Pilgrimage in the Middle Ages and
The Pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela

Maryjane Dunn-Wood and Linda Davidson are compiling annotated bibliographies on “Pilgrimage in the Middle Ages” and “The Pilgrimage to Santiago” for Garland Press. They would appreciate receiving notices of articles published in periodicals not indexed in the MLA International Bibliography and the International Medieval Bibliography and of privately printed or otherwise hard-to-obtain books. Offprints of articles would be especially helpful. All contributions will be acknowledged in both books. Send notices and offprints to Dunn-Wood, 517 So. Happy Hollow Blvd., Omaha, NE 68106, or to Davidson, 2501 Kingstown Road, Kingston, RI 02881.

ADMYTE: Archivo Digital de Manuscritos y Textos Españoles

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The Archivo Digital de Manuscritos y Textos Españoles is an international project organized by Francisco Marcos-Marín (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid), Angel Gómez Moreno (Universidad Complutense de Madrid), Charles B. Faulhaber (University of California, Berkeley), John J. Nitti (University of Wisconsin, Madison), and the staff of the National Library of Spain. Substantial support in Spain will be provided by IBM Spain and the Sociedad Estatal para el Programa del Quinto Centenario (Spanish Quincentennial Commission), a quasi-governmental agency charged with carrying out activities for the 1992 commemoration of the voyages of Columbus, and, in the U.S., by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Here we would like to describe the project summarily, at the same time suggesting a way that colleagues around the world can participate in it.

The Archivo in its initial version will provide computerized access to a large corpus of medieval Spanish literature, understanding the term “literature” in the widest possible sense; and, in addition, will provide along with this corpus a set of research tools — already existing or in an advanced stage of development — for its analysis. This initial version is to be made available by 20 April 1992, the date of the inauguration of Seville’s EXPO 92.

Specifically the Archivo will make available in electronic form: (1) paleographic transcriptions of a large number of medieval Spanish texts, collected over the past fifteen years by the Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies at the University of Wisconsin or newly digitized on the basis of text-recognition programs at the Biblioteca Nacional (see below), (2) the interactive lexicographical resources of the Dictionary of the Old Spanish Language: DOSL, (3) text retrieval software, (4) a bio-bibliographical union catalog of the primary sources for the study of medieval Spanish culture, which will serve as an interface to the texts themselves, with sophisticated search and retrieval capabilities (Bibliography of Old Spanish Texts: BOOST), (5) a program suite to automate the creation of critical editions (UNITE), and (6) digitized images of selected manuscripts and incunabula.
As part of this project the Archivo, in collaboration with the Biblioteca Nacional, will also carry out, on a more technical level, a plan for the conservation of MSS and incunable editions by means of their digitization from microfilm and subsequent image processing, followed by the use of optical character recognition programs for the automated transcription of the texts themselves. The Archivo will be presented on an optical medium, probably a CD-ROM or WORM disk, although the choice will depend on technical advances over the next two years, attached to an MS-DOS 80386-based computer, e.g., IBM PS/2 model 55SX and up (AT class machines and compatibles will also work; anything less powerful will be intolerably slow). This will make the Archivo available all over the world, not only to Hispanists but also to librarians, cataloguing services, specialists in any aspect of medieval history and culture (historians of science, medicine, law, language, and literature), lexicographers, and linguists.

The Archivo project will also perfect existing research tools, for example amplifying UNITE, Francisco Marcos-Marín’s textual criticism package, to make it suitable for the treatment of any kind of text in prose and verse, in any language; and stimulating the collection of materials to make of BOOST an exhaustive inventory of medieval texts with a versatile, sophisticated, and easy-to-use interface for non-technical users. At the same time, the data base system on which BOOST is based, tentatively called the Berkeley Bio-bibliographer, will be made available separately as a vehicle for similar projects in history, the humanities, and social sciences. It is already being used for the Bibliography of Old Portuguese Texts, and planning is going forward for the Bibliography of Old Catalan Texts as well.

