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A new witness to Michael Psellos’ poem “On Medicine” (“De medicina”)*

Abstract: This paper deals with a new fragmentary witness, viz. Library of the Hellenic Parliament (Athens) 84, to Michael Psellos’ didactic poem “On Medicine”. It is divided into three parts: a brief codicological description of the manuscript, a detailed presentation of the various connections between the new witness and the extant manuscripts of the complete work, and a list of peculiar readings of the new witness accompanied by some suggestions for the improvement of the most recent critical edition of the work.

During a recent visit to the Library of the Hellenic Parliament in Athens I had the opportunity to consult one of the few medical manuscripts in the collection, codex no. 84. The manuscript consists of 180 folia and according to the current catalogue dates to the fourteenth century. 1 It contains various medical treatises, some excerpts from larger works such as the Hippocratic Aphorisms and various short medical opuscules and collections of recipes, intermixed with collections of letters, short lexica, and brief theological works. A group of seven folia, viz. ff. 34-40, was not originally part of the codex, but seem to have been inserted in a rebinding at a later stage. It is noteworthy that there is no direct connection between the contents of these folia and any other text in the manuscript; the sole traceable watermark is found on f. 36 and is possibly similar to Mošin & Traljić 6232 (monts), attested in the fourteenth century, 2 and very similar to Piccard 150005 (dreiberg), attested in 1456. 3

Among the contents of the aforementioned folia is an excerpt from Michael Psellos’ long didactic poem On Medicine, which was not taken into account in the most recent edition of the poem by Leendert Westerink. 4 The poem is written in iambic dodecasyllables and is intended to provide an elementary introduction to medicine for the non-specialist. 5 The excerpt is acephalous, starting two lines from the bottom of f. 34 and ending in the middle of f. 38. The text corresponds to lines 1-2, 17-19, 21-189, and 191-242 of Westerink’s edition. 6 It is noteworthy that line 242

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1 For a physical description and a list of contents of the manuscript, see S. LAMPROS, Κατάλογος τῶν Κώδικων τῶν ἐν Ἀθήναις Βιβλιοθηκῶν πλην τῆς Ἐθνικῆς. Α’. Κώδικες τῆς Βιβλιοθήκης τῆς Βουλής (Θυ. 80-85). NE 4 (1907) 225-236, 229-236.


4 L. WESTERINK, Michaelis Pselli Poemata. Leipzig 1992, xx-xxi, does not refer to this manuscript in the discussion of the textual tradition of the work. It is noteworthy that the codex is mentioned in P. MOORE, Iter Psellanum. Toronto 2005, 486.


6 Michael Psellos, De medicina (WESTERINK, Poemata, 190-233).
coincides with the end of the first part of the work according to the extant manuscripts. There are three extant manuscripts of the complete work: Parisinus gr. 1630 (fourteenth century, ff. 32r-42v), Urbana (Illinois) X.612.36-T.34e (olim. Ricci 4) (fourteenth century, ff. 15v-37v), and Phillipicus 1566 (sixteenth century, ff. 38r-52v). According to Westerink, the first two are considered ‘twin’ manuscripts (‘duobus tantum codicibus, iisque geminis, nititur’), while Phillipicus 1566 is reported as a direct copy of Parisinus gr. 1630.\(^7\) It is worth reproducing the sigla of Westerink’s edition revised accordingly:

\[
\begin{align*}
A &= \text{Library of the Hellenic Parliament (Athens) 84, ff. 34}^r-38^v \\
Q &= \text{Parisinus gr 1630, ff. 32}^r-42^v \\
u &= \text{Urbana (Illinois) X.612.36-T.34e (olim. Ricci 4), ff. 15}^v-37^v \\
\text{Boiss} &= \text{ed. J. F. Boissonade}^8 \\
\text{West} &= \text{ed. L. Westerink.}
\end{align*}
\]

The small number of extant manuscripts coupled with the fragmentary version of the text in our new witness make any attempt to draw up a stemma of relationships between A, Q, and u imprudent. However, we can notice the following similarities between A and the other two manuscripts:

I. A has some errors in common with Q:

\[
\begin{align*}
38 \, \text{ὕλης u: ὕλη AQ} \\
122 \, \text{ἀσπάραγος u: ἀσπάραγγος AQ} \\
125 \, \text{ἐξηραµµένον u: ἔξηραµµένον AQ} \\
183 \, \text{σηρικὰ u: συρικὰ AQ}
\end{align*}
\]

II. A has some variant readings in common with u:

\[
\begin{align*}
68 \, \text{γνωρίσειν Q: -ειαν Au} \\
92 \, \text{ταύτας Q: ταύτα Au} \\
123 \, \text{γογγύλη Q: στρογγύλη A, -λ(η) u (ante corr.)} \\
175 \, \gamma' Q: \text{om. Au} \\
190 \, \text{lin. habet Q: om. Au} \\
201 \, \text{δείκνυται Q: δείκνυται Au} \\
216 \, \text{ἐκβολάεις A, ἐκβόλι( ) u} \\
231 \, \text{θλίβει Q: τρίβει Au} \\
233 \, \text{νόει Q: φρόνει Au}
\end{align*}
\]

