

**The manuscripts of Arnau de Vilanova's medical corpus
at the Bibliotheca Amploniana in Erfurt¹**

Sebastià Giralt
(Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

The Arnaldian corpus and the Bibliotheca Amploniana

Arnau de Vilanova (Arnaldus de Villanova, ca. 1238-1311) was one of the most famous physicians of medieval Europe and one of the period's authors to whom the greatest number of apocryphal works have been attributed. Consequently, issues of authenticity have posed a primary challenge for scholars studying Arnau's medical corpus. The differentiation between genuine and spurious works was systematically established by Juan Antonio Panigua (1994, 77-143, and 1995), constituting an essential step for his critical edition within the collection of all Arnau de Vilanova's medical works (*Arnaldi de Villanova Opera Medica Omnia = AVOMO*), published by the Universitat de Barcelona and the Fundació Noguera.² Nowadays, another resource that provides a comprehensive up-to-date overview of the Arnaldian corpus—as we call the body of all writings attributed to Arnau de Vilanova—and facilitates verification of whether a work is deemed authentic, dubious, or apocryphal by current scholarship, is the database of the Arnau DB project, based at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona.³ Since 2013, it has collected records of all works attributed to Arnau, including their manuscripts, modern editions, and recent bibliography.

Within the framework of this project, the present article aims to review one of the main collections preserving medical works from the Arnaldian medical corpus: the one originating from the Bibliotheca Amploniana, originally the library of the Collegium Porta Coeli of the ancient University of Erfurt. This collection is now held at the library of the current University of Erfurt (Universitätsbibliothek Erfurt) and contains a total of 979 manuscripts. The original core consisted of 633 codices donated in 1412 by Amplonius Rating de Berka, founding professor at the college, and physician to the Archbishop-Elector of Cologne. A significant portion of these books has medical content. In comparison to other libraries with medieval holdings, the Bibliotheca Amploniana stands out for transmitting, as a whole, the library of a medieval intellectual—along with Amplonius's own catalogue—which later became that of a medieval university.⁴

The codices of the Bibliotheca Amploniana were catalogued in the late nineteenth century by Wilhelm Schum. His catalogue served as a valuable resource for over a century but has since become largely outdated (Schum). In 2015, an online update was published by Brigitte Pfeil and Nina Pleuger, which retained Schum's information while presenting it in a new format and incorporating additional data (Schum *et al.*). Thus, in the online catalogue—accessible through the excellent *Handschriftenportal*, which brings together catalogues and digital copies of German manuscript collections—Schum's version and

¹ This article is based on research supported by the Spanish State Research Agency: Project Arnau de Vilanova, Between Medicine and Religion: Manuscripts, Edition and Database PID2023-146830NB-I00/AEI/10.13039/501100011033.

² On the *AVOMO* see Arrizabalaga 2001 and 2026.

³ Sebastià Giralt & Jaume Mensa (coord.), "Arnau DB", *Arnau DB. Corpus digital d'Arnau de Vilanova*, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (2013-2018) < <http://webs.uab.cat/arnau/arnaudb> > [consulted 12/05/2024]. Concerning this project, see Giralt 2023. An updated general view of the authenticity issues of the Arnaldian medical corpus is available in Giralt (forthcoming).

⁴ Regarding the history of the library see: "Bibliotheca Amploniana", Universität Erfurt, < <https://www.uni-erfurt.de/en/university-library-erfurt/search-and-find/manuscripts-incunabula-old-prints/bibliotheca-amploniana> > [consulted 12/05/2026].

its revision coexist, being distinguished in each section of the records. As far as I have seen, new descriptions have been incorporated for most of the codices. However, they remain pending for certain records, and in some instances, the new descriptions have been added more recently.⁵

At present, since 2019, a project sponsored by the German Research Foundation (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft) has been underway to digitize all the codices of the Bibliotheca Amploniana. The project is headquartered not in Erfurt but in the library of the Thüringer Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Jena, although it is conducted in collaboration with the library of Erfurt.⁶ Digital copies of the manuscripts are currently available on the University of Jena's server, albeit under the name of the University of Erfurt.⁷ In parallel with the digitization, a new, more detailed and updated cataloguing of the codices is being carried out.

As a result of the digitization initiative, digital copies of the 36 codices from the Amploniana Library that encompass works from the Arnaldian corpus are now accessible online under a public domain license. Moreover, I had the opportunity to examine most of them during a brief visit to the library in Erfurt.⁸ As expected, the number of works contained within each manuscript varies significantly, ranging from only one to seven. The appendix of this article lists all these codices and the works they transmit. Given the authorship issues that, as we have seen, the Arnaldian corpus presents, a fundamental aspect when reviewing the manuscripts is the authenticity of the works attributed to Arnau that they contain. Consequently, the main objective of this study will be to review the authorship of these works, as well as to identify some of them, especially in view of their proper cataloguing.

Authentic works

A few codices, such as CA 2° 41, exclusively transmit works now considered authentic. The second of its fascicles (63r-105r), of French origin and dated to the first quarter of the fourteenth century—therefore of considerable antiquity—, contains exclusively four authentic works by Arnau. Of interest as well, already in the following fascicle (153r-154r), is the presence of one of the only two original works by Ermengaut Blasi, Arnau's nephew, the *Tabula antidotari*, which is a list of compound medicines with their properties.⁹

Another is manuscript CA 4° 178, exclusively medical, dated to the second quarter of the 14th century and originating from the Occitan area, possibly Montpellier. It contains almost all of Arnau's collections of aphorisms, first, the set of three brief series (*Aphorismi particulares*, *Aphorismi de memoria*, and *Aphorismi extravagantes*) in a single continuous text under the same title. It is not uncommon to find these series of aphorisms conflated and gathered together in the manuscript tradition, as observed in this instance (Paniagua & Gil Sotres, 345-388). Schum's catalogue did not distinguish them.