The Archivo is actually the culmination of a series of pre-existing research projects. (The only totally new portion is the digitization and text recognition of the Spanish language incunabula in the Biblioteca Nacional.) We wish to join these individual projects together in order to prepare something which is greater than the sum of the parts through the “added value” of a software framework, a hypertext-like superstructure, which will organize them into a coherent whole and give access to them at multiple entry points.

There are six basic parts to the Archivo:

I. BOOST: Bibliography of Old Spanish Texts. This is a catalog of the primary sources — manuscript and printed — for the study of medieval Spanish culture, a detailed inventory and identification of the texts they contain, and a biographical data base of all the figures involved in the creation, dissemination, and use of those sources and texts. By “primary sources” we mean all non-notarial documents written in Spanish or any of its dialects.

II. BOOST began as a spin-off from the Dictionary of the Old Spanish Language (see below) in 1974. It has grown from 966 entries in the 1st edition to 3378 in the 3rd; the data base currently (3/31/90) contains 3234 basic entries and 9466 ancillary ones in its authority files. The original 19 data elements of the 1st edition have been expanded into over 300 in a total of eleven interrelated tables written in Advanced Revelation, a sophisticated relational data base system:

1. MS.Ed.: Contains a record for each MS or printed edition.
2. Copies: Contains a record for each copy of a given edition.
3. Analytic: Contains a record for each text contained in a given MS or printed edition.
4. Uniform.Title: Contains a record for each text type (e.g., the Divina Commedia is a text type).
5. Biography: Contains a record for each person mentioned in the other tables.
6. Institutions: Contains a record for each institution mentioned in the other tables.
7. Geography: Contains a record for each place named in the other tables.
8. Library: Contains a record for each modern library currently holding a MS or printed edition.
10. Rolodex: Contains a record for each modern scholar, collaborator, or correspondent involved in the creation of the data base.
11. Subject: Contains a record for each subject heading found in the other tables.

Thus, each table becomes an authority file for all of the other tables. This ensures data integrity by centralizing all information about a given MS, person, or text in a single record. It also permits sophisticated searches of the entire data base by combining information from the various tables, e.g., information about persons who lived in Seville in the 1480’s with manuscripts that were written there during the same period.
BOOST will serve as the primary access point to the rest of the Archivo. All searches for and queries of specific texts or groups of texts will go through BOOST, which in turn will hand them off for use with text-retrieval software. Thus a scholar interested in legal history might select the corpus of municipal jueros using BOOST, then search them for passages dealing with capital punishment. A student of the literature of the late 16th century might search for all texts dedicated to Ferdinand and Isabel in order to investigate the kind of vocabulary used in the dedications. A historical linguist might search the entire corpus to trace the process of lexical substitution, e.g., of aunque for maguer.

In addition to the machine-readable version, the 4th printed edition of BOOST will also be published in 1992 for the convenience of those who find it more palatable to work with printed rather than computerized reference tools or who do not have access to a suitable computer. While the 4th edition will be considerably larger than the 3rd, with more sophisticated and detailed indices, it will not be possible to include in it all of the information found in the computerized version.

Approximately 2000 entries have been added to the data base since the 3rd edition in 1984, some of them of quite extraordinary interest, such as Angel Gómez Moreno’s discovery of new Don Juan Manuel materials in the Biblioteca Nacional or Charles Faulhaber’s discovery, in the Biblioteca de Palacio, of a fragmentary MS (early 16th century) of the Comedia de Calisto y Melibea (a transcription and study will be forthcoming in Celestinesca). We invite scholars who have studied MSS first-hand to send us descriptions (to Charles Faulhaber, Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese, U. of California, Berkeley, CA 94720). The quantity of information still to be entered into the data base is vast; and we need all the help we can get. However, in order to avoid duplication of effort, it would be useful to let us know in advance before sending us lengthy descriptions.

