

VOCES

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ANALYTIC SUMMARY

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TRUE AND FALSE READINGS: *LACRIMARIUM-LACRIMATORIUM* (PLAC. MED. 17, 1 REC. β HOWALD-SIGERIST)

Voces, 18, 2007, pp. 9-17

ABSTRACT: In a collection of recipes from late antiquity, we encounter a word (in the accusative) for which our mss. give two variant readings, *lacrimarium* and *lacrimatorium*. Lexicographers have so far interpreted *lacrimarium* and *lacrimatorium* in different ways. However, a study of the transmission of our text allows us to reach the following conclusions: 1) *lacrimarium* represents the accusative of the noun *lacrimarius*, and it was this form that the author of the recipe collection himself employed; 2) *lacrimatorium* is a variant reading present in the exemplar used by the author of a later, modified version of the text, but considered by him as authentic. Therefore, in spite of its origin as a variant reading, the noun *lacrimatorium* must, together with the genuine *lacrimarius*, figure in our dictionaries of late antique and medieval Latin.

Key words: *lacrimarium*, *lacrimatorium*, Placidus, collection of recipes.

FISCHER, Klaus-Dietrich

TITILLANTIA: NEW OLD LATIN WORDS FROM MANUSCRIPTS OF THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES. A CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF LATIN AND THE ROMANCE LANGUAGES BETWEEN LATE ANTIQUITY AND THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES

Voces, 18, 2007, pp. 19-29

ABSTRACT: The author discusses a number of Latin words, some of them not listed before, collected from early medieval manuscripts.

Key words: new words, *manteca*, *filicicula*, *titillus*, *fitta*, *callipodium*, *crama*, *tussilluli*, prefix *spo-*.

GASTI, Fabio

LEXICAL NOTES ON ORIENTIUS

Voces, 18, 2007, pp. 31-49

ABSTRACT: The *commonitorium*, written in elegiac meters by Orientius (probably the bishop of Auch, that could have composed it in the years 407-410), represents a typical product of the school of rhetoric of the 5th century Gallia. In particular the analysis of the formal level (compositional, stylistic and lexical aspects) gives an adequate idea of the poet's literary orientation that always professes typically Christian argumentation, addressing the cultivated reader by means of a conscious use of classic rhetoric instruments. Three passages are here analyzed as an example (1,27-38; 2,7-12; 2, 195-196).

Key words: Orientius, ancient rhetoric, Christian protreptic poem.

LÓPEZ FIGUEROA, Laura

NOTES ABOUT THE COMPOSITION OF THE *EPISTOLA PERI HERESEON*

Voces, 18, 2007, pp. 51-67

ABSTRACT: The treatise *Tereoperica* is a clear example of the type of medical *compendia* that existed in the early Middle Ages, written, mostly, by compiling preceding texts from multiple sources. The *Epistola peri hereseon* is a prologue to the medical treatise *stricto sensu*, a preamble where general notions of the medical science are given. This paper deals with several questions regarding the composition of the epistle and its possible sources.

Key words: *Epistola peri hereseon*, early Middle Ages, textual criticism.

PÉREZ GONZÁLEZ, Maurilio

THE TERM *BOLONERA* OR *BOLLONERA* IN MEDIEVAL ASTUR-LEON DIPLOMATIC LATIN

Voces, 18, 2007, pp. 69-80

ABSTRACT: There have been many different opinions about the medieval word *bolonera* or *bollonera*, all of which have been more or less diverted from its real meaning and etymology. The author of this work, with the help of new evidence of this word, some of which has not been published yet, concludes that *bolonera* or *bollonera* indicated a «place in a river made suitable for fishing with nets» and supports that it is a Greek word.

Key words: Medieval Astur-Leon Latin, diplomatics, *bolonera*, *bollonera*.