
APPENDIX IIIa

Liber monstrorum

Latin text

SIGLA

- W Wolfenbüttel, Herzog-August Bibliothek, Gudianus lat. 148, fols. 108v–123v
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L Leiden, Bibliotheek der Rijks-Universiteit, Voss. lat., Oct. 60, fols. 1v–12v
R New York, Pierpoint Morgan Library 906, pp. 79–110
Y London, British Library, Royal 15. B. xix, fols. 103v–105v
H Haupt, ed., ‘Index lectionum aestivarum 1863’, pp. 218–52
P Porsia, ed., *Liber monstrorum*, pp. 126–286
B Bologna, ed., *Liber monstrorum*, pp. 34–154
T Butturff, ‘The Monsters and the Scholar’, pp. 61–90

^aINCIPIT LIBER MONSTRORUM DE DIVERSIS GENERIBUS

PROLOGUS

^aDe occulto orbis terrarum^b situ interrogasti^c et si tanta monstrorum essent genera credenda quanta in abditis mundi partibus per deserta et Oceani insulas et in ultimorum montium latebris nutrita monstrantur, et praecipue de his tribus orbis terrae generibus responderem^d petebas quae maximum formidinis terorem humano generi incutiuunt^e, ut de monstruosis^f hominum partibus describerem et de ferarum horribilibus innumerousisque^g bestiarum formis et draconum dirissimis serpentiumque ac uiperarum generibus. Et dum sermo de his per multarum scripturarum auctoritatem uelud excelsi^h sideris fulgoriⁱ olim humano generi paene ubique resuluit, mendaciaj ea nemini iteranda putasse nisi me uentus tuae postulationis a pupi praecelsa pauidum inter marina praecepisset monstra. Ponte namque tenebroso hoc opus acquipero, quod^k probandi si sint uera an instructa mendacio, nullus

- ^{a...a} INCIPIT . . . GENERIBUS] *om. WSLR* ^f monstruosis] monstruosis *corr.* *in*
PROLOGUS ^f monstrosis *W*
^{a...a} De . . . fabulae] *om. SLR* ^g innumerousisque] numerosisque *Y*
^b terrarum] *om. Y* ^h excelsi] excelsis *W*
^c interrogasti] rogasti *Y* ⁱ fulgori] fulgor *Y*
^d responderem] respondi *Y* ^j mendaciaj] mendaciam *W om. Y*
^e incutiuunt] incutiuunt *Y* ^k quod] quia *Y*

APPENDIX IIIb

Liber monstrorum

A translation

HERE BEGINS THE BOOK OF MONSTERS OF VARIOUS KINDS:
PROLOGUE

You have asked about the secret arrangement [or ‘filthiness’] of the lands of the earth, and if as many kinds of monsters are to be credited as are demonstrated in the hidden parts [or ‘births’] of the world, raised throughout the deserts and the islands of the Ocean and in the recesses of the farthest mountains, and you were particularly asking me to answer about these three kinds of the world’s area which strike the greatest terror of fear in humankind, so that I should record the monstrous parts [or ‘births’] of men, and the horrible and innumerable forms of wild beasts, and the most dreadful kinds of dragons, and serpents, and vipers. And whilst discussion of these things once shone almost everywhere for humankind as if with the brightness of a lofty star through the authority of many writings, I should have thought that those lies were unrepeatable to anyone, if the gust of your request had not cast me from the high poop quivering amongst the monsters of the deep. For I compare this task with the dark sea,

pater accessus eaque per orbem terrarum aurato sermone miri rumoris fama dispergebat, quorum maximam partem philosophorum et poetarum scriptural demon-
strat, quae semper mendacia nutrit. Quaedam tantum in ipsis mirabilibus uera esse
creduntur, et sunt innumerabilia quae si quis ad exploranda pennis uolare potuisset
et ita rumoroso ^msermone tamen ^mficta probaret, ubi nunc urbs aurea et gemmis
aspersa ⁿlitora dicuntur, oibi lapideam ^oaut nullam urbem et scopolosa ^pcerneret. Et
de ^q his primum eloquar quae sunt aliquo modo credenda et sequentem historiam
sibi ^rquisque discernat, quod per haec antra monstrorum marinae puellae quandam
formulam sirenæ ^sdepingam, ut sit capite rationis ^tquod tamen ^udiuersorum
generum hispidæ squamosæque ^vsequuntur fabulae ^a.

^wPrimoque namque de his ad ortum sermo prorumpit quae ^x leuiore discretu ^y ab
humano genere distant, datus operari de singulis quae terra fouet ^z mortalium
nutrix, aut quondam ^bfouisse fertur ^b, quia ^cnunc humano ^dgenere ^e multiplicato et
terrarum ^f orbe replete, sub astris ^g minus producuntur ^h monstra, quae ab ipsis per
ⁱplurimos terræ angulos ⁱeradicata funditus et subuersa ^j legitimus et nunc reuulsa ^k
litoribus ^lprona torquentur ad undas, quaque turbine poli uertice ^l sub arduo ^m a
totius gyri ambitu et ^onni loco ⁿ terrarum ad hanc ^p uastam gurgitis ^q se uoraginem
uerunt ^q ^w.

since there is no clear way of testing whether that rumour which has spread throughout the world with the gilded speech of marvellous report is true or steeped in lies; of which things the writings of the poets and philosophers, which always foster lies, expound the greatest part. Only some things in the marvels themselves are believed to be true, and there are countless things which if anyone could take winged flight to explore, they would prove that, although they should be concocted in speech and rumour, where now there is said to lie a golden city and gem-strewn shores, one would see there rocks and a stony city if at all. And first I will discuss those things which are in some part to be trusted, and then let each judge for himself the following material, because throughout these monster-filled caverns I shall paint a little picture of a sea-girl or siren, which if it has a head of reason is followed by all kinds of shaggy and scaly tales.

For first the discussion takes its beginning with those things which differ by a rather trifling amount from humankind, paying heed to the individuals that the earth, the mother of mortals, spawns, or is said once to have spawned, because now, when humankind has multiplied and the lands of the earth have been filled, fewer monsters are produced under the stars, and we read that in most of the corners of the world they have been utterly eradicated and overthrown by them, and now, cast out from the shores, they are thrown down to the waves, and that by the churning from the steep summit of the pole they turn from the edge of the entire circle and from every place on earth towards this vast abyss of the flood.

¹ scriptura] scriptara corr. in scriptura Y	^e genere] generi W
^{m...n} sermone tamen] sermo setam W ser-	^f terrarum] terra W
mone tam Y	^g astris] alstris R
ⁿ aspersa] aspera Y	^h producuntur] producentur W
^{o...o} ibi lapideam] ubi lapideum W	^{i...i} plurimos... angulos] plurimos terra an-
^p scopolosa] scoplosa Wscoplosa Y	gulos L plurimas terræ latebras Y
^q de] om. Y	^j subuersa] effundit uniuersa Y
^{r...r} quisque discernat] unus quisque decer-	^k reuulsa] reuulsas Y
nat Y	^{l..l} prona... uertice] prona torquentur ad
^s sirenæ] sirenæ W	undas quaque turbidine poli uerticæ W
^t rationis] rationabilis Y	prora torqueatur ad undas quaque turbide
^{u...u} quod tamen] quor tantum Wquam tamen Y	poli uertice R pro ira torquentur ad undas
^v squamosæque] squamose quae W	quaque turbide poli uertice L insulas assidua
^{w...w} Primoque... uergunt] om. S	celi tempestate Y
^x quae] qui L	^m arduo] arduo corr. in a duo R
^y discretu] discreto WLY	ⁿ a] ac WR om. Y
^z fouet] fououet Y	^{o...o} omni loco] omni Womnem locum Y
^a quondam] condam W	^p hanc] om. Y
^{b..b} fouisse fertur] fuisse feruntur Y	^{q..q} se... uergunt] uoraginem uertunt L se
^c quia] quae WY	uergere Y
^d humano] ab humano Y	

LIBER I

I.1 Me enim quendam hominem in ^a primordio operis^a utriusque sexus cognouisse^b testor, qui^c tamen^d ipsa facie plus et pectore uirilis quam muliebris apparuit; et uir a nescientibus putabatur^f, sed muliebria ^g opera dilexit^g, et ignaros^h uirorumⁱ more iheretricis, decipiebat; ^k sed hoc^k frequenter apud humanum genus contigisse^l fertur.

I.2 ^aEt fuit monstra^a mirae magnitudinis, ut rex Higlacus^b, qui^c imperauit Getis^d et a Francis occisus est, quem equus a duodecimo aetatis^e anno portare non potuit. Cuius ossa in Rheni^f fluminis insula, ubi in Oceanum^g prorumpit^h, reseruataⁱ sunt, et de longinquο uenientibus pro miraculo ostenduntur^l.

I.3 Et ut Colossus^a qui mole uastissima monstrorum ad instar maritimorum^b cunctos homines exireuit, quem unda Thybridis^c uulneratum cooperire dnon valuit^d, in quem^e se dolore^f marcescens moriturum factauit et ab ipso usque ad Tyrreni^g maris terminum per .XVIII.^h milia passuum aquamⁱ tanto sanguine commixtam^j reddidissek fertur ut^l totus fluuius de uulneribus eius manare^m uidereturⁿ. Postquam^o Romani Ppaene per

LIBER I

I.1 DE UTRIUSQUE SEXUS HOMINE WPB DE UTRIUSQUE SEXUS HOMINUM ST
DE UTRIUSQUE SEXUS HOMINE L

^{a...a} primordio operis] in primo hominis WS	^{b...g} opera dilexit] dilexi opera S
in pridio operis R	^h ignoros] ignoras WS
^b cognouisse] cognosse R agnouisse L	ⁱ uirorum] uiros Y
^c qui] quae S	^{j...j} meretricis decipiebat] meretrices de-
^d tamen] tantum WS tunc Y	ciplbam S
^e apparuit] apparui S	^{k...k} sed hoc] set haec W
^f putabatur] putabar S	^l contigisse] contiguisse WS contingisse R

I.2 DE HUNCGLACO MAGNO WB DE HUNCGLACO MAGNO S DE HYGLACO
GETORUM REGE LP DE GLAUCO MAGNO Y DE GETARUM REGE HUIGLACO
MIRAE MAGNITUDINIS T

^{a...a} Et fuit monstra] sunt alii homines Y	^f Rheni] reni WLY reno R
^b Higlacus] huncgacus corr. in huncglacus W	^g oceanum] oceano W
hunglagus S huiglaucus RY	^h prorumpit] prorupit S
^c qui] quae enim W qui enim S	ⁱ reseruata] seruata L
^d Getis gentes Wgentibus S gethis R getys Y	^j ostenduntur] ostendentur W
^e aetatis] om. R aetatis suae Y	

I.3 DE COLOSIO WSTB DE COLOSSO CUIUS IMAGO EST ROMAE LP DE COLOS-
SIO Y

^a Colossus] colosius WRY	^j commixtam] commixtum WS
^b maritimorum] marinorum S	^k reddidisse] redisse Y
^c Thybridis] tyberidis W tiberidis S tibridis R	^l ut] et WS
tiberi L tibridis Y	^m manare] manuere WS mare L
^{d...d} non ualuit] noualuit R non potuit Y	ⁿ uideretur] uidebatur WRL
^e quem] quam WSY	^o postquam] post quem L
^f dolore] dolere WS om. Y	^{p-p} paene . . . erexerunt] pene per totum or-
^g Tyrreni] terreni WSY tyrreni L	bem terrarum auditem esse hoc opus erex-
^h .XVIII.] .X. et .VIII. S .XIII. RY	erunt S pene per totum orbem terrarum
ⁱ aquam] aqua WS	inauditum opus erexerunt R penerant L

BOOK I

I.1 Indeed I bear witness at the beginning of the work that I have known a person of both sexes, who although they appeared more masculine than feminine from their face and chest, and were thought male by those who did not know, yet loved feminine occupations and deceived the ignorant amongst men in the manner of a whore; but this is said to have happened often amongst the human race.

I.2 And there are monsters of an amazing size, like King Hygelac, who ruled the Geats and was killed by the Franks, whom no horse could carry from the age of twelve. His bones are preserved on an island in the river Rhine, where it breaks into the Ocean, and they are shown as a wonder to travellers from afar.

I.3 Or like Colossus, who in his huge bulk like that of sea-monsters outgrew all men. When he was wounded the stream of the Tiber could not cover him, into which he had flung himself at the point of death, failing from his wounds. From him right out to the mouth of the Mediterranean (some eighteen miles) the water is said to have been mixed with so much blood that the whole river seemed to flow from his wounds.

totum orbem terrarum auditum est hoc opus exerentur statuam procerissimae^q
magnitudinis, quae .C. et .VII.^r pedes^s altitudinis habet et prope omnia^t Romae^u
urbis opera miro rumore praezellit^v.

I.4 Et quosdam^a immensa^b corporum magnitudine et bellicosissimos^c fuisse le-
gimus qui ^din ambis^d manibus^e sex digitos^e et^f singulis^g habuerunt pedibus^h; mente
tamenⁱ rationabiles erant, et .III. tantum augmento^j digitorum a ceteris dis-
puerunt^k hominibus^l.

I.5 Fauni enim siluicolae^a, qui sicut^b a fando nuncupati^c sunt; da capite usque ad
umbilicum^d hominis^e speciem habent; capita autem^f curuata naribus cornua dis-
simulant^g et^h inferior pars duorum pedumⁱ let femorum^j in caprarum forma^k
depingitur^l. Quos poeta Lucanus, secundum^m opinionem Graecorum, ⁿad Orphein
liram, cum innumerosis^o ferarum generibus, cantu deductos^p cecinit^q.

^q procerissime] procerissima LY
^r .VII.] VIII. WS .III. Y
^s pedes] om. L

^t omnia] omnium S
^u Romae] Romanae LY
^v praezellit] precellet W

I.4 DE HIS QUI AMBAS MANUS DIGITIS .VI. WS DE IPSIS QUI HABENT .VI.
DIGITOS L DE HIS QUI HABENT .VI. DIGITOS Y P DE HIS QUI IN AMBIS MANIBUS
DIGITOS SEX BT

^a quosdam] quosdam homines Y
^b immensa] om. WS
^c bellicosissimos] bellicosas R bellicosissimos L
^{d..d} in ambis] om. L
^{e...e} sex digitos] digitos sex S post sex om. S et
... hominibus
^f et] et in Y

^g singulis] singulos R
^{h..h} habuerunt pedibus] manibus habuer-
unt W
ⁱ tamen] tantum W
^{j..j} tantum augmento] tamen aumento L
om. Y
^k discrepuerunt] discernerunt W

^l hominibus] post hominibus add. R: Faoni [corr. in Fauni] de ueteribus pastoribus fuerunt in principio mundi, qui habitauerunt in locis super quae constructa est Roma et poetae cantica de ipsis cecinerunt. Faoni [corr. in Fauni] nascuntur de uermibus nutis [pro natis] inter lignum et corticem et postremo procedunt ad terram et suscipiunt alas et eas amittunt, postmodum et efficiuntur hominis siluestres et plurima cantica de ipsis poetae cecinerunt.

I.5 DE FAUNIS WSLYPB DE FAUNI T
^a siluicolae] siluestri S siluicolae homines R
^b sicut] sic S
^c nuncupati] dicti Y
^{d..d} a capite ... umbilicum] om. Y
^e hominis] homines W
^{f..f} capita autem] caput hoc WS caput autem L
cum capite Y
^g disimulant] simulant SL
^h et] om. Y
ⁱ pedum] peduum S
^{j..j} et femorum] femoribus Y
^k formal] pedibus W

^l depingitur] depinguntur Y
^m secundum] per Y
^{n...n} ad Orphei] ab orpheo S
^o innumerosis] innumeris SL
^p deductos] deductus WS ductos Y
^q cecinit] post cecinit add. R: De Orpheo.
Orpheus citharista erat eneae [pro Aenius?] et quantus citharista in Grecia postmodum erudita [pro Eurydice] uxoris ipsius a serpente percussa mortua erat et pene insanus factus est in siluis liram percutiebat et bestiae ad audiendum lirae [pro liram] ipsius uenientib

Afterwards the Romans erected a statue of the greatest size – this work has been heard of throughout almost the entire world – which stands 107 feet tall and surpasses nearly everything in the city of Rome by its marvellous reputation.

I.4 And we read that there were certain extremely bellicose men of huge bodily size who had six fingers on each hand and six toes on each foot. Yet they were sound of mind, and differed from other people only in the addition of four digits.

I.5 Moreover fauns, who are called thus from their speaking (*fando*), are wood-dwellers, and have human appearance from the head to the navel (although their heads disguise curved horns in their noses), and the lower part of the two feet and the thighs is represented in the form of goats. The poet Lucan sang that, according to the opinion of the Greeks, they, along with countless other kinds of wild animals, were drawn to the lyre of Orpheus by his song.

I.6 Sirenae sunt marinae puellae^a, quae^b nauigantes pulcherrima forma et ^ccantu dulcedinis decipiunt^c, et a capite usque^d ad umbilicum ^esunt corpore uirginali^e et humano generi simillimae^f, squamosas tamen^g piscium caudas habent, quibus semper^h in gurgite latent.

I.7 Hippocentauria equorum et hominum ^bcommixtam naturam habent^b et more ferarum sunt capite setoso, sed^c ex parte aliqua humanae^d normae simillimo^e, quo^f possunt incipere loqui. Sed insueta labia ^ghumanae locutioni^g nullam ^buocem in uerba^h distinguuntⁱ.

I.8 Et quandam hominem in Asia natum ab humanis parentibus ^bmonstrosa commixtioneb didicimus: qui pedibus et uentre^c fuit^d genitor compar, sed tamen^e duo pectora quattuor manus et bina capita habuit^g. Et ad ipsius mirationem multosⁱ rumorosa contrahebat^k opinio.