II. DOSL: Dictionary of the Old Spanish Language. The creation of a dictionary of medieval Spanish has been a goal of the Medieval Spanish Seminary at the University of Wisconsin since its foundation in 1931 by Antonio G. Solalinde. After his death in 1937, the project was carried on by his students in a traditional format, and, over the years, managed to create more than 12 million citation slips from medieval Spanish works. But by 1972 it was clear that the Seminary would have to abandon manual techniques in favor of computerized ones in order to finish the project within a reasonable length of time, and, concomitantly, abandon the use of printed editions as a source for the dictionary, given wide variances in editorial criteria and accuracy. Thus the first step in computerizing the project was the transcription of texts directly from the original MSS according to a carefully designed system of transcription (see David Mackenzie’s Manual of Manuscript Transcription for the Dictionary of the Old Spanish Language [4th ed., Madison: Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies, 1986]). A substantial corpus, currently approximately 75 Mb in total, of those texts now exists in electronic form; and it is this corpus, supplemented with texts digitized by the Biblioteca Nacional or transcribed by volunteers, which will form the heart of the Archivo. (See the Appendix for an almost complete list of that corpus as it currently exists.) Since the early 70’s, then, the Seminary has been in the forefront of computerized lexicography and is currently working on the first installment of DOSL, the Dictionary of Alfonsoine Prose, based on the MSS produced in the royal scripatorium of Alfonzo X. Organized on the principles of the Oxford English Dictionary, each word meaning will be illustrated with direct quotations from the texts, and every single form found in the corpus will be recorded in the dictionary.

The Archivo will make this wealth of material available electronically, which will enhance DOSL’s usefulness as a research tool many times over by multiplying points of access beyond the merely alphabetical. Thus it will be possible to search on the basis of morphological categories (noun, verb, adverb), chronology, place of origin, etc. In addition to use as a stand-alone reference tool, DOSL will also work in conjunction with the machine-readable texts themselves. Pointing to a word in the text will give instant access to DOSL’s entry for that word.

III. UNITE: The computerization of textual criticism. UNITE compares different versions of a given text in order to obtain the presumed archetype from which the compared texts derive. It is not intended as a definitive solution to all of the problems of textual criticism (texts of variable length, existence of different versions, etc.), but rather as a tool to free the editor from drudgery in order to allow him or her to concentrate on those aspects of the process which require human judgment.

UNITE is designed to work on texts transcribed according to the norms specified in the Madison Manual of Manuscript Transcription, but in fact will work on straight ASCII texts as well. It presents a wide range of options which allow the user to tailor the program through interactive menus. The system was designed
for strophic texts in verse, but it is currently being reworked for
non-strophic texts as well as for prose. Originally written in
PASCAL for IBM 43xx mainframes and above, it has since been
ported into UNIX; the version to used in the Archivo is now
being re-written for MS-DOS in the "C" programming language.

Francisco Marcos-Marín has demonstrated UNITE's viability
by using it to edit the Libro de Alexandre on the basis of the two
widely divergent MSS P and O as well as the three smaller
fragments (Madrid, 1987).

IV. Digitization and image processing: Manuscripts and
incunabula. Using standard scanning and image processing
preferences as modified by IBM Spain for the computerization of the
Archivo de Indias (Seville), the Archivo will make available the
corpus of some 225 first editions of Spanish texts printed before
1500 as well as selected MSS.

The digitization of MSS and incunabula offers two essential
features: it preserves Spain's bibliographical heritage and provides
facsimiles far superior to those available through conventional
photographic techniques. The collaboration of the Biblioteca Nacional
in this process is fundamental: it guarantees that the work will be
carried out under conditions of maximum security and without
damage to any of the volumes being digitized. Moreover, to avoid
the necessity of handling the texts at all, digitization will be done on
the basis of microfilm copies insofar as they exist.

Electronic transcription of digitized incunabula.
Scanners and text recognition technologies have now reached a point
where they can be used for older printed materials. Although
accuracy is not 100%, the perfection and excellent state of preservation
of most Spanish incunabula is such that we expect to be able
to read them with about the same error rate as for modern printed
texts, although it is not yet certain that this is more cost-effective
than simply transcribing the texts manually. Nevertheless, at a
minimum the project will make available in electronic facsimiles the
entire corpus of Spanish-language incunabula.

