cf. Gar. | 3 πυρία uel spongie He. | 5 diamoron] adhibeantur seu ex his + Gar. | 8 coxeris | crassam uel grossam ? | 9–10 crassus pulsus] nimis tumor Gar. ? | 11 adianton AE | 12 melotide He.

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

calida superponatur, et sacellos plenos furfure in aqua et oleo coctos apponemus aut uesticam oleo calido plenam. Deinde gargarismationes laxatiuas aut ydreleon aut mulsam aut lac cum melle adhibende sunt aut ex diamoron cum penna fauces linito aut cum calda mixtum gargarizent aut galle puluis cum melle de penna aforis liniatur. Si tumor in faucibus erit, cretam aut acaciam ex aqua aut aceto tritam de penna linis. Item gargarismum ad idem: coques farinam grossam tritam *non molitam in mulsa* et liquiritiam et fenugrecum et lini semen, sucus etiam maluarum in quo decoxeris ros syriacum et herbam adiantum et pingues dactilos et ficus aridas; gargarizandus erit. Post hoc mulsam gargarizent. Quodsi maior impetus est, ipsa lingua erit scarifanda et tunsilla

## RFV QS LP

1 calidum QS | facellos QS | cocto VS | laxative QS | 3 mulsa S | 3-6 adhibenda ... penna] - V | ex] - SQ | 4 pennas R | mixto LP | puluere S | 5 foris QP, - L | 6 linies S | coquis FV | 7 tritam] - P | mulsam RVQ | 8 ros] - LP | herbam] - LP | 9 mulsa R | 10 scarificanda erit S

## GARIOPONTUS I.32 (23)

nuntur non frigida sed calida sint, et sacellos furfureos in aqua et in oleo coctos aut uesticam oleo calido plenam apponimus, aut quod aperiant. Et hos calida pusca sub mentum diutius foueamus aut ptiriasin ex calda ori et naribus applicemus. Deinde gargarismata laxatiua aut ydreleon aut mulsam aut lac cum melle aut diamoron adhibeantur, seu ex his de penna fauces illiniantur uel cum calda mixta gargarizent aut ex galle puluere cum melle de penna extra linis. Si tumor in faucibus erit, | cretam aut acaciam in aqua aut aceto trita de penna linies. Item gargarisma ad idem: farinam grossam tritici et liquiriciam, et fenugrecum et lini semen in mulsa coques. Quodsi nimis tumor fuerit, passum cum mulsa addes aut cum suci maluarum decoctione et ros syriacum et adiantum et pingues dactili et ficus aride coquentur, foueanturque manus et pedes et in melotida lana ligata (ut solemus auricule facere) fauces tergamus. Post mulsam gargarizent. Quodsi maior impetus est, lingua tunsillarum et pa-

## HT ZW GI, ex utroque fonte

[H: 16v-17r, l: 12r-v]

1 in<sup>2</sup>] - WG1 | 2 que ZWG1 | aperiat H | 3 mento ZWG1 | ptirias H, pir(i)asin Z(W), pirisin G, pirisam I | 4 laxatiua aut] que aperiant (faciamus ut) + Z(W), que aperiant fauces aut + GI | 7 creta ZWG1 | 8 linias H | ad idem] - HT | tritici] cum furfuribus + ZWG1 | liquiriciam furfur H | 9 nimus TZG | 11 diantum H, adiantus ZI | 12 in] - ZWI | auricule ... fauces] auriculas (et) fauces (H)W | tergamus] et + WG

angusto scalpello. Post scarificationem leu<i>oribus utendum erit gargarisma-  
tibus et melle decocto in lini semin<e>, fenugrec<o> aut malua in mulsa decoc-  
ta. Item facies hoc electuarium: uu<as> pass<as> et nucleos tostos, lini semen  
5 tostum passum decoques aut in melle coctum tritum commisces semen tostum  
et ut electuarium dabis.

Post dimissionem †scare artius† melius est ut caput purgent; ante omnibus **12.5**  
fleuothoment et ad uentrem accipiant <in potionem cibos: accipiant> quicquid de  
suco aut sorbilibus aut pultes lenes in mulsa cocta, in remissione offerimus  
cerebro<s> porcinos, agnino<s>, et †inane† auibus abstineas, salamenta, agri-  
10 monia aut dura omnia. Utenda erunt cerotaria in oleo dulce aut cyprin<o> aut  
glaucin<o> aut yrin<o> aut malagma diaquilon aut alia cerotaria.

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### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

**1** angusto his AEM<sup>2</sup> | scarificationem B | leuporibus MC | **2** et] sed AE | decocto] dicto  
in dimissione utantur decoctionem AE | seminis MCAE | fenigreci MCAE | mulsam AE  
| **3** uue passe MCAE, uuam passam B | et] carnem AEM<sup>2</sup> | seminis M | **4** in passo B |  
decoque BC | in] – C | trita AE | **5** et] – AE | **6** dimissione AE | scari B, scarificare C | arti  
B | ut] et AEM<sup>2</sup> | omnia B | **7** in ... accipiant] AEM<sup>2</sup>, – BM, et C | **8** pulte leni B | mulso  
AEM<sup>2</sup> | coctos AEM<sup>2</sup> | **9** cerebro MBC, cerebellos AEM<sup>2</sup> | porcino BC | agnina CAEM<sup>2</sup> |  
inanibus B | auibus] ab omnibus C | abstineant AEM<sup>2</sup> | salsamina BC, salamina AE, et +  
M | **10** erit C, et + B | cyprinum MAE | **11** glaucinum MCAE | aut yрино] aut irinum M,  
aut prino B, – C | alia] talia M<sup>2</sup>, tali AE | cerotaria] cause necessaria + AE

**6** scarifari | **9–10** sed ab auibus abstineas et salsamentis et agrimoniis <et> omnibus  
<duris> cum Gar.

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**6–11** cf. Caelius Aur., *Celeres* III.3, §22–24 | **8–9** ib. II.30 §162

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

rum loca et palatum leui atque angusto scalpello. Post scarificationem leuem prius utendum erit gargarismatibus ex lini semine et fenugreco et malua in mulsa decocta. Item facies hoc elactuarium: uu<as> pass<as>, nucleos tostos lini in passo aut in melle coctum et tritum commiscis et ut elactuarium dabis.

Post dimissionem scarificare, altius melius est ut caput purgent; ante omnia flebothoment et ad uentrem accipiant quicquid de suco aut de sorbilibus efficitur, aut pulles lenes in mulsa coctas in remissione offerimus. A cerebro porcino et agnino et auibus absteineat, salsamenta aut agrimonia aut dura omnia utenda erunt. Cerotaria in oleo dulce aut ciprino aut glaucino aut yrino aut malagma diacilon aut alia cerotaria *apponenda erunt.*

## RFV QS LP

1 loca et palatum capillos ureremus Q *in mg.* | leui] leniat LP | atque] et S, - LP | scarificationem QS | 2 utendus P | 2-3 mulsa in L | electuarium hoc S | 3 uue passe RFVSLP | 4 commiscis FL, commiscebis S | ut] - S | lactuarium Q | dimissionem] uero + S | scarificare S, scarifari LP | 6 flebothomentur LP | quiquit F | 7 lene LP | afferimus S | 8 abstineant SLP | salsamenta] autem + LP | aut<sup>1</sup>] et S | aut<sup>2</sup>] uel S | 9 uetanda V | 9-10 cerotaria ... alia] - LP | 9 cerotalia VQ | aut<sup>3</sup>] uel S | 10 erunt apponenda LP

## GARIOPONTUS I.32 (23)

lati loca angusto scapello scarifanda sunt. Post scarificationem leuioribus gargarismatibus utendum est ex melle et lini semine et fenugreco decoctis aut malua in mulsa decocta. Item uuam passam, nucleos coctos, lini semen tostum in passo aut melle decoque et commixta ut elactuarium dabis.

Post dimissionem gargarizare aptius est ut caput purgetur; ante omnia flebothomentur et ad uentrem accipiant et quicquid de suco aut sorbilibus fit, aut pulles lenes in mulsa coctas, et in remissione porcinum cerebrum et agninum offerimus et aues; salsamentis et agrimoniis omnibus absteineant. Utendum est autem cerotariis in oleo dulci aut cyprino aut glaucino aut yrino aut malagmate diaquilon aut aliis cerotariis.

## HT ZW Gl, ex ex utroque fonte

[H: 16v-17r, l: 12r-v]

2-3 et lini ... decocta] decoctis H | 3 aut] in + WG | 4 mixta Zl | 5 aptum H, aptus Z, bonum WG | 6 accipiant] catarticum + ZGl | 7 coctas] dabis + ZWGl | 8 ab auibus H, a + ZG | 9 in] de WGl | 10 aut] et WG |



### <XIII.> De \*cardiacorum dispositionem

Vetere<s> hanc passionem \*precipuam \*esse, indeque eam cardia<ca>m appel- 13.1  
lauerunt, nam cor grec<e> \*cardian dicitur. Verum ipsa res indicat passionem  
nihil aliud esse quam febrem acutam cum nimio sudoris fluxu per totum cor-  
5 pus manantis cum †primo† pulsu uenarum, que signa \*procedunt cardiacos. Et  
passio plerumque <e>stati<s> temporibus esse et facile led<i>t. Facilius uideri ad-  
uenit hec passio in calidiora corpora et iuuenibus boni corporis habitudin<i>s.  
Precipue †seduceuit etates† lauacra post cibum, post cenam uomitum, sed  
\*merore[m] frequenter corpus in sudore consensu[m] animi cum corpore re-  
10 ple[run]t† ad hanc ualitudinem†. Fiunt autem cardiaci quinto uel septimo die  
incumbentibus febribus et urentibus †ignis atque cum flammatis†.

Ubi autem facti esse ceperint cardiaci, sequentur eos \*refrigerantes summe 13.2  
manus et plante, plerumque eos usque ad cubitum et genua uel etiam per  
totum corpus. Vene pulsus est [id est] uelox, paruus, minus †clausum†, inanis  
15 et ueluti †leuent†; at ubi ceperit crescere passio, uibrans neque clarus et cum  
tremore et \*formidatione †et condito† subducens. Sequitur eos defectio animi

#### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 – A | XIII] – MB, XIII E | dispositione BE | 2 ueterem MBC | esse] dicunt + B | inde  
quem A | eam] – AEM<sup>2</sup> | cardiacam mss. | 3 cor] --um M, quod C | greci MBC | cardin C |  
dicunt B | 4 nimium V | sudoris] doloris BC | fluxum M | 5 manantem BM<sup>2</sup>, manantes C |  
pulsus B, pulsum EM<sup>2</sup> | cardiaca B, cardiacis A, cardiacus EM<sup>2</sup> | et] – B, hec AEM<sup>2</sup> | 6  
estatis] BAEM<sup>2</sup>, statim MC | esse] est B | et] ut C | ledat MBC, ledit et dat M<sup>2</sup>?, dat AE |  
6–7 uidetur aduenire B | 7 hec] – M?, et C | bonis M, bone B | corporibus BC | habi-  
tudines MC, habitudinem AEM<sup>2</sup> | 8 seduceuit MC, seducit B, seducebit AEM<sup>2</sup> |  
lauacram E | 9 merorem] MC, merore BC, memores AEM<sup>2</sup> | in sudore corpus B | sudore]  
cum + C, per + AEM<sup>2</sup> | consensu C | corpus AEM<sup>2</sup> | 10 replerunt] plerumque M, replet  
B | autem] – B, aut A, plerumque + AEM<sup>2</sup> | quinta AEM<sup>2</sup> | septima M<sup>2</sup>, sexta AE | incon-  
uenientibus BCAEM<sup>2</sup> | 11 febris C | et ut AE | ignibus B, ignitis AEM<sup>2</sup> | conflammati-  
bus C | 12 sequentes BAEM<sup>2</sup> | refrigeramus B | summas B | 13 plantas B | et eos AEM<sup>2</sup>,  
– B | et<sup>2</sup>] uel M | 14 id est] – C | clausus B, clarus AEM<sup>2</sup> | 15 uelut AEM<sup>2</sup> | leues B, leuis  
C, eleuent AEM<sup>2</sup> | uiuax B | clara B | et<sup>2</sup>] sed B | 16 incognito (et) se subducens (AE)M<sup>2</sup>

1 i.e. καρδιακή διάθεσις | 2 precipuam] cf. quidam ... passio a magnitudine nomen  
sumpserit Caelius | esse] dixerunt + Gar. | 3 καρδιά | 5 paruo Gar. | precedunt uel  
producunt Gar. | 8 Precipue seduceuit etates] et etatis. Precipue hos ledent Gar. ? | 8–  
9 cf. merore frequenter soluitur in sudorem corpus consensu animi cum corpore He., et  
maestitudo uel timor, in qua consentiens corpus soluitur in sudores Caelius | 10 Ex  
hac ualitudine Gar. | 11 uelut flamma ignis Gar., ignibus atque inflammatis He. | 12 re-  
frigerationes ? | 14 clarus AEM<sup>2</sup> | 15 eleuatus Gar. | 16 formicatione Dar., cf. formi-  
cabilis Caelius | et condito] inuenitur incognitus atque se Gar.

2–3 cf. Caelius Aur., Celeres II.30, §162, II.34, §180–181 | 3–8 (p. 94) ib. II.31, §163–167

**XIII. De cardiacorum dispositione**

*Versio abbreviata substituit hic capitulum e Theodoro Prisciano, Euporista II.12 (ed. Rose, pp. 133–136), quod non rursus edimus.*

**RFV QS LP****1 De cardiacis RV**

GARIOPONTUS VI.22–23 (23)

**De cardiacis**

Veteres hanc passionem precipuam esse dixerunt, indeque eam cardiacam appellauerunt, nam cor Greci cardiacam dicunt. Verum ipsa res indicat nichil aliud esse quam febrem acutam cum nimio sudoris fluxu per totum corpus manantis cum paruo pulsu uenarum, que signa producunt cardiacos. Hec passio plerumque estatis tempore est et facile ledit. Aduenit autem in calidiora corpora et in iuuenes boni corporis habitudinis et etatis. Precipue hos ledent lauacra post cibum, post cenam uomitus, frequenter corpus in sudorem uertitur cum animi defectione. Ex hac ualitudine fiunt cardiaci V uel VII dies incumbentibus febribus et urentibus uelut flamma ignis. 5 10

Ubi autem ceperint esse cardiaci, refrigerant eis summe manus et plante, plerumque usque ad cubitum uel genua siue etiam totum corpus. Vene pulsus est uelox, paruus, rarus, inanis et ueluti eleuatus; at ubi ceperit crescere passio, uibrans atque rarus cum tremore et formidatione inuenitur incognitus atque se subducens. Sequitur eos defectio animi et subductio et numquam dormiunt. 15

**HT ZW Gl**, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 106v–108r, l: 90r–91v]

1 De eadem passione TZ, De distantia inter sinochum et sinochem H, quos diaphoreticos dicunt + l | 2 indeque] etiam + TZ | 5 produunt Zl | 8–9 uertunt Gl | 9 ex] ab Zl, ad Z | 10 uel in H | esse] facti + TZ | 11 refrigerantur WG | eis] – HW | summitates manuum atque Gl | manus] – H, eius + W | 12 etiam] – HZ | 13 et ueluti eleuatus post uelox Gl | eleuatur HW | 14 formidine T, formicatione ZWGl | incognitus – HG | se] – Hl

atque subductio et numquam dormiunt. Quibusdam <e>orum sudor nimius per totum corpus se diffundit multu<s> [hinc] et pinguis, glutinosus, lentus, aut si eum teneat disducitur (\*clem dicunt Greci). Post hoc et †grauitudo oris† ut sole[n]t esse odor atque in aqua caro aliqua cruda lota. Et inspirat densis et  
 5 \*uiribus, sensus \*tremuli, facies \*calida[s], concaui oculi, †foras† illi grauatur, \*desinent accessionem, lingua liuida est. Si quando per epylocem laborant, \*dominant<ur>, tincta est lingua, tunc frigida desiderant. Ubi ceperi[n]t urgeri passio, tunc uisus hebetatur, liuescunt eis summe manus planteque gibberos<e> fiunt et ungues. Item in eodem loco iacent, †palpationem.† Primo quidem his  
 10 pulsus est densior, post autem defectior. Cutis eorum conruga[n]tur, plerumque in <sta>tu in modum uue passe conrugescent; | accedentibus uentris solution<ibus> malum signum est, et <ali>quando plorant nulla precedente causa [ob quam siccos], <ali>quando ex parte aliqu<a> oculos eorum \*pituita gignit, apparen[te]s in eos oculos signum quod \*oniscior appellatur. Item auide conantur  
 15 simul totam escam deuorare, <tamen> non digerunt; subinde \*cibos delectantur. Hec omnia signa sunt \*mortuorum. Aliquando fastidium patiuntur, aliquotiens per insaniam labia et lingua<m> submordent dicentes se escam mordere, semper delirant. Tunc debemus nec uinum dare nec uarium cibum. Item

17r

### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 quorum MB, – C | est minimus B | se] ante nimius CAE | 2 effundit AEM<sup>2</sup> | multum MC | est hinc B, se hinc et inde C, – AEM<sup>2</sup> | et<sup>1</sup>] – E | pinguis] et + M | letus AE | 3 deducitur B, disducatur AEM<sup>2</sup> | clinon AEM<sup>2</sup> | hec C, erit + B | graui(s) sudoris (A)E(M<sup>2</sup>) | 4 solet esse B, lentes se AEM<sup>2</sup> | in odorem C | aquam M, ubi + C | crura A, cruta E | lata B, est + AEM<sup>2</sup> | et] – AEM<sup>2</sup> | inspirantes B, inspirent AEM<sup>2</sup> | densus B, – C | et sine B | 5 uiribus] et + C | sensus] se sub AEM<sup>2</sup> | tremuli M?C, tremula B, tremule AEM<sup>2</sup> | facies] pulsus + B | calidus B, calida AEM<sup>2</sup> | fora AEM<sup>2</sup> | illis C | grauantur BC | 6 desinunt B, desint AEM<sup>2</sup> | accessio(nes) (B)AE | epiplo C, sese + B, esse + C | 7 dominando B, dormiunt AE | ceperit BCE | urgere B | 8 habeatur M, habentur C | gipberos MC | 9 item] – AEM<sup>2</sup> | edem C, eadem AEM<sup>2</sup> | locum AEM<sup>2</sup> | cum palpitatione B | his] – AEM<sup>2</sup> | 10 dentior M | cutes B | corrigantur B | consurgat turperumque AE | 11 statum] tantum MBAE, tantum ut C | in<sup>2</sup>] – E | corrigescunt B, conrugis cuncta AEM<sup>2</sup> | accedente B | 11–12 solutione(m) (M)B(AE), solutio C | 12 et] est C | quando mss. | 13 quando(que) M(C)AE | aliquid MCAE | oculi B | pituitatem B, pyuitas C | 14 gignant B | oculis signo B | doniscior AEM<sup>2</sup> | apellantur AEM<sup>2</sup> | ubide M, tabide AEM<sup>2</sup> | 15 conatur ME | simulque C | tamen] mss., totam + C | non] uolunt et non C, non tamen B | digerit B | 16 delectatur auide M<sup>2</sup> | hec] autem + M | fastidia B | 17 insania AE | lingua MAE | putantes M<sup>2</sup> | se] – B, non leg. M | 18 delerent M | tunc] non + AEM<sup>2</sup> | cibum] dare + AEM<sup>2</sup>

3 clinon AEM<sup>2</sup>, *Gar.*, i.e. κολλώδης *Dar.* uel γλοιώδης *He.* | grauis sudoris AEM<sup>2</sup>, *cf.* uiscosus uel male redolens, tamquam lotura carnis *Caelius* | 5 sine uiribus B ? | locutio tremula *Caelius* | pallida *Gar.* | foras] thorax *Caelius* | 6 ubi desinit accesio *Gar.* | 7 dormiunt AE uel sicut *Gar.* ? | 9 non in uno loco sed cum palpitatione huc atque illuc *Gar.* | 11 in statu | 13 *cf.* ob quam causam oculorum pituitatem gignunt *Gar.* | 14 ὀνυχίων *Dar.* | 15 cibus | 16 moriturorum *Gar.* uel mortuorum corporum *Caelius*

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS DEEST

## GARIOPONTUS VI.22–23 (23)

Quibusdam eorum sudor nimius per totum corpus se diffundit multus, pinguis et glutinosus, at si eum teneat uix ducitur (quod Greci clinon dicunt). Post hec grauitudo corporis et uirium, sensus tremor, facies pallida, concaui oculi, sure illis grauantur, ubi desinit accessio lingua liuida inuenitur. Si quando per epiplocen laborant uel dominantur, tincta est lingua, tunc frigida desiderant. 5  
At ubi ceperit urgere passio, tunc uisus hebetatur, liuescunt eis summe manus et plante gibberose fiunt et ungues, et non in uno loco iacent, sed cum palpitatione huc atque illuc. Primo quidem pulsus est densior, postea uero deflectior. Cutis eorum corrugatur plerumque in modum uue passe. Accidentibus autem illis uentris solutionibus malum signum est et aliquando plorant nulla precedente causa, ob quam causam oculorum pituitatem gignunt; apparet in eorum 10 oculis signum quod oniscior appellatur. Item auide conantur sepe cibos sumere, tamen escam deuoratam non digerunt; subinde cibis delectantur. Hec autem omnia signa sunt | moriturorum. Aliquando fastidium patiuntur, aliquotiens per insaniam labia et linguam submordent putantes escam mordere. 15 Tunc debemus nec uinum dare nec uarios cibos. Item malum signum est

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HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 106v–108r, l: 90r–91v]

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1 se diffundit] diffunditur H | 2 atque Gl | ducitur] mouetur H, producitur ZWGl | quod ... dicunt] – H, post glutinosus WG, quem greci glyton dicunt post glutinosus l | 3 uirium] et + ZWGl | tremor] tremoris H, debilitas + ZWGl | oculi] eius subsequuntur + Gl | 5 uel dominantur] – H | est] eis + Gl | 6 at] – H | summitates Gl | 7 sed] – HZ | 8 atque] et Zl | post H | 9 autem] – H | 11 ob ... oculorum] unde oculi eorum H | pituitates WG | 12 oniscior T, onochior Z, onichior Gl, in unguare antepon. H, id est ungula + W | cibum H WGl | 14 mor(i)tuorum (T)Wl | 16 debemus] – H

†aliud† signum est cum post hoc accepto uino molestius atque implicata febre et cum laxitudine corpus dissoluitur, oculi rubescunt, lingua fit sicca et aspera, \*precordi<o>rum uero <...> agitur, plerumque autem et sine sudore dissolu<un>tur membra eorum. Ubi autem bene ceperint uer<g>ere, pulsus uene apparescit. Ali-  
5 quando enim cibum auditer sumunt et dormiunt, e[t]quidem uelut quadam laxitudine[m] †apte possit.†

Et \*expeditus ammonemus fuisse dis<s>ensionem que pars maxima in eis labo- 13.3  
rare<t>. Et nobis placet totum corpus implicatum esse †ut potius scripule queri†  
utrum[que] cor in causa[m] <sit, an> membrana que cor tegit, an <s>tomachus, an  
10 pulmo uel iecor. Non hec particulari<t>er curantur sed tot<i> corpori medicantur.

Quomodo cernitur \*sudor ille qui febribus solutionem significat ab eo qui 13.4  
<in>uadit cardiacum? Istorum sudor [\*non] satis profluet calidus, in cardiacis  
autem sudor[em] <est> frigidu<s>, et pro amplitudinis uel paruitatis eius pas-  
sionis †paruius cursus† atque obscurior atque densior si<t> motus uene. Torax  
15 ei grauatur et frequenti spiritu inspirant[i] assidue, neque est anim<us>. Sunt  
autem illi †qui bonum uiscerum† sudant calidum; pulsusque uene equalis est  
atque in summa cute [fuerint], bene inspirant, bono animo sunt, atque \*reuel-  
lationis eis est †quorumque urgueri†.

### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 aliud] malum AEM<sup>2</sup> | 2 implicato AE | 3 precordiarum MC, precordia eorum B | uero] uersum AEM<sup>2</sup> | agitantur B | autem et] actime AE | dissoluitur MC | 4 pulsus] plus C | uene BC | uergere] AE, uertere MBC, esse M<sup>2</sup> | apparescit] illi + AEM<sup>2</sup> | 5 quando AEM<sup>2</sup> | cum cibum adhibetur B | adhiuitum C | et quidem MBAE | quandam AE | 6 lasitudine B | postea B | 7 fuisset M | discensionem M, discessionem BC, dissectionem AE | 7–8 laborare MCAE, labore B | 8 ut] et B | scripulo B | queritur C | 9 utrum B | causa BAE | si tamen MAE, sitam C | toniacus M?BC, stomacho AEM<sup>2</sup> | 10 particulari percurantur MC, particulari precurantur AE | toto *mss.* | mediantur AE | 11 febris B | 12 uadit MC, in + BC | profluit B, profluens AE | 13 sudorem frigidum MCAE | amplitudine uel paruitate B | 14 parus BC, paruior AEM<sup>2</sup> | pulsus C | atque] et C | obscurior] ubi curior AE | atque] seu M | dentior M | sit] AEM<sup>2</sup>, si B, sunt C, *non leg.* M | motu B | eis C, – AEM<sup>2</sup> | 15 spiritum BAE | inspiranti MCAE, inspirante B | est] eis + C | animo MB, anima AE | 16 illi autem BAE | bono A, ab omnium AEM<sup>2</sup> | equale C | 17 atque] si + B | cute] cum + C | fuerit B | uene M | spirant AE | 18 reuelatio AE | quocumque B

1 aliud] malum AEM<sup>2</sup>, *Gar.* | 3 precordiorum uero] sudor + *Gar. uel raptus + Caelius* | 6 apte possit] patiuntur *Gar.* | 7 expeditus *Gar.* | 8 quam scrupulose querere *Gar.* | 11 *i.e. criticus sudor* | 12 non] – *Gar., Caelius* | 14 paruus pulsus *Gar.* | 16 quibus omnia uiscera *Gar.* | 17–18 reuelationis *Gar.* | 18 quecumque urguere ?, *cf. omnium aduersorum minutio Caelius*

7–10 *cf. Caelius Aur., Celeres II.34, §180* | 11–18 *cf. ib. II.36, §188–189 et §3 supra; fragmentum e Medicinalibus responsionibus?*

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS DEEST

## GARIOPONTUS VI.22–23 (23)

cum post acceptum uinum molestia atque febre et cum lassitudine corpus dissoluitur, oculi rubescunt, lingua fit sicca et aspera, precordiorum sudor agitur, plerumque autem et sine sudore dissoluuntur. Ubi autem bene ceperit uergere, pulsus uene apparecit. Aliquando enim cibum auiditer sumunt, et dormiunt quidem, et uelut quandam lassitudinem patiuntur. 5

Fuit autem dissensio *inter medicos* que pars maxime corporis in eis laboraret. Et nobis placet totum corpus expeditius implicatum esse quam scrupulose querere utrum cor in causa sit, an membranum quod cor tegit, an stomachus, an pulmo uel iecur. Non enim hec particulariter curantur sed tot*o* corpori medicatur. 10

Quomodo discernitur sudor ille qui februm solutionem significat ab eo qui inuadit cardiacos? Istorum sudor satis profluit calidus, in cardiacis autem sudor est frigidus, et pro amplitudine uel paruitate eius passionis paruus pulsus atque obscurior et densior est motus uene. Torax eius grauat, frequenter inspirat, neque est animus. Sunt autem quibus omnia uiscera sudant calidum; pulsusque uene equalis est atque in summa cute, bene inspirant, bono animo sunt atque releuationem corporis sentiunt. 15

HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 106v–108r, l: 90r–91v]

1 acceptum] cibus et + H(s.l.)ZWGl | uinum] cum + ZWG | et corpus HG | 2–3 dissoluitur ... sudore] – T | 2 soluitur Gl | 3 agitur ZG | soluuntur HG | ad melius ZWGl | 4 uergere T, uenire Wl | auidius H, auide WG, auidi l | 5 quidem] – ZWl | patiuntur] discordia fuit inter quosdam medicos alii dicebant una pars laborat alii non sed non sine dubio firmamus totum corpus tenere hanc cardiacam + T | 6 corporis – HZ | 8 membrana que Zl | 9 toto HTZ | 13 paruitate] nature + Gl | 14 motus uene] – WGl | eis Wl | 14–15 inspirant TWGl

Quomodo separamus passionem cardiacorum a passione stomachi? Si <sup>\*</sup>in stomacho<sup><o></sup> causa fuerit in feruore sequitur <sup>†</sup>stomachi innatos annos ualidum,<sup>†</sup> dicimus in feruore sequi initio ac dolor<sup><em></sup>. Et item quedam duriti<sup><a></sup> [si] in precordiis inueni[a]tur uel in dorso, <sup>†</sup>item in<sup>†</sup> pressura fiat post acceptum  
 5 cibum. Quodsi inbecillitas <sup>\*</sup>adstitit stomachi, multum expuunt et humidum os habent, stomachi nausiam patiuntur, reiciunt humores nonnumquam et cibum sumptum, et manus infrigidant ac pedes, sicque fit inequaliter, nam plerumque calescunt. Cardiaci autem <sup>\*</sup>nullum dolorem inspirant<sup><es></sup> sentiunt, neque grauantur post cibum, neque reiciunt, rigorem illum summarum manu<sup><u></sup>m atque  
 10 plantarum equalem habent, sudorque eis plerumque crassus adest et mali odoris; e<sup><i></sup>s autem qui per pressura<sup><m></sup> stomachi sudant, tenuis sudor oboritur semper. Subductio animi <sup>†</sup>uel stomachi<sup>†</sup> cum incipiat accessio fi[a]t, quamquam subdiuisio atque separa|tio <sup>\*</sup>obscoretur, tamen genus cure quod adhibemus in nullo <sup>\*</sup>impletur ut [cum] ei<sup><s></sup>dem adiutoriis utamur. Est autem passio  
 15 cardiaca de fluxis et acutis et ualidis, eo quod stricture quedam eis non desinent ut eis tensio precordiorum et inpe[c]tus quibus est.

Quomodo nos oportet curare cardiacos? Multi auctores dicunt eos incurabiles esse, sed tamen aliquando curantur sic: iacere debent loco refrigerato et umbroso non satis lucid<sup><o></sup>, <sup><ut></sup> [per]instringentur. Tunc et flabella opponen-

### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 stomachum MCAE | 2 causam AE | in feruorem M, feruor C | sequitur] ut + B | stomachum BC | in ante annos B, innato annos C, in a(n)tomon non (A)EM<sup>2</sup> | 3 dicam B | feruorem M | dolor MC, dolore AE | et] – AE | duritie(s) MC(B)AE | si] – C | 4 inueniuntur C | in] ut B, et C | pressuram AE | fit C | 5 quod C | assistat B | et] – AE | 7 idque AE | 8 cardiacum B | dolore C | inspirantibus *mss.* | 9 manum MAE | 10 a qualem E | 11 eos *mss.* | per] – AE | pressura MAE | operitur AE | 12 semper] et + A | stomachi] machi A, inante + AEM<sup>2</sup> | incipit C, accipiunt AE | fit C | 13 genus] ieunus AEM<sup>2</sup> | curet AM<sup>2</sup>, *deest* E | 14 ut] et M | cum eidem] eisdem B | 15 ualidis] humoribus + C | et stricturis AE | ut] et C | eas AEM<sup>2</sup> | 16 extensio CAEM<sup>2</sup> | in pectus M, in pectore B, impetus CAE | aliquibus B | 17 *rubrica*: Cura autem eorum talis est AE | auctores] doctores AEM<sup>2</sup> | dixerunt AE | sed] – AEM<sup>2</sup> | 18 aliquanti AEM<sup>2</sup> | in loco C | refrigeranti AE | 19 lucidum MCAE | preinstringentur MC, preinstringantur B, perstringentur AE | 19–1 opponantur B

1–2 stomachum esse in feruorem fuerit causa ? | 2 *cf.* sequitur debilitatio, angustio, compunctio ac dolor *Gar.* | 2 stomacho in ante annos ualido ? | 4 ita ut pressura fiat *He.* | 5 astiterit | 8 nullum dolorem] neque dolor *Caelius*, *sed* multum sudorem *Gar.* | 12 fit cum stomachi incipiat ?, *cf.* animi defectio stomacho <patiente> *Caelius* | 13–14 *cf.* obscuratur discretionis fides, sed nihil ratio impeditur *Caelius* | 13–14 *post* 17 cardiacos *ponendum cum Gar.* ? | 14 impletur] impeditur *Dar.* | 19 ut constringantur *Gar.*

1–16 *cf.* *Caelius Aur., Celeres* II.35, §184–186 | 16–9 (p. 100) *ib.* II.36, §191–197

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## GARIOPONTUS VI, 22–23 (23)

Quomodo separamus passionem cardiacorum a passione stomachi? Si stomachus fuerit in feruore, sequitur debilitatio, angustia, conpunctio ac dolor, et quedam duricia in precordiis inuenitur uel in dorso, ita in pressura fiunt post acceptum cibum. Quodsi inbecillitas astiterit stomachi, multum expuunt et humidum os habent, stomachi nausiam patiuntur, reiciunt humores nonnumquam et cibum sumptum, manus infrigidantur uel pedes, plerumque calescunt. Cardiaci autem multum sudorem sentiunt, neque grauantur post cibum, neque reiciunt, rigorem illum summarum manuum atque plantarum equalem habent, sudorque eis plerumque crassus adest et mali odoris; eis autem qui pressura stomachi sudant, tenuis sudor oboritur semper. Fit autem subductio animi uel stomachi cum incipit accessio fieri. Est autem cardiaca passio de fluxa et acuta et ualida, eo quod stricture quedam eis non desinunt et extensio precordiorum et inpetus quibus est.