I.9 Sunt enim^a Aethiopes toto corpore nigri, ^bquos sol flagrans nimio ardore semper adurit^b, quia^c sub tertio^d zonarum^e feruentissimo et torrido^f mundi circulo demorantur^g,

I.6 DE SIRENIBUS WDE SIRENIS SLYPBT

^a puellae] belue *S* ^d usque] et usque *R*
^b quae] qui *R* ^{e..e} sunt . . . uirginali] corpore uirginali *R*
^{c..c} cantu . . . decipiunt] cantu decipiunt ^f simillimae] simillimi *S* similia *Y*
 dulitudinis *W* cantu decipiunt dulcedinis *S* ^g tamen] tantum *WS*
 cantu mulcidinis decipiunt *R* cantu mulcendo ^h semper] *om.* *S* tantum *Y*
 decipiunt *Y*

I.7 DE IPOCENTAURIS WDE YPOCENTAURIS S DE EPOCENTAURIS L DE HYPOCENTAURIS YDE HIPPOCENTAURIS PBT

^a Hippocentauri] ypoentauri *WS* epocen- ^{e..e} normae simillimo] formae similes *Y*
 tauri *RLY* ^f quo] quae *S* quos *L*
^{b..b} commixtam . . . habent] habent commix- ^{g..g} humanae locutioni] huma locutione *L*
 tam naturam *WS* commixtam naturam *L* ^{h..h} uocem in uerba] in uerbo uocem *S*
^c sed] *om.* *Y* ⁱ distinguunt] distinguunt *S*
^d humanae] humano *W* humane locutioni *S*

I.8 DE HOMINE DUPLICI WSLYPBT

^a quandam] quandam *L* ^c tamen] tantum *WS*
^{b..b} monstrosa commixtione] monstruosa ^f quattuor] et *III.* *Y*
 commixtiosa *S* commixtione monstruosa *R* ^g habuit] habens *S*
 monstruosa commixtione *L* commixtione ^{h..h} ipsius mirationem] ipsa admirationem *Y*
 monstruosa *Y* ⁱ multos] multorum *Y*
^c uentre] uentri *WS* ^j rumorosa] rumerosa *S* innumerosa *Y*
^d fuit] sunt *L* ^k contrahebat] trahet *L* currebat *Y*

I.9 DE ETHIOPIBUS WDE ETHIOPIS SDE HAETHIOPIBUS L DE AETHIOPIBUS YPBT

^a enim] *om.* *RY* ^d tertio] quatuor *R* quinto *L*
^{b..b} quos . . . adurit] ardore solis *S* fraglans ^e zonarum] aronarum *R*
 nimio ardore semper adurit *L* ^f torrido] horrendo *WS* orrido *L*
^c quia] quod *om.* *Y* ^g demorantur] demonstrantur *WSL*

I.6 Sirens are sea-girls, who deceive sailors with the outstanding beauty of their appearance and the sweetness of their song, and are most like human beings from the head to the navel, with the body of a maiden, but have scaly fishes' tails, with which they always lurk in the sea.

I.7 Hippocentauras have the mingled nature of horses and humans, with heads shaggy like wild animals, but in another respect most like the human norm, with which they can begin to speak. But their lips are unaccustomed to human speech, and they cannot form any sound into words.

I.8 And we have heard of a person born in Asia from human parents with a monstrous mixture. He was like his father in the feet and stomach, but had two chests and four hands and two heads. And wide-spread rumour drew many people to marvel at him.

I.9 There are Ethiopians who are black in their whole body, whom the flaming sun continually burns with excessive heat, because they dwell under the third, most seething and torrid circle of the world's zones,

et a vapore ardentissimorum siderum terrarum^b defenduntur latebrisⁱ. Sic e contrario, proj frigore niuali, genus quoddam humanum Rhipeis^k montibus uicinum inⁱ hieme^m terris defensumⁿ legimus^o, ubi niues sub gelido septentrionis arcto^p in .VII.^q ulnas consurgunt.

I.10 Onocentauri ^acorpora hominum^a b rationabilia habere uidentur^b usque ad umbilicum, et inferior pars corporis^c d in onagrorum^d setosa turpitudine^e describatur, quos sic diuersorum generum uaria naturaliter coniungit^f natura.

I.11 Et fuit quoddam humanum^a genus in Sicilia, ubi^b Aetnae^c montis incendium legitur, quid unum oculum sub asperima^e fronte clipei latitudinis habuerunt^f. Et Ciclopes^g dicebantur et procerissimum^h arborum altitudinem excedebantⁱ jet humano sanguine uescabantur^j. Quorum quidam^k in suo antro^l resipinus una manu duos uiros tenuisset et crudos^m manducasseⁿ legitur^o.

I.12 ^aQuis Herculis^b fortitudinem et arma non miretur^c, qui in occiduis Tyrreni^d maris fauibus columnas mirae magnitudinis ad humani generis spectaculum erexit,

^b terrarum] om. S
ⁱ latebris] latebris Y
^{j..j} Si . . . pro] et sic e contrario prae W et sic est contrario S sic e contrario prae RY sic est contrario prae L et sic e contrario pro H
^k Rhipeis] ripis W ripheis S
I.10 DE ONOCENTAUROIS WYPBT DE MOCENTAUROIS L capitulum om. S. licet titulus adest: DE ONCEN REM IN FINE LIBRI. XI.

^{a..a} corpora hominum] corpora humanum R
corpo humano Y
^{b..b} rationabilia . . . uidentur] a capite Y
^c corporis] eorum Y
^{d..d} in onagrorum] monstrorum W in agro- rum L

I.11 DE CICLOPIBUS WST DE CLYCLOPIBUS L DE CYCLOPIBUS YPB
^a humanum] hominum W
^b ubi] om. S
^c Aetnae] athaenae W aetheni S ethnae R aethnae Y
^d qui] quia S
^e asperima] asperissima W asperisma S
^f habuerunt] habuerat L
^g Ciclopes] cyclopes L
^h procerissimum] procerissimum S
ⁱ excedebant] exercebant W exercebantur S
^{j..j} et . . . uescabantur] om. S

I.12 DE ERCULE WDE HERCULE SLYPBT
^{a..a} Quis . . . inuoluit] non mireris scito Erculus post multorum hominum sanguinis effusionem flamma semet ipsum occidit S
^b Herculis] erculus W

and are protected by the recesses of the land from the vapour of the most burning stars. And likewise, on the other hand, we read of a certain race of humans near the Rhipean mountains protected from the snowy cold by the land in winter, where the snows under the chill Great Bear of the North fall to a depth of seven ells.

I.10 Ass-centaurs seem to have the reasonable bodies of humans down to the navel, and the lower part is represented by the shaggy foulness of wild asses. In this way the diverse nature of different species naturally combines them.

I.11 And there was a certain human race in Sicily, where the flame of Mount Etna is read about; they have a single eye as broad as a shield under the roughest of foreheads. And they are called Cyclops and used to exceed the height of the tallest of trees and feed on human blood. And one of these is said in books to have lain in his cave holding two men in one hand, and to have eaten them raw.

I.12 Who does not admire the courage and weaponry of Hercules, who, at the western entrance to the Mediterranean, erected pillars of an amazing size as a spectacle for the human race,

quique^e bellorum suorum tropaea in Oriente^f iuxta Oceanum Indicum^g ad posteritatis memoriam construxit, et postquam paene^h totum orbem cum bellis peragrasset et terramⁱ tanto sanguine maculauisset^j, sese moriturum flammis ad deuorandum inuoluit^k.

I.13 Et^a quandam^b puellam^c in occiduis Europa^d litoribus, neclum turgentibus^e mammis^f, repertam didicimus^g, quae^h undae gurgitum ab Oceanoⁱ terris aduexerunt^j; cuius magnitudinem^k lapidibus designabant. Erat enim ipsius corporis^l longitudem^m.L. pedum, et interⁿ humeros^o.VII. latitudinis habuit^p. Purpureo induita pallio, Puergis alligata^p et in caput occisa peruerenat.

I.14 Scylla monstrum nautis inimicissimum^a in eo fredo^b quod Italiam^c et Siciliam^c interluit^d fuisse^e perhibetur capite quidem et pectori virginali^f sicut sirenae^h, sedⁱ luporum uterum et caudas delfinorum^k habuit. Et hoc sirenarum^l et Scyllae^m distinguunt naturamⁿ quod ipsae mortifero carmine nauigantes decipiunt et illa per uim fortitudinis^o marinis succincta canibus^p miserorum fertur lacerasse^p naufragia.

^e quique] qui W quippe Y
^{f..f} tropaea in Oriente] trophea moriente W
^g Indicum] inditum Y
^h paene] om. L

ⁱ terram] terrarum W
^j maculauisset] maculent W maculauit R
^k maculant L

^k inuoluit] post inuoluit add. R De Scylla Scylla forti [pro Forci] filia et creditis [pro Crataeidis] nimphae amauit Glaucum et Glaucus aliam habuit nomine Circen Solis filiam et haec Circes Scyllam transfigurauit in formam hominis et canis et delfinis simul causa uiri sui et illa bestia inter Italiam et Siciliam fuit ut gentiles aiunt quae deuorabat nautas ut dictum est in Virgilio.

I.13 DE INGENTI PUELLA WSLYPBT

^a Et] om. S
^b quandam] quandam W om. S quoddam L
^c puellam] puellam quandam S
^d Europa] euripe W
^e turgentibus] torquentibus R
^f mammis] mammelis Y
^g didicimus] indicimus W didimus L
^h quae] quam S
ⁱ Oceano] oceanum L

^j aduexerunt] aduexerat Y
^k magnitudinem] magnitudine W
^l corporis] om. S
^m longitudo] magnitudo WS
ⁿ inter] per Y
^{o...o} .VII. latitudinis habuit] .III.III.or uel .VII.
^p latitudinis habuit W .III.III. latitudinis habuit Y
^{o...o} .VII. habuit longitudinis pedum Y
^{p..p} uirgis alligata] uirginis S

I.14 DE SCILLA WSYDE SCYLLA LPBT

^a inimicissimum] inimicum Y
^b fredo] fredo R
^{c...c} et Siciliam] om. L
^d interluit] interfluit S
^e fuisse] fons esse WS
^f pectori] pectora W
^g uirinali] uirinali Y
^h sirenae] sirine W sirene S serenae R femine Y
ⁱ sed] et S
^j caudas] caudam Y

^k delfinorum] delphinum L
^{l..l} hoc sirenarum] hac sirenarum W hac sirenarum S hoc serenarum R hoc serenarum Y
^m Scyllae] scille S
ⁿ naturam] natura S
^{o...o} marinis . . . canibus] in arms succincta canibus W in arms succincta S
^p lacerasse] lacerare Y

and who constructed trophies of his wars in the East by the Indian Ocean, as a memorial for posterity, and afterwards travelled in battles through almost the entire world, and spattered the earth with so much blood, and at the point of death wrapped himself in flames to be consumed?

I.13 And we have heard tell of a certain girl, not yet with swelling breasts, discovered on the western shores of Europe, whom the waves of the sea brought to land from the Ocean; they marked her size with stones. Indeed fifty feet was the length of her body, and she was seven feet wide between the shoulders. She had come dressed in a purple cloak, bound with saplings, and fatally wounded in the head.

I.14 It is reckoned that Scylla has been the monster most hostile to sailors in that channel which washes between Italy and Sicily, having indeed the head and chest of a maiden (like the sirens), but the belly of a wolf and the tails of dolphins. And what distinguishes the nature of sirens from Scylla is that they deceive seamen by their deadly song, whilst she with the strength of her force, girt about with sea-dogs, is said to have mangled the wrecks of the unfortunate.

I.15 Et in India iuxta^a Oceanum pilosum^b coto corpore^c quoddam^d genus humanum^e didicimus, qui inf^f naturali nuditate setis tantum^g more^h ferinoⁱ contexti crudis cum aqua piscibus ita^k uiuere dicuntur. Quos Indi^l Ichthyophagos^m appellantⁿ. Qui non tantum^o in^p terris adsueti^q, sed fluminibus ac stagnis et iuxta amnem Epigmaridem^r maxime demorantur.

I.16 Cynocephali^a quoque in India nasci perhibentur, quorum sunt canina capita, et omne uerbum quod loquuntur^b intermixtis^c corrumpunt latratis, et non homines^d, crudam carnem emanducando, sed^e ipsas imitantur^f bestias.

I.17 Et ferunt^a genus esse^b hominum^c quos^d Graeci Sciapodas^e appellant, eo quod se ab ardore solis pedum umbra^giacentes resupini^h defendunt. Sunt enim^b celerrimae naturae. Singula tantum habentⁱ in pedibus crurali et eorum genua inflexibili^k conpagine durescant^l.

I.15 And in India next to the Ocean we have learnt of a certain race of humans hairy in their whole body, who are said to live on water and raw fish, covered in natural nakedness only by bristles like wild animals. And the Indians call them Ichthyophagi ['fish-eaters'], and they are not only accustomed to the land, but dwell in streams and ponds and mostly next to the river Epigmaris.

I.16 Cynocephali are also said to be born in India, who have the heads of dogs, and spoil every word they say with mingled barks, and do not imitate humans but the beasts themselves in eating raw flesh.

I.17 And they say there is a race of people whom the Greeks call Sciapods ['shade-feet'], because lying on their backs they protect themselves from the heat of the sun by the shade of their feet. Indeed they are of a very swift nature. They have only one leg each for their feet, and their knees harden in an inflexible joint.

I.15 DE HOMINIBUS SETOSIS WSYPBT DE HOMINIBUS AETOSIS *L capitulum om. L, licet in indice titulus*

^a iuxta] iux ^Y	^k ita] uescuntur et ita ^Y
^b pilosum] philosum ^Y	^l Indi] indii ^{S inde Y}
^{c...c} toto corpore] totum corpore WS toto cor ^{R om. Y}	^m Ichthyophagos] ictifanos ^{W ictifonas S}
^d quoddam] om. R quod ^Y	ⁿ ictifanos ^{R nati faunos Y}
^e humanum] hominum ^{WL}	^{o...o} non tantum] om. ^S
^f in] corpore ^Y	^p in] om. ^{WR}
^{g...g} setis tantum] setosi sunt tamen ^Y	^q adsueti] tantum ^S
^h more] modo ^S	^{r..r} iuxta annem Epigmaridem] iuta epigmaridem ^{W iuxta epigmaridem S iuxta annem epigrandem Y}
ⁱ ferino] fermo ^{W sermo S}	
^j contexti] contenti ^{R contexti Y}	

I.16 DE CYNOCEPHALIS W DE CENOPHALIS *L DE CENOCEPHALIS Y DE CYNOCEPHALIS PBT capitulum om. S, licet titulus adest: CHENOCOFOLI INTER ILLOS*

^a Cynocephali] Cenocephali ^W Cinocephali ^R	^d homines] homine quidem ^Y
Cenophaeli ^L Shenofali ^Y	^{e...e} manducando sed ^L
^b loquuntur] loquentur ^W	^f imitantur] emitantur ^W immitantur ^Y
^c intermixtis] permixtis ^Y	

I.17 DE SCINOPODIS WL ITEM DE SCINOPODIS *S om. Y DE SCIAPODIS PT*

^a ferunt] fertur ^Y	^{g...g} iacentes resupini ^Y] supini iacentes ^S
^{b..b} genus esse] esse genus ^S	^h enim] om. ^R
^c hominum] humanum ^Y	ⁱ habent] om. ^S
^d quos] quos appellant ^S	^j crurali crura habent ^S crura ^Y
^e Sciapodas] scinopodas ^W scinopodes ^S	^k inflexibili] inflexible ^W inflexibile ^S
scinopodas ^{RL} scinopoda ^Y	^{l..l} conpagine durescant ^Y] durescant conpagine ^S
^f appellant] om. ^S appellat ^L	

LIBER MONSTRORUM: LATIN TEXT

I.18 Sunt homines in Oriente in cuiusdam^a heremi^b uasta solitudine^b morantes qui,
ut^c perhibunt, barbam^d usque ad^e genua^f pertingentem habent, et & crudo pisce et
aquarum sunt haustu uiuentes^g.

I.19 ^aEt in his incredibilibus^a quoddam^b cgenus utriusque sexus^c describitur^d, qui^e
dexteram mammam uirilem pro exercendis operibus et ad fetus nutriendo sinistram
habent^f mulierem. Quos inter^g se uicibus coeundo ferunt alternis generare^h.

I.20 Quidam quoque^a bhomines Nilo Brixontique fluminibus^b uicini corpora^c miri
candoris habentes, .XII. pedum altitudinem^d habentia^e, facie quidem bipertita et
nasof^f longo et macilenti^g corpore describuntur.

I.21 Era sunt homines quos Graecorum bhistoriae ora^b non habere perhibent^c ut
ceterum genus humanum et nullis^d eos cibis uesti, sed^e fper nares^f halitu tantum-
modog uiuere^g testantur.

I.18 DE BARBOSIS HOMINIBUS WLYPBT om. S

^a cuiusdam] cuidam <i>S</i>	^f genua] ienua <i>Y</i>
^{b..b} uasta solitudine] uasta latitudine <i>WSLY</i>	^{g..g} crudo . . . uescuntur] crudos pisces et solitudine <i>R</i> uasta solitudine <i>H</i>
^c ut <i>om. W</i>	et aquarum sunt austu uiuent <i>S</i> crudo pisce et et aquarum astutia uiuent <i>S</i> crudo pisce et aqua sunt hasru uiuentes <i>L</i> crudis piscibus
^d barbam] barba <i>W</i>	uescuntur <i>Y</i>
^e ad] <i>om. L</i>	

*I.19 DE COMMIXTO SEXU WB DE COMMIXTO GENERE SEXUS LP DE COM-
MIXTO SEXUS T capitulum om. S hic tituli explicunt Y*

^{a..a} Et . . . incredibilis] et his incredibilis <i>R</i>	^d describitur] scribitur <i>R</i> ascribitur <i>L</i> ad-
er in his credibilibus <i>L</i> Ex his incredibilis	scribitur <i>Y</i>
^b quoddam] quodam <i>W</i>	^c qui] quod <i>L</i>
^{c..c} genus utriusque sexus] genus est utriusque	^f habent] habet <i>L</i>
sexus <i>W</i> genus <i>R</i> genus hominum utriusque	^g inter] per <i>Y</i>
sexus <i>Y</i>	^h generare] genere <i>L</i>

*I.20 DE MAGNIS HOMINIBUS BRIXONTIS WSPBT DE MAGIS HOMINIBUS BRIX-
ONTIS L*

^a quoque] <i>om. Y</i>	^c corpora] corporem <i>S</i>
^{b..b} homines . . . fluminibus] homines brix- onti in niloque fluminibus <i>W</i> homines brix- onti in nilo flumine <i>S</i> nili brixontisque	^d altitudinem] altitudinis <i>Y</i>
fluminis <i>R</i> homines nilo brixantique flu- minibus <i>L</i>	^e habentia] <i>om. S</i>
	^f naso] nati <i>Y</i>
	^g macilenti] macegenti <i>WL</i> maces lenti <i>R</i>
	macegenti <i>Y</i>

*I.21 DE EIS QUI TANTUM VIVUNT W om. S DE HIS QUI TANTUM HABITU
VIVUNT L DE HIS QUI TANTUM HALITU VIVUNT PBASTOMI T*

^a Et] <i>om. S</i>	^{f..f} per nares] semper naris <i>S</i>
^{b..b} historiae ora] storiae hora <i>W</i> storiae os <i>S</i>	^{g..g} halitu tantummodo] altitum modo <i>W</i>
^c perhibent] perhibentur <i>WS</i>	halito tantummodo <i>S</i> alitu tantum <i>L</i>
^d nullis] mellis <i>R</i> nulli <i>L</i>	^h uiuere] uesti <i>S</i>
^e sed] <i>om. SR</i>	

LIBER MONSTRORUM: TRANSLATION

I.18 There are people in the East dwelling in the vast solitude of a certain desert
who, so they say, have beards reaching right to their knees, and live on raw fish and
by drinking water.

