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An Edition of
British Library
MS. Harley 6258 B:

Peri Didaxeon

by Linda Sanborn

Thesis presented to the School of Graduate Studies of the University of Ottawa,
January, 1983, in partial fulfillment of the degree Doctor of Philosophy

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<td>A., acc.</td>
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<td>adj.</td>
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<td>A-S</td>
<td>Anglo-Saxon</td>
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<td>Bierb.</td>
<td>Peter Bierbaumer, <em>Der Botanische Wortschatz des Altenglischen, 2 Teil</em></td>
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<td>BT</td>
<td>J. Bosworth and T.N. Toller, <em>An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary</em></td>
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<td>CH</td>
<td>J.R. Clark-Hall, and H.D. Meritt, <em>A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary</em></td>
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<td>Conc.</td>
<td>A.D. Healey, and R.L. Venezky, <em>A Microfiche Concordance to Old English</em></td>
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<td>D., dat.</td>
<td>dative</td>
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<td>Dan.</td>
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<td>EME</td>
<td>Early Middle English</td>
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<td>f., fem.</td>
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KG  Kentish Glosses to Proverbs (OEG)

L.  Max Löweneck, Peri Didaxeon, eine Sammlung von Rezepten in Englischer Sprache aus dem 11./12. Jahrhundert

Lat.  Latin

IWS  late West Saxon

m., masc.  masculine

M. and M.  S. Moore and A.H. Marckwardt, Historical Outlines of English Sounds and Inflections

marg.  margin

ME  Middle English

MED  H. Kurath and S.M. Kuhn, eds., Middle English Dictionary

MHG  Middle High German

Mod. G.  Modern German

N., nom.  nominative

neut.  neuter

OED  The Compact Edition of the Oxford English Dictionary

OEG  A. Campbell, Old English Grammar

O. Fr.  Old Frisian

OHG  Old High German

OLD  A. Souter, et al., eds., Oxford Latin Dictionary

PD  Peri Didaxeon

pers.  person

pl.  plural

pres.  present

pron.  pronoun

QW  R. Quirk, and C.L. Wrenn, An Old English
Grammar

s., sg. singular

subj. subjunctive.

Suppl. T.K. Toller, An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary Supplement

Swed. Swedish

Wd. Ind. Word Index to the Anglo-Saxon Dictionary Project, not completed at the time of the writing of this thesis

:::::: indicates missing or indistinguishable letters, each colon represents one letter

........ indicates undetermined number of missing letters
INTRODUCTION
The *Peri Didaxeon* was first edited by Thomas Oswald Cockayne in 1864. Thirty-two years later, Max Löweneck published a new edition based on what he considered new findings. Since that time eighty-six years have elapsed and there have been numerous advances in the study of Anglo-Saxon medicine, its sources, its practices, its vocabulary, including new editions of all the other important Anglo-Saxon medical texts. The aim of this dissertation is to present a new edition of the *Peri Didaxeon* that combines modern editing techniques with a thorough examination of the language and contents of the MS.

First, the introduction provides a physical description of the MS. in which the new numbering and binding are discussed, and a date for the MS. is established on palaeographical grounds. The linguistic evidence of the MS., studied in detail, reveals that the language is late OE that shows some signs of transition, but that it certainly is not EME. The actual medical practices described in the MS. are examined in the light of their relationship to the School of Salerno and in the light of early and later twentieth-century scholarship. Following the introduction, a completely new transcription is presented, emended and re-punctuated, based on a study of the actual MS. in the British Museum and compared to
the microfilm of the MS. and enlargements taken from the microfilm. Notes to the text follow the transcription and combine the editorial comments of both Cockayne and Löweneck, together with corrections, a much-expanded description of marginalia, and references to vocabulary.

The Peri Didaxeon in OE exists in only one MS. British Museum MS. Harley 6258 B\textsuperscript{1} is a brown, leather-bound volume, measuring 18.5 x 14.3 cm., with the Harley coat of arms in gold on both front and back covers. On the spine is written "DE MEDICINIS HERBARIUM DE PERIS MEDICAMENTIS ETC. ANGLICE, MUS. BRIT. BIBL. HARL. 6258 B PLUT. XLIX G." Inside, there are no original endpapers, but at the beginning and again at the end of the MS. are three unnumbered paper flyleaves. Between these flyleaves are 66 vellum leaves, which have been numbered twice. The earlier numbering, used by Cockayne in his 1864 edition of Leechdoms, Wortcunning and Starcraft of Early England\textsuperscript{2} runs from 31r to 98v. Between 1857, when the Rolls Series project was officially proposed, and the time when Cockayne wrote his "General Introduction," the MS. "recovered eight leaves . . .; it has been rebound, and of course folioes afresh."\textsuperscript{3} The new numbering runs from 1r to 66v; the PD begins on f. 51v. This new numbering includes the eight additional leaves, folios 11 to 19 (old numbering, 38 to 54), which had somehow "found their way into the Cottonian Collection, and into the fire of
1731, where they were very nearly lost altogether, judging from their present condition. They are small, badly cracked fragments, some of them measuring only a few centimeters with the writing still visible but terribly shrunken, warped, and darkened by the flames.

In 1972 the MS. was rebound again. There is a note on one of the back flyleaves: "examined after binding, 17/5/72, JNB." The new binding is designed to save wear on the original MS.: the old leaves are set into modern ones so that what is actually attached at the spine is modern material as are the outside margins of the pages. The pages have been further treated with a special coating designed to seal the surface and prevent the ink from chipping or wearing off. In this way the original MS. is protected, but the process seems to have involved some trimming, with the result that certain clues to its original condition, such as notes to the rubricator, some marginal measurements for prickings, or the condition of the outside edges of the leaves, have been lost. The substance with which the pages have been treated seems in a few cases to have dissolved and redistributed parts of the rubric as an irregular light wash, although the overall legibility of the rubric does not appear to have been seriously affected. (See, for example, notes, l. 402ff, or ll. 233-5).

The actual writing surface measures approximately
16 x 10.5 cm. Though there are usually about 32 lines per page in the PD, there can be as many as 36 or as few as 29 lines owing to the fact that the spaces are not evenly measured. The ruling is in lead point, or plummet; the left and right vertical margins are double, the horizontal lines are single. The prickings themselves are crude, vaguely triangular holes, which look as though they might have been made with a knife point. There are very few prickings on the left side near the spine, a fact which suggests that either these marks have been lost to time, rot, and the binder's knife, or that the sheets were ruled before being folded into codex form. The surfaces of the pages have been arranged in the traditional manner, that is, flesh side faces flesh side of the vellum, and hair side faces hair side.

The quire notations in the MS. appear first on the verso folio, usually together with the first few words of the next page circled in red, and then again at the top of the recto folio. However, there are some irregularities in this MS. that possibly indicate a disruption of the text (perhaps due to damage) between its compilation and the first numbering in Arabic numerals. This fact may also explain how ff. 11-19 became part of the Cotton library: the codex may have broken apart at some point. The irregularities occur in the front sections of the MS.; the quires from 4ff. occur regularly every eight folios.
The notation \( \text{II} \) appears on f. 10v. Quire 2 should be noted on f. 23v, but is not. Quire 3 should be noted on f. 33v, but the bottom of the page is missing. The notation \( \text{III} \), however, does appear on the bottom of f. 31v, along with the first few words of the next folio, 32r, where the quire number is again noted in the upper margin. Quire 4 is noted in the same way on ff. 42v and 43r. Quire 5 is noted on f. 50v, with the first few words of f. 51r, spelled somewhat differently, at the bottom of the folio. The quire notation occurs again at the top of f. 51r. Quire 6 is noted at the bottom of f. 58v, amid a bit of confusion. There are two notes at the bottom of the folio: the first refers to the cures immediately above it as well as to the ones to follow at the beginning of the next folio; the second note appears to mark the end of quire 5 with the siglum \( \text{V} \) at the left-hand side of the note "if part blod of ban innipe cump" and the quire notation \( \text{V} \) at the right-hand side. This system would probably be clear enough were it not for the fact that the quire notation appears above both notes in the left margin, but the siglum \( \text{V} \) appears on the top of the next folio. (See note, ll. 443, 445). These notes are all written by the scribe and circled by the rubricator, so the confusion is not the result of a later misreading. Quire 7 is noted at the bottom of f. 66v, which is the end of the text, though it seems obvious
that originally the PD contained at least one more folio. (See note 4 above).

The general appearance of the text of the PD is that of a working handbook. The vellum, evidently, was not the choicest; there are three holes in f. 64r, two of which are in the middle of the page so that the scribe was obliged to write around them (l. 638). The scribe's mistakes are never erased, only expunctuated. There are no illustrations or ornamental capitals at all in the MS. It is lettered in plain black with slightly larger red capitals and red titles in Latin. There are simple marginal glosses in Latin, usually "Item" or "ad eodem," which also are written in red, and there are frequent, slightly longer Old English marginal glosses in black ink, very often circled in red. These give the text a somewhat "lop-sided" appearance, but for that very reason are highly visible, and appear to serve the function of rapid reference finders. I have referred to them in the notes as "tags." The black ink has faded to sepia since it was originally set down, but this is actually helpful in determining such things as the pooling of the ink in the graphs, hence the direction of the pen, and the on- and off-strokes. The rubric, still a vivid orange-red, has worn and chipped in some spots, in one or two cases so badly that it can no longer be read. De Vriend (p. xxix) suggests that in places it has altogether dis-
appeared, which may be true, but I am inclined in certain cases to doubt if it was ever there. The rubricator seems to have been an independent spirit who, among other things, conducted random experiments with drawing horizontal red lines through parts of words (see note, l. 891), drawing diagonal red slashes over individual letters (see note, l. 352), and filling in the bowls of letters and paragraph signs with red (see note, l. 780). He consistently refused to acknowledge that the scribe's marginal " ธ's" could be rendered as anything but " מ's," although in one instance he helpfully crossed one of the scribe's " ธ's" to make it into the " ธ" it was intended to be (see note, l. 205). It is therefore possible that he also neglected to write in a few capitals throughout the MS. (see note, l. 111).

The script itself, which according to Ker is "small [and] ill-formed," albeit readable, is perhaps another indication that the MS. was only intended for use in the functional world of the infirmary. Professor Julian Brown is of the opinion that the same hand copied the entire codex. It is, in general, typically Anglo-Saxon, with certain "Gothic symptoms," which will be discussed below. The characteristic Anglo-Saxon elements are "ash" (-margin), uncial " ธ", the tall, three-stroke " ת", both "yough" (ɔ) and the Caroline " ธ", "thorn" (�), "eth" (�), and "wynn" (�). Paragraph signs are written " ג" or " ג". The
only punctuation used is the periodus, the punctus elevatus, and one colon. There are very few abbreviations, but they are standard for both OE and Lat. For example, "bæt" is frequently abbreviated "b" sometimes singly, or in combination, as in "ōph." Occasionally a macron is used to indicate "m" or "n," as in OE "pænê," or Lat. "colandrû." Other Lat. abbreviations include the hooked nota for "-us," as in "sextus," which appears as ĺ (l. 443), "qum" abbreviated "qf" in "aqf" (l. 120), "id est" abbreviated ो (l. 526), and "item" abbreviated ę (l. 654). Mistakes, as noted above, are never removed by scraping, but are either expunctuated with dots or strokes placed beneath the offending letters, or a horizontal line struck through the error. In two cases an "X" appears in the margin beside a misspelled word (ll. 531, 543), but this mark is very likely not the scribe's. In one instance, the scribe appears to use a nota to signal the doubling of "fe" in "panifse whit" (see note, l. 100), and twice he uses double slash marks to indicate reversed order, as in "of//hæte.//miclum." (See notes, ll. 7 and 466).

The "Gothic symptoms" displayed by the script include the facts that the "Tironian seven" nota for "and" is always crossed, Ʌ, rather than plain, Ʌ, as in earlier MSS.; and that there is biting of certain letters, such as "be," "bu," "de," "do," "eo," "pp," and "ba," though
this phenomenon is not at all consistent. The "figure 2 r" appears occasionally, as does the ligature "st," \( \hat{f} \). The capital "n," \( \hat{L} \), is also a "Gothic symptom" and indicates a date later than A-S for the copying of the MS.