⁵ All references in this article to Schum's catalogue and Pfeil and Pleuger's revision are based on Handschriftenportal < <https://handschriftenportal.de> > [consulted 12/05/2026].

⁶ Digitalisierung und Tiefenerschließung von Handschriften der Bibliotheca Amploniana in der Universitätsbibliothek Erfurt, Handschriftenportal < <https://handschriftenportal.de/projects?projectid=101e5bbd-8df0-4782-8ee1-d736d5cd47ff> > [consulted 12/05/2026].

⁷ Digitale Historische Bibliothek Erfurt/Gotha, Thüringer Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Jena < https://dhh.thulb.uni-jena.de/receive/ufb_cbu_00020695 > [consulted 12/05/2026].

⁸ The stay was on the occasion of the workshop "Exploring Medical Manuscripts of the Bibliotheca Amploniana. Prospects of Research and Cataloguing" (20-21 October 2022). My contribution to the aforementioned workshop is the origin of this communication.

⁹ This manuscript was used by McVaugh for the critical edition of this table (McVaugh & Ferre, 21).

However, thanks to our project's contribution, the new entry in the 2025 catalogue already accurately records the three series. Furthermore, Arnau's most extensive collection of aphorisms, the *Medicationes parabole*, is also transcribed.

Among the most represented authentic works at the Bibliotheca Amploniana are the translation of Avicenna's *De viribus cordis* (7 copies), the *Medicationis parabole* (5), and the *Regimen sanitatis ad regem Aragonum* (4). This is not at all surprising, since these three are Arnau's most widely circulated texts in the manuscript tradition: 55, 51, and 99 copies of each are known, respectively (Giralt 2020). More notable is the fact that the Amploniana holds five codices containing the *Practica summaria*, a brief compendium of practical medicine by Arnau. This is a considerable number, given that a total of 24 witnesses is registered (Giralt 2011-2013, 264-270). It is worth noting that both in the catalogues and in prior studies on this work, one copy had gone unnoticed (CA 4° 222, ff. 128v-130v), even though it should also be said that it is a very incomplete text.

Works of dubious authorship

Two writings contained in the codex CA 2° 236, *De venenis*, ff. 61r-63r, and *Antidotarium*, ff. 116r-140v, may have been edited by one of Arnau's disciples, the Aragonese Pedro Cellerario, using materials left by his master, according to Michael McVaugh's hypothesis (1995).

The Biblioteca Amploniana preserves the oldest extant copy of the *Abbreviatio regiminis acutorum* (CA 2° 264 ff.), a summary of the Hippocratic *Regimen acutorum* attributed to Arnau in several manuscripts. It is notable because it is the oldest known copy of this work: it dates to 1288, that is, during the presumed author's lifetime. A member of our project, Jordi Bossoms, has recently used this copy, among others, to produce the critical edition of the text, but he found no conclusive evidence to either accept or reject the authenticity of this work. Due to its antiquity, this copy could have been key to clarifying this issue. However, unfortunately, the final part is missing and, perhaps for that reason, it does not bear any author's name (Bossoms, 53-83).

The manuscript CA 4° 368, ff. 74v-80v, contains the *De medicinis simplicibus et compositis*, also known as *Aureole*, a pharmacological work attributed to Arnau. The preface opens by quoting the Hippocratic aphorism I, 21 ("Que oportet ducere undecumque reperit natura inde ducere oportet per convenientes regiones"), from which some general considerations are developed. It then continues with a list of remedies, simple and compound in each case, arranged according to the quality of the humours they dilute, in order by affected organs from head to toe. Paniagua (1995, 119) considers its attribution doubtful: the three known manuscripts attribute it to Arnau, but its brevity and tabular format make it very difficult to confirm his authorship. The situation is similar for the *De medicinis digestivis, evacuativis et confortativis*, with the difference that we know only the testimony transmitted by CA 2° 271.

Other writings attributed to Arnau in the catalogue are actually dubious: *De epilentia B* in CA 2° 303, ff. 88va-88vb (Giralt 2003, 38-39), *Pronostica*, CA 4° 368, ff. 93r-98r (Paniagua 1995, 21), and a recipe copied in CA 4° 222, ff. 165r-165v.

Apocryphal works

Concerning the apocrypha, it should be noted that codex CA 4° 320, in addition to one authentic work (*De podagra*), contains three pseudo-Arnaldian treatises, whose true authorship has already been determined in previous research, albeit the catalogue still lists them under Arnau's name. Two of these are *De tremore cordis* and *De calculo* or *Contra calculum*, which have been identified as works by the Genoese physician Galvano da Levanto. Their original titles are, respectively, *Carisma sanativum tremoris cordis* and

Manus Dei contra calculosum langorem ad serenissimum papam Bonifacium VIII (Giralt 2003). The third is *De lepra = De signis leprosum*, attributed to its actual author, Iordanus de Turre (Demaitre). This latter title, correctly catalogued by Schum, has been reassigned in Pfeil and Pleuger's catalogue to its apocryphal author, Arnau.

The case of the *Defensorium vite humane* is also noteworthy. This is an extensive treatise on acute fevers clearly attributed to Arnau de Vilanova in one of the manuscripts of the Amploniana (CA 2° 259, ff. 97r-145v), copied in 1408 in a place that the catalogues identify as Gottingen. Nevertheless, the toponym is crossed out, and it does not seem to me to be Gottingen, though I have not been able to decipher it either. By contrast, the same work appears anonymously in another Amplonian codex (Erfurt CA 4° 187). The authorship of this treatise has been debated at times: besides Arnau, it has also been considered the work of Stephanus Arlandi, another master from Montpellier who was several years younger than our physician and possibly from Barcelona—at least one manuscript of a translation of his refers to him as *Barcinonensis* and another places him in that city in 1301. None of the four copies of the *Defensorium* is transmitted under his name: in addition to the two from Erfurt mentioned above, one from Kraków attributes it to an Arnoldus, and another from the Vatican is also anonymous.¹⁰ Therefore, if we restrict ourselves to the manuscript tradition, Arnau appears to be the only possible author. Yet, what allows us to identify the real author is a reference made by a Portuguese physician, Velasco da Taranta, who lived between the 14th and 15th centuries and studied in Lisbon, Paris, and Montpellier. In fact, Pierre Pansier already noted over a century ago that the *Defensorium* is cited by Velasco as a work of Arlandi.¹¹ In my view, the false attribution of the work by the obscure Arlandi to a much more prestigious, similar-sounding name (Arnaldus) belonging to the same faculty is perfectly justified. The opposite would be inexplicable.