I.19 And amongst these incredible things there is described a certain race of joint
sex, who have a right male breast for performing work and a left female breast for
nourishing babies. And people say they reproduce by alternating sexual roles.

I.20 Also certain people from near the Nile and Brixontis rivers are described as
having bodies of amazing whiteness, twelve feet tall, with a split face, long nose, and
skinny body.

I.21 And there are people whom Greek tales say have no mouth like the rest of the
human race, and eat no food, but are reckoned to live only by the breath of their
noses.

I.22 Mulieres, ut ferunt, iuxta montem Armeniae^a nascuntur pellibus induatae, barbam usque ad mammae^b prolixam habentes^c, quae^d sibi, dum^e uenatrices^f sunt, tigres^g et leopardos^h et rapidaⁱ ferarum genera pro canibus nutriunt^j.

I.23 ^aEt quoddam inuisum genus humanum^b in antris et concauis montium latebris nasci perhibetur, ^dqui sunt^d statura cubitales et, ut testantur, aduersum^e grues in tempore messis bellum coniungunt^f, ne eorum sata diripient. Quos Graeci^g a cubito^h pigmeos uocant^a.

I.24 Sunt quoque homines in insula Brixontis^a fluuij^b qui absque capitibus nascuntur, quos Epifugos^c Graeci uocant^d; et .VIII.^e pedum altitudinis sunt^f et tota^g in pectore capitis officia^h gerunt, nisi quod oculos in humerisⁱ habere dicuntur.

I.25 Et quandam hominem^a fidei historia lunatas habuisse plantas duorum non amplius digitorum conperimus; cuius quoque manus^b in huius^b normae mensuram editae describuntur^c.

I.26 In Oriente quoque, iuxta Oceanum, formosum genus humanum^a blegimus. Et hanc causam amoenitatis^c eorum^b esse adserunt quod crudam carnem et mel purissimum manducant^d.

I.22 DE BARBOSIS MULIERIBUS WPBT DE MULIERIBUS BARBATIS S DE BARBOSIS L

^a Armeniae] armenta <i>L</i>	^f uenatrices] uenatrices sibi <i>S</i>
^b mammae] mammam <i>SL</i>	^g tigres] tygris <i>W</i> tigrides <i>L</i> tygrides <i>Y</i>
^{c..c} prolixam habentes] habentes prolixam <i>S</i>	^h leopardos] leopardes <i>S</i>
^d quae] quadrum <i>S</i> qui <i>R</i>	ⁱ rapida] rabida <i>L</i> pida <i>Y</i>
^{e..e} sibi dum] om. <i>SY</i>	^j nutriti] nutritantur

I.23 DE PIGMAEIS WP DE PIGMEIS CUBITALES SUNT S DE PIGNEHIS L DE PYGMAEIS B DE PIGMEIS 7

^{a...a} Et . . . uocant] contra grues pugnant	^e aduersum] aduersus <i>L</i>
^b propter sata eorum <i>S</i>	^f coniungunt] committunt <i>Y</i>
^b humanum] om. <i>L</i> hominum <i>Y</i>	^g Greci] greci <i>W</i>
^c perhibetur] perhibentur <i>WR</i>	^h cubito] cubitu <i>WRY</i>
^{d..d} qui sunt] quis <i>R</i>	

I.24 DE EPISTIGIS WB DE EPISTOGOS S DE EPIFUGIS LP DE EPISTIGOS T

^a Brixontis] brixantis <i>L</i>	^f sunt] om. <i>L</i>
^b fluui] fluui <i>S</i>	^g tota] tanta <i>WS</i>
^c Epifugos] epistigos <i>W</i> epistogos <i>S</i>	^h officia] efficia <i>W</i> effigia <i>S</i>
^d uocant] uocant <i>S</i>	ⁱ humeri] humeri <i>L</i>
^e .VIII.] .VII. <i>WRY</i>	^j dicuntur] uidentur <i>WS</i>

I.25 DE HIS QUI LUNATAS HABENT PLANTAS WLP om. S DE HIS QUI HABENT PLANTAS LUNATAS BT

^a hominem] om. <i>S</i>	^{c..c} editae describuntur] editi describantur <i>L</i>
^{b..b} in huius] unius <i>S</i> in humeris <i>Y</i>	^d aditae describuntur <i>Y</i>

I.26 DE HIS QUI CRUDAM CARNEM MANDUCANT WLPBT om. S

^a humanum] hominum <i>WL</i>	^c amoenitatis] amoenitatis <i>S</i>
^{b..b} legimus . . . eorum] legimus et hanc	^{d..d} purissimum manducant] purum manducant <i>W</i> comoedunt purum <i>S</i>
causam amoenitatis <i>L</i> om. <i>Y</i>	

I.22 Women, so they say, are born near the mountain of Armenia covered with hair, having long beards down to their breasts, who, since they are huntresses, rear tigers and leopards and swift kinds of wild animals instead of dogs.

I.23 And it is said that a certain hostile [or 'unseen'] race of people are born in caves and the hollow recesses of mountains, who are a cubit in height, and, it is reckoned, join war against cranes at harvest-time, in case they snatch their crops. And the Greeks call them Pigmies, from [the Greek word for] 'cubit'.

I.24 There are also men on an island in the river Brixontis who are born without heads, whom the Greeks call Epifugi. And they are eight feet tall and have all the functions of the head in their chests, except they are said to have eyes in their shoulders.

I.25 And in a reliable [or 'faithful'] narrative we find that a certain person had crescent-shaped feet with no more than two toes, and that their hands also are described as being formed after the measure of this pattern.

I.26 In the East also, next to the Ocean, we read of a beautiful race of people. And they claim that the cause of their pleasantness is that they eat raw meat and the purest of honey.

LIBER MONSTRORUM: LATIN TEXT

I.27 ^aEst et^b aliud genus humanum^c quid angustissimam metam^e terminandi uitam^e habere dicuntur. Quorum feminae quinquennes^f concipiunt et amplius^g quam ad annum^a octauam^h uitam non producunt^h.

I.28 Sunt mulieres, ut ferunt, speciosae^a, Rubro mari^b coherentes, quarum^c corpora marmoreo nitore fulgent, quae^d .XII.^c pedes altitudinis^f et crines usque ad talos^g defluentes^h, caudas boum in lateribus, et camelorum pedes habentⁱ.

I.29 Er^a dicunt esse gentem ab humana natura^b hoc modo discrepantem: sunt^c enim integris corporibus^d, sed plantae retro curvatae^e officia capitis contraria^e uidentur. Quorum hoc^f ignorantes uestigia fallunt.

I.30 ^aIn quodam quoque deserto montes ignei leguntur, in quibus nascuntur homines toto corpore nigri sicut Aethipoes, quorum nos quendam uidimus carborea nigredine^b, dentibus et oculis tantummodo et unguibus^c nitentem^a.

I.31 Erat monstrum quoddam in Arcadia^a, ^bnomine Cacus^b, in antro fluminis Tiberini, flamas de pectore euomens^c, et toto corpore^d setosus, qui quatuor tauros

I.27 DE FOEMINIS QUAE QUINQUENNES CONCIPIUNT *WPBT* *om. S* DE FOEMINIS QUAE QUINQUENNES CAPIUNT *L*

^{a..a} Est . . . annum] sunt femine quae quin- ^{e..e} terminandi uitam] tantum in amiguitate *W*
quenches concipiunt et amplius quam ad ^f terminandae uitae *L*
annum *S* ^f quinquenes] cumquinnes *L*
^b et] *om. R* ^g amplius] non amplius *L*
^c humanum] hominum *WL* ^h uitam non producunt] uitam non pro-
^d qui] quod *Y* ducant *R* perdant uitam *L*

I.28 DE MONSTRUOSIS MULIERIBUS *WLPT* *om. S*

^a speciosae] spetiose <i>S</i> <i>om. Y</i>	^{f..f} pedes altitudinis] pedebus altitudine <i>S</i>
^b mari] mare <i>S</i>	^g talos] tales <i>L</i>
^c quarum] quorum <i>W</i>	^h defluentes] defulgentes <i>WS</i>
^d quae] qui <i>R</i>	ⁱ habent] hoc uerbo explicit <i>Y</i>
^e .XII.] <i>XIII. LY</i>	

I.29 DE PLANTIS RETROCURVATIS *WLPT* *om. S*

^a Et] <i>om. S</i>	^b bus <i>R</i> integre <i>L</i>
^b natura] statura <i>RL</i>	^{c..c} officia . . . contraria] officio capitis con- trarie <i>WR</i>
^c sunt] fiunt <i>WR</i>	^f hoc] haec <i>SL</i>
^{d..d} integris corporibus] in integris corpori-	

I.30 DE MONTIBUS IGNEIS *WB* DE NIGRIS *S* DE NIGRIS HOMINIBUS *LP* MON-
TIUM IGNEORUM INCOLAE *T*

^{a..a} In quodam . . . nitentem] sunt ignei ^c candescunt *S*
montes in deserto et homines in eis toto cor- ^b nigredine] nigritudine *WR*
pore nigri nisi oculis et dentibus et unguibus ^{c..c} tantummodo et uinguibus] tantum *L*

I.31 DE CACO ARDIE *WDE* CATO ARCADIE *S* DE CACO ARCHADIAE *L* DE CACO
ARCADIAE *PB* DE CACO *T*

^a Arcadia] archadia <i>S</i>	^c euomens] euomans <i>S</i> uomens <i>R</i>
^{b..b} nomine Cacus] coccus nomen <i>W</i> cacetus	^d corpore] pectore <i>R</i>
nomen <i>S</i> nomen cacus <i>R</i> nomine Kacus <i>L</i>	

LIBER MONSTRORUM: TRANSLATION

I.27 And there is another race of people who are said to have the briefest of spans to mark their life. Their women conceive at five years old, and they do not live beyond their eighth year.

I.28 There are, so they say, beautiful women living near the Red Sea, whose bodies shine with the brightness of marble, who are twelve feet tall and have hair flowing down to their ankles, cow-tails on their flanks, and the feet of camels.

I.29 And they say that there is a race differing from human nature in the following way: they have complete bodies, but the functions of the head seem at odds to the turned-back feet. And their footprints deceive those who do not know this.

I.30 Also in a certain desert fiery mountains are read about, in which people are born black in their whole body like Ethiopians, of whom we saw a certain one as black as coal, but with shining teeth and eyes and nails.

I.31 There was a certain monster in Arcadia called Cacus, in a cave by the river Tiber, spewing flames from his chest, and hairy all over, who stole four bulls

furto^e et totidem uaccas abduxit armentario^f et eos per uim fortitudinis retrorsum, ne inuestigarentur^g, caudis traxit^h in antrum.

I.32 Et ferunt monstrum aliud in quodam loco iuxta Oceanum fuisse, quod^a ut
b^b barcam adlabi^b undis^c de litore^d cernebat^e et nautas^f hesitantes^g ad terram uenire,
uisu eius territos, in medio rapiebat gurgite et nauem cum hominibus hⁱ in terram^h
i^j aridam deposituⁱ.

I.33 Hominum quoque genus inmensis corporibus^a b^b Brixontis fluminis^b ab Oriente nascitur^c, corpore nigri^d, et^e .XVIII.^f pedes altitudinis accipiunt^g; et^h, ut ferunt,
homines cumⁱ comprehendant^j, crudos^k manducant^l.

I.34 Et dicunt^a monstra esse in paludibus^b cum tribus humanis capitibus^b et sub^c
profundissimi stagnis sicut nymphae habitare fabulantur. Quod^d credere profanum
est: ut non illuc^e fluant gurgites^f quo inmane monstrum ingreditur.

I.35 Proteus quoque ceruleo corpore^a bipedum equorum^b curru per aquora
nudus uehi^b perhibetur et super omne^c piscium genus principatum habuisse et in^d
omnium rerum formas^e se uertere^f potuisse describitur.

e furto] furtu S
f armentario] armento WS

g inuestigarentur] inuestigantur S
h traxit] extraxit WS

I.32 DE QUODAM INMANI MONSTRO WPB om. S DE CODAM INMANE MONSTRO L DE QUODAM IN MARI MONSTRO T

^a quod] qui L	^f nautas] naute S
^{b..b} barcam adlabi] barbam adlui WS	^g hesitantes] hestantes L
^c undis] undas S	^{h..h} in terram] om. R
^{d..d} de litore] et de littore	^{i..i} aridam depositu] aridam dispositu Wde-
^e cernebat] cernebant S	positu aridam S

I.33 DE HIS QUI MANDUCANT HOMINES WLPBT om. S

^a corporibus] corribus L	^h et] om. L
^{b..b} Rixontis fluminis] om. R brixanti flu-	ⁱ cum] om. L
minis L	^j comprehendant] comprehendant W
^c nascitur] nascuntur R	comprehenderint S comprehendunt R com-
^d nigri] nigro S	prehenderint L
^e et] om. S	^k crudos] om. S
^f .XVIII.] .X. et .VIII. S.XIII. L	^l manducant] deuorant L
^g accipiunt] capiunt RL	

I.34 DE HIS QUI TRIA CAPITA HABENT WPB om. S DE ILLIS QUI TRIA CAPITA HABENT L DE IPSIS QUI TRIA CAPITA HABENT T

^a dicunt] dicuntur R	^d quod] quam L
^{b..b} cum . . . capitibus] capitibus humanis S	^e illuc] illic L
^c sub] om. L	^f gurgites] grugite S

I.35 DE PROTHEO WSLPT DE PROTEO B

^a corpore] colore R	^c omne] omnem W
^{b..b} curru . . . uehi] curru per equora nudus uehi S	^d in] om. S
uehi S cursu uehi per equora nudus R corrump-	^{e..e} se uertere] se uerti WR reuerti L
pere equora nudus uechi L	

and the same number of cows from their herdsman, and through force of strength dragged them backwards by their tails to his cave, so that they would not be discovered.

I.32 And they say that there has been another monster in a certain spot near the Ocean, who saw from the shore a boat slipping on the waves, and the sailors, terrified by the sight of him, hesitating to come to shore, and he snatched the ship and its crew from the midst of the sea and placed it on dry land.

I.33 Also a race of people with huge bodies is born in the east of the river Brixontis black in body, and who reach eighteen feet in height; and, so they say, when they catch folk, they eat them raw.

I.34 And they say there are monsters in swamps with three human heads and they are alleged to live like nymphs under the deepest pools. It is a profanity to believe this, since floods do not flow there, where a huge monster enters.

I.35 Proteus also with his azure body is said to have been carried naked through the sea in a chariot of two-legged horses, and to have had dominion over every kind of fish, and is described as being able to turn himself into the shapes of all things.

I.36 Et quaedam insula in Orientalibus ^aorbis terrarum^a partibus ^besse dicitur^b, in qua nascuntur homines rationabili statura, nisi quod eorum oculi sicut lucerna^c lucent^d.

I.37 Fuit quidam homo mirabilis naturae^a quem Midam appellauerunt, qui, ut fabulae fingunt, omnia quae tetigerat in aurum uertebat. Quod nemo nisi ueritatem spernens credit^b.

I.38 Gorgones quoque ^ain monstruosa mulierum^a natura tres, quae^b dicebantur Stheno, Euryale, Medusa^c, iuxta montem Atlantem^d fuisse et in finibus Libiae^e describuntur, quae^f suo usu homines ^gconuertebant in lapides^h. Quarum unam Perseus scuto uitreοⁱ defensus interfecit, quae^k absciso ^lcapite suos^m oculos ⁿita uertisse^m fertur utⁿ uiua^o.

I.39 Argus^a multos habuisse^b oculos numerosae^c uisionis ^ddescribitur, quem^d nihil latere omnino potuisse^e dicunt quia^f, ut fingitur^g, quibusdam^h oculis semper uigilauitⁱ.

I.36 DE HIS QUORUM OCULI VELUT LUCERNA LUENT WPBT QUORUM OCULI UT LUCENA LUCET WP DE HIS QUORUM OCULI VELUT LUCERNE LUENT L *capitulum om. L, licet in indice titulus*

^{a...a} orbis terrarum] *om. S*

^{b...b} esse dicitur] est *S*

^c lucerna] lucernae *R*

^d pos lucent add. WS: De fabulani [fabulane *S*, pro fabula] Proserpine. Fabulani [fabulane *S*, pro fabula] Proserpine quam rapuit Idoneus [pro Aidoneus], id est Orcus rex Molosorum [pro Molosorum], cuius canis ingentis magnitudinis Cerberus [cerborus *S*] nomine Protheum [pro Perithoum] deuorauit. Quod ad raptum [raptam *S*] uxoris eius cum Theodosio [pro Theseo] uenerat, quem et ipsum iam in mortis periculo constitutum adueniens Herculus [pro Hercules] liberauit et ob id quasi ab inferis receptus dicitur [dictus *S*]

I.37 DE MIDA WSLPBT

^a naturae] *om. W* rationabilis naturae *R*

^b credit] creditur *W* creditur *S*

I.38 DE GORGONIBUS WLPBT DE GORGONIS *S*

^{a...a} in monstruosa mulierum] monstruosem ^{h...h} conuertebant in lapides] in lapides uero *S* ^{conuertebant S}
^b quael qui *W* ⁱ uitreο] uetereo *R*
^{c...c} Stheno Euryale Medusa] strenue iuridice medosa *S* steno ^j interfecit] interficit *WR*
medosa *W* strenue iuridice medosa *S* steno ^k quae] quam *R*
eurela medusa *R* strenuae eridice medusa *L* ^{l..l} capite suos] suo capite *R* capite doctus a
^d Atlantem] atlantem *WSR* atlantem *L* minerua hoc ut tantum discerns suos *L*
^e Libiae] libie *R* liuiae *L* ^{m..m} ita uertisse] uersisse *WS*
^f describuntur] describantur *W* desscribuntur *S* scribuntur *L* ⁿ ut] in *S*
^g quael qui *R* ^o uiua] post uiua add. *R*: quem habere describitur

I.39 DE AR WDE ARE L DE ARGO PB DE ARGE T *capitulum om. S*

^a Argus] Ar *WL* Argi *R*

^f quia] quam *W*

^b habuisse] *om. R*

^g fingitur] fingunt *L*

^c numerosae] humerosae *L*

^h quibusdam] quibus *W*

^{d..d} describitur quem] *om. R*

ⁱ uigilauit] uigilant *R*

^e potuisse] posse *L*

I.36 And there is said to be an island in the eastern parts of the lands of the world, in which people are born reasonable in stature, except that their eyes shine like lanterns.