To date, palaeographical evidence seems to have weighed lightly in determining a date for the MS. Scholars have instead preferred to affix a date to the medical lore contained in the PD, as will be explained more fully in Section III of this introduction. However, earlier views on the sources of these medical practices have been successfully challenged so that one must turn to the physical evidence of the MS. for clues to its date.

On palaeographical grounds, the use of plummet ruling is important, since it was only common from 1175 onwards.\(^7\) Ker does not include the PD in his catalogue because he feels the script itself, particularly the biting of "d" with "e" and "o," as well as the crossing of the "Tyronean seven," indicates a date later than 1200.\(^8\) De Vriend argues (p. xxviii) that these same features can also be "found in manuscripts written a dozen or more years before 1200." However, the "st" ligature and the "figure 2 r" are also significant in assigning the MS. a later date,\(^9\) though possibly not very much later. Perhaps a sound estimate for the date would be between 1175 and 1225.
The Language of the Manuscript

Scholarly opinion concerning the language of the Peri Didaxeon has always been divided as to whether it is Old English or early Middle English. In his 1864 edition of Leechdoms, Wortcunning and Starcraft of Early England, T. O. Cockayne observes that the language of Harley 6258 B, which contains the PD, "shows signs of change." He cites two examples of such change, both from the PD. The most extensive study of the language of the PD in English was published four years later by Richard Morris in 1868, and was, in fact, not a study of the PD at all. Rather, Morris' study was an edition of "a bundle of [hymn] fragments and smaller treatises" from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, with sample comparisons to the Hatton Gospels, the Rule of St. Benet, and the PD, all works that he felt displayed "similar grammatical peculiarities." (p. xxi). Morris comments that all these works belong to a transitional period in which the groundwork of Anglo-Saxon phraseology and grammar still existed, although gradually yielding to the influence of the popular forms of speech. We find in it, as in the later portion of the Saxon Chronicle, marked indications of a tendency to adopt those terminations and sounds which characterize a language in a state of change. (p. xvii).

In those works written in the first half of the twelfth
century, "the older forms predominate . . . ." (p. xvii). Twenty-eight years after Morris wrote, Max Löweneck re-edited the PD altogether, and observed of the language: "Die ae. vollen Flexionsvokale sind in unserm Denkmale . . . vielfach noch erhalten." (The complete Old English grammatical endings are frequently still retained in our monument). Citing a few variations, however, he then ascribes the PD a twelfth-century date. Since "Wir haben hier charakterischen Erscheinungen, die wir in frühere. Hss. anzutreffen gewohnt sind . . . ." (we thus have here the same characteristics that we are accustomed to find in EME MSS).15 Scholars writing after Löweneck, however, who have considered the language of the PD at all, have till recently accepted that it is Old English. J. F. Payne, in the Fitz-Patrick Lectures for 1903, speaks of the "Anglo-Saxon compiler" of the PD;16 Charles Singer, writing in 1920, classes it as "one of these treatises in the Anglo-Saxon language;"17 and Charles Talbot refers to it in 1957 as a "later Anglo-Saxon text."18 In 1972, however, H. J. de Vriend, while agreeing with Cockayne's description of the Medicina de Quadrupedibus as Old English that "shows signs of change" (p. xxix), denies that there "are [any] reasons to claim Old English ancestry" for the PD.19 He bases his opinion, unfortunately, on a reading of the first complete page, after which the work has been named, and which is generally acknowledged to be something
quite different from the cures that follow. Finally, in 1976, Peter Bierbaumer published the volume of *Botanische Wortschatz des Altenglischen* that deals with the PD. In it Bierbaumer carefully explains that his classification of the PD as Old English stems from the fact
dass die Belege aus Peri Didaceon ..., im *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* von Bosworth & Toller aufgenommen sind, ferner damit, dass im MED Peri Didaceon als "OE" gekennzeichnet ist, und schließlich auch mit dem praktischen Grund, dass wir zumindest teilweise, eine ... Übersetzung eines uns bekannten lat. Textes vor uns haben."

(that the evidence from the Peri Didaceon is included in the *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* of Bosworth and Toller, and, more remotely, that in the MED the Peri Didaceon is characterized as "OE," and *also for* the practical reason that there exists, at least partially, a deficient translation of a Latin text known to us).  

What is obviously needed, then, is a detailed analysis of the language of the PD. Cockayne seems to have alluded to such a study when he wrote in 1864, "For the history of our language it may some day be required that the whole should be printed for comparison with our earlier text." The first two parts of Harley 6258 B, the herbal and the *Medicina de Quadrupedibus* have been recently edited by Berberich and de Vriend respectively; the following study completes the major medical portion of the codex.
Orthography and Phonology

Cataloguing orthographical variants to arrive at some conclusions about the phonology of the PD is an awkward business. Although there are some wide and clearly visible categories, most of which conform to standard late OE spelling practices as a cursory reading of the MS. shows, there are also a bewildering number of spelling variants which simply defy classification. For example, the imper. of "smierwan" appears most commonly as "smyre," but also as "smire," "smere," "smure," and "smeri" (the last possibly a case of transposition of "e" and "i").

The herb "cymen" occurs as "cymen," "cumin," and "cumyn;" and "scilling" can be spelled either "scilling-," "scylling-," "scyllang-," "scealling-," or "scylleng-;"

The following are examples of variations from the standard which exist in sufficient numbers to indicate some sort of pattern. It should be noted that for each of the patterns discussed below, there exist numerous examples where the OE sound is represented by traditional OE spellings: œ spelled "æ," fifo spelled "y," etc.

OE œ in root vowels is spelled either "æ" or "a."

The word "læscraft" clearly illustrates this: whereas it normally appears as "læscraft-" (16 x), it also occurs
as "lacecraft-" (3 x), "lacecraft-" (7 x), and "læcecraft-" (2 x). An example of "æ" for OE ə is "ma3a," (stomach) appearing both as "ma5-" (6 x) and "mæ3-" (11 x). Examples of "a" for OE ə are "water" (8 x, but "wæter" 22 x), and "hafeβ" (1 x, but "hæefβ" 3 x). Examples of OE ə spelled "æ" are "ædle" (2 x, but "adle" 13 x), and "bæn-" (1 x, but "bæn-" 5 x). The same process seems to extend to grammatical endings also, where, for example, "ætæcnæð" appears (1 x) instead of the regular spelling "-að." The verb normally spelled "clænsian" (PT) shows interchange of "a" and "æ" in both the root and the grammatical ending, appearing variously as "clannæp" (1 x), "clænsieæ" (1 x), and "jæclansæð" (1 x).

The spelling "i" for OE ə and "y" for OE ə was common in 1W-S. In the PD, "wɪn" occurs as "wine" (11 x, but "wyne" 6 x), and "siæ" (to be, subj.) occurs as "sy" (10 x, but "si" 6 x). "Is" occurs as "is" (6 x, but "ys" 50 x), and the first syllable of "scilling" appears variously as "scyll-," "scill-," and also once as "sceall-.

In the PD, OE ə is also frequently rendered as "u." For example, "swyn" occurs as "swyn-" (2 x, and "swun-" 1 x). "Cynn" (kind) occurs as "cynn-" (1 x, but "cunn-" 2 x); "dyppan" occurs as "dyp(p)e" (4 x, but "dup(p)e" 3 x); "weaxan" occurs as "wyxt" (2 x, and "wixt" 1 x, but "wuxt" 1 x); "willan" (to wish) occurs as "wyll-" (3 x, but "wull-" 1 x); "weallan" (to boil) occurs as "wyl(1)"
(6 x, but "wull" 1 x); "hýrstan" occurs as "hýrst" (1 x, but "hýrst" 1 x); "wēorpan" occurs as "wyrpe" (1 x, but "wurp" 1 x); and finally, "wērmian" appears as "wyrma" (1 x, but "wurme" 1 x).²⁶

Interesting also is the occasional spelling of "u" for ēa. "Garleac" is spelled "gārleac" (1 x) and "garluc-" (1 x); "wērmian" is spelled "wearm-" (1 x) and "wurm" (1 x), and "pērfan" occurs only as "burft" (1 x) in place of the regular "pērft."

In unaccented syllables, "-iž" and "-i" are freely interchangeable. This was true between A.D. 700 and 1000 for 1W-S and KG, and "there are already a few examples in earlier texts ...."²⁷ Thus, in PD one finds such single examples as "tūrne" instead of "turnie," "gōdiže" instead of "gōdie," "sētoriže" instead of "sētorie," "hāliže" instead of "hālie," "baβeže" instead of "baβie," "smyriže" instead of "smyrie," and "clānsiže" instead of "clānsie." At the same time, one finds "hunies" where one would expect "hunies." There is also an example of the "contraction of -ie from -ige to -i"²⁸ in the word "hēfi." The form "nenzi" also occurs once, but this may simply be a scribal error.

The interchangeability of the spellings "œ" and "œ" in unaccented syllables also reflects OE patterns from the eleventh century onwards.²⁹ In the PD, this process is clearly visible in the grammatical endings of words.
An example of "e" appearing in place of "a" occurs in "šealla," which is spelled "šealle" in N. s. (3 x). Examples of "a" appearing in place of "e" occur in "wéter," which in D. s. is spelled "wétere/waterere" (10 x), and "wétera/watera" (4 x); "heorte," which is spelled "heorte" in N. s. (1 x), but "héorta" in N. s. (1 x) and D. s. (1 x); "tunge," which is spelled "tunge" in A. s. (1 x) and D. s. (1 x), but "tunga" in N. s. (1 x) and D. s. (2 x); and "ceole," which is always spelled "ceola" in N. s. (2 x) and D. s. (1 x).

In IWS the D. pl. ending "appears as -an, -on."

In FD, while "-on" never occurs for D. pl., "-an" occurs 22 x in "axan," "brestan," "earan," "flewsan," "soman," "handan," "sculdran," "syban," "topan," "pearsman," "wétan," and "wéteran." D. pl. is also represented by "-ean" 4 x in "eaesæan;" and by "-en" 6 x in "brosten," "easen," "foten," and "heorren." "N" also replaces "m" in "lacedon" (1 x) and in "hyn" (1 x), but these instances may be simple cases of missing minims.

The major pattern of consonantal variation in the FD manifests itself as the alternation of single and double consonants although there seems to be no preference for either doubled or undoubled forms. Of originally double consonants which also appear written single, examples are "mann-" (42 x) and "man-" (30 x), "crocc-" (4 x) and "croc-" (1 x), "eall-" (2 x) and "eal-" (4 x),
"scull-" (2 x) and "sul-" (1 x), and "swamm-" (1 x) and "swam-" (2 x). "Full-" (14 x) is always written with a double "l" in inflected forms, except "fulme" (7 x). Of originally single consonants also written double, examples are "bean-" (3 x) and "beann-" (1 x), "hwit" (9 x) and "hwitt-" (2 x), and "hnut" (4 x) and "hnutt" (1 x). Instances of doubling before "r" are "adre/ædre" (6 x) and "addre/æddre" (5 x), "bladre/blædre" (3 x) and "bladlre/blædlre" (1 x), and "ober(-re)" (5 x) and "öppr-" (3 x). There is one instance of doubling in the conjugation of a Class I Weak Verb: "dype" (2 x) and "dyppe" (4 x).

One of the more bizarre aspects of the orthographical appearance of the PD is the scribe's unpredictable additions of initial "h" to words normally beginning with vowels. His departures are neither consistent, nor are they standard OE or EME; they are merely surprising. He writes, for instance, "hys" for "ys" 7 x, and "his" for "is" 1 x. "Heal(1)" appears 2 x instead of "eal(1)," and in other single instances one encounters "hut" for "ut," "hcede" for "ecede," "hæfter" for "æfter," "hearfoðlice" for "earfoðlice," "healswa" for "ealswa," "hæte" for "æte," "hete" for "ete," "hyfela" for "yfela," and "hof" for "of." Only once does he reverse the process and write "yt" for "hyt."

Other interchanges in unaccented syllables occur
largely in grammatical endings. Since the examination of such endings belongs more properly to the study of morphology, the remaining departures from the norm shall be dealt with extensively in that section.