Hos autem curare oportet cum magna discretione, tamen genus cure quod adhibemus sic operemus ut hisdem adiutoriis utamur que expediunt. Multi tamen auctores dicunt eos incurabiles esse, sed tamen aliquando curantur sic: iacere debent loco refrigerato et umbroso | non satis lucido, ut constringantur. Tunc et flabella apponantur, et aqua subinde aspargantur, et odores boni ad

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HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 106v–108r, l: 90r–91v]

2 angusta HZ | 3 fiunt] sunt ZWGl | 6 uel] et HW | recalescunt Gl | 7 autem] non H, uero l | 8 summitates W, summitatum Gl | 9 autem] non H, uero l | 10 aboritur ZG | 12 strictura TZGl | eius H, eos ZG, hos W | desit Zl, desina(n)t Z(W), desinit G | 14 rubrica: De cognitione causon febris H, Cura TGl, Curacio eiusdem Z, De curatione W | autem] – H | 15 his Hl, eisdem W | 18 spergatur TZWl



tes et aqua subinde spargere ut et odor<e>s boni prouocentur et opponimus, ut folia uitis, myrte, quercus, pini, lentisci et mali granate et rosarum uel his similium stramenta. Item operiantur len<i>s qu<e> \*habent floccum, quia calidum soluit corpus; stratum non durum sit, latu<s> sit lectus ubi se subinde uoluat; exinde fricari debemus pedes [h]ac plante qui frigidi sunt; non debent [de] aliquod tedium cogitare. In ipso impetu accessionis caput eius foueamus ole<o> frigid<o> et melli et flauellamus; spongiam frigidam expremere et ceruici applicari et facie[m]; post hoc et totum corpus et stomachum spongiis pressis intingentes in frigidam aut lacti[s] aut acet<o> subinde utentes; intingentes autem pannos lineos in sucibus herbarum aut arnoglosse uel poligoni, portulaci uel \*zoi uel mirte uel rubi mollitias uel male granatorum \*calicolas coquere et in frigidam aquam <a>pponere, uel ypoquistida uel acacia<m> soluere ex pusca uel omfaci<o> uel etiam in oleo uiridi aut lentiscin<o> et uentri et pectori[s] et stomacho <a>pponere et ad orificium uentris [opponere].

15 Quodsi sudor perseuerauerit, simpasma adhibetur sic: gall<as> et thus, myrtis sicce folia, alumen scissum et omfacium siccum, plumbum ustum et lotum gypsum, cretam †mammiam† et \*coliculos malorum granatorum et in noctem \*binam uel ternam siccum spargis et corpus fricas. Et sic de suprascriptis cataplasma corpus uel omnia sicca et frigida. Item manna turis cum oui albore ad mellis crassitudinem corpus perungatur, cataplasma adhibenda 13.7

### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 spargantur B | ut et] et B, et ut C, ut ex E | odore B, odoris MAE | profocentur B, profolentur AE | (et) opponamus (B)C | ut] aut AEM<sup>2</sup> | 2 lentiscis M | malogranati B, mala granate E | et] e E | similia C | 3 stramentetur C | operiatur AE | I---- qui M, lene qui B, lenas que C, ut nequid AEM<sup>2</sup> | 4 dissoluit AEM<sup>2</sup> | latum MAE | lectum AE | 5 fricare debentur B | 6 aliquo B, aliquid AM<sup>2</sup>, aquid E | tedio B | impetum AE | eis C | 7 olei frigidi MCAE | mellis C | spongiam] spongia B, in + AEM<sup>2</sup> | frigida exprimi debet B | ad ceruicem B | 8 adplicari AEM<sup>2</sup> | post hoc] – M | et] – BC | stomachus B, cum AEM<sup>2</sup> | expressis M | 9 aceti *mss.* | intingentem M, intinguendus B, tingentes CAE | intingentes ... aceti *iterat A, primo sine in-* | frigida BA, exprimere et ceruici adpica + E | ubi inde utemur B | 10 sucis B | tarnoglosse C | poligoni] aut + AEM<sup>2</sup> | 11 azoi AEM<sup>2</sup> | mirti BAE | rumollitia E | mollities B | mala M, malo B, malum E | graneorum CAE, debemus + B | coliculos CAEM<sup>2</sup> | 12 frigida aqua B | opponere *mss.* | ypoquistidas M | agatiam B | 13 omfacium MC | uiridem M | lentiscinum MC | uentris M | 14 pectoris MCAE | opponere MBC, oppones AE | uentris] similiter + M | opponere] – AE | 15 si AE | galle MCAE, tollis B | tunsus AE, tunse M<sup>2</sup> | mirti B, murte AE | 16 siccum] si hoc cum AE | plumbo M | 17–19 coliculos ... frigida] *non leg.* M | 17 graneorum AEM<sup>2</sup> | in noctem] inantes AEM<sup>2</sup> | 18 binas uel ternas AEM<sup>2</sup> | sicca B, siccicu(m) (AE)M<sup>2</sup> | sparsa AEM<sup>2</sup> | et] – BAEM<sup>2</sup> | de] – AEM<sup>2</sup> | 19 cataplasmanus AEM<sup>2</sup>, M<sup>2</sup> *ante* corpus | frigida] ita de suprascriptis speciebus ex oleo mixto corpus unguemus + AEM<sup>2</sup> | 20 alborem AEM<sup>2</sup>

1 prouocentur et opponimus] applicentur *Gar.* ? | 3 non habent *Gar.* ? | 8 *i.e.* faciei | 11 ἀείζωον | 11 & 17 cauliculos | 15 *i.e.* σύμπασμα | 17 Samiam *Gar.* | 18 *i.e.* bis uel ter

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nares prouocentur et opponimus, et folia uitis, myrte, quercus, pini, lentisci, mali granati et rosarum et his similia stramententur. Item operiantur lenis que non habent floccum, quia calidum soluit corpus; stratus non durus sit, sed latus fiat ubi se subinde uoluat, et exinde fricare debemus pedes ac plantas qui frigidi sunt; non debent aliquod tedium cogitare. In ipso impetu accessionis foueamus ex oleo frigido et melle et flabellemus, et spongiam frigidam exprimamus et ceruicibus applicemus; post hec fasciamus totum corpus et stomachum spongiis pressis intingi in frigida aut lacte aut aceto; subinde intingimus pannos in sucis herbarum aut arnoglosse uel polygonie uel portulace uel ayzon uel myrte uel rubi mollis uel mali granati cauliculos in frigida aqua appone, et ypoquistidos uel acaciam solue ex pusca uel omfacio uel etiam in oleo uiridi aut lentiscino et uentri et pectori et stomacho appone, et ad orificium uentris similiter.

Quodsi sudor perseuerauerit, simpasma adhibe: gallas, tus, myrte sicce folia, alumen scissum et omfacium siccum, plumbum ustum et lotum gypsum, cremam Samiam et caliculos malleorum et granatorum et in nocte bis uel ter siccum puluerem sparges et corpus fricas et sic de suprascriptis cataplasmabis uel omnia sicca et frigida adhibemus. Item manna turis cum oui albumine ad mellis crassitudinem corpus perungatur, et cataplasmata adhibenda sunt staltica.

HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 106v–108r, l: 90r–91v]

1 prouocentur et opponimus] applicentur H, adhibeantur Gl | apponimus W | 2 granati] et foliorum + Gl | qui H | et<sup>2</sup>] uel ZGl | stramentur H | lanis que Wl | 3 habeant HG | quia Wl | soluunt Zl, solum T | durus] strictus + H s.l., strictus ZGl | 4 uoluant WGl | aliquid WG | tediosum WGl | 6 spongiam frigidam intinctam expressam ZGl | 7 faciamus T, foueamus ZWGl | intinctis ZWGl | intingimus] tintos Gl post 9 herbarum | uel<sup>2</sup>] aut ZGl | uel<sup>3</sup>] et ZG | 10 cauliculorum Gl, decoctione iam + WGl | frigida aqua] frigidata Gl | apponimus ZGl, impone W | et] – H | 10–11 yppoquistida HZ, sucum + ZG | 11 acacia HT | solutam ZGl | in] – HG | 12 apponimus Z, – WGl | similiter] appone + Tl, apponimus + Z | 13 adhibeatur ZGl, quod fit ex puluere + Gl | 13–15 galle, thuris etc. ZGl | 15 et<sup>3</sup>] – H, quem Gl | 16 superspargis W, aspargis Gl | fricato corpore Gl | cataplasmatibus WGl | 17 adiutoria sicca et frigida ZWGl | adhibebis ZGl | albugine WG | 18 spissitudinem HZWGl, mixta + ZWGl | ungtur Gl

staltica. Ubi causa mi<nui>tur, cari<o>ta<m> trita<m> cum oleo uiridi uel myrtino aut lentiscino uel uino uel rosaceo uel polenta<m> trita<m> admiscimus cum pusca. Item dactilos, malas cidonias coctas cum palmulis admiscimus, acacia aut alumen aut ypoquistide sucus aut ros siriacum. Item cataplasmas de supra-

5 scriptis herbis; cum pane duro sicco inponimus cataplasma ut subinde renouemus. Item pane<m> palmule<e> et semen lini, recentem damus non satis frigidam. Ponimus odora-menta narium: panes assatos et ipsum fumum male cetonie, murta et ex his similibus. Eorum damus mel partem unam, aque partes duas ad mellis crassitudinem redact<a>s damus coclearia singula per triduum.

- 10 Ubi autem ad declinationem uenerit, mulsam dabimus coctam cum modico uino, pultes, oua apala; de pomis pera aut cidonia; pulli, columbini, palumbi, perdic<e>s et an|sere<s> et \*atagina, ma[n]dida caro. [De] stomacho indigestibilia 13.8 sunt: rostrum porcinum uel coliphiam uel cerebellam uel hedina carnes uel capriolorum; de mari autem locusta, mugiles, lupos, purpuras, peloridas; de oleri-
- 15 bus intibi, plantagines, sparagi. In declinatione †plane† damus uinum album, leuem, transfusum. Bonum signum est quando pulsus uene surgit, sudor minuit, frigidor auertitur, somnus sequitur. Quando ista omnia sunt, uinum accipiant, et post epithimatibus confortentur constrictiuis et cucurbitam in ore uentris. Quodsi aliquid \*remorauerit, clisteribus iniciantur. Maxime perniciosum est fluxu<s>
- 20 uentris, a[u]t si fuerit sucu<s> lenticule iniciatur. †Tertius† lauacr<is> utantur.

### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 stiptica M<sup>2</sup> | minuitur] AEM<sup>2</sup>, mirabitur MBC | cariota] AE, carita M, cariam B, cario C | trita MCAE | uiride M | aut] uel M | 2 uel<sup>2</sup>] – E | polenta MCAE | trita mss. | 3 cetonias M, citronia B | cocta B, uel solis + AEM<sup>2</sup> | agaciam BAE | 4 typoquistidi C | sucum B | rorem B | suprascriptas herbas AE | 5 imponemus B | ut] autem B | 6 pane MC | palmule] AEM<sup>2</sup>, palmula MC, palmulum B | recentes B | 7 naribus BC, et + C | ipsum M, ipsum fumum B, – C, ipse fumus M<sup>2</sup>, ipsos reddimus AE | mali citronii B, mala cytonia CAE | 8 mirta BAE | mellis B | 9 redactus MC, redactus AE | dabimus AE | 10 ad] in AE | mulsa AE | cocta AE | uino] et + C | 11 pul– M, pulsa B, puluis C | apale C | pullos columbinos M, galline + AEM<sup>2</sup> | palumbos M | 12 perdicis MAE | ansere M, ansare AE | atagine M, adtagino AE | madida AEM<sup>2</sup> | caro] et + B | de] in C | ingestiui- lia C | 13 cerebella BAE | hedine B, edinam CAE | carnem CAE | 13–14 capriolinam AEM<sup>2</sup> | 14 autem] pisces + M | mugilis lupus purpura pelorida B, item + AE | 14–15 oleribus] uero + M | 15 intiba B | sparagos M, asparagi B | declinationem C | plena AEM<sup>2</sup> | 15–16 leue B | 16 insignum E | bene AE | minuitur B, et + M | 17 sequitur ... ista] – AE | quando] enim + M | 18 confortetur AE | cucurbita BAE | 19 remorabitur B | clisteres B | iniciatur AE | est] – + M, eis + AEM<sup>2</sup> | 20 fluxu(m) M(B)CAE | sucum CAE | iniciantur C | tertio B | lauacra MCAE | utentur C, utatur AE

12 saginata Gar. | 15 plena AEM<sup>2</sup> | 19 remorauerit] remoratum fuerit humorum Gar. | 20 Post tertium diem Gar.

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## GARIOPONTUS VI.22–23 (23)

Ubi causa minuitur, cariota<m> trita<m> cum oleo uiridi uel myrtino uel lentiscino uel rosaceo uel polentam tritam similiter admiscemus cum pusca. Item mala cidonia cocta cum palmulis admiscemus et acaciam aut alumen aut ypoquistide sucos aut ros syriacum. Item cataplasma de suprascriptis herbis; cum pane duro sic imponimus cataplasma ut spisse subinde renouemus. Item palmulas et polline seminis lini cataplasma, recentes uero damus non satis frigiditas. Ponemus odora naribus panis assati, fumum mala cidonia, myrtam et his similia. Mellis partem unam, aque partes duas ad mellis crassitudinem redacta<s> damus per triduum coclearia singula.

Ubi autem ad declinationem uenerit, mulsam damus coctam cum modico uino, pultes, oua apala; de pomis uero pira aut cidonia; de uolatilibus pullos, columbinos, palumbes, perdices, anseres et saginata omnia. Stomacho uero indigestibilia sunt: rostrum porcinum et cerebella aut edina caro uel caprina uel capriolina; de mari autem locustas, mugiles, lupos, purpuras; de oleribus uero intiba, plantagines, sparagos. In declinatione enim damus uinum album lene transfusum. Bonum signum est quando pulsus uene surgit, sudor minuitur, frigiditas auertitur, somnus sequitur. Quando ista omnia sunt, uinum album accipiant et post epithimatibus confortetur constrictiuis et cucurbitis in ore uentris. Quodsi aliquid | remoratum fuerit humorum, clisteria iniciantur. Maxime perniciosus est fluxus uentris, at si fuerit sucus lenticule iniciatur per clistere. Post tertium diem lauacro utantur.

HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 106v–108r, l: 90r–91v]

1 cariota trita HT | 1–2 lentiscino] uel humo] + H | 2 uel<sup>1</sup>] aut Gl | similiter] – H | simul cum pusca admixtam adhibemus WGl | 3 admiscemus et] (ad)mixta (WG)l | et] – WGl | 3–4 ypoquist(id)os WG(l) | ros syriacum] id est orni flos TZ | 4 iterum HT | cataplasma] ante 5 imponimus Gl | 5 duro sic] sicco Gl | imponatur post cataplasma Gl | ut ... subinde] et inde H | 6 panem H, pollines W | cataplasma/amus Z/W, cataplasma/entur G/l, – H, | uero] – ZWGl | 6–7 recentes ... frigiditas] post similia Gl | 7 poni/amus T/Gl | 9 redacta(m) (T)ZHWG | 10 uenerit] passio + ZWGl | 11 de uolatilibus] – H, de auibus l | 12 et] hec Zl | uero] – HZGl | 13 sunt] de quadrupedibus – ZWGl | et] uel HZ, aut l | aut] uel HZ | edinam carnem ZGl | uel caprina] – ZWGl | 15 intibas ZWGl | uero T, autem Gl | 17 album] – Wl | 18 confortetur WGl | 19 humorum] – Tl | 20 at] aut TWG, ad Z, id l | 21 clisterem WGl, – H | 21 utantur] ante post Gl

Post capitulum Gariopontus addit idem capitulum e Theodoro Prisciano, Euporista II.12 (Ed. Rose, p. 133–136), quod textus abbreviatus antea (p. 89) substituit.

### ⟨XIII.⟩ De colericis

Que sunt passiones colerum adiacentes? \*Quomodo ab se discernenda sunt colera cum ipse patitur fluxus et dissolutio⟨nem⟩ stomachi? Signum est uomitus fluxus aut uentris conturbatio cum quibusdam \*malis signis de quibus  
 5 mox dicimus. Accessiones et discensiones eius passionis intellegimus signis: cum iacent se ⟨huc⟩ atque illuc, atque fatigationes erunt aut deficiunt, quod fit \*per conflatus stomachi humor⟨em⟩; item cum summe manus atque plantae contrahuntur, intellegimus eos in accessione[s] esse. Cum autem post uomitum letiores aliquando sunt, releuationem stomachi [esse] sentiunt, neque  
 10 morsum patiuntur intestinorum, intellegimus remisisse. \*Catholice autem ea passio ualida est et acuta, et aliquando simpliciter influxantur, aliquando mixta habent constrictionem, quam[quam] nobis dolore⟨s⟩ †aliquem morsum† stomachi a⟨c⟩ uentris atque intestinorum ⟨in⟩dicant, et constrictiones ille manus atque plantarum. Proprie autem in hac parte stomachus est qui laborat et †alicuius† et intestina, quibus cetera pars \*consenserit corporis.

Colericus autem curantur similiter ut cardiaci[s]: loco refrigerato atque in strato eos collocare debemus. In impetu aqua⟨m⟩ tepidam dabimus, quod Greci \*galatedos uocant. Ubi cessauerit uomitus, hi[s] penitus non moue⟨a⟩ntur quia exagitatam corpus fluxum prouocat. Faciem et os ex spongia in aqua calida aut  
 20 in frigida fouemus, et manus ac plante fricande erunt. Si fuerit ligatum corpus,

#### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 – BCA | XIII] C, – MB, XV E | 2–3 que ... dissolutio] *non leg.* M | 2 adiacentes BC | ab se discernenda] has discernere AEM<sup>2</sup> | 3 cum ipse patitur] quo mittantur AEM<sup>2</sup> | ipsa C | fluxum B | dissolutio MCAE | 4 signis malis M | 5 ascensiones BC | discensiones M, des-censiones B | signis] – B | 6 iactant M | se huc] BC, se M, seu AEM<sup>2</sup> | atque<sup>2</sup>] – C | aut] B, a--- M, adhuc C, atque AEM<sup>2</sup> | 7 conflatus] M(C) | stomacho M, stomachus AE | humorum MCAE | plantas MC, eis + AEM<sup>2</sup> | 8 accessione B | 9 latiores M | sint CAEM<sup>2</sup> | releuatione C, reflationem AEM<sup>2</sup> | esse] – BC | 10 remisisse AEM<sup>2</sup> | cathoce C | 12 quam AEM<sup>2</sup> | dolorem MBC | mors --- M, orsa B, mox ad C, morsum AEM<sup>2</sup> | 13 ad MC | indicant] AEM<sup>2</sup>, hoc dicant MBC | constrictionis AM<sup>2</sup>, contristationis E | manuum B | 14 propria AEM<sup>2</sup> | partem C | stomachi M | laborant B | 15 aqualiculus B | et<sup>1</sup>] – C | cetera M | consensit AM<sup>2</sup>, consentit E | corpori curatio E | 16 colericus M, colericos CE, colerices A | cardiaci B, cardiacos CAE | refrigeranti AEM<sup>2</sup> | in] – AE | 17 stratos M | impetum AEM<sup>2</sup>, potu BC | aqua MC | tepida C | damus M | 18 calatedos AEM<sup>2</sup> | (com)mouentur M(BC) | 19 exagitatam AEM<sup>2</sup>, -----tum M, etsi ta(n)tum (B)C | corpus] per + BC | prouocat] M?C, prouocatur B, prouocant AEM<sup>2</sup> | 20 in] – AEM<sup>2</sup>

2–3 Quomodo has discernere a colera? | 3 quo mittantur AEM<sup>2</sup> | 4 malis] aliis *Gar.* | 7 cf. per conflatum stomachum humoribus *Gar.*, confluentem ad stomachum humores *He.* | 10 καθολικῶς | 12 atque morsus? | 15 aqualiculus B | consentit *Gar.* | 18 γαλακτῶδες.

1–5 cf. Caelius Aur., *Celeres* III.19, §192 | 5–15 *ib.* 20, §196f. | 16–13 *ib.* 21, §198–209

**XV. De colerica passione et eius curatione**

*Versio abbreviata (excepto fine) substituit hic textum e Theodoro Prisciano, Euporista (II.14, p. 136, l. 6 – p. 138 l. 2), quod non rursum edimus.*

**RFV QS LP**

1 De colericis R | et eius curatione] – Q | eius] – FP | curatio LP

GARIOPONTUS V.29–30 (23)

**De eadem colerica passione**

Discerni possunt passiones colerum cum ipse patitur fluxum et dissolutionem stomachus his signis: uomitus fluxu aut uentris conturbatione, cum quibusdam aliis signis, id est cum iaciunt se huc et illuc et fatigationes erunt et deficiunt, quod fit per conflatum stomachum humoribus. Item cum summe manus atque plante eis contrahuntur, intellegimus eos in accessione esse. Cum autem post uomitum letiores aliquando sunt et releuationem stomachi sentiunt, et si neque morsus patiuntur intestinorum, intelligimus remissionem. Hec passio ualida est et acuta et aliquando simpliciter influxatur, aliquando mixtam habent constrictionem, quamquam dolorem faciat stomachi atque uentris et plantarum constrictionem, proprie tamen in hac parte stomachus est qui laborat ex aliquo humore et intestina et cetera pars corporis consentit.

Loco refrigerato atque in strato eos collocare debemus. In impetu uero aquam tepidam damus, quod Greci galatedos uocant. Ubi cessauerit uomitus, hi[s] penitus non commouea[n]tur quia exagitatum corpus fluxum prouocat. Faciem et os ex spongia in aqua calida aut in frigida fouemus, et manus et plante fricande erunt. Si fuerit ligatum corpus, uinculis resoluatur. In pusca

**HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio integro**

[H: 82v–83r, l: 66r–v]

1 De eadem passione T, De eodem ZWGl | 2 fluxus HZ | 1–2 dissolutiones ZW | stomachum/i T/l | 3 fluxus/m H/l | conturbationem l | 4 cum] – HT | iacuerint WG | et] atque ZGl | 6 eis] – TZ | 7 aliquantu(lu)m T(ZWGl) | fiunt Wl | 8 si neque] sine H, neque Zl | morsum ZWl | testinorum H | 9 influxat T, influxat(ur)a decurrit WG(l) | 10 habet ZWG | 11 contractionem ZGl, *deest* W | stomachi que l | 12 cetera partes ZGl | (con)sentiunt Z(WGl) | 13 *rubrica*: Cura HTWGl | in] – ZGl | 14 quam ZWl | galatidon T, galatidam ZGl, calatidon W | ubi] autem + ZWG | 15 hi ZGl | commoueat HTW, (com)moueat (Z)G(l) | excogitatum H | 16 faciem] eorum + Wl | eos H, hos T | in<sup>2</sup> – H | et<sup>3</sup>] ac WG | 17 resoluantur H, soluatur Z

*Ante capitulum Gariopontus ponit Theodorum Priscianum, Euporista (II.14, p. 136, l. 6 – p. 138 l. 2), idem capitulum quod substituit textus abbreviatus, textum uero non ab eo sed e Theodoro hausit Gariopontus.*

uinculis resoluatur. In pusca frigida panem accipiant, et post diem unam et noctem unam recentem bibant, et naribus odores bonos opponamus uelut cardiacis uel flauellis odoramenta: puleium, menta<m>, sisimbrium, cucumeres, melones, citrina, lauru<m>, mala citonia; flauella ex murta uiride, folia uitis, 5 folia calami. \*Epithimantia †querant† stiptica utamur circum pectus et os uentris, assidue eum mutare ne calefaciat, et subinde spongia<m> frigida<m> opponimus <u>t frigidorem senti<a>nt et causam fluxam constringant. Quodsi sudore<s> magis surgent et dolore<s> intestinorum et post<ea> ne[c] frigidore<m> | 18v  
10 satis sustineant, oleo dulci calido leuiter stomachum fouemus. Quodsi febris interest, debent una die a cibo uel a potu abstinere; si tolerare non potuerint, leuem cibum uel potum accipiant, ne cum plus dederis iterum stomachum impleas, et prouocent uomitum. Ubi ad meliora ceperint ire et febres non sunt, balne<i>s utantur die intermisso, per triduum iterum intrent.

### <XV.> De dyarria

15 Signa sunt simplic<e>s: fluxu<s> uentris, quod sine ullo dolore stercora in humore sola redd<u>nt atque relaxantur. Quodsi plurimis diebus atque assidue 15.1

#### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1–2 post ... unam] die una et nocte una AEM<sup>2</sup> | 2 recente E | apponamus B | 3 flabelle et B | menta MCAE | cucumere(m) (B)CAE | 4 melones citrina] melones citr--- M, mela citrina B, malo citrino C, melescitrum AE, melones citrum M<sup>2</sup> | lauru MC | cidonia M | mirto B, myrta C | uiridi B | 5 epithimat(i)a (AE)B | que sunt AEM<sup>2</sup> | utimur AEM<sup>2</sup>, ad tumorem B | circa C | 6 calefiant BAEM<sup>2</sup> | spongia frigida MCAE, + his B | 6–7 apponimus M | 7 ut] BAEM<sup>2</sup>, et M?C | frigore C | sentiunt M?C | causa C | constringunt C | 7–8 sudorem M, (in) sudore (C)AE | 8 surgant B | dolorem MCAE | post mss. | ne AEM<sup>2</sup> | frigidore MA, deest E | 9 fouimus C | 10 est interea AE | debentur A, deest E | uno B, ea AM<sup>2</sup>, deest E | a<sup>2</sup>] – AE | 11 nedum AM<sup>2</sup>, deest E | 12 uomitum prouoces AE?M<sup>2</sup> | ubi] autem + M | ad] – AEM<sup>2</sup> | receperint CAE | ire] – C | 13 ualnea(s) (M)C, balneas AE | triduo AEM<sup>2</sup> | 14 – AE | XV] – MB | 15 simplicis MBA, deest E | fluxum MCAE | 16 solo B | reddant MAE | relaxentur M

5 ἐπιθέματα, i.e. epithemantiis | que sunt AEM<sup>2</sup>

2–3 uelut cardiacis: cf. §13.7 | 15–6 cf. Caelius Aur., *Celeres* III.22, §220–222

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

93r Quodsi febris interest, debent una die a cibo uel potu abstinere; si tolerare non potuerint, cibum uel potum parum accipiant, nedum plus dederis iterum stomachum impleas et prouoces uomitu<m>. Ubi meliorari ceperint et febres non sunt, balneis utantur die intermisso.

**XVI. De diarria**

5

Diarroicis signa hec sunt: simplices fluxus uentris – *ideo simplices* quod sine ullo dolore stercora in humore soluta reddantur atque laxantur. Quodsi

**RFV QS LP**

1 uel] et S, a + LP | 2 pot(u)eris L(P) | paruum L | 3 uomitus RFQS | ubi] cum + S | 4 sunt] fuerint QS | 5 De diarroicis et eorum duratione L, – F | 6 diarroicis] id est fluxus uentris + s.l. SL | simplices<sup>1</sup>] simplex Q | 7 reddant RFV, reddatur Q | laxentur RFVS

## GARIOPONTUS V.29–30 (23)

frigida panem accipiant, et post diem et noctem unam recentem bibant, et naribus odores bonos apponamus, uelut cardiacis, et flabella. Odoramenta *uero id est* pulegium, mentam, sisimbrium, cucumeres, mala citrina, laurum, mala citonia; flabellentur ex mirta uiridi et foliis uitis et foliis calami. Epithimate quoque stiptico utimur circa pectus et os uentris, et assidue eum mutamus ne calefaciat, et subinde spongiam frigidam apponimus ut frigidorem sentiant et causam fluxam constringat. Quodsi sudor magis surgit, et dolor est intestinorum et postea, ne frigidorem satis sustineant, oleo dulci calido leuiter stomachum fouemus. Quodsi febris interest, debent una die a cibo uel potu abstinere; si tolerare non potuerint, leuem cibum uel potum accipiant, nedum plus dederis iterum stomachus impleatur, | et prouocent uomitum. Ubi uero ad meliora ceperint ire et febres non sunt, balneo utantur die intermisso, per tri-duum iterum intrent.

5

10

## GARIOPONTUS III.14 (14)

**De diarria**

15

Diarrhie autem id est fluxus simplicis uentris signa sunt: quod sine ullo dolore stercora in humore solo redduntur atque relaxantur. Quodsi plurimis

**HT ZW GI, ex Aurelio integro**

[H: 82v–83r, 77v, l: 66r–v, 34r]

1 dies et noctes H, dies et noctem unam T | 2 et flabella] – ZWGI | odoramenta uero] – ZGI | 3 citria H, citonia TG, cyonia l | 4 ex] et HT | 6 calefaciant T | opponimus H | 6–7 ut ... constringat] – T | 7 constringant H | 8 nec HWG | frigidores H | leniter ZGI | 9 uel] a + WG | 9–10 abstinere ZG | 10 ne si HL, ne duplum Z | 11 dederimus ZG | iterum] – HTZ | 12 utantur] et + ZWGI | 13 iterum] – TZG | 15 et signis eius + TI | 16 simplex W | id est] ante simplicis WGI | signa *post* autem HZI | quod] – WGI | 17 reddantur H, reddunt l



redduntur, etiam intestinorum uulnera †habitantur†, ut dysinterici fiant. Propter quod negligenda ea passio non est.