V. Text retrieval software. In order to be able to work with
the corpus of electronic texts, a sophisticated text retrieval package
is necessary. It is not yet clear whether the Archivo will use an
existing package or will develop its own. In either case the package
will allow both interactive use to search for individual words and
phrases, collocations (e.g., amor within ten words of muerte), as well
as batch use for the creation of concordances and word lists. Other

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capabilities will include boolean searches and the searching of texts
via semantic categories. One of the major problems to be solved is
the searching of unnormalized texts; thus any existing or new
program will need to take account, automatically, of common
spelling variants (e.g., u/v/b, nb/mb, i/j/y, t/h).

VI. The Text Corpus. We list below some 130 separate texts,
ranging in length from a few folios to several hundreds, most of
them prepared as data for DOSL. Many more machine-readable
texts are available from other scholars; however, in many cases (e.g.,
the typesetting tapes for Brian Dutton's editions of Berceo and the
15th-c. cancioneros) they would have to be re-formatted in order to
make them conform to the norms of the Manual of MANuscript
Transcription and thereby suitable for inclusion in the Archivo.
Nevertheless, all of this material together is less than ten percent of
the some 2150 separate texts currently listed in BOOST. Clearly it
is important to transcribe as many of these as possible between now
and the spring of 1982 in order to enhance the utility of the Archivo.

We hope to add a large number through the digitization of
incunabula in the Biblioteca Nacional, but we would also like to
invite our fellow medievalists to collaborate in the Archivo by
transcribing texts for it or setting graduate students to work on the
task. John Nitti (Medieval Spanish Seminary, 1120 Van Hise Hall,
U. of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706) has provided a free
copy of the Manual of Manuscript Transcription to anyone who will
formally undertake to transcribe a text for the project. He will also
produce a edition and concordance of that text in the Seminary's
well-known microfiche format in advance of the release of the
Archivo. In addition to direct computerized transcription using
standard word processing programs (contact Professor Nitti for
technical details), it is also possible to transcribe texts by typing
them out "the old-fashioned way," since modern scanners can
convert typed material into machine-readable form with a great deal
of accuracy. For those who may be interested in collaborating but
have no particular text in mind, either John Nitti or Charles
Faulhaber can offer suggestions concerning important texts which
are either completely unedited or exist in uncritical and untrustwor-
thy 18th- or 19th-century editions.
APPENDIX

The following list of texts in machine-readable form (held principally by the Seminary) is incomplete. It was prepared on the basis of the Seminary’s tape log, but in some cases the descriptions given were not sufficient to identify the particular text or MS in question. Following each text is its identification number in the 3d edition of BOOST (Madison: Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies, 1984) followed by its CNUM (Control Number), which uniquely identifies a given copy of a particular work in a particular MS and is the only fixed identification number in the system. For texts added to the data base after publication of the 3d edition, only the CNUM is given.

BL = London: British Library
BNM = Madrid: Biblioteca Nacional
BNP = Paris: Bibliothèque Nationale
Esc. = San Lorenzo de El Escorial: Monasterio


Aesopus, Vita et fabulae (tr. Anónimo), 1400-1500. Toulouse: Johann Paris & Etienne Clebat, 1488. BOOST₃ 2289 = CNUM 655.

Alfonso Chirino, Espejo de medicina, 1400-1500. BNM 3384 (1400-1500). BOOST₃ 1387 = CNUM 996.


Alfonso Martínez de Toledo, Atalaya de las crónicas, 1400-1500. BL Egerton 287 (1400-1500). BOOST₃ 794 = CNUM 1406.

Alfonso Martínez de Toledo, Corbacho, 1438-03-15. Esc. h.111.10 (1466-07-10). BOOST₃ 318 = CNUM 1414.

Alfonso X, Espéculo, 1250 a quo - 1262 ad quem. BNM 10123 (1300-1400). BOOST₃ 1658 = CNUM 175.