Morphology

A close analysis of the morphology of the PD reveals that most forms are standard OE. There are numerous exceptions, listed below, but they do not exist in patterns sufficiently developed to indicate any "marked" tendency towards EME. For example, of the approximately 1520 nouns catalogued, 84 per cent are declined correctly, while the remaining 16 per cent show deviations from standard OE declension; most of the deviations are merely unusual, and are not indications of EME declension patterns. Of the approximately 1015 verbs studied, 85 per cent are regular, while 15 per cent show some variation. Of the estimated 250 adjectives examined, 70 per cent are regular, as opposed to 30 per cent which are irregular. In short, the morphological evidence of the PD exactly bears out de Vriend's findings concerning the language of the Medicina de Quadrupedibus in the same codex, that is, that it is "a typical example of residual Old English." Although, as he points out, it was clearly copied at a later date by a scribe who did not speak OE,
"the characteristic features of late West Saxon are still predominant . . . therefore, it should be regarded as an Old English, not a Middle English text." The analysis which follows adheres to the morphological classifications in OE G, and proceeds in order first with nouns, then with adjectives, verbs, and pronouns.

NOUNS

Before proceeding with a detailed count of all the variant endings, a few problems and patterns are worthy of special attention here. Certain nouns, duly noted in the catalogue below, appear in both weak and strong forms in the PD. For example, the D. s. of f. "tunge" occurs as "tunge" (5 x) and as "tungan" (2 x). The A. s. of f. "sealfe" occurs as "sealfe" (14 x), as "sealfan" (2 x), and as "sealfen" (2 x). The D. s. of n. "breost" appears as "breoste" (2 x), "breostan" (6 x), and "breosten" (2 x). In D. pl. it occurs only as "breostan" (3 x). "Ea3e" and "eare" also show similar tendencies in the D. pl.; where both should have the standard "-um" ending, they have instead "-an," "-en," or "-ean."

The word "mann" is consistently declined in D. s. like a regular m. strong noun, appearing as "mann" (4 x) and as "manne" (5 x), rather than as "menn," as one would normally expect. However, this peculiarity may be related to the fact that "compound names in -mann seem to
have been declined according to the a-declension, ... d.s. -mann." 33

The word "dæʒ" presents several problems. On the use of "-es" as a legitimate variant form of "-as" in the temporal m. A. pl., see the note to l. 521. The temporal dat. form is used 3 x, each time with confusion of modifier and/or ending. In two instances, the phrase should read "alce dæʒe" but appears instead as "alche dæʒ" (l. 168) and "ælce dæʒ" (l. 521). The third time this construction is used, the noun appears correctly as "dæʒe" (l. 209), but the cardinal number appears as m. A. s. "anne" instead of the correct m. D. s. "annum." In another instance, the D. s. form is used in a construction that is supposed to agree with a previous, grammatically correct pl. reference: "7 þara byð fif 7 feowertiʒ dæʒa, 7 on bam dæʒe ... . . . ." (l. 31). The word also appears once spelled "dæ" (see note, l. 768), but this may be a simple scribal omission.

Finally, a certain amount of confusion is evident in the declension of the nouns f. "wiht" and n. "swiht." In PD there are six examples of f. A. s. "wiht" declined as n. A. s., that is, without the final "e." However, in all six instances, the word is immediately preceded by the sounds [jæ] or [gæ] in the endings of the preceding words, such as "peneʒa" or "scylinga." Hence, it is possible that the apparent irregularity may be due to the
sound of these preceding syllables, with "[ja]wiht"
becoming the grammatical equivalent of "swiht." Because
such a conclusion seems likely, but nevertheless specula-
tive, I have omitted these six examples from the cata-
logue. Further confusion between genders occurs, for
example, in "apple," declined both as m. and n. (see
note to l. 519).

A. Strong declensions

I. A-nouns (m. and n.), OE glossary, 570-84.
   a. Singular: Regular forms throughout, except
      1. The m. N. s. appears with an added
         final "-e" in "wyrme" (1x).
      2. The m. A. s. appears with added final
         "-an" in "cyrfætan" (1x); with an
         added final "-þ" in "ætēþ" (1x) and
         "meatþ" (1x); n. A. s. appears with
         an added final "-a" in "hwita" (1x);
         and with an added final "-e" in "eceede"
         (7x), "hæte" (1x), "heafode" (1x),
         "huniðe" (3x), "sere" (3x), and
         "wæte" (1x).
      3. The m., n. G. s. "-es" appears as
         "-as" in m. "scyllingas" (1x), and n.
         "wæxas" (1x); as "-ís" in n. "panicis"
         (1x); as "-ys" in n. "cuduwys" (1x);
and without final "-s" in "huniðe" (1x).

4. The m., n. D. s. appears with an "-an" ending in m. "heorðan" (1x), and in n. "breostan" (1x), "hætan" (2x), "heafeðan" (3x), and "seðedan" (1x); with an "-en" ending in m. "braden" (1x), and in n. "breosten" (2x), and "hæten" (2x); with an added final "-s" in n. "heafodes" (1x); without final "-e" in m. "þewyht" (1x), "innob" (1x), and "mub" (2x), and n. "heafod" (1x), "leac" (1x), "wæter" (2x), and "wi(y)n" (2x); and without final "-ne" in m. "morse" (1x).

b. Plurals: regular forms throughout, except

1. The m. N. pl. final "-as" occurs as "-e" in "læce" (1x), and "ysene" (1x); as "-es" in "læces" (2x), and "dæses" (2x); as "-əb" in "sculdrað" (1x); and without the final "-s" in "dæʒa" (1x), and "healsgunda" (1x). The n. N. pl. occurs with added final "-a" in "sara" (1x); with final "-a" instead of "-u" in "lima" (1x); and with added final "-m" in "wætum" (1x).

2. The m. A. pl. final "-as" occurs as
"-e" in "apple" (1 x); as "-es" in "coddes" (1 x), and "fingres" (1 x); and as "-ers" in "fingers" (1 x). The n. A. pl. occurs with final "-e" instead of "-u" in "mēser" (1 x); and with final "-as" in "bīgas" (1 x).

3. The G. pl. final "-a" occurs as "-an" in m. "currēt(t)an" (2 x); and as "-āb" in m. "scyllingab" (1 x); as "-e" in m. "læcecræfte" (1 x), and "scyllange" (1 x), and in n. "cicene" (2 x), and "eaeene" (1 x); with final "-er" instead of "-rā" in n. "mēser" (1 x); and with final "-s" in m. "drencas" (1 x), and "metas" (1 x).

4. D. pl. "-um" occurs as "-a" in m. "topa" (2 x), and in n. "breostan" (1 x), and "herotēsida" (1 x); as "-an" in m. "sculdran" (1 x), "syban" (1 x), "toban" (3 x), "be(a)roman" (2 x), "wētan" (1 x), and n. "breostan" (3 x), "wēteran" (1 x); as "-e" in m. "manne" (3 x), and n. "breoste" (1 x); as "-en" in m. "foten" (1 x), and n. "brosten" (1 x) and "dēsen" (1 x); with final "-u" instead
of "-um" in m. "sculdru" (2 x), and n. "þurlu" (2 x); and with final "-un" in m. "scaldrun" (1 x), and n. "þurlun" (1 x). The m. D. pl. appears without the final "-um" in "mann" (3 x); and n. D. pl. appears with final "-an" in place of "-u" in "mæran" (1 x).

II. ð-nouns (f.), ðecc, 585.

a. Singular: regular forms throughout, except

1. N. s. final ("short") "-u" appears as 
   "-a" in "prota" (1 x); with added final 
   "-a" in "илæcnunga" (1 x); and with 
   added final "-e" in "blysse" (1 x), 
   "bote" (1 x), "fastnisce" (1 x), 37 "æ-
   healdenysse" (1 x), "sescornesse" (1 x), 
   "nearwnysse" (1 x), "seconysse" (1 x), 
   "unhalbe" (1 x), and "untrumnesse" (1 x).

2. A. s. occurs without the final "-e" in 
   "feber" (1 x), "innoþ" (1 x), "meolc" 
   (1 x), and "mucgwurt" (1 x).

3. G. s. final "-e" appears as "-an" in 
   "eorðan" (1 x); and as "-u" in "gosu" 
   (1 x).

b. Plural: regular forms throughout, except

1. A. pl. final "-a," "-e" appears as 
   "-an" in "hædan" (1 x), and "wurtan"
(2 x); and as "-en" in "beanen" (1 x); it appears without the final vowel in "wurt" (2 x), and "wyrt" (1 x).

2. G. pl. final "-a" occurs as "-ena" in "pinhnutena" (1 x), and "hnutena" (1 x); and without the final "-a" in "winberian" (1 x).

3. D. pl. "-um" ending occurs as "-an" in "ædran" (2 x), "axan" (1 x), and "handan" (4 x); as "-e" in "lendune" (1 x), and "lungane/lungune" (2 x); and as "-u" in "hnutu" (1 x).

III. Other Strong Declensions.

a. Ua-nouns (n.), OEG, 580-83. Sg. and pl. regular throughout, except

1. The n. A. s. final "-u" occurs as "-e" in "cude" (1 x), "mele" (1 x), and "smere" (3 x).

2. The n. A. pl. final "-u" occurs as "-es" in "cynrles" (1 x).

b. Io-nouns (f.), OEG, 592. Sg. and pl. regular throughout, except

1. The f. N. s. has added final "-a" in "blissa" (1 x).

c. Úo-nouns (f.), OEG, 594. Sg. and pl. regular throughout, except
1. The f. N. s. final "-wu" occurs as "-e" in "blodlæse" (3 x).

d. U-nouns (f. and n.), OEG, 611. Sg. and pl. regular forms throughout, except
1. The n. A. s. final "-u" appears as "-e" in "mede" (1 x).
2. The f. D. s. final "-a" appears as "-u" in "nosu" (1 x).

e. Stems in Indo-European -es, -os (n.), OEG, 635. Sg. and pl. regular throughout, except
1. The n. A. pl. final "-u" appears as "-an" in "æseran" (1 x).

f. Dental stems (n.), OEG, 637. Sg. and pl. regular throughout, except
1. The n. A. s. final "-u," "-o," "-a" occurs as "-e" in "eale" (1 x).

B. Weak declensions (m., n., and f.), OEG, 615-619.

Singular: regular forms throughout, except

a. The N. s. final "-e" appears as "-a" in n. "eara" (1 x), and f. "ceola" (2 x), "heorta" (1 x), and "tunga" (1 x); final "-a" appears as "-e" in m. "3ealle" (3 x); and m. i. s. appears without the final "-a" in "3eateal" (1 x).

b. The A. s. final "-an" appears as "-a"
in m. "acuma" (1 x), and "clypa" (1 x), and in f. "butera" (2 x), "bet(t)onica" (2 x), "cylefena" (1 x), "helda" (2 x), and "myrrha" (4 x); as "-e" in m. "sticce" (1 x), and f. "duostle" (1 x), "gyngyfer" (1 x), "more" (1 x), and "panne" (6 x); as "-on" in m. "nafelon" (1 x); and without final "-an" in f. "gingiber" (1 x).

c. The G. s. ending "-an" appears as "-a" in f. "ysopa" (1 x); as "-e" in f. "berbene" (1 x), "butere" (1 x), and "glædene" (1 x); and as "-one" in f. "coliandrone" (1 x).

d. The D. s. final "-an" appears as "-a" in m. "mæsa" (1 x), and "lichama" (1 x), and in f. "ændra" (1 x), "ceola" (1 x), "heorta" (1 x), and panna" (1 x); as "-e" in m. "mæse" (3 x), and in f. "bladre" (1 x), "cuppe" (1 x), and "panne" (3 x); and as "-u" in f. "þrotu" (1 x).

