

Victoria, McPherson Library, Fragm.Lat.5
Acc. 2006-023
Aristotle, *De caelo* 1.1-1.2 (single leaf, cut)
France s. XIII

Type: Fragment

Date: 13th century

Setting: University (France)

Produced By/For: Unknown

Contents: Aristotle, *De caelo* (*On the Heavens*), trans. Gerard of Cremona

Language: Latin (main text and glosses)

Location: Victoria, University of Victoria Special Collections and Archives, Shelf 02/B/20

fol. 1r-v (cut): in forma. s(ed) istor(um) diu(er)sitas est in m(ateri)a (et) in acc(ide)nti ... corpus simplex necc(essari)o quod mouet(ur) nat(ur)a sua motu circ(u)lari

Edition: Aristotle, "De caelo et mundo," trans. Gerard of Cremona, in Albertus Magnus, *Opera omnia*, vol. 5.1, ed. Paul Hossfeld. Münster: Aschendorf: 1971 [in footnotes].

Codicology

A single leaf of parchment, cut into two pieces. Edges have been trimmed, and leaf shows discoloration from previous use as a pastedown in a later binding. Other physical damage includes creasing in the lower half of leaf, with small holes (approx. 1-2mm) at lowest crease (below the cut). Cut and creases likely appear where leaf was bent around a spine in binding use.

- Dimensions of leaf: 180x160mm
- 1 column, 26 lines with glosses in bottom, left, and right margins; no pricking visible
- leadpoint ruling visible for main text block and margins; text below top line

Paleography

Main text written by one hand in a small, gothic script (France?), single column with wide margins to allow glossing. Marginal text, likely a second hand, is tiny, cursive, and more highly abbreviated. Ink has deteriorated and faded significantly in margins, but main text is mostly intact.

Decoration

Alternating red and blue paraphs in main text on both recto and verso, though blue pigment has faded. Double-line guide marks in black ink visible beneath paraphs.

Textual Remarks

Main text is from Book I of the Latin translation of Aristotle's *De caelo* by Gerard of Cremona (d. 1187). It begins midway through the first chapter (1.1) and ends in the opening section of the second chapter (1.2). Latin text is available, as noted above, in the footnotes of Paul Hossfeld's edition of Albert the Great's *De caelo et mundo*, pp. 5-11; Albert used this Aristotle translation as a source.

Provenance

Purchased through Erik Kwakkel in July 2006 from the collection of Herman Mulder (Hombeek, Belgium).

Transcription of Main Text*

[recto]

in forma. s(ed) istor(um) diu(er)sitas est in m(ateri)a (et) in acc(ide)nti ¶ Cum (er)go ist(u)d sit s(e)c(un)d(u)m hoc tu(n)c manifestum est nu(n)c q(uo)d solum corplet(um) (et) co(m)pletius om(n)i magnitudine q(uo)d est quia corpus solum t(er)mina(n)t. solum tres dim(en)sio(n)es (et) alie que h(abe)nt unam. (et) q(ue)m admodum e(st) ca(sus) dim(en)sio(n)es sup(er) eos simil(ite)r est casus no(min)is (con)tinuitatis (et) sep(ar)at(i)o(n)is sup(er) eas. it(er)um q(uo)d est quia cui est dim(en)sio una no(m)i(n)atur (con)tinua (et) cui sunt due dim(en)sio(n)es no(m)i(n)atur sep(ar)ata. Corpus uero recipit utra(que) no(m)i(n)a sim(u)l [[¶]] (et) dico it(er)um q(uo)d om(n)is magnitudine sep(ar)abilis est p(ro)culdubio (con)tinua it(er)um q(uo)d no(n) est p(os)sibilis tra(n)smutat(i)o ad genus aliud si cum linee ad sup(er)ficiem p(ost)ea sup(er)fici ad c(o)r(pus) Nam si est uia ad p(er)mutat(i)o(n)e(m) aliam tu(n)c corpus no(n) est magnitudo (com)pleta (er)go est diminuta. Nam no(n) (est) p(er)mutat(i)o nisi in diminuto necc(essari)o. no(n) e(st) aute(m) p(ossibi)le ut sit diminutu(m) co(m)pletum q(uonia)m sep(ar)at(ur) in om(ne)s dim(en)sio(n)es ¶ Reliquor(um) aute(m) corp(or)um que su(n)t sicut cor(pus) in formis suis unumq(uod)q(ue) [[¶]] sua(m) dispo(sitione)m est co(m)plet(um) sicut di(xi)mus in t(er)min(o) (com)plem(en)ti quod est quia unumq(uod)q(ue) hor(um) h(abe)t tres dim(en)sio(n)es u(er)u(m)ta(men) est ei t(er)m(in)u(s) q(ue)m tangit aliq(uo)d corp(or)um q(uo)d me(n) surat ip(su)m. fit (er)go p(ro)p(ter) illud unumq(uod)q(ue) corp(or)u(m) m(u)lta se(cun)d(u)m dispo(sitione)m s[[uam]] ¶ Totu(m) aut(em) [[cui(us)]] corp(or)a ista sunt p(ar) [[tes]] est co(m)plet(um) no(n) diminutum necc(essari)o (et) est q(uas)i nom(en) eius sign(ific)a(n)s totum sign(ificat(i)o(n)e sempit(er)na (et) no(n) est quib(us) reb(us) totum. (et) quib(us) no(n) totum (et) [cut] ego dicam quod in fut(ur)o. nat(ur)am toti(us). (et) an sit ei finis an no(n). sit ei finis in magnitudi(n)e (et) spissitudi(n)e ¶ Nu(n)c aut(em) uolo rememor[[ar]]i p(ar)tiu[[m]] totius diu(er)sar(um) p(er) fornias suas (et) ponam principium sermo(n)is mei hi(n)c ¶ pono ita(que) q(uo)d o(mn)ia corp(or)a nat(ur)alia et magnitudines mouent(ur) p(er) se motu loculi [[¶]] q(uo)d est quia d(icimus)