Other treatises from Montpellier escaped anonymity only to be falsely attributed to Arnau or other masters from the Montpellier medical faculty, such as the *De sterilitate* (CA 4° 222, ff. 159r-161r, and CA 2° 236, ff. 65v-66v). Its apocryphal nature is demonstrated by the variety of authors under whose names it appears (also Iordanus de Turre, Raymundus de Moleriis), and its lack of scruples in copying numerous passages from Bernard de Gordon's *Lilium medicine* (Montero Cartelle 1993, 11-23). Less well-known is *De causa sterilitatis*, apparently compiled from several sources, including the *Liber aureus* by Constantine the African (Conde *et al.*, 115).

De vinis is a treatise that collects a variable number of recipes for making compounds based on wines or spirits, together with their therapeutic applications. Despite the extensive manuscript and printed tradition that attributes it to Arnau, nowadays it is completely ruled out as an authentic work (Arrizabalaga *et al.*). According to José Rodríguez Guerrero, Père Arnaut de Vilanova, the author of the initial core of the treatises attributed to Arnau de Vilanova, is supposed to have reworked the first version of *De vinis*, namely the *Tractatus de compositione vinorum* written by an unknown magister Sylvester. Later, as with the rest of Père Arnaut's writings, this version would also be attributed to Arnau. The treatise on wines had an extraordinary manuscript circulation. The Bibliotheca Amploniana hosts three copies of this book, one anonymous and the other two attributed to Arnau.¹²

¹⁰ *Defensorium vite* < <https://db.narpan.net/obra.php?id=5028> >.

¹¹ Pansier (1905): "Valescus de Taranta cite de cet auteur: 10. le *Defensorium vitae*." As confirmation of this point, I have found the *Defensorium* cited as a work by Arlandi in Velasco's work (book VII, f. 307r): "Septimus est Stephani Arnaldi in defensorio vite."

¹² CA 2° 236, ff. 201r-206r; CA 2° 251, ff. 201v-205r; CA 4° 114, ff. 195r-208r.

The manuscript CA 4° 194 presents some interesting problems. It is a codex composed of two earlier manuscripts, the first of which makes up the majority (62 out of 70 folios). According to Schum, this was likely written in France at the beginning of the 14th century. The cataloguers in 2013 maintained those same presumed date and provenance. A single work extends over the 62 folios and was attributed to Arnau de Vilanova in a rubric at the beginning of the text: *De regimine sanitatis magistri Arnaldi de Villa Nova*. In contrast, the title *Libri septem de regimine sanitatis* given by Schum does not appear in the text, as far as I have been able to see. To date, this *regimen sanitatis*, only known in this witness, has not been studied, and its authenticity remains unverified. Therefore, it is pertinent to undertake an analysis of this work.

In the preface, written in tortured prose full of anacolutha, the author begins by emphasizing the interest that many people have in maintaining or restoring their health, since physical well-being is essential for preserving self-control and the peace of mind necessary for religious devotion. He goes on to explain that, for this reason, he has gathered in this work a selection of passages from the most useful medical authorities on the preservation or recovery of health, with the relevant citations, structuring them into seven treatises. He adds that including passages from various authorities will serve to clarify, complete, or confirm their contributions to one another. Ultimately, he justifies his endeavour by arguing that it is safer to travel, guided by numerous wise men from different eras, along paths confirmed by long experience, than venture into the uncertain roads of innovation, which may be based on singular instances and fortuitous outcomes.

After the preface comes the table of contents. The first book is fundamentally devoted to the *sex res non naturales*, those external factors to the human body that directly influence its health and often determine the structure of health regimens (Gil Sotres 1996, 471-885; Nicoud, 153-184). Following a general chapter, aspects related to the environment are addressed, including the place where one lives and clothing (chapters 2–6), exercise (7–8), diet (9–13), joy (14), sleep and wakefulness (15), habits (16). However, the final chapters focus on the nature of the liver and the measures recommended for its care (17–19). The second treatise, after the initial general chapter, offers the health regimen according to each season of the year (chapters 2–5), followed by three chapters dedicated to epidemics and contagious diseases (6–8). The remaining chapters (9–18) deal with various issues, such as specific symptoms, treatments such as phlebotomy or bathing, and certain disorders, among which fevers stand out. The third treatise is devoted entirely to food and drink, the fourth to poisons, and the fifth to theriac. The last two books deal, respectively, with medicines for the heart and laxatives.

As noted in the preface, many chapters are constructed primarily by compiling passages from the authorities one after another. However, he often provides a conclusion that summarizes the key points on which the authorities agree, and there are also some lengthy passages without explicit citations. By far the main source is Avicenna, specifically the *Canon*, although he also often draws on Galen, while occasionally citing other authors, such as Aristotle, Hippocrates, Rhazes, Haly, Cato, Augustine, and Ambrose. It is evident that neither the method of composition by citation nor the excessive reliance on Avicenna nor the style are at all compatible with Arnau's authorship. Therefore, the work must be considered apocryphal without doubt.