II. Plural: regular forms throughout, except

a. The N. pl. ending "-an" appears as "-am" in n. "earam" (1 x, though this may simply be an extra minim); as "-e" in m. "lippe" (1 x); as "-en" in n. "eæsen" (1 x); and without the final "-n" in f. "ad(d)ra/ændra" (3 x).

b. The A. pl. final "-an" appears as "-a" in
f. "wurtruma" (1 x); as "-e" in f. "hrið-bræde" (1 x), 39 and "wyrtrume" (1 x); as "-ean" in n. "easæan" (1 x); as "-en" in m. "crocen" (1 x), "mæsen" (5 x), and "wæten" (1 x); in n. "easæn" (1 x), and in f. "cærsen" (1 x), and "sealfen" (2 x); as "-ie" in f. "laurberiðie" (1 x); and as "-un" in n. "syndrun" (1 x).

c. The G. pl. ending "-ena" appears as "-a" in f. "beriða" (1 x); and as "-era" in "wynberiðera" (1 x, though this may also be a simple scribal error).

d. The D. pl. final "-um" appears as "-a" in m. "lichama" (2 x), "lippa" (1 x), and "wæta" (1 x), and in f. "addra" (1 x), "ceola" (1 x), and "wyrta" (1 x); and as "-e" in f. "wyrtrume" (1 x).
ADJECTIVES

In the PD adjectives normally agree with the nouns they modify; the exceptions are listed below. Because the number of variations is relatively small, I have not used all the divisions found in OEG, but have divided them simply according to whether they are strong or weak.

I. Strong declensions—sg. OEG, 639

A. Masc.

1. N.: appears with "-e" in "yfele" (1 x)
2. A.: appears with "-e" in "ælce" (1 x), "cealde" (1 x), "ealde" (1 x), "gode" (1 x), "wate" (1 x), and "wearme" (1 x); with "-en" in "wearmen" (1 x); without final "-en" in "linnen" (1 x), "öppen" (1 x), "sum" (2 x), and "twyfeald" (1 x)
3. D.: appears with "-an" in "wlacan" (1 x); with "-e" in "hlutre" (1 x), "nane" (1 x), and "seoce" (1 x); and without "-um" in "linnen" (1 x)

B. Neut.

1. N.: appears with "-e" in "hæte" (1/1), "micle" (1 x), and "pice" (1 x)
2. A.: appears with "-e" in "hæwede" (1 x), "hæte" (1 x), "hnesce" (1 x), "hrere"
(1 x), and "niwe" (1 x); with "-ne" in "anne" (1 x)

3. D.: appears with "-an" in "scearpan" (2 x); with "-e" in "alce" (1 x), "myc(e)le" (5 x), "scearpe" (1 x), "wearme" (1 x), and "yfele" (1 x); with "-on" in "elson" (1 x); with "-re" in "mycelre" (1 x); with "-un" in "hluttrun" (1 x); and without "-um" in "beorht" (1 x), and "sylfyr" (1 x)

C. Fem.

1. A.: appears without "-e" in "an" (1 x)

2. D.: appears with "-a" in "sara" (1 x); with "-e" in "ane" (1 x), "lange" (1 x), "mic(e)le" (2 x), and "stille" (1 x); with "-um" in "miculum" (1 x)

II. Strong declensions—pl.

A. m. A. pl. appears with "-un" in "sylferun" (1 x)

B. n. N. pl. appears with "-e" in "toswollen" (1 x)

C. f. N. pl. appears with "-an" in "maran" (1 x); without "-e" in "ober" (1 x)

III. Weak declensions—sg. OEG, 656.

A. Masc.

1. N.: appears with "-e" in "blace" (1 x)

2. A.: appears with "-ne" in "niwme" (1 x)

3. G.: appears with "-ys" in "seocys" (1 x)
4. D.: appears with "-e" in "niwe" (1 x); with "-en" in "manniscen" (1 x), "niwen" (1 x); with "-ne" in "niwne" (1 x); and without "-m" in "anu" (1 x)

B. Prm.

1. N.: appears with "-a" in "ylca" (1 x)
2. G.: appears with "-a" in "clæna" (1 x)
3. D.: appears with "-a" in "awergeda" (1 x); and with "-e" in "myddemyste" (1 x)

IV. Weak declensions—pl.

A. m. D. pl. appears with "-an" in "aþenedan" (1 x)

B. n. A. pl. appears with "-ân" in "lytlan" (1 x); n. D. pl. appears with "-an" in "scearpan" (1 x), and "scurfedan" (1 x)

C. f. D. pl. appears with "-e" in "sare" (1 x); and with "-eon" in "driþeon" (1 x)

V. Comparative appears as "-þeþe" in "seþysþe" (1 x)

OE®G, 657.
A random survey shows that pronouns and articles generally follow standard OE patterns, but do occasionally exhibit some tendency towards ME. There are also some irregularities that do not fall into any clearly recognizable pattern.

Other than the regular forms, there are some variations of the OE patterns that are nevertheless normal. For example, for the def. art., m. D. sg. and pl. "bēm" can also appear as "bān;"⁴⁰ the demonstrative n. N. sg. "bēt" can also appear as "bē."⁴¹

ME patterns for the def. art. are reflected in the following: m. D. sg. and pl. "bēm" can appear as "bān," and m. A. pl. "bāa" can also appear as "bē;" f. D. sg. "bēre" can also appear as "bāra." The demonstratives show some ME tendencies as well; for example, m. N. sg. "bēs" can appear as "bēs."⁴²

Unclassifiable variations in def. art. are: m. A. pl. "bāa" can also appear as "bān;" m. D. sg. and pl. "bēre" can also appear as "bēren" and f. A. sg. "bāa" can also appear as "bē." There are also occasional cases of disagreement in number between pronouns and their antecedents. One example is the construction, "bēs læcedom scel bān manne bāa hyra lipa bēd sare, oðer hyra tunga . . . bēt he earfōlice hys spatel forswelcan mæ" (this leech-
dom shall [be] for the men whose lips are sore, or their tongues ... so that he may [only] swallow his spittle with difficulty, ll. 264-67). Another example of disagreement in number is the pron. "hit" or "ht" being used to refer to a number of ingredients to be ground together, as in "nim ladsar, pmt teafur, 7 galpanj, opres healfes panshe whit, 7 gnid hyt togadere ... (take laserpitum, the gum, and a half-penny weight of galbanum, and grind it together ... , ll. 99-100). The ingredients are evidently thought of as a batch, even though in exactly the same environment with the verb "gnid" the correct pl. pron. "hie" also occurs (cf. l. 805). However, while these examples are grammatically incorrect, they are more indicative of muddled thinking than of a shift in grammatical pattern.
VERBS

Some verbs are impossible to classify with absolute certainty. For example, the verb "weallan" is conjugated three different ways. In the third pers. pres. indic. it behaves like a Class VII Strong Verb, and appears as "wyllb" (4 x). The frequent confusion of subj. for pres. indic. (noted below) appears to have affected "weallan" also; the form of the subj. used in five instances is that of a Class I Weak Verb, "wylle." In the three cases where the subj. is used correctly, it appears as "wealle," which could be either Class I Weak or Class VII Strong. However, the form of the imper. used is that of a Class I Weak Verb: "wyll" (6 x), "wull" (1 x). Some of this variety may be due to the fact that OE had two similar verbs meaning "to boil:" "willan," a Class I Weak Verb, and "weallan," a Class VII Strong Verb. Neither of those forms of the verb, however, accounts for the form of the imper. used.

The verbs "smierwan" and "spiwan" behave as both Class I and Class II Weak verbs. "Smierwan," which is conjugated correctly 13 x as a Class I Weak Verb, occurs 2 x with the Class II "-a" ending on the inf. form. 43 "Spiwan," also a Class I Weak Verb, is conjugated 4 x with the Class II "-ah" ending on the third pers. sg. pres. indic. 44 The remaining irregularities fall into
four broad categories: irregular use of inf. (I-III); irregular use of subj. (IV-VII); mistakes of pers. or tense (VIII-XI); and spelling errors.

I. Inf. used instead of pres. indic.
   A. Strong verbs OEG, 730ff.
      1. Class I: "wrytan" (1 x)
      2. Class III: "forwyrban" (1 x)
      3. Class V: "etan" (1 x)
   B. Weak verbs OEG, 748ff.
      1. Class II: "spiwan" (1 x)
      2. Class III: "habban" (2 x)
   C. Uncertain: "maþan" (1 x) OEG, 767.

II. Inf. used instead of subj.
   A. Strong verbs
      1. Class V: "etan" (1 x)
   B. Weak verbs
      1. Class III: "habban" (2 x)

III. Inf. used instead of imper.
   A. Strong verbs
      1. Class IV: "niman" (1 x)
      2. Class V: "hetan" (1 x)
   B. Weak verbs
      1. Class I: "wyrcean" (1 x)
      2. Class II: "macian" (1 x)
      3. Class III: "forhabban" (2 x)
IV. Subj. used instead of inf.
   A. Strong verbs
      1. Class IV: "nymen" (1 x)
   B. Weak verbs
      1. Class I: "Seracen" (1 x)

V. Subj. used instead of pres. indic.
   A. Strong verbs
      1. Class III: "toðinden" (1 x)
   B. Weak verbs
      1. Class II: "clånsiðe" (1 x)
      2. Class III: "habbe" (2 x)
   C. Uncertain: "maðe/mæðe" (4 x)

VI. Subj. used instead of imper.
   A. Strong verbs
      1. Class I: "gnide" (1 x)
      2. Class II: "bruce" (1 x), "céowe" (1 x)
      3. Class III: "binde" (1 x), "drince" (4 x), "stynge" (1 x), "wrynge" (1 x)
      4. Class IV: "nime" (4 x)
      5. Class V: "beðye" (1 x), "cnede" (1 x), "ete" (5 x), "hete" (1 x), "piðe" (1 x)
   B. Weak verbs
      1. Class I: "bræde" (1 x), "menge" (3 x), "wyroke" (8 x)
      2. Class II: "smyriðe/smyreðe" (2 x)

VII. Subj.; mistake in number:
A. Class II Strong: "forléaoðen" (1 x; 3 pl. subj. for 3 sg. subj.)

B. Uncertain: "mæøen" (1 x; 3 pl. subj. for 2 sg. subj.)

VIII. 3 pers. sg. instead of 3 pers. pl.

A. Strong verbs
   1. Class III: "bersteð" (1 x), "grindep" (1 x)
   2. Class VII: "fealleð" (1 x), "hateð" (2 x), "healdeð" (1 x)

B. Weak verbs
   1. Class I: "nemæh/nemæð" (6 x)
   2. Class II: "swycað" (1 x)

C. Preterite Pres., Class I: "sweiteð" (1 x) OEGB, 767

IX. 3 pers. pl. instead of 3 pers. sg.

A. Strong verbs
   1. Class III: "tospringað" (1 x), "yrnað" (2 x)

B. Weak verbs
   1. Class I: "clæppicað" (1 x), "eðlað" (1 x)
   2. Class II: "byoleofað" (1 x)\(^{45}\)
   3. Class III: "þabbað" (1 x)

C. Anomalous (c): "sæð" (1 x) OEGB, 768

X. 2 pers. sg. pres. instead of 2 pers. sg. past

A. Anomalous (b): "dydest" (1 x)

XI. Past part. instead of imper.

A. Class VI Strong: "waxen" (1 x)

XII. Spelling mistakes
A. Classifiable
1. "-a" for "-e": "eta" (2 x), "metta" (1 x)
2. "-ad" for "-ad": "eclansed" (1 x)
3. "-e" for "-a": "dreahne" (1 x), "strewe" (1 x), "stire/styre" (2 x), "yrmne" (3 x)
4. "-es" for "-eb": "eæles" (2 x), "laes" (1 x), "nemes" (1 x), "yrces" (1 x)
5. "-(3)eb" for "-(l)eb": "rotiseb" (1 x), "swearisbe" (1 x), "burleb" (1 x)
6. "-t" for "-h": "cymet" (1 x), "habbet" (1 x), "hefet" (1 x)
7. "-h" for "-t": "intyhb" (1 x)
8. "-ud" for "-ed," "-ad": "afeormud" (1 x), "sesamud" (1 x)
9. dropped "-h": "teo" (1 x), "seo" (1 x)
10. dropped "-e": "miht/myht" (4 x), "wlec" (1 x)
11. added "-a": "drinca" (4 x), "nim" (1 x)

B. Unclassifiable, all single instances
1. "briæ" for "bringeb"
2. "bebeæ" for "baða"
3. "semaced" for "semacod"
4. "sesædun" for "sesædon"
5. "soð" for "sað"
6. "habben" for "hefð"
7. "hremb" for "hremþ"
8. "machæm" for "machie"
9. "maj" for "mæʃ"
10. "nemniað" for "nemnað"
11. "syhbað" for "syhbað"
12. "bing" for "bindð"
13. "bacc" for "bacca"
14. "wyllan" for "wyllað"
15. "wurma" for "wyrma"
16. "wurm" for "wyrma"
17. "wyrm" for "wyrma"
Medical Practices

In order to understand the medical practices contained in the PD, it is necessary to see them against their proper background. Thus, it is important to establish an accurate date for the MS. The linguistic evidence, discussed separately above, has not really been a major factor in determining the date of the PD. Rather, the dating has been based largely on two other factors: the palæographical evidence, and the relationship of the PD to supposedly Salernitan sources. As it happens, the Salernitan material, though the basis of a venerable and seemingly solid argument, probably should not be considered valid grounds for establishing a date.