Alfonso X, Estoria de España, 1272 ca. a quo - 1284 ad quem. BOOST₃ 551 = CNUM 6.

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- General estoria (I), 1272 ca. - 1284 ca. BNM 816 (1272 [ ]). BOOST₃ 1294 = CNUM 59.
- (III). Esc. Y.I.8 (1400-1500). BOOST₃ 559 = CNUM 78.
- (VI). Toledo: Catedral, 43-20 (1300-1400). BOOST₃ 3122 = CNUM 86.
- Leyes nuevas, 1300 [ ]. Toledo: Catedral, 43-22 (1300-1400). BOOST₃ 3128 = CNUM 2657.
- Libro de las cruces, 1259-02-26 ad quem. BNM 9294 (1259-02-26). BOOST₃ 1610 = CNUM 93.
- Libro de las formas y de las imágenes, 1276-1279. Esc. h.I.16 (1276-1279). BOOST₃ 272 = CNUM 94.
- Picatrix, 1256 ad quem [ ]. Roma: Vaticana, Reg. lat. 1283 (1256 [ ]). BOOST₃ 2685 = CNUM 110.
- Testamento, 1284. BNM 431 (1300-1400). CNUM 5978.
- Alfonso XI, Libro de la montienda, 1350-03-26 ad quem. Esc. Y.II.19 (1300-1400). BOOST₃ 591 = CNUM 188.
- Anónimo, Abreviación del Halconero, 1454-1500. Valladolid: Universidad (Santa Cruz), 434 (1500-1600). CNUM 5957.
- Anónimo, Blasfemia de Alfonso X, el sabio, 1400 ca. ad quem. BNM 431 (1300-1400). CNUM 5979.
- Anónimo, Cantar de Mío Cid, 1100 [ ]. BNM Vitrina 7-17 (1300-1400). BOOST₃ 1928 = CNUM 272.


Anónimo, Cuento del emperador Carlos Magno de Roma y de la buena emperatriz Sevilla, 1300-1400. Esc. h.I.13 (1390 [?]-1410 [?]). BOOST 3 269 = CNUM 388.

Anónimo, De las medicinas, 1500 ca. ad quem. Salamanca: Univ., 1743 (1400-1500). BOOST 3 2726 = CNUM 2246.

Anónimo, De los suertes, 1500 ca. ad quem. Salamanca: Univ., 2262 (1400-1500). BOOST 3 2845 = CNUM 2285.

Anónimo, Declaración de algunos vocablos de las especies de la medicina y de otros materiales, 1500 ca. ad quem. Salamanca: Univ., 2262 (1400-1500). BOOST 3 2835 = CNUM 2275.


Anónimo, Fazañas de Castilla, 1400 ca. ad quem. BNM 431 (1300-1400). CNUM 5977.

Anónimo, Gran conquista de Ultramar, 1295 [?]. BNM 1187 (1300-1400). BOOST 3 1232 = CNUM 484.

Anónimo, Historia del rey Guillermo, 1300-1400. Esc. h.I.13 (1390 [?]-1410 [?]). BOOST 3 266 = CNUM 510.


Anónimo, Leyes del estilo, 1310 ca. BNM 5764 (1300 [?] - 1400 [?]). CNUM 5980.

Anónimo, Libro de Alexandre, 1200-1250. BNM Vitrina 5-10 (1300-1400). BOOST 3 1925 = CNUM 528.


Anónimo, BNP Esp. 488 (1440-1460). BOOST 3 2605 = CNUM 530.

Anónimo, Libro de las devisas, 1400 ca. ad quem. BNM 431 (1300-1400). CNUM 5975.


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Cancionero de Baena (PN1), 1445 ca. BNM Esp. 37 (1445 ca. - 1450 ca.). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 2473 = CNUM 879.

Diego de Cobos, Cirugía rimada, 1412-05-20. BNM 2153 (1493-02).

Enrique de Aragón, Arte cisoria, 1423-09-06. Esc. f.IV.1 (1400-1500).

Estefano, Visita y consejo de médicos, 1300-1400. BNM 18052 (1400-1500). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 1866 = CNUM 2140.