On the other hand, the early fourteenth-century dating proposed by Schum seems highly questionable to me. If we consider that this false attribution to Arnau could, in my view, only be explained by the widespread circulation enjoyed by the *Regimen sanitatis* that he dedicated to King Jaume II between 1305 and 1308, then dating this other regimen so close to Arnau's seems impossible. In my opinion, a significant interval, potentially spanning decades, would be necessary for the regimen dedicated to the king to gain

sufficient renown for another health regimen to be falsely attributed to its author. Moreover, I have detected in some passages of the work a concern with protective and detection measures against pestilential diseases: in two passages relating to the appropriate environment for health (*aer*) (f. 10r), in connection with astrological conditions and the winds (f. 4r), and notably in a specific chapter devoted to the signs of epidemic and future mortality (chapter 8, f. 11r). Although the sources used predate the Black Death—Galen and above all Avicenna—such a pronounced interest in these issues within a health regimen seems to be indicative of the period following the advent of that epidemic.

With regard to palaeography, Lluís Cifuentes¹³ suggests that the script, identified as textual Gothic, may not necessarily originate from the early fourteenth century but could also be traced to the mid-century, possibly Occitan in origin. Consequently, I propose that the dating of the first section of the codex should be reconsidered to postdate the 1348 plague, thereby aligning more closely with the chronology of the second section of the manuscript. This latter section, comprising six folios, contains six short treatises, all concerning the plague and written by authors associated with the universities of Montpellier and Paris. However, the mid-fourteenth-century dating for this second part, in cursive Gothic, given by both cataloguers, should also be revised, as Cifuentes points out, not solely because of the script but especially because it contains a work dated to the 1370s, namely the *De pestilentia* or *Preservatio contra pestilentiam* by Ioannes de Tornamira. The other writings copied in the same section also deal with epidemics, with those bearing the author's name likely dating to the mid-fourteenth century.

Another pseudo-Arnaldian treatise that is not properly reflected in the catalogues, and which clearly demonstrates the challenges of correctly cataloguing a work from the Arnaldian corpus due to identification difficulties, is the *Introductorium ad iudicia astrologie quantum pertinet ad medicinam*. This is one of the Latin-written treatises on astrological medicine that enjoyed the widest circulation:¹⁴ at least 75 copies are known. However, it has been transmitted under various titles, often anonymously and sometimes incomplete or in an abridged version (Giralt 2017, 408-419). Given its broad dissemination, it is not surprising that it has been preserved in the Bibliotheca Amploniana with seven witnesses under different titles. Of these, four are anonymous and three are attributed to Arnau. However, three of the anonymous copies are catalogued under Arnau's authorship—which we now know to be false—and only one remains catalogued as anonymous (CA 2° 395). The task remains, therefore, to identify all of them as a single work and assign them to the authorship of Pseudo-Arnau.¹⁵

De conferentibus et nocentibus (CA 2° 289, ff. 47v-48v) is undoubtedly apocryphal; it compiles lists of factors—substances or physical or mental conditions—that are beneficial or harmful, organized by the body part they affect in descending order. This text had very wide circulation, both anonymous, as in this manuscript, and attributed to various authors, but none of them is authentic (Ventura).

De flebotomia brevissime is copied in CA 4° 224, ff. 130r-132r, under the name of Arnoldus. According to the conclusions of Gil Sotres (1986, 55-58 and 85-89; 1988, 117-119), it is a reworking derived from the three texts—Arnau's *De consideracionibus*, the phlebotomy section of the Salernitan *De adventu medici ad aegrotum*, and another by Jean de Saint-Amand.

¹³ In an analysis communicated by email, for which I am grateful.

¹⁴ The text is edited in Dell'Anna (1999, II, 133-44), but from one manuscript (Vatican, BAV, Pal. lat. 1354).

¹⁵ CA 2° 267, ff. 191v-194v; CA 4° 217, ff. 73r-76v; CA 4° 361, ff. 117r-119v; CA 4° 368, ff. 83r-88v; CA 8° 79, ff. 43r-48v; CA 8° 89, ff. 1v-3v.

Two writings were ascribed to Arnau only in his 17th c. general editions, since there is no copy under his name in manuscripts. One of them, the *Remedia contra maleficia*, is present in an Amplonian codex (CA 4° 217, ff. 97r-98r), but not identified in the catalogues. It is a collection of remedies against impotence and sterility compiled from a chapter of the *Pantegni* by ibn ‘Al-‘Abbas, translated by Constantine the African, as well as some recipes from the *Thesaurus pauperum* by Pedro Hispano (Montero Cartelle 2010). The other one is *De coitu*, Constantine the African’s version of a brief book by the Tunisian Ibn al-Jazzar (CA 2° 286, ff. 237r-241v) (Montero Cartelle 1983, 14 and 68).

Finally, in Schum's catalogue we find some works whose false attribution does not stem from textual transmission but from the intervention of the cataloguer. In fact, Schum assigned certain works to Arnau on his own accord, even though there was no reason to do so: they appear anonymously in the manuscripts, and no other manuscript identifies them. Regarding a poem on uroscopy (CA 4° 178, 95r-96v), Schum states: “it is believed to be by Arnau de Vilanova” (“creditur esse Arnoldi de Villa nova”). The same applies to the *De oculo* (CA 2° 237 - ff. 1r-24r) and the *Flores dietarum*, whose might be Iohannes de Sancto Paulo, but it is not certain (Nicoud, I, 36-45): CA 2° 237, ff. 73v-74v, CA 2° 289, ff. 32v-33v. Why did he believe that they were written by Arnau? We do not know. Fortunately, these erroneous attributions have been corrected in Pfeil and Pleuger’s catalogue in favor of Ali Ibn-Isa al-Kahhal and Iohannes de Sancto Paulo, respectively.

Conclusion

Numerous libraries holding medieval codices have yet to update their catalogues in accordance with scholarly advancements. These institutions should furnish updated descriptions of the manuscripts, ensuring accurate identification of works and their authors. The case of the Bibliotheca Amploniana illustrates this point: even though further efforts are necessary, it has at least initiated this undertaking. In contrast, larger libraries such as the Bibliothèque nationale de France and the British Library lag behind in this regard. The catalogues of major libraries serve as essential references for research; thus, it is crucial for them to provide updated data. How might researchers contribute to this endeavour? They can develop reference resources to guide the process of data review. For the Arnaldian medical corpus, such resources are basically the *AVOMO* and ArnauDB.