The first person to suggest a date for the PD is its second editor, Löweneck; Cockayne, for reasons of his own, says nothing on the subject. Löweneck (p. viii) places the dates for the PD between 1035 and 1200 because he believes the language to be Middle English and because he believes the text to be a translation of the Salernitan Practica by Petrocellus, who lived about 1035. With the exception of C.H. Talbot, S. Rubin and L. Voigts, all succeeding critics who have dealt with the issue have unfailingly accepted that the PD is based on the Practica. The tradition runs from 1903 to 1976, with scholars basing their estimation of date on Löweneck's assumption. Interestingly, none of them agrees with him that the MS is ME; they are united in calling it "Anglo-Saxon."
Moreover, all of them have more specific ideas than he concerning the date. First, Singer suggests that the MS. is "twelfth century."47 Bonser feels it is "early twelfth century."48 Grattan and Singer, together place the date at "about 1130,"49 Wright believes the MS. to have been written "about 1150,"50 and Bierbaumer agrees with de Vriend that the MS. was written between 1150 and 1200.51

C.H. Talbot, writing in 1965 and again in 1967,52 is the first critic53 to question the validity of the Salernitan tradition; he is followed by S. Rubin in 1974 and L. Voigts in 1979. Talbot shows that Petrocellus was not Salernitan at all and that the "so-called Petrocellus text already existed as a separate work in the ninth century. In its earliest form it had no title whatsoever, certainly no attribution to Petrocellus" (p. 168). With particular reference to Bald's Leechbook, Talbot shows that the textual sources for the work ascribed to Petrocellus were known to the Anglo-Saxons "at least two centuries before the date usually assigned their introduction into this country" (p. 167).

In the light of Talbot's findings, comments by other critics take on a new aspect. For example, although J.F. Payne does believe that the Practica is the major source for the PD, he also demonstrates that there are significant differences between the two: specifically,
the order of chapters is different, the PD contains numerous additional passages, the OE readings are often fuller than the Lat., and there are Greek words present in the PD absent in the Practica (pp. 148-49). Grattan and Singer, though of the same opinion concerning a Salernitan source, feel that "the Anglo-Saxon translator was working from a purer and earlier version" than the one printed by Löweneck (p. 75). In this connection, it should be pointed out that the Practica printed by Löweneck is not the full text of De Renzi, but only those parts that he felt were relevant to his study. Thus, one could add that there is material in the Practica that does not exist in the PD. Further, Bierbaumer (p. xi) notes that "Löweneck hat sich--wie wir (s.v. spelter) ziegen konnten--an einer Stelle nachweislich in der Wahl der lat. Textstelle geirrt" (Löweneck is demonstrably misleading in one place in the choice of the Lat. text--as we can show (cf. "spelter").

All the above factors taken together cast serious doubt on the validity of dating the PD according to a possible connection with Salerno, and thus one must turn to the physical evidence of the MS. for clues to its date. A date of 1175-1225 on palaeographical grounds alone seems much surer.
From such a remove in time, it is clearly impossible to achieve a completely accurate idea of the state of A-S medicine. Natural calamities, Viking invasions, the dissolution of the monasteries, and the simple passage of time have all taken their toll of the medical MSS. that once existed. Nevertheless, the four long OE medical treatises that survive, Bald's Leechbook, the Herbarium of Apuleius, the Lacnunga, and the Peri Didaxeon, comprise over a thousand pages of medical lore. As L. Voigts points out: "What is clear... when one considers the number of animal skins necessary for more than a thousand pages of manuscript text, is that these surviving codices represent no small investment of resources and time on the part of Anglo-Saxon monastic houses" (p. 251). Furthermore, J.F. Payne observes that when "we look more closely at the medical books of the Anglo-Saxons we find them to possess the same qualities and to occupy the same relative position compared with other contemporary literatures, as did the Anglo-Saxon pure literature." That is, they are written in the vernacular in preference to Latin, and they show the willingness of their compilers to learn from all sources (pp. 32-33). Unfortunately, despite the esteem in which the Anglo-Saxons obviously held the art of healing, it has
been the practice of certain influential twentieth-century scholars to ridicule the early attempts to record medicine. W. Bonser remarks: "A patient who found himself in the hands of a leech had but a poor chance of speedy recovery unless possessed of a strong constitution, since the actual remedies then prescribed were not such as might be expected to be of much avail."54 Of the remedies themselves, he remarks (p. 163) that their "extreme nastiness" would render many "more useful as emetics than as medicine."55 On the occurrence in OE medical MSS. of words for improvement, relief, convalescence, and efficacy, C. Lambert notes: "It is pleasing to find that the treatment prescribed . . . sometimes, at least, failed to hinder recovery and sometimes even gave relief."56 While admitting "the absence of any knowledge of the A-S leeches," Grattan and Singer nevertheless find that their "conception of man's relations with the universe" was "childlike" (pp. 17, 40). Ironically, whereas twentieth-century scholars have been quick to criticize the medieval medical practitioners for blindness in having lost the spirit of independent inquiry that characterized the best of classical medicine,57 they have allowed their own attitudes to harden to a view "patronizing to the point of seeing the Medievals as a gang of indiscriminately credulous simpletons."58

This condescending attitude stems, to a certain
extent, from the fact that today's pharmacopoeia is based largely on synthetically produced chemical drugs, many of which were once derived from plants. The chemical and biochemical techniques that had their origins in the nineteenth century with such pharmacologists as Justus von Liebig,⁵⁹ are today carried on by huge research foundations or international drug companies, with the result that the original plant substances from which the chemical drugs are derived have been forgotten, or become somehow suspect. It is possible, too, that the modern fondness for technical terminology has also had an effect in creating the attitude that plant remedies are second best; the heart patient these days is apt to be more comforted by the knowledge that he is being treated with cardiac glycosides, specifically digitoxin, than by the information that they come from foxglove leaves.⁶⁰ However, "Medicine today continues to depend heavily on studies of natural products for advances in chemotherapy. Some of the most potent anti-cancer drugs have been discovered not in some chemist's flask but in plants such as the periwinkle . . . . In fact, many of our most important drugs were the result of studies of plant chemistry. Aspirin, morphine, and hundreds of other compounds were found in plants."⁶¹ Thus, the continuing advances in medical technology are actually creating new respect for the centuries-old plant medicines.
Since many medically important plants and animals come from the tropics, science is now beginning to turn its gaze to the peoples who have for countless centuries used these substances, with the belated effect that a new respect for "primitive" peoples is also dawning. For example, as reported by A. Forsyth (p. 75), Robert Caneiro, studying the botanical knowledge of the Kuikuru Indians in Brazil, found it to be so thorough that it could only be matched by a few professional botanists. Caneiro found that the Kuikuru could identify "all 187 rain-forest tree species he asked them about," they could list useful products such as food, drugs, poisons, soaps, and abrasives that could be derived from at least seventy-five of these species, and they could furthermore provide information about the plant diets of rain-forest animals and insects. Moreover, Forsyth observes (p. 74), if an open attitude towards the native American peoples had prevailed earlier, Western chemists could have obtained valuable information about the use of such natural insecticides as nicotine, rotenone, and pyrethrum. The new scientific attitude of regarding native peoples as "human repositories of knowledge" rather than as savages, and of being willing to learn from them, is ironically the same kind of "hospitality of ideas" that Payne noted was characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon mind (p. 33).
This more open attitude has likewise led scholars to readjust their views of ancient cultures, frequently with the aid of new advances in technology. The result is the discovery that many accepted notions concerning medicine must be drastically altered in favour of the ancients. Instead of viewing the Anglo-Saxons as "northern barbarians" whose medical MSS. "are always unintelligently copied," in part from Greek texts rearranged by Latin authors whose taste was "wretched," and in whose pharmacopoeia "not one drug in a hundred has the physiological action attributed to it," recent scholarship has come to accept that Anglo-Saxon medical practice, like most "early medieval medical--monastic, ecclesiastical, and in some instances lay--was pragmatic, empirical, and sometimes efficacious." Of ancient medical treatises in general, G. Majno remarks, "treasures are buried in ancient books," and gives a fascinating account of how the "wonder drug," ephedrine, supposedly only known to the Chinese until 1924, could have been found, complete with directions for correct dosages, in the pages of Pliny and Dioscorides.

Specialized fields of knowledge such as palaeoclimatology and phyto-geography have recently been tapped to show that, owing to a difference in climate, the Anglo-Saxons actually could have grown many of the Mediterranean plants described in their medical MSS.
has shown (pp. 259-261) that plants and herbs, as well as instructions for their use, were exchanged—sometimes smuggled—between monastic houses in England and Europe, and even between England and Jerusalem. Even today, certain Mediterranean plants can be found growing on former monastery grounds. Voigt has also demonstrated (pp. 252-53) that the illustrations of plants in A-S medical MSS. and herbals show a familiarity with both the dried and the living plant. Thus, two of the long-held beliefs regarding A-S medical practice have been effectively reversed: that many of the plants mentioned in the A-S medical MSS. could not be obtained in England and that the plant illustrations in these MSS. were often so stylized as to be useless as anything but decoration.

Another difficulty, that of the actual identification of the plants named in the MSS., has recently been much reduced. In 1952, Grattan and Singer concluded: "Our knowledge of the extent and nature of the A.S. pharmacopoeia can never be more than a rough estimate with a very large margin of error" (p. 91). However, the three volumes of Peter Bierbaumer's Botanische Wortschatz des Altenglischen have reduced that margin of error considerably. With many of the obstacles of identification overcome, Grattan and Singer's assertion (p. 91) that "nearly all these drugs are devoid of physiological action" can now be put to the test as well. This kind
of analysis is slowly being carried out, and such studies as Chapter 4 of S. Rubin's *Medieval English Medicine* and G. Majno's *The Healing Hand* point the way to the future in this direction.

That England was, "in the ninth and tenth centuries, in no way inferior to its continental neighbours in the assimilation of classical medicine" has been convincingly argued by C.H. Talbot, who demonstrates that the famous Salernitan writers and the A-S medical writers were contemporaneously sharing the same sources. Moreover, A-S England was almost unique in Teutonic Europe in producing a number of important medical books in the vernacular. With respect to the influx of Norman learning in post-Conquest England, J.P. Payne remarks (pp. 160-61), "The Norman physicians had little or nothing to teach the English.... In knowledge of herbs they must have been inferior to the English."70

S. Rubin (p. 67) feels that the PD is "not a very weighty work in either length or content." On the contrary, it is a very remarkable work. It is a post-Conquest MS., written in late OE, surviving in only one text (although related to Bald's *Leechbook*), containing some of the best medical information available in Europe in the early Middle Ages and almost entirely free of either popular superstition71 or the Arabic medicine that was beginning to be disseminated in Europe at about
this time. Furthermore, as Talbot points out: "Had not
the Leech-Book survived, the later text, Peri Didaxeon,
would have been considered the sole representative of
what is called 'rational' medicine." 72

Like most contemporary European medicine, the
theoretical basis of the PD is the Hippocratic doctrine
of the four humours: blood, phlegm, black bile, and
yellow bile; however, the PD is unique in OE medical
literature in expounding it. 73 This is the theory be-
hind the practice of bloodletting. That is, excess evil
humour could be eliminated by opening the proper vein;
however, because the humours were supposed to be con-
stantly waxing and waning, it was very important to know
the proper times to let blood, otherwise the body's balance
could be dangerously upset. Hence, complicated theories
and computations proliferated concerning auspicious and
inauspicious days for bloodletting. In the PD the list
of "dmes caniculares," "senemnde cinotici" is given
from ll. 29-37.