Eutropius, Brevarium ab urbe condita (tr. Juan Fernández de Heredia), 1396 ad quem. París: Arsenal, 8324 (1376 a quo - 1396 ad quem). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 2462 = CNUM 1095.

Fernando Álvarez, Regimiento contra la peste, 1500 ca. ad quem. Sevilla: Juan Pagnitzter de Nuremberga & Magno Herbst, 1500 ca. BOOST\textsubscript{3} 1939 = CNUM 3740.

Fernando III, Fuero de Zorita de los Canes, 1218-05-06 a quo - 1252-05-30 ad quem. BNM 247 (1290-1310). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 1159 = CNUM 446.

Fernando III et al., Libro de los fueros de Castilla, 1200-1284. BNM 431 (1300-1400). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 1169 = CNUM 478.

Fernando de Cobos, Suma de la flor de cirugía, 1400-1500. BNM 3338 (1400-1500). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 1380 = CNUM 2108.

Fernando de Rojas, Comedia de Calisto y Melibea, 1496 a quo - 1499 ad quem. Burgos: Friedrich Biel, 1499 [?]. BOOST\textsubscript{3} 2419 = CNUM 1675.

Francisco López de Villalobos, Sumario de la medicina, 1498 ad quem. Salamanca: Impresor de la Gramática de Nebrija & Antonio de Barreda, 1498. BOOST\textsubscript{3} 2075 = CNUM 1341.

Gilbertus, Recetas, 1471-12 ad quem. Madrid: Palacio, 3063 (1471-12). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 2224 = CNUM 2194.

Gómez de Salamanca, Compendio de medicina para Alvaro de Luna, 1453 ad quem. Salamanca: Univ., 2262 (1400-1500). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 2836 = CNUM 2276.

Libro de los oídos, 1400-1500. Salamanca: Univ., 2262 (1400-1500). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 2839 = CNUM 2279.

Tratado de las orinas, de los pulsos y de otras señales, 1400-1500. Salamanca: Univ., 2262 (1400-1500). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 2840 = CNUM 2280.

Guido de Columba, Historia destructionis Trojae (tr. Juan Fernández de Heredia), 1396 ad quem. BNM 10801 (1376 a quo - 1400 ad quem). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 1774 = CNUM 1094.

Hernando del Pulgar, Glosa a las Coplas de Mingo Revulgo, 1485. Burgos: Friedrich Biel, 1485 [?]. BOOST\textsubscript{3} 894 = CNUM 1614.

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Ischaq Israeli, De febribus (tr. Anónimo), 1500. Esc. M.I.28 (1450-1500). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 422 = CNUM 1199.


Jean d'Arras, Mélesine (tr. Anónimo), 1498-07-14 ad quem. Toulouse: Johann Paris & Etienne Cletab, 1489-07-14. BOOST\textsubscript{3} 904 = CNUM 667.

Jean de Bourgogne, Relation de Jean de Mandeville (tr. Anónimo), 1290 [? - 1310 [?]. Esc. M.III.7 (1300-1400). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 434 = CNUM 704.

Jehuda ha-Levi, Kitab Al-Khazari, Al-Chasari (tr. Anónimo), 1450 ca. BNM 17812 (1450-1500). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 1853 = CNUM 2597.

Johannes Zonaras, Crónica de los emperadores (tr. Juan Fernández de Heredia), 1393-10-24 ad quem. BNM 10131 (1393-03-05 - 1393-10-24). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 1661 = CNUM 1102.

Johannes de Ketham, Fasciculus medicinae. BNM 2328 (1554 a quo). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 1341 = CNUM 2101.

Jorge Manrique, Coplas por la muerte de su padre, 1479. Esc. K.III.7 (1493-06-21 a quo). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 391 = CNUM 1384.

Juan Fernández de Heredia, Crónica de los conquistadores, 1396 ad quem. BNM 10134 (1376 a quo - 1396 ad quem). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 1669 = CNUM 1087.