Works Cited

- Arrizabalaga, Jon ed. *Arnaldi de Villanova Opera Medica Omnia (1975-2000): 25 anys d'un projecte internacional*. Barcelona: Institut d'Estudis Catalans, 2001.
- . "Los *Arnaldi de Villanova Opera Medica Omnia (AVOMO)*." In Jaume Mensa, Sebastià Giralt, Jon Arrizabalaga & Jaume de Puig eds. *La recepció de l'obra d'Arnau de Vilanova: Actes de la «IV Trobada Internacional d'Estudis sobre Arnau de Vilanova»*, Barcelona: Institut d'Estudis Catalans, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona & Ateneu Universitari Sant Pacià, 2023. 21-24.
- Arrizabalaga, Jon, Sebastià Giralt, Michael R. McVaugh & Fernando Salmón. Review of "Gifreu, Patrick [Arnau de Vilanova], *El llibre dels vins*, Alella: Vibop Edicions, 2022." *Faventia* 43 (2021): 110-112.
- Bossoms Costa, Jordi. *Sobre les malalties agudes: estudi i edició del conjunt d'obres atribuïdes a Arnau de Vilanova basades en el Regimen acutorum d'Hipòcrates*. Ph. D. dissertation, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. 2026.
- Demaitre, Luke. "The Relevance of Futility: Jordanus de Turre (fl. 1313-1335) on the Treatment of Leprosy. Appendix: Jordanus De Turre, *De Lepra Nota*." *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 70/1 (1996): 25-61.
- Conde Parrado, Pedro, Enrique Montero Cartelle & M.^a Cruz Herrero Ingelmo, eds. *Tractatus de conceptu. Tractatus de sterilitate mulierum*. Valladolid: Universidad de Valladolid. 1999.
- Dell'Anna, Giuseppe (1999), *Dies critici. La teoria della ciclicità delle patologie nel XIV secolo*, Galatina, M. Congedo editore.
- Gil Sotres, Pedro. *Scripta minora de flebotomia en la tradición médica del siglo XIII*, Santander & Pamplona: Universidad de Cantabria & Universidad de Navarra, 1986.
- . "Introducción." In Arnau de Vilanova. *De consideracionibus operis medicine sive de flebotomia*. Barcelona: Universitat de Barcelona (*Arnaldi de Villanova Opera Medica Omnia*, IV), 1988. 7-120.
- . "Introducción." In Arnau de Vilanova. *Regimen sanitatis ad regem Aragonum*. Barcelona: Universitat de Barcelona & Fundació Noguera (*Arnaldi de Villanova Opera Medica Omnia*, X.1), 1996. 471-885.
- . "El autor del *Contra calculum* y de otros tres tratados médicos: Arnau de Vilanova o Galvano da Levanto?." *Sudhoffs Archiv* 87/1 (2003): 32-68.
- . "Cap a l'edició crítica de la *Practica summaria* d'Arnau de Vilanova." *Arxiu de Textos Catalans Antics* 30 (2011 - 2013): 255-291.
- . "The Astrological Works Attributed to Arnau de Vilanova: the Question of Their Authenticity." In Alessandro Palazzo & Irene Zavattono eds. *Geomancy and Other Forms of Divination*. Florence: SISMEL & Edizioni del Galluzzo, 2017. 397-420.
- . "Nous manuscrits de l'obra mèdica d'Arnau de Vilanova", *Asclepio* 72/2 (2020): p313.
- . "Arnau DB. Corpus digital d'Arnau de Vilanova." In Jaume Mensa, Sebastià Giralt, Jon Arrizabalaga & Jaume de Puig eds. *La recepció de l'obra d'Arnau de Vilanova: Actes de la «IV Trobada Internacional d'Estudis sobre Arnau de Vilanova»*. Barcelona: Institut d'Estudis Catalans, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona & Ateneu Universitari Sant Pacià, 2023. 29-33.
- . "Pseudo-Arnau de Vilanova's medical corpus, a never-ending challenge." *Micrologus* (forthcoming).