Bloodletting is prescribed twice for asthma, ll. 494,
496, twice for bloody flux, ll. 880, 904, twice for "over-
vomiting," ll. 722ff, once for a man who has "yfele on
pam breostam," l. 525, and once for tetanus, l. 416, as
well as for tenderness of the eyes, l. 200. Blood may be
let from the arm, ll. 494, 880, from the feet, l. 723,
from under the tongue, l. 728, and from between the
shoulder blades, ll. 481, 497. Frequently, the leech is cautioned that the patient should "be of age" (ll. 495, 722, 904) and once that the blood be let carefully so that the patient does not lose his strength (l. 725). Generally, the blood was drawn by venesection; that is, a vein was opened with some sharp instrument. However, it could also be drawn using a cupping glass, a gourd, or a horn (ll. 418, 496, etc). In this method, a twist of paper, dried flax, or some other flammable material was set afire and dropped into a cup made of glass, metal, or, in more primitive times, horn. The mouth of the cup was then applied to the body, and a mild vacuum created by combustion sucked the blood to the surface of the skin. The huge blood blisters that formed could then be drained. As mentioned above, the place whence blood was drawn was considered important; Hansen points out (p. 76) that medieval European doctors preferred a point close to the seat of the problem, whereas Arab doctors favoured a site as far removed from the affected area as possible. Interestingly, the two bloodlettings prescribed for over-vomiting seem to reflect both approaches; the first is to be performed on both feet beneath the ankles, and the second under the tongue.

This particular bloodletting is also to be accompanied by "scearpunga" (scarification), that is, the action of making a series of small incisions, punctures, or scratches
in a portion of the body. C.B. Wright suggests that scarification "may have served as a counter-irritant like modern mustard plasters and blisters." This speculation seems likely because salt is next to be rubbed into the wounds of the scarification, followed by the application of a poultice, or poultices.

The most commonly used method of restoring the bodily balance of humours was not bloodletting, however, but rather, the use of "simples." Simples can be described as "original herbs in infusions or powders," and were roughly the botanical equivalent of bodily humours. Their use in the PD implies a belief in the operation of Aristotle's four fundamental qualities: hot, cold, moist, and dry. McLean explains (p. 174): "When simples of one sort were compounded, they made a medicine with one pronounced characteristic: hot, cold, wet or dry. When several sorts of simples were compounded, they made medicines with double characteristics, such as hot and dry, and often with side effects connected with these, such as sweating and sleeping." Simples are used in many ways in the PD: in poultices, in salves and infusions, as emetic agents, and in aromatic "stovebaths." "The numerous green herbs that were used may well have been beneficial . . . by reason of their antiscorbutic properties; and . . . they may have helped correct that alteration of the blood from which our forefathers were
liable to suffer after a winter's diet in which salt meat and dried peas predominated."

The most commonly mentioned simples in the PD are: beans, mint, pennroyal, rue, dill, betony; but also given are the more exotic ingredients mastic, ginger, nard, oil of cypress, saffron. Both salt and pepper are frequently used as well.

Many of the cures found in the PD involve "tried-and-true" ingredients and methods, some of surprising efficiency and antiquity. For example, the simples mentioned above can be found mixed with oil, butter, grease, honey, wine, vinegar, or ale, and may then be either ingested or applied externally. Majno observes: "Oil and grease cannot do much harm on raw flesh, and they also serve the useful purpose of preventing the bandage from sticking to the wound, like today's first aid creams" (p. 53). Honey as an antiseptic dressing was known to the ancient Egyptians (p. 117), and the antiseptic power of wine (and, of course, vinegar made from wine) is very real. It derives from the action of anthocyanes, a subgroup of polyphenols present in wine: "and the polyphénol of wine, malvocide--weight for weight and tested on E. coli—is 33 times more powerful than phenol," which used to be regarded as the "pioneer drug of antiseptic surgery" (pp. 187-88). Vinegar also contains acetic acid, which is a strong antiseptic (p. 186).
As for beer (ale), it was used as a wound dressing by the ancient Sumerians, who were evidently even greater beer-lovers than the Anglo-Saxons, having brewed at least nineteen different kinds. "The alcoholic content of beer is much too low to have any significance as an antiseptic. However, as the antiseptic properties of wine depend on components other than alcohol, it is possible that beer too contains such antibacterial substances" (p. 48). One other case is perhaps worth noting here. The cure "wīō oman" (l. 41ff), translated by Cockayne as "against erysipelas," and corrected by Payne (p. 151) to read "impetigo of the scalp," contains the ingredients "lithargo," lime, vinegar, and oil. Payne observes: "This is in fact an ointment of acetate of lead" (p. 151), an antiseptic known to Celsus at the height of the Roman empire, as Majno shows (p. 369). A more detailed description of certain cures in the PD is given in the notes to the text. To judge by the results of recent, often multidisciplinary, research into ancient medical practices, the subject has received at least the beginnings of a solid foundation and promises exciting possibilities for future investigation.
Editorial Policy

For this edition of the PD, the lines have been numbered twice: the numbers on the left repeat from 1 to 15 or 20 every page; the numbers on the right are consecutive throughout the MS. The emendations, given at the bottom of every page, are keyed to the left-hand numbers. The notes to the text, which follow the transcription, are keyed to the right-hand numbers and usually begin with the word or phrase in question repeated in quotation marks, followed by commentary. Marginalia is also recorded and discussed in the notes and is roughly keyed to the MS. line or lines where it occurs. The actual MS. foliation is indicated but carried out according to the old numbering system because the correspondence to Cockayne's own numbering makes cross-reference easier. The MS. foliation is indicated at the start of a new folio, thus: "and eft [84v] nim . . . . . ."

Square brackets are used in the text to indicate missing letters, [E]ft, or added letters or words, [eft]. Other missing letters are indicated by colons if the number but not the sense of the missing letters can be determined: "Nim ::::: 7 gnid." If the number of missing letters is impossible to determine, ellipsis is used:
"Nim . . . 7 gnid." Symbols and letters, such as ☯ or the Greek alphabet, not conveniently rendered on the typewriter, appear hand-lettered in the notes.

Letters or words underlined indicate rubrication by some means in the MS. Rubric titles are set off from the text and centered, though they do not usually appear this way in the MS. Capitals in the text are always MS. capitals, and indentation in the text corresponds to a new heading in the MS., or to a paragraph sign in the MS. text or margin. Punctuation is modernized and may correspond to the MS. punctuation in many instances but does not necessarily do so. It has been supplied to make the OE text more intelligible to the contemporary reader. Likewise, there are some separations of cures in this new text, not set off by indentation, that correspond to separate ideas contained in the original. Although these different approaches are not physically separated in the MS., the sense of the passage nevertheless indicates division, so I have arranged the text accordingly. A fuller explanation is given in the notes; 11. 504ff. and the corresponding textual notes are a good example in this case.
Notes to the Introduction


I am indebted to Professors Julian Brown of King's College, University of London, and Laurence Eldredge of University of Ottawa for help with the examination of the MS.

2 For some reason, Max Löweneck, in his edition Peri.


4 Cockayne, Leechdoms, I, p. lxxxiv.

5iiii. On the subject of fires and the early history of the MS., de Wrie speculates that "the volume originally contained 35 more leaves, which preceded the present content; it suffered severe damage, probably through fire; probably 1-15 were entirely lost or reduced to such small
fragments that it was impossible to restore the first text or texts ...." (p. xxix). Such a hypothesis is entirely tenable, and in fact supported by the fact that the PD, last in the codex, appears to break off in the midst of a lengthy discussion of "blodrine" (bloody flux), which begins on l. 808, and continues with various allusions to Galen and Hippocrates, to the end of the MS., l. 905. In a logical, though not altogether straight-forward manner, the author discusses the implications of "blodrine" being "jeset of feofar þingum; þet ys, of ban breached, 7 of ban mægan, of ban adran, 7 of ban bearman" (composed of four conditions: that is, of the breast, of the stomach, of the veins, and of the intestines), l. 814-16. The specific cures begin on l. 880 and proceed downwards from the head to the throat, lungs, and breastbone. The cure for the flux of the "mægan" is never mentioned though its symptoms are discussed on ll. 859ff, and the bottom of the page contains the note "sif þet blod of ban innobe cump" (if the blood comes from the entrails), along with the quire notation 0. In the normal sequence this note would reappear as the first words on f. 67r, and the quire notation would be repeated in that margin. Hence, it seems certain that the last pages of the MS. containing the PD were destroyed as well as the first as de Vriend suggests. See also Hierbaumer's description of the text, "die Hs. mitten im Text abbricht"
(the MS. breaks off in the middle of the text), Der Botanische Wortschatz des Altenglischen, 2. Teil (Bern: Lang, 1976), p. xi.

5 See for example, note, l. 188.

6 These "tags" support the argument that the Anglo-Saxon medical books were meant to be used. In MS. Hatton 76, folio 68, an actual leather tag has been attached to the page, presumably for quick reference. For this and other signs of "improvement in codex," such as marginal notations to indicate valuable remedies, and the addition of recipes by later users, see L. Voigts, "Anglo-Saxon Plant Remedies and the Anglo-Saxons," Isis, 70 (1979), 258-59. This title will appear in short form henceforward. It is perhaps worthy of note that while the "improvements" mentioned by Voigts indicate that the MSS. in which they appear were rendered more "useable" by the succeeding generations, the "tags" in the PD indicate the intention of the scribe and the rubricator at the very outset that their MS. should be easy to use. A fuller description of marginalia, scribal errors, etc. is given in the notes to the text.

7 It is true that the hand of the rubricator is very similar to that of the scribe (see de Vriend's comment, p. xxviii), but the consistent difference of opinion over "m" and "fl" and the occasional missing rubric initials seem to indicate, however slightly, two minds at work on
one text.


9. I wish to thank Professor Brown for taking time to examine the MS. with me during my visit to the British Library in July, 1979. My discussion of the script, the ruling, and the quire notations is largely based on his findings. For another discussion of the hand, see also de Vriend, p. xxviii. The argument that the same hand copied the codex is further supported by the double vertical rulings in l. and r. margins, which are consistent throughout the codex, suggesting that the entire project was planned in advance, perhaps as a compendium of the major types of medical literature available at the time. The Herbarium and the Medicina de Quadrupedibus are found together in a large number of Latin MSS. and in four OE MSS. The PD is related to the Leechbook of Bald. See C.H. Talbot, "Some Notes on Anglo-Saxon Medicine," Medical History, 9 (1965), pp. 156-69.

10. I am indebted to Professor Brown for this information.


12. This is also the view of Professor Brown.
13 Cockayne, p. lxxxiv.

14 Richard Morris, Old English Homilies and Homiletic Treatises of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries (London: EBTS, 1868).

15 Loweneck, pp. vii-viii.


20 See, for example, J.F. Payne, p. 143: "This title [Peri Didaxeon] is only appropriate, however, to the first chapter of the book; the remainder consists of prescriptions for a number of ailments, beginning at the head and proceeding downwards, as in the Leech Book . . . ."

21 Peter Bierbaumer, Der Botanische Wortschatz des Alten Englischen, 2 Teil: Lācnunga, Herbarium Apuleii, Peri Didaxeon (Bern: Herbert Lang, 1976), p. xii.
Cockayne, pp. lxxiv–lxxxv.

The only portion of the MS. which has not received attention in this century are parts of two folios: f. 51r, an herbal cure; and on f. 51v, six herbal cures with the title "De Beta," and three other herbal cures in Latin. All this material appears in Cockayne's Leechdomes, and the herbal cure on f. 51r was edited by Delacour in 1914.


For "u" spellings of ù, see S. Moore and A.H. Marckwardt, Historical Outlines of English Sounds and Inflections (Ann Arbor: George Wahr, 1957), p. 75, "Influence of Old French Spelling," 4, where this is listed as an EME spelling, particularly in southern dialects. See further instances of this EME spelling in de Vriend, p. lxxx, and in his discussion of "u" for LW-S y/i ("unstable y"), p. lxvi. (M. and M.)

On "weorpan" and "wearman," see OEG, 320-22, consonants between "w" and "r."

OEG, 267 and 271.

OEG, 268.

OEG, 379.

OEG, 572, and note 4.

OEG, 453.