Oportet ergo hos †coquere et inmites† manere et abstinere a cibo quam et potu, imponereque debemus cataplasma †celtica† super lumbos et umbilicū. Sin fluxus \*cessauerit, et eis diebus cibum stipticum etiam et [reliquo et] uinum da, et balneum <ut> suas uires eger recipiat. 15.2

### <XVI.> De cordapsu hoc est \*yleon dolor

\*Recentissimus dolor est; \*ylein obuoluere grece dicitur, ergo uel quod \*sequuntur quedam qui hunc dolorem patiuntur, uel quod dolor[es] <per> intestinorum obtortionem occurrat, sic appellatum dicunt. Dolorem precedunt eum multa quidem et alia signa ceterarum passionum, precipue tamen perfrictio, cruditas; idemque si <ci>bi inflati accipiunt<ur> et †concurris grauiat†, et si qui[s] †nobis† cibos faciunt, idem et \*acres <c>ibi; et si medicamenta \*alia potata sint et fungi †intestineis†. <Eis> qui hunc dolorem patiuntur, inflatio[nem] <fit> uentris ualide atque intestinorum, \*h̄is dolor grandis †cum illa quoque clunes†, \*idem- 15.1

#### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 redduntur] reiciuntur BC | habitantur] C, h-b-tantur M, arbitrantur B, uitiantur AEM<sup>2</sup> | et AEM<sup>2</sup> | fiunt C | 3 os C, eos AEM<sup>2</sup> | coquere in in mito B, quoque et inmites C, ---ere ... M, requiescere et inmotos AEM<sup>2</sup> | tam a cibo B | quam] - M | et] - BM<sup>2</sup>, a + C | potum CAEM<sup>2</sup> | 4 imponere quoque eis AEM<sup>2</sup> | cataplasmas M | celticas M<sup>2</sup>, celticum B, staltica AEM<sup>2</sup> | 4-5 umbilico MC | 5 sin] si CAEM<sup>2</sup>, his + AEM<sup>2</sup> | et eis] eius C, ceteris AEM<sup>2</sup> | et<sup>1</sup>] de AEM<sup>2</sup> | reliquum B, reliquo da C | 6 ut] AEM<sup>2</sup>, in MBC | s--s ----s M, uase B, sua C, suas uires AEM<sup>2</sup> | eger] - M<sup>2</sup> | 7 - A | XVI] - MB | hoc id E | dolor] - CE | 8-9 Recentissimus ... patiuntur] non leg. M | 8 (dolor) recentissimus (C)B, dolor hec instinctinum AEM<sup>2</sup> | (h)yleon B(M<sup>2</sup>) | 9 dolore E | dolori B, doloris per AEM<sup>2</sup> | 10 obdormitionem E | concurrant C, hoc curat E | eum] - C | 11 perfrictio AE, uel perfectio + C | 12 itemque C, que + E | sibi MBAE, si C | accipiant AEM<sup>2</sup> | concurrunt B, concurrat C, conturis AEM<sup>2</sup> | et<sup>1</sup>] ut C | qui B, quos C | 13 nobis] post cibos C, nouus AEM<sup>2</sup> | cibum AE | faciunt] manducant A p.c. | acres cibi] non leg. M, acria sibi B, acres sibi C, agrestes cibi AM<sup>2</sup>, egrestes cibi E | potata] potanda M, pota EM<sup>2</sup> | sint] sed + AEM<sup>2</sup> | 14 intestineis] uix leg. M, intestinei B, intestinis C, inest in eis AEM<sup>2</sup> | patiunt M | inflammationes AEM<sup>2</sup>, habent + B | 15 ualidam C | intestinalium AEM<sup>2</sup> | bis M, is B, uis CAE | dolor] est + B | illo B, ilia C | clunis B, clunas AE | 15-1 idemque] id est que B?C, sunt + B

1 habentur uel abundant | 3 requiescere et inmotos AEM<sup>2</sup>, Gar. | 4 staltica AEM<sup>2</sup> | 5 cessauerit in X diebus, ... ? | 7 ειλεός | 8 recentissimis est uoluulus, yleon grece Dar. | ειλειν | 8-9 arcuantur Dar., cf. arcuati conuolutique Caelius | 12 concurrunt graues Dar. | 13 nouos cf. AEM<sup>2</sup> uel nociuos Gar. | agrestes cibi AM<sup>2</sup>, Gar. | alia] contraria Gar., mala He. | intestineis] comesti He. | 15 his Dar. | ilii atque clunis He. | 15-1 idemque] inflantur Gar.

8 Isidorus, *Etymologiae* IV.6.14\* | 8-11 (p. 108) cf. Caelius Aur., *Celeres* III.17, §140-142

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

plurimis diebus atque assidue reiciantur, etiam intestinorum uulnera habundantur, ut disinterici fiant. Propter quod negligenda ea passio non est.

Oportet ergo hos cohibere et a cibo abstinere quam et a potu. Imponere debemus cataplasma celtica super lumbos et umbilicum, etiam cibum stipticum dare licet et uinum, et balneum dum suas uires eger recipiat.

5

**XVII. De cordapso quod yleus dolor dicitur**

RFV QS LP D (D a tempore periculosa ...)

1 eiciantur assidue Q | 1–2 habundant QS | negligens LP | ea] ipsa L | 3 ergo] etiam Q | quam] simul S | 4 debemus] componere + LP | cataplasmas RF, cataplasmata SL | celticas RF, celectica LP, celtica dicuntur cataplasmata quae de saliuca que celtica vocatur fiunt S *in mg* | 5 dum] ac Q | 6 De tremore cordis S, – V | quod ... dicitur] – RQSP | quod] que F

GARIOPONTUS III.14 (14)

diebus atque assidue reiciant, etiam intestinorum uulnera habebuntur, ut disinterici fiant. Ideoque negligenda passio non est.

Oportet ergo eos requiescere et immotos manere et constringi medicaminibus et a cibo abstinere et a potu *solubili*. Imponere quidem debemus eis cataplasma stipticum super lumbos et umbilicum. Si non cessauerit fluxus, et his diebus cibum stipticum uinumque similiter dabis, balneis *non* utantur.

5

GARIOPONTUS III.29 (27)

**De yleon**

Ileon obuoluere Greci dicunt, quod dolor per intestinorum obtortionem occurrat, quem [cum] multa signa ceterarum passionum precedunt, precipue tamen fit ex perfrictione et cruditate humorum; et si aliquid acceperint inflationem patiuntur cum graui dolore, tamquam si cibos nociuos aut agrestes aut contraria medicamina siue malos fungos accepissent. Ideo patientibus hunc dolorem inflatio uentris ualida atque intestinorum fit et dolor grandis, clunes

10

HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 77v, 57v, l: 34r, 42r]

1 eiciunt ZGl | habentur W, habebunt ZG | 2 non est passio H | 3 *rubrica*: Cura *mss.* | permanere HZ | 4 abstinere H | solubrio H, sorbili W | debes ZWGl | 5 et si WGl | et<sup>2</sup>] – ZGl, ex W | 6 et uinumque HZ | non] – H, nisi in principio + W (*a.m.*) | 10 cum] – H | 11 fit] – T, *post* humorum Gl | perfrictio T, infrigidatione W, perfrigidatione Gl | cruditas T, crudelitate HG | 14 ex inflationem H | ualidam H | et] – HZ

que infra atque supra umbilicum, uessica quoque, quomodo \*iuuetur stercora non redduntur. In totum euersio stomachi †cuputatio†, nausia, sitis ualida, crassum et graue inspirantia (\*nabnoenda nam Greci dicunt), summe manus planteque eis perfrigescunt, densus pulsus uene fit, subglutiant, uentum  
 5 reddunt neque tamen <r>eleuantur, et si quid per clisterem missum est non reddatur. In mulieribus e<x> uulua spasmos patiuntur, uomunt flegmata. <Ii> autem qui uehementer affecti sunt, etiam stercora uomunt. \*<Ali>quando et pulsus uene inacutus est. Lingua autem eis nigrescit atque aspera fit. Hec quoque passio de stricturis est et de acut<is>.

10 Erunt adhibenda laxatiua et calida adiutoria et clisteres, uel omnis eorum 16.2 cura erit adhibenda qu<am> in colicis superius adnotauimus.

### <XVII.> De his qui[bus] in febris stercora non reddunt

Hec res acc<i>dit plerumque eis qui cum strictura febricitant[i], scilicet habentibus atque \*siccis stercoribus <cum> nimio febris ardore. Hoc oportet a[d]  
 15 clistere[m] foris deducere, sicut in secundo \*betamaticon ostendimus. Subiecta erit rubrica de his qui in acutis febris in impetu[m] habent dolor<em>; et <\*an> precordia, splen et iecor[i] et <a>qualiculus, siue singula hec siue omnia essent in passione, e<s>t \*demonstratum quemadmodum in his quibus signis et 17.1

#### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 atque] aut C | umbilici E | quomodo iuuetur] M?BC?, commouetur AEM<sup>2</sup> et C(p.c.) | 2 euerso stomacho computatur B, in + M | cuputatio] M?C p.c., consputatio CAEM<sup>2</sup> | 3 crassum et] C ras. | inspirant iam AEM<sup>2</sup>, spirant C p.c. | nabnuencas AEM<sup>2</sup> | 4 planteque] in + AEM<sup>2</sup> | frigescunt AEM<sup>2</sup> C p.c. | densus] derisus AE | 5 se leuantur M? C(p.c.) | quidem AEM<sup>2</sup> | 6 reddunt B, non leg. C, reddantur AEM<sup>2</sup> | et mss. | spasmus M, spasmus CAE | flegma AEM<sup>2</sup> | Ii] duo MBC, hii C(p.c.)AEM<sup>2</sup> | 7 quando mss. | 8 uenes M?, – BC, bene sint AEM<sup>2</sup> | secutus B, cocticus AEM<sup>2</sup> | 9 passio] – B | instricturis C | acuta MAE | 10 omnes MB, omnem AE | eis B | 11 curas M, cure B | erunt B | adhibende B | que MCAE, quas B | colericis C | adnotabimus M | 12 – AE | XVII] – MB | reddunt] CM<sup>2</sup>, retinunt M, redduntur B | 13 accedit MAE, addidit C | febricitant BAEM<sup>2</sup> | 14 atque ... stercoribus] sicca stercora B, ex + C | cum] – mss. | hoc] – AE | 14–15 a clistere AE | 15 bitaniaticon B, voetamicon AEM<sup>2</sup> | 16 in impetu B, impetum C, in inperitum A, innpertum E | dolor MC, – AE | 17 splene C, et splene A, in splene E | iecur B, iecor AE | equaliculus -le-si-e M, aqualiculus siue B, aqualicum lusibe AEM<sup>2</sup> | hec siue] exhibe AE | 18 passionem M<sup>2</sup> | et MAE | demonstratiuum B | quemammodum M?BC | in his] inest AEM<sup>2</sup> | et] hec AEM<sup>2</sup>

1 i.e. iubetur; coniuretur Dar. | 2 et compunctio Gar. | 3 ἀναπνοῆ πυκνή He. | 7 uel Quando sic patiuntur Gar. | 14 sicca stercora per nimium ardorem febris Gar. | 15 i.e. Sorani Περι βοηθηματικῶν | 17 an Dar. | demonstrandum ?

11 cf. §14 | 13–15 Liber *passionalis* 46 (p. 272–273)\*

*Textus abbreviatus substituit hic textum e Theodoro Prisciano, Euporista (II.9, p. 125, l. 9 – p. 127, l. 8), sed in fine addit:*

*Item aliud quod etiam colicis facit: testes ouorum unde pulli excluduntur comburis et facies puluerem et grana piperis quinque. Hec teris equis ponderibus pensas, tantundem fimi bubuli sicci pensas et misces in unum et in oua sorbilia calentia | pro salibus dabis edenda.*

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### RFV QS LP D

1 etiam] – Q | facies S | 2 teres QS, et + LP | pensas] et S | sicci] – SL | pensabis S, – FQ | unum] uinum SLP | 3 miscebis S | in<sup>2</sup>] – Q | 3–4 ouis sorbilibus calentibus S | 4 sale QS | edendo P | dabis edendum S

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### GARIOPONTUS III.29 (27)

quoque inflantur atque supra umbilicum et uesicam, et quomodo debent stercora non reddunt. In stomacho euersio est et compunctio, nausiant, sitis est ualida, crassum et graue inspirant, summe manus planteque rigescunt, pulsus uene eorum densior fit, subglutiunt, uentum reddunt neque tamen releuantur, et si quid per clistere missum fuerit non reddunt. Hanc mulieres ex uulua passionem patiuntur, uomunt flegma. Qui autem uehementer affecti sunt, etiam stercora uomunt. Quando sic patiuntur et pulsus est inacutus. Lingua autem eis nigrescit atque aspera fit. Hec itaque passio de instrictiuis est et de acutis.

Erunt adhibenda laxatiua adiutoria et | clistere et omnis cura quam in colicis superius annotauimus.

### GARIOPONTUS VII.13 (12)

#### De his qui stercora non reddunt

Hec res accidit plerumque eis qui constrictura febricitant, scilicet ut habeant sicca stercora per nimium ardorem febris. Hos oportet per clistere foras deducere, sicut in secundo betamaticon ostendimus. Subiecta erit rubrica de his qui in acutis febribus in impetu habent dolorem in precordiis et splene et iecore. Singula hec siue omnia in passionibus est demonstratum, quemadmodum ex

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### HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 57v–58r, 120r, l: 42r, 104v]

3 grauem spirant H | 5 uulua] matricem G | 6 afflicti Tl | 8 et] – Gl | inest acutus TW | 8 itaque] – T, autem ZWGl | de] – Zl | 9 rubrica: Curatio H, Cura (eorum) (T)WGl | omnes cure quas Zl, melancolicis uel + H | demonstrauius W, memorauimus G | 12 postea ponunt Gl, De sinthomate febrium W | 14 febris] rubrica (De) cura + W(G)l | 14–15 foras deducere] corpus solubile efficere H | mathematicon T, mategmaticorum W, metamaticon ZG, metuaticon l | 17 hec] autem HT, hec medic(am)ina (W)G(l) | est] suis Z, sunt W, sint G | 17–2 est ... passionibus] – T | demonstrata WGl | et ex WG

passiones comprehenduntur. Que nos omnes scimus inueterantibus passionibus, \*eadem de his sunt dicta, sed et | qu<e> ad cura<m> eius adtineant omnia 19r  
adiuncta sunt, quamquam et hec communi<ter> ut cetera curantur. Propter  
quod in quibus debemus (si non grandis sit causa) <\*uti> lanis immobilibus  
5 ac mundis fomento olei calidi [h]ac dulci[s]; si amplius sit causa, et cataplas-  
matibus et cucurbitis et \*py[ti]riasis. \*Spongi<e> debent intingui in liquores,  
iam sepe hos dictos. Postquam cerotario erit utendum, scilicet ubi ceperit  
declinare passio.

In impetu autem clisteri aut in murt<e> et in cantabris et bete radices decoc- 17.2  
10 tione[m], mel<le> et sale, oleo in se mixtum ut<i>; uel nitrum aut afronitrum et  
mulsa<m> et ole<um>; aut caren<um>, salem et oleum, ut tepuerit oua dura in-  
mixt<a> inice.

### <XVIII.> De his qui in febribus tremunt

†Cum fuerit† tremor in acutis febribus tam grauis ut plerumque \*mente 18.1  
15 \*eue[c]tentur. Est autem passio neruorum, \*sintoma cuneron Greci dicunt. De-  
prehenditur ea passio uel in strictura uel in fluxu, \*emorrogie, id est sanguinis  
uomitum. Quando <\*hoc fit>, nos oportet mitigare fluxum instringentibus ad-  
iutoriis secundo \*que sepe demonstrauius. Sed cum in omnibus se talibus  
remissio secuta fuerit, utile est egros in oleo dimittere, aut stomachum curare  
20 et acop<o> uti diasamsuc<o> aut diaquilon in oleo solut<o> totum corpus per-  
ungere, et bibant elixatura<m> absinthii pontici.

#### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 nos omnes scimus] obmisimus AEM<sup>2</sup> | 1–2 inueterantibus ... ad] non leg. M | 2 scripta B |  
quam MC, qua AEM<sup>2</sup> | ad] – AEM<sup>2</sup> | cura MAE | 2–3 omnia ... curantur] non leg. M |  
2 omniam C, hominibus AEM<sup>2</sup> | 3 adiuncta] dicta AEM<sup>2</sup> | hinc C, non leg. M, hic nam  
AEM<sup>2</sup> | communi M?BC | curatur E | 4 quod] et + AEM<sup>2</sup> | quibusdam B | debemus AEM<sup>2</sup> |  
causam AM<sup>2</sup>, deest E | uti] – mss. | in mollibus BC | 5 amplior BAEM<sup>2</sup> | fit AE | causam M<sup>2</sup> |  
6 piriasis AE | spongiarum mss., et + BC, que + AEM<sup>2</sup> (alibi anteponit M<sup>2</sup>) | intingui in  
liquores] in umbilico res AEM<sup>2</sup> | liquore B | 7 sepe hos dictos] sepius dicto B | hos dictus M,  
predictos AM<sup>2</sup>, deest E | post que BAE | declinare ceperit BC | declinari AE | 9 in] – AE |  
impetum AM<sup>2</sup>, deest E | clisterem B, glisteria C | aut] – C | murta MCAE, mirto B | cantabri  
A, deest E | radices MCAE | 9–10 decoctio BE | mel mss. | salem et B | ut M?, – BC | 10 et<sup>1</sup>]  
ex AM<sup>2</sup>, deest E | 11 mulsa MCAE | oleo MCAE | careno MCAE | salem] – C | oleum] – C |  
ut] mox + AEM<sup>2</sup> | dua AEM<sup>2</sup> | 11–12 inmixtem MA, inmixtum CE | inicies M | 13 – AE |  
XVIII] – MB | 14 tam grauis] tanta uis est AEM<sup>2</sup> | 15 suptome cumneron A, deest E |  
16 ea] hec AEM<sup>2</sup> | pulsu emorrogie B | emorrogine E | 17 uomitu B | hoc fit] – mss. | nos]  
– AE | instringentibus C | 18 quem C | demonstrauius] adhiuemus + C | sectalibus BC |  
19 olea C | in stomacho B | 20 acopum MCAE | diasamsucum MCAE | solutum MCAE

2 ea debetis adhibere Gar. | 4 uti Dar. uel fomentare Gar. | 6 πυρίσσις | spongie eorum ?  
| 14 Cum fuerit] Fit Gar., Est cum fit He. | mentes Gar. | 15 hebetentur | συμφορὰ νευρῶν  
Gar. | 16 αἰμορραγία | 17 hoc fit Gar. | 18 que] quod Gar.

**XVIII. De his qui in febribus tremunt**

Cum fuerit tremor in acutis febribus tam grauis ut plerumque mente uexentur, *utile est uti* acopodia, samsuco aut diacilon in oleo soluto totum corpus perungere et bibant elixaturam absinthii pontici. Est autem hec passio neruorum, quam Greci simptoma dicunt, que nasci solet instrictura emorroidarum uel in sanguinis fluxu. 5

**RFV QS LP D**

1 De tremore in (acutis) febribus RV(Q) | 2 dum L | fuerint F | 3 samsuco] id est maiorana + S mg | 4 perungui F | elixatura R | 5 que LP | grece LP | dicitur LP | quem F

GARIOPONTUS VII.13 (12)

quibus signis comprehendantur. Que nos omnes scimus inueterantibus passionibus, ea debetis adhibere que sunt dicta et que ad curam eorum pertineant omnia adiuncta sunt, quamquam et hic communiter ut cetera curantur. Propter quod in quibusdam debemus (si non grandis sit causa) lanis mollibus ac mundis fomentare oleo calido ac dulci; si amplius sit causa, cataplasmatibus et cucurbitis et p[t]iriasis. Spongia debet intingui in liquore iam sepe dicto. Postea cerotario erit utendum, scilicet ubi declinare ceperit passio. 5

In impetu autem clisterizabis in myrta et in cantabris et bete radices decoc-tione, mel et sal, oleo mixtum; uel nitrum aut afronitrum ex mulsa et oleum, aut caren<um>, sal et oleum, ut tepuerit et oua dura mixta inice. 10

GARIOPONTUS VII.15 (15)

**De passionibus neruorum**

Fit tremor in acutis febribus tam grauis ut plerumque mentes ebententur. Est autem passio neruorum quos sinphoran neuron Greci dicunt. Deprehenditur ea passio in strictura, uel in fluxu, emorroide uel sanguinis | uomitu. Quando hoc fit, oportet nos mitigare fluxum constringentibus adiutoriis secundum 15 quod sepe demonstrauius. Sed cum in omnibus talibus remissio secuta fuerit, utile est egrum in oleo dimittere, aut stomachum curare et acopo uti diasansuco aut diaquilon in oleo soluto totum corpus perungere, et bibant elixaturam absinthii pontici. 20

**HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio integro**

[H: 120r, 120v–121r, l: 104v, 105v]

2 eadem H | curationem HZ | 3 hi WGl | 4 quibusdam] febr(i)bus + (T)W(Gl) | et si Gl | 5 amplius] fortis + ZWGl | 6 pyriasis ZGl, pituriasis W | spongie debent Zl | 8 in<sup>2</sup>] – Gl | blete WGl | 9 oleo HZWG | careno mss. | 10 salem HZ | inice] per clistere(m) WG(l) | 12 De (neruorum) tremore (G)l, De tremore in acutis febribus W | 14 symphonii aut meron H | 17 monstrauius Wl | talibus] passionum + T, passionibus + Gl

### ◀XVIII.▶ De apoplexia

◀Apoplexia▶ est \*deprehensio atque lapsus atque subductio, plerumque sine febribus, uenit \*adrepentinus talis ut sine sensu et ueluti mortuum efficiat eum cui euenit. Eri<t> semper acuta e[s]t numquam inueterat. Precedunt hanc ualitudinem (id est causa[m] eius) hec: si quis assidu<e> ualde frixerit, contra ualida †in acutis† (\*causosin Greci dicunt), item si quis frequenter sudauerit, maxime his qui †passillauerint† aut coluerint frequentius <a>ccidit, †posteriora et adiectum† membrane capitis, qu<am> Greci [enim] mininga appellant; pueris et ex nimio metu[s]. Summa <u>is eius rei est quod prima die aut moriuntur aut secunda aut longum tertia, ac raro euadunt <ad uitam. Qu<i> eorum <e>uadunt non omnes in toto atque integre leuantur, †quando† plerumque sequantur paralysis uel partis alicuius corporis uel partium aliquarum. Plerumque autem [aliquando] \*ueterescunt et uelut capta mente sunt aut loquuntur, egri sunt, †primo† dormiunt, et si quis illos de somno excitet plerumque aliena loquuntur. Passio autem de †ueteris† est et de acutis, eaque ualde incumb<i>t declinanti etati; \*<in> h<a>c ualitudine caput in passione est, [a]ut colligitur ex eo quod omne[m] corpus tunc sine sensu est. Facilius autem curantur si firmiores sunt, si quis autem <in>firmus est difficilior,

#### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 – AE | XVIII] – MB | 2 apoplexia] – MCE | atque<sup>2</sup>] uel M | 3 febre AEM<sup>2</sup> | ueniens AEM<sup>2</sup>, + et B, + hic C | repentinum BC | 4 cui euenit] cui --- qui euenit M, cui cum uenit B, cinnion uenit C, conuenit AEM<sup>2</sup> | eris MC, – AEM<sup>2</sup> | et B | inueteratur B | hanc] ano MC | 4–5 ualitudine M | 5 assidui MBC | uel defrixerit AM<sup>2</sup>, uel afrixerit E | ualde BAE, ualitudine C | 6 causisin C, *non leg.* M, sit causin AEM<sup>2</sup> | 7 paxillauerint M | colluerit BAE | occidit M?BC | etati edictum AEM<sup>2</sup> | 8 que(m) M(C)AE | 8–9 Greci ... quod] – A | 8 enim] – BAEM<sup>2</sup> | miningam BC | pueris] in *anteponit* B | 9 et] – B | nimia C | metu B, mente C | summa] ab C | uis] EM<sup>2</sup>, his MBC | aut<sup>1</sup>] ea AEM<sup>2</sup> | 10 moriunt CAEM<sup>2</sup> | longum] in + M | ac] aut B, hec AEM<sup>2</sup> | 10–11 euadunt ... quando] *non leg.* M | 10–11 ad ... euadunt] AEM<sup>2</sup>, – M?BC | 10 que AEM<sup>2</sup> | 11 totum B | integri AM<sup>2</sup>, *deest* E | plerosque AEM<sup>2</sup> | 12 sequitur B | 13 ueterescunt] MBC, euetescunt AEM<sup>2</sup> | capti B, ca(pi)ta A(E) | aut] ut C | 14 dum egri B | 15 aliena] sani + AEM<sup>2</sup> | ueteris] stricturis AEM<sup>2</sup> | eaque MBC, *deest* E | 16 incumbat MBC, incubat AE | declinati AEM<sup>2</sup> | in hac] hec MCAE, hac B | ualitudini AE, ualitudo C | caput] ut AM<sup>2</sup>, *deest* E | 17 at B, ut AEM<sup>2</sup> | omne BC | sensum AM<sup>2</sup>, *deest* E | 18 mirmiores A | firm(i)us M(C)BAE

2 depressio *Gl. med.* | 3 repente ita *Gar.* | 6 in acutis] estuarit *Dar.* | καθῶς | 7 pasti lauerint *Dar.*, plus lauerint *Gar.* | colluerint | 7–8 posteriori etati ex ictu ?, aut si cadit in posteriora, et ab ictu membrane *Dar.* | 8 μῆνυξ | 11 quando] quia *Gar.* | 13 hebetescunt AEM<sup>2</sup> ? | 14 primo] plurimum *Gar.* | 15 stricturis AEM<sup>2</sup>, *Caelius* | 16 in hac ualitudine] *cf.* in ista passione *Caelius*

2–4 *Glossae medicinales* AP 141 (p. 8)\* | 2–2 (p. 114) *cf.* *Caelius Aur., Celeres* III.5, §48–52

**XVIII. De apoplexia**

*Textus abbreviatus substituit hic textum e Theodoro Prisciano, Euporista (II.7, p. 121, l. 7 – p. 122, l. 14), quem non rursum edimus.*

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**RFV S LP D** (Q non habet capitulum)

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**1** De apoplecticis SL

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GARIOPONTUS V.36 (19)

**De apoplexia**

Apoplexia est deprehensio atque lapsus siue subductio, plerumque sine febris, uenit repente ita ut sine sensu et ueluti mortuus efficiatur. Est semper acuta et numquam inueteratur. Precedit autem hec ualitudo his qui assidue ualde frixerint uel eis qui frequenter sudauerint, maxime his qui plus lauerint aut colluerint, frequentius posteriora occidit et adiectum membranum capiti, quod Greci miningam appellant. Si pueris hoc uenerit, aut in prima die moriuntur aut in secunda aut longius in tertia aut raro euadent. Non omnes in toto atque integre releuantur, plerumque sequitur paralysis totius corporis uel partium aliquarum. Plerumque ueterescunt et uelut capti mente sunt, semper egri sunt, plurimum dormiunt, et si quis eos de somno excitet plerumque aliena loquuntur. Passio autem *non* de ueteribus est sed de acutis, eaque ualde incumbit declinanti etati; hec ualitudo si caput possederit, omne corpus | tunc

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**HT ZW Gl**, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 83v–84r, l: 62v]

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3 efficiat] hominem + W, patientem + ZG | 3–4 erit peracuta H | 4 hec] – H | 5 frixerint] caluerint l | eis] his Zl | et maxime Zl | 7 miringas H | euenerit ZWGl | 8 longum Tl, multum G | sed non Zl | 9 leuantur T, quia + ZWG, quam + l | 9–10 sequitur ... Plerumque] – T | 10 Plerumque] que H | 12 autem] – Z, hec + WGl | non] – H | sed] et H | peracutis ZG | eaque] que l



siue per etatem siue per qua<lem>cumque ualitudinem ea precedente inferiore<m>.

Curantur autem sic: \*lana[s] calida[s] in stomacho et precordiis erit apponendum †capitis, facies† quoque eorum ex spongiis aqua frigida tinctis foueatur, 19.2  
 5 aut in ipso diatriton fleuothoment<ur> quoniam sanguis est causa, triduum | a 19v  
 cibo abstineant, oleo unguendi sunt et spongiandi. Si stercora non redduntur,  
 clistera sunt adhibenda, cucurbit<e> stomach<o> <et> cuf<e> inponend<e> et cata-  
 plasmandi sunt; deinde cerotariis <\*uti>. Si febres parua sunt, utimur balne<o>.  
 Aliquotiens apoplexia in paralyisin \*cadet, adeo ut curantur <paralytici, similiter  
 10 cur<e>ntur> apoplectici.

### <XX.> De spasmis et tetanis

[\*Opisthotonia et emprostotonia dicitur grece.] Spasmus est tensio atque contractio partium corporis cum ualide acute instrictione atque dolore; et <tetanus> [que] est a ceruice recta tensio propter ualidam flegmonem; \*emprostoton 20.1  
 15 est autem cum ceruix flectitur ita ut pronam faciat in priores, sed propter ualidam <e>que flegmonem; \*opystotosin est autem contraria ei, parte[m] dic<ta> ceruic<is>. Omnia hec cuiusuis agunt non uoluntatem patientis sed pro strict<u>ris parti<um> sunt.

#### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 qua(li)cumque M(C), quaecumque AE | ualitudine AE | 2 ea MC, et B | recedente M, precedente(m) (B)M<sup>2</sup>, precedenti C, procedentem AE | 3 curabuntur AEM<sup>2</sup> | lane calide B | in] – AE | precordia C | erunt B | 3–4 apponende et B | 4 facies ... foueatur] non leg. M | 4 capitis] uix leg. M, capitibus B, caput C, ceruice fouendum est oleo dulci + AEM<sup>2</sup> | quoque eorum et facies C | intinctis A, uel tinctis M<sup>2</sup>, deest E | foueantur BC, non leg. M | 5 die triton B | 6 abstineantur BC | inspongiandi B | 7 clisteria BM<sup>2</sup>, glistere C | cucurbitas stomachum cufas imponendas MCAE | et] – MCAE | 8 ualneum MCA, deest E | in] per B | curentur B | 9–10 paralytici similiter curantur AM<sup>2</sup>, deest E, – MBC | 11–13 De ... contractio] non leg. M | 11 – M?AE | XX] – MB | 12 depistotonia A, hepistotonia M<sup>2</sup> | prostotonia eadem prostotonia B | 13 strictione B | dolores C, colore E | 13–14 et ... est] et pl-- --- M, tetanus est ea B, tetani et C, et plani nerbus AEM<sup>2</sup> | 14 ualida E | --prostoton M, prostoton B, opystotosin C, emprostoton AEM<sup>2</sup> | 15–16 cum ... autem] – C | 15 ita ut] C, i-- -- M, in B, in id ut AEM<sup>2</sup> | prona faciem B | priora B | sed] non leg. M, partes AEM<sup>2</sup> | 16 ualidam] M?C, ualidum B, ualida AEM<sup>2</sup> | eque] B, atque M, et que AE | lecmon est E | epistotosin AEM<sup>2</sup> | partim B | 17 dicit(ur) M(C)AE, deducitur B | ceruice(m) (M)B(CAE) | cuiusuis] cum his suis signis B, cum signis C | pro] M?B, – C, de AEM<sup>2</sup> | 18 strictori(bu)s M(AEM<sup>2</sup>) | partibus mss.

3 lana sucida Gar., cf. limpida Caelius | 3–4 apponendum quoque capiti et ceruici; facies eorum, cf. Caelius | 8 uti Dar. uel cerotandi Gar. | 9 cadit | 12 glossema | 14 ἐμ-προσθονία | 16 ὀπισθονία

3–10 cf. Caelius Aur., Celeres III.5, §57–58 | 12–17 (p. 118) cf. ib. III.6, §61–69

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

**XX. De spasmis et tetanis**

*Textus abbreviatus ponit hic textum e Theodoro Prisciano, Euporiston (II.10, p. 127, l. 11 – p. 130, l. 5), quem non rursus edimus.*

**RFV QS LP D**

**1** De spasmis VL, De spasmo Q

GARIOPONTUS V.36 (19)

sine sensu erit. Facilius autem curantur si firmiores sunt; si quis autem infirmior, difficilius, siue per etatem seu per quamlibet egritudinem.

Curantur autem sic: lana sucida in stomacho et precordiis erit adhibenda, caput quoque eorum ex spongiis aqua frigida intinctis foueatur, aut in ipso diatrilo flebothomentur quoniam sanguis est causa, et per triduum a cibo abstineant, oleo unguendi sunt et spongiandi. Si stercora non reddunt, clisteria sunt adhibenda, cucurbite in stomacho apponantur et cataplasmandi sunt, deinde cerotandi. Si febres parue sunt, utimur balneo. Aliquotiens apoplexia in paralisin cadit et ideo ut paralitici curentur apoplectici.

GARIOPONTUS V.2–3 (2) 10

**De eodem**

Spasmus est tensio atque contractio partium corporis cum ualde acuta in-  
strictione atque dolore; tetanus est a ceruice recta tensio; emprostoton est  
inflexio ceruicis in pronom; opistoton est contraria huic, id est retro ceruicis  
contractio.

15

**HT ZW Gl**, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 83v–84r, 74r–v l: 62v, 58v–59r]

**1** autem] – Wl | **3** rubrica: Cura (eiusdem) (H)TWGl | sucida] calida + ZG | **5** causa] mali + Zl | a] – Gl | **6–8** Si ... cerotandi] – Z | **9** cadet T | et] – H | apoplectici] – ZWGl | **11** i.e. De spasmo | **12** constrictio H | **13** recta tensio] retensio H | opostoton H, eprosteton T, emprostotonicis Z, emprostotonus W, emprosthotomus l | **14** inflexio ... pronom] retro ceruicis retractio H | sed postotonia H, e(m)pistoton(icon) (Z)W, emprostotonon G, opisthotonus l | huic] eiusdem HGW | retro] in pronom H | **15** inclinatio H, retractatio ZWGl

Spasmi hec sunt signa: uix eger ceruicem mouet, frequenter \*oscillationes, et maxime loqui uolentibus ceruicis nerui[a] dolebunt, ceruicem rectam patiuntur modicam extensionem atque duritiam, nam et cum aliqua[m] difficultate[m] transgluttiunt, et si os aperuerint magis plus dolent, aliquotiens auribus impediunt auditum, <\*lingua> impeditur et non bene loquitur, et si expuit dolor acc<i>dit, plante quoque dolorem repentinum patiuntur. At ubi impetus erit, tunc uene et nerui plus dolent \*ceruicis et musculorum, facie<s> rubore perfunditur, pigre os aperiunt, dentes dimittunt, sudant multum, summe manus ac plante illis refrigescunt, pulsum tenuem, reductum †flegmonem†, 10 \*hydron Greci dicunt. Sequitur constrictio[nem] membr[an]orum, humor illis per nares concisus fertur, non possunt integre transglutire, qu<os>dam [et] illorum et alienatio sequitur, uelocem dant spiritum. Itemque tetanicis in rectum ceruix tenditur, neque flecti potest.