I.37 There was once a person of marvellous nature whom they called Midas, who, as the tales allege, turned everything which he touched into gold. And no one believes this unless scorning the truth.

I.38 Three Gorgons are also described with the monstrous nature of women, Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, who are said to have lived on the borders of Libya next to Mount Atlas, who used to turn men to stone by their sight. Perseus slew one of them, protected by a glassy shield, and she is said, when her head was cut off, to have moved her eyes as though alive.

I.39 Argus is described as having had numerous eyes to see, and they say that nothing could be concealed from him completely, because, it is imagined, he was always on the lookout with some eyes.

LIBER MONSTRORUM: LATIN TEXT

I.40 Est gens aliqua commixtae naturae in Rubria^a maris insula quam linguis^b omnium nationum^c loqui possed^d testantur. Et ideo homines de longinquo uenientes, eorum cognitase^e nominando, adtonitos faciunt, ut decipient^f et crudos deuorent^g.

I.41 Innumerosa^a quoque monstra in Circeae^b terrae finibus fuisse leguntur^b, leones^c et ursi, apri quoque ac^d lupi, qui cetero corpore in ferarum natura manente^e, hominum facies habuerunt.

I.42 Et dicunt, quod dici nefandum est, monstrum quoddam nocturnum fuisse, quod semper noctua^a per umbram caeli et terrae uolabat, homines in urbibus horribili stridore^b territans^c, et quod^d plumas^e in corpore habuit, tot^f oculos, totidem aures et ora^g. Semper quoque sine requie et somno fuisse describitur.

I.43 Nascuntur^a homines in Orientalibus plagiis, qui, ut fabulae fingunt^b, .XV. altitudinis pedes^c capiunt et corpora d^marmorei candoris^d habent et uannosas^e aures, quibus se substernunt noctu^f et cooperint, et^g hominem cum uiderint, erectis auribus per deserta uastissima fugiunt.

I.40 DE HIS QUI OMNIUM LINGUAM LOCUNTUR *WBT* DE HIS QUI OMNES LINGUAS LOCUNTUR *S* DE HIS QUI OMNIBUS LINGUIS LOQUUNTUR *LP*

^a Rubri] rubro <i>L</i>	^c cognitas] cognitos <i>S</i>
^b linguis] linguas <i>WR</i>	^f decipient] decipiunt <i>W</i>
^c nationum] natum <i>S</i>	^g deuorent] deuorant <i>WR</i> deueran <i>S</i>
^d posse] potuisse <i>WS</i>	

I.41 DE MONSTRA IN CIRCAE TERRA *W* DE CIRCEA S DE MONSTRIS CIRE *L* DE MONSTRIS IN CIRCA TERRA *P* DE MONSTRIS IN CIRCAEAE TERRAE FINIBUS *B* DE MONSTRIS CIRCAEAE TERRAE *T*

^a Innumerosa] numerosa <i>WL</i>	^c leones] leonis <i>L</i>
^{b..b} terrae . . . leguntur] fuisse terrae finibus	^d ac] et <i>L</i>
leguntur <i>S</i>	^e manente] manentem <i>L</i>

I.42 DE MONSTRO NOCTURNO *WSLPBT*

^a noctu] nocte <i>SL</i>	^c plumas] plummas <i>R</i> plumans <i>L</i>
^b stridore] stridorem <i>L</i>	^f tot] et <i>S</i>
^c territans] terrens <i>WS</i>	^g ora] nares <i>S</i>
^d quot] quod <i>WSL</i>	

I.43 DE IMMENSIS HOMINIBUS *WSLPBT*

^a Nascuntur] nascunt <i>S</i>	^c marmorea <i>L</i>
^b fingunt] ferunt <i>W</i>	^e uannosas] uanosas <i>S</i>
^{c...c} altitudinis pedes] pedes altitudinis <i>S</i>	^f noctu] nocte <i>SL</i>
^{d..d} marmorei candoris] marmoreae candoris <i>S</i>	^g et] om. <i>L</i>

LIBER MONSTRORUM: TRANSLATION

I.40 There is a certain race of mixed nature on an island in the Red Sea, who are said to be able to speak the languages of all nations. In this way they astonish people who come from afar, by naming their acquaintances, in order to deceive them, and eat them raw.

I.41 Innumerous monsters are also said in books to have been on the borders of the Circean land, lions and bears, boars also and wolves, who, whilst the rest of their body kept the nature of wild beasts, had human faces.

I.42 And they say what is impious to be said, that there is a certain monster of the night, which always used to fly by night through the shade of the sky and the earth, terrifying people in cities with its dreadful cry, and it had as many eyes and ears and mouths, as it had feathers. And it is always said to have been without rest or sleep.

I.43 People are born in the regions of the East, who as the fables imagine, reach fifteen feet in height and have bodies of marble whiteness, and ears like fans, with which they cover and conceal themselves at night, and when they see a human, they flee through the vastest deserts [or 'most deserted wastes'] with ears outstretched.

LIBER MONSTRORUM: LATIN TEXT

I.44 Legitur quod Harpyiae^a quaedam monstra in Strophadibus^b insulis c^cIonii maris^c fuissent in forma volucrum, facie tamen^d uirginali. Quae hominum linguis^e loqui potuerunt et rabida^f fame semper insatubiles^g erant et cibum uncis pedibus de manu manducantium^h traxerunt.

I.45 Eumenides quoque quasdam^a mulieres uana historia depromit^b, quae uipereum^c crinem habuerunt^d, sanguineis uitiss innexum^e, quo^f caerulei angues per uesanam^g discordiam scatebant^h. Quarum ferreiⁱ thalami apud inferos incredibilibus figuntur fabulis.

I.46 Item Satyri et^a Incubones siluestrib^b homines dicuntur^c, quorum pars summa humano corpori simillima et inferior cum ferarum formis et Faunorum^d depingitur.

I.47 Et quoddam^a monstrum apud inferos bscribitur; hoc est Tityos, quem^b calumnum Terrae^c dixerunt. Cuius corpus per .IX.^d iugera ibi prorectum extenditur^e.

I.44 DE ARPIETIS W DE ARBITIS S DE ARPIIS L DE HARPYIS PT DE HARPYIS B

^a Harpyiae[arpie WSRL	^f rabida] rapida WR
^b Strophadibus] stropadibus WS	^g insatubiles] insatubilis W
strapo- dibus L	abiles L
^{c..c} Ionii maris] iunii maris W maris ionii S	^h manducantium] mandicantium W
^d tamen] tantum WSRL	
^e linguis] linguas W	

I.45 DE EUMENIDES WT DE EUMENIDIBUS LPB capitulum om. S

^a quasdam] quosdam L	^f quo] quod W quam R
^b depromit] depingit L	^g uesanam] insaniam RL
^c uipereum] uiperium R	^h scatebant] sacrebant R
^d habuerunt] om. L	ⁱ ferrei] om. R
^e innexum] innextum W	

I.46 DE SATURIS ET INCUBONES W DE SATYRIS ET INCUBONIBUS LPB DE SATYRI ET INCUBONES T capitulum om. S

^a et] quoque et L	^c dicuntur] dicitur L
^b siluestri] siluestres W	^d Faunorum] fanorum W

I.47 DE TITIONE WL DE TICIONE S DE TITYO PBT capitulum om. L, licet in indice titulus

^a quoddam] quod W	^e extenditur] ostenditur S post extenditur
^{b..b} scribitur . . . quem] inscribitur hic est	^f add. R: uitorio iecur in epulas prebet quod
ticius quea Wesse inscibitur hoc est titius S	absumtum die nocte in penas renascitur in
^{c..c} alumnnum Terrae] terrae alumnnum S	uirgilio legitur.
^d .IX.] .VIII. S	

LIBER MONSTRORUM: TRANSLATION

I.44 It is read that there have been certain monsters, Harpies, on the islands of Strophades in the Ionian Sea, in the form of birds, but with the faces of maidens. And they could speak in human language, and were always insatiable with gnawing hunger, and with their hooked feet they snatched food from the hands of those eating.

I.45 A false [or ‘empty’] tale also describes certain women, the Eumenides, who had viperous hair tied back with bloody headbands, in which azure snakes were thrashing in mad anger. And their iron bed-chambers are imagined in incredible fables to be in the underworld.

I.46 Likewise Satyrs and Incubi are called woodland folk, of which the top part is very like the human body, and the lower part is depicted with the forms of wild animals and fauns.

I.47 And a certain monster in the underworld is written of, that is Tityos, whom they have called Earth’s nursing. And his body extends stretched out there for nine iugera.

LIBER MONSTRORUM: LATIN TEXT

I.48 ^aAegeon quoque monstrum aliud^a uastissima^b mole et formae incredibilis fuisse^c narratur. Qui habuit .L. capita et .C. manus et unoquoque ore dignem uomens^d crepitantes eructabat flamas et ad bellorum^e instrumenta^f.L. clipeos^g et totidem gladios portabat^h.

I.49 Ferunt fabulae^a Graecorum homines immensis corporibus fuisse et bⁱn tanta^b mole tamen^c humano^d generi^e similes, nisi quod fⁱcaudas draconum^f haberent^g, unde et Graece dracontopodes^h dicebantur.

I.50 Minotauro^a autem, illud^b deforme monstrum in eisdem cⁱfabulosis Graecorum fictionibus^c depingam, qui taurinum caput habuit, et dⁱinclusus^e laberinto^f tam clamore quam mugitu ingemisus describitur^d, quia domum^g illam Cretae^h egredi non potuit, i^jquae milleⁱ parietibus intextum errorem^j habuit.

I.51 Erycis^a quoque bellorum instrumenta omnem bⁱmodum humanum^b cⁱexcedentia leguntur^c; non tamen^d monstrum, sed homo cⁱmonstruosa magnitudine fuit^e. Cuius clipeum^f g.VII. coria^g boum fero ac^h plumbo consutaⁱ tegebant.

I.48 DE EGIONE W DE EGEONE SL DE AEGAEONE PB AEGAEON T

^{a...a} Aegeon . . . aliud] et quodam monstrum	uomens R ignem vocens L
aliut L	c bellorum] belli S
^b uastissima] uastisma S uastissimum R	f instrumenta] strumenta R
^c fuisse] esse S	g clipeos] clipeos S
^{d...d} ignem uomens] ignem euomans S igni-	h portabat] portauit WR

I.49 DE DRAGOPENTIBUS W om. S DE DRACONTOPEDIBUS LP DE DRACONTOPIDIBUS B DE DRACONTOPEDES T

^a fabulae] famulae L	^e generi] om. S genere L
^{b..b} in tanta] magna S in tanto L	f.f. caudas draconum] draconum caudas S
^c tamen] tantum W om. SL	g haberunt] haberent L
^d humano] humani W hominibus S	h dracontopodes] dracontopedes WLR

I.50 DE MINOTAURO WLPBT DE MENITAURO S

^a Minotauro] moeniaurom S minatau-	^e inclusus] indusus L
run R	f laberinto] labis into W
^b illud] om. L	g domum] dum L
^{c...c} fabulosi... fictionibus] fabulis grecorum	h Cretae] cretiae L
fictis WS	i.i. quea mille] quem ille WS
^{d..d} inclusus . . . describitur] labiis mugiens	j errorem] errore L
gemit S	

I.51 DE ERICII W DE ERICE SL DE ERYCE PBT

^a Erycis] ericis S	fuit magnus S
^{b..b} modum humanum] modum humana W	f clipeum] dipeum L
modum humanam S mundum humanum L	g VII. coria] coria septem S.VIII. coria R
^{c...c} excedentia leguntur] excedentiam legitur S	h ac] et S
^d tamen] tantum W om. R	i consuta] conserta S consueta R consuebantur L
^{e...e} monstruosa magnitudine fuit] monstruosus	

LIBER MONSTRORUM: TRANSLATION

I.48 Aegeon also is said to have been another monster with the most massive bulk and of incredible shape. And he had fifty heads and one hundred hands, and from every single mouth he used to vomit fire and spew forth crackling flames, and as instruments of war he carried fifty shields and the same number of swords.

I.49 The fables of the Greeks say that there have been people with huge bodies and of such bulk, similar, however, to humankind, except that they had dragon-tails, whence they were also called in Greek Dracontopodes.

I.50 But I shall depict the Minotaur, that deformed monster in the same fabulous Greek stories, who had the head of a bull, and, when enclosed in the labyrinth, is said to have groaned with both cries and bellowing, because he could not escape that house in Crete, which had a maze surrounded by a thousand walls.

I.51 It is read that the instruments of war of Eryx also exceed all human measure. He was not a monster, however, but a human of monstrous size. And seven ox-hides sewn with iron and lead used to cover his shield.

LIBER MONSTRORUM: LATIN TEXT

I.52 Et Tritonem capite humano, pectore semifero, et deorsum ab umbilico piscibus dixerunt similem, ^aqui in Aegyptiorum Carpathio mari^a et circa oras^b Itiae uisus fuisse describitur. Et utrum a Tritone Libyae palude^c an palus ab illo hoc nomen inditum possideat^d, ignoratur.

I.53 Ferunt et hominum genus esse^a sub orbe quos Antipodas uocant, et secundum illam Graeci nominis interpretationem^b imum orbis fundum^c ad nostra uestigia sursum directis pedibus calcant.

I.54 Gigantes enim ipso^as tam enormis^b alebat magnitudo ut eis omnia maria pedum gressibus transmeabilia fuisse perhibeatur^c. Quorum ossa^d in litoribus et in terrarum latebris^e, ad indicium faustae quantitatis^f eorum, saepe conporta leguntur^g.

I.55 Scribunt et geminos^a Aloidas^b tam immensa^c corporum magnitudinis fuisse ut ter^d caelum manibus adgressi essent destruere, ut Iouem, prof^e flammea regnandi cupidine, summo detruerent^h Olymposⁱ.

I.56 Orion autem^a talis fuisse configitur ut omnia maria transire potuisset et profundissimi^b quamuis^c gurgitis^d undas superare^e humeris et siquando ornos^f aut^g

I.52 DE TRITONE *WPBT* DE TIRTONE *L capitulum om. S*

^{a...a} qui . . . mari] quia egyptiorum mari b oras] oris *W*
carpatio *W* qui in egitorum mari carpatico R c palude] paludi *L*
egyptiorum carphatio mari *L* d possideat] possideat *W* possidebat *R*

I.53 DE ANTIPODIS *WPB* DE ANTEPODIS *L* DE ANTIPODAS *T capitulum om. S*

^a esse] est *W* ^c fundum] profundam *W*
^b interpretationem] interpretantur *L*

I.54 DE GIGANTE *W* DE GIGANTIBUS *SPB* DE GYGANTIBUS *L* DE GIGANTES *T*

^a ipso^s] ipsas *W* ^{f..f} uasta^e quantitatis] uasta equitantes *S*
^b enormis^s] inormes *S* ^{f..f} tante uastitatis *L*
^c perhibeatur] peribetur *W* perhibitentur *SR* ^{g..g} eorum . . . leguntur] insignum sunt uie
^{d..d} in litoribus] illitoribus *L* ^{g..g} recte *S* eorum saepe reperta leguntur *L*
^{e..e} terrarum latebris] latebris terrarum *S*

I.55 DE ALLOIDIS *WLP* DE ELAIDIS *S* DE ALOIDIS *B* DE ALOIDAS *T*

^a geminos] geminus *W* gemini *S* ^{c..c} ut ter] inter *W* ut inter *S*
^b Aloidas] alleodes *S* ^f pro] per *W*
^c immensa] immensa *R* ^g regnandi] segregandi *R*
^{d..d} corporum magnitudinis] magnitudinis ^h detruerent] detraherent *WS*
corporum *S* ⁱ Olympos] olymphi *R*

I.56 DE ORION *WST* DE ORIONE *LPB* post ORION add. *W* FINIUNT CAPITULA MONSTRORUM post ORIONE add. *L* FINIT

^a autem] hoc *L* ^c superare] superasse *WS*
^b profundissimi] profundissimos *S* ^{f..f} siquando ornos] sique normas *WS* sicut
^c quamuis] quam *W om. S* ^g ornos *R*
^d gurgitis] gurgites *SR* ^g aut] om. *R*

LIBER MONSTRORUM: TRANSLATION

I.52 And they said that Triton was like a human in his head, a semi-wild thing in his chest, and like fish down below the navel. And he is described as having been seen in the Carpathian Sea of the Egyptians and around the shores of Italy. And it is not known whether he had his name bestowed from the swamp Triton in Lybia, or the swamp from him.

I.53 They also say that there is a race of humans under the globe which are called Antipodes, and according to the interpretation of that Greek name they tread the lowest foundation of the globe with feet directed straight up to our footprints.

I.54 Indeed giants used to grow to such an enormous size that it is said that all the sea were passable to them on foot. And their bones are often found, according to books, on the shores and in the recesses of the world, as a mark of their vast size.

I.55 They also write that the twin Aloidae were of such immense bodily size that they tried three times to destroy the sky with their hands, because of a burning desire to rule, so that they could hurl down Jupiter from high Olympus.

I.56 But Orion is imagined to have been such that he could cross all seas and overtop with his shoulders the waves of even the deepest flood. And thus he dragged mountain-ashes and huge oaks torn up by their roots from the mountains.

ingentia^h robora de montibus euulsa radicitusⁱ traxit. Ferunt eum^j iuga peragrasse montium et capite^k sublimia caeli^l nubila pulsasse^m.