De Vriend, p. lviii.
33 OE, 622.
34 On "sculdrum" as an "a-noun," see OE, 574 (3), note 1.
35 "Heortœsida" always occurs in the pl., hence its gender is indeterminate; nevertheless, it should be declined here. See also ll. 528 and 612, where it is apparently declined as two words.
36 On "n" replacing "m" here, and also below in "scaldrun," and "purlun," see M. and N., p. 73, "Consonant Sounds," 3, and pp. 87-88, "Retention and Extension of the Weak Noun Inflection."
37 OE, 592 (f), "Abstract nouns in -ness, -niss ... are declined regularly like synn. But already in early texts -nesse is sometimes extended to the nom. sg. ... ."
38 On degenerating weak endings, see OE, 617, and Cockayne, pp. xcviii-xcix.
39 "Hrisbræde," l. 511, is another pl. noun of indeterminate gender like "heortœsida," l. 633, that should nonetheless be declined in this case.
40 OE, 708.
41 This form is identified as late OE in R. Quirk and C.L. Wrenn, An Old English Grammar (London: Methuen, 1965), p. 117. (QW)
42 For all these ME forms, see M. and N., p. 93.
43 OE, 753 (5), "In l W-S phonologically correct
variation of forms with and without w is frequent with gierwan, prepare, sierwan, devise, smierwan, annoint ..."

44 OEG, 753 (6).
45 OEG, 762. The form follows 1W-S "leofian."
46 J.F. Payne, who wrote in 1903, does not actually date the MS. but by inference places it after A.D. 1050. He agrees with Lüweneck that the PD is derived from Petrocellus but feels that it also owes a debt to Gariopontus and "both these writers lived and wrote before the middle of the eleventh century." English Medicine in the Anglo-Saxon Times, The Fitz-Patrick Lectures for 1903, (Oxford: Clarendon, 1904), p. 144.


50 C.E. Wright, Bald's Leechbook: BM Royal 12 D xvii,

51 De Vriend, p. xxvii; Bierbaumer, p. xi.

52 C.H. Talbot, "Some Notes," p. 167. Interestingly, Talbot shows that the Gariopontus mentioned by Payne was in fact "an eleventh century compilation drawn up from three sources: Aurelius, . . . Theodorus Priscianus, and Aesculapius." Further references to this text will be given in the body of the thesis. See also C.H. Talbot, Medicine in Medieval England (London: Oldbourne, 1967), p. 45. (MME)

53 S. Rubin does not add any new material to Talbot's argument; he merely supports it, commenting: "The real significance of this discussion is that it effectively demolishes the previously established claim that the medical theories of the Salerno school were superior to (and later than) those of Anglo-Saxon medicine. It can now be seen that both schools used the same texts . . . ."


55 C.H. Talbot, MME, p. 21, observes: "The remedies,
it is true, are not such as we use today; but they have their parallels in Greek and Roman medicine. Indeed, many of them are taken from Galen, his contemporaries and predecessors. A glance at Galen's writings will show that he was not averse to recommending burnt frogs, burnt mice, burnt ants, burnt hedgehog's head, burnt flies' heads, cat's droppings, dog's, camel's, ox's urine, frog's blood, snake's slough, and other animal products . . . ."


57 This attitude is well represented by Grattan and Singer, p. 23.


60 The humble garlic, recommended twice in the PD, "contains essential oil, comprising mainly allyl disulphide and allyl propyl disulphide; vitamins A, B₁, B₂, C; antibacterial substances comprising allicin, allicetoin I and II; also an enzyme alliinase." The fresh bulb has uses which are "antibacterial; hypotensive; expectorant; weak anthelmintic; weak fungicide." It is currently employed as an agent in the treatment of hypertension,
arteriosclerosis, bronchial catarrh, and as protection against the common cold, amoeboid dysentery, and typhoid (Stuart, pp. 148-49). It is prescribed in the PD in treatments for boils on the head (l. 65) and for what is evidently an ear infection (l. 168).

64 L. Voigts, p. 254.
66 L. Voigts, p. 261.
67 On the incidence of non-native plants and herbs growing in England, see T. McLean, pp. 156-58, 190; and L. Voigts, pp. 261-66. For example, the Christmas rose, a type of hellebore that is now a common cottage-garden flower in Britain, is not "strictly native" to the British Isles. Traces of it have been found in neolithic sites there, and it was known in Roman Britain, as was the opium poppy, another non-native plant (McLean, pp. 157-58). The "Peonia officinalis" is a southern European plant that was known to Aelfric in A.D. 1000 (McLean, p. 157). A slightly later date in the Middle Ages shows that non-native plants were still being cultivated in Britain.
The seeds of the "Paeonia mascula" have been found in the infirmary garden of the Benedictine abbey at Winchcombe, but the only place in Britain where this herb has survived without cultivation is on Steep Holm, which has 250-foot cliffs, but also a dry, mild climate that makes it a natural herb garden. It is known that the "Paeonia mascula" was brought to Steep Holm from France in the late twelfth or early thirteenth century by Augustinian monks who then cultivated it at the priory there (McLean, pp. 156-57; Voigts, p. 263). Another probable import is the giant alexander, which can be found naturalized on the sites of several medieval abbeys in Britain, particularly on the west coast, and especially at Steep Holm, where it has found conditions so agreeable that it now "covers the priory ruins and more than twenty surrounding acres," growing to its "four feet tall, fully aromatic best" as it does in few other sites in Britain (McLean, p. 190).

Voigts has remarked, "While I do not suggest that the Mediterranea plants represented in herbals grew wild in Anglo-Saxon England, I would argue that it would not have been difficult to cultivate them during the minimal climactic optimum . . ." (p. 263). The fact that such plants as the peony and the alexander do grow wild after at least seven centuries of neglect in a place that approximates the climate of Northern Europe during
xeroothermic period is certainly an indication of the ease
with which imported plants might have been cultivated
once. Consequently, the fact that other plants do not
grow wild in Britain today is no proof that they were
never cultivated.

School of Salerno itself, see C.H. Talbot, NME, Chap. III,
Sir J. Harrington, trs., The School of Salernum (London,
1922), pp. 14-16, and Brian Lawn, The Salernitan Question
of Anglo-Saxon medicine, see W. Bonser, MBASE, Chaps. I

69 See C. Singer, "A Review," p. 109, note 1. In a
list of eighty-nine Teutonic vernacular medical texts
antedating the sixteenth century published by Karl
Sudhoff, "not more than thirteen are earlier than 1100,
and of the thirteen all save three or four and all the
longer texts are English." On medical texts in the ver-
nacular, J.F. Payne comments (p. 33): "The remarkable
thing is that there should have been men, able and will-
ing to read books, who were not Latin scholars . . .
This is proof that the Anglo-Saxons possessed high intelli-
gence and activity of mind . . . ."

70 There are only a few indications that the compiler
was familiar with Norman medicine. See, for example,

Some references that may be superstitious survivals are the linking of dwarfs and asthma (ll. 487ff) discussed more fully in the notes to the text; the possibility that such prescriptions as grapes and beans for boils on the head derive from the doctrine of signatures (ll. 51ff); and the number symbolism implicit in the fact that a poultice for a sore on the back of the neck is to be applied fifteen times (l. 395). See also Bonser, MBASE, p. 42.

C.H. Talbot, MME, p. 20; see also pp. 18-19 for the classical survivals in Bald's Leechbook; see J.F. Payne, pp. 146-50 for a similar discussion of the PD.

J.F. Payne, pp. 149-151. For a fuller discussion of A-S bloodletting, see W. Bonser, MBASE, pp. 294-99.


C.E. Wright, p. 30.

J.F. Payne, p. 49.

W. Bonser, "General Medical," p. 163.
TEXT OF THE PERI DIDAXEON
Incipit liber qui dicitur peri didaxeon

[Her origin se boc peri didaxeon; bat yf se
swytelun bu fel a ser wæs [84r] behued se læcecræft,
7 be his gewisnesse þa selmædus læce sæwislice
smeadan. Bat was se ærasta apo^lo, 7 his suna
esculapfius 7 asclepius, 7 asclepius was ypocrates' 5
yem. Þeos iiij os semetum œrest ba sætymbrunga bare
læecrafe. After noes flode, ym^ba wintra a husund
7 lil hund wintra, on artaxis dæge, se was persa-
cing, hy aluste Þa leoh Þæra læcecræfte. Giwislica
se apollon œrest he semetta mehodicam, bat syndon 10
sa ysone ba man mid curfunge hale mæn; 7 sculafius
emprican, bat is selænu^nga of læecraita; 7
asclepius leicac, bat yf se sc~healdenysse Þære = 7
hæs lifna; 7 ypocra^us theoricam, bat yf foresceawunga
15 Þæra gewisnesse. Þanuum slato 7 aristotiles, ba
selæredustan al^wytna, ba^ after fylis^un, ba~
forecwedenan lēcum, 7 hi āsēādun þēt feower wētum
syndon on hān manniscen lichama. Forþam byō wylld,
sealswa middenæardes boða: þēt ys þa wēste on þan
heafode, 7 þēt blod on þara breosta, 7 se ruwa
sealla on þan innobe, 7 se swerta sealle innan
şare blædran. And hyra anþehwylce rixæp ðæa
monþas. þēt ys, fram xviiij kalends januar usquæae
in viiiij kalends april, þēt on ðān heafde se wēste
byō wexende. And fram xviiij kalends april usquæae
in viiiij kalends julijus þēt þēt blod bīþ wexinde
on þan breostēn. Ab xviiij kalends julij usquæae
in octava kalends octobris, þēt sa ruwa sealle byō
wexenda on þan innobe. Forþan synd ba ðææes
senemnde cinotici; þēt sindan ba ðææes caniculares,
7 þara byō fif þeowertij dāsæ. 7 on þam dāsæ
[B4v] ne mmō man læce wel don fultum mniän seoce
manne. And þe feorðan setcornesse ys ab xviiij
kalends octobris usquæae in viiiij kalends januar,
þēt se blæce gealle wixt on þara bladre. his
þescead ys æfter þam feower heorren heofenes 7
corðan þara lyfte 7 þara dupnesse. þa waes sealswa
drihte licede, sealswa was se man þeset. þēt pur
para smæasunga 7 þarre endbirnesse. Utan nu nymen
æryst sæwislice þane fruman of þan heafde.

Wīo oman

Þus man sceal wyrcen þa sealf þe wīo oman, 7
Þus he sceal beon þealead. Nim litargio, twentiðe
scillinga sæwyht, 7 niwes limes, twentiðe scillinga
sæwhtæ, 7 anne healfne sester ecedes, 7 feorwer
scillinga sæwht de oleo mirtino, 7 meng togadere,
7 gnid swiþe ætsonne mid þan ecede. 7 banne nima
man oðder ele, 7 meng þarto, 7 smyre þat sare mid.

Ad scabiosae

Wīo þet heafod þe byð toswollen, þet greca
ulcerosus hatað. þet is, heafod sar; þa bula þe
betwyx felle 7 flæsce arisæð, 7 on mannes anwyltan
ut berstæp swa grete swa beane. Þus he sceal beon
þealead: nim wínseardes smð 7 gnid on wæte, 7
leðe uppan þat sar, 7 he byð soma heal.
Ad Jdem

Eft sone, wið bat ylca: Nim swearte beanen, 7 cnuca hy swiðe smale, 7 bynd hy to þare wunda, 7 selerst heo hit þehaleð.

Ad Jdem

Eft sone: nim mintan, 7 cnuca hy smale, 7 lege uppan þa wunda. 7 elle þa wæten ðe þar ut gað of ban sare, eall heo hit adrisð 7 þehalð þæt sare.

Item

And eft sone, sif þa wunda toðindap: Nim fyrþ 7 cnuca hine, 7 lege uppa þat þeswollene, þæt sceal sone settan.

2 wið] wid
3 bynd] byd
14 byð] byd  selyste] selysþe
Item

Wiô tôbrocenûm heafod, ôôer ëewundedum, ëe of ëan wâmân byô acenned of ëan heafode: Nim betonica, 7 cnuca hi, 7 lege to bare wûnda. 7 eal ëat sar heo forswyhp.

de cefalonia

Cefalonia, ëet ys heafod sar, 7 ëat sar fylsp lanse ëan heafode. 7 pis syhda ëa tacnu bës sare: ëet ys, ëeret ëa ëunewenga clëppap 7 eal ëat heafod byô hefi, 7 swa3oô ëa earam, 7 ëa sinan on ëan hneccan sër3iaô. ëis sceal to botan ëan sare: ëo bane mann innan to ana huse ëe be no to leocht, [no to] ëustre. 7 besyte man hym rudan, swa mycel swa he mëse mid hys han[da] byfon, 7 eorôjui eal swa micel, 7 laurtereowes leaf em mycel, ôôer bëra berisa nigon. 7 seob hit eall togadere on wëtera, 7 do ëarto ele, 7 smere ëat heafod myd. 7 hût byô soma hæl.