Opistotonici autem sunt <\*qui> retrorsum contrah<un>tur cum magno dolore 20.3 dorsi atque clunium et crura eorum †cum sensu† patiuntur, nam usquequaque extendere non possunt, digitos autem in pugn<um> conduct<os>, \*ut Yppocrates. Nam multum deterius se habe<n>t quam tetanici, et multum deterius <ii> omnes habent si in uulneribus localibus passi sunt tetan<um>.

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### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 spasm(o)s (C)AE | frequenter] sunt + B | 2 nerui BC | rectam] uix + B | 2–3 patientur modica C | 3 extensione CAE | 4–5 aliquam difficultatem MC | 5 impediuntur BC | auditus B | lingua] AEM<sup>2</sup>, non leg. M, quando B, quam C | et] – B | loquuntur BC | si] hi + B | 6 spuunt BC | accedit MAE | dolore E | 7 neruis C | faciem MC | 8 pigri AEM<sup>2</sup> | aperuit E | 10 sequitur] eos + C | constrictio BCM<sup>2</sup> | membranorum] CM<sup>2</sup>, membranarum M, membrorum B, brarum A, branorum E | 11 concisos AEM<sup>2</sup> | et<sup>2</sup>] MCAE | quidam mss. | et<sup>2</sup>] – C | 13 rectum] magis + AEM<sup>2</sup> | ceruicem C | 14 oposito(to)nici (A)E | qui] – MAE, ceruicem + B | contrahitur MAE, contrahunt BC | dolorem AE | 15 crunium CAE, renes B | nam usquequaque] manus quoque AEM<sup>2</sup> | 16 in] cum E | pugna mss. | conducta mss. | ut] ait + AE | 17 deterior mss. | habet MCA | ii] duo M, din C?, hi B, – AE | 18 tetano MCAE

1 oscitat Gar. | 5 lingua AEM<sup>2</sup>, cf. linguae impedimentum Caelius | 7 i.e. quam ceruix et musculi (genetiuis comparationis) | 9 phlegma Dar. | 10 fortasse ἀμυδρός He. (ad pulsum tenuem spectans) | 14 qui ... contrahuntur Gar. | 15 consensum ?, contensionem Gar. | ut ait AE

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16 cf. Hippocrates, De morbis popularibus V.1.47\*

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS DEEST

## GARIOPONTUS V.2-3 (2)

Spasmi hec signa sunt: uix eger ceruicem mouet, | frequenter oscitat et maxime loqui uolentibus, ceruicis nerui dolent, ceruicem rectam patiuntur modicam extensionem atque duriciam, nam et cum aliqua difficultate transglutiunt, et si os aperiunt plus dolent, aliquotiens aurium impeditur auditus et non bene loquuntur, et si spuunt dolor accidit, plante quoque dolorem repentinum patiuntur. At ubi impetus fuerit tunc uene et nerui plus dolent ceruicis et musculi, facies quoque eorum rubore perfunditur, pigre os aperiunt, dentes dimittunt, sudant multum, summe manus ac plante illis frigescent, pulsus tenuis reductus. Sequuntur constrictiones membr[an]orum, humor illis per nares concisus fertur, non possunt integre transglutire, quosdam eorum alienatio sequitur et uelocem dant spiritum. Item tetanicis in rectum ceruix tenditur, neque flecti potest. 5

Opostotonici autem sunt qui retrorsum contrahuntur cum magno dolore dorsi atque clunium, cruraque eorum contensionem patiuntur, nam usquequaque extendere non possunt, digitos autem in pugno concludunt. Nam multum deterius se habent quam tetanici, et multo deterius duo habentes, id est si ex uulneribus localibus passi sint tetanum. 15

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HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 74r-v, l: 58v-59r]

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1 ceruicem] (e)rectam + Z(G)l | 2 ceruice recta WGl | patiuntur] non + ZWGl | 3 modica extensione et duritia T | 4 aperuerint T | dolet H | 6 erit TW | dolent] et + TGl | et<sup>2</sup> - TZGl | 9 sequitur TZ | membrorum Tl | 10 (aliquid) integrum ZG(l) | 11 uelociter W, ueloces l | extenditur Gl | 13 e(m)pistotonici (Z)W(G) | 14 (ex)tensionem (Z)Wl | 15 conducunt TZ | multo H | 16 multum ZWGl | duos H, ii W, mala + W, male + G | 17 localibus] - H | tetanum] opisthotoniam uel sim. ZGl

Emprostotonia (ut diximus) inclinatur in pronum ceruix sic ut mentum pectori iungatur, †alii quoque eis tenditur et† precordia, assidue meiant, \*liuida est eis urina, digitos flectere non possunt. †Adducet ubi periculo liuerati sunt.† Si in uulnere fuerit spasmus, difficile soluitur duritia que nata fuerit spine; si sine uulnere, facile soluitur. Yppocrates autem dicit, quoniam si spasmo febris superueniat signum esse salutis, quodsi spasmus febr[is] superueniat contra pericul[us] signum est. 20.4

Si<c> causam alio loco monstrauius. Quomodo omnes curantur? \*Strictiualis est omnium passio, \*ita \*erat locus secundum quod diximus, omnia primo leuia adhibenda: triduo si possunt a cibo abstineant, fomentum de oleo calido in lanas tinctas in oleo <a>pponimus [si] locis dolentibus; sequenti die cataplasmata | que calorem habeant aut uaporationes ex plagellas laneas uel saccellas ex farina aut furfure[s] aut sale[s] ut summa manus aut plante sudent; uenam laxamus ante diatritum, uultu<s et> facie<s> eorum fouenda erit ex aqua calida, et clisteri adhibeantur et scarificatione<s>, inde cerotaria, inde et malagma dyaquilon †aut amnas† seu acopis pinguioribus, que conficiuntur ex medullis et adipibus et ceteris<is> \*confectionibus, in dimissione utantur. 20.5

### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 emprosto(to)nia C(AE) | autem] – BC | dimus C | pectoris iungantur C | 2 aliis BC | eis] – C | tenduntur AEM<sup>2</sup>, tument B, tumuntur C | limpida AEM<sup>2</sup> | 3 est eis] eis adest AE, eis inest M<sup>2</sup> | eis flecti B | adducet] adhuc et AEM<sup>2</sup> | ubi] (eos) usque ad B(C) | periculum B, et + BC | 3–4 si in] non leg. M, et AEM<sup>2</sup> | 4 uulnere] si + M | fuerint spasmus AEM<sup>2</sup> | spines AE, – C | si sine] in AE, sine M<sup>2</sup> | 5 uulnere] est + C | soluuntur AEM<sup>2</sup> | yppocratem AE | 5–6 subueniat BC | 6 esset E | 6–7 quodsi ... est] – E | 7 pericul(os)um M(B)C, deest E | 8 si MBE | quomodo] his + AEM<sup>2</sup> | 8–9 constrictiualis AEM<sup>2</sup> | 9 passionum C | locutus C | 10 adhibenda leuia B | 11 lana tincta B | in<sup>2</sup>] de C | opponimus MCAE, apponemus B | si] – BC | 12 qui AEM<sup>2</sup> | pagellas AM<sup>2</sup>, deest E | 13 furfure C, furfuribus B, ex antepon. AEM<sup>2</sup> | sales M, salis AE | aut] atque M, ut AE | uenas B | 14 uultum MC, multum AE | et] – MCAE | faciem MAE | 15 clisteria B | scarificationem MCAE | 16 aut amnis B, utimur AEM<sup>2</sup> | que] et E | conficiunt BC | 17 et<sup>1</sup>] – E | cetera M, cetera(s) (C)AEM<sup>2</sup> | euectionibus B, enectionibus C, decoctionibus AE | Et hoc ualde prodest ... + BC (addunt breue receptum)

2 aliis quoque extenduntur ad precordia Gar. | limpida AEM<sup>2</sup>, Gar. | 3 Adducuntur aliquando usque ad periculum et aliquando liberantur Gar. | 8–9 Strictura est omnis cf. Gar. | 9 ita] sc. lucidus et calidus He. | erit | 16 utimur AEM<sup>2</sup> ? | 17 decoctionibus AEM<sup>2</sup>, Gar.

5–7 cf. Hippocrates, Aphorismi II.26<sup>‡</sup> (= Liber passionalis 56, p. 286<sup>‡</sup>) | 8 nescitur ubi | 8–17 cf. Caelius Aur., Celeres III.8, §75–82 | 17 receptum quod addunt BC: Marcellus, De medicamentis 18.10–11 (ed. Niedermann)

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS DEEST

## GARIOPONTUS V.2-3 (2)

Emprotostonia est (ut diximus) inclinatio in pronum ceruicis ut mentum pectori iungatur, aliis quoque tenduntur precordia, assidue meiant, limpida eis est urina, digitos flectere non possunt. Adducuntur aliquando usque ad periculum et aliquando liberantur. Si in uulnere fuerit spasmus, difficile soluitur duritia que nata fuerit spine; si sine uulnere, facile soluitur. Yppocras autem dicit quoniam si spasmo febris superueniat signum est salutis, quodsi spasmus supra febres ueniat periculi signum est. 5

Qualiter omnes he cause curantur, alio loco monstrauius. Strictura est aut omnis passio ex loco qui patitur sicut diximus, primo omnia leuia sunt adhibenda: triduo si possunt a cibo abstineant, fomentum oleo calido lanas intinctas apponimus locis dolentibus; sequenti die cataplasma adhibebis quod calorem habeat aut uaporationes et plagellas lineas uel sacellos ex farina aut furfure aut sale, ut summe manus aut plante sudent; uenam laxamus ante diatritum; uultus et facies fouenda erit ex aqua calida, et clisteria adhibeantur et scarificationes, deinde cerotaria uel malagma diaquilon seu acopis pinguioribus, que conficiuntur ex medullis et adipibus et ceteris decoctionibus, in dimissione utantur. 10 15

HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 74r-v, l: 58v-59r]

1 ceruicis] *ante in pronum* ZGl | 3 usque] – TZGl | 4 et] – ZGl | 5 soluitur] (durtia) cum febris eos amouerit + (Z)WG, cum febris eos admouerit + l | autem] enim ZGl | 6 dixit WG | superuenerit ZGl, superueniat W | 8 rubrica: Item cura eiusdem H, Cura (de eadem re) (T)ZWI | qualiter ... curantur] – HW | monstrauius] quomodo omnes curantur + HZ, omnis autem hec passio + W | strictiua Gl | aut] – ZWGl | 9 omnis passio] (hec) passio (Z)l, – W | ex] et WG | 10–11 lanis intinctis ZGl | 11 appones H | 12 et] id est ZWGl | plagellam ZGl | laneam Z, laneas W | 13 laxari H | 14 uultum H | 15 scarificationem T, scarificationes ZWGl |

## <XXI.> De ydrofoues

Idrofouicorum <\*pass>io est periculosa; \*sicut in multis fit ex canis \*rauidi 21.1  
 morsu, dixerunt antiqui ex aliis ferarum morsibus et aquarum metu[s], unde et  
 nomen acceperunt ydrofouas ab aque metu; \*ydro aqua, fouas metu<s> grece  
 5 dicitur.

Veteres dixerunt ex aeris \*infusione[m] fieri sine ullo morsu, ueluti spumam 21.2  
 ex aere proiectam, siue in terra<m> proicitur aut in lapide<m> siue in aqua<m>, et si homo siue aliquid animal transitum exinde fecerit, dementia statim repletur aut in rabiem conuertitur.

10 Si ex terra aut in lapide aut in aliqu<a> re[i], ipsi dicuntur \*sciofouas (hoc 21.3  
 est umbre timor[e]), uel ex uenti[s] turbore[m]. Quodsi in aqua<m> fuerit pro-  
 iectus animal siue homo qui exinde transierit uel biberit, statim demens  
 efficitur aut in rabiem uadit.

### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 De ydrofobicis BC, De idrofobas EM<sup>2</sup>, – A | XXI] – MBCA, XX E | 2 idrofobi AE | comparatio MAE, comparisonem C | est] – C | periculosam C | cani AE | 3 morsum CAEM<sup>2</sup> | antiqui] alii + BC | 3–6 unde ... ueteres] *non leg.* M | 4 ab] – E | metu] – AEM<sup>2</sup> | aquam AEM<sup>2</sup> | metu MCAE | 6 infusione BAE | morsum AE | spuma C | 7 terra MCAE | proiciatur BC | aquam B | 8 aliquod B | fecerint AEM<sup>2</sup> | statim dementia M | 9 uertitur AE | aut in<sup>2</sup>] *bis* B | 10 aliquo MAE | re BC | dicitur M | ydrofouas BC | 11 humore AE | timorem M | uentris M, uenti B, ueltis A | turbore B | si] – B | fuerint M | 11–12 proiectum B | 13 in rabiem uadit] C, *non leg.* M, rabiosus B, in rabia deducuntur AEM<sup>2</sup>

2 passio] *Gar., Lib. pass.* | sicut] *sensu 'quamquam' ?* | *i.e.* rabidi | 4 ὕδωρ, φόβος | 6 infectione *Gl. med.* | 9 *i.e. rabiem* | 10 σκιάφοβος

2–9 (p. 126) *Liber pasisonalis* 67 (p. 299–301) | 2–9 *Glossae medicinales* YD 27, p. 92 | 2–5 *cf.* Caelius Aur., *Celeres* III.9, §98, Isidorus, *Etymologiae* IV.6.154\*

*Liber passionalis* 67 (St. Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek 752, pp. 299–301)

Ydrofoba passio periculosa est; sicut in multis fit de canino rabido morsu, dixerunt antiqui ex aliis ferarum morsibus uel aquarum metu[s], unde et nomen acceperunt, id est ab aque <metu>, idro aqua, fobas metus grece dicitur.

Veteres enim nostri dixerunt ex aeris infusione fieri sine ullo morsu, ueluti spumam ex aere proiectam, siue in terram proiciatur siue in lapidem siue in aquam, et si homo aut animal transitum inde fecerit, dementia statim repletur aut in rabiem conuertitur.

Si ex terra aut in lapidem aut in aliqu<a>[od] re[i], ipsi dicuntur [i]sciofobas (hoc est umbre timorem), uel ex uenti[s] turbore[m]. Quodsi in aquam fuerit proiectum, animal siue homo, qui exinde transierit uel biberit, statim demens efficitur aut rabiatur; dicuntur ydrofobi.

94r **XXI. De ydrofoba**

Veteres dixerunt ex aeris infusione fieri sine ullo morsu, ut ueluti spuma ex aere proiciatur siue in terram siue in lapidem siue in aquam, et si homo siue animal aliquid transitum exinde fecerit, dementia statim repletur aut in rabie uertitur.

*Textus abbreviatus substituit hic textum e Theodoro Prisciano, Euporista (II.8, p. 123, l. 1 – p. 125, l. 5), quem non rursus edimus. Gariopontus eundem textum (sed e Theodoro immediate) citat.*

**RFV QS LP D**

1 ydrofobia VQ, ydrofouicis L | 2 sed ueteres S, ueteres autem Q | 3 terra; lapide; aqua VSLP | et si] et siue Q, quam si S | siue<sup>4</sup>] uel S | 4 inde Q, – S | faciens tetigerit S | 5 conuertitur Q

GARIOPONTUS V.15 || 13 (8 || 7)

**De eadem passione**

Idrofouicorum est periculosa passio. Dicitur autem ydrofouia ab aque | metu, nam ydor grece aqua dicitur, fouias metus. Fit ex ferarum morsibus uel canis rabidi uel ex eius spuma in aqua proiecta. Si exinde quodlibet animal biberit, statim demens efficitur aut in rabiem conuertitur. ||

Veteres autem dixerunt ex aeris infusione fieri sine ullo morsu, ut ueluti spuma ex aere proiciatur siue in terram siue in lapidem siue in aquam et si homo uel aliud animal illac transierit, dementia statim repletur aut in rabiem uertitur. ||

**HT ZW GI**, *ex integro* || *ex abbreviato*

[H: 76v–77v, 74r–v, l: 60v–61v, 58v–59r]

1 passione] – ZWGI; *i.e.* hydrophobicorum | 3 grece] latine + ZWG | 4 eorum ZW | si ex ea H, de qua si ZW | 5 dementia reple(bi)tur (Z)W | uertitur H | 7 aliquam H

*Glossae medicinales*, YD 27, p. 92

Ydrofobicon: passio est periculosa, sicut in multis fit ex canis rabidi morsu. Dixerunt antiqui et ex aliis ferarum morsibus et ex aquarum metu, unde et nomen acceperunt ydrofobas ab aquae metu; ydro enim aqua, fobus metus grece dicitur.

Veteres dixerunt, ex aeris infectione fieri sine ullo morsu, ueluti spuma ex aere proiecta, siue in terram proicitur aut in lapides siue in aquam, et, si homo siue aliquod animal transitum exinde fecerit, dementia statim repletur aut in rabiem conuertitur.



Ydrofoui \*signa [eorum] passi sunt et qui uenenum biberint. Post morsum autem quibusdam tardius quibusdam uelocius hec passio euenit, quibus uelocius intra dies quindecim aut quadraginta aut tertium mense, quibus tardius post annum. 21.4

- 5 Signa hec patiuntur: desiderium bibendi cum metu inrationabili, et [in] eis est timor \*quasi qui a cane mordentur, turbantur subinde et in somno et in uigili<i>s</i> patiuntur. Accepto cibo sentiunt grauedinem in stomach<o>, membrorum tensio cum tremore, oscitationes assidue, uox illi<s> inraucat, frequenter reddunt anhelitum, aer uero uelut uiridis eis apparet, plus bibent a[d] solito, uehemens 10 est illis desiderium bibendi, os aperiant, lingua foris laxatur, labia spumant, deficit totum corpus et capud iusum deponunt, quando ambulant per tempus adtenuantur corpore. †Quia nerui dum† morsi fuerint nec cibum desiderant nec potum desiderant. Nam qui a cane rabidi morsi fuerint, solum dentium \*morsus uulnerant, hi laborant sine aliqua conturbatione, [\*qui autem a rauidi 15 fuerint canis morsus] cum spuma fiunt. Nam <qui> sine aliquo morsu canino, timor<em> solum aque patiuntur. Vel quicquid potum acceperint uel sorbilem et subgluttiunt fortius et uentositas est stomachi, \*iacere non possunt; ali-

### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 eorum] qui + B, que + C | et] quasi C | 2 quibusdam tardius] – E | 3 mensem BC | 5 in] – AEM<sup>2</sup> | 6 morduntur C, non leg. M, morduntur AEM<sup>2</sup> | et<sup>1</sup>] – M | in<sup>2</sup>] – B | 7 uigilias mss. | in] – AEM<sup>2</sup> | stomachi MAE | 7–8 tensionem B | 8 assiduas AEM<sup>2</sup> | illi MAE | 9 aer] – A | apparet AEM<sup>2</sup> | a BAEM<sup>2</sup> | 10 est] – BC | 11 uisum B | 12–13 quia ... nam] – AEM<sup>2</sup> | nerui ... fuerint] non leg. M | 12 quia ... fuerint] – C | 13 qui] non + M | fuerint] et + B | 14 aliquam C | conturbationem BC | 16 timor MAE | eque patiuntur B, papatiuntur C | 15 qui] – mss. | 16 sorbile B | 17 subgluttiunt B | uentositates B | in stomacho BC | tacere AM<sup>2</sup>, deest E

1 Signa eorum patiuntur et qui *Gl. med.* | 12 Qui autem a cane rabido non *Gar., sententia caret Lib. pass.* | 14 morsum laborant et uulnera *Lib. pass. uel* morsus uulnera ostendunt *Gar. ?* | 14–15 qui ... morsus] – *Gar., Lib. pass.* | 17 tacere AM<sup>2</sup>, *Lib. pass., sed* iacere *Gar.*

1–4 cf. Caelius Aur., *Celeres* III.9, §100 | 1–4 *Glossae medicinales*, YD 27, p. 92 | 5–12 cf. Caelius Aur., *Celeres* III.11, §103

*Glossae medicinales*, YD 27, p. 92

Signa eorum patiuntur et qui uenenum biberint. Post morsum autem quibusdam tardius quibusdam uelocius haec passio eueuit, quibus uelocius intra dies quindecim aut quadraginta aut tertium mensem, quibus tardius post annum.

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS DEEST

## GARIOPONTUS V.15 (8)

Et qui uenenum biberint similia signa ostendunt. Illorum autem quos canis rabidus momordit, post morsum quibusdam tardius post unum annum, quibusdam uelocius inter dies XV aut XL aut tertium mensem.

Qui autem patiuntur, desiderium habent bibendi cum metu irrationabili, et in eis est timor quasi qui a cane mordentur; subinde turbantur et insomnietates et uigilias patiuntur. Accepto cibo sentiunt grauedinem in stomacho, membrorum tensionem cum tremore, oscitationes assidue, uox illis irraucat, frequenter reddunt anhelitum, aer uero eis uelut uiridis apparet, plus solito bibent, uehemens illis est desiderium bibendi, os aperiunt, linguam foris laxant, labia spumant, deficit totum corpus et caput inferius deponunt, quando ambulant per tempus attenuantur corpore. Qui autem a cane rabido morsi non fuerint, nec cybum nec potum desiderant. Nam qui a cane rabido morsi fuerint, solum dentium morsus uulnera ostendunt, laborant sine aliqua conturbatione sed sepius spumas agunt. Nam qui sine aliquo morsu canino, timorem solum aque patiuntur. Et quicquid in potum acceperint uel sorbile subgluttiunt

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HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 77v, l: 61v]

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3 mensem] contingit + ZGl | 7 assidue] sunt eis *anteponunt* ZG | (est) rauca (Z)W(G) | 9 est] – Gl | 10 spumant] spumis replent H | caput] uero + ZG | 11 non] – W | 12 morsi] non + l | 13 ostendunt] hi + ZWGl | 14 spumam agunt TW, spumant Z | canino] ac detinentur morbositate + H, patientes + ZG | tumorem H | 15 patiuntur] nec cibum nec potum desiderant + ZGl | Et] – Hl | sorbile] timent + WGl

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*Liber passionalis* 68 (St. Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek 752, pp. 299–301)

Idrofobi signa hec sunt: Patiuntur quasi qui uenenum biberint, post morsum quibusdam tardius, quibusdam longius intra dies XV aut XL aut tertio mense aut tardius post annum.

Hec signa patiuntur: Desiderium biuendi cum metu inrationabili, et eis est timor quasi a cane morduntur, turbantur subinde et in somno et in uigiliis patiuntur. Accepto cibo sentiunt grauedinem in stomacho, membrorum tensionem cum tremore, oscitationes assiduas, uox illis frequenter est rauca, frequenter reddunt anelitum, | aer uero uelut uiridis eis apparet, plus bibent a solito, uehemens est illis desiderium bibendi, os aperiunt et lingua eorum foris laxatur, labia spumant et totum corpus deficit et caput [u]iusum deponunt, quando ambulant per tempus attenuantur corpore. Qui a cano rabido morsi fuerint solum dentium morsum laborant et uulnera sine aliqua conturbatione et cum spuma fiunt. Nam <qui> sine aliquo morsu canino, timorem solum aquae patiuntur. Quicquid potum aut cibum accipiant, potius uentosi-

quotiens clamant et strident, \*rugient; aliquibus et sudor fit cum timore. In  
 accessione oculi eminent, cum deambulare ceperint, \*cadent et malfiunt cum  
 inmutatione sensu<s>. Si cum tremore totius corporis fuerint, moriuntur. Fit  
 pulsus modicus, articuli omnes infrigidant, stercora non reddunt, \*nulla est illis  
 5 alienatio mentis, cum propri<o> sensu[m] pereunt.

Curari autem sic debent: potum uel cibum quod acceperint non uideant, **21.6**  
 quicquid oculis potu<s> uident nimium pauent. | Quodsi uires uel etas per- **20v**  
 miserint et febres non fuerint, fleuothoment<ur> in diatriton; quodsi etas non  
 permiserit, adiutoriis curentur et ad ipsum morsum cauterem ferreum inpo-  
 10 nantur. \*Initi<o> et potum dato gentiane <succum> aut oleum aut caneros fluuia-  
 les assos cum calda tritos aut tyriaca antidotum. Et a[d] morsu[m] ipso ex multo  
 tempore †ex carotis† medicaminibus curato. Venter eis moueatur, torace<m> et  
 stomachum ex lini seminis et hordei farina ex mulsa coct<a> †\*cataplasmas. |  
 15 Capud infundis in oleo ubi coxeris castoreum, et uomitum prouocabis post  
 commestionem rafani, et clisteri prouocetur et in stomacho cufas super-

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### MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)

2 accessio C | 3 sensu MCAE | 4 pus A | infrigidantur B | 5 proprium sensum MCAE |  
 6 debent sic AE | uel cibum] et omne BC | 7 quicquid] quia quod AE | oculi BC | potum  
 MAE, – BC | uiderint AEM<sup>2</sup> | 8 permiserit M | fleuothoment *mss.* | 9 ad] *non leg.* M, in  
 C | cauteris B | ferrei B, ferrum C | 10 initia MAE, – C, in *anteponunt* AEM<sup>2</sup> | gentiane  
 succum] BC, gentiane s. M?, gentianes AE | caneros M | 11 tritas C | a morso ipso  
 AEM<sup>2</sup>, et + C | 12 cerotis B, certis C, caroticis AEM<sup>2</sup> | torace MCA, thorax B, *deest* E |  
 13 stomachus B, stomacho C | semine BAE | farinam C | ex] et et B | cocti MAE |  
 14 Capud] – BC | infundi M, infunde in B, infundis in AEM<sup>2</sup> | oleum B | coxerit B |  
 castoreum coxeris E | 15 ex rafani C | ex clistere B | prouocetur AEM<sup>2</sup>

1 rugiunt | 2 cadunt | 4–5 nulla est illis nisi alienatio mentis *textum mutauit Gar.* | 10 In  
 initio AEM<sup>2</sup>, *Gar.* | 12 escharoticis (ἐσχάρωτικός) *Caelius, Lib. pass.* | 13 cataplasmas  
*Gar., Lib. pass.*

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS DEEST

## GARIOPONTUS V.15 (8)

fortius et uentositatem in stomacho habent; iacere non possunt; aliquotiens clamant, strident et rugiunt; aliquibus et sudor fit cum tremore. In accessione oculi eminent, cum deambulare ceperint, cadunt et malfiunt cum inmutatione sensus. Si cum tremore totius corporis fuerint, moriuntur. Fit pulsus modicus, articuli omnes infrigidantur, stercora non reddunt, nulla est illis nisi alienatio mentis, et si non adiuti fuerint pereunt. 5

Curari debent sic: potum et cibum quem acceperint non uideant, quicquid oculi potus uident nimium pauent. Quodsi uires uel etas permiserint et febres non fuerint, flebothomuntur in diatrilo; alioquin adiutoriis medicamentum curentur et ad ipsum morsum cauterere ferrum imponantur. In initio et potum dato gentiane sucum aut pulueris eis in mellicrati cocleario aut coagulum leporis uel catulorum cum mellicrato aut oleum aut caneros fluuiales assos cum calida tritos aut tyriace antidotum. Et morsum ipsum multo tempore ex ceroti medicaminibus curato. Venter eis moueatur, toracem et stomachum ex lini semine et ordeï farina et ex mulsa cocta cataplasmas. Caput infundimus oleo ubi coctum erit castoreum, et uomitum prouocabis post comestionem ex 10 15

HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 77v, l: 61v]

2 fugiunt H | 5 non] – l | nulla] nichil ZWG | est] in + H | 7 rubrica: Item cura eiusdem H, Cura (eorum) (T)WGl | 9 aliquando Tl | 10 cauterere ferrum] cauterizentur T, cauterium ZWGl | ponantur ZGl, – T | 11–12 pulueris ... oleum] – H | 11 puluerem TW | eius coclear .i. ZWGl | 13 antidotum] mundam cum uino ZW | 14 cerotis ZGl | 15 infundi iubemus H | 16 prouocentur WGl

*Liber passionalis* 68 (St. Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek 752, pp. 299–301)

tas sit et subgluttiunt fortius et tacere non possunt; aliquotiens clamant et sic strident uel rugient; aliquibus et sudor fit cum timore. In accessione oculi eminent, cum deambulare ceperint, cadunt et malfiunt cum inmutatione sensu. Si cum tremore totius corporis fuerint, moriuntur. Pulsus fit medius et articuli omnes infrigidant, stercora non reddunt, nulla est illis alienatio mentis, cum proprio sensu pereunt. 20

Cura eorum sic est: potum et cibum quod acceperint non uideant, quia quod plus uident magis expauescunt. Quodsi etas uel uires permiserit, fleotomandus erit si non febricitat in diatrilo, quodsi non permiserint adiutoriis curentur et in ipso morsu cauterere ferrum inponatur. In initium aut gentiane radice puluerem in mellicrato coclear .i. accipiant. Dabis etiam et canum catulorum coagulum, dabis etiam canorum fluminalium puluerem, | combustorum, trita cum aqua calida. Ad morsum ipsum ex multo tempore ex escaroticis medicaminibus curantur. Venter eis moueatur, torace [i.e. thorax] et stomachus de lini semine et ordeï farina cocta in mulsa cataplasmat, caput infundatur in oleo ubi coxeris castoreus, et uomitum prouocabis, da radicem rafani, et 25 30

inponito et loca contracta ex fenigreci elixatura fouenda, et unguenda loca ex acopis uel cerotariis et humectis dyasamsucu, castoreo, absinthio confectis, XL diebus accipiant potum lasar ex calda. Item si uires permiserint, potum dari iuuemus cucumeris agrestis radices ex calda aut castoreum et oximelli aut  
 5 absentium uiride[m] in aqua coctum, et uomitu[s] prouocetur. Cibos accipere debent digestibiles, leues et adiutoria †obnotica† (id est somnifera), nares unguito et frontem. Post dimissionem, hoc est post quadraginta dies, uino, carne[s] et balneis utantur. Quodsi per negligentiam curati non fuerint, in passione epylepticorum uel demoniacorum moriuntur, sicut antiqui scripserunt.

## 10 <XXII.> De fastidium in acutis febribus

<\*Fastidium est> cib[i] ac pot[us] a[d]uersatio, aliquando uehementiores in  
 totum cibum recusant, uel aliquando non tam grauis cum quedam sumopere  
 recusant egri, aliquotiens molesta contraria solent desiderare. Causa in  
 15 stomacho est precipue, aliquando cum fluxu, aliquando cum instrictura, et  
 non tam in febribus <\*sed et sine febribus> \*accipit ea passio.

**MBC AE(M<sup>2</sup>)** (E usque 3 XL)

1 et<sup>1</sup>] in BC | ex] et BC | unguentis BC, ume(s)tis A(E) | 2 dyasamsuco AE, ex + BC | castoreum MCAE, et + BC | absint(h)ium (MC)AE | 3 et post XL dies AEM<sup>2</sup> | calidam A | permiserint] uel etas + AM<sup>2</sup> | 4 agrestices C | radices] – C | et] ex AM<sup>2</sup> | 5 uiride BC | uomitu MCA | prouocetur C | 6 ypnotica AM<sup>2</sup> | fronte BC | 7 uinum MCA | 7–8 carne C, carnibus B | 8 balneis] B, ualnea MC, balnea A | negligentia C | non] – CA | 10 – A | XXII] – MB | 11 cibo MBC, ad cibum AM<sup>2</sup> | ac pot[us] MBC, – AM<sup>2</sup> | uehementiores] uehementior est cum BC | 12 grauat B | quedam sumopere] tam sumere AM<sup>2</sup> | egri] et + B | 13 molesta] et + C | solent] sola AM<sup>2</sup> | desiderant MA | 14 fluxu ... instrictura] strictura B | 15 notam M?B, non C, non tam AM<sup>2</sup> | sed ... febribus] AM<sup>2</sup>, – MBC | accipiat M | ea] et B

6 ὑπνωτικά | 11 fastidium est] *Gar.* | 15 sed et sine febribus] AM<sup>2</sup>, *Gar.* | accidit *Gar.*

*Liber passionalis* 68 (St. Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek 752, pp. 299–301)

clisteri utere, et in stomacho gofas inponere, et loca contracta de elixatura fenogreci fouetur, et de acobis ininguabis, et cerotariis humectis ut est diasamsuco, castoreo, absintum confectis et utere, et post XL dies accipiant potum ex calda lasar et caldam ut uires permiserint, uel potum dari iubes cucumeris agrestis radices ex calida, aut  
 5 castoreum aut oximelli aut absintium uiride[m] in aqua decoctum, et uomitum prouocabis. Cibos leues et digestibiles accipiant et adiutoria ypnotica (id est somnifera) utantur. Hoc est nares inunguebis et frontem post dimissionem, id est post dies XL, uinum et carnes et balneis utere. Quodsi per negligentiam non curati fuerint, in passione epilepticorum uel demoniacorum moriuntur, sicut antiqui scripserunt.