- McVaugh, Michael R. "Two texts, one problem: the autorship of the *Antidotarium* and *De venenis* attributed to Arnau de Vilanova." *Arxiu de Textos Catalans Antics* 14 (1995): 75-94.
- McVaugh, Michael R. & Lola Ferre. *The Tabula Antidotarii of Armengaud Blaise and Its Hebrew Translation*. Philadelphia: The American Philosophical Society, 2000.
- Montero Cartelle, Enrique. "Introducción." *Constantini liber de coitu. El tratado de andrología de Constantino el Africano*. Santiago de Compostela: Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, 1983.
- . *Tractatus de sterilitate. Anónimo de Montpellier (s. XV, atribuido a A. de Vilanova, R. de Moleris y J. de Turre)*. Valladolid: Universidad de Valladolid, 1993.
- . "Remedia contra maleficia: origen y formación." *Revista de Estudios Latinos* 10 (2010): 131-158.
- Nicoud, Marilyn. *Les régimes de santé au Moyen Âge: naissance et diffusion d'une écriture médicale en Italie et en France (XIIIe-XVe siècle)*. Roma: École française de Rome, 2007.
- Paniagua, Juan Antonio. "En torno a la problemática del corpus científico arnaldiano." *Arxiu de Textos Catalans Antics* 14 (1995): 9-22.
- . "El maestro Arnau de Vilanova, médico." *Studia arnaldiana: trabajos en torno a la obra médica de Arnau de Vilanova, c. 1240-311*. Barcelona: Fundación Uriach, 1994. 77-143.
- Paniagua, Juan Antonio & Pedro Gil Sotres. "Introducción." In Arnau de Vilanova. *Commentum in quasdam parabolas et alias aphorismorum series: Aphorismi particulares, Aphorismi de memoria, Aphorismi extravagantes*. Barcelona: Universitat de Barcelona - Fundació Noguera (*Arnaldi de Villanova Opera Medica Omnia*, VI.2), 345-388. 1993.
- Pansier, Pierre. "Les Maîtres de la faculté de médecine de Montpellier au Moyen Âge (suite)." *Janus* 10 (1905): 1-11.
- Rodríguez Guerrero, José. "El origen del pseudo-arnaldiano *Liber de vinis*, obra del magister Silvester (ca. 1322-1328), y su tradición manuscrita en el siglo XIV." *Azogue* 7 (2010-2013): 44-74.
- Schum, Wilhem. *Beschreibendes Verzeichniss der Amplonianischen Handschriften Sammlung zu Erfurt*. Berlin: Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1887.
- Schum, Wilhem, Brigitte Pfeil & Nina Pleuger. "Beschreibendes Verzeichniss der Amplonianischen Handschriften Sammlung." Erfurt. 2015. urn:nbn:de:gbv:547-201400582.
- Velasco de Taranta. *Practica usualis quae alias Philonium dicitur*. Lyon: Nicolaus Wolff, 1500.
- Ventura, Iolanda. "MEDICINA. De conferentibus et nocentibus." in *Te.Tra. 8. La trasmissione dei testi latini del Medioevo / Mediaeval Latin Texts and Their Transmission. Opere anonime e pseudoepigrafe*. Florence: SISMEL & Edizioni del Galluzzo 2023. 451-476.

Appendix

Abbreviations:

AV = Arnau de Vilanova (authentic)

AVd Arnau de Vilanova (dubious)

An. = Anonymous

(ms): record number in the ArnauDB database.

PsaV = Pseudo-Arnau de Vilanova

trans. = translated by

CA 8° 79 (ms1922)

Unknown origin, first half of the 14th c. (43r-50r)

1. *Parva ac generalis introductio ad iudicia astronomie quantum pertinet ad medicum introducendum* (=PsAV, *Introductorium ad iudicia astrologie quantum pertinet ad medicinam*), ff. 43r-48v.

CA 8° 89 (ms2007)

France, second quarter of the 14th c.

Copied by Johannes de Wasia.

1. *Ex libello Arnoldi de Villa nova de iudiciis infirmitatum ad utilitatem medicorum* (=PsAV, *Introductorium ad iudicia astrologie quantum pertinet ad medicinam*, incomplete), ff. 1v-3v.

CA 4° 114 (ms2016)

Roma, 14th c., copied by Hermann Avunculi,

1. *Elixir doctissimi phisici magistri Arnoldi de Villanova, philosophi solertissimi, de vinorum medicinalium confectionibus* (=PsAV, *De vinis*, ff. 195r-208r (1395).

CA 4° 178 (ms1502),

Occitania (Montpellier?), second quarter of the 14th c.

1. *Amphorismi de ingeniis curativis, nocitivis et preservativis morborum speciales partes humani corporis respicientes*. Under this title are included three series of Arnau's aphorisms:

1.2. *Aphorismi particulares*, 46v-47v / 48r-49r,

1.2. *Aphorismi de memoria*, ff. 47v-48v,

1.3. *Aphorismi extravagantes*, ff. 49r-49v,

5. *Amphorismi Arnaldi de Villa nova* (=AV, *Medicationis parabole*) ff. 119r-121v.

CA 4° 187 (ms2017)

France, early 14th c.

1. An., *Compilacio nova ex veteri ad defensionem vite hominis, ut possit merito vite defensorium nominari* (=Stephanus Arlandi [PsAV], *Defensorium vite*), ff. 97r-124v.

CA 4° 192 (ms2018)

Mid 14th c.

1. An., *Regimen sanitatis*, expl. (=AV, *Regimen sanitatis ad regem Aragonum*), ff. 1r-15r.

2. *Amphorismi super librum de ingenio sanitatis, editis a magistro Arnaldo de Villa Nova* (=AV, *Medicationis parabole*), ff. 70r-72r.

CA 4° 193 (ms2019)

Germany, c. 1362 (91r-129v).

1. *Regimen sanitatis magistri Arnaldi Cathalani*, expl. (=AV, *Regimen sanitatis ad regem Aragonum*), ff. 125r-129v.

CA 4° 194 (ms2040)

Occitania (Montpellier?), second half of the 14th c.

1. *De regimine sanitatis magistri Arnaldi de Villa Nova* (=PsAV, *De regimine sanitatis*), 1r-62r.

CA 4° 196 (ms2041)

Unkown origin, first half of the 14th c. However, the recipe was added by a later hand.

1. *Si opus feceris ut docet magister Arnoldus de Villa nova*, expl. (=PsAV, alchemical recipe), 92v.

CA 4° 205 (ms2042)

Vienna, 1396 – Cologne, 1402

1. *Liber Avicenne de viribus cordis* (=Ibn Sīnā, *De viribus cordis*, translated by Arnau de Vilanova, not mentioned), ff. 33v-54r.

CA 4° 206 (ms2043)

France/Italy, early 14th c.

1. *Conferunt cerebro fetida*, inc. (=PsAV, *De conferentibus et nocentibus*), ff. 58r-61r.

CA 4° 217 (ms1399)

Unkown origin, 1348

1. *Practica viatici Arnaldi de Villanova* (=AV, *Practica summaria*), ff. 65r-72v

2. *Intra signa universalia distributiva*, inc. (=PsAV, *Introductorium ad iudicia astrologie quantum pertinet ad medicinam*, incomplete), ff. 73r-76v.

3. An., *Libellus de cura maleficiorum* (=PsAV, *Remedia contra maleficia*, not identified in the catalogues), ff. 93r-94r.