III. A has some variant readings in common with both Q and u:

\[
\begin{align*}
46 \, \text{ὑπόξανθον Boiss: ὑπόξανθος AQQu} \\
53 \, \text{πέψις Boiss: σκέψις AQQu} \\
76 \, \text{ψυχρὸν scr. West: ψυχρὰν AQQu} \\
79 \, \text{ξηρὰς scr. West: ξηρὰς AQQu} \\
80 \, \text{ψυχρᾶς AQQu} \\
226 \, \text{τευθῆς scr. West: τεφθῆς AQQu}
\end{align*}
\]

\(^7\) Westerink, Poemata, xx-xxi.
\(^8\) Michael Psellos, De medicina (ed. J. F. Boissonade, Anecdota Graeca. Paris 1829, I 175-232); this edition is based on Q.
The similarities mentioned above suggest some sort of relationship between A and Qu; it should be noted that there is a much closer relationship between A and u than there is between either of them and Q. However, A has a considerable number of readings peculiar to it, which preclude a direct association with Q and u.

IVA. Peculiar readings of A:

1 ἄκουε Qu: μάνθανε A
22 λοτρών Qu: -φόν A
30 τῇ Qu: δῇ A
46 μέσος Qu: νέος A
50 ἐξηραμένον Qu: ἐξηραμένον A
54 ἥπτων Qu: ἥπτον A
55 άσθενεσέρα Qu: άκριβεσέρα A
56 ψύχους Qu: δίψους A
57 φρόνει Qu: νόει A
60 εἰλικρινῶς Qu: ήλικρινῶς A
65 γνωριστικά Qu: γνωστικά A
66 σφυγμοί Qu: σφυγμοί A
69 σφυγμός Q p. c.: χυμός u, Q a. c. (?): θυμός A
79 σύμβολα Qu: -ον A
85 τί Qu: om. A
105 σκόλυμοι Boiss: κόλυμος A: -μός Qu
107 δυστομαχος Qu: δυστομαχος A
116 εὔστομον Qu: έστομον A
129 δυστομαχήσεις Qu: δυστομαχήσεις A
136 δύναν Qu: ἡπανον A | καταψύχον Q: κατάψυχον u: ἡψυχον A | post καταψψυχον
add. τὸ A
139 αὖ Qu: om. A
143 διαθρύπτει West: -βει A: -βει u, Q ssr
151 σκύκος Qu: σκύκος A
155 νεφρόος Q: -ά A: -ν u
159 ψυχροποία Qu: ψυχροποία A
189 κίναρον Qu: κίνναρον A
193 νέαν Qu: νέαι A
199 ινώδης Qu: -εις A
209 ὀλέων Qu: om. A
226 ἀνόστεως Qu: -στεως A
235 βλάβη Qu: -ει A

IVB. Peculiar readings of A which are in agreement with Boissonade’s and Westerink’s correction to the relevant line.

40 ἡ A, scr. West: ει Qu
107 κινάρα A, scr. West: κιννάρα Qu
134 σκάροδα A, scr. West: -οδα Qu
136 άστρον A, Boiss: -αν Q: -ων u
158 ἡ σταφίς σοι Au, Q (mg.): ἡ σταφίς Q (textu)
188 δῇ A, add. Boiss: om. Qu
221 χῆµαι A, scr. West (χηµία Gal.): κῖµαι ex κηµαι Q: ἡχαι u
222 σπόνδυλος A, scr. West: -ηλος Qu

IVc. Peculiar readings of A which improve Westerink’s edition (ll. 148, 187, 228):

Ἡ κολοκύνθη και λῶει τὴν γαστέρα
148 κολοκύνθη Α: -νθα Qu

A gives κολοκύνθη, the most common version of the word, which is also used in Galen’s De Alimentorum Facultatibus,9 Psellos’ source for this passage. It does not affect the metre, since it is the first syllable of the second metron, which is an anacpe.

Τρόφιµος ἦ βάλανος εὐσάρκῳ φύσει,
187 ἦ A: ὁ Qu

Βάλανος is a feminine noun; cf. LSJ, s.v. βάλανος. Psellos’ source is Galen’s De Alimentis Facultatibus,10 in which the noun in question appears in the plural preceded by the feminine plural article αἱ. The use of ἦ rather than ὁ is also required for metrical reasons, as it is the last syllable of the first metron, which should be long.

ὀµοια τούτοις, λειόβατος καί βάτος:
228 ὀµοια τούτοις, λειόβατος(ς) καί βάτος A: ὀµοια τούτοις καί λίβατος καί βάτος Qu

Westerink queries at the hapax legomenon ‘λίβατος’ in his apparatus criticus with the annotation: ‘quid?’11 A provides λειόβατος, which is actually a synonym of the word βάτος, that is a kind of fish; LSJ, s.v. λειόβατος and βάτος. The new reading is also correct in metrical terms.

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10 Galen, De Alimentorum Facultatibus II 38 (ed. KÜHN, Claudii Galeni VI 621, 4 = ed. WILKINS, Facultés 143, 16).