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

**XXII De fastidio in acutis febribus**

Cibi ac potus fastidium aliquando uehementior est cum in totum cibum recusant uel aliquando non tam grauis cum quedam egri summopere *non* recusant, aliquotiens molesta et contraria solent desiderare. Hec causa in stomacho est precipue, aliquando cum fluxu aliquando cum instrictura. 5

**RFV QS LP D**

1 De fastidio cibi ac potus Q, De acutis febribus L | uehementius est] uehemenior R, uehementius est QS | in toto LP, totum Q, ex toto S, ut totum D | 3 graue QS | quidam Q | 4 molestia S | 5 aliquod P | fluxum P | strictura(m) (V)RLP

## GARIOPONTUS V.15 (8)

rafano, et clisteri prouocentur et in stomacho cufas inponito, et loca contracta ex fenugreci elixatura | fouenda sunt et unguenda loca ex acopis et cerotariis et ungentis diasamsuco, castoreo, absinthio confectis, quadraginta diebus accipiant potum ex calda lasar. Item si uires permiserint, potum dari iubemus cocumeris agrestis radices ex calida aut castoreum et oximel et absinthium in 5 aqua coctum ut uomitum prouocent. Cibos accipiant digestibiles, leues, et adiutoria <sup>†</sup>obnoctio<sup>†</sup> (id est somnifero), nares ungit et frontem. Post dimissionem, id est post quadraginta dies, uino, carne et balneis utantur. Quodsi per neglegentiam non curati fuerint, in passione epylempticorum uel demoniacorum moriuntur, sicut antiqui scripserunt. 10

## GARIOPONTUS VII.8 (6)

**De fastidio**

Fastidium est cibi ac potus recusatio, aliquando uehementius in toto recusant, aliquando non in toto sed quedam accipere summopere recusant egri, aliquotiens molestim et contrariam solent desiderare causam. | Quando hoc 15 patiuntur, stomachus est precipue, aliquando cum fluxu, aliquando cum instrictura, et non tam in febribus sed sine febribus accidit hec passio.

**HT ZW Gl**, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 77v, 118r, l: 61v, 102v-103r]

1 cufé imponantur H | 2 castore] et + ZGl | 4 baccara lasar T | 7 ypontico ZG, innotico W, ypnotico l | ungues H | 8 uino] et + TZG | 12 cibi et potus + l | 13 uehementius – ZW | totum H | 14 aliquando ... summopere] – H | in] ex Gl | sed quedam] – TGl | summopere – W | 15 hec ZWGl | 16 stomachi ZWl | precipue] curandus *antepon.* H, uitium + ZWl | 17 tantum Gl | et] – WGl | sed] quam TZ, et + H

Ergo si per instricturam, laxari debent [in] stomachum, si per fluxum con- 22.2  
stringi. Et dari demonstrauius atque monemus \*hic et odorata quedam  
[danda] que tamen non \*ferant. Et si passio permittat (id est facit [ad] declinati-  
onem) gestari illos \*deberi et uarios cibos \*et separandos, ut in declinatione[m]  
5 possumus dare leues illos cibos. Quo<s> dabimus uarie disponimus: inuitat enim  
\*uarieta<s>, et repente quedam oblata excitantur, et in extremo \*odorandos uelut  
gustent de plurimis paululum; tunc enim latenter implebitur quod satis est;  
\*sermo qu<i> irritat ad cibum inducendum; quodsi non accipiunt per clistere  
10 iniatur. Et cataplasma<te> uti debent de pane sicco et palmulis et malis citoni-  
is. Quodsi omnem cibum a[d]uersabitur eger, sed contraria si<bi> delectabitur,  
sermo<ne> atque \*oratione[m] utendum erit: primo que sunt recta contra uo-  
luntatem demus. Quodsi omnia contempserit, \*quodsi i<p>se contraria uoluerit  
accipiat: constrictoria [uoluerit] utenda sunt <si> fluxa desiderauerit uel con-  
15 tra[ta]; tamen quali acceptione ualetur eoque modo deficientes sustinebimus, in  
declinatione tamquam uel in remissione.

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### MBC A(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 in] – CAM<sup>2</sup> | stomacho B, stomachus A | super fluxo A | 2 aride monstrauius A | et] – BC | 3 feriant AM<sup>2</sup> | permittit BC | fac B, si faciat AM<sup>2</sup> | ad] – AM<sup>2</sup> | 3–4 declinationem ... declinationem] bis C | 4 illis debere B | ut] – A | 5 possumus BC | quod MC | dandos B | disponet C, disponere AM<sup>2</sup> | inuitantur B | 6 uarietate(m) (M)B(CA) | repente] per + B, quia + A | odorandi B, odorandus AM<sup>2</sup> | uel gustet AM<sup>2</sup> | 7 quodsi AM<sup>2</sup> | 8 que mss. | irritat ad cibum] inritata cum A | clisterem BA | 9 cataplasma MCA | 10 eger sed] et egri sit AM<sup>2</sup> | contrario B | siue MA | 11 sermo MCA | orationem M, ratio C | erit] non leg. M | 12 debemus A | quodsi] hec + C | quodsi<sup>2</sup>] et si C, quod B | in spe MB | 13 accipiant AM<sup>2</sup> | si] – MBA | uoluerit] – A | sunt] si + C | desiderare(n)t B(AM<sup>2</sup>) | 13–14 contra BC, contracta AM<sup>2</sup> | 14 deficientem B, reficientem C | 15 declinationem C | 15 tamen AM<sup>2</sup> | uel] – MB

2–3 huic odoramenta quedam que *Gar.* | 3 feriant *Dar.*, AM<sup>2</sup> | 4 debes *Gar.* | esse parandos *He.* ? | 6 uarietas] animum infirmi + *Gar.* ? | odoratos cibos *Gar.* | 7 introducatur sermo *Gar.* | 11 ratione *Gar.* | 12 quodsi] et si *Gar.*

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

Ergo si per instricturam fit, laxari debent, si per fluxum constringi. Preterea dari monemus odorata quedam que tamen non ferant *fastidium*, et si passio permittat (id est facta declinatione) gestare illos debemus et uarios cibos offerre: inuitat enim illos uarietas, et repente quedam oblata excitantur ut gustent de pluribus paululum; quodsi non accipiunt, per clistere initiatur. Et cataplasmate uti debent de pane sicco et palmolis et malis citoniis. Quodsi omnem cibum a[d]uersabitur eger, si contraria delectetur *concedendum erit*.  
 94v *Item adhibenda sunt epithimata atque elactuaria | offerenda ceteraque medicamenta que in farmaceuticis scripta repperies.*

**RFV QS LP D**

1 per] – LP | stricturam QD, instrictura LP | 2 odoramenta RFV | afferant S | 3 permittit VQL | illos gestare Q | 4 enim] – QS | alios S | exciant Q, excitent S, excitentur LP | 5 paululum de pluribus S | accipiant VSLP | clisterem D | 6 quod si] et si S | 7 omne RV | si] et S, et si LP | delectantur Q | erit] est ei LP | 8 sunt] – Q, sit S | 9 repperies D

## GARIOPONTUS VII.8 (6)

Ergo si per stricturam laborant, laxari debet stomachus, si per fluxum constringi. Et dari demonstrauius atque monemus huic odoramenta quedam que ferant. Et si passio permittit (id est si facit declinationem) gestare illos debes et uarios cibos et seperatos, in declinatione dare et lenes. Quod dabimus uarium sit: inuitant enim uarietates animum infirmi, et repente quedam oblata excitant, et in extremo odoratos cibos da, ut gustent de plurimis paululum; tunc enim si hec feceris, letabitur infirmus; deinde introducatur sermo qui irritet ad cibum inducendum; quodsi non acceperint, clistere iniciatur. Et cataplasmate uti debent de pane sicco et palmulis et malis cidoniis. Quodsi omnem cibum auertitur eger et contrariis sibi delectetur, sermone atque ratione utendum erit: primo que sunt recta contra uoluntatem demus. Quodsi omnia contempserit et si ipse contraria uoluerit accipiat, constrictoria si uoluerit utenda sunt, fluxa tamen qualia accipere ualet, eoque modo deficiente<m> sustinebimus, usque in declinationem quasi propter remissionem.

**HT ZW GI, ex Aurelio integro**

[H: 118r, l: 102v–103r]

1 rubrica: (De) cura T(G)H, Curatio Z | stomachus ante laxari GI | 2 monstramus H | his WI | odorata TZ | que] odorem + WGI | 3 inferant T, fecerant G | faciat WGI | debemus GI | 4 declinationem GI | leues WGI | dabis H | 5 ablatam H | 6 extremos HZ | damus WGI | cibos] – HZ | 7 fecerimus GI | 8 edendum H | acceperint] cibum + ZWGI | 10 aspernetur H, auertit Z, auertat(ur) G(l) | 11 primo] ut + T, sed + ZWGI | uoluntatem] eius + WG, ei + l | 12 si] – WGI | ipse] ipsa T, – GI | 13 accipiant TI, simul + T, si uult + ZWGI | deficiente HT | sustinebis H | 14 propter] in H, prope W



<XXIII.> De uessice impetum in acutis febribus

| Solet uessic<e> in acutis febribus impetu<s> [h]ac dolor esse; quando 23.1  
 assidue meiant et paulatim intumesc<i>tque menbranam \* [h]ac dol<et> pars 21r  
 illa quam \*effeon Greci dicunt; [que] omnia \*soluentur ubi accessio solui ceperit,  
 5 dehinc plurimum meiant. Quodsi molest<i>us ea passio[ne] \*cubuerit, †quando  
 usque† ad febris laxationem demissionemque permanere solent ea signa.

Ad curam eius rei †quiliasnatas† adhibere debent, fouerique ex oleo dulci cum 23.2  
 calda mixt<o>, foueri omnia illa que supra et sub umbilico sunt, uel cataplasmare  
 et cucurbitas \*ea que leues et \*incatisma calidas et ydreleon et fenigreci decoc-  
 10 tionem<m> uel malue eademque et per clisterem inici debebis; laxatis enim et his  
 partibus †consumunt uessicam†. Quodsi aliquis morsus erit in ueretro, †perioti-  
 cum† clistere oleum calidum erit iniciendum, lenit [h]ac moderat passionem que

MBC A(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 – A | XXIII] – MB | inpetu BC | 2 uessica MC | impetum *mss.* | dolore AM<sup>2</sup> | 3 intumescent que M, intumescuntque B, intumescit quem A | membrane B | dolore M?C | 4 effebeon AM<sup>2</sup> | soluuntur BAM<sup>2</sup> | accessus AM<sup>2</sup> | ceperint M | 5 dein BC | molestius] BAM<sup>2</sup>, molestus MC | passio A | incubuerit AM<sup>2</sup> | 6 febrī A | solue AM<sup>2</sup> | 7 qualitas nota B, quiliasnata C, qui clismatas AM<sup>2</sup> | adhiberi debet B | dulci] dulcido + B, dulcedo + C, calido + AM<sup>2</sup> | 8 mixtum MC, debent + B | umbilicus A | cataplasmari A | 9 easque BC | encatismos B, incatismas C | et<sup>3</sup>] ex AM<sup>2</sup> | 10 decoctione MA | clistere C | inicere B | debes C, debebunt A | 11 his partibus] spartilibus AM<sup>2</sup> | per perioticum B, pereuticum AM<sup>2</sup> | 12 clistrem B, glisterem C | hoc oleum AM<sup>2</sup> | passionemque MBCA

3 hoc facit dolorem *Gar.* | 4 ἐφήβαιον | soluuntur *Gar.*, AM<sup>2</sup> | 5 passio accubuerit *Gar.*, incubuerit *He.* | 5–6 quousque *Gar.* | 7 qualia <sunt> nota *Gar.* | 9 ea que] ea que leues sunt ?, adhibere debes *Gar.* ? | ἐγκάθισμα | 11 resumitur uesica *Gar.* | 11–12 *i.e.* περιοδικῶς ?, ὠπτικός *Dar. caret sensu*

**XXIII. De uessice impetu in acutis febribus**

Soluent uessicam in acutis febribus impetus ac dolores, sed quando assidue meiant et paulatim intumescit membranum ac dolet, que omnia soluentur ubi accessio solui ceperit, deinde plurimum meiant. Quodsi diu ea molestia permaneat, quoniam usque ad febris laxationem permanere solent. 5

Foueri debent ex oleo dulci cum calida mixto quicquid subtus et supra umbilicum est, uel cataplasmare et cucurbitas leues adhibere et encatismas calidas et ydreleon necnon fenugreci decoctionem uel malbe, eademque et per clisterem inici debetis. Quodsi aliquis morsus erit in ueretro, per clisterem oleum calidum erit iniciendum, quod lenit ac moderat passionem que augebit sui 10

**RFV QS LP D**

1 impetu] – VQSLP | in acutis febribus] – R | acutis] – VQ | 2 sed] si LP | 3 et] – Q | soluuntur LP | 5 solet LP, ea signa + mg. S | 6 debetis V, debet QSD, debemus LP | 7 encatismas] fomentationes s.l. + S, immissiones s.l. + L | 8 et<sup>2</sup>] – VQ | 9 inicere S | debemus Q, debent LP | quis S | fuerit L | clistere VQSP | 10 initiendum erit Q | passionem] – LP | atque mitigat LP | 10–1 multitudinem sui Q

GARIOPONTUS VII.13 (13)

**De uesica**

Solet uesica in acutis febribus in impetum ac dolores uenire, sed quando assidue meiant et paulatim intumescit membranum, hoc facit dolorem, et pars illa quam effebron Greci dicunt facit quia omnia soluuntur ubi accessio minuerit, dehinc plurimum meiant. Quodsi molestius ea passio accubuerit, | quousque febris laxationem demissionesque perficiat, permanere solent ea signa. 5

Ad curam eius rei qualia nota sunt adhibere debes, fouereque ex oleo dulci cum calido mixto omnia illa que supra et sub umbilico sunt loca, et cataplasmare et cucurbitas adhibere debes leues et encatisma calida et ydreleon necnon fenugreci decoctionem uel malue per clistere inicere debetis, laxatis enim et his partibus resumitur uesica. Quodsi aliquis morsus erit in ueretro, perioticum clistere (id est oleum calidum) erit iniciendum, lenit enim atque moderatur 10

**HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio integro**

[H: 120r, l: 105r]

1 – H, uessice TGl, causis + T, sintomate + G, dolore et cura + l | 2 in impetu ad WGl | impetus T | 3 intumescunt H | et hoc Gl | hoc facit] hunc H | 4 effebron H | quia] que WGl | 4–5 inuenerit H, non erit W, inminuerit l | 5 dehinc] non + ZG | molesta H | 6 demissionemque WGl | faciat Tl | 7 rubrica: (De) cura (H)T(G), Curatio Z | fouere] – WGl | 8 et<sup>2</sup>] uel H | 9 encatismata Wl | calidum] – Gl | et<sup>3</sup>] ex Gl | 9–10 necnon] et + WGl | 11 et] – TZ | consumitur H | 11–12 calidum pyr(i)ot(r)icum G(l) | 12 id est] – TG

[eius] augebit \*sui multitudinem omnes passiones; uel \*apostemas accipi<a>nt aut \*bas elatum, cause necessarias. Cum omne quod bibitur in uesica confluat, \*grauabit<ur> id membrum.

⟨XXIII.⟩ De uessic<a> si fluxerit in acutis febribus

- 5 Si uessica fluxerit in acutis febribus, quoniam uessica quoque in febribus 24.1  
acutis cum fluxum obuenerit fatigatque egrum in multum meiendo, non minus  
quam uentris districtio, adhibere debemus stiptica sub umbilico atque effebron  
atque clunibus, <\*ut> sunt spongie ex aqua frigida uel pusca atque \*epithimat<a>  
frigide potestatis et cucurbita staltica.

10 ⟨XXV.⟩ De singultu in febre

- De ualido singultu sermo est. Accidit hoc aliquando et non febricitantibus, 25.1  
eis qu<i> \*ciliasin <\*patiuntur>, nonnumquam et sani<s>, plerique euenit et acute

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MBC A(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 multitudine B | apostemata B, apozimas AM<sup>2</sup> | accipiunt *mss.* | 2 uas BC | electum B | causas BC | omnem AM<sup>2</sup> | 3 grauabit *mss.* | 4 – A | XXIII] – MB | uessice M | defluxerit BC | 5 si ... febribus] – A | 6 obuenerit BC | 7 adhibere debemus] adhibebimus B, adhiuemus C | uellico B | umbilicum A | febron AM<sup>2</sup> | 8 clunibus ... spongie] aepythimagic C | ut] – *mss.* | sunt] et + B | pusca] adhibende + B | epithimate *uix leg.* M, epithimagic B, aepythimagic C, epithimatia AM<sup>2</sup> | 9 cucurbitas stalticas AM<sup>2</sup> | 10 – A | XXV] – MB | 11 ualitudo M | singultu in febre ualido B | 12 eisque MBC, eis quae A | sani MC | plerique M

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1 sua multitudine ? | ἀπόζεμα ? | 2 uas elatum] – *Gar.* | 3 grauabitur *Dar.* | 7 ἐφήβαιον | 8 ut *Gar.* | ἐπίθεμα | 12 κοιλίασις | patiuntur + *Dar.*

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

multitudine omnes passiones; cum omne quod bibitur in uesica confluat et grauet membrum.

Quoniam uesica quoque in febribus acutis plerumque cum fluxu aduenit fatigatque egrum in multum meiando, adibere debemus stiptica sub umbilico atque clunibus, ut sunt spongie ex aqua frigida uel pusca atque epithima 5 frigide potestatis et cucurbitas stalticas.

**XXIII. De singultu in febre**

Singultus aliquando accidit acute febricitantibus et non febricitantibus atque ciliacis, nonnumquam et sanis. Sonus est enim stomachi atque concussio siue

**RFV QS LP D**

1 multitudinem VRD | 3 sine titulo | febris P | cutis L | confluxu D | 4 in] – FV | 7 in febre] in febribus SP, febrium L

## GARIOPONTUS VII.13 (13)

passionem hanc, et augere debes omnia que huic passioni sunt utilia, et apozimas accipiant et causas necessarias, quia omne quod bibitur in uesicam confluit et grauatur id membrum.

## GARIOPONTUS VII.14 (14)

**De uicio uesice**

5

Vesica quoque in febribus acutis cum fluxu obuenerit fatigatque egrum multum mingendo, non minus quam uentris solutio, unde adhibemus stiptica sub umbilico atque ephebeon et clunibus, ut sunt spongie ex aqua frigida uel pusca atque epithimata frigida et cucurbita staltica.

## GARIOPONTUS VII.9 (7) 10

**De singultu**

De ualido singultu sermo est. Accidit aliquando et febricitantibus, nonnumquam et sanis, plerumque euenit et acute febricitantibus. Huius rei signum

**HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio integro**

[H: 120r, 118v–119r, l: 105r, 103r]

1–2 et apozima(te) W(G)l | 3 grauat H, adgrauatur W | membranum TZG | 5 De uesica W, De eodem Gl | 6 in ... fluxu] – H | in ... obuenerit] – Z | fluxus Gl | aduenit W | 8 spongie] infuse + W | 9 frigide H | cucurbite staltice Gl | 11 – H, De ualitudine singultus TZ | 12 et] non + H, – ZWGl | 13 et<sup>2</sup>] – Gl

febricitantibus < \**ea res* >. Signum enim stomachi atque concutio atque †libratio† cum quodam sonitu[m] proprio atque huius rei \*solitario ut ueluti ex asper<o> quodam resonanti. Et in tantum seuit ut cogat plerosque uomere que acceperunt, nec tantum simpliciter uomere sed et cum qu<a>dam pr<ef>ocatione[m].

5 Aliquando est ualidior, nam tunc et uniuersa que accepta sunt reici \*cogant.

Adiutoria \*di<u>ersa \*sunt et \*ualitudin<i> adhibemus que superius in stomachi impetum diximus. Quia frigidor est stomachi, \*calefactionem uel curam adhibemus, dicente etiam Yppocrate: singultus aliquotiens fit aut ex repletionem aut ex inanitionem. Et iterum: inanitionem repletio soluit et repletio<nem> inanitionem]. Si per longum tempus fuerit, uomitum prouocabis ex rafan<o>, et potum dat<o> acetum scilleticum aut castoreum ex mulsa [potatum] aut calda ubi coxerit cuminum; oximelli cum calda po<sca> iuuat eos cursu[m] euectari. Cibos utiles, lenes et calda aqua †interuallas horas† accipiant non plus, sed paruum et catamodicum gluttiant, ne singultum prouocent. Et stomachum curent uel oxiporium accipiant thermantica uel epithemata.

25.2

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### MBC A(M<sup>2</sup>)

1 *ea res*] AM<sup>2</sup>, *aeris* M?C (*correctum e egris*), *egris* B | *enim*] erit B, est + AM<sup>2</sup> | *atque*] – B | *concussio* BAEM<sup>2</sup> | *uibratio* AM<sup>2</sup> | 2 *quadam* AM<sup>2</sup> | *sonitu* C | *et* B | *aspera* MC, *afre* AM<sup>2</sup> | 3 *pluresque* M | 4 *tantum*] inclitum M, in eo C | *quendam* MCA | *prouocationem* MC, *prefationem* A | 5 *aliquando*] enim + AM<sup>2</sup> | *sint* C | *reicit* M | *cogit* B, *cogat* tali AM<sup>2</sup> | 6 *diuersa*] BC, *aduersa* M, *aduersus* AM<sup>2</sup> | *sunt et*] M?BC, *hanc* AM<sup>2</sup> | *ualitudinem* MA, *ualitudines* B | 7 *impetu* B | *quia*] si + C | *in stomacho* BC | 8 *repletionem* M | *ex*]<sup>2</sup> pro C, per AM<sup>2</sup> | 9 *inanitionem*] – B | *et repletio inanitionem*] et repletio inanitio soluet M, – BC | 10 *rafano*] BAM<sup>2</sup>, *rafanum* MC | 11 *dato*] BAM<sup>2</sup>, *datum* MC | *aceto* M | *potato* BA | *calidam* AM<sup>2</sup> | 12 *cuminum* B, *hanc* + A | *oximelle* B | *posca*] *potat(o)* M(B), *potet* C, *pusca* A | *iubat* A | *cursum* MCA | *et uectari* AM<sup>2</sup> | 13 *calidam aquam* BC, *quam* + B | *interualla* B, *interuallo* A | *horarum* B | *accipiat* A | 14 *ex cocto modicum* B | *gluttiant* B | 15 *oxiporia* BA | *accipiant*] et + B | *thematica* B | *epithematia* AM<sup>2</sup>

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1 *cf.* Huius rei signum est stomachi concussio seu uibratio *Gar.* | 2 solito *Abbr.* | 5 cogit *Gar.* | 6 diuersa *Gar.* | sunt et] (ad) hanc ualitudinem AM<sup>2</sup>, (*Gar.*) | 7 calefactoriam curam *Gar.*, uel calefactionem uel cufam *Dar.* | 13 interuallo facto *Gar.* ?

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6 *cf.* §14–15 | 8–9 Hippocrates, *Aphorismi* VI.39\* | 9 *cf.* *ib.* II.22\*

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

libratio cum quodam sonitu proprio atque huius rei solito, quod in tantum seuit ut cogat plerosque uomere que acceperunt cum quadam prefocatione.

Huic rei diuersa adiutoria adhibemus que superius in stomachi impetu diximus. Si per longum tempus fuerit, uomitum prouocabis ex raphano et potum dato acetum scilliticum aut castoreum ex mulsa [potatum] aut calda ubi coxeris ciminum. Iuuat eos cursu euectari cibos <sup>†uti†</sup> leues et aquam calidam per interualla accipiant non multum sed parum, ne singultum prouocet. Et ut stomachum curent oxiporeum accipiant uel termantica epithimata.

**RFV QS LP D**

1 liberatio FD | solutione LP, - V | 2 plerosque] - Q | quod VL | acceperint FVD | quedam DR | prefocationem R | 3 aduersa S | 5 Si] *rubrica*: Cura V | 6 dabis S, datum P | scilliticum id est herba que uocatur cepe agreste LP | 6 potum QS | calidam S | decoxeris QLP | 7 curru LP | uectari Q | leuibus QSLP | per] in LP | 8 accipiat RFD | paruuum RFQ | prouocent QSL | 9 termantia Q

## GARIOPONTUS VII.9 (7)

est stomachi concussio seu uibratio cum quodam sonitu proprio atque huius rei solitario et ueluti asperitate quadam resonanti. Et in tantum seuit ut cogat plerosque uomere que acceperunt, nec simpliciter uomere sed cum quadam prefocatione. Aliquando est ualidior, nam tunc et uniuersa que accepta sunt reicere cogit.

Adiutoria diuersa ad hanc ualitudinem adhibemus que superius in stomachi impetu diximus. Quia frigidus est in stomacho, calefactoriam curam adhibemus, dicente etiam Yppocrate: singultus aliquotiens fit aut ex repletionem aut ex inanitionem. Inanitionem repletionem et iterum inanitionem replecio soluit. Si per longum tempus fuerit, uomitum prouocabis ex raphano, et potum dato acetum scylliticum aut castoreum ex mulsa aut calidam ubi coxeris ciminum aut oximel cum calida iuuat eos cursu euectari. Cibos utiles, leues et ex calida aqua interuallo facto accipiant non plus sed parum et catamodicum glutiant, ne singultum prouocent. Et stomachum curent et oxiporia accipiant thermantica uel epithimata.

**HT ZW Gl**, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 118v-119r, l: 103r]

1 cum] - H | 2 seuit] singultus +WG | 3 que ... uomere] - W | accipiunt Gl | 4 et] - HZ | accepta sunt] comederat H | 6 *rubrica*: Cura HTWG, Curatio Z | uniuersa H | 7 prediximus H | quia] quodsi ZWG | 9 repletio inanitionem Gl | 10 provocamus ZG | dabis H, datum Z, damus Gl | 12 euectari] et uectio et stomachus curetur uel oxyporia accipiant plus termantica uel epithima Gl | utiles] et + Zl | 13-14 accipiant ... oxiporia] - H | 13 catamodicum] paulatim s.l. + W | 14-15 et<sup>1</sup> ... epithimata] - Gl

\*Sicca<m> et aspera<m> lingua<m> | [un]de uisu comprehendimus et tactu. 25.3  
 Videmus enim illam sicca<m> quam \*ta<ng>ente<s> sentimus esse asperam, esse 21v  
 etiam et quasi papulas quasdam in ea, et cernimus et sentimus[que] illam exas-  
 peram. Aut si \*encausis passa est, et roborata est uel subcinericii[s] coloris uel  
 5 liuidi uel nigri, uel ragadias habentes cernitur, atque \*<u> sicca et quasi pellicula  
 pargamenarum similes in se habent et uulnuscua, nunc ampliora nunc  
 minora. Quando et uox egri certa fertur, scilicet non ab \*alia, atque \*scissam  
 reddit lingua<m>. Oportet autem eos uti \*coluitione[m] oris, et apponentes in  
 10 mento aut ante mentum (quod Greci antereon dicunt) [apponentes] lanas mol-  
 les intinctas in oleo dulci calido, et lingua<m> fricamus spongia molli et munda  
 intincta in aqua calida. Post hoc †soluendum† est os ex aqua calida, aut ipsum  
 antereon diamoron medicamen †longa† tangito, aut rosa sicca cum croco ex  
 equo tritum cum melle mixtum de pinna linito; cataplasma pane et aqua  
 calida uel pollines fenigreci et lini seminis de spongiis apponere calidi>s. Post  
 15 hoc oleum calidum ore teneant uel ydreleon uel decoctionem fenigreci aqua-  
 tam, aut mulsam dare conuenit. Et liquido melle ex penicillo fricabis aut lini

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### MBC A(M<sup>2</sup>)

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1 sicca *mss.* | aspera *mss.* | lingua MCA | unde] MCA, de B | et] – BC | 2 sicca MA |  
 quam] et + C | tangentes] AM<sup>2</sup>, tacentem MBC | esse<sup>1</sup>] eam AM<sup>2</sup> | 3 et<sup>1</sup>] – AM<sup>2</sup> | quod  
 B, – C, quae A | illa B | exasperata B, exasperant A | 4 si encausis] si encausin B,  
 syencausis C | cinericii B | coleris B | 5 uel<sup>2</sup>] – BC | ragarias C | habens B | ut] B, et MC,  
 ex AM<sup>2</sup> | 6 similis B | habet B | uulnus cura MC | 7 egri certa] acriorata B, egri credi C,  
 egri agreda AM<sup>2</sup> | ab alia] auili A | scissum MBC, os uisum A | 8 redita M, reditur BC,  
 reddet et ad A | lingua *mss.* | colluitione B | apponemus B | 9 aut ante mentum] – C |  
 dicitur A | 10 linguam] BM<sup>2</sup>, lingua MCA | emunda C | 11 Post ... calida] *non leg.* M, –  
 AM<sup>2</sup> | 12 longa] linguam B, loca AM<sup>2</sup> | rosam siccam B | crocum CA | 13 mixtam B, –  
 M<sup>2</sup> | penna BC | illinito B | cataplasma de B | 14 polline B | semine B | spongia(s) B(C) |  
 apponito B | calidas MCA, calida B | 15 calidius B | 16 dari C | pincillo B, pinnicillum  
 CA | aut] et BC

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1 *Gar. incipit nouum capitulum, forsitan recte* | 4 ἔγκανσις | 5 sicca autem quasi *Gar.* |  
 7 alia] *sc. causa Dar.* | scissam] os siccum *Gar.* ? | 8 *i.e.* colluitione | 9 ἀνθερεών |  
 11 colluendum *Gar.* | 12 medicamento tangito *Gar. uel* loca AM<sup>2</sup>

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1 De sicca et aspra lingua, *cf. supra* §4

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

Solet esse etiam in acutis febribus aspera lingua et quasi papulas quasdam in ea cernimus que illam exasperant liuidi uel nigri coloris uel ragadias et quasi pelliculas pargamenarum. Oportet autem eos uti colluitione oris apponentes mento lanas molles intinctas in oleo dulci calido et linguam fricari, spongia molli et munda intincta in aqua calida. Post hoc soluendum est e<x> aqua calida ipsum diamoron medicamen, et loca lingue exasperate tangenda aut rosa sicca cum croco ex equo trito cum melle mixtis pinna illinis. Post hoc oleum calidum in ore teneant uel ydreleon uel decoctionem fenugreci aquatam aut mulsam dare conuenit. Et liquido melle ex peniculo fricabis aut lini semen

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RFV QS LP D

1–3 (p. 193) – Q | 1 etiam esse FQ | 2 exasperat FVD, asperant S | 3 pergamenarium RFVD | collutiones R | 4 fricari] scarifari RFV | 5 et post S | ex] et RFD, in VS, – LP | 7 tritis F, trita S | penna inlinies S

## GARIOPONTUS VII.10 (8)

**De sicca et aspera lingua**

<De sicca et aspera lingua sermo est>, quam uisu comprehendimus et tactu. Videmus enim illam siccam quam tangentes sentimus esse asperam, etiam et quasi papulas quasdam in ea et cernimus et sentimus. At si encasis passa sit, est ruborata uel subcinericii coloris uel liuidi uel nigri, uel ragadias habere cernitur; sicca autem quasi pellicule pargamenarum similis, in se habent uulnuscula, nunc ampliora nunc minora. Unde et uocem eger tardam uel obscuram | reddit quia os siccum et linguam siccam ostendit. Oportet autem eos uti colluitione oris, et apponentes in mento aut ante mentum (quod Greci antereon uocant) lanas molles intinctas in oleo dulci calido, linguam uero fricamus cum spongia molli et munda intincta in aqua calida. Post hoc colluendum est os ex aqua calida aut ipsum anthereon diamoron medicamento tangito, aut ex rosa sicca cum croco ex equo trita cum melle mixta de penna linito; cataplasma ex pane et aqua calida uel polline fenugreci et lini semine ex spongia appone calida. Post oleum calidum ore teneant uel ydroleon uel decoctionem fenugreci aquatam, aut mulsam dare conuenit. Et cum liquido melle et penicello fricabis,

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HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 118v–119r, l: 103r]

1 De lingua W | 2 De ... est] – HTZ | 3 autem Gl | etiam] – ZWGl | 4 et<sup>1</sup>] esse W, – ZGl | et<sup>2</sup> | atque WGl | encasis H, enca(u)sin (ZW)G(l) | 5 uel<sup>3</sup>] aut Gl | radias H | 6 pa/ergamentorum H/ZGl | habet HZ | 7 minora] maiora HG | 9 grece TWGl | 10 uocatur TGl | in] – Gl | uero – H | 13 panno H, penno T | 14–15 et<sup>1</sup> ... fenugreci] – l | 14 seminis ZWG | 15 teneatur TZl | 16 dari Gl



semen integrum in linteolo ligatum, <in calida intinctum de ipso linteo ligatum, fricato> aut folia mente uiridis. Quodsi asperitas magna fuerit et lingua et bucca et palatum inusta fuerint, gargarisent elixaturam de rosa sicca in aqua ad tertias decocta.