CA 4° 222 (ms1519)

Italy/Occitania (ff. 1r-102v), unknown origin (ff. 103r-238v).

1. An., *Liber de regimine sanitatis* (=AV, *Regimen sanitatis ad regem Aragonum*), ff. 77r-82r - 84r-90r (disordered, but apparently complete).

2. *Aphorismi magistri Arnaldi de Villa nova dispersi* (=AV, *Aphorismi particulares*), ff. 126r-128

3. *Regimen de doloribus iunctarum ab eodem* (=AV, *Aphorismi extravagantes*), f. 128r-v.

4. *Regimen curativum factum ad proprium Clementem per m. A.* (=AV, *Practica summaria*, incomplete, not identified in the catalogues), 128v-130v.

5. *Medicacionis parabole [...] a m. A.* (=AV, *Medicacionis parabole*), ff. 130v-139v.

6. An., *Prima pars vel consideracio sanitatis conservande* (=AV, *Regimen sanitatis ad regem Aragonum*), ff. 139v-155r

7. *Tractatus magistri reimundi de meleris [...] de concepcione* (=PsAV, Ps.-Raymundus de Moleriis, Ps.-Iordanus de Turre, *De sterilitate*), ff. 159r-161r.

8. *Arnaldi de Villanova, Sciendum ad restaurandam humiditatem*, inc. (=AVd, *Recepte*), ff. 165r-165v.

9. A selection from Arnau de Vilanova's aphoristic series, 167r-169v.

CA 4° 224 (ms1440)

Erfurt, 1392 – 1393.

1. *Liber introductionum magistri Arnaldi de Villa nova*, expl. (=AV, *Speculum medicine*), ff. 1r-104r (1393).
2. *Parabole medicacionis seu canones generales [...] traditi a magistro Arnaldo de Villa nova*, expl. (=AV, *Medicationis parabole*), ff. 123r-129v.
3. *De aliis parabolis seu canonibus generalibus medicacionis contra passiones iunctarum* (=AV, *Aphorismi particulares*), ff. 129v-130r.
4. *Arnoldus de flebotomia brevissime* (=PsAV, *De flebotomia brevissime*), ff. 130r-132r.

CA 4° 230 (ms1401)

Vienna, 1396

1. *Liber practice magistri Arnaldi de Villanova quem scripsit Clementi pape* (=AV, *Practica summaria*), ff. 149r-156r.

CA 4° 320 (ms1428)

Italy, early 15th c.

1. *Tractatus de tremore cordis a magistro Arnaldo de villanova* (=Galvano da Levanto [PsAV], *Carisma sanativum tremoris cordis*), ff. 192v-199v.
2. *Tractatus de podagra Arnaldi de Villanova* (=AV, *Regimen podagre*, ff. 199v-204v
3. *Tractatus de calculo ex eodem magistro Arnaldo de Villanova* (=Galvano da Levanto [PsAV], *Manus Dei contra calculosum langorem ad serenissimum papam Bonifacium VIII*, incomplete), 204v-212v.
4. *Suma Magistri Iordani de Turri de lepra* (=Iordanus de Turre [PsAV], *De signis leprosum*), ff. 212v-217r.

CA 4° 361 (ms1924)

First half of the 14th c.

1. An., *Brevis tractatus introductorius ad iudicia astrorum, quantum pertinet ad medicum introducendum* (=PsAV, *Introductorium ad iudicia astrologie quantum pertinet ad medicinam*), ff. 117r-119v.

CA 4° 368 (ms1925)

Unknown origin, mid 14th c.

1. *De medicinis magistri Arnoldi de Villa nova simplicibus et compositis* (=AVd, *De medicinis simplicibus et compositis*), ff. 74v-80v.
2. *Tractatus de astronomia Arnoldi de nova villa* (=PsAV, *Introductorium ad iudicia astrologie quantum pertinet ad medicinam*), ff. 83r-88v.
3. *Tractatus Arnoldi de Villa nova de regimento acutorum* (=AVd, *Regimen acutorum*), ff. 88r-92v.
4. *Circa pronostica Arnoldi de Nova Villa* (=AVd, *Pronostica*), ff. 93r-98r.

CA 4° 377 (ms2639)

14th c.

1. *Dicit magister Arnoldus de Villa Nova: Saturnus, Iuppiter et Sol in die sunt masculini*, f. 61v (not identified with any writing of the Arnaldian corpus).

CA 4° 395 (ms1487)

Italy, early 14th c. (ff. 113r-163v).

1. *Epistola Constantini de phisicis ligaturis* (=Quata ibn Luqa, *De phisicis ligaturis*, trans. Constantine the African [PsAV]), 136v-137r.

2. *Liber Albumazar Arabici de medicinis simplicibus [...] translatus a magistro Arnaldo de Villa nova* (=Abū-l-Şalt, *Liber de medicinis simplicibus*, trans. AV), ff. 138r-160r.

CA 2° 41 (ms1450)

France, first quarter of the 14th c. (63r-105r).

1. *Liber Avicenne de viribus cordis et medicinis cordialibus translatus a magistro Arnaldo Barchinone* (=Ibn Sīnā, *De viribus cordis*, trans. AV), ff. 63r-71v
2. *Tractatus magistri Ar. de Villa nova de consideracione operis medice* (=AV, *Tractatus de consideracionibus operis medicine sive de flebotomia*), ff.71vb-88rb.
3. *Liber magistri Arnoldi*, expl. (=AV, *Aphorismi de gradibus*), ff. 88r-102r.
4. An., *Liber de intencione medicorum* (=AV, *Tractatus de intencione medicorum*), ff. 102r-105v.

CA 2° 77a (ms1602)

Germany?, 1346/1355 (ff. 102-111).

1. *Creavit Deus ex concavitatibus*, inc. (=Ibn Sīnā, *De viribus cordis*, trans. AV, incomplete), ff. 102r-108v.

