

Astrology Series. No.4. Gemini: The Lovers. MS 408.

Medieval Instruction on Seduction and Reproduction.

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In 2019 the language and writing system of a Medieval manuscript were explained in the journal *Romance Studies*, 37.1. The manuscript is listed as MS 408 at the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, but otherwise known as the Ischia Manuscript or the Voynich Manuscript. Since then the translation technique has been further refined and finessed to provide more precise results. This article presents a translated page from the manuscript, with an accompanying lexicon, to demonstrate the translation process and to reveal the interesting and valuable historical content that has waited to be read for almost six hundred years.

The manuscript was created in 1444 by the abbess of Ischia island monastery for the ladies of court at Castello Aragonese within the walls of island citadel. It is a compendium of general information and advice about various topics relating to everyday Medieval life. This includes herbal medicines and remedies for various illnesses, complaints and ageing. It also includes guidance on seduction, sexual congress, pregnancy, childbirth, and motherhood. In addition to the written material, the manuscript is filled with hand drawn illustrations to provide more detail.

Although the island of Ischia is geographically near to Naples, Italy, it had been home to a Greek diasporic population for many centuries prior to the 15th century as part of *Magna Graecia* (Greater Greece). As a result, the language within the monastery was still Greek because the community of Basilian monks and Poor Clare nuns had isolated themselves from the outside world. However, in 1438, the island became part of the Crown of Aragon, when King Alfonso V established Ischia citadel as his basecamp for conquering Naples. The Aragonese came from Iberia and spoke an early Romance language known as Galician-Portuguese, which had evolved from spoken Latin following the collapse of the Roman Empire.

As a result, the occupants of Ischia monastery and the members of the Aragonese court learnt to communicate with one another by combining their related languages. So, the language of the manuscript is a unique hybrid of Iberian Romance, Latin and Greek. Similarly, the manuscript alphabet uses letters derived from Ancient Greek, Phoenician, and Arabic symbols.

The manuscript author had no formal education in grammar, as the spelling is highly phonetic, so that consonants are frequently omitted because they were not pronounced in speech. For example, the word *gnathus* (to consume) is written *naus*, as that is how the word was spoken, with a silent initial *g* and silent junctural *th*. In addition all of the letters are in lowercase and there is no punctuation. Furthermore, Latin words are often written as abbreviations known as sigla (singular: *sigilum*). For example, the manuscript date is written as *nn tt æv*, which stands for *anno quatraginta IV* (in the year 44), which would have been understood by Latin readers at the time.

Incidentally, the date is found on a narrative map elsewhere in the manuscript that reports a volcanic eruption on the island of Vulcano in February of that year. Here is the link to a free e-book about the map:

https://play.google.com/store/books/details?id=YaG9EAAAQBAJ&rdid=book-YaG9EAAAQBAJ&rdot=1&source=gbs_vpt_read&pcampaignid=books_booksearch_viewport

As is invariably the case with Medieval manuscripts, translating requires more input and nuancing than simply replacing the manuscript symbols with Italic letters. In this instance, it is also necessary to insert the appropriate missing consonants to identify the intended words, so that the translated sentences make sense in the context of the illustrations. In addition, the Latin abbreviations need interpreting. This palaeographic process is now far more efficient with the use of the manuscript lexicon, where all new words and their definitions are progressively recorded. All of the words can be found today among the various Romance languages, or in Latin and Greek.

The translated page presented here is the Gemini page from the astrology section of the manuscript. In the Medieval world astrology was included in belief systems across Europe as a model to explain the variation seen in human personalities and to provide attribution for personal events and outcomes in life. Here the symbol is the Greek lovers *Thouros* and *Phosphoros*. The author has used the Gemini page to provide commentary regarding the theme of sexual seduction and reproduction rather than discussing personality traits as one might expect. Moreover, the commentary is rather candid and consequently rather unexpected and surprising.