EPILOGUS

Haec^a sunt inmania monstra de quibus me fluctus^b tuae postulationis tundebat^c et ea^d quae de spumosis fabularum^e gurgitibus ad haec litora congressi. Adhuc tamen^f innumerabilitas^g sunt^h quae etⁱ in terris et in mari fuisse dixerunt^j. De quibus tediosum est plus scribere uelle et id quodk de inferis^m hominibus, quodqueⁿ ode Chirone, Niobe, Daedalo, Triptolemo, Atlante, Coeo, Iapeto, Typhoeo, et ceteris quibusque^o turpissimis depromunt fabulis^p.

qFINIT LIBER DE MONSTRIS^q.

LIBER II

PROLOGUS

Bela nuncupari potest quidquid^a in terris aut in gurgite^b in horrendi^b corporis ignota et metuenda reperitur forma^c. Sunt ferme^d innumerabilia marinorum genera beluarum, quam tam inormibus^e corporibus^f emagnorum ad instar montium uastas undarum moles^g et deruta^h funditus contorquent pectoribus maria, dum cursus adi dulcia fluuiorum freta dirigunt et spumosusⁱ natando^k gurgites magno perturbant murmure^l, et in illo uastissimorum agmine monstrorum, turgida dum caerula^m

^h ingentia] ingenti *L*
ⁱ radicitus] radicibus *W*
^j eum] enim *L*
^k capite] capita *W*

^{l..l} nubila pulsasse] nubila pulsasse *S* nebula pulsisse *R* nebila pulsasse *L* post pulsasse explicit *S sic:* oremus dominus qui unigeniti domini nostri

EPILOGUS

^a Haec] hac *W*
^b fluctus] uentus *W*
^c tundebat] tondebat *R*
^d ea] ea sunt *R*
^{e...e} spumosis fabularum] spinosis fabulosis *L*
^f tamen] tantum *W*
^g innumerabilis] innumerabilia *R*
^h sunt] om. *L*
ⁱ et] om. *RL*
^j dixerunt] dixerant *L*
^k quod] quam *L*
^l de] om. *W*

^m inferis] his inferioribus *L*
ⁿ quodque] quoque *W*
^{o..o} de Chirone . . . quibusque] de tirrone molellato treptolemo adlante coeto lupero tipheo et ceteris quibus *W* de tinore nilo dedalo trptolemo athlante ceto lupero tipheo et ceteris quibusque *R* dese chirone niole dedalo treptolemo athlante coeteo tropeo et ceteris quibusque *L*
^p fabulis] fabulosis *R*
^{q..q} FINIT LIBER DE MONSTRIS] om. *RL*

LIBER II

PROLOGUS

^a quidquid] quicquid *RL*
^{b..b} in horrendi] inoriendo *R*
^c formal] formae *W*
^d ferme] fermæ *WR* enim *L*
^e inormibus] inmanis *L*
^f corporibus] corporis *W*
^{g..g} magnorum . . . moles] magnarum uastas

undarum moles ad instar montium *R*
^h derua] deseruta *W* diluta *R*
ⁱ ad] ac *L*
^j spumosos] spumosis *W*
^k natando] natanda *L*
^l murmure] murmure *W*
^m caerula] om. *W* cerulas *L*

They say he crossed the peaks of mountains, and knocked the high clouds of the sky with his head.

EPILOGUE

These are the huge monsters concerning which the wave of your request buffeted me, and those are the ones which I have gathered to these shores from the foaming torrents of fables. But there are still innumerable things which they have said have existed both on land and in the sea, concerning which it is tedious to wish to write more, even that which they say in highly disgraceful fables about hellish people, such as Chiron, Niobe, Daedalus, Triptolemus, Atlas, Coeus, Iapetus, Typhoeus, and certain others.

HERE ENDS THE BOOK OF MONSTERS.

BOOK II

PROLOGUE

Whatever is found on land or in the sea of unknown and fearsome form of terrible bodily appearance can be called a beast. The kinds of sea-beast are almost innumerable, and with their so enormous bodies they churn up vast masses of waves as big as great mountains, and with their chests disrupt seas from the very bottom, whilst they direct their paths to the sweet river-courses and by swimming disturb the foamy depths with a great roar, and in that legion of the most enormous monsters, whilst

truduntⁿ, auras marmoreis^o Pdeuerberant spumis^P et ita inormi membrorum mole agitata litore tenus aquora tremebundo^q gurgite uerrunt^r ut non tam spectaculum intuentibus^s quam horrorem^t praebeant. De quibus iam tibi nihil scribendum ^uputauit quia et^u innumerabilia sunt, et eorum cognitio^v longe ab humano genere^w, uelut^x horrendis undarum gurgitis^y turribus et marino disiungitur muro. Sed tamen^z ne lucernam uerbi postulantis ^ggurges neglegentiae demergat^a, de his tibi sermo pauca depromet^b beluis et horribilibus^c ignotarum^d formis bestiarum quae in fluminibus uel stagnis paludibusque, siue in desertis^e orbis terrarum latebris fuisse quondam, poetae ac^f philosophi aurato sermone in suis litteraturis^g inaniter depingunt.

II.1 Leonem, quem regem esse bestiarum, ob metum eiusa et nimiam fortitudinem poetae et oratores cum phisicis^b fingunt, in frontem beluarum horribilium ponimus. Qui fiunt generaliter colore ^cfuluo, sed tamen^e albos cum ingentibus iubis^d leones et in taurini corporis magnitudine habuissent Indus fertur. Et ipse uastissimae leo formae describitur^e quem Hercules sub rupe Nemeaeif montis occidit.

II.2 Elefantia autem, licet sibi^b leones timeant, omnibus tamen^c cognitis maiores sunt animantibus. Qui apud Gangaridos^d et Indos et inter Nilum fluuium et Brixontem^e nasci perhibentur. Quorum Pyrrhus^f in Romania^g XX. primus ad auxilium belli pdeduxit, quia^h turres ad bella cum interpositis iaculatoribus portantⁱ et hostes erectis promuscidiibus^j caedunt. Quorum quoque Alexander Macedo innumerabiles albo, nigro, et rubicundo, uarioque colore se in India uidisse ad Aristotelem^k philosophum^l descripsit^m.

ⁿ trudunt] tradant <i>L</i>	^x uelut] uel <i>L</i>
^o marmoreis] murmureis <i>W</i> marmorei <i>L</i>	^y gurgitis] gurgitum <i>W</i> gurgites <i>R</i>
^{p..P} deuerberant spumis] deueferant spumeis <i>L</i>	^z tamen] tantum <i>WL</i>
^q tremebundo] tremebunda <i>L</i>	^{a..a} gurges . . . demergat] gurgites neglegentia dimergat <i>W</i>
^r uerrunt] uergunt <i>W</i> uenient <i>R</i>	^b depromet] depromit <i>WL</i>
^s intuentibus] expectantibus <i>W</i>	^c horribilibus] horroribus <i>W</i>
^t horrorem] horrorem <i>R</i>	^d ingnotarum] ignorarum <i>L</i>
^{u..u} putauit quia et] putauit quod et <i>W</i> com-	^e discretis] desertis <i>L</i>
putauit quia <i>L</i>	^{f..f} poetae ac ^f poeta hac <i>W</i> poetae ac <i>L</i>
^v cognitio] cognito est <i>W</i>	^g literaturis] litteraturus <i>W</i>
^w genere] generi <i>W</i>	

II.1 DE LEONE WLPBT

^a eius] om. <i>W</i>	^d iubis] iouis <i>W</i>
^b phisicis] fistis <i>W</i>	^e describitur] discritibit <i>W</i>
^{c..c} fuluo sed tamen] fuluo set tantum <i>W</i>	^f Nemeaei] nimie <i>WL</i> nimiae <i>R</i>
fuluo tamen <i>R</i>	

II.2 DE ELEPHANTIS WP DE ELIPHANTIS *L* DE ELEFANTO BT

^a Elefantij] elefanti <i>R</i> elephantij <i>L</i>	^g Romaniam] romam <i>W</i>
^b sibi] om. <i>R</i>	^{h..h} deduxit quia ^l deduxit quot <i>W</i> deduxit qui <i>R</i>
^c tamen] tantum <i>W</i>	ⁱ portant] portabant <i>R</i>
^d Gangaridos] gararidos <i>W</i> gargaridos <i>R</i>	^j promuscidiibus] promuscedibus <i>WR</i>
gangaridos <i>L</i>	^k Aristotelem] Aristotilem <i>L</i>
^e Brixontem] brisontem <i>W</i> brexantem <i>L</i>	^l philosophum] philosopum <i>W</i> phillyppum <i>R</i>
^f Pyrrhus] pyrrus <i>W</i> phyrus <i>R</i> phyrus <i>L</i>	^m descriptis] describit <i>L</i>

they thrust aside the swelling sea, they lash the breezes with marbled foam, and thus with an enormous mass of limbs they sweep the stirred-up sea right up to the shore with a fearful flood so that they offer onlookers not so much a spectacle as a source of fear. Concerning these things I have thought nothing worth writing to you, because they are both innumerable, and knowledge of them is far removed from humankind, as if by the terrifying battlements of the sea-waves, and by a wall of sea. But nevertheless, lest the flood of neglect should drown the lamp of the questioning word, a discussion will provide you with a few things concerning these beasts and the horrible forms of unknown beasts which the poets and philosophers emptily depict in the gilded discourse of their writings to have once existed in rivers or lakes and swamps, or in the deserted recesses of the globe.

II.1 We place in the forefront of fearsome beasts the lion, which because of his dread and excessive strength poets and orators, as well as scientists, imagine to be the king of the beasts. They are generally of a tawny colour, but the Indus, however, is said to have had white lions with huge manes and bodies as large as bulls. And the same kind of lion of the most enormous size is described, which Hercules slew under the rock of the Nemean mountain.

II.2 But elephants, even if they themselves fear lions, are however bigger than all known living things. They are said to be born among the people of Gangeris and Indians and between the river Nile and the Brixontis. And Pyrrhus first brought twenty of them to Romania to help in battle, because they carry towers to war with archers interspersed, and strike the enemy with outstretched trunks. Alexander of Macedon described to the philosopher Aristotle that he had seen innumerable ones of white, black, red, and various colours in India.

II.3 Onagri animalia sunt, non bestiae, sed ingenti animo et saepe^a elata exultantes fortitudine, saxa de montibus^b euellunt^c. Sed ipsi in desertis Persarum esse cum incredibilibus quibusdam prodigiis^d boum^e habentes^f cornua^g et magnis describuntur corporibus^h.

II.4 Tigres sunt ferae horrendae animositatis, quae in India et apud Hyrcanos et in Armoenia^a nascuntur. Et sunt ualde rapaces et miras uelocitatis: unde et Tigris, Assyriorum fluvius^b, eo quod rapidissimo cursu ad instar ipsius^c bestiae a monte Caucaso^d prorumpit ab ea nomen accepisse describitur.

II.5 Lynxes bestiae maculosis corporibus sunt, quae et^a nimium ferocitatem habent et pantheris uario^b sunt colore consimiles; quae et in Syria^c et in Indiad et ceteris quibusque regionibus nascuntur.

II.6 Pardus est fera rapax et toto corpore discolor, qui Alexandre et Macedonibus cum ceteris nocuerunt bestiis, paulo postquam Aornim^a petram expugnauit in India^b qua^c prius Hercules^d terrae motu fugatus recessit. Et Indorum rex, quodam^d tempore, quia^e ibi maxime nascuntur, ad regem Romae Anastasiū^f duos^g pardulos misit in camelō et elefāto^h, quemⁱ Plautus^k poeta ludens lucabum^k nominauit.

II.7 Pantheras autem quidam mites, quidam^a horribiles esse describunt. quas^b poeta Lucanus^c ad liram Orphei cum ceteris animantibus^d et bestiis a deserto Thraciae^e per carmen miserabile provocatas cecinit, dum ipse tristis et^f maerens ad undam Strymonis, raptam^g Eurydīcen^h lacrimabili defleuit carmine.

II.3 DE ONAGRIS WLP DE ONAGRO B/T

^a saep[sese R	^c boum] bouum R boi L
^b montibus] monti W	^f habentes] om. RL
^c euellunt] uellunt RL	^g cornua] cornuantes L
^d prodigiis] prodigis W	^h corporibus] corporeis W

II.4 DE TRIGRIBUS WDE TIGRIBUS LPB DE TIGRIS T

^a Armoenia] carmoenia R	^c ipsius] istius R
^b fluuius] fluuios L	^d cuicassu W caucasso R caucasi L

II.5 DE LINTIBUS WDE LYNCIBUS LPBT

^a et] om. RL	^c in tyria R quae in tria L
^b uario] uariis W	^d India] indos R indo L
^{c...e} quae et in Syria] quae et in tirria W qui	

II.6 DE PARDIS WPBT DE PARTHEIS L

^a Aornim] urneam W ormem R ornem L	^g duos] duas W
^{b...b} a qua] aliquo L	^h elefāto] elefante R rellevantum L
^c Hercules] haerculae W hirculis L	ⁱ quem] regem quem W
^d quodam] quod a W quondam L	^j Plautus] om. R pluslus L
^e quia] quae W	^{k...k} poeta . . . lucabum] poeta uidens lucem licabum W poeta lucanlium R poeta lucabum L
^f Anastasiū] anasthasium W anathasium R	

II.7 DE PANTHERIS WLPBT

^a quidam] quidem W quibusdam L	^c Thraciae] trahiae L
^b quas] quos W	^f et] esset et R
^{c...c} poeta Lucanus] lucanus poeta L	^{g...g} Strymonis raptam] trimoris raptum L
^d animantibus] animalibus WL	^h Eurydīcen] eradicem W eridēn R erindīcen L

II.3 Wild asses are animals, not beasts, but with great courage and often exulting in proud strength they tear rocks from the mountains. But there are those in the deserts of Persia which are described amongst incredible prodigies, having the horns of cattle, and with large bodies.

II.4 Tigers are wild animals of fearsome hostility, which are born in India and amongst the Hyrcanians and in Armenia. And they are extremely rapacious and of amazing speed; whence also the river Tigris of Assyria is said to have derived its name, since it rushes from Mount Caucasus with the swiftest of currents, just like that beast.

II.5 Lynxes are beasts with spotted bodies, which both have outstanding ferocity and are very like panthers in their mottled body. And they are born in both Syria and India, and in certain other areas.

II.6 The leopard is a rapacious wild beast of mixed colour on its whole body, and they caused harm to Alexander and the Macedonians, along with other beasts, just after he took by storm the Aornis Rock, from which Hercules had earlier retreated, put to flight by an earthquake. And on one occasion the king of India, since they are especially born there, sent two little leopards to King Anastasius of Rome on a camel and an elephant, which the poet Plautus jokingly named a Lucanian cow.

II.7 Some describe panthers as gentle, others as fearsome. And the poet Lucan sang that they were stirred from the Thracian desert along with other animals and beasts towards the lyre of Orpheus because of his sorrowful song. For he himself was sad, and, grieving by the waters of Strymon, he lamented in piteous song for Eurydice, who had been snatched away.

LIBER MONSTRORUM: LATIN TEXT

II.8 Ferunt fabulae Graecorum plurima in libris antiquitatum suae philosophiae quondam fuisse quae nunc incredibilia esse^a uidentur, tam de monstribus quam etiam beluis et serpentibus^b. De quibus partem replicatur^c sumus. Inter quae belua Lerna^d describitur, quam nunc apud inferos esse^e, tam horrendam stridore quam formaf terribilem, Graeci cum quibusdam fingunt Romanis.

II.9 Hippotami^a beluae in India esse perhibent maiores elefantorum^b corporibus, quos dicunt in quodam fluvio aquae impotabilis^c demorari. Qui quondam .CC.^d homines una hora in rapaces gurgitum^e uortices^f traxisse et crudelem in modum deuorasse narrantur.

II.10 Quasdam^a enim bestias prope ad mare Rurum nasci ipsa^b fabulositas perhibet, et quod .VIII. pedes duplicibus membris et capita bina habent^c cum oculis fingunt gorgoneis^d.

II.11 Chimaeram^a Graeci scribunt quondam^b fuisse bestiam triplicis^c monstruosa corporis foeditate terribilem quam flammis dicunt armatam, eo quod tria capita ignem habuisset^d uomentia^e.

II.12 Et^a sunt quoque, ut ferunt, in India beluae, quas aeternas, ob^b uiuidam uirtutem, uocant. Quae in suis uerticibus ossa serrata^c uelut gladios gestant, quibus arietino, dum aduersus^d incurront, impetu, obpositi transuerberant^e clipei.

II.8 DE LERNA WDE LUCRNA L DE BEL VA LERNAE PT DE LERNIS B

^a esse] om. WR ^d Lernae] lerna WL
^{b...b} beluis et serpentibus] beluis L ^e esse] describuntur esse L
^c replicatur] replicati WR ^f formal formae WL forme R

II.9 DE YPOTAMIS WDE IPOTAMIS L DE HIPPOTAMIS P DE HIPPOTAMIS BT

^a Hippotami] Ippotami W Epotami R Ipo- ^d .CC.] .CCCC. W.CCC. RL
^{tami} L ^e gurgitum] paer R gurgitorum L
^b elefantorum] elephantores L ^f uortices] uertices R
^c impotabilis] inpotabiles W

II.10 DE HIS QUI BINA CAPITA HABENT WBT DE BESTIIS QUAE HABENT BINA CAPITA LP

^a Quasdam] quisdam W ^c habent] habebant L
^b ipsa] om. R ^d gorgoneis] gurgones W gorgones L

II.11 DE CIMERICA WDE CYMERA BESTIA L DE CHIMAERA PBT

^a Chimaeram] cimericam W cymeram R ^d habuisset] habuisse R
^{cumeram} L ^e uomentia] uomentia R formantia L
^b quondam] quodam R quondam L
^c triplicis] triplici R

II.12 DE BEL VA WDE AETERNIS INDIAE BEL VIS LP DE BEL VA AETERNA BT

^a Et] om. L ^d aduersus] aduersus clipes R
^b ob] ut L ^e transuerberant] transuerberant W
^c serrata] reserata L

LIBER MONSTRORUM: TRANSLATION

II.8 The fables of the Greeks tell of very many things in the books of their philosophy from ancient times which now seem to be incredible, as much about monsters as also beasts and serpents. And we are about to unfold a part of these, amongst which is described the beast of Lerna, which is now in the underworld, and which the Greeks, along with certain Romans, depict as being as horrible in its clamour as dreadful in its form.

II.9 Hippopotami are said to be beasts in India greater in body than elephants, and they say that they live in a certain river with undrinkable water. And once they are said to have dragged two hundred men in a single hour into the greedy eddies of the flood, and to have devoured them in a cruel fashion.