CA 2° 77b (ms1603)

Italy, second quarter of the 14th c.

Copied by Symon Bohemus de Costelec.

1. *Liber Avicenne de viribus cordis et medicinis cordialibus translatus a magistro Arnaldo Barchinone* (=Ibn Sīnā, *De viribus cordis*, trans. Arnau de Vilanova), ff. 69v-77r.

CA 2° 236 (ms1400)

Montpellier, second half 14th c., copied by Gobelinus de Brucghen?

1. An., *De tyriaca Cyrocheni*, expl. (=AVd, *De venenis*), ff. 61r-63r.
2. *Tractatus magistri Arnaldi de Nova Villa, quem fecit de sterilitate*, expl. (=PsAV, *De causa sterilitatis*), ff. 65r-v.
3. *De causis sterilitatis magistri Reymundi de Moleriis* = (=PsAV, Ps. Raymundus de Moleriis, Ps. Iordanus de Turre, *De sterilitate*), ff. 65v-66v.
4. *Arnaldi de Nova Villa Antidotarius optimus* (=AVd, *Antidotarium*), f. 116r-140v (1360).
5. An., *Tractatus de vinis* (=PsAV, *De vinis*), ff. 201r-206r (1361).
6. *Practica Arnaldi de Villanova scripta domino pape Clementi*, expl. (=AV, *Practica summaria*), ff. 224va-227vb (1362).

CA 2° 237 (ms1449)

Italy, 14th c.

1. *Tractatus Arnaldi de Villanova de consideracionibus operis medicine* (=AV, *Tractatus de consideracionibus operis medicine sive de flebotomia*), ff. 25r-40r.
2. *Libellus de intencione medicorum magistri Arnaldi Yspani*, expl. (=AV, *Tractatus de intencione medicorum*), ff. 40v-44v.
3. *Liber magistri Arnaldi de Villa nova de graduacionibus medicinarum* (=AV, *Aphorismi de gradibus*), ff. 45r-59r.
4. *Liber Albus Arabis de medicinis simplicibus [...], translatus per magistrum Arnoldum de Villa nova* (=Abū-l-Şalt, *Liber de medicinis simplicibus*, trans. AV), ff. 63r-66r.

CA 2° 251 (ms2012)

Praga and Viena, 1393 – 1394.

1. *Liber de vinis Arnoldi de Villa nova* (=PsAV, *De vinis*), ff. 201v-205r.

CA 2° 259 (ms2013)

Gottingen (?), 1408.

Copied by Iacobus.

1. *Defensorium vite venerabilis magistri Arnoldi de Nova Villa finitum per me Iacobum*, expl. (=Stephanus Arlandi [PsAV], *Defensorium vite*), ff. 97r-145v.

CA 2° 264 (ms2014)

Montpellier, 1288.

1. An., *Notandum, quod V sunt considerationes*, inc. (=AVd, *Abbreuiacio regiminis acutorum*, incomplete), ff. 10v-11r.

CA 2° 267 (ms1451)

Unknown origin, first half of the 14th c. (97r-210v).

1. *Opusculum de astrologia super medicinam compilatum a magistro Arnaldo de Villa nova*, expl. (=PsAV, *Introductorium ad iudicia astrologie quantum pertinet ad medicinam*), 191v-194v.

2. *Tractatus magistri A. de Villanova de consideratione operis medicine*, (=AV, *Tractatus de consideracionibus operis medicine sive de flebotomia*), ff. 201r-208.

CA 2° 271 (ms1604)

Italy, late 13th c. (ff. 1r-10v), early 14th c.

1. *Tractatus Avicenne de viribus cordis et medicinis cordialibus translatus a magistro Arnaldo Barchinone* (=Ibn Sīnā, *De viribus cordis*, trans. AV), ff. 1r-10v.

2. *Liber Arnoldi de Villa nova de medicinis digestivis, evacuativis et confortativis et earum dosibus*. (=AVd, *De medicinis digestivis, evacuativis et confortativis*), ff. 58r-59r.

CA 2° 274 (ms2015)

Unknown origin, 1430 – 1439.

1. An., *Primum capitulum de medicinis simplicibus clarificantibus*, inc. (=Abū-l-Şalt, *Liber de medicinis simplicibus*, trans. AV), ff. 2r-11v.

CA 2° 280 (ms1605)

Italy, early 14th c.

1. *Liber Avicenne de viribus cordis et medicinis cordialibus translatus a magistro Arnaldo Barchinone* (=Ibn Sīnā, *De viribus cordis*, trans. AV), ff. 59r-67r.

CA 2° 286 (ms1854)

Italy, early 14th c.

1. *Liber maior de cohitu* (=Ibn al-Ġazzār [PsAV], *De coitu*, trans. Constantine the African), ff. 237r-241v.

CA 2° 289 (ms2011)

Unknown origin, early 15th c.

1. An., *De conferentibus et nocentibus* (=PsAV, *De conferentibus et nocentibus*), ff. 47v-48v.

CA 2° 303 (ms1398)

Montpellier, 1328 – 1341.

Copied by Peter von Bonn.

1. *Tractatus de viribus cordis et medicinis letificantibus et confortantibus cor Avicenne* (=Ibn Sīnā, *De viribus cordis*, trans. AV) ff. 84r-86r.
2. *Regimen et cura arthetice secundum m. Arnaldum de Villanova* (=AV, *Regimen podagre*), ff. 87ra-88ra.
3. *Cura epilepsie habita a magistro Arnaldo de Villanova* (=AV, *De epilepsia B*), ff. 88va-88vb.
4. *Experimenta seu secreta magistri Arnaldi de Villanova* (=AV, *Practica summaria*), ff. 89r-91r.

CA 2° 395 (ms1923)

England, 1368 – 1378,

1. An., *Notae de signis universalibus et impedimentis stellarum* (=PsAV, *Introductorium ad iudicia astrologie quantum pertinet ad medicinam*), ff. 143r-147v.