In 1444 the women of the Aragonese court were languishing in Ischia citadel for their own protection, while King Alfonso and his men were away fighting uprisings in and around Naples. Consequently the women were frustrated and their natural urges had come to the fore. Therefore, the abbess had taken it upon herself to provide instruction in readiness for the return of the men, because the younger women were virgins and naïve about sexual attraction and sexual intercourse, and what to expect during pregnancy. In effect, the Gemini page is a plain-spoken factsheet on making babies.



Transliteration Table Medieval Map alphabet symbols and their equivalent modern Latin alphabet letters.				
a	g	au	aw	æ
a (held)	a (free)	ais	aix	auç aus aux auz i I g y
4	c	cc	cc	c P
d	e (i)	grave accent	é	acute accent i (e) l
H	8	o	F F	X R
m		n	p	qu gu cu r ç s x z
D	D	S	Z	u
ç s x z	ç s x z	s+a: sa za	t t+a: ta	v f v f

Above Left: The Gemini Page. Showing the seven components A to G.
 Above Right: The key for the converting the Ischialic letters into Italic letters.

A. Central Symbol.

The word between the lovers is *juny* (June), the corresponding month for Gemini. It is the only word written with Medieval Italics, rather than the Ischialics of the manuscript. The lovers are wearing typical Iberian Medieval clothing. He is wearing a tunic, Spanish breeches, hose, turnboots and round cap. She is wearing a bell-sleeved gown with a matching roundlet headdress.

B. First Ring of Text. Setting out the basics.				
Transliterated Script				
o laus	o mees	és éé t	as ara	lara mee i a
o latus	o metes	és éé traiectus	as ara	larga melle i a
English Translation				
the lesson	he inserts	to be, that's right, transferring	at now	plentiful semen with
Modern Paraphrase.				
<i>The lesson: he inserts his penis, that's right, to be now transferring with plentiful semen.</i>				
Transliterated Script				
o laus	o naus	é a o moés	aix	aroa
o latus	o gnathus ($\gamma\nu\alpha\theta\omega\varsigma$)	é a o movés	aixi	arroya
the lesson	she consumes	it is by the movement	as a result	flows
Modern Paraphrase				
<i>The lesson: she consumes the semen by arousing movements to make it flow.</i>				
Note: In order of appearance, the phonetically silent consonants are t, l, g, th, v, y. Other phonetic omissions are abbreviations and a siglum.				

C. The Stages of Pregnancy. The nine months of effort involved.



Transliterated Script		
omar	sarar	o lasa
Phonetically Adjusted		
vomar	sarar	o lasa
English Translation		
vomiting	recovery	she exhausted
Modern Paraphrase		

Morning sickness and recovery make her exhausted.



Transliterated Script		
om ar æa	ol ar na	é o tac
Phonetically Adjusted		
com ar ia	fol ar na	é o atac
English Translation		
how appearance at first	bellows appearance inside	it is she ready to burst
Modern Paraphrase		

The belly gradually expands like bellows until she is fit to burst.



Transliterated Script		
a maza	aix ara	o lax é asa
Phonetically Adjusted		
a maza	naix ara	o lax é asa
English Translation		
to hurting	birthing time	the slackness it is pinchable
Modern Paraphrase		

The contraction pains begin and it is birthing time. Afterwards the skin is slack enough to pinch.

Note: In the last image, bottom-right, the woman is seen pinching her skin to demonstrate its looseness having just given birth.
Note: In order of appearance, the phonetically silent consonants are v, c, n. Other phonetic omissions are abbreviations.

E. The Stages of Making Babies. Part 1. Getting in the mood for sex.



Transliterated Script		
om ases	olara	osas a
Phonetically Adjusted Script		
com asesor	colara	osas a
English Translation		
how advise	approaching	find courage to
Modern Paraphrase		

This is advice about finding courage to approach a man for sexual relations.



Transliterated Script			
ola n	omor aca	o mas arna	o laras
Phonetically Adjusted			
ola (óλα) nu	comor acá	o más carnal	o lacras
English Translation			
everyone naked	brought together hither	she very aroused	she captivated
Modern Paraphrase			

When everyone is naked, she sees her intended lover and she becomes sexually aroused and captivated

Note: Notice that the figures are clothed, prior to the instruction to get naked, bottom-left.