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Juan Manuel, Conde Lucanor, 1331-1335. BNM 6376 (1450-1500). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 1474 = CNUM 1391.

Crónica abreviada, 1321 ca. BNM 1356 (1400-1500). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 1270 = CNUM 1392.

Libro de la casa, 1325 ca. BNM 6376 (1450-1500). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 1476 = CNUM 1393.

Libro de las armas, 1337 a quo. BNM 6376 (1450-1500). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 1471 = CNUM 1394.

Libro de los castigos, 1336-1337. BNM 6376 (1450-1500). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 1472 = CNUM 1395.

Libro de los estados, 1330. BNM 6376 (1450-1500). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 1473 = CNUM 1396.
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--- Libro del caballero y del escudero, 1326-1327. BNM 6376 (1450-1500). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 1470 = CNUM 1397.

--- Tratado de la asunción, 1342 a quo [?]. BNM 6376 (1450-1500). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 1475 = CNUM 1399.

Juan Ruiz, Libro de buen amor, 1330 a quo [?]. 1343 ad quem [?]. Madrid: Academia Española, 19 (1389-07-23). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 1023 = CNUM 1683.

---. BNM Vitrina 6-1 (1300-1400). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 1927 = CNUM 1682.

--- Salamanca: Univ., 2497 (1428-1450). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 2873 = CNUM 1687.

Juan de Flores, Triunfo de amor, 1475-09-13 a quo - 1476-05-21 ad quem. BNM 22019 (1475-1505). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 1883 = CNUM 2145.

--- Sevilla: Colombina, 5-3-20 (1490-1500). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 3030 = CNUM 2318.

Lanfrancus Mediolanensis, Cirurgia maior (tr. Anónimo), 1296 [?]. BNM 2165 (1400-1500). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 1333 = CNUM 730.

---. BNM 2147 (1481-03-07). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 1331 = CNUM 2099.

Lucas de Tuy, Chronicon mundi (tr. Anónimo), 1385. Stockholm: Kungliga, D 1272a (1385 a quo [?] - 1396 ad quem [?]). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 3083 = CNUM 1786.

Macer, Macer (tr. Anónimo), 1500 ca. ad quem. Sevilla: Colombina, 7-6-27 (1400-1500). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 3045 = CNUM 2330.

Marco Polo, Libro de Marco Polo (tr. Juan Fernández de Heredia), 1396 ad quem. Esc. Z.1.2 (1376 a quo - 1396 ad quem). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 615 = CNUM 1099.

Marcus Tullius Ciceron, De officiis (tr. Alonso de Cartagena), 1422. BNM 7815 (1422-1500). CNUM 4900.

Moses ben Maimon, Moreh Neukim (tr. Pedro de Toledo), 1419-09-25 a quo - 1432-02-08 ad quem. BNM 10289 (1432-02-08). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 1736 = CNUM 2491.


Paulus Orosius, Historiae adversus paganos (tr. Juan Fernández de Heredia), 1396 ad quem. Valencia: Universidad Pontificia (Patriarca), (1376 a quo - 1396 ad quem). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 3265 = CNUM 2345.

Plutarco, Vitae parallelae (tr. Juan Fernández de Heredia), 1396 ad quem. BNP Esp. 70 (1400-1500). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 2486 = CNUM 1098.

---. BNP Esp. 71 (1400-1500). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 2487 = CNUM 3264.

---. BNP Esp. 72 (1400-1500). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 2488 = CNUM 3265.

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Pseudo-Hippocrates, Prognostica (versio Constantini) (tr. Anónimo), 1500 ca. ad quem. Salamanca: Univ., 2262 (1400-1500). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 2842 = CNUM 2282.

Rutilius Taurus Aemilianus Palladius, De re rustica (tr. Anónimo), 1385. BNM 10211 (1385). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 1716 = CNUM 2087.

Theodoricus, Cirurgia (tr. Anónimo), 1200 [?] - 1300 [?]. Granada: Univ., B 11 (1509-08-11). BOOST\textsubscript{3} 738 = CNUM 2058.

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