[verso]

q(uo)d nat(ur)a est principium motus in eis. ¶ om(n)is aut(em) motus qui fit in loco aut est motus equal(is). aut circ(u)laris aut est mot(us) (com)po\s(it)us ex eis utr(is)q(ue) [[¶]] hij aute(m) duo motus sunt motus si(m)plices t(antu)m ¶ (et) illius quid(em) c(aus)a est quia corp(or)a simplicia su(n)t ista duo longum (et) circularare. [[¶]] Motus aut(em) circ(u)laris est ille qui est circa mediu(m). sed eq(u)alis est mot(us) c(uius) e(st) sursum it(er) aut deorsum (et) ego quide(m) n(on) sig(nific)o p(er) sermo(n)e(m) q(ui) sursum n(isi) mot(um) qui est ad mediu(m) ex medio aut ad medium. aut sup(er) medium (et) significato p(er) sermone[[m]] meum deorsum motum qui est ad medium ¶ Manifestum est ig(itur) q(uo)d om(n)is motus simplex aut est ex medio aut ad mediu(m). aut sup(er) medium [[¶]] (et) sermo q(ui)d meus hic se(quitur) sermo(n)e(m) q(ue)m nup(er) dixim(us) .s(cilicet). quod corpus est (com)po(s)itum ex trib(us) dim(en)sionib(us) (et) p(ro)p(ter) hoc sunt motus corp(or)is tres. ¶ It(er)um (et) dico q(ua) q(ue)dam corp(or)a sunt simplicia (et) q(ue)dam (com)pos(i)ta ex simplicib(us) (et) no(n) significo p(er) corpus simplex nisi o(mn)e corp(us) in q(uo) est principium motus nat(ur)al(is) sicut ignis (et) t(er)ra (et) que sunt s(e)c(un)d(u)m utror(um)q(ue) formas. (et) que sunt de g(e)n(er)e utror(um)q(ue) tu(n)c sunt it(er)um motuu(m) alij qui sunt simplices (et) l(i)j alij qui sunt (com)po(s)iti necc(essari)o (et) sunt motus corp(or)um co(m)p[[ositi]]or(um) diu(er)si u(er)u(m)t(ame)n moto eor(um) (est) p(er) mot(um) simplicis uincentis sup(er) ip(su)m (et) dico it(er)um q(uo)d cum sit motus eq(u)alis simplex (et) sit mot(us) circ(u)laris simplex est corp(or)

[cut] is simplicis motus simplex. (et) est motui simplici corpus
simplex. quod inueniatur corp(or)i co(m)po(s)ito mot(us) simplex
est ille motus corp(or)is simplicis existentis [[i]]n ip(s)o [[q]](uo)d d(omi)nat(ur)
in ip(su)m. [[¶]]Iam (er)go nu(n)c manif(estu)m est p(ro) ea que dixim(us) quod e(st)
corpus simplex necc(essari)o quod mouet(ur) nat(ur)a sua motu circ(u)lari

***Description and transcription of main text completed by Martha Thompson, as part of coursework for a manuscript studies class with Dr. Adrienne Williams Boyarin (ENGL), April 2016. Transcription conventions follow Raymond Clemens and Timothy Graham, *Introduction to Manuscript Studies* (Ithaca, 2007), pp. 75-77.**