Note: In order of appearance, the phonetically silent consonants are c, l. Other phonetic omissions are abbreviations.

E. The Stages of Making Babies. Part 2. Insemination and pregnancy.



Manuscript Script			
olar	olara	olar	- oleia aca
Adjusted Script			
olhar	colara	follar	- colheita acaba
English Translation			
staring	approaching	fucking	- harvest complete
Modern Transliteration			

Staring flirtatiously, she approaches. They fuck and the insemination is complete.



Transliterated Script			
o moias a	o mais na	o lait é aca	o lear
Phonetically Adjusted			
o movias a	o mais na	o lait é acá	o legar
English Translation			
she set in motion with (impregnated)	she plus-another inside (pregnant)	the breast milk it is here (lactation)	she delivers (her waters break)
Modern Paraphrase			

She is impregnated and her baby develops inside. Then her breasts produce milk and she delivers.

Note: The immemorial sexual position, illustrated top-right, indicates that the objective was impregnation rather than intimacy. We can see that he has an erect penis, and she is presenting her behind. Between them is written the word *follar*, which is the equivalent of *fucking* or *shagging*, in the Iberian Romance languages: i.e. lay terminology for coitus (sexual intercourse). The word derives from the word *fole* (to pump, back and forth).

Note: The image bottom-right shows the woman standing in a tub to catch her amniotic fluid, prior to birthing.

Note: In order of appearance, the phonetically silent consonants are h, c, f, t, v, g. Other phonetic omissions are abbreviations.

F. Third Ring of Script. The underlying reason for the act of procreation.					
Transliterated Script					
o leia	o mas ar	é o maus	o mee a	doei eo	t
Phonetically Adjusted					
o leia	o mas arrancar	é o manus	o mellei a	doei eo	traiectus
English Translation					
of the uniting	the man unsheathes	it is of the penis	of the semen to	given there	transferred
Modern Paraphrase					
<i>About uniting: The man unsheathes his penis to give the semen, which is transferred</i>					
Transliterated Script					
clear	o maus	é a n s	auç ar	æo	é e laus
Phonetically Adjusted					
elevar	o manus	é a novum saeculum	auçon arranjar	io (ă̄yō)	é e latus
English Translation					
raising	of the penis	it is for new generation	performance creating	achieved by	it is the lesson:
Modern Paraphrase					
<i>by raising the penis. For creating the new generation the activity is achieved by this instruction:</i>					
Transliterated Script					
ole n ar	dolia nar	amais	o mee t	o meo t	auç leo
Phonetically Adjusted					
cole necesse arranjar	dolina anar	amais	o mete telum	o meço traiectus	auçon lego
English Translation					
bring together necessary arrange	bathing goes	make love	he inserts erect penis	his ejaculation transferred	perform bequest
<i>To bring together it is necessary to arrange bathing to make love. He inserts his erect penis to ejaculate and perform his bequest.</i>					
Transliterated Script					
naus	o léa	é e o	leo nar	éor	o leor
Phonetically Adjusted					
gnathus (<i>yváθoc</i>)	o léda	é e o	lego anar	ésor (εσώρ)	o levor
English Translation					
consumed	she happy	it is and the	bequest goes	underneath	of ascends
Modern Paraphrase					
<i>She happily consumes his bequest, which goes under and ascends into her body.</i>					
Transliterated Script					
or el é a	o meia	leia mea	ol ar auç	o lar é ar	é ia ar
Phonetically Adjusted					
ora el é a	o metia	levia meas	olus [oλος] arranjar auçon	o lar é arreglar	é ia arrumar
English Translation					
now it is to	of set up	soon begins	wholly arranging performance	of the Lar spirit it is regulated	it is thus set in motion
Modern Paraphrase					
<i>Now it is set up and soon begins. It is arranged and set in motion by the Lar spirit.</i>					
<p>Note: The siglum <i>n s</i> [<i>novum saeculum</i>] is a typical example of Latin abbreviation, used primarily to save ink as it was an expensive commodity and difficult acquire on a Mediterranean island.</p> <p>Note: The mentioned Lar spirit, bottom right, was a domestic Roman deity, believed to protect the household: <i>Lar familiaris</i>.</p> <p>Note: In order of appearance, the phonetically silent consonants are n, l, v, t, c, ç, g, th, d, s. Other phonetic omissions are abbreviations and sigla.</p>					