5 <XXVI.> De parotidas que in febris fiunt

In febris parotide nascuntur uel propter \*malignitatem febris uel propter 26.1  
 †si corpus iam uel in oppositum, id est† qui impetu[m] frigidam uel uinum  
 bibant, uel ex †perfectionem†, uel si inmoderate †hoc alleuat†, uel plurimum lo-  
 10 quitur, tunc laborant ea loca, uel si dura assidue manducant, uel frangant, aut  
 multum disputent. Ex his enim omnibus causis flegmone fit, id est impetus et  
 duritia. In febre plurimum gignuntur circa auriculas, unde et parotide dicte  
 sunt uel appellate.

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MBC A(M<sup>2</sup>)

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1 semine integro B | linteolum BC | ligato BA | 1 in ... fricato] AM<sup>2</sup>, – MB, in calca  
 tinctum de ipso linteo ligatum C | 1 tinctum B | 2 foliis B | 3 inusta fuerint] infuerit A |  
 elixatura A | 4 decoctam C | 5 – A | XXVI] – MB | parotidis B | 6 parotides B | 7 si] hoc  
 si B, sicco AM<sup>2</sup> | corpus] sit + B | uelut incompositum B | oppositam C, aposia AM<sup>2</sup> | qui]  
 in + C | impetu B | 8 perfectione B, perfrictionem AM<sup>2</sup> | hoc] – AM<sup>2</sup> | alleuant B, habeat  
 C | uel<sup>3</sup>] ut A, si + C | 8–9 loquuntur B | 9 labora-- -a M, laborantem a B | aut] si + AM<sup>2</sup> |  
 10 impetum CAM<sup>2</sup> | et] seu BC, ea A | 11 circum A | parotides M? | 12 uel] – BA

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6 magnitudinem Gar. | 7 hoc si corpus iam incompositum uel sicc<um> corpus iam uel  
 in aposia AM<sup>2</sup> ? | id est] item Dar. | 8 ex perfrictione Gar. | se alleuant Gar.

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

integrum in linteolo ligatum in calda intinctum, aut folia mente uiridis lingue infundis. Quodsi asperitas magna fuerit et lingua et bucca et palatum exusta fuerint, gargarizent elixaturam rose sicce in aqua ad tertiam decocta.

**XXV. De parotidis que in febribus fiunt**

In febribus parotide nascuntur propter malignitates febrium, id est qui in impetu frigidam aquam uel uinum bibunt, uel si inmoderate alant, aut plurimum loquitur, uel si dura assidue manducant, aut multum disputent. Ex his omnibus causis flegmon fit, id est impetus et duritia. Gignuntur autem maxime circa auriculas, unde et parotides dicte sunt.

**RFV QS LP D**

1 linteola R | uiride P | 2 infundes S | et palatum] palatumque S | 4 – Q, De parotidis S | febre R | 5 id est] illis S | in impetu] inpetum Q | 6 si] in siti Q | alat RFV, alantur S, anhelant LP | 8 et] uel VLP | maxime] post auriculas S | 9 et] – VS | parotide VS

## GARIOPONTUS VII.9–10 (7–8)

et lini semen integrum in linteolo ligatum in calida tinctum, aut folia mente uiridis in lingua fricabis et ore. Quodsi asperitas magna fuerit et lingua et os et palatum usta fuerint, gargarizent elixaturam rose sicce in aqua ad tertiam decocte.

## GARIOPONTUS VII.4 (3) 5

**De parotidis in febribus**

In febribus parotide nascuntur propter earum magnitudinem febrium, uel quia in ipso impetu frigidam uel uinum bibunt plurimum, uel ex perfrictione, uel si immoderate se alleuant, uel si plurimum loquantur, uel si dura assidue manducant, uel frangant, aut multum disputent. Ex his enim omnibus causis flegmon fit, id est duritia. In febre plurime gignuntur parotide circa auriculas, unde et parotide sunt dicte.

**HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio integro**

[H: 117v–118r, l: 101v]

1 semine TZWGl | integro WGl | ligato (et) (Z)W(Gl), tincto WGl | 2 in lingua] linguam Gl | os Gl | in aqua] – WG | 3 in aqua] – WG | tertias H, partem + W | 6 in] – ZG | 7 parotides T | 8 frigidam] aquam + WGl | 9 alleuent Z, lauant W, abluant l | uel<sup>3</sup>] aut WGl | 11 id est duritia] et duritia T, et Z, – WGl | aures H | 12 dicte sunt HZ

Plura de hoc †ueroso† dicunt uariasque adhibent curas. Nos autem commu- 26.2  
nem quoque impetum commune curatione curamus. Nam quamdiu \*impetu[s]  
est passio, tegimus lana munda molli que impetu[m] sunt. Dehinc cum statu[s]  
ceperit impetus februm minuere, fouemus oleo dulci calido et aur<es>, ex  
5 <\*eo> oleo <\*i>bi aliquid infundimus, nec fasciamus lana foramina auri<um>.  
Extendit enim dolor<i>s a<ug>mentum aurium constipatio, tamdiu fouemus oleo  
quamdiu mitigabitur \*inpe<t>us. Quodsi non mitigabitur, ubi paululum laxauerit,  
cataplasma \*adhibemus: erit ex aqua mulsa uel ydreleon uel decoctione fenu-  
10 oleum calidum, <\*a>ut \*possimus pro pane polline uti uel legitim<o> illo ex 22r  
omnibus cataplasmatibus, ita tamen ut | oleum et melle mixtum; \*tunc <si> diu-  
tius calor permanebit, <a>pponamus eis pannos laneos calidos tinctos in calda et  
oleo. Quodsi impetus aut dolor permanebit, \*py[ti]riasis illis erit adhibendum  
ex spongiis aqua calida tinctis et expressis, tunc cucurbitam adhibemus ut non

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**MBC A(M<sup>2</sup>)**


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1 uiroso B, uero se C, uero dosi A | 1–2 communionem C, hunc AM<sup>2</sup> | 2 communi BA |  
curationem CA | 3 passioni C | tegendi B | lanam mundam A | mollique BC, ea que  
AM<sup>2</sup> | impetus BC | 4 foueamus C | auribus *mss.* | ex] eodem + A | 5 ibi] ubi *mss.* | aliqui  
A | nec] et M | fasciamus] passamus A | auribus MBC | 6 augmentum] AM<sup>2</sup>, ab  
mentum M, ad mentum B, ab elementum C | oleum AM<sup>2</sup> | 7 mitigabitur (*bis*)] medica-  
bitur A | inpetus] AM<sup>2</sup>, in peius MBC | ubi paululum] – A | 8 adhibemus] panis + AM<sup>2</sup> |  
decoctionem BC | linis A | 9 pani-- ----- M, paneque opperimus B, panique petimus  
C, panis que primo AM<sup>2</sup> | et] ex MA | 10 oleo calido AM<sup>2</sup> | ut *mss.* | polline uti] pollinis  
A | legitimum MC, legitim A | 11 plasmatibus M | tamen] timent A | misto B, miscamus  
AM<sup>2</sup> | 12 permaneat BC | opponamus MBC, opponimus A | 13 permauit M, permanet  
C | priasis AM<sup>2</sup> | erit illis BC | adhibenda B | 13–14 expungis A | 14 intinctis M | et] –  
A | tunc] et + AM<sup>2</sup> | cucurbita C, cucurbita A | adhibebimus B, adhibebimus C

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1 Plura diuersa dicuntur *cf. Gar.* | 2 in impetu *Gar.* | 5 eo *Gar.* | ibi *Gar.* | 8 adhibendum  
erit *Gar.* | 10 aut *Dar.* | possumus | 11 tunc si *Gar.* | 13 πυρίασις

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

Plures uero uarias his adhibent curas. Nos autem quamdiu in impetu est  
 passio, tegimus lana munda et molli. Dehinc cum status ceperit impetus febrim  
 95r um minuere, fouemus oleo dulci et calido et auribus infundimus oleum, ubi  
 aliquid utile parotidis ammiscemus, nec opturamus lana foramina aurium,  
 extendit enim dolores *ab elemento aeris* constipatio, et tamdiu (*ut dixi*) 5  
 fouemus quamdiu mitigabitur impetus. Quodsi non mitigabitur, post paululum  
 cataplasma adhibendum erit ex aqua mulsa uel ydreleon siue decoctione fenugreci  
 uel lini seminis uel malue in quibus panem commiscimus, et oleum  
 calidum ut possimus pane pro polline uti. Quodsi diutius calor permaneat  
 opponimus eis pannos laneos calidos intinctos in caldam et oleum. Quodsi 10  
 impetus aut dolor permaneat, pitiriasis illis est adhibenda spongiis in aqua  
 calida intinctis atque expressis. Tunc cucurbitas adhibemus ut non satis con-

## RFV QS LP D

1 quamdiu] quod LP | 2 ceperint LP | 4 uti de Q | *i.e.* obduramus | aurium foramina S |  
 7 adhibenda RVD | uel] id est D | decoctionem F | 8 semine Q | et] – LP | 10–  
 11 opponimus ... permaneat] – Q | 10 calda VS | oleo VS | 11 pitiriasis LP, *i.e.* calefactio  
 + S *s.l.*, *i.e.* confectio + L *s.l.* | est illis S | 12 atque] et D | Tunc] uero + S | satis] – P

## GARIOPONTUS VII.4 (3)

Plures uero harum modos diuersos dicunt, et uarias adhibent curas. Nos  
 autem communem quoque impetum communi curatione curabimus. Nam  
 quamdiu in impetu est passio, tegimus lana munda molli. Dehinc cum ceperit  
 impetus febrium minui, fouemus oleo dulci calido aures, et ex eo oleo ibi ali-  
 quid infundimus, nec fasciamus lana foramina aurium. Extendit enim dolores 5  
 aurium constipatio, et tamdiu fouemus oleo *ipso* donec mitigetur impetus.  
 Quodsi non mitigabitur, cataplasma adhibendum erit panis ex aqua mulsa uel  
 ydreleon uel decoctione fenugreci uel lini seminis uel malue commixtione.  
 Mittimus et oleum calidum et polines ordei et ex eo cataplasmas, ita tamen  
 ut oleum et mel misceas. Tunc si diutius calor permanebit, opponamus eis 10  
 pannos laneos calidos tinctos in calida et oleum. Quodsi impetus aut dolor  
 permanebit, pyriasis erit illis adhibenda ex spongiis in aqua calida tinctis et ex-  
 pressis, deinde cucurbitam adhibemus ut non satis constringat. Ubi declina-

## HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 117v–118r, l: 101v]

1 *rubrica*: (De earum) Cura HT(Z)WGl | modo H | 2 communem] T, commune HZ,  
 communes WGl | 3 munda] et + ZWGl | passio] causa Gl | ceperint HGl | 6 impetus] –  
 WGl | 7 mitigatur TZ, mitigauerit/s G/l | erit] id est + Gl | panis] – Wl | 8 uel<sup>1</sup>] siue ZGl  
 | uel<sup>3</sup>] aut Gl | 9 pollinem ZW, pollines Gl | 10 et] – Gl | apponemus H, apponamus Z |  
 12 ptyrtasis H | spongia Gl | 12–13 expressa Gl | 13 constringant ZGl

- satis constringat. Ubi declinauerit duritia[s], cataplasmam ex farina hordei et mulsa. Ubi autem minuitur duritia[m], cretam argentariam aut acaciam ex aceto conspersam de pinna linimus. Ubi duritiam inuenimus, cerotum erit adhibendum ex oleo dulci limpido cum quo cont<e>ri debet radices \*a<chan>te  
 5 uel adipēs porcinos recentes. Post hoc inponendum erit malagma diaquilon uel †diamnascun†. In omni autem tempor<e> curare debemus ut cibos omnes molles ut sorbitiones <\*accipiant>, [quam ad duritiam] ali<c>am et mulsa gargarizent. Quodsi in omnem duritiam potuerimus optinere, illam dissoluere debemus ut in humorem conuertat<ur> et corrumpat<ur>, opposentes triduo nasturcii semen tritum cum aqua in carta inductum super locum ponito. Quodsi  
 10 tolerare non potuerit, cataplasma adhibemus ex lini semin<e>, polline[s] hordei in mulsa cocti quousque duritia illa (ut superius diximus) ad maturitatem humoris ueniat. Tunc cirurgia erit adhibenda in rotundo, et locum incisum \*curat sicut in omnibus uulneribus exegerit.
- 15 Explicit liber quintus.

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**MBC A(M<sup>2</sup>)**

1 declinauerint BC | duritia] AM<sup>2</sup>, duritias MBC | ex] et BA | et] ex A | 2 duritia B | 3 conspersa A | penna BC | inuenimus] – A | 4 quo contri M, aqua conteri B, acontri C, quae contriuit A | debent B, – AM<sup>2</sup> | a----te M, artemisie B, arte C, altee AM<sup>2</sup> | 5 porcini B | hec C | 6 diamnascunt M, dimnaseum AM<sup>2</sup> | omni autem tempore MA, omnibus autem temporibus BC | 7 qua A | ad] – B | alicam] aliquam mss., uergatur + AM<sup>2</sup> | 8 in] – BA, non leg. M | non potuerimus optinere duritiam A, non potuerint optinere duritiam M<sup>2</sup>, non leg. M | potueris C, potuerimus B | illam] – BC | 9 humore A | conuertat MC, se conuertat AM<sup>2</sup> | corrumpat MCA | 10 aqua] quod + B | inponito A, uel ponito M<sup>2</sup> | 11 potuerint AM<sup>2</sup> | cataplasmam C | seminis MCA, et + B | 12 polline B | hordei] hisdem A | 14 curato B, curet et C, – A | exegerit C, egerit AM<sup>2</sup> | 15 – CA | quinti] Aurelii amen C

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4 achante *Gar.* ? | 6 diasansucum *Gar.* | 7 accipiant] *Gar.* | 14 cura *Gar.*

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12 cf. l. 8–9, *supra*

## TEXTUS ABBREVIATUS

stringantur. Ubi uero declinauerit duritia, cataplasmamus ex farina ordei et mulsa. Ubi autem minuerit duritia, cretam argentariam aut acaciam ex aceto consparsam cum penna linimus. Ubi duritiam inuenerimus, cerotum erit adhibendum ex oleo dulci et limpido cum quo conteri debeant radices *que molliunt* 5 uel adipēs porcino<s> recentes. Post hoc uero imponenda erit malagma diacilon uel diamasum, cibos molles aut sorbitiones offerimus. Item duritiam dissoluere debemus opponentes triduo nasturcii semen tritum cum aqua in carta inductum ac desuper positum. Quodsi tolerare non potuerit, cataplasma adhibemus ex lini semine uel polline ordei in mulsa decoctis quoadusque duritia illa 10 ad maturitatem ueniat. Tunc cyrurgia erit adhibenda in rotundo, et locum incisum ita curari oportet sicut in omnibus uulneribus ratio exigit.

Explicit liber IIII.

## RFV QS LP D

2 compressam Q, consparsa L | linies S | 3 inuenimus V, inueneris S | cerotum] enim + LP | 5 porcini VQSLP | imponendum SLP | erit] – Q | 7 apponentes VQ | triduo] – L | cum aqua tritum Q | carta] – P | 7–8 ductum S | 9 ordei polline S | quousque RFVQ | in rotundo] – Q | 11 ratio] – Q | 12 – FVQ | quartus S

## GARIOPONTUS VII.4 (3)

uerit duritia, cataplasmamus ex farina ordei et mulsa. Ubi autem minuitur duritia, cretam argentariam aut acaciam ex aceto consparsam de penna linimus. Ubi duritiam inuenimus, cerotum est adhibendum ex oleo dulci limpido cum achanti radice uel adipe porcino recente. Post hoc imponendum erit malagma diaquilon uel diasamsucum. In omnibus autem temporibus curare 5 debemus ut cibos omnes molles et sorbiles accipiant, et alicam ex mulsa gargarizent. Quodsi duritia permanserit, dissoluere debemus humorem ut remollescat et corrumpatur, opponentes triduo | nasturtii semen tritum cum aqua et in carta inductum super locum impones. Quodsi non profuerit, cataplasma adhibemus ex lini seminis polline et ordei in mulsa cocta, quousque duritia illa 10 (ut superius diximus) ad maturitatem humoris ueniat. Tunc cyrurgia erit adhibenda in rotundo, et locum incisum cura sicut in omnibus uulneribus exigit.

## HT ZW Gl, ex Aurelio integro

[H: 117v–118r, l: 101v]

2 creta argentaria Gl | conspersa Gl | succus de immaturis prunellis id est acachia l | conspersa Gl | de] cum H | 4 hec Zl | 5–7 in ... gargarizent] in fine ponunt Gl | 7–8 mollescat H | 8–10 cum ... et] – l | 9 pone W, – TZG | 10 semine HW | ordei] farina + H | 12 et] ut HG | curamus Gl



## Glossary

This glossary is meant as an initial source of assistance on technical terminology in the text. It cannot provide an in-depth study of the medical content of the text. It is in many cases unclear whether diseases and plants are identical with those of the same name today. Thus, the translations are to be taken as approximations as they are found in existing (usually non-medical) dictionaries. The main sources used for this glossary are Lewis and Short, the *Dictionary of Medieval Latin from British Sources*, and the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*; for Greek Liddle/Scott/Jones; the following other dictionaries are cited:

- Boh.: Ladislav Varcl et al. *Latinitatis medii aevi lexicon Bohemorum = Slovník středověké latiny v českých zemích*, Praha 1987–. [to date A–M]
- Du Cange: Charles Du Fresne Du Cange, *Glossarium mediae et infimae Latinitatis*, 10 vols in 5, Niort 1883–1887.
- Ital.: *Latinitatis Italicae medii aevi lexicon* (saec. V ex. – saec. XI in.), a cura di Franciscus Arnaldi, Paschalis Smiraglia. Firenze <sup>2</sup>2001.
- Latham: Ronald Edward Latham, *Revised Medieval Latin word-list from British and Irish sources*, Oxford 1965.
- MLW: *Mittellateinisches Wörterbuch bis zum ausgehenden 13. Jahrhundert*, begründet von Paul Lehmann und Johannes Stroux, München 1959–. [to date A–K]
- Souter: Alexander Souter, *A glossary of Later Latin to 600 A.D.* Oxford 1964.

Words (or meanings) not known to any dictionary I consulted are marked with an asterisk. Equivalent Greek terms are given in parentheses; thus, one can easily appreciate how common they are. The (rare) definitions given by Aurelius are also included. Antonyms are marked by ‘≠’. For verbs the infinitive form is added (-are, -ere, -ire, -ere); uncommon noun declensions are also provided. If no paragraph number is indicated, the term is either used *passim* (in half a dozen or more paragraphs) or *passim* within the chapter that treats it; occurrences outside the main text are marked by brackets.

<i>absinthium</i> (ἀψίνθιον)	wormwood (§6.2, §18.1, §21.6)
<i>acacia</i> (ἀκακία)	acacia (§6.2, §12.4, §13.6–7, §26.1)
<i>accido</i> , -ere (συμβαίνω)	happen, befall
<i>accessio</i>	attack, bout (fever)
<i>achante</i> (ἀκανθίς)	groundsel, senecio ( <i>Senecio</i> ) (§26.2)
<i>acopum</i> (ἄκοπον)	an anodyne or restorative (§18.1, §20.5, §21.6)
<i>acra ructatio</i> (ὄζυρηγμία)	belching, heartburn (§0.9)



<i>acutio</i>	growing more acute (Boh.) (§12.3)
<i>acutus</i>	acute
* <i>addistinguo, -ere</i>	= <i>distinguo</i> (§2.2)
<i>adrepentinus</i>	all of a sudden (§19.1)
<i>aduersum</i>	misfortune, calamity, adversity (§3.3)
<i>affixia</i> (ἀσφυξία)	stopping of the pulse (§12.2)
<i>afronitrum</i> (ἀφρόνιτρον)	efflorescence of saltpetre (§17.2)
<i>albugo</i>	white of the eye (§11.2)
<i>alenitus</i>	→ <i>anhelitus</i>
<i>alica</i>	a kind of grain, spelt (§10.3–4, §11.3, §26.2)
<i>alienatio (mentis)</i>	loss of reason, delirium (§6.1, §8.1, §8.4, §20.2, §21.5)
<i>alleuo, -are (se)</i>	alleviate (§26.1)
<i>altea</i> (ἀλθαία)	wild mallows, marsh mallows (§4.3, §10.4, §26.2)
<i>alumen</i>	alum (§13.7)
<i>amfimerinus</i> (ἀμφομημερινός)	quotidian (fever) (§1.2)
<i>amylum</i> (ἄμυλον)	fine flour, starch (§10.4)
<i>anetatus</i>	→ <i>anetinus</i>
<i>anetinus</i> (ἀνήθινος)	of dill ( <i>Anethum graveolens</i> ) (§2.3, §5.3, §6.2, §8.3)
<i>anhelito, -are</i>	breathe with difficulty, pant (§11.2)
<i>anhelitus</i>	difficulty of breathing, panting (§4.1, §11.2, §21.5)
<i>anthereon</i> (ἀνθερεών)	chin (§12.4, §25.3)
<i>antidotum</i> (ἀντίδοτον)	antidote, remedy (§10.4, §11.1, §21.6)
<i>apalum, ouum</i> (ἀπαλά)	soft egg (§13.8)
<i>ap(p)ium</i>	parsley ( <i>Petroselinum crispum</i> ) (§4.4)
<i>apoplexia</i> (ἀποπληξία)	apoplexy, stroke, ‘ <i>subita gelatio sanguinis et aut omnium membrorum aut alicuius partis resolutio</i> (§0.3)’ (§0.1, §19.1–2)
<i>aprosia</i> (ἀπουσία ?)	absence, going to waste (MLW) (§26.1)
<i>apostema</i>	→ <i>apozima</i> (§23.2)
<i>apostoma</i> (ἀπόστημα)	abscess (MLW) (§10.2)
<i>apozima</i> (ἀπόζεμα)	decoction (§23.2)
<i>appono, -ere</i>	apply something

<i>aresco, -ere</i>	dry up, pine away in sickness (§10.2)
<i>armus</i> (ἄρμος)	shoulder (§10.1)
<i>arrecto</i>	summon, bring to justice (wrongly used by <i>Abbr.</i> ) (Latham) (§10.1)
<i>artemisia</i>	wormwood (§26.2)
<i>artifex</i>	craftsman, here: surgeon (§10.3)
<i>assus</i>	roasted (§10.4, §21.6)
<i>at(t)agen, -inis</i> (ἀτταγήν)	pheasant (MLW) (§13.8)
<i>atonia</i> (ἀτονία)	debility (§5.2)
<i>beta</i>	beetroot ( <i>Beta vulgaris</i> ) (§17.2)
<i>biliosus</i>	of bile (§10.1, §11.2)
<i>blandior, -iri</i>	soothe (§0.1)
<i>branchion</i> (βράγχος)	hoarseness (§0.8)
<i>broncus</i> (βρόγχος)	throat (§9.1, §12.2)
<i>bucca</i>	cheek; mouth (MLW) (§26.2)
<i>calamus</i> (κάλαμος)	sweet flag ( <i>Acorus calamus</i> ) (§14.2)
<i>calasticus</i> (χαλαστικός)	laxative (≠ <i>stalticus</i> ) (§2.3)
<i>calefactio</i>	heating (§2.1, §10.3, §25.2)
<i>cancello, -are</i>	provide with a grate (MLW) (§8.2)
<i>cancero, -are</i>	become cancerous (§12.3)
<i>caninus, sonus</i>	sound like that of a dog (§12.2)
<i>cantabrum</i>	a kind of bran (§17.2)
<i>cardiaca passio</i>	cardiac fever
<i>cardiacus sudor</i>	cardiac fever
<i>cardiacus</i> (καρδιακός)	suffering from cardiac fever
<i>carenum</i> (κάροινον)	a sweet wine boiled down one third (§5.3, §8.4, §17.2)
<i>carfologia</i> (καρφολογία)	picking of pieces of straw from the (mud) walls (§8.1)
<i>carta</i> (χάρτης)	shred of papyrus/cloth (§26.2)
<i>castoreum</i> (καστόρειον)	medicament derived from scent glands of beavers (§8.4, §21.6, §25.2)
<i>catafora</i> (καταφορά)	lethargic attack (§5.2)
<i>catamodicum</i>	a little, for a little while (§25.2)
<i>cataplasma</i> (κατάπλασμα)	poultice, plaster, cataplasm
<i>catarrhus</i>	catarrh, rheum (§0.1, §0.8, §11.1)

<i>cauculus (calculus)</i>	bladder stone (Du Cange, MLW) (§0.1)
<i>causis (καῦσις)</i>	burning (§7.1, §19.1)
<i>causosis</i>	→ <i>causis</i>
<i>causus (καῦσος)</i>	the burning of fever, ‘ <i>ardor quidem totius corporis ex quo fit perturbatio mentis</i> ’ (§0.3) (§0.5)
<i>cauter (ferrum) (καυτήρ)</i>	branding iron (§21.6)
<i>cerotarium</i>	wax plaster
<i>cidonia, mala (κυδωνία)</i>	quince (§10.4, §13.7, §14.2, §22.2)
* <i>ciliasis (κοιλίασις)</i>	a disease of the stomach (§25.1)
<i>ciminum (κύμινον)</i>	cumin ( <i>Cuminum cyminum</i> ) (§25.2)
<i>circulus (περίοδος)</i>	period (of a recurring fever) (§1.5)
<i>cirurgia (χειρουργία)</i>	surgery (§6.2, §26.2)
<i>citonia</i>	→ <i>cidonia</i>
<i>citrina, mala</i>	lemon (Boh.) (§14.2)
<i>colera (χολέρα), also colerum</i>	bile; cholera (MLW), ‘ <i>uentris siue stomachi nimia tortio et subita reuolutio</i> ’ (§0.3)
<i>colericus (χολερικός)</i>	suffering from cholera (Boh.)
<i>clinice (κλινική, sc. τέχνη)</i>	science of clinical medicine, practice at the sickbed (§0.9)
<i>clistere (κλυστήρ)</i>	clyster
<i>clunis</i>	buttock (§8.4, §16.1, §20.3, §24.1)
<i>coc(h)lear</i>	spoonful (§10.4, §13.7)
<i>codia (-um?)</i>	poppy pod (§8.3)
<i>co(h)itus</i>	sexual intercourse (§10.1)
<i>colera</i>	→ <i>cholera</i>
<i>collectio</i>	abscess (§10.2, §10.4)
<i>colligo, -ere</i>	occur together (§3.1, §8.1)
* <i>coliphia (κωλήφιον)</i>	ham (MLW: <i>colyphium</i> ) (§13.8)
<i>colluitio</i>	rinsing, washing (§4.3, §25.3)
<i>colluo, -ere</i>	wash thoroughly, wash out, rinse (§8.4, §19.1)
<i>commodo, -are</i>	put in order (§0.1)
<i>communitas (κοινότης)</i>	common features (term of the methodic school) (§0.2, §2.3)
<i>complexio</i>	complexion: mixture of elements, constitution, temperament (§0.6, §1.9)
<i>compunctio</i>	pricking (§[13.5], §16.1)

<i>concutio = concussio</i>	shaking (§25.1)
<i>confabulatio</i>	conversation (§8.2)
<i>confectio</i>	compound of various drugs (§20.5)
<i>conlaxo, -are</i>	render loose or porous (methodic medicine) (§3.1)
<i>consputatio</i>	spitting (§10.1, [§16.1])
<i>constipatio</i>	constipation (§26.2)
<i>constrictio</i>	constricted state (methodic medicine) (§0.3, §1.8, §12.3, §14.1, §20.2)
<i>constrictus (status)</i>	constricted (methodic medicine)
* <i>contensio (contentio)</i>	(muscle) straining, tension (§20.3)
<i>contractio</i>	contracture, cramp (§0.3, §20.1)
<i>conturbatio</i>	confusion (of mind) (§14.1, §21.5)
<i>coopertorium</i>	bedspread, cover (§8.3)
<i>cordapsus (χόρδαψος)</i>	a disease of the intestines, ileus
<i>corium</i>	skin (of a fruit) (§10.3)
<i>coriza (κόρυζα)</i>	cold in the nose (§0.8, §11.1)
<i>corrugo, -are</i>	wrinkle (§10.2, §13.2)
<i>coxa</i>	hip (§8.4)
<i>crebritas</i>	frequency (pulse) (§1.1)
<i>creta</i>	chalk, lime (§6.2, §12.4, §13.7, §26.2)
<i>creticus (κριτικός)</i>	critical, involving crisis (fever) (§1.10, §2.1, §3.1–2)
* <i>crocodismus (κροκυδισμός)</i>	picking of flocks (§8.1)
<i>crudelitas</i>	error for <i>cruditas</i> ? (§10.1)
<i>cruditas</i>	rawness, crudity (of skin, food, or humours) (§16.1)
<i>crus, -ris</i>	leg, shank, shin (§9.1, §20.3)
<i>cucumis, -eris</i>	cucumber (§14.2, §21.6)
<i>cucurbita (σικύα)</i>	cupping-glass
<i>cufa (uentosa)</i>	cupping-glass (§8.4, §19.2, §21.6, [§25.2])
<i>cynicus spasmus (κυνικός σπασμός)</i>	unilateral facial paralysis <sup>1</sup> (§0.5)
<i>cyprinum (κύπρινον) oleum</i>	oil of henna (§10.4, §12.5)
<i>damascina</i>	plum from Damascus ([§7.2])
<i>declinatio</i>	abatement
<i>decoctio</i>	decoction

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Galenus, *De musculorum dissectione ad tirones* XVIIIb.930.

