

In medieval medicine, uroscopy was among the most widespread diagnostic practices, serving as a key method for interpreting the processes of a human body through an analysis of urine. *De iudiciis urine*, a Latin treatise composed by Thomas of Wrocław in the mid-14th century, offers a detailed and systematic presentation of this method. The text combines practical medical knowledge with theoretical reflections, drawing on a broad corpus of classical and medieval authorities. Preserved in three manuscripts and employed as a didactic text at the Jagiellonian University, the treatise provides a valuable, though still insufficiently explored, insight into the knowledge and diagnostic methods of pre-modern medicine.

The aim of the project is to perform an analysis of *De iudiciis urine* and investigate its connections with the works of ancient and medieval authors. Although this treatise was widely read and even taught at universities in the Middle Ages, it has never been thoroughly studied by modern scholars. The goal is to understand how this work fits into the broader history of medicine by examining its links to earlier ancient and medieval authors. Employing philological analysis, intertextual investigation, and stylometric tools, the project aims to reconstruct the sources of Thomas's work, identify his preferences, and evaluate his contribution to the development of medical writing in 14th-century Europe. The purpose of the project is: 1) To identify and analyse all sources cited in *De iudiciis urine*, including both explicit and implicit references; 2) To differentiate Thomas's original writing from borrowed material in order to assess his authorial voice and intellectual contributions; 3) To interpret Thomas's intellectual position and originality within the context of medieval medical culture and textual practices.

The investigation of sources and medieval medical literature will draw on a range of methodologies commonly employed in the study of medieval Latin texts. These include Latin philology, manuscript analysis, digital comparative approaches, and theoretical frameworks from the medical humanities. Together, these methods will be used to examine both the textual construction of medical knowledge and the narrative models placed in the treatise.

The project will begin by compiling a corpus of key texts used in medieval medical education, particularly the so-called *Articella*, as well as other works attributed to Thomas. The next step involves identification and categorisation of explicit and implicit quotations in the treatise, followed by comparative analysis with extant texts to detect unmarked borrowings. At this stage, computer-assisted tools for source analysis, still rarely applied in the study of medieval medical literature, will be employed. In the final phase, the project will analyse Thomas's use of sources, narrative strategies, and symbolic language within the context of medieval understandings of a human body and disease.

Despite his historical importance, Thomas of Wrocław remains a marginal figure in the historiography of medieval medicine. The primary aim of this project is therefore to reveal the intellectual and textual complexity of *De iudiciis urine*, reconstruct its intertextual structure, and estimate Thomas's input to the development of medieval medical thought, particularly in Central Europe. In addition to offering a critical analysis of the treatise itself, the project contributes to broader discussions concerning the construction of authority in medieval medicine and the transmission of knowledge in pre-modern scientific discourse. By tracing how the treatise refers to other medical texts, the study will show how medieval doctors made sense of physical symptoms; it will highlight how empirical observation was combined with the cultural beliefs, significance of the symbols, and medical theories of the time to shape understanding of the human body. Combining philology and medical humanities, the project also explores the body as both a medical and narrative construct, contributing to debates on medieval science, education, and textual authority.