G. Five Misconceptions. Reproduction isn't for everyone.



Transliterated Script	
o qué nana	o lrais na
Phonetically Adjusted	
o qué nana	o librais in
English Translation	
she that which dwarf	she exempted inside
Modern Paraphrase	
<i>She is a dwarf with a pot-belly.</i>	<i>She has a false pregnancy (pseudocyesis).</i>



Transliterated Script		
olas aca	ol aixa	ol ea raç
Phonetically Adjusted		
collas [χολάς] acá	ola [olə] baixa	ola [olə] ea ração
English Translation		
colic here	all discharged	all this here food ration
Modern Paraphrase		
<i>He has a bloated belly from colic.</i>	<i>She has suffered a miscarriage.</i>	<i>She has a fat belly from eating food.</i>

Note: These images and annotations are five examples of people who might be mistaken for being pregnant or who cannot become pregnant. One of the images shows an old man with trapped wind, so there is clearly an element of Medieval dry humour. The next image shows the discharge emerging beneath an unfortunate woman suffering a miscarriage.

Note: In order of appearance, the phonetically silent consonants are b, c. Other phonetic omissions are abbreviations.

Lexicon.

Showing the manuscript words and definitions, plus word variants. The words can be found in Latin (Lat), in Greek (Gre) and in various Romance languages: Aragonese (Ara), Asturian (Ast), Catalan [Valencian] (Cat), Corsican (Cor), Galician (Gal), Leonese (Leo), Mirandese (Mir), Neapolitan (Nea), Occitan (Occ), Portuguese (Por), Sardinian (Sar), Spanish [Castilian] (Spa).

a: with, by, towards, to, of [Por]
aca: acá, acó, aqui: here, to here, thither, as of, like so [Ast, Cat, Gal, Mir, Occ, Por, Spa]
aca: acaba, acabar. end, finish, conclusion, complete, end up, is over, is past [Ast, Cat, Por, Spa]
aix: així, aissi: as a result of, this way, like this, in this way, occur, happen, outcome [Cat, Gal, Occ]

aix: naix, naixer, néixer, nacer, nascer. birth, birthing, give birth [Ara, Cat, Gal, Por]
aixa: baixa, baixo. fall, descend, descent, drop, lower, decrease, medical discharge [Cat, Gal, Por]
amais: make love, you love, they love, we love, copulate, have sex, sexual intercourse [Gal, Por]
ar: ar, aer, ares: appearance, look, aspect, air of, countenance, presence, make an appearance, to appear [Gal, Por]

ar: arranjar, arranjo, arranxar, arreglar: *arrange, fix, adjust, create, bring about, amend, change, organize, sort out, obtain* [Cat, Gal, Por]

ar: arreglar, a-regular, a-regular. *regulate, arrange, govern, attune* [Cat, Gal, Por, Spa]

ar: arrencar, arrancar. *unsheathe, start off, start up, pull out, stem from, source, get going* [Cat, Por, Spa]

ar: arrumar, a-rumar: *organize, set up, establish, set in motion, take the lead* [Por]

ara: ara, ora, agora, ahora (ad-horam). *now, at this point in time, this moment, this stage, presently, soon, today* [Cat, Gal, Lat, Occ, Por, Spa]

arna: carnal: *aroused, carnal, sexual, horny, desiring, sexually attracted, appetite of the body or flesh* [Cat, Lat, Por, Spa]

aroa: arroya, arroja, arroiar, arroyar, arriar, arroio: *to stream, flow, pour, brook* [Gal, Por, Spa]

as: *at, to, on, in, it* [Cat, Gal, Por, Spa]

asa: asa, alça, alçar: *pinch or grasp like a handle, to provide or furnish with handles, arc shaped part of anatomy, a handle, an ear shape, semi-circular grip or handle,* [Por]

ases: asesor, assessor: *advice, guidance, instruction, assessment, counselling, assistance* [Cat, Por, Spa]

auc: auçon, aução, ação: *activity, doing, action, perform, act out, behave, do something, the situation, condition, state, circumstance, happening* [Gal, Por]