II.10 Legend itself holds that certain beasts are born near the Red Sea, and they imagine that they have eight feet on double limbs and two heads, with Gorgon's eyes.

II.11 The Greeks write that the chimaera was formerly a certain terrible beast of triple body with monstrous hideousness, which they say was armed with flames, in that it had three heads spewing fire.

II.12 And there are also, so they say, beasts in India [crocodiles], which they call eternal on account of their lively strength. And they bear serrated bones like swords on their heads, by which, when they attack shields, charging like a ram, the opposing shields are split apart.

II.13 Et in Perside^a fingunt esse bestias quas^b conopenos^c appellant, quibus sub caninis^d capitibus equina^e dependet^f per ceruices iuba^g et ore naribusque^h ignem flamمامque expirantⁱ.

II.14 Cerberus autem^a tria capita^b habuisse describitur. Quem poetae et^c philosophi ab ianua^c inferni mortales perturbare trino arbitrantur^d latratu. Sed tamen^e eum trementem ab Orci regis inferni solio^f famosissimum Alciden^g in uinculis traxisse turpi^h depromunt mendacio, et quod cum inritatumⁱ ille contumax insanis prouocauit latratus^k.

II.15 Et^a inter ipsa quae dicunt inania, ferunt formicas^b in quadam esse insula, et quod sex pedes et atrum colorem et miram habeant^c celeritatem, depromunt. Cum quibus incredibilis^d auri abundantia describitur, quod ipsae^e sua seruant^f industria.

II.16 Fuit praeterea quaedam in Indorum finibus bestia maior, ut ferunt, elefanto^a, colore nigro, quam Indi dentem tyrannum uocauerunt^b. Quae in medio toruae^c frontis tria cornua gessit, et tantae animositati erat, ut^d sibi^e conspectis hominibus, non tela neque ignes^f, nec ulla uitaret pericula. Quam ferunt Alexandrum^g, mortuis XXVI. militibus, tandem confixam occidisse uenabulisi^h.

II.13 DE COENOPENOS W DE CONOPONIS L DE CONOPENIS P DE COENOPOENIS B DE CYNOPENOS T

^a Perside] persida WR persidia L	^f dependet] dependit WRL
^b quas] quois W	^g iuba] iuba per cerin munces W
^c conopenos] coenopenos W	^h naribusque] naribus qui W
^d caninis] cannis W annis R	ⁱ expirant] expirant R spirant L
^e equina] aquina W equi L	

II.14 DE CERBERO WLPBT

^a autem] haec L	^{g...g} famosissimum Alciden] fanosissimum
^b capitali] aepita R	^{alceden} Alciden
^{c..c} philosophi ab ianua] philophi a ianua R	^{h..h} turpi] turpide W turbi L
philosophia ianua L	^{i..i} et quod eum inritatum] et quod eum
^d arbitrantur] arbitrentur W	inritatum R adquod deum inritandum L
^e tamen] tantum W tunc L	^j prouocauit prouocant R prouocabit L
^f solio] solo L	^k latratus] latrantibus L

II.15 DE FORMICAE W DE FORMICIBUS MAGNIS L DE FORMICIS MAGNIS P DE FORMICIS B DE FORMICAS T

^a Et] om R	^d incredibilis] incredibilibus R
^b formicas] formices L	^{e..e} quod ipsae] quam ipse R
^c habeant] habent W	^{f..f} sua seruant] suaserunt L

II.16 DE DENTEM TYRANNUM W DE DENTE TYRANNO BEL VA INDIAE LP DE DENTE TYRANNO B DE DENTEM TIRANNUM T

^a elefanto] elephanto WR	^f ignes] ignis WR
^b uocauerunt] uocarunt L	^{g..g} Quam ferunt Alexandrum] proferunt
^c toruae] turbae W torbuem L	^{alaxandrum} Alexandrum R
^d ut] et R	^h uenabulisi] funeralibus L
^e sibi] illi W	

II.13 And in Persis they imagine that there are beasts which they call Conopeni, beneath the dog-shaped heads of which a horse-like mane hangs from their neck, and they breath fire and flame from their mouth and nostrils.

II.14 Cerberus is described as having had three heads. And poets and philosophers reckon that he deters mortals from the gates of Hell with his triple barking. Yet however they put out in a shameful lie that the most celebrated Hercules dragged him trembling in chains from the throne of Orcus, king of the underworld, and that the defiant hero provoked the enraged beast by mad barking.

II.15 Among the other empty things which they say, they maintain that there are ants on a certain island, and claim that they have six feet and a black colour and amazing speed. Alongside them there is described an incredible abundance of gold, which they guard in their diligence.

II.16 Moreover there was a beast on the borders of India, so they say, larger than an elephant and black in colour, which the Indians call 'Tyrant's tooth' [rhinoceros]. It bore three horns in the middle of its cruel forehead, and it was of such savagery that when it caught sight of humans, it would shun no weapons or fires or any dangers. They say that Alexander at last pierced it with hunting-spears, after twenty-six of his soldiers had died, and slew it.

II.17 Er^a cum his incredibilibus fingunt execrandae^b formae hippotamos^c, quos ferunt triplicem habered^d colorem. Qui oris latitudine^e vanno comparantur^f. Sunt autem^g tam fugaces ut, si quis insequitur, fugian^h quoisque sanguineⁱ sudant.

II.18 Leopardi^a ferae ac^b terribiles sunt, quib^c atrocissimarum binae^c formae ferarum^d permixtam habent horrendi corporis formam, quia^e ex leonibus et pardis generantur. Quos ferunt iuxta Rubrum mare et in quibusdam aliis^f regionibus nasci.

II.19 Fingunt quoque poetae in mari Tyrrenho^a ceruleos esse canes, qui posteriorem corporis partem cum piscibus habent communem^b. Ipsis quoque Scylla ratem Ulixis^c d^dlacerans marinis^d succincta^e canibus describitur^f.

II.20 Et dicunt bestias esse nocturnas, et non tam bestias quam dira prodigia, quia^a nequaquam in luce, sed b^b in umbris^b cernuntur nocturnis^c. Quas^d ferunt in omnium bestiarum formas se uertere^e posse^f dum^g in sequentium timore^h perturbantur.

II.21 Fluuius autem Nilus, qui, in septem ostia discurrens^a, mari b^bTyrrenho absuntur^b, omnia monstra, ferarum similia, gigant, eo gurgite quo se ad ortum dirigit et c^cquo item flexus^e a mari rubro ad occasum refunditur^d.

II.17 DE YPOTAMOS W DE IPOTAMIS L DE HIPBOTAMIS P ITEM DE HIPPOPTAMIS B ITEM DE HIPPOPOTAMOS T

^a Et] om. R	^e latitudine] latitudinem L
^b execrandae] extende W execrandae R	^f comparantur] comparant L
^c hippotomas] ippotomas W ipotomas R	^g autem] haec L
ipotamus L	^h fugiant] fugiunt WL
^d habere] habuisse W	ⁱ sanguine] sanguinem L

II.18 DE LEOPARDO W DE LEOPARDIS LPB DE LEOPARDOS T

^{a..a} fera ac] fere L	^{d..d} ferarum] bestiarum L
^b quij] quod W	^e quia] quod WL
^c binae] laene W	^{f..f} quibusdam aliis] quibus aliis dam L

II.19 DE CERULEOS CANES W DE CAERULEIS CANIBUS LPB DE CERULEOS CANES T

^a Tyrrenho] terreno WR tyrenno L	^{d..d} lacerans marinis] lacerant smarinis L
^b communem] communioneum L	^e succincta] succinctis W
^c Ulixis] ulixi L	^f describitur] describit L

II.20 DE NOCTURNIS PRODIGIIS LP om. W DE BESTIAS NOCTURNIS B DE BESTIAS NOCTURNAS T

^a quia] quod WL	^e uertere] uerti WRL
^{b..b} in umbris] mbris L	^f posse] potuisse W
^c nocturnis] quae nocturnis L	^g dum] om. L
^d Quas] quos W	^h timore] more WL

II.21 DE NILO FLUVIO WBT DE BEL VIS NILI L DE BEL VIS NILI FLUMINIS P

^a discurrens] decurrens R	^{c..c} quo . . . flexus] coitem flesus L
^{b..b} Tyrrenho absunitur] terreno obsumitur W	^d refunditur] refundit R
terreno absunitur R tyrenno adsumitur L	

II.17 And amongst these incredible things they imagine hippopotami of awful size, which they maintain to have three kinds of colour. And in the breadth of their mouth they are compared to a winnowing-fan. But they are so shy that, if anyone follows them, they flee until they sweat blood.

II.18 Leopards are wild and fearsome, and have a body of fearsome form mixed from the twin shape of the most dreadful wild animals, since they are produced from lions and panthers. They say that they are born next to the Red Sea and in certain other areas.

II.19 The poets also imagine that there are azure dogs in the Mediterranean, the hind parts of whose bodies they share with fish; also girt round with these same sea-dogs Scylla is described tearing apart the ship of Ulysses.

II.20 And they say that there are night-beasts, and not so much beasts as grim prodigies, since they are never seen in the light, but in the nocturnal shadows. They say that these are able to change themselves into the shapes of all beasts when they are disturbed by the fear of pursuers.

II.21 But the river Nile, which, running into seven mouths, is swallowed in the Mediterranean, produces all kinds of monsters, like wild animals, in that flood where it flows towards the East, and where again, turning from the Red Sea, it flows back into the West.

LIBER MONSTRORUM: LATIN TEXT

II.22 Ferunt et in India^a beluam fuisse^b quae^c habuit bina capita, alterum lunae bicornis ut^dputa imaginem^d, alterum corcodrilli^e gerebat. Et tergo serrato^f et saeuis armata^g dentibus^h quondam in Alexandriⁱ milites prosiliens duos occidisse describitur.

II.23 Bestia autem illa inter omnes beluas dirissima^a^b fertur, in qua^b^c tantam uenenic^c copiam adfirmant ut eam sibi leones quamvis inualidioris^d feram corporis, timeant, et tantam uim cius uenenum habere^e arbitrantur, ut eo licet ferri^f acies intincta liquecat.

II.24 Et iuxta Eufraten flumen^a scribunt esse animal quod bⁿuncupatur autolops^b, quod longis cornibus quae serrae^c figuram habent ingentia robora praecidens ad terram deponit.

II.25 ^aIn Nilo autem^a flumine ferunt esse corcodrillos^b, beluas^c non modiae statuare^d, qui^e ad solis aestum per litus^f se sternunt. Et humani generis sunt rapaces si quo^g somno excitati^h sibi uicinos persenserintⁱ. Quae bestiae maxime in aquis et in oris^k litorum demorantur^k.

II.26 Balena^a quoque fera intolerabilis in India nascitur, ubi plurima prope totius orbis prodigia leguntur. De quarum b^pellibus balenarum sibi^b gens quaedam apud Indos uestimentorum tegmina^c componit^d.

II.22 DE BEL VA QUI ABUIT BINA CAPITA W DE BEL VIS INDAIE BINORUM CAPITUM L DE BEL VA QUAE HABUIT BINA CAPITA LPBT

^a India] me L	^e corcodrilli] corcodrillo W
^b fuisse] esse L	^f serrato] ferrato R
^c quae] qui R	^g armata] anata W
^{d..d} puta] imaginem] putae imaginem W	^h dentibus] dentis L
putei imaginem R puta imaginem L	ⁱ Alexandri] alexandri R

II.23 DE BESTIA VENENOSA LPB om. WT

^a dirissima] dirissimas R durissima L	^d inualidioris] inualidiores W
^{b..b} fertur . . . qua] om. R	^e habere] om. W
^{c..c} tantam uenen] tantum uenenum W	^f ferri] feri W
tantum uenen L	

II.24 DE AUTOLOPE WPB DE AUTULAPRAE L DE ANTOLOPS T

^a flumen] fluuum L	^a autolaps R nuncupatur aut laps L
^{b..b} nuncupatur autolops]	^c serrae] serra W

II.25 DE CORCODRILLO WB DE CORCODRILLIS LP DE CROCODILI T

^{a..a} In Nilo autem] in illo autem W in illo R	^f litus] litora W
in nihilo autem L	^g a] ad L
^b corcodrillos] corcodrilos R	^b excitati] excitat W
^c beluas] bellas L	ⁱ persenserint] persenserunt W senserint L
^d statuare] flaturaes L	^j in] om. RL
^e qui] quae W	^{k..k} litorum demorantur] litoris morantur L

II.26 DE BALENA WBT DELLENIS L DE BALLAENA P

^a Balena] bellina RL	^{sibique L}
^{b..b} pellibus . . . sibi] bellibus beluarum	^c tegmina] tegenina L
sibi W pellibus bellinarum sibi R ballinarum	^d componit] componuntur L

LIBER MONSTRORUM: TRANSLATION

II.22 And they say that in India there is a beast which had two heads; it bore one (imaginel) the image of a two-horned moon, the other of a crocodile. And with its serrated back and armed with savage teeth it is described once as having leapt out on Alexander's soldiers and killed two.

II.23 But that beast is said to be amongst the fiercest of all brutes, in which they assert that there is such a quantity of venom that lions fear it although it is an animal of weaker body, and they reckon that its poison has such strength, that the cutting-edge even of iron, dipped in it, melts.

II.24 And next to the river Euphrates they write that there is an animal which is called antelope, because with its long horns which have the shape of a saw it cuts through mighty oaks and fells them to the ground.

II.25 In the river Nile they say that there are crocodiles, beasts of no mean size, which stretch themselves out in the heat of the sun on the banks, and are greedy for humankind if they sense any near when they are roused from their sleep. And these beasts lurk mostly in water and on the edges of shores.

II.26 Balena, an unbearable wild animal, is also born in India, where most of the wonders of almost the entire globe are read about. And from the hides of these *balenae* a certain race of Indians puts together coverings of clothing.

LIBER MONSTRORUM: LATIN TEXT

II.27 Fluuius ^aIndiae Ganges^a, qui aurum cum lapidibus profert^b pretiosis, mira monstruosae feritatis genera gignit. Quarum scriptores beluarum se^c de his^d tacuisse, pro incredibilibus testantur ^eformatis figuris^e.

II.28 Et scribunt Romani cum Graecis per ipsas poeticas incredibilium rerum^a fabulas, bipedes equos^b in mari esse Tyrreno^c, qui^d parte^e corporis priore equorum figuris et posteriore piscium^f habeant^g.

II.29 Alexander^a Makedo se^b in India mures uulpium statura^c uidisse ad Aristotelem^d descripsit, qui^e morsibus pestiferis^f homines et iumenta lacerabant^g.

II.30 Et in vicino Armoeniae^a montis loco, ubi margaritae nasci perhibentur, leones et^b tigres^c, lynxes et leopardos et cuncta genera ferarum horribilium mons quidam altissimus^d gignit.

II.31 In Brixonte^a quoque bestiae quaedam non magnae, sed prope omnibus nationibus ignotae, gigni perhibentur^b, quas celestices vocant. Quem fluuium in quo nascuntur, Nilo uicinum, descripsimus, cuius^c secundum plurimos ignoratur^d initium. Qui apud Aegyptios Archoboleta^e, quod est aqua magna, vocatur^f.

II.27 DE BELVIS QUAE SUNT IN GANGE *WP* DE EL VIS QUAE SUNT IN GANTES *L* DE FLUVIO INDIAE GANGETE *B* DE FLUVIO INDIE GANGETIS *T*

^a Indiae Ganges] indie gandes *R* in eagentes *L* ^d his] eis *L*
^b profert] proferet *W* ^{e..e} formatis figuris] formarum generibus *L*
^c se] om. *W* ^f piscium] piscis *L*
^d qui] quod *W* ^g habeant] habent *L*

II.28 DE BIPEDES *WT* DE BIPEDIBUS EQUIS *LPB*

^a rerum] om. *W* ^c parte] maiore parte *WR*
^b equos] et quos *W* ^f piscium] piscis *L*
^c Tyrreno] terreno *WR* turreno *L* ^g habeant] lacerabunt *W*
^d qui] quod *W*

II.29 DE ALEXANDRO MACEDO *WB* DE MURIBUS VULPIUM STATURA *LP* MURES VULPIUM STATURA *T*

^a Alexander] alexander *R* ^c qui] quae *R*
^b se] om. *R* ^f pestiferis] om. *L*
^c statuta] staturas *L* ^g lacerabunt] lacerabunt *W*
^d Aristotelem] aristotilem *RL*

II.30 DE GENERIBUS OMNIUM BESTIARUM *LB* *om. W* DE OMNI GENERE BESTIARUM *P* DE MONTE ALTISSIMO FERIS FECUNDO *T*

^a Armoenia] armonie *R* ^c tigres] triges *L*
^b et] om. *RL* ^d altissimus] om. *W*

II.31 DE BESTIAE CAELESTICAE *W* DE CAELESTICIBUS *LP* DE BESTIIS CAELETICIBUS *B* CELESTICES *T*

^a Brixonte] brixanti *L* ^d ignoratur] ignorat *L*
^b perhibentur] perhibetur *R* ^e Archoboleta] anchoboleta *R* om. *L*
^c cuius] cuiusque *R* ^f uocatur] vocat *L*

LIBER MONSTRORUM: TRANSLATION

II.27 The river Ganges in India, which yields gold and precious stones, produces wondrous races of monstrous ferocity. But writers about these beasts claim to have kept quiet about them because of their incredibly-formed figures.

II.28 And along with the Greeks the Romans write in their poetic fantasies of incredible things, that there are two-footed horses in the Mediterranean, which have most of the front part of their body in the shape of horses, and the rear of fish.

II.29 Alexander of Macedon described to Aristotle that he had seen mice in India the size of foxes, and they used to tear men and pack-animals with their destructive biting.

II.30 And in a place near the mountains of Armenia, where pearls are said to be produced, a certain very high mountain yields lions and tigers, lynxes and leopards and all kinds of horrible wild beasts.

II.31 In Brixontis certain beasts called Celestes, not large, but unknown to almost all nations, are said to be born. And we have described the river, in which they are born, near the Nile, the source of which is unknown, according to most. Amongst the Egyptians it is called Archoboleta, that is 'great water'.

II.32 Fingunt enim fabulæ Graecorum bestias omnes et terrena animalia cum uariis monstrorum et beluarum generibus^a in mari esse^b Tyrreno^c, cum^d binis tantum^e pedibus, eo quod a pectore usque ad caudas squamosa^f corpora habent.