<i>defectio (animi)</i>	weakness, failing (§2.1, §13.2)
<i>deiectio</i>	purging ([§3.3])
<i>deliro, -are</i>	be crazy, deranged, out of one's mind (§10.1, §11.2, §13.2)
<i>dementia</i>	madness (§8.2, §21.2)
<i>demissio/dimissio</i>	remission
<i>demoniaca passio</i> (δαμονιακός)	possession by an evil spirit (§21.6)
<i>deprehensio</i>	seizure (§19.1)
<i>depressio</i>	abasement, enfeeblement ([§5.2], §9.1, [§19.1])
<i>desponsio</i>	desperation (§3.3)
<i>despumatum, mel</i>	worked off, skimmed off (§10.4, [§11.3])
* <i>diacerotarius</i>	by or of wax-plasters (§11.3)
<i>diaforesis</i> (διαφόρησις)	opening of the pores, and thus exhaustion (§0.7, §3.1–2)
<i>diaforeticus</i> (διαφορητικός)	leading to exhaustion (≠ <i>salutaris</i> ) (§3)
<i>diamoron</i> (διὰ μόρων)	a medication composed of the juice of black mulberries and honey (§12.4, §25.3)
<i>diaquilon</i> (διὰ χυλῶν)	an unguent made of juices (§12.5, §18.1, §26.2)
<i>diarria</i> (διάρροια)	diarrhoea, 'minor colera' (§0.3) (§15)
<i>diasamsucum</i> (διὰ σαμψύχου)	salve based on marjoram (§18.1, §21.6, §26.2)
<i>diaspermaton</i> (διὰ σπερμάτων)	a drug made from seeds (§10.4)
<i>diatrion pipereon</i> (διὰ τριῶν πεπέρεων)	a medication made of pepper (§10.4)
<i>diatriton (indecl.)</i> (διάτριτος)	period of three days, usually the first three days of an illness (Souter) (§8.4, §10.3, §19.2)
<i>diffusio</i>	outpouring (§3.2)
<i>dioncosis</i> (διόγκωσις)	swelling (§12.2–3)
<i>directio</i>	leadership, mandate (MLW) (§3.1)
<i>discretus</i>	→ <i>dyscritus</i>
<i>discussio</i> (κρίσις)	crisis (MLW) (§1.2)
<i>discutibilis</i>	pertaining to <i>discussio</i> , decisive (MLW) (§3.1)
<i>di(s)duco</i>	separate (said of sweat) (§13.2)
<i>dis-</i> (δυσ-)	→ <i>dys-</i>
<i>dispumatum</i>	→ <i>despumatum</i>
<i>districtio</i>	diarrhoea (MLW) (§24.1)
<i>do spiritum</i>	= (?) <i>duco spiritum</i> , draw a breath (§20.2)

<i>dubia</i> (ἀμφίβολα)	unclear cases concerning the communalities (methodic terminology) (§0.9)
<i>duritia</i>	hardening (§1.1, §1.4, §20.2, §20.4, §26,1–2)
<i>dysintericus</i> (δυσεντερικός)	pertaining to dysentery, dysenteric (§15.1)
<i>dyscritus</i> (δύσκριτος)	lacking an obvious crisis (fever) (§2.1)
<i>dyspnia</i> (δύσπνοια)	difficulty of breathing (§10.2, §12.2)
<i>dyspnoia, -are</i> (δυσπνοέω)	breathe with difficulty (§11.2)
<i>ebetesco, -ere</i>	→ <i>hebetesco</i>
<i>ebrietas</i>	drunkenness (§10.1, §10.3)
<i>effebeon</i> (ἐφήβιον)	pubes (§23.1, §24.1)
<i>effluo, -ere</i>	flow forth (§2.1)
<i>egestio</i>	voiding (of faeces or urine) (§9.1)
<i>elect(u)arium</i> (ἔκλειγμα)	medication that melts in the mouth, electuary (§10.4, §11.3, §12.4)
<i>eleuatio</i>	swelling (§11.2)
<i>elixatura</i>	decoction
<i>elixus</i>	boiled (§4.4)
<i>emitritaicus</i> (ἡμίτριταικός)	belonging to the semi-tertian fever (§1.4, §2.2)
<i>emorrogia</i> (αἰμορραγία)	haemorrhage, ‘ <i>sanguinis subita profluxio uel de naribus uel a parte qua fecem uentris emittimus uel mulieres ex ea qua edere partum solent</i> ’ (§0.3) (§0.7, §18.1)
<i>emprosthodon(ia)</i> (ἐμπροσθοτονία)	tetanic procurvation, ‘ <i>similis passio [ut opisthotonia] sed et ad pectus mentum hominis instringit</i> ’ (§0.3) (§20.1)
<i>emprosthoniticus</i> (ἐμπροσθοτονικός)	suffering from ἐμπροσθοτονία ([§20.1])
<i>epiglottis, -idis</i> (ἐπιγλωττίς)	epiglottis (§12.2)
<i>epilampadium</i> (ἐπιλαμπάδιον)	surgical instrument used as a trocar (MLW) (§6.2)
<i>epilepticus</i> (ἐπιληπτικός)	epileptic (§21.6)
<i>epiploce</i> (ἐπιπλοκή)	mixed nature of disease (methodic terminology) (§0.8–9, §4.2, §13.2)
<i>epithima, -antia</i> (ἐπίθεμα)	remedy for external application
<i>erectus</i>	elevated (pulse) (§3.3)
<i>escharoticus</i> (ἔσχαρωτικός)	producing a scar ([§21.6])
* <i>euector, -ari</i>	(?) use as an enema (cf. Ital., s.v. <i>euctio</i> ) (§25.2)
<i>euersio</i> ( <i>stomachi</i> )	upsetting (of the stomach) (§0.1, §16.1)

<i>euetatio</i>	→ <i>hebetatio</i>
<i>exaduento, -are</i>	air, blow upon (by wind) (Souter) (§2.1)
<i>exaspero, -are</i>	roughen (§7.1, [§25.3])
<i>exponte</i>	= <i>sponte</i>
<i>extumentia</i>	→ <i>tumentia</i>
<i>extumesco, -ere</i>	swell up (§6.1)
<i>fagedena</i> (φαγέδαινα)	cancerous sore, canker (§0.8)
<i>fasciola</i>	bandage (§2.1)
<i>fastidium</i> (ἀνορεξία)	aversion to food, lack of appetite
<i>faux, -cis</i>	the upper part of the throat, from the root of the tongue to the entrance of the gullet, the pharynx, throat, gullet (§12.2–4)
<i>fenugrecum</i>	fenugreek ( <i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i> )
<i>feculentus</i>	(of fluid) full of dregs, cloudy (§10.1)
* <i>fecicuba</i>	(?) mistake for βηχικά, ‘medication against cough’ (§11.1)
<i>flabellum</i>	small fan or fly-flap (§2.1, §13.6, §14.2)
<i>flegmon(e)</i> (φλεγμονή)	inflammation; inflamed tumour, ‘ <i>subitus tumor</i> ’ (§0.3) (§0.1, §0.5, §20.1–2, §26.1)
<i>focus</i>	fire (§10.3)
<i>fomentum</i>	a warm application, warm lotion or poultice, fomentation (§17.1, §20.5)
<i>formicatio</i>	formication, sensation as of ants crawling ([§13.2])
<i>formico, -are</i>	experience a feeling of crawling ants (§11.2)
<i>formidatio</i>	terror, fear (§13.2)
<i>foueo, -ēre</i>	foment, foster
<i>frenesis</i>	madness, delirium, frenzy
<i>freneticus</i>	mad, delirious, frantic
<i>frico, -are</i>	rub
<i>frig(d)or</i> (περίψυξις)	cold (§0.9, §1.4, §2.1, §13.8, §14.2)
<i>fumosus</i>	cloudy, unclear (§10.1)
<i>fortius</i>	possibly (§8.3, from <i>fors</i> ); stronger
<i>galla</i>	oak-apple, gall-nut ([§10.3], §13.7)
<i>gargarizo, -are</i> (γαργαρίζω)	gargle, take a gargle (§6.2, §12.4, §25.3)
<i>gentiana</i>	gentian ( <i>Gentiana lutea</i> ) (§21.6)

<i>gibberosus</i>	protuberant (§13.2)
<i>gracilitas (uocis)</i>	thin voice (§12.3)
<i>granata, mala</i>	pomegranate (§10.3, §13.6)
<i>grauedo</i>	feeling of heaviness or oppressio (§6.1, §10.1, §11.2, §21.5)
<i>gurgulio</i>	throat, windpipe (§9.1, §12.2)
<i>hebetatio</i>	dullness (of mind) (§5.2)]
<i>hebetesco, -ere</i>	grow dull, dim, or faint (§19.1)]
<i>hileus</i>	→ <i>ileos</i>
<i>hordeum</i>	→ <i>ordeum</i>
<i>hydreleon (ὕδρέλαιον)</i>	mixture of water and (olive) oil (§12.4, §23.2, §25.3, §26.2)
<i>hydrofobia (ὕδροφοβία)</i>	morbid dread of water, hydrophobia, rabies, ‘ <i>aque metus qui adest maxime his quos canis ravidus momordit</i> ’ (§0.3)
<i>hydrofobus (ὕδροφόβος)</i>	affected with hydrophobia
<i>hydropicus (ὕδρωψ)</i>	dropsy (§0.1, §0.6)
* <i>hydropidum</i>	(?) mistake for <i>hydromeli tepidum</i> (§10.4)
<i>hypnoticum (ὕπνωτικός)</i>	soporific (§21.6)]
<i>hyroquistida (ὕπυκιστίς)</i>	<i>Cytinus hypocistis</i> (§13.6–7)
<i>hysopus (ὑσσωπον)</i>	hyssop (§10.4, §11.3)
<i>hyusquiamum (ὕοσκύαμος)</i>	<i>henbane (Hyoscyamus niger)</i> (§8.1, §8.4)
<i>iactatio</i>	agitation (§.3.3)
<i>ignis sacer (έρυσίπελας)</i>	red rash (§12.3)
<i>ignitio in faciem (πύρωσις προσώπου)</i>	inflammation of the face (§6.1)
<i>ileos (εἰλεός)</i>	a severe kind of colic, iliac pains, ileus
<i>ilium</i>	groin (§5.3)
<i>illigo, -are</i>	fasten (a clistere) (§8.4)
<i>imbecillitas</i>	weakness (§13.5)
<i>inacesco, -ere</i>	become sour (§2.1)
<i>inacutus</i>	not sharp, i.e. weak (pulse) (§16.1)
<i>incatisma (ἐγκάθισμα)</i>	sitz-bath (§23.2)
<i>incitus</i>	unchanging (of pulse) (§11.2)]
<i>incommodo, -are</i>	inconvenience, trouble (§0.1)
<i>inconditus</i>	unpolished, rough, crude (§10.2, §12.2)
<i>incumbo, -ere</i>	weigh upon (§0.8, §13.1, §19.1)



<i>indiscussibilis</i>	lacking an obvious crisis (cf. <i>discussio</i> ) (§2.1)
<i>indutiae</i>	remission of illness ([§1.4])
<i>inflammo, -are</i>	set on fire, light up, kindle (= <i>inuro</i> ) (§1.2, §7.1, [§13.1])
<i>inflatio</i>	swelling, here: flatulence (§16.1)
* <i>influxo, -are</i>	pertain to looseness ( <i>flux</i> ) (methodic terminology) (§14.1)
<i>immutatio</i>	change in form or appearance, transformation (§21.5)
<i>ingestabilis</i>	insupportable ([§9.1])
<i>inguen</i>	front part of the body between the hips (§8.3)
<i>iniectio</i>	injection, clistere (§10.4)
<i>inlon</i>	→ <i>ilium</i>
<i>inordinatus</i> (ἄτακτος)	not arranged, disordered, irregular (§10.2)
<i>inrauco, -are</i>	become hoarse (§21.5)
<i>insania</i>	insanity (§8.1–2, §13.2)
<i>insinuatio</i> (ἐμφάνισις ?)	declaration, description (§1.10)
<i>inspirantia</i>	→ <i>inspiratio</i>
<i>inspiratio</i>	inhaling, breath (§3.3, §16.1)
<i>intemperantia</i>	want of moderation (§6.2)
<i>intempero, -are</i>	lack moderation (§8.4)
<i>intestinalium uulneratio</i> (δυσεντερία)	dysentery (§0.9)
<i>intibum, intiba</i>	name of several herbs (§10.3, §13.8)
<i>inting(u)o, -ere</i>	dip in (§4.3, §13.6, §17.1)
<i>intumesco, -ere</i>	swell up (§23.1)
<i>inung(u)o, -ere</i>	annoint, smear with (= <i>unguo</i> ) (§4.2)
<i>intorecilia</i> (ἔντεροκήλη)	hernia (§0.5)
<i>inuro, -ere</i>	→ <i>inflammo</i>
<i>ipsora</i>	→ <i>psora</i>
<i>iris, ireos</i> (ἴρις)	plant of the family <i>Iridaceae</i> (§11.3)
<i>irriigo, -are</i>	moisten, supply with fluid (§2.1)
<i>irrogo, -are</i>	inflict ([§1.1])
<i>iugis</i>	continual (§0.3, §1.5, §2.3, §10.1)
<i>iugitas</i>	continuance, duration (§2.2)
<i>iusum</i>	downwards (§9.1, §21.5)
<i>iusquiamum</i>	→ <i>yusquiamum</i>

<i>laboro, -are</i>	suffer
<i>lactuca</i>	lettuce and other species of <i>Lactuca</i> (§7.2)
<i>lapsus</i>	fall (§9.1, §19.1)
<i>lasar, laser</i> (λάσσαρον)	gum-resin of the silphium plant, asafoetida (§21.6)
<i>laurus</i>	laurel ( <i>Laurus nobilis</i> ) (§14.2)
<i>laxamentum</i>	release of tension, relaxation
<i>laxatio</i>	= <i>laxamentum</i>
<i>laxo, -are</i>	slacken, relax
<i>lena</i> (χλαΐνη)	upper garment, cloak (§13.6)
<i>lentiscus</i>	mastix tree (§10.3, §13.6–7)
<i>lethargia</i> (lithargia, ληθαργία)	drowsiness, lethargy, ‘ <i>obliuio quidem et somni iuges et non necessario profundi</i> ’ (§0.3)
<i>limpidus</i>	transparent (§1.8, §3.2, §26.2)
<i>lineus</i>	of flax or lint (§2.1, §4.2, §13.6)
<i>linio</i> <sup>1</sup> , <i>-ire</i>	besmear, anoint (§12.4)
<i>linio</i> <sup>2</sup> , <i>-ire</i> (= <i>lenio</i> )	soften, mollify, alleviate (§2.1)
<i>lithargos</i>	→ <i>lethargia</i>
<i>lipothomia</i> (λιποθυμία)	swoon (§1.1)
<i>liquor</i>	liquid, fluid (§17.1)
<i>lixatura</i>	→ <i>elixatura</i>
<i>lotium</i>	urine (§9.1)
<i>lumbus</i>	loin (§15.2)
<i>lupus</i>	a fish, perhaps the pike (§13.8)
<i>lutura</i> ( <i>lotura</i> )	washing (§3.2)
<i>mala</i>	cheek (§9.1, §10.2)
<i>malagma</i> (μόλαγμα)	emollient, poultice (§11.3, §12.5, §20.5, §26.5)
<i>malua</i>	mallows (§12.4)
<i>mandragora</i>	mandrake ( <i>Mandragora officinarum</i> ) (§8.1)
* <i>mediana</i> (or <i>-um?</i> ), <i>ovi assi</i>	egg yolk (§10.4)
<i>meio, -ere</i>	urinate (§10.4, §20.4, §23.1, §24.1)
<i>melotida</i> (μηλωτή)	sheepskin (§12.4)
<i>melo</i>	melon (§14.2)
<i>membranum, -a</i>	skin or membrane that covers parts of the body; esp.: membrane enclosing the brain (μηνιγξ) (§8.2–3, §13.3, §19.1, §20.2, §23.1)

<i>menta</i>	mint ( <i>Mentha</i> ) (§14.2)
<i>mentum</i>	chin (§12.3–4, §20.4, §25.3)
<i>mingo, -ere</i>	urinate (§24.1)
<i>mitigatio</i>	alleviation (§1.8)
<i>mitigo, -are</i>	soothe, alleviate (§26.2)
<i>mugil</i>	a fish, perhaps the mullet ( <i>Mugil capito</i> ) (§13.8)
<i>mulsa, aqua</i>	hydromel, mead
<i>muria</i>	brine (§9.2)
<i>murra</i> (μύρρα)	myrrh (§5.3, §8.4)
<i>murta</i> (μύρτος)	myrtle ( <i>Myrtus</i> ) (§13.7, §14.2, §17.2)
<i>nasturcium</i>	a kind of cress (§26.2)
<i>nausia</i> (ναυσία)	nausea
<i>nausio, -are</i>	be sick (§6.1)
<i>neruus</i>	sinew, tendon, nerve (§0.3, §18.1, §20.2, §21.5)
<i>nigresco, -ere</i>	become black (§9.1, §16.1)
<i>nucleus</i>	kernel, the stone of fruits (§10.4, §12.4)
<i>*obcuruo, -are</i>	bend, be crooked ( <i>obcuruus</i> ) (§9.1)
<i>obtortio</i>	distortion (§16.1)
<i>obturo, -are</i>	stop up, close (§26.2)
<i>oleatus</i>	moistened with oil (§10.3)
<i>omfacomel</i> (ὀμφακόμελι)	sirup made of omphacium (unripe grapes) (§4.4, §10.3, §13.6)
<i>opisthotonia, -sis</i> (ὀπισθοτονία)	disease in which the head is drawn backwards, opisthotony, ‘ <i>plato nerui extensio et ceruicium, ita ut dorsum eger inspicere non possit</i> ’ (§0.3) (§0.5, §20.1)
<i>opisthotonicus</i> (ὀπισθοτονικός)	labouring under opisthotony (§20.3)
<i>opium</i> (ὄπιον)	poppy juice, opium (§5.3, §8.4)
<i>oppono, -ere</i>	place against, before, or opposite (§5.3, §13.6, §14.2)
<i>ordeum</i>	barley
<i>oscillatio</i>	swinging (§20.2)
<i>oscito, -are</i>	open the mouth wide (§20.2)
<i>oscitatio</i>	an opening of the mouth wide (§21.5)
<i>oxymel</i> (ὄξύμελι)	vinegar-honey, a mixture of vinegar and honey (§6.2, §21.6)

<i>oxyporium</i> (ὀξυπόριον)	medicine that penetrates the pores quickly, a digestive (§25.2)
<i>pallor</i> (ὠχρίασις)	pallor (§0.9, §2.1, §3.3)
<i>palpebro, -are</i>	blink (§5.2, §9.1)
<i>palmula thebaica</i>	date palm (§10.4)
<i>pannus</i>	cloth (§4.2, §13.6)
<i>paracope</i> (παρακοπή)	delirium (§5.2, §6.1)
<i>paralysis</i> (παράλυσις)	palsy, paralysis (§0.1, §0.6, §19.1–2)
<i>parotida, parotis</i> (παρωτίς)	tumour near the ears, swelling of the ear or of the parotid gland, parotitis
<i>peloris</i> (πελωρίς)	a large shellfish, the giant mussel (§13.8)
<i>pensilis</i> ( <i>lectus</i> )	hanging (bed) (Kraus 1844) (§4.3, §5.3)
<i>perfricatio</i>	serious cold (§10.1, §16.1)
<i>perfrigesco, -ere</i>	grow very cold (§16.1)
* <i>pericausis</i> (περίκαυσις <sup>2</sup> )	burning all around, ‘ <i>nimum sitis ardorem per febris initium</i> ’ (§4.1)
<i>peripleumonia</i> (περιπνευμονία)	pulmonary consumption, ‘ <i>dolor pulmonis</i> ’ (§0.3)
<i>pertracto</i>	touch in examining (§1.10)
<i>peucedanum</i> (πευκέδανος)	hog’s fennel, sulphurwort ( <i>Peucedanum officinale</i> ) ([§8.3])
<i>pigmentum</i>	aromatic plant, spice (§5.3, §8.4); spiced wine (§11.1)
<i>pituitas</i>	discharge (from the eye) (§9.2, §13.2)
<i>plagella</i>	curtain (§4.3, §20.5)
<i>plantago</i>	plantain ( <i>Plantago sp.</i> ) (§10.3–4, §13.8)
<i>pleuresis, pleuretis</i>	pleurisy, ‘ <i>lateris dolor</i> ’ (§0.3)
<i>pleureticus</i> (πλευριτικός)	affected with pleurisy, pleuritic
<i>pollen, -inis</i>	fine flour
<i>polenta</i>	barley gruel (§13.7)
<i>polygonus</i> (πολύγονος)	knotgrass ( <i>Polygonum</i> ) (§13.6)
<i>portulace</i>	purslane ( <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> ) ([§7.2], §13.6)
<i>precordia</i>	midriff, diaphragm
<i>prefocatio</i>	choking (§12, §25.1)
<i>premiscuus</i>	mixed (Souter) (§8.2)

<sup>2</sup> Alternatively, this could be a mistake from translating the title Περί καύσεως πυρετού.

<i>pressius</i>	greater, more urgently (§6.2)
<i>pressura</i>	pressure (§3.4, §13.5)
<i>pruritus</i>	itching (§1.10)
<i>psora</i> (ψώρα)	the itch, mange ( <i>scabies</i> ) (§0.5)
<i>psyllium</i> (ψύλλιον)	fleabane, fleawort ( <i>Erigeron annuus</i> ) (§7.2)
<i>pugnum</i>	fist (§20.3)
<i>pulso, -are</i>	push, strike (§9.2)
<i>purpura</i>	shellfish (§13.8)
<i>purulentus</i>	festering, purulent (§10.1, §10.4)
<i>pus, puris</i>	white and viscous matter of a sore, pus (§12.2)
<i>pusca/posca</i>	an acidulous drink of vinegar and water (§10.4, §12.4, §13.6, §24.1, §25.2)
<i>pule(g)ium</i>	pennyroyal ( <i>Mentha pulegium</i> ) (§14.2)
<i>pultes</i>	mashed food (§10.3, §12.4–5, §13.8)
<i>punctio</i>	pricking, puncture (§10.1], §10.3)
<i>pyria</i> (πυρία)	vapour-bath (§12.4)
<i>pyriasis</i> (πυρίασις)	form of a hot bath, vapour-bath (§17.1, §26.2)
<i>rabidus</i> (canis)	rabid (§21.1, §21.5)
<i>rafanum</i> (ράφανος)	radish ( <i>Raphanus sativus</i> ) (§12.6, §25.2)
* <i>recens</i> (νεαρός)	fresh (§26.2); acute (§16.1); (substantive, masc.) a beverage, νέος οἶνος? must? (§2.3, §10.3, §13.7, §14.2)
<i>redditio</i> (ἀνταπόδοσις)	recurrence (in rhetoric a <i>terminus technicus</i> for ἀπόδοσις) (§1.4)
<i>refrigesco, -ere</i>	grow cold (§11.2, §20.2)
<i>reiciatio</i>	throwing back (up) repeatedly (Souter) (§10.1, §11.2)
<i>relaxatio</i>	mitigation, alleviation (§1.4], §6.1)
<i>releuo, -are</i>	alleviate (§1.8, §10.2, §16.1)
<i>remissio</i>	abating, remission (§10.4, §12.5, §18.1, §22.2)
<i>respiratio</i>	breath (§3.3, §9.1)
<i>rigor</i>	stiffness, hardness, numbness (§1.10], §2.1, §10.2, §13.5)
<i>rodemel</i> (ροδόμελι)	<i>uinum uel confectio ex succo rosae et melle</i> (Du Cange) (§4.4)
<i>rogmon</i> (ρόγγχος)	stertorous breathing (§11.2, §12.2)

<i>ros syriacus</i>	flower of mallow, or of kind of mast-bearing tree, or of flowering ash (§12.4, §13.7)
<i>rosaceum</i>	rose water (§13.7)
<i>roseum (oleum)</i>	rose oil (§2.3, [§7.2], [§8.3])
<i>rubor</i>	redness (of skin, as a sign of health?) (§2.1, §5.2, §11.2, §20.2)
<i>rubrica</i>	heading (§17.1)
<i>rubus</i>	bramble (§10.3)
<i>ruta (ρύτιή)</i>	rue ( <i>Ruta graveolens</i> ) (§10.3)
<i>sabanum</i>	linen cloth (§2.1)
<i>sagino, -are</i>	fatten ([§13.8])
<i>salutaris</i>	salutary, beneficial
<i>Samius</i>	from Samos ([§13.7])
<i>sanguinolentus</i>	of blood (§10.1, §11.2)
<i>satyriasis</i>	excessive sexual excitement, priapism, ‘ <i>iugis desiderium ueneris</i> ’ (§0.3) (§0.1, §0.5)
<i>scarifatio</i>	scarifying, scratching open (§6.2, §10.4, §20.5)
<i>scilliticus (σκιλλιτικός)</i>	gladiolus ( <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> ) (§25.2)
<i>scotomaticus (σκοτωμακτικός)</i>	suffering from vertigo (§0.4, [§0.5])
<i>scuria (ίσχυορία)</i>	urinary retention (§0.2)
<i>signum</i>	symptom
<i>siligo, -inis</i>	wheat (§10.4)
<i>simpasma (σύμπασμα)</i>	a powder for sprinkling over the body (§13.7)
<i>singultus</i>	hiccup
<i>sisimbrium (σισύμβριον)</i>	a fragrant herb, probably horsemint ( <i>Mentha sylvestris</i> ) or watermint ( <i>Mentha aquatica</i> ) (§14.2)
<i>soluo, -ere</i>	release, = <i>conlaxo</i>
<i>sorbile, ouum</i>	(egg) that may be sucked (§11.3, §12.5, [§17.1])
<i>sorbitio</i>	potion, broth (§26.2)
<i>sordidus</i>	foul, filthy (≠ <i>limpidus</i> ) (§1.4, §1.8)
<i>sparagus</i>	asparagus (§13.8)
<i>spasmus (σπασμός)</i>	cramp, convulsion, spasm, ‘ <i>contractio uel tremor</i> ’ (§0.3)
<i>spongia (σπογγία)</i>	sponge
<i>spuma</i>	foam, froth (§10.3, §21.2, §21.5)

<i>spumo, -are</i>	foam, froth (§21.5)
<i>spumosus</i>	foaming, frothy ([§10.1], §11.2)
<i>stalticus</i> (σταλτικός)	astringent (≠ <i>calasticus</i> ) (§2.3, §11.3, §13.7, [§15.2], §24.1)
<i>status</i>	standstill, stage when disease has ceased to develop or is fully established (§1.3, §26.2)
<i>stercus, -oris</i>	excrement (§9.1, §15–16, §19.2, §21.5)
* <i>stipticus</i> (στυπτικός)	astringent, styptic (§4.4, §14.2, §15.2, §24.1)
<i>storax, -cis</i> (στύραξ)	resinous gum of <i>Styrax officinalis</i> (§5.3, §8.4)
<i>stragulum</i>	blanket, bedcover (§8.2)
<i>stranguilatio</i> ( <i>strangulatio</i> )	choking, strangling, suffocating (§12.1)
* <i>strictiualis</i>	pertaining to <i>strictura</i> , = <i>strictus</i> (§20.5)
<i>strictus</i>	tight (state of methodic medicine)
<i>stringo, -ere</i>	bind, tie (§2.1, [§3.1])
<i>stupor</i> (κάρωσις)	stupor, numbness (§0.9)
<i>stypticus</i> (στυπτικός)	astringent (medication) (§4.4, §14.2, §15.2, §24.1)
<i>subcinericius</i>	here: ash-grey (§25.3)
<i>subductio</i>	rapture (§13.2, §13.5, §19.1)
<i>subtumidus</i>	somewhat swollen (§11.2)
<i>supercilium</i>	eyebrow (§10.2)
<i>sura</i>	calf of the leg ([§13.2])
<i>synanche</i> (συνάγχη)	inflammation of the throat, sore-throat, quinsy, ' <i>faucium dolor cum strictione</i> ' (§0.3)
<i>synochus</i> (σύνοχος)	unintermittent (fever) (§1.2, §1.4, §2.2–3)
<i>synthoma, -atis</i> (σύμπτωμα)	symptom (§6.1)
<i>tardus</i>	time-consuming (§0.10); slow
<i>temperatura</i>	temperature ([§1.5])
<i>tempora</i> (timpora)	the temples (§5.2, §6.2)
<i>tensio</i> (ceruicis)	stiffness (§13.5, §20.1, §21.5); of the neck ([§12.2])
<i>tetanus</i> (τέτανος)	stiffness or spasm, especially of the neck, ' <i>maior contractio</i> ' (§0.3) (§20)
<i>tetarteus</i> (τεταρταῖος)	quartan (fever) (§1.2)
<i>theriacum</i> (θηριακός)	theriac, antidote to a serpent's venom or other toxin (§21.6)

<i>thermantica</i> (θερμαντικός)	capable of heating (§25.2)
<i>thorax</i> (θώραξ)	chest (§3.3, §4.2, §13.4, §21.6)
<i>tonsillae</i>	tonsils (in the throat) (§12.1–2)
<i>tostus</i>	dried by heat (§10.4, §12.4)
<i>transgluttio, -ire</i>	swallow (§12.2, §20.5)
<i>translatio</i>	(?) transfer, i.e. swallowing; or mistake for <i>transuoratio</i> (§12.1)
* <i>transsumptio</i> (μετάληψις)	partaking of food (§2.3)
<i>tremor</i> (τρόμος)	trembling
<i>triduus</i>	lasting three days (= <i>diatriton</i> )
<i>triteus</i> (τριταῖος)	tertian (fever) (§1.2)
<i>tumentia</i>	swelling (§12.2–3)
<i>tumesco</i>	swell up (cf. <i>extumesco, intumesco</i> ) (§6.1, §9.1)
<i>tunsus</i>	ground up (§10.4)
<i>turbor</i>	disturbance (§21.3)
<i>tussio, -ire</i>	cough (§10.1–2, §11.2)
<i>tussis/tussicula</i>	cough (§0.6, §10.1, §10.4, §11.1)
<i>tyriacum</i>	→ <i>theriacum</i>
<i>tysis</i> (φθίσις ?)	consumption, pulmonary tuberculosis ([§0.6])
<i>ualitudo</i>	disease
<i>uaporatio</i>	treatment with vapour (§1.10, §20.5)
* <i>uas elatum</i>	(?) chamber pot (§23.2)
<i>uentositas</i>	flatulence (§21.5)
<i>uenula</i>	small vein (§5.2)
<i>ueretrum</i>	penis (§23.2)
<i>uermis terrenus</i>	earthworm (§6.2)
<i>uetus, ueternosus</i>	chronic (§0.1, §0.3)
<i>uesica</i>	urinary bladder
<i>uibrans</i>	shaking (§11.2, §13.2)
<i>uibratio</i>	vibration ([§25.1])
<i>uigilia</i> (ἀγρυπνία)	lying awake
<i>uitis</i>	grape vine ( <i>Vitis</i> ) (§13.6)
<i>umbilicus</i>	navel (§16.1, §24.1)
<i>uulua</i>	womb (§16.1)
<i>γ-</i>	→ <i>hy-</i>



*yleon**zoi* (ἀειζῶον)→ *cordapsus**Sempervivum* (§13.6)

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## Quoted texts

The list provides paragraph numbers. Square brackets indicate text quoted outside the main text.

Caelius Aurelianus, <i>Celeres</i>	I.4: §8.1 – I.9: §8.2–4 – II.1: §9.1 – II.3: §9.1 – II.6: §9.2 – II.13: §10.1 – II.15: §10.2 – II.17: §10.2 – II.18: §10.3 – II.25–27: §11.1–2 – II.29: §11.3 – II.30: §12.5, §13.1 – II.31: §13.1–2 – II.34: §13.3 – II.35: §13.5 – II.36: §3.1–3, §13.4, §13.6–7 – II.37: §13.8 – III.1–2: §12.1–2 – III.3: §12.4–5 – III.5: §12.5, §19.1 – III.6: §0.3, §0.5, §20.1 – III.8: §20.5 – III.9: §21.1, §21.4–5 – III.11: §21.5 – III.16: §21.6 – III.17: §16.1–2 – III.19–21: §14.1–2 – III.22: §15.1–2
<i>Esculapii, Liber</i>	<i>passiones</i> : §0.1–9 – <i>prol.</i> 6: §0.4
Galenus, <i>De sectis</i>	I.80: §0.2, §0.9
Galenus, <i>De typis liber</i>	VII.468: §1.4
Galenus (Ps.-), <i>Definitiones medicae</i>	XIX.387: §0.1 – XIX.388: §1.3
<i>Glossae medicinales</i>	AN 133: §1.2 – AP 141: §19.1 – PI 203: §1.1 – SI: §1.2 – TR 393: §1.2 – YD 27: §21.4
Isidorus, <i>Etymologiae</i>	IV.5: §0.1 – IV.6: §0.1, §16.1, §21.1 – IV.9: §2.1
<i>Liber passionalis</i>	46 (pp. 272–274): §17.1 – 56 (p. 286): §20.4 – 67 (pp. 299–301): §21.1–6
Hippocrates, <i>Aphorismi</i>	II.22: §25.2 – II.26: §20.4 – VI.39: §25.2
Hippocrates, <i>De morbis popularibus</i>	V.1.47: §20.3
Hippocrates, <i>De natura hominis</i>	4: §0.1 – 15: §1.2
Hippocrates, <i>Prognosticon</i>	2: §5.2
[Marcellus, <i>De medicamentis</i> ]	18.10–11: §20.5
<i>Medicinales responsiones</i>	226–227: §1.1–3 – 229–230: §3.1–4 – new fragments, cf. introduction 1.8

[Theodorus Priscianus, *Euporista*] Π.3: §9.1, §9.2 – Π.7: §19.1 – Π.8: §21.1  
– Π.9: §16.1 – Π.12: §13.1, §13.8 – Π.10:  
§20.1 – Π.14: §14.1

### *Loci paralleli*

Parallel passages quoted in the text with a \* character are printed here with some more context than would have been possible *in situ*. The often lengthy parallel passages in Caelius Aurelianus are not included.

p. 4: Isidorus, *Etymologiae* IV.5–6 (ed. Lindsay): Sanitas est integritas corporis et temperantia naturae ex calido et humido, quod est sanguis; unde et sanitas dicta est, quasi sanguinis status. [...] [7] Ex his quattuor humoribus reguntur sani, ex ipsis laeduntur infirmi. Dum enim amplius extra cursum naturae creverint, aegritudines faciunt. Ex sanguine autem et felle acutae passiones nascuntur, quas Graeci ὀξέα vocant. Ex phlegmate vero et melancholia veteres causae procedunt, quas Graeci χρόνια dicunt.