æ. aí. *therein, herein, wherein, there, here* [Por]

æa: ia: iam: *at first, firstly, presently, at the moment, and now, again, presently, as soon as possible, already* [Lat]

æo: ago: ἀγω: *achieved by, brought about by* [Gre]

doei: doe, doar: *given, provided, presented, donated* [Gal, Por]

dolia: dolina: *go bathing, visit baths, thermal bathing, baths carved in rock* [Lat]

dom: dom, don, donum, donom, do, doa, doar: *gift, god's gift, talent, present, contribution, donation, enabling, offering, sacrifice* [Cat, Gal, Lat, Occ, Por, Spa]

e: e, de: *of, from, about, out of* [Cat, Gal, Ita, Lat, Nea, Occ, Por, Sar, Spa]

é: it is, is, are, am, it be [Gal, Por, Spa]

ea: it, that, they, them, this here, on that side, that place, at there, at here [Lat]

éé: éé, ééé: *yes that's right, oh yeah, you heard right* [Por]

eit: éxit (exitus: Lat): *success, achieved, completed, ready to leave, mission accomplished* [Cat]

el: el, il, ela: *it, him, she, the subject* [Ara, Ast, Cat, Gal, Ita, Leo, Mir, Occ, Por, Spa]

eler: elevar. *elevate, lift, hoist, raise, raise up, rise* [Cat, Por, Spa]

emia: femia, femea: *female, female part, female essence, of the female, feminine, female reproductive organ* [Gal, Por]

eor: ready, prepared, proceeding, moving, happening [Lat]

éor: éstor: εσώρ. *underneath, under, beneath, below, internal* [Gre]

és: és, ésser, ser: *to be, to exist, to be real* [Cat, Gal, Por]

ia: ja, já, xa, iam. *immediately, already, thus, therefore, rapidly, quickly* [Cat, Gal, Lat, Por]

iit: abiit, abeo, habeo: *transform, change, alter, effect, have, hold, posses, conduct, make happen* [Lat]

lait: làit, latte, leite, llet, lac, lactem, lach, lact: *breast milk, breastmilk, human milk, milk, lactation, suckling milk* [Cat, Gal, Ita, Lat, Occ, Por, Spa]

lar: Lar: *Roman goddess of domestic protection and provision of food, Lar domesticus, Lar familiaris, guardian deity, tutelary spirit* [Lat]

lara: larga, largus: *plentiful, ample, copious, flood, much, abundance, bountiful, liberal, generous* [Lat]

laras: lacras, labras, lavras, I'acras, I'acrasia: *(from ἄκρας: ἄκρατεια: Greek): captivated, consumed, preoccupied, distracted, possessed, engrossed, infatuated, sealed by fate, taken over, obsessed, diverted, spellbound, locked on target, cursed, taken to the edge, out of control* [Gal, Latinized-Gre, Por, Spa]

lasa: lasa, lassa: *becoming tired, weary, fatigued, exhausted* [Cat, Lat, Spa]

laus: latus: allatus, adlatus, ad latus: *lesson, instruction, report, fact, to inform, to expand, at breadth, in depth* [Lat]

lax: lax, laxa, laxo, laxus. *loose, lax, slack, yielding* [Cat, Gal, Lat, Spa]

léa: léda, lédo, ledo: *joyful, happy, content, satisfied* [Gal, Ita, Por]