II.33 Et per ^aquandam picturam^a Graeci operis didicimus quod homines quos cerulei canes prima^b laceratione^c non deuorauerunt in dorso supra dicti generis beluarum ^duecti sine lesione^d fuissent, postquam^e Scylla eisdem^f circumdata monstris ratem Ulixis^g spoliauerat nautis, et ita cum marinis leonibus, tigribusⁱ, pantheris^j, onagris, lynxibus, ^ket leopardis^k, et omni generi ferarum atque^m animalium perⁿ proprias sui maris^o regiones transierint.

II.34 Et fingunt ideo his non nocuisse^a hominibus quia^b seminis humanam^c commixtione^d quaerebant, et inde natum genus formae triplicis perhibetur^d. Et in eiusdem modi^e fictis^f cernebat uanitatis quod infantes ab his hominibus ac feris in mari progenitos lactis mulgendi gratia cum concis naturæ^g per undas putabant, ut a suis sibi^h cibum exciperentⁱ parentibus.

II.35 Fuit rex Aeeta^a qui regnauit in Colchide, quem scribunt tauros ignem flantes^b habuisse et pellem auream, propter quam^c Jason Thessalus^d ad Colchos^e nauigauit. Cui rex tauros flammatantes domare ut pellem mereretur^f tribuit.

II.32 DE BESTIIS CUM BINIS PEDIBUS WBT DE BEL VIS TYRRHENI MARIS LP

^a generibus] gentibus R	^d cum] et cum
^b esse] om. RL	^e tantum] vel L
^c Tyrreno] terreno WR turreno L	^f squamosa] scamosa Wqua mora L

II.33 DE PICTURAM GRECI OPERIS W om. LP DE PICTURA GRECI OPERIS BT

^{a..a} quandam picturam] quendam picturam W	ⁱ tigribus] tigribus L
^b prima] om. R	^j pantheris] panteris W
^c laceratione] lacerationem L	^{k..k} et leopardis] et leopardos W om. R
^{d..d} uesti sine lesione] uestis in lesione L	^l genere] genera W
^e postquam] postqua W	^m atque] adque R
^f eisdem] autem de in W hisdem R isdem L	ⁿ per] om. W
^g Ulixis] olxis W uluxis R ulixi L	^o maris] manus L
^h spoliauerat] spoliauerunt L	^p transierint] transierunt WL

II.34 DE NON NOCIS HOMINIBUS WT om. LP DE NON NOCITIS HOMINIBUS B

^a nocuisse] nocuis W	^f fictis] uictis L
^b quia] quod W	^g nature] nature L
^c humanam] humani W humanum L	^h sibi om. W
^d perhibetur] perhibit WL	ⁱ exicperent] exhiberent W exquirerent L
^e modi] modo W	

II.35 DE REGE ETA WDE TAURIS IGNEM FLANTIBUS LP DE REGE AEETA BT

^a Aeatal hera W eta RL	thesalos L
^b flantes] flantem L	^e Colchos] cholchidos W cholchos L
^c quam] quod W om. L	^f mereretur] mereret WR inereret L
^{d..d} Iason Thessalus] iasonte salus W ioron	

II.32 The fables of the Greeks imagine that all beasts and land-animals, along with various kinds of monsters and beasts are in the Mediterranean, and with only two feet, because from the chest to the tail they have scaly bodies.

II.33 And through a certain picture of Greek art we have learnt that men whom the azure dogs did not devour with their first bite, have been carried unharmed on the backs of beasts of the above-named kind, after Scylla, surrounded with the same monsters, had plundered the ship of Ulysses of its sailors, and so with marine lions, tigers, panthers, wild asses, lynxes, and leopards, and all kinds of wild beasts and animals they passed through their own areas of her sea.

II.34 And so they imagine that they did not harm humans because they wanted a mingling of human seed, and from there a race of triple form is said to have been born. And in empty fictions of the same kind I saw that they thought that children produced in the sea by these men and beasts were swimming in the sea with conches for the sake of milking, so that they might take food for themselves from their own parents.

II.35 There was a King Aeeta who reigned in Colchis, whom they write had bulls breathing fire and a golden fleece, on account of which Thessalian Jason sailed to Colchis. The king conceded to him the taming of the flaming bulls so that he might deserve the fleece.

LIBER MONSTRORUM: LATIN TEXT

II.36 Et cum beluis Indorum, quoddam genus duplicitibus fertur fuisse^a caudis, quae duplicitas^b ad sex pedum^c mensuram in latitudine cum binis patebat^d unguibus, quibus homines uerberauit^e pungens^f.
§FINIT LIBER DE BELVIS.

LIBER III

INCIPIT DE SERPENTIBUS.

III.1 Lerneum^a anguem poetarum fabulae fingunt dirum fuisse spiramine et tartareo^b nocuum ueneno et linguis triplicibus terribilem. Cui^c de media^d fronte turba ingens monstrorum ac serpentum pullulabat^e, generisque uelut uiperei, Eumenidum crines, circa^f eiusdem anguis faciem globorum^g innumerabilibus nodis, horrenda scatabant prodigia. Qui quondam fertur Herculem hac turba serpentum et sibilantibus circumstetisse capitibus atque in eo sibi proditus^h nihil profecisseⁱ perhibetur^j.

III.2 Serpentes quoque Assyriorum in desertis nasci perhibentur, qui habent capita bina et immensa corporis uolumina torquent quatuorque per umbras nocturnas oculis in modum lucernae lucent.

III.3 Hydra anguis armatus fuisse describitur, quae Euridicen^a, coniugem Orphei, in ripa fluminis capite^b truncavit et demersit in gurgitem; et sicut Scylla monstris, ita et haec serpentibus praecincta fuisse fingitur. Cuius tale signum Hercules in suo clipeo cum aliis^c. C. gerebat anguis^d.

II.36 DE BELVIS QUAE HABENT CAUDAS DUPLICATAS *WBT* DE BELVIS INDIAE
QUAE DUPLICES HABENT CAUDAS *LP* post DUPLICATAS add. *W* EXPLICIUNT
CAPITULA DE MARINIS BELVIS *post* CAUDAS add. *L* FINIT

^a fuisse] efuisse *L* ^c uerberauit] uerberabat *R*
^b duplicitas] duplicitas *WR* duplicitae *L* ^f pungens] pingues *L*
^c pedum] pedum *L* ^{g-g} §FINIT LIBER DE BELVIS] FINIT DE
^d patebat] latebar *L* ^h profecisse] perfecisse *W*
^e circa] om. *W* ⁱ perhibetur] explicit *R*

LIBER III

III.1 DE URNEUM ANGUEM W DE LERNAEO ANGUE PBT

^a Lerneum] Urneum *W* Lerneum autem *R* ^f globorum] globosorum *W*
^b tartaro] tartaro *W* tanta re *R* ^g proditus] perdit *W* perditus *R*
^{c...c} de media] dimidia *W* ^h profecisse] perfecisse *W*
^d pullulabat] pululabunt *W* pululabat *R* ⁱ perhibetur] explicit *R*
^e circa] om. *W*

III.2 DE SERPENTIBUS ASIRIORUM W DE SERPENTIBUS ASSYRIORUM PBT

^a Euridicen] rudicen *W* ^c aliis] alis *W*
^b capite] rabide *P* ^d anguis] signibus *W*

LIBER MONSTRORUM: TRANSLATION

II.36 And amongst the beasts of India a certain kind is said to have had two tails which doubled to the size of six feet in length, when it open both claws, with which it used to strike and wound humans.
HERE ENDS THE WORK ABOUT THE BEASTS.

BOOK III

HERE BEGINS THE BOOK ABOUT SERPENTS.

III.1 The fables of poets imagine that a snake of Lerna had dreadful breath, and was poisonous with Tartarean venom, and terrible with its triple tongue. From the middle of its forehead a huge crowd of monsters and serpents used to seethe, and hair of the viperous kind of the Eumenides, like fearsome prodigies, used to bubble around the face of this snake, in countless gatherings of knots. It is once said to have surrounded Hercules with this crowd of serpents and hissing heads, and in that situation nothing is said to have availed him.

III.2 Serpents are also said to be born in the Assyrian desert which have two heads and twist the enormous coils of their body and shine with their four eyes through the nocturnal shadows like lanterns.

III.3 The Hydra is described as having been an armed snake which struck Eurydice, the wife of Orpheus, in the head on a river-bank, and drowned her in the flood; and just as Scylla was girt about with monsters, so too this is imagined to have been girt about with serpents. Hercules used to wear such a sign on his shield, along with a hundred other snakes.

III.4 Stares namque serpentes in India dicuntur gigni inmensis^a corpore, uario colore terribiles, qui^b in quibusdam squamis auri fulgore radiabant^c et in quibusdam candidis ac purpureis coloribus et nigris^d cernebantur distincti^d. Cum quibus quondam Alexander Makedo bellum contulisse perhibetur.

III.5 In Calabris^a quoque salibus anguis mirae magnitudinis in tempore Caesaris^b Augusti fuit, qui in uere stagna paludesque colens ranis ac piscibus rabidam^c repleuit inguiuem; et postquam solis ardore paludes dehiscebat adustae, tunc pestis^d irata, cibo potuque carens, agros scintillantibus peragruit oculis et nimiam dedit mortali- bus plagam.

III.6 In confinio Rubri maris et Arabiae serpentes esse perhibentur cum quibus nascitur piper album, quod incenso loco sub terram fugientibus homines nigrum flammis lambentibus^a deripiunt. Qui serpentes corsia nuncupantur et cornua habent arietina, et ab eis percussus^b cito moritur tumens.

III.7 Et in India gigni serpentes huius describuntur modi, qui, ut perhibent, columnarum crassitudinem et bina trinaque^a habent cristata^b capita et processi^c de montium latebris ad aquam erectis pergebant pertoribus, et ita sinuosis motibus ac squamis terram reddiderunt^d adritam et oculis horrendo scintillantibus ueneno, linguis ora uibrabant^e trisulcis et mortiferos^f exalabant alitus^g.

III.8 Fertur et in Sicilia uisus fuisse serpens qui lubrico laterum sinuamine labens septena uolumina globoso corpore traxit et ceruleam fulgore^a speciem aureo per omnes miscebat squamas^b.

III.4 DE SERPENTES STARES WT DE SERPENTIBUS STARIBUS P DE SERPENTIBUS STARES B

^a immensi] immensis W ^c radiabant] radiebant W
^b qui] quae W ^{d..d} cernebantur distincti] cernebant distincte W

III.5 DE ANGUIBUS MIRE MAGNITUDINIS WBT DE ANGUE MIRAE MAGNITU- DINIS P

^a Calabris] lubris W ^c rabidam] rapidam W
^b Caesaris] caesauris W ^d pestis] pestes W

III.6 DE SERPENTIBUS CUM QUIBUS NASCITUR PIPER ALBUM WPBT

^a lambentibus] labentibus W ^b percussus] percusi W

III.7 DE SERPENTIBUS QUI HABENT BINA CRISPATA CAPITA WT DE SERPEN- TIBUS QUI HABENT BINA CRISTATA CAPITA PB

^a trinaque] triaque W ^e uibrabant] uiprobant W
^b cristata] crispata W ^f mortiferos] mortiferis W
^c processi] proseliti W processi Porsia ^g alitus] saltibus W
^d reddiderunt] redderunt W

III.8 DE SERPENTE IN SICILIA WPBT

^a fulgore] fulgere W ^b squamas] auroe W

III.4 Now, Stares are serpents said to be born in India with a huge body, terrible in their varied colour, and they used to glitter with the brightness of gold in some of their scales, and were separately seen in white and purple and black colours. And Alexander of Macedon is once said to have waged war against them.

III.5 In the valleys of Calabria there was also a snake of marvellous size in the time of Caesar Augustus, which in spring, living in the pools and swamps, sated its fierce greed on frogs and fish. But after the swamps dried up, burnt by the heat of the sun, then the enraged pest, lacking food and water, roamed the fields with flashing eyes and caused an excessive plague to mortals.

III.6 On the border of the Red Sea and Arabia there are said to be serpents from whom white pepper is produced, which humans gather, blackened by the licking flames, after the place has been burnt and the snakes flee underground. The snakes are called Corsiae and have ram's horns; anyone struck by them swells up and quickly dies.

III.7 And in India serpents of this sort are said to be born which, so they say, have the thickness of columns and have two or three crested heads, and journeying from the mountain hideaways they used to travel to water with puffed-up breasts, and so with curving movements and scales, they rendered the earth worn away, and with their eyes shining with horrid venom their mouths used to quiver with triple tongues and they breathed out deadly breath.

III.8 And it is said that a serpent has been seen in Sicily that sliding on the slippery sinuousness of its sides dragged its sevenfold coils with its rounded body, and mingled its azure appearance with a golden sheen throughout all its scales.

III.9 Quidam quoque serpens horrendae magnitudinis a Romano exercitu in Africa iuxta flumen Bagradam^a repertus describitur; et, pro ultiōne militum quos primo deuorauit impetu^b, eum acutis^c cuncti Romanid^d circumdederunt iaculis et tandem ballistis infixo molari lapide ictus^e in spinam crepuit, qui^f prius cuncta squamis tela, uelut obliqua scutorum testudine repulit. Cuius corium trans mare Tyrrhenum^h ad Romanum usque deductum est, quod .CXX. pedes longitudinis habuisse perhibetur.

III.10 Et in excidio Troiae gemini serpentes a Tenedo insula omni populo tuente, fretum sinuoso uerberabant magno murmure^a motibus et ad^b terrae litus erectis natebant pectoribus. Qui^c, ut Maro, praecipius poeta, cecinit, iubas habebant sanguineas et oculi eorum^d igni horrebant et cruento. Duos quoque primo impetu paruulos et tertium ipsis subeunte uenenosis diripuerunt morsibus.

III.11 Dicuntur et in India serpentes gigni in ualle que uocatur Iordia, per eorum colla lapides pretiosi ualde nascuntur, nitores quorum^a zmaragdi nuncupantur; lasereb^b quoque et albo^c pipere pascuntur. Quorum Alexander Macedo paucos de ualle pyramidibus^d quingentorum et quinque pedum habentibus longitudinem clausa^e lapidum extulit.^f

III.12 Est insula quaedam in mari Tyrrheno^a quam ante homines omnia prope serpentium inhabitabant^b genera, cum quibus erat dominator serpens setosus et tam uasta corporis mole ut hi qui uidere ipsius speluncam^c in quibus latuit bouem ingredi posse perhiberent^d.

III.9 DE SERPENTE CUIUS CORIUM .CXX. PEDES LONGITUDINIS HABERE PERHIBETUR WPT DE SERPENTE CUIUS CORIUM .CXX. PEDES LONGITUDINIS HABUISSSE PERHIBETUR B

^a Bagradam] bragadam *W*
^b impetu] impetum *W*
^c acutis] cunctis *W* acutis Porsia
^d Romanii] Roman *W*
^e ictus] iectus *W*

^f qui] quae *W*
^{g-g} scutorum . . . repulit] scutodorum testudine repulit *W*
^h Tyrrhenum] terrenum *W*

III.10 DE GEMINIBUS SERPENTIBUS IN TROIE WT DE GEMINIBUS SERPENTIBUS IN TROIÆ EXCIDIO PB

^a murmure] marmore *W*
^b ad] a *W*

^c Qui] quae *W*
^d eorum] corunt *W*

III.11 DE SERPENTE IORDIA WT DE SERPENTIBUS IN VALLE IORDIA P DE SERPENTE IN IORDIA VALLE B

^a quorum] eorum *W*
^b lasere] lasare *W*
^c albo] alio *W*

^d pyramidibus] permitibus *W*
^e clausa] causa *W*
^f extulit] extollit *W*

III.12 DE SERPENTE SETOSO WPBT

^a Tyrrhenoi] terreno *W*
^b inhabitabant] inhabitant *W*

^c speluncam] saepe loca *W* spelunca Porsia
^d perhiberent] perhibent *W*

III.9 A certain serpent of horrendous size is also described as having been discovered by the Roman army in Africa near the River Bagrada. And, in revenge for the soldiers whom it devoured in its initial attack, all the Romans surrounded it with all their spears, and finally, struck by a mill-stone thrown from a ballista, its spine cracked, after it had previously repelled all the spears with its scales, like the slanting *testudo* of shields. Its hide was brought across the Mediterranean to Rome, and is said to have been 120 feet long.

III.10 And at the destruction of Troy, as the whole population looked on, two serpents thrashed with a great noise the waves from the island of Tenedos with their curving motion, and swam to shore with puffed-up breasts. As Vergil, the outstanding poet, sang, they had bloody crests and their eyes were grim with fire and gore. They tore apart in poisonous bites two little boys in their first attack, and a third man coming to their aid.

III.11 Serpents are also said to be born in India in a valley which is called Iordia, in whose necks are found very precious stones, and their glitterings are called emeralds. They are fed on laser and white pepper. Alexander of Macedon carried off a few of the stones from the valley, closed off by pyramids with a length of five hundred and five feet.

III.12 There is a certain island in the Mediterranean which, before humans, almost all kinds of serpents used to inhabit, amongst which there was a ruler-serpent which was bristly with such huge bodily bulk that those who saw the places in which it hid assert that a cow could enter.

III.13 Et atram apud inferos ^aStygem rumoroso^a sermone gentes, anguem totius mundi maximum, describunt, quae nouem uicibus, ut fingunt, per Stygiam^b paludem Tartara ululantium animarum atris ingens orbibus modo lacrimabili cingit; et ita uipereo muro Styx ipsa et palus ^cputridae undae, quam nullus^c audet terribilem adtingere metam, animas, ut putant, rugientes in aeternis fletibus cludent.

III.14 Salamandra quoque tantae atrocitatis esse describitur ut eam nulla uis^a flammarum ledere possit, set in ignibus uelut pisces in aqua uiuere posse perhibetur.

III.15 Cerastes autem cornuti serpentes fiunt, sed non tam cornibus quam ore nocent et linguis, quae nimiam atrocitatem habere dicuntur, et in multis regionibus nascuntur.

III.16 Chelydri sunt nigri colore serpentes, qui in algidis et lapidiosis nascuntur terris et ^aglaream ruris^a pro latebris et ^btophos sectantur^b pro cibo. Et rex Aeeta^c, quem superius descriptissimus, pater Medea^d virginis, more serpentis tales habuisse dentes describitur ut si quis eos simul compressos saeuisset, inde armati prosilirent^e homines ad interfictionem sacuentes. Sed quidam draconis dentes fuisse arbitrantur.

