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ITAL. QUART. 62

Binding:

Binding made of white cardboard, not original, 18th-century (250 × 190 mm). Three raised bands, edges sprayed red. On the spine, an inscription in ink: *Ms. Pergam. di Chirurgia e di Medicina*;

History:

Concerning the dating (1332), f. 23r° reads: Questa si è un altra para per saver in qual di è la luna nuova / Comença in .M. ccc xxxij. e digo pata XIII in kalende de março e può sepi quanti dì tu se in lo mese. This is confirmed by dating, handwriting and the style of filigree initials. Manuscript made in the Veneto region (forms braço, cavo, freda, digando, etc.). Around 1780, the codex was stored in the Terzi library (cf. ex-libris with a pressmark and pressmark on the spine (41)). In the 19th century, the manuscript was sold to count Giacomo Manzoni of Lugo (cf. old pressmark II Pms. and inscription: (Manzoni 10)). 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, 35.

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

Among the *manuscript italica*, the ones from Manzoni's collection are: ital. quart. 62, ital. quart. 63, ital. quart. 64, ital. quart. 65, ital. quart. 66.

Content:

ff. 1r°-64r° LIBRO DI MEDICINA (Book of Medicine)

A collection of surgical and medical treatises and prescriptions in the vernacular. The author of the 14th-century collection is "maestro Francesco"(3r°: *Questo libro fo compilado in volgar da maistro francesco*). An almost identical signature is found in the VIII.G.67 manuscript in the Biblioteca Nazionale, in Naples (dated 1366). The compilation comes largely from the works of Bruno di Longobucco (but also contains a short version of *Secretum secretorum*). The language of the





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manuscript bears strong traits of the north, or of Venice, to be precise. The text was never published.