lear: legar, llegar, legare, chegar, lever, llevar, levare, (from lego and levo: Latin): *deliver, produce, take out, extract, release, arrive, reach, get, pass down, free up, lighten the load, to empty, start labour, break waters, give birth, deliver a baby, become a mother, partum* [Ara, Ast, Cat, Gal, Por, Spa]

leia: legar, lear, ligare: *unite, link, entangle, join, bond, bind, tie together, unite, marry together* [Gal, Lat, Por, Spa]

leia: levia, levis: *brief, rapid, swift, fleeting, quick, shortly, soon* [Latin]

leo: lego, legar, legare: *bequeath, bequest, transmit, commit, leave, legacy, inheritance, hand down, gift, bestow, deposit, investment, input, part, share* [Lat, Por]

leor: levor, levo, elevo, lever, elevar: *ascend, rise, lift up, climb, elevate, carry, transport* [Cat, Lat, Occ, Por, Spa]

lrais: librais, liberais, livrais: *exempted, acquitted, liberated, released, relieved, set free, emptied, removed, get out, get rid of, rescued, saved, preserved, redeemed, delivered, birthed* [Gal, Por, Spa]

mais: mais, magis: *with more, added to, plus one, also, and another, plus sign (+), sum of two parts, with child, pregnant, carrying a foetus, gravid, expecting a baby, expectant mother* [Gal, Lat, Occ, Por]

mas: mas, maris, masculus, masclus: *man, male, masculine, manly* [Lat]

mas: más, más, magis, magnis, més: *much, more, most, plus, better, best* [Ast, Cat, Gal, Lat, Spa]

maus: manus: *penis, member, trunk, branch, limb, shaft, sword, thrust of* [Lat]

maza: maza, maça. *hurt, strike, blow, hammer, kick, mallet, strike, blow, hit, bruise, bend, dent* [Gal, Por]

mea: meas, meo, meare, meatus: *pass by, traverse, go along, pass by, begin* [Ita, Lat]

mea: mena, menar, menare: *aim, guide, lead, direct* [Cat, Ita, Occ, Spa]

mee: mete, meter. *insert, put inside, enter, place internally, bring in, deliver* [Gal, Por, Spa]

meei: mellei, melei: *semen, spunk, jizz, honey-like substance, sticky fluid* (mel ei: such as honey) [Lat, Por]

meia: metia. *put, place, set, set up, apply, meter out, insert* [Cat, Por]

meo: meço, mexo. *ejaculation, measure out, gauge, sample, dose, discharge* [Gal, Por]

moés: movés, moves, mover, moveo: *movements, shaking, wiggling, arousing, reciprocating, swinging, wagging* [Ara, Ast, Gal, Lat, Occ, Por, Spa]

moias: movias: moveas, movías, mover: *set in motion, initiated, started, begun, got moving, motivated, impregnated, inseminated, fertilized, in early pregnancy, gestation initiated* [Gal, Lat, Por, Spa]

n: abb. *necesse: necessary, required, needed* [Lat. siglum]

na: (en-a, em-a, en-la, em-la): *inside, in, in the, at, on the, from the, here* [Ast, Gal, Por, Spa]

nana: nana, ñaña, enana, nanica. *female dwarf (m. nano), midget, small person, diminutive, tiny, short* [Cat, Gal, Por]

nar: anar, andar, andare, ndar, adnare: *to go, goes, proceeds, advances, walks, travels* [Ast, Cat, Gal, Ita, Lat, Occ, Por, Spa]

naus: gnathus: γνάθος: *consume, eat, feed, drink, swallow, ingest, (to jaw)* [Gre]

n.s.: abb. *novum saeculum. new generation, new lifetime, new era,*

new age, next generation [Lat. sigla]

o: *she, he, the, of the, those, these, them* [Cat, Gal, Lat, Por]

ol: fol, fole, fuelle, follis: *bellows, inflated bag, sack, goatskin, windbag, waterskin, bladder, balloon, swollen, distended, bulging* [Ast, Gal, Lat, Por, Spa]

ol: olus: ολως. *wholly, completely, entirely* [Gre]

