## A New Manuscript of the *Meditationes Vitae Christi* at Morris Library, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale

The Meditationes Vitae Christi (MVC) is a Latin devotional text written in the fourteenth century C.E. that describes the life of Jesus Christ in a more intimate and detailed manner than the New Testament. Originally attributed to St. Bonaventura, the text is written as a missive from a Franciscan monk to a Poor Clare nun seeking spiritual guidance. The text gained wide popularity throughout Europe during the Middle Ages and exists in over 200 manuscripts. Mary Stallings-Taney published a critical edition of the MVC in 1997 and attributed the work to a Franciscan monk from San Gimignano, John of Caulibus. More recently, Sarah MacNamer (2009) has suggested that the *MVC* was actually based off of an earlier Italian devotional text written by an unidentified Italian nun. In MacNamer's view, a Franciscan monk (perhaps John of Caulibus) translated the original Italian text into Latin and, in the process, altered the work to appeal to a more conservative and masculine audience. A manuscript of the MVC currently at Morris Library at Southern Illinois University can contribute to this debate. This manuscript, unexamined by Stallings-Taney, shares similarities with the four earliest manuscripts of the MVC and includes an epilogue not incorporated into any other MVC manuscript. This paper will describe the textual evidence that establishes the Morris Library manuscript as one of the earliest versions of the MVC and offer a synopsis of the epilogue. The evidence from the Morris Library MVC supports Stallings-Taney's hypothesis on the origin of the MVC and suggests that the earliest versions of the *MVC* were written in Latin and specifically tailored to a female audience.

## Bibliography

M. Stallings-Taney, M. ed. 1997. *Iohannis de Caulibus: Meditaciones vite Christi*. CCCM 153. Turnhout: Brepols.

McNamer, S. 2009. "The Origins of the Meditationes Vitae Christi." Speculum 84: 905-955.