

ITAL. QUART. 64

Binding:

Half binding in bad state of preservation (280 × 195 mm). Wooden boards covered in leather. The binding is not contemporary to the manuscript. It seems that the boards were removed from a different binding and reused for the binding of ital. quart. 64 (cf. Tenneroni, p. 24). This operation was conducted in the end of the 17th century (cf. watermark on the protective leaf). Coloured edges.

History:

Dates inserted by a later hand (1v^o: *Anno Domini 1395*, 219r^o: *Anno Domini 1396*) do not match the dating of the watermark. There are also dates found in the text (69r^o: *Unguentum pape Eugenii 1435 die 2 febr.*; 149v^o: *Experimentum fuit probatum in castro rodigij Anno domini 1419*). The latter dates, in keeping with the dating of the watermarks, prove that the manuscript was made in the second quarter of the 15th century (after 1435). Many language forms (*fiade*, *pevere*, *uxava*, *bambaxe*, *voyo*, etc.) indicate that the manuscript was created in the Veneto region (additionally, there is a mention of Rovigo on page 149v^o). The manuscript was probably ordered by a physician, who used it in his professional practice. It was used for a long time – this is evidenced by numerous notes, many from the 16th century. In the 19th century, the manuscript reached count Giacomo Manzoni of Lugo's collection (cf. old pressmark *II Cms. 73* and inscription: (*Manzoni 22*)). Manzoni's collection, auctioned in 1894, consisted of the count's purchases made over about 60 years, of the Borghesi library (inherited from his uncle, a famous numismatist and epigrapher) and of a part of the Guglielmo Libri collection purchased by the count. The auction catalogue was prepared and published by Annibale Tenneroni in 1894 (A. Tenneroni, *Catalogo ragionato dei manoscritti appartenuti al fu Conte Giacomo Manzoni*, Città di Castello 1894). Accession number: *acc. 1894, 40*.

Lemm, p. 82; Tenneroni, p. 13.

Content:

ff. 1r^o-251v^o MISCELLANEA MEDICA.

The text contains fragments of medical treatises, herbaria and formularies. They are very mixed

linguistically. Some prescriptions are in Latin, others in the vernacular, and there are also cases of two languages used in one text. The collection was prepared in a way allowing easy access to relevant prescriptions and fragments – at the beginning there is an alphabetical index. Among the collected fragments and texts, there are, among others, Johannes de Parma (in Latin) and (ff. 229r^o-244r^o) Ps. Macer Floridus, *De viribus herbarum* (in the vernacular). In fact, the author of the latter is Odo de Meudon – Odo Magduensis (cf. L. Choulant, *Macer Floridus de viribus herbarum*, Leipzig 1832, p. 4).