ola: óλα, óλας: *all, everyone, wholly, everything* [Gre]

olar: colar: *flow, siphon, sift, strain, spill, drain, leach, leak* [Ast, Cat, Spa]

olar: follar, foder, futuo, fotre: *to fuck, screw, shag – vulgar for sexual intercourse, vaginal intercourse* [Cat, Gal, Lat, Por, Spa]

olar: ollar, olhar: *looking, observing, staring, watching, glancing, studying, ogling, to eyeball* [Gal, Por]

olar: tollar, tollo: *erect, hoist, raise-up, lift, lever-up, tilt upwards, build, construct* [Lat]

olara: colara, collarà: *approaching, uniting, coming together, embracing, glueing together, fall in love, fall for someone, hook up, gain entry, get closer, advance in front of someone* [Cat, Por, Spa]

olas: colas, collas, χολάς [kholas]. *bile, biliousness in abdominal cavity, bowels, guts, innards, colic, trapped-wind, bloating, fart gas, flatus* [Gre]

ole: cole, colar: *bring together, unite, mate, fall in love, become one, collate* [Por, Spa]

oleia: colheita, colleita, colleta, collita: *collect, receive, harvest,*

reap, crop, seed, inseminate [Cat, Gal, Por]

om: com, cum, con, cun: *how, like, as, having* [Cat, Gal, Lat, Occ, Por, Spa]

omar: tomar: *capture, take in, receive, drink-in, grab, accept, swallow* [Gal, Por]

omar: vomar, vomitar, vomo. *vomit, be sick, throw up, eject, squirt, project, spew, spit* [Cat, Gal, Lat, Por]

omor: comor, como: *bring together, meet up, arrange* [Lat]

or: ora, hora: *now, presently, at that moment, at that time, this hour, this minute, sometimes* [Cor, Gal, Ita, Lat, Occ, Por, Spa]

osas: osas, ousas, ausas: *to dare, to brave, to venture, to find courage, take a risk* [Lat, Por, Spa]

qué: qué, que: *that which, which is, that is, who, whom* [Ast, Cat, Gal, Occ, Por, Spa]

raç: raçao, ració, ración: *food ration, food portion, well fed, full belly,* [Cat, Gal, Por]

sarar: sarar, sarrar, cerrar, serar. *to heal, healing, heal up, recover, recuperate, convalesce, to close a wound, fasten a cut or tear* [Gal, Lat, Por]

t: abb. *telum: dagger, sword, erection, erect penis* [Lat. siglum]

t: abb. *traiectus. to transfer, traject, squirt, throw, hurl, hand over, cross over, exchange* [Lat. siglum]

tac: atac, atacar: *filled, stuffed, packed, rammed, crammed, ready to burst, fit to burst, about to burst* [Cat]

Conclusion.

From the anthropological perspective, the manuscript clearly contains some interesting and useful information about the socioculture in which the author and her intended readership lived. Their Medieval world was uncertain and unpredictable, especially with an ongoing military campaign nearby, so their outlook was pragmatic and opportunistic. With no realistic hope of establishing and maintaining romantic relationships with the men, their aim was seduction and sex, so that they could atleast bear children and make the most of their lives. Therefore, the script is instructive and straightforward, so that the young women of court would know exactly what to do when the fighting men briefly visited Ischia on leave.

As the young women would have been entirely innocent and naïve about matter of reproduction, the written and visual information is essentially a step-by-step quide, beginning with the basics about mechanics of sexual intercourse and impregnation, and then progressing to the different stages of pregnancy when it has been achieved. The author has also included five examples where gestation cannot be achieved, or where pregnancy is a misdiagnosis. In modern astrology Gemini is represented by the Roman twins Castor and Pollux, but this is the Greek version, so the lovers symbol of Thouros and Phosphorus gave the author the perfect platform to discuss sexual matters.

The author uses plain script and illustrations with annotations to provide a combination of written and visual information. As both forms of information complement one another so well, it is reasonable to conclude that the translations are correct and accurate.