III.17 Coluber genus est diri ualde ac uenenosi serpentis, qui umbris et tecto succedere solet et ita et in prouisus et uenenosis morsibus nocet. Quem Octauianus^a grammaticus feminini generis colubram^b nominauit.

III.18 Vipera autem, eo quod ui pariat^a, ita nuncupatur, de qua scribunt phisici quod ignotum^b genus quoddam^c humanae formae simillimum usque ad umbilicum habeat, et semen ore concipiatur et fracto latere moriens pariat^d.

III.19 Et in India, cum ceteris quibusque ^aprodigiis Ophitae^a serpentes atrocissimi nascuntur generis, quas omnium prope colorum^b uarietatibus distinctas^c esse perhibit.

III.13 DE ATRAM WB DE ATRA STYGE P DE STYGEM ATRAM T

^{a...a} Stygem rumoroso] stigiem rumorose W ^{c...c} putridae... nullus] putridus unde quam
^b Stygiam] stigiem W nullam

III.14 DE SALAMANDRA WPBT

^a uis] uris W

III.15 DE CERASTE WBT DE CERASTIS P

III.16 DE CELEDRI W DE CHELYDRIS PB DE CHELYDRI T

^{a...a} glaream ruris] clara rura W glaream ruris P ^d Medea] mediae W
^{b..b} topbos sectantur] domos secantur W ^e prosilirent] prosilrent W
^c Aeeta] eta W

III.17 DE COLUBER WT DE COLUBRO PB

^a Octauianus] octauianus W ^b colubram] colubrum W

III.18 DE VIPERA WPBT

^a pariat] pareat W ^c quoddam] quaedam W
^b ignotum] ignoto W ^d pariat] pareat W

III.19 DE SERPENTIBUS ATROCISSIMI GENERIS P om. WB DE OPHITA T

^{a...a} prodigiis ophitae] prodigium oditae W ^c distinctas] desinatas W
^b colorum] colore W

III.13 And the pagans, in their rumour-filled talk, describe the black Styx amongst the underworld as the greatest snake in the whole world, which, they imagine, hugely surrounds nine times with its black rings Tartarus in a piteous manner, through the Stygian swamp of wailing souls. And thus the Styx with its viperous wall, and the swamp with its putrid wave, whose horrible edge none dares approach, seals in souls groaning, so they think, in eternal tears.

III.14 The salamander is also described as being of such fierceness that no force of flame can harm it, but it is said to be able to live in fire like fish in water.

III.15 Cerastes are horned serpents, but they do not harm so much with their horns as with their mouth and tongues. They are said to have excessive fierceness, and are born in many regions.

III.16 Chelydri are serpents black in colour, who are born in cold and stony lands, and they roam the gravel of the countryside for hiding-places and tuff for food. And King Aeeta, whom we have described above, the father of the maiden Medea, is described as having had such teeth of serpent's kind that if anyone furiously forced them together, as a result armed men would leap up, furious to kill. But some think they were the teeth of a dragon.

III.17 Coluber is a kind of very dreadful and poisonous snake, which usually retreats to the shadows and shade and so causes unexpected harm with its poisonous bite. The grammarian Octavianus [Priscian] placed Colubra amongst the feminine gender.

III.18 But the viper is so called because it gives birth by violence. About which scientists write that they have a certain unknown kind most like the human form down to the navel, which receives seed in the mouth and in death gives birth through its split side.

III.19 And in India amongst certain other prodigies the Ophitae serpents are born of the most atrocious kind, which they say are distinguished by shades of almost every colour.

LIBER MONSTRORUM: LATIN TEXT

III.20 Hercules namque geminos angues, secundum quod poeta cecinit, in manu^a premens eliserat^a, quos ille^b noui et^b ignoti generis cum quibusdam prostravit monstros.

III.21 Hydri serpentes sunt aquatici, qui^a fluuios ac stagna^a colunt, sicut de aliquibus Indorum vermis describitur, quos ibi genus quoddam Oceano propinquum, ab amne Occluad^b sibi uictum humano femore crassiores traxisse etocco rubriores perhibetur^c.

III.22 Aspis^a non catulos, set oua fouens gignit et minus uiua quam mortua nocet. Est caput eius sicut turritis^b rostrum et^b siquem os eiusdem pupugit^c serpentis, pro tactu uipereo tumet.

III.23 In his enim poetarum fictionibus describitur quod angues^a gemini cum monstros et nubes ex aere^b latrantes Cleopatram ad Nilum fugassent exterritam, que cum Antonio contra Cesarem nauale proelium gessit. Et sicut huic mendacium a tergo reginæ monstra et angues finxit aethereos, ita et fallaces poetarum fabulae sibi plurima quae non fiunt voluntarie fingunt^c.

III.24 Dicunt quoque Tisiphonem^a apud inferos sanguinea pallab^b succinctam et animabus^c uipereo flagello nocentem, urbis seruare uestibulum. Quam triplici muro circumdatum et flammeo fulmine^d Pyriflegonthoris Tartarei mentiuntur^d, qui rapidis, ut putant, ignibus saxa murmurantia torquet, et fingunt hydram interius urbis ipsius uestibulum seruare, quae ibi, ut arbitrantur, cum L. capitibus Tartaram habitat sedem.

III.20 DE HERCULES W DE ANGUIBUS AB HERCULE ELISIS P DE HERCULE B DE HERCULES T

^{a..a} premens eliserat] praeminens eloser ad W ^{b..b} noui et] nouerat W

III.21 DE HILIDRIS W DE HYDRIS PB DE HYDRI T

^{a..a} fluuios ac stagna] fluui ac stagno W ^c perhibetur] perhibitentur W
^b Occluada] occluva W

III.22 DE ASPIDE WPBT

^a Aspis] aspes W ^c pupugit] pupungit W
^{b..b} rostrum et] rostrumque W

III.23 DE ANGUIBUS CLEOPATRAE P om. WB DE FICTIONIBUS POETARUM T

^a angues] anges W ^c fingunt] figunt W
^b aere] aerae W

III.24 DE SERPENTIBUS APUD INFEROS P om. WB DE TISIPHONE T

^a Tisiphonem] stifonem W ^{d..d} Pyriflegonthoris . . . mentiuntur] pire-
^b palla] pellea W fitogenitis tartari mentientur W
^c animabus] animalibus W

LIBER MONSTRORUM: TRANSLATION

III.20 For, according to what the poet sang, Hercules strangled and crushed two snakes in his hand, which of a new and unknown kind he destroyed amongst other monsters.

III.21 Hydri are aquatic serpents, who live in rivers and ponds, just as is described of other worms in India. And a certain race near the Ocean is said to have dragged them out of the river Occluada for food, thicker than a human thigh, and redder than scarlet.

III.22 The asp does not produce live young, but nourishes eggs, and causes less harm alive than dead. Its head is like a turtle-dove's beak. If the head of this serpent punctures anyone, they swell with its viperous touch.

III.23 For it is described in these fictions of poets that twin snakes with monsters and clouds barking from the sky chased off to the Nile the terrified Cleopatra, who along with Anthony waged a naval battle against Caesar. And just as a lie has created monsters and ethereal snakes on this queen's back, so too do the lying fables of poets wilfully fake very many things for themselves which do not occur.

III.24 They also say that in the underworld Tisiphone is girt round with a bloody mantle, injuring souls with a viperous whip, and guards the vestibule of the city, which (they lie) has been surrounded with a triple wall, and with the flaming flood of Tartarean Pyriflegonthoris, which, they think, dashes resounding rocks with swift flames, and they imagine that a Hydra guards the inner vestibule of the city, which, they reckon, inhabits the Tartarean seat with fifty heads.

EPILOGUS

In his namque serpentibus quos superius descripsimus, quaedam uera, quaedam namque omni ueritate carentia reperiuntur. Sunt quoque plurimi adhuc serpentini generis angues, ut ^adipsades, reguli, haemorrhoides, spelagi, natrices^a, de quibus iam nihil singulare et admiratione dignum reperti.
FINIT DE SERPENTIBUS DEO GRATIAS AMEN.

EPILOGUE

Now, amongst these serpents which we have described above, some true things are found, and some lacking all truth. There are also still very many snakes of serpentine kind, like Dispades, Reguli, Haemorroides, Spelagi, Natrices, concerning which I have now found nothing remarkable or worthy of notice.
THE END OF THE SERPENTS; THANKS BE TO GOD, AMEN.

EPILOGUS

^{a...a} dipsades . . . natrices] bidsades reguli hemures spelagi nutrices W

APPENDIX IIIc

Liber monstrorum

Sources and Analogues

Sources and analogues have been detected for almost every section of the *Liber monstrorum*; a fairly cautious list, ordered by section number, might run as follows:¹

I.1	Augustine, <i>De civitate Dei</i> XVI.viii	I.15	<i>Letter of Alexander to Aristotle</i> § 29
I.2	UNCERTAIN ²	I.16	Augustine, <i>De civitate Dei</i> XVI.viii; cf. Isidore, <i>Etymologiae</i> XI.iii.15
I.3	cf. Jerome, <i>Eusebii Pamphili Chronicorum canones</i> , p. 270	I.17	Augustine, <i>De civitate Dei</i> XVI.viii; cf. Isidore, <i>Etymologiae</i> XI.iii.23; Pliny, <i>Historia naturalis</i> VII.ii.23
I.4	Augustine, <i>De civitate Dei</i> XVI.viii Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> VIII.314–15	I.18	<i>Wonders of the East</i> § 8
I.5	Isidore, <i>Etymologiae</i> VIII.xi.87	I.19	Augustine, <i>De civitate Dei</i> XVI.viii
I.6	UNCERTAIN	I.20	<i>Wonders of the East</i> § 11
I.7	Jerome, <i>Vita S. Pauli</i> , PL 23, cols. 22–3	I.21	Augustine, <i>De civitate Dei</i> XVI.viii; Pliny, <i>Historia naturalis</i> VII.ii.25
I.8	Augustine, <i>De civitate Dei</i> XVI.viii	I.22	<i>Wonders of the East</i> § 26
I.9	<i>Wonders of the East</i> § 32		
I.10	Isidore, <i>Etymologiae</i> XI.iii.39		
I.11	Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> III.622–40		
I.12	UNCERTAIN ³		
I.13	UNCERTAIN ⁴		
I.14	Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> , III.424–8		

¹ With regard to the *Wonders of the East* and the *Letter of Alexander to Aristotle*, see the editions above, pp. 175–82 and 204–23; it is clear, particularly with regard to the parallels with § 41 of the *Letter of Alexander to Aristotle*, that the compiler of the *Liber monstrorum* had access to a fuller version of the text that that preserved in British Library, Royal 13 A. i, as a comparison with the critical apparatus will demonstrate. Other editions used (except as stated) are as follows: Augustine: Dombart and Kalb, ed., *Augustini De civitate Dei*; Isidore: Lindsay, ed., *Isidori Etymologiarum sive Originum libri XX*; Jerome: Fotheringham, ed., *Eusebii Pamphili Chronicorum canones*; Orosius: Zangemeister, ed., *Pauli Orosii historiarum aduersum paganos libri vii*; Ovid: Anderson, ed., *P. Ovidi Nasonis Metamorphoses*; Physiologus: Carmody, ed., *Physiologus Latinus*; Pliny: Jan and Mayhoff, ed., *C. Plinii Secundi Naturalis historiae libri XXXVII*; Quintus Curtius Rufus: Müller, ed. and trans., *Geschichte Alexanders des Grossen*; Servius: Thilo and Hagen, ed., *Servii Grammatici in Vergili Carmina Commentaria*; Vergil: Myrons, ed., *P. Vergili Maronis Opera*.

² See above, pp. 109–12.

³ See above, pp. 114–15.

⁴ See above, pp. 107–9.

I.23	Augustine, <i>De civitate Dei</i> XVI.viii; Isidore, <i>Etymologiae</i> XI.iii.7; Pliny, <i>Historia naturalis</i> VII.ii.26	I.50	Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> V.588–95, VI.24–7; cf. Servius, <i>In Aeneidos</i> III.74, VI.14
I.24	<i>Wonders of the East</i> § 15; cf. Augustine, <i>De civitate Dei</i> XVI.viii; Isidore, <i>Etymologiae</i> XI.iii.17; Pliny, <i>Historia naturalis</i> VII.ii.23/ 5.8.46	I.51	Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> X.404–14
I.25	Augustine, <i>De civitate Dei</i> XVI.viii	I.52	Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> X.209–12
I.26	<i>Wonders of the East</i> § 28	I.53	Servius, <i>In Georgica</i> I.235; Augustine, <i>De civitate Dei</i> XVI.viii;
I.27	Augustine, <i>De civitate Dei</i> XVI.viii; Isidore, <i>Etymologiae</i> XI.iii.27; Pliny, <i>Historia naturalis</i> VII.ii.30	I.54	Isidore, <i>Etymologiae</i> IX.ii.133
I.28	<i>Wonders of the East</i> § 27	I.55	UNCERTAIN
I.29	Augustine, <i>De civitate Dei</i> XVI.viii; Isidore, <i>Etymologiae</i> XI.iii.34; Pliny, <i>Historia naturalis</i> VII.ii.2	I.56	Vergil, <i>Servius, In Aeneidos</i> VI.582–4
I.30	<i>Wonders of the East</i> §§ 32 and 36	II.1	Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> VIII.193–267
I.31	Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> VIII.193–267	II.2	<i>Letter of Alexander to Aristotle</i> §§ 8 and 28; Orosius, <i>Adversum paganos</i> IV.i.6
I.32	UNCERTAIN	II.3	<i>Wonders of the East</i> § 10
I.33	<i>Wonders of the East</i> § 13	II.4	<i>Wonders of the East</i> § 6
I.34	UNCERTAIN	II.5	Isidore, <i>Etymologiae</i> XII.ii.7
I.35	Vergil, <i>Georgics</i> IV.387–9, 394–5, 441–3	II.6	Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> I.323
I.36	<i>Wonders of the East</i> § 22	II.7	<i>Letter of Alexander to Aristotle</i> § 16; cf. Quintus Curtius Rufus, <i>Historia Alexandri</i> VII.ix.2
I.37	Servius, <i>In Aeneidos</i> X.142; cf. Ovid, <i>Metamorphoses</i> IX.119–33	II.8	UNCERTAIN
I.38	Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> VI.289; cf. Servius, <i>In Aeneidos</i> II.616	II.9	Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> VI.286–7
I.39	Servius, <i>In Aeneidos</i> VII.790; cf. Ovid, <i>Metamorphoses</i> I.625–7	II.10	<i>Letter of Alexander to Aristotle</i> § 15
I.40	<i>Wonders of the East</i> § 20	II.11	<i>Wonders of the East</i> § 4
I.41	Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> VII.10–20	II.12	Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> VI.288, VII.785–8
I.42	Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> IV.173–88	II.13	<i>Letter of Alexander to Aristotle</i> § 41
I.43	<i>Wonders of the East</i> § 21	II.14	<i>Wonders of the East</i> § 7
I.44	Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> III.209–35	II.15	Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> VI.392–6, 417–18; <i>Georgics</i> IV.483
I.45	Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> VI.280–1; cf. <i>Georgics</i> IV.482–3	II.16	<i>Wonders of the East</i> § 9
I.46	UNCERTAIN	II.17	<i>Letter of Alexander to Aristotle</i> § 20
I.47	Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> VI.595–600; cf. Isidore, <i>Etymologiae</i> XI.iii.7	II.18	<i>Wonders of the East</i> § 12
I.48	Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> X.565–8	II.19	Isidore, <i>Etymologiae</i> XII.ii.11
I.49	cf. Augustine, <i>De civitate Dei</i> XV.9; Tertullian, <i>De resurrectione carnis</i> , PL 2, cols. 854–5; Rufinus, <i>Recognitiones S. Clementis</i> , PG 1, col. 1223	II.20	Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> III.432
		II.21	UNCERTAIN
		II.22	<i>Letter of Alexander to Aristotle</i> § 27
		II.23	UNCERTAIN ⁵
		II.24	<i>Physiologus</i> 106
		II.25	Isidore, <i>Etymologiae</i> XIII.vi.19–20
		II.26	<i>Letter of Alexander to Aristotle</i> § 41
		II.27	UNCERTAIN
		II.28	Servius, <i>In Georgica</i> IV.389

⁵ See above, pp. 111–12.

LIBER MONSTRORUM: SOURCES AND ANALOGUES

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|-------|--|--------|--|
| II.30 | <i>Wonders of the East</i> §§ 25 and 26 | III.9 | Orosius, <i>Aduersum paganos</i>
IV.viii.10–15 |
| II.31 | <i>Wonders of the East</i> § 11 | III.10 | Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> II.204–17 |
| II.32 | UNCERTAIN | III.11 | <i>Letter of Alexander to Aristotle</i> § 41 |
| II.33 | UNCERTAIN | III.12 | UNCERTAIN |
| II.34 | UNCERTAIN | III.13 | Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> VI.439; <i>Georgics</i>
I.242–5; IV.480 |
| II.35 | UNCERTAIN | III.14 | Isidore, <i>Etymologiae</i> XII.iv.36 |
| II.36 | <i>Letter of Alexander to Aristotle</i> § 41 | III.15 | Isidore, <i>Etymologiae</i> XII.iv.18 |
| III.1 | Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> VIII.299–300 | III.16 | Vergil, <i>Georgics</i> II.212–15 |
| III.2 | <i>Wonders of the East</i> § 5; <i>Letter of</i>
<i>Alexander to Aristotle</i> § 41 | III.17 | Vergil, <i>Georgics</i> III.418–19 |
| III.3 | Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> VII.655–8 | III.18 | Isidore, <i>Etymologiae</i> XII.iv.10–11 |
| III.4 | <i>Letter of Alexander to Aristotle</i> § 17 | III.19 | UNCERTAIN |
| III.5 | Vergil, <i>Georgics</i> III.425–39 | III.20 | Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> VIII.288–9 |
| III.6 | <i>Wonders of the East</i> § 6; <i>Letter of</i>
<i>Alexander to Aristotle</i> § 41; Isidore,
<i>Etymologiae</i> XVII.viii.8 | III.21 | <i>Letter of Alexander to Aristotle</i> §
41 |
| III.7 | <i>Letter of Alexander to Aristotle</i> § 18 | III.22 | Servius, <i>In Georgica</i> III.48 |
| III.8 | Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> V.84–9 | III.23 | Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> VIII.696–701 |
| | | III.24 | Vergil, <i>Aeneid</i> VI.550–56, 570–2 |