Ὄξέα est acutus morbus qui aut cito transit aut celerius interficit, ut pleurisis, phrenesis. Ὄξὺ enim acutum apud Graecos et velocem significat. Χρόνια est prolixus corporis morbus qui multis temporibus remoratur, ut podagra, pthisis.

p. 4: Hippocrates, *De natura hominis* 4 (ed. Littré, p. 40): Τὸ δὲ σῶμα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἔχει ἐν ἑωυτῷ αἷμα καὶ φλέγμα καὶ χολὴν ξανθὴν τε καὶ μέλαιναν, καὶ ταῦτ' ἐστὶν αὐτέφῃ ἢ φύσις τοῦ σώματος, καὶ διὰ ταῦτα ἀλγέει καὶ ὑγιαίνει.

p. 4: Ps.-Galenus, *Definitiones medicae* XIX.387 (ed. Kühn): ἔτι τῶν νοσημάτων τὰ μὲν ἐστὶ συνεχῆ, τὰ δὲ διαλείποντα, τὰ δὲ ὀξέα, τὰ δὲ κατοξέα, τὰ δὲ χρόνια. συνεχῆ μὲν ὁ ἡμιτριταῖος καὶ ὁ τυφώδης οὕτω καλούμενος πυρετὸς καὶ ὁ καῦσος. διαλείποντα δὲ ἐστὶ ταῦτα, ἀμφημερινός, τριταῖος, τεταρταῖος, πεμπταῖος καὶ τὰ τούτοις ὅμοια. ὀξέα δὲ φρενίτις, λήθαργος, πλευρίτις, περιπνευμονία, καῦσοι καὶ τριταῖοι συνεχεῖς. κατοξέα δὲ συνάγχη, κυνάγχη, ἀποπληξία, χολέρα, τέτανος καὶ τὰ τούτοις ὅμοια.

pp. 6 and 18: Galenus, *De sectis* I.80 (ed. Kühn; about methodics): καὶ δὴ καὶ καλοῦσι κοινότητος αὐτὰ δὴ ταῦτα τὰ διὰ πάντων διήκοντα τῶν ἐν μέρει καὶ πειρῶντά γ' οἱ μὲν τῶν κατὰ δίαιταν νοσημάτων, ἔνιοι δὲ καὶ πάντων ἀπλῶς δύο κοινότητος ἐπιδεικνύουσι καὶ τινα τρίτην μικτήν. ὀνόματα δ' αὐταῖς ἔθεντο στέγνωσις καὶ ρύσις καὶ πᾶν νόσημά φασι ἢ στεγνὸν ἢ ροῶδες εἶναι ἢ ἐξ ἀμφοῖν ἐπιπεπλεγμένον. εἰ μὲν γὰρ αἱ φυσικαὶ τῶν σωμάτων κενῶσις ἴσχοιντο, στεγνὸν καλοῦσιν, εἰ δὲ τι μᾶλλον φέροντο, ροῶδες· ἠνίκα δὲ καὶ

ἴσχοιντο καὶ φέροιτο, τὴν ἐπιπλοκὴν ἐν τούτῳ συνίστασθαι, καθάπερ ἐπ' ὀφθαλμοῦ φλεγμαίνοντός θ' ἅμα καὶ ρευματιζομένου. τὴν γὰρ φλεγμονὴν στεγνὸν οὖσαν πάθος, ὅτι μὴ μόνη νῦν, ἀλλὰ σὺν τῷ ρεύματι περὶ ἓνα καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν τόπον ἐγένετο, τὸ σύμπαν ποιεῖν πάθος ἐπιπεπλεγμένον. ἔνδειξιν δὲ τοῦ συμφέροντος ἐπὶ μὲν τῶν στεγνῶν τὴν χάλασιν, ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν ῥοωδῶν τὴν στάλασιν ὑπάρχειν. γόνατος μὲν γάρ, εἰ τύχοι, φλεγμαίνοντος χαλᾶν φασὶ χρῆναι, ρέουσιν δὲ τὴν κοιλίαν.

p. 20: *Glossae medicinales* PI 203 (p. 58): Piretos: origo februm, quod Greci piretus vocant, hoc est perennes tempus, quod poris fervorem habeat.

p. 20: Hippocrates, *De natura hominis* 15 (ed. Littre, pp. 66–68): Οἱ πλείστοι τῶν πυρετῶν γίνονται ἀπὸ χολῆς· εἶδεα δὲ σφέων ἐστὶ τέσσαρα, χωρὶς τῶν ἐν τῆσιν ὀδύνησι γινομένων τῆσιν ἀποκεκριμένῃσιν· οὐνόματα δ' αὐτέοισιν ἐστὶ ξύνοχος, ἀμφημερινός, τριταῖος, τεταρταῖος. Ὁ μὲν οὖν ξύνοχος καλεόμενος γίνεται ἀπὸ πλείστης χολῆς καὶ ἀκρητεστάτης, καὶ τὰς κρίσιαις ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ χρόνῳ ποιεῖται· τὸ γὰρ σῶμα οὐ διαψυχόμενον οὐδένα χρόνον συντήκεται ταχέως, ἅτε ὑπὸ πολλοῦ τοῦ θερμοῦ θερμαινόμενον. Ὁ δὲ ἀμφημερινός μετὰ τὸν ξύνοχον ἀπὸ πλείστης χολῆς γίνεται, καὶ ἀπαλλάσσεται τάχιστα τῶν ἄλλων, μακρότερος δὲ ἐστὶ τοῦ ξυνόχου, ὀκόσῳ ἀπὸ ἐλάσσονος γίνεται χολῆς, καὶ ὅτι ἔχει ἀνάπαυσιν τὸ σῶμα, ἐν δὲ τῷ ξυνόχῳ οὐκ ἀναπαύεται οὐδένα χρόνον. Ὁ δὲ τριταῖος σῶμα, ἐν δὲ τῷ ξυνόχῳ οὐκ ἀναπαύεται οὐδένα χρόνον. Ὁ δὲ τριταῖος μακρότερός ἐστὶ τοῦ ἀμφημερινοῦ, καὶ ἀπὸ χολῆς ἐλάσσονος γίνεται· ὀκόσῳ δὲ πλείονα χρόνον ἐν τῷ τριταίῳ ἢ ἐν τῷ ἀμφημερινῷ τὸ σῶμα διαναπαύεται, τοσοῦτῳ χρονιώτερος οὗτος ὁ πυρετὸς τοῦ ἀμφημερινοῦ ἐστίν. Οἱ δὲ τεταρταῖοι τὰ μὲν ἄλλα κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον, χρονιώτεροι δὲ μάλα τῶν τριταίων εἰσιν, ὀκόσῳ ἔλασσόν τι μέρος μετέχουσι χολῆς τῆς τὴν θερμασίην παρεχούσης, τοῦ τε διαψύχεσθαι τὸ σῶμα πλεόν μετέχουσι· προσγίνεται δὲ αὐτέοισιν ἀπὸ μελαίνης χολῆς τὸ περισσὸν τοῦτο καὶ δυσαπάλλακτον· μέλαινα γὰρ χολὴ τῶν ἐν τῷ σώματι ἐνεόντων χυμῶν γλισχρότατον, καὶ τὰς ἔδρας χρονιωτάτας ποιεῖται.

p. 20: *Glossae medicinales* SI 460 (pp. 79–80): Sinocus, quod est continuus, febris est, que nascitur a plurima colera et acerrima et discussiones habet in exiguo tempore; corpus enim non refrigerat nullo tempore, sed inflammatur acerrime a multo calore colerum.

p. 20: *Glossae medicinales* AN 133 (p. 7): Anfemerinus: hoc est quottidianus. post synocum est; et hic autem ex colera nascitur et transit celerius quam ille longissimus synocus, quoniam ex parva efficitur colera, et quoniam habet requiem corpus, in sinoco autem non habet requiem febris nullo tempore.

p. 22: *Glossae medicinales* TR 393 (pp. 87–88): Triteus: hoc est tertianus. longissimus est ab anferino et a colera rosea parva nascitur et propterea multo tempore est ab anferino. tetratus vero, hoc est quartanus, secundum istam rationem tardior est a triteo; quanto omnibus plus habet partem coleris,



tantum et calorem febris prestat et propter hoc algedinem multum habet, quia adiecta est ei coleris nigri habundantiam.

p. 22: Ps.-Galenus, *Definitiones medicae* XIX.388 (ed. Kühn). Τῶν πυρετῶν τέσσαρες εἰσι καιροὶ, οὓς καὶ χρόνους προσαγορεύομεν, εἰσβολή, αὐξησις, ἀκμὴ καὶ παρακμὴ.

p. 22: Galenus, *De typis liber* VII.468 (ed. Kühn): ἔχει δὲ καὶ τὰς κατὰ τὸ μέγεθος διαφορὰς τρεῖς. ὁ μὲν γὰρ σμικρὸς ἐστὶν ἡμίτριταῖος, ὁ δὲ μέσος, ὁ δὲ μέγας. σμικρὸς μὲν οὖν ἐστὶν ὁ παρὰ τὰς εἰκοσιτέσσαρας ὥρας στρεφόμενος· μέσος δὲ ὁ παρὰ τὰς τριακονταεξί· μέγας δὲ ὁ παρὰ τὰς τεσσαράκοντα καὶ ὀκτώ, ὃς δὴ συνεγγίζει τῷ συνεχεῖ πυρετῷ. τινὲς δὲ φασὶ τὸν ἡμίτριταῖον.

p. 28: Isidorus, *Etymologiae* IV.9.13 (ed. Lindsay): Creticos dies medici vocant, quibus, credo, ex iudicio infirmitatis hoc nomen inpositum est, quod quasi iudicent hominem, et sententia sua aut puniant aut liberent.

p. 44: Hippocrates, *Prognosticon* 2 (ed. Littré): Σκέπτεσθαι δὲ χρὴ ὧδε ἐν τοῖσιν ὀξέσι νουσήμασι πρῶτον μὲν τὸ πρόσωπον τοῦ νοσέοντος, εἰ ὁμοῖον ἐστὶ τοῖσι τῶν ὑγιανόντων, μάλιστα δὲ, εἰ αὐτὸ ἐωυτέω. Οὕτω γὰρ ἂν εἴη ἄριστον, τὸ δ' ἐναντιώτατον τοῦ ὁμοίου, δεινότερον. Εἴη δ' ἂν τὸ τοιόνδε· ρίς ὀξεῖα, ὀφθαλμοὶ κοῖλοι, κρόταφοι ξυμπεπτωκότες, ὄτα ψυχρὰ καὶ ξυνεσταλμένα, καὶ οἱ λοβοὶ τῶν ὠτων ἀπεστραμμένοι, καὶ τὸ δέρμα τὸ περὶ τὸ μέτωπον σκληρόν τε καὶ περιεταμένον καὶ καρφαλέον ἐόν.

p. 106: Isidorus, *Etymologiae* IV.6.14 (ed. Lindsay): Pleos dolor intestinalium: Unde et illa dicta sunt. Graece enim ἰλιος<sup>†</sup> obvolvere dicitur, quod se intestinalium prae dolore involvant. Hi et turminosi dicuntur, ab intestinalium tormento.

p. 108: *Liber passionalis* 46 (St. Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek 752, pp. 272–273): Hec res accedit eis frequenter qui cum strictura febricitant scilicet arentibus atque siccis stercoribus et nimio febris ardore curare debent sic Oportet eis clistiris fortissimis adducere sicut in libro secundo voetamicon ostendimus.

p. 116: Hippocrates, *De morbis popularibus* V.1.47 (ed. Littré): Ὁ πληγεὶς ὀξεῖ βέλει ἐς τοῦπισθεν μικρὸν κάτω τοῦ τραχήλου, τὸ μὲν τρῶμα ἔλαβεν οὐκ ἄξιον λόγου ἐσιδεῖν· οὐ γὰρ ἐν βάθει ἐγένετο. Μετὰ δὲ οὐ πολλὸν χρόνον, ἐξαιρεθέντος τοῦ βέλεος, ἐπιταίνεται ἐς τοῦπισθεν ἐρυσθεις ὡς οἱ ὀπισθοτονικοί· καὶ αἱ γένυες ἐδέδεντο· καὶ εἴ τι ὑγρὸν ἐς τὸ στόμα λάβοι, καὶ τοῦτο ἐγχειροίη καταπίνειν, πάλιν ἀνέκυπτεν ἐς τὰς ρίνας, καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ αὐτίκα ἐκακοῦτο, καὶ δευτέρῃ ἡμέρῃ ἔθανεν.

p. 118 Hippocrates, *Aphorismi* II.26 (ed. Littré): Πυρετὸν ἐπὶ σπασμῷ βέλτιον γενέσθαι, ἢ σπασμὸν ἐπὶ πυρετῷ.

p. 118 *Liber passionalis* 56 (St. Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek 752, p. 286): Hippocrates autem dicit, quoniam si spasis febris obuenuit, signum esse salutis. [corrected by a later hand to: [...] quoniam si spasmus febris superueniat, signum esse salutis.]

p. 120: Isidorus, *Etymologiae* IV.6.15 (ed. Lindsay): Ὑδροφοβία, id est aquae metus. Graeci enim ὕδωρ aquam, φόβον timorem dicunt, unde et Latini hunc morbum ab aquae metu lymphaticum vocant. Fit autem [aut] ex canis rabidi morsu, aut ex aeris spuma in terra proiecta, quam si homo vel bestia tetigerit, aut dementia repletur aut in rabiem vertitur.

p. 134: Hippocrates, *Aphorismi* VI.39 (ed. Littré): Σπασμοὶ γίνονται, ἢ ὑπὸ πληρώσιος, ἢ κενώσιος· οὕτω δὲ καὶ λυγμός.

p. 134: Hippocrates, *Aphorismi* II.22 (ed. Littré): Ἀπὸ πλησμονῆς ὀκόσα ἄν νοσήματα γένηται, κένωσις ἰῆται, καὶ ὀκόσα ἀπὸ κενώσιος, πλησμονή, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἢ ὑπεναντίωσις.

## List of Greek authors mentioned

The author in square brackets is not mentioned in the main text.

Acrisius §1.1

[Asclepiades] §1.1

Chrysippus §1.1

Clephantus §1.1

Erasistratus §1.1

Euenor §1.1

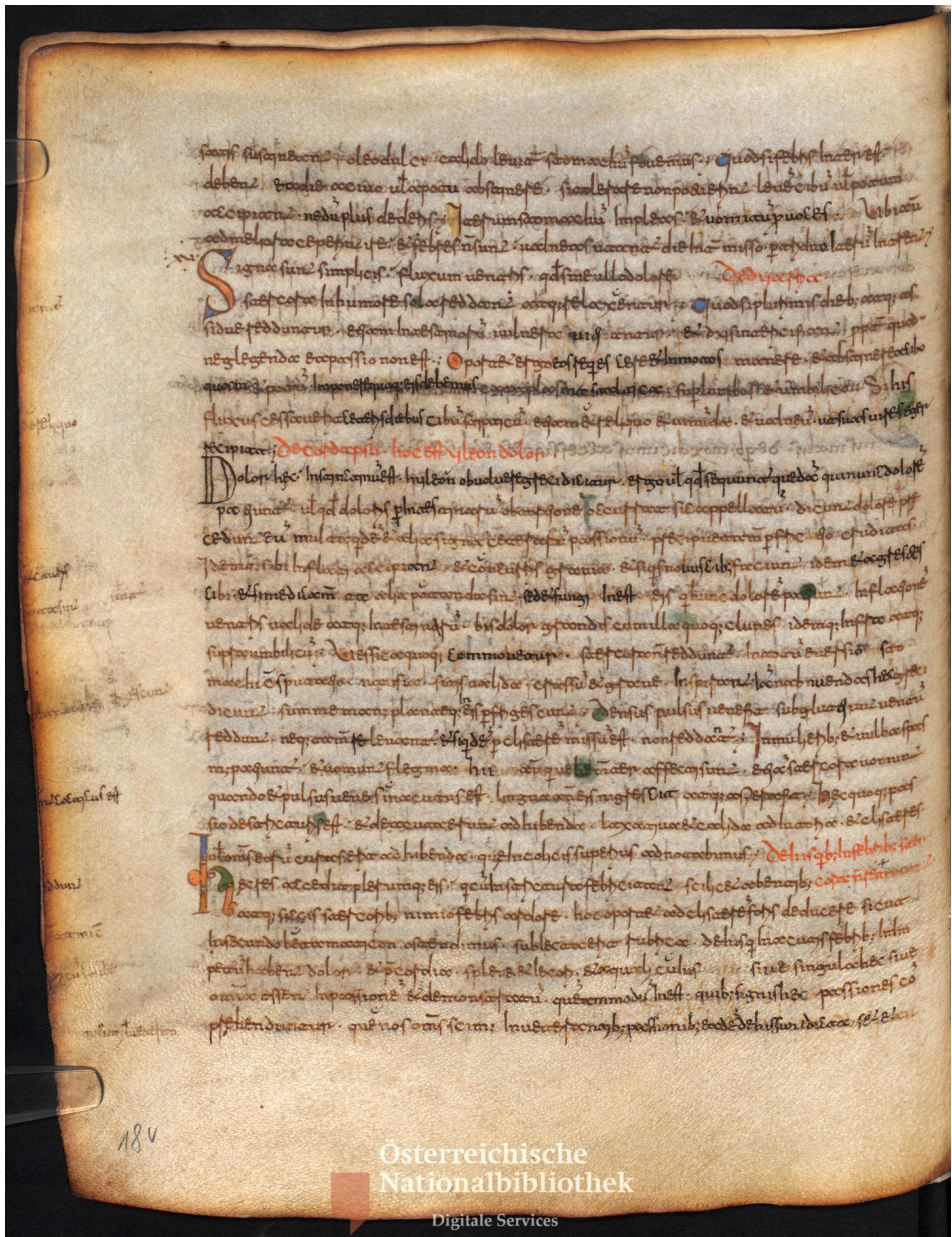
Hippocrates §0.1, §1.1, §5.2, §20.3, §20.4, §25.2

Plistonicus §1.1

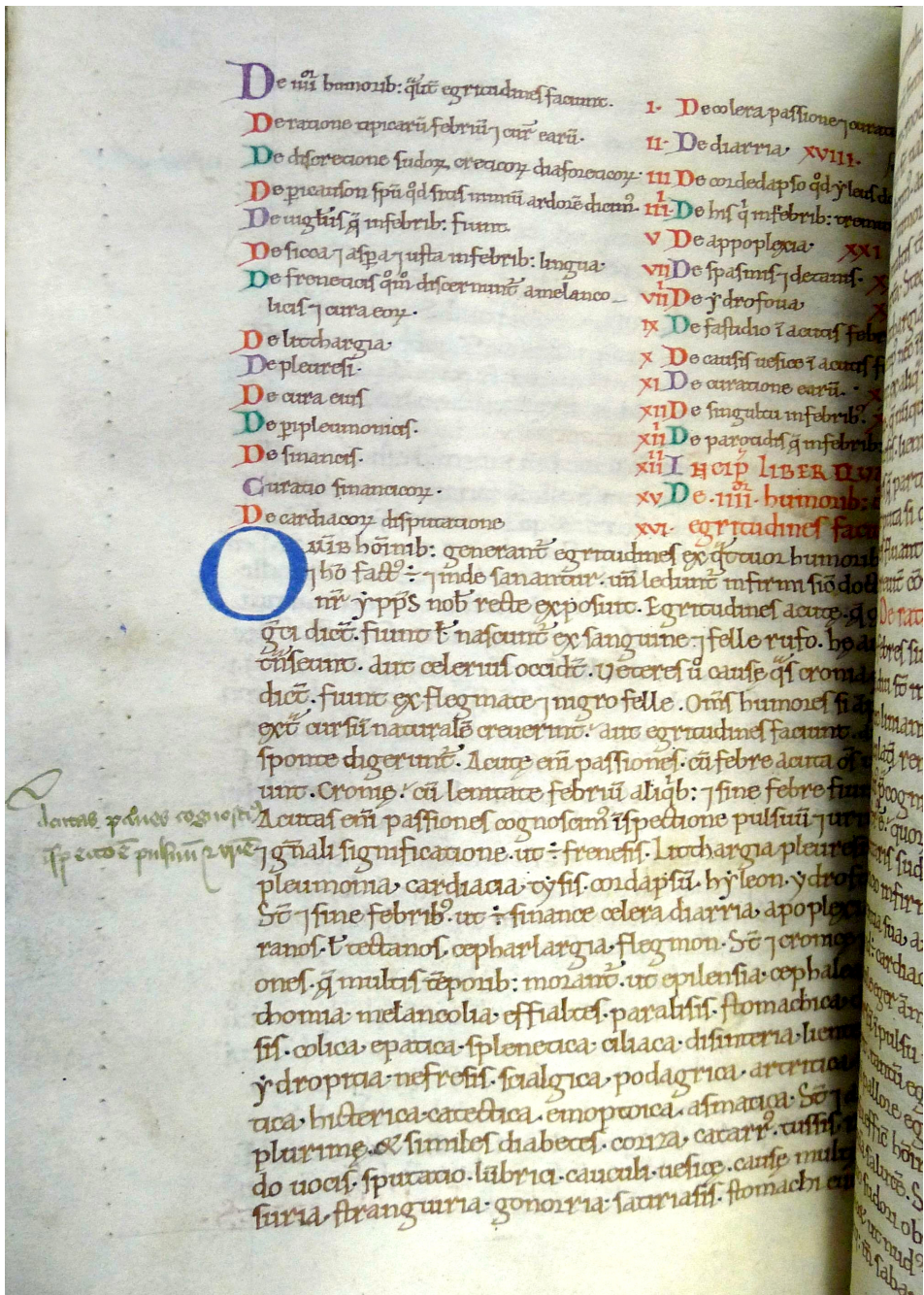
## List of *graeca* in the text

Only terms treated as *graeca* in the text are included in this list; other technical terms from Greek can be found in the glossary above. The terms are often garbled; unclear cases are marked by a question mark.

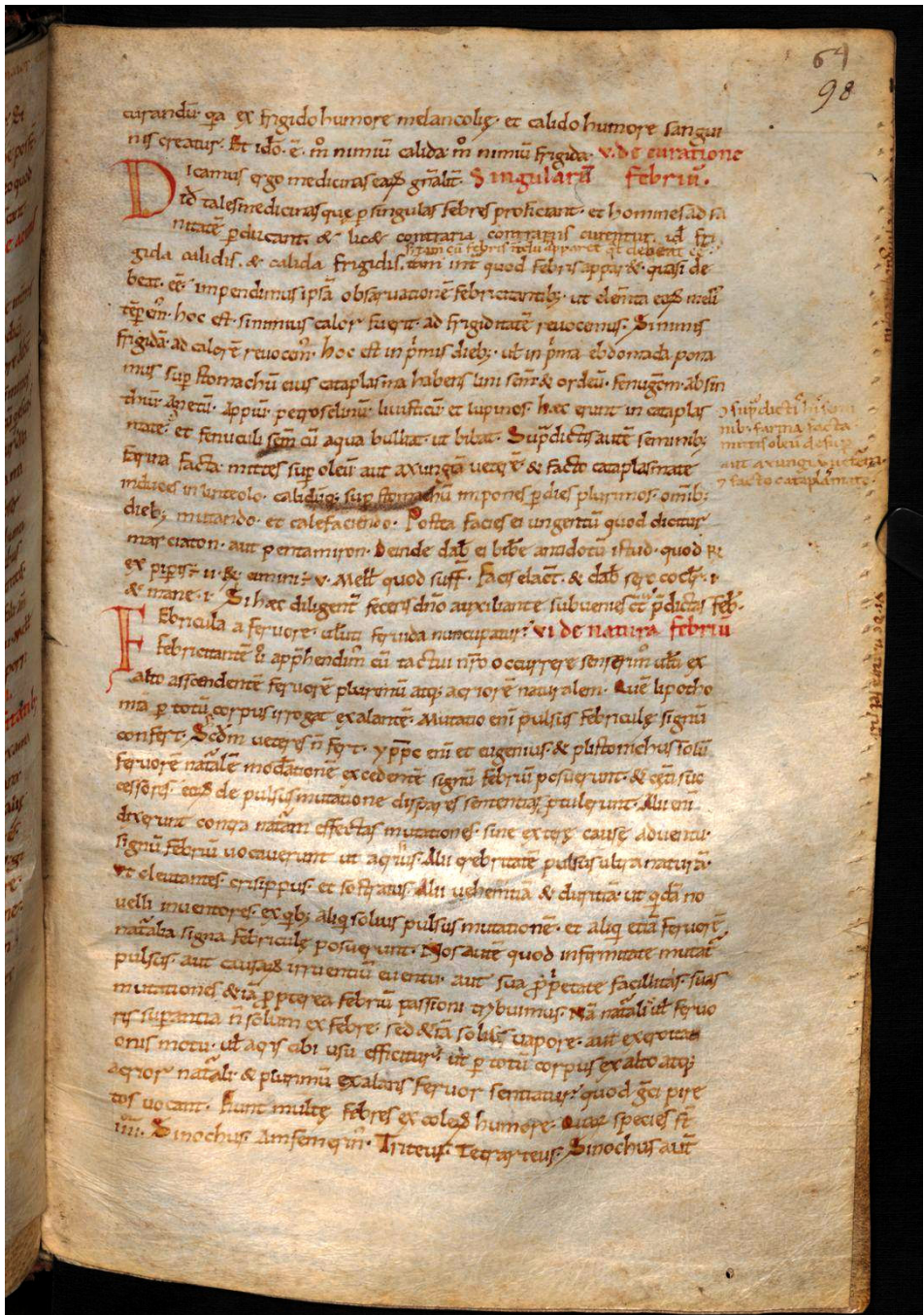
αείζωον §13.6	κοινότης §0.2
αίμορραγία §18.1	κολλώδης (?) §13.2
άμυδρός (?) §20.2	κόπος (?) §11.2
άμφίβολα §0.9	λιγμός §0.3
άναπνοή πυκνή §16.1	λιποθυμία §1.1
άνθερεών §12.3, §25.3	μῆνιγξ §19.1
άναταπόδοσις §1.4	όνυχιον §13.2
άπόζεμα §23.2	όξέα §0.1
άπόστημα §10.2	όπισθοτονία §20.1
άσφυξία §12.2	παρακοπή §5.2, §6.1
άτονία §5.2	*περίκαυσις πυρετοῦ §4.1
βηχικά (?) §11.1	περιοδικός §1.4
γαλακτώδες §14.2	πλατὺ νεῦρον §0.3
γλοιώδη (?) §13.2	πυρίασις §0.3, §26.1
διὰ τριῶν πεπέρεων §10.4	πύρωσις προσώπου §6.1
διάκενος (?) §9.1	ρόγγμον (ρέγγχος) §11.2, §12.2
διόγκωσις §12.2	ρώδεα §0.9
δύσπνοια §10.2, §12.2	σατυρίασις §0.3
έγκάθισμα §23.2	*σκιόφοβος §21.3
έγκουσις §25.3	στέγνωσις §0.9
εἴλειν (?) §16.1	στέρημα <i>uel</i> στερέωμα (?) §10.2
έμπροσθοτονία §20.1	σύμπτωμα §1.6
έπίθεμα §14.2, §24.1	σύμπτωμα νευρῶν (?) §18.1
έσχαρωτικός §21.6	σύμπτωμα πυρετοῦ §6.1
έφήβαιον §23.1, §24.1	συμφορὰ νευρῶν (?) §18.1
ίνιον §12.4	συνάγχη §12.1
καρδία §13.1	ὔδρωψ §0.6
καταφορά §5.2, §6.1	ὔδωρ §21.1
καῦσις §7.1, §19.1	φόβος §21.1
κοιλίασις §25.1	χρόνια §0.1



Ill. 1: Folio 18v from Wien, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Cod. 68 (M), illustrating its early contamination. The darker hand wrote over the lighter one. Both still in Beneventan minuscule. Reproduced with permission.



Ill. 2: The ensemble manuscript Cambridge, Peterhouse 251 (P), 158v, showing the work's very beginning (without a title). Author's photograph.



Ill. 3: The best Gariopontus manuscript, Wien, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek 2425 (H), 98r, with our §1.1. Reproduced with permission.

per horas tres. leuas & facit sicut amica. Tercie die colas addis  
 aqua. sct. ij. & sic mitis flos ligni cypri. & coquis in horis duabus  
 & deponis. & sic mane at. quarta die colas & reponis. facta da causa  
 matricis. & ubi cumq; opus est calefacere. siccare. & incidere  
 humores.

**O**MNIBUS HOMINIBUS generantur egritudines. & quatuor humo-  
 ribus. Unde & homo factus est. In dicitur sicut sani. Inde ledunt  
 infirmi. Sicuti doctor noster yppocrates nobis recte & posuit.  
 que sunt ualitudines acate. que oxea greci dicunt. sunt  
 & nascuntur & sanguine. uel & felle rubeo. Nam aut cito tran-  
 seunt. aut celerius occidunt. Ueleres uero cause que chronia greci  
 dicunt. sunt uel nascuntur & flegma. & nigro felle. In omni humores.  
 si amplius extra cursum naturalem plus creuerint. egritudines  
 faciunt. aut sponte digeruntur. nam acute passionis cū febre  
 acuta. omnes ueniunt. Nam cronia. cū lenitate febrium.  
 aliquibus & sine febre sunt. Nam in acutis passionibus. Inspec-  
 tionem & impulsum & generali significatione. In cronia uero sicut  
 in acute passionibus fortiores febres sunt. Ut frenetic. hysteric  
 pleuridici. peripleumonici. cardiaci. hanc sinance. corda-  
 psium ileos ydrofoba. sunt & sine febribus. Sinance. colera. diarria.  
 apoplexia. tetanos. cefalargia. flegmos. & que sunt alie passionis  
 que in cronia ueniunt. que in multis temporibus remouantur.  
 Ut epilepsia. cefalargia. scotosi. mania. melancolia. esiatres.  
 paralytis. stomatice. diatesis. colice. epatice. splenice. aliace.  
 dysenterice. lienterice. ydropice. nefritice. ipsiatice. podagice.  
 arce trice. sciaticice. hictericice. catectice. emoptoici. pispici.  
 astmaticesunt. & alia plurima & similia. Diabris. coriza.  
 catarrus hoc est tussis. raucedo uocis. Inspuatio lumbricis.  
 caucolosis. uesica causas multas. & disuria. Stranguina. ascoria.  
 gonorrhia. satiriasis. & causas paralisis. emorroidas. tremor.  
 spasmū. aurium dolor denticum. elefantiasis plurimos. harum

Ill. 4: The beginning of our text in the oldest manuscript, Karlsruhe, Landesbibliothek, Augiensis CXX (A), 18r, without title or author name. Reproduced with permission.

The *Liber Aurelii* is a Latin medical text apparently compiled in Late Antiquity. It is the first part of a largely therapeutic two-volume work, which treats acute diseases. The author's name is fictitious and unknown to the most original manuscripts. The work is thus a (rather successful) anonymous compilation, which uses primarily methodic sources, especially Soranus of Ephesus (2nd century AD).

Not least due to the textual tradition's complexity, only a single late manuscript has so far been printed in 1847. In addition to the direct transmission represented by five manuscripts, there is an abridged and slightly revised version in nine manuscripts. Gariopontus, an eleventh century physician, also quoted almost the entire text in his still unedited *Passionarius*, sometimes in slightly revised form. His exemplar was better than the archetype of the direct transmission.

The present edition reconstructs an archetype text of the direct transmission (approximately eighth century). On facing pages, the text forms of the abridged version and of Gariopontus are edited synoptically. The differences between the versions show how physicians of the High Middle Ages tried to make sense of the often corrupted text. The corrupted archetype text is only minimally interfered with in the edition; a special apparatus presents the editor's suggestions for improvement. The unusual technical vocabulary of the text is made accessible by a glossary at the end of the edition.