Ad dolorem capitis

To ëan mann ëat hys heafod mëp, ôôer wurmas an ëan heafedon rixiaô: Nim senep smd, 7 mëp [85v]

5 heo] heo heo
21 rixiaô] rixisiad
Ad Jdem

5

Eft: nim ladsär, bit teafur, 7 galpanj, 100

ophres healfes panise jëwhit, 7 gnid hyt togadere

mid wlaçan ecede. 7 nim banne ëa sealfs, 7 ëëot on,

 País seccys mannes eare. 7 lët hyne liggen swa

langa fort ban eara hit habben eal 7edruncan. 7

10 he byð wundelice hrape hal.

Ad Jdem

Eft: nim ellenes pipan 7 ecede, 7 wull eall 105
togadere, 7 ëëot ëa sealfan-in ëat eare. Sif se

wyrme ys ëar innan, sòna he sceal ët gan of ban

15 earen Sif he ëhar inna ys.
Ad to . . . O capitis

[Quo]is ys se lacecraft be þan manne þat hym
þinc[b] þet hyt turne abotan hys heafod, 7 farþ
furwendum brachenum: Nim man rudan, 7 ceruellan,
7 enneleac, 7 chuca þa wurtan togadre. Nim þanne
eale, 7 buteran, 7 ecede, 7 hunis. 7 meng tocadere
þa sealf fe mid þare wulle þe ne com nætre æwæxan,
7 do inna þa sealfen. 7 wæte þa sealfen inne ane
panne, mid wulle 7 mid ell. nim þane þa wulle
werme, 7 bebeþe þat heafod mid. 7 him byþ sona
bet.

Jtem

Eft sone: nim renwæter, oðser wullewæter þa
upwæð wyllö, 7 clæne byð, 7 do hyt in an fæt.
15 nim þanne anne linnenne clæð, 7 do hine eal wæte
on þan wætere, 7 bynd hine syðban twyfeald uppe
þan heafode, op se clæp driþe beon. 7 hym byð

3 þinc[b] þinc
4 furwendum] furwendun
8 wæte] wæce
10 bebesæ] bepete
14 wyllö] wylld
16 bynd] byn
17 op] of
sone bet.

Item

Eft sone: nım bal smeđan 7 ele, 7 chuca hane
bal smeđan [86r] 7 menge sydda wiö hluere ele. nım 130
banne ane panne 7 wyrme ṭa sealfe innan. nım banne
ṭa sealfe swa wearme 7 behind ṭat heafed mid. 7
nım eft sone platagine, ṭat ys webradan, 7 chuca
ṭa wurt togadere, 7 meng ecede barto. wyrc syðan
anne clipan barto. Nım banne ṭane clyðan 7 bynd to. 135
ṭan sere.

banne scealt ṭu wyrce nıus ṭane dreng barto: Nim
saunam 7 ambrocena, 7 chuca ṭi, 7 do hi syþan on
šin. 7 meng piper barto, 7 sum dat hunises. 7
ḥiše barof ṭanne SPATHAN fulle an ōne morše, 7 140
obrne an niht banne he gaọ to bedde.

De capitis purgatione

Wiö ṭat pm[s] mannes heafod cleppicaọ, 7 to
salre bane clansunse ṭas heafedes. ṭit ys nidhearf

6 behind] bebin
8 ecede] hecede
15 gaọ] gad
wede alc yfel hit man ærest hys heafod clemise. 145
bat ys: ærest tweȝen sestres sapan, 7 tweȝe
hunies, 7 tre sestres ecëdes; 7 se sester sceal
weån twa pund be sylfyðewyht. 7 nim hwytnæ
stor, 7 senap, 7 gingiber, ñl bissa twelf penisa
5 seehte. 7 nim rudan, ane handfulle, 7 organe,
anе handfulle, 7 ane selare pinn hrynute. 7 do eal
bys innan anne niwne croccan, 7 amorȝen þanne sceal
þu hyt swa swide þat se þriddan ñæl beo besodan.
nim hit þanne, 7 do in an glæsþæt, 7 man machî
10 stufþæp. 7 babæse hine þaron, 7 smyriþe þanne þat
heafod mid þære scealfæ.

Ad aures

Þis sceal to ban earan þe wind öþþer water
forclystæ. þus man hy læcniþ sceal þif þar sy
15 sweȝ öþþer sær innan þan heafédan. on fruman, do
þas scealæ: Nim tweȝen styccan [86v] fulle gode
eles 7 grene diles twa handfulle, 7 rudan ealswa
micel. 7 wyl on an niwen croccæ, nes to swide, ðe

6 hnutæ] hnutæ
11 scealfæ] scealfæ
13 sceal] sceæd
16 [scealfæ] scealfæ godes] gedæ
læs se be éle his meån forleoseh. wryng banne
bur linne cloþ, 7 do hyt on an glæsaht. wyrme
banne man hæt heafod, 7 smyre mid hare sealfe. 7
bebinde banne hæt heafod mid ane claþe ane niht.
wring banne garleye inne þa earre alche daþ.
after þat he byþ hæl.

Ad parotidas

Ad parotidas, hæt ys, to ðaan sare þe abutan
sa earan wycest, þat man nemneþ on ure ðeoede
healstagund. 7 be healstagund ys twera cunna, 7 be
cocumb ober hylum on man bær awerpæda alde, 7
þam mannan swyþest se on sara seocnesse sealdne.
weþan drincþ. 7 þa healstagunda syndan twa cunna:
þæ be ober byþ eada to halene 7 þæþe non dolþ ne
wyrcþes, 7 ober syndum þe gercæs cacote þateþ, þæt
wynde awyrþede. 7 þæþe syndan to ðæytene ealswa
hit her beofen seþe, forþan þe færunga hy atþep
7 færinga awes ðewiteþ buta ðæce læccraþte, 7
swæþeþaþ micelœ freçynisse ðætacnæþ, forþan þe hi
bæcød acennede of ban swertan wætan 7 hy reade atywb.

*P*us hy man sceal hælcn: Nîm webrade leaf a\textsuperscript{sugne} gange, nym þanne hlaf, 7 seal, 7 swamm, 7 cnuca hyt 185 eal togadere, 7 wyre to clyðan, [87r.] 7 leșe to þan sare. þanne sceal hit bersten 7 hœlīse sona afte

\textit{Ad cecitatem oculorum}

Pis sceal wyð bare easene tyddernesse, eall swa hypocras be læce hyt cydde. þæt ys: ærest 190 þæt ðæt sar becymb on ða easen mid mycelre hætan:

hwilum hit cymb on mid wæten, þæt hi beoð towundene; 7 hwilum buton ælce sore, ðæt hi ablindiað; 7 hwilum of þan flewsan be of þan easan yrnað. þanne sceal hy man þus lacnian: əf seo unheþpe cymb of bare 195 dриʒan hætan, banne himan man aŋ clæþ, 7 waxen þa easan mid ban clæð. ðýppe hine on watere, 7 gnide þa easan mid. 73if hi beob toswolênæ oðer blodes fulle, ðanne scel mann settan horn aþ þunwangan. 73if hy ablindiaþ butan ælcon sare, 200

\begin{verbatim}
4 wyrce] wyrlce
5 bersten] bosten sona] bona
7 eall] heall
8 hypocras] ypcras
\end{verbatim}
syllæ hym drincan catarcum, 7 ā he byð þeohaled. 7
eft sōna, æf an þing innan þæ eaþen byful þ,  
þanne sceal man nīm mēde, oðer wīfes meolc, 7  
do innan þæ eaþen. 7 him byð sōna bet.  

5

Wið totore earæn

Dis sceal to han eaþen se æslesæn byð, oðer  
toreæan: nīm berbene leafe, 7 onuca hy swyþe.  
wyrc  
anne cliðæn swylc an litel cīcel, 7 læþe uppan þæt  
eaþen anne dæþ 7 ana nīht.  

10

Eft sōna; nīm attrumæ, 7 hūniþ, 7 þæt hwīta  
of æþe. men togadere, læþe to han eaþæn.  
hym  
byð sōna sel.  

Eft sōna, wið þan yleæn: nīm niwne cysæn, 7  
scroða hyne [87v] on weallændan wætere. 7 nīm  
þanne cyse 7 macææswælitæl cīcelæ, 7 bynd  
to han eaþæn ana nīht.  

Contra . . . comæta

Dis sceal wyð eaþæn dēmæsæ, þæt greææ

7 swyþæ] syþe

15 cīcelæ] cīles þæt byndæ byð
némniaé glaucomata, hæt ys eaṣena dyrmes. hüs
me[n] hyne sceal læcniše: nim wifes meolce, pry
sticçe fula, 7 cylebena, id est celidonia wos,
anne sticce fulne, 7 alewan, 7 croh, safran gallicé.
7 meng æl þas togadere, 7 wring æth linnenne clæf
7 do bæne sealfan inna þa eaṣen.

**Item contra cecitatem**

pis sceal wyd eaṣen tyddernyssa þe beob on
ban osmoran sara: nim myrra, 7 lese hy on huniñe.
7 nym þanne ða myrra 7 lese to ðan eaṣeán, hæt þa
eaṣen toðinden. 7 nim þanne rūdan, 7 cnuca hy, 7
meng axan to, 7 lese syðþan to þan eaṣen. þanne
ærest byt. heo. swyle þa brewas. 7 after þan heo
hyt slewlyce sehålā.

**Ad eos qui non possunt videre**

*a solis lumine ad occasum*

**Item**

Ad nectalopas, hæt ys on ure þëodum, þe man þe
ne meæe nenýi þeseo after sunna upgange ær sunna eft
on setl ga. þanne is þis ðe læcæcroft þe þæerto

12 syðban] syðþan

20 þe] þe þe
Sebyrē: Nim buccan hwurfban 7 brāde hit, 7 ānne
beo brāde āswate, nim ānne ðat swot 7 smyre mid
ða easen. 7 after þan ēte þa ylcþan braden. 7 nim
ðanne niwe assan tord, 7 wrynge hyt. nimne ðanne
þat wos, 7 smyre þa easen mid. 7 hym byð sone
bet.

Ad ordiolum

Pis sceal wyð þat þe on easen beþ, þat greças
hata ðordiolum. þat ys þe lmcercraþt de þarto
Sebyrē: Nim beremele, 7 cned hyt mid hunise, leþe
to þan easen. þes lmc [88r] craþt ys fram manisum
mannum afanded.

Jtem.

Eft sōna: nim beana melu 7 sapan, meng
togadere, 7 leþe to þan easen.

Jtem

Pis man sceal don þan mane þe ne mm3 sapan:
nim wermod, 7 gnid on wine, oþer on wearme wamere,
7 drincae. 7 hym byð sōna bet.

11 craþt] craþf. ysa) hys
Ad Infirmitatem laborum et linguae

Eft sono, bæs læcedom sceal hän manne þa hyra lippe becō sare, oðer hyra tunga 7 se ceola swa sær byþ þat he earfoölice hys spatel forswelþan 265 mæs. Þus hym man sceal tilisan: Þim fifleafan, 7 drike to duste, 7 meng huniþe þanne þarto. Þim ðanne se sealfe 7 smire mid þa lipþa 7 ða seaþlas innan. 7 hym sono bet.

His qui sobito obmutescunt

Pisne læcecræft man sceal don þan manne ða færinga adumbiþ: þim dworse dwoسطlan, hoc est pollegia, 7 do hi on ecede. 7 þim ðanne ðanne linnenne clyð, 7 do þa dworse dwoسطlan on innan, 7 275 do ðanne benyban his nosu. 7 he mæs specan sono.

Item ad infirmitatem lingue

9 earfoölice Ġearfoölice
Pisne læcecraft men sceal don han mannum he se strenge under bare tunge toswollen byð. 7 þurh bannæ streng ærest æric unconrmesse on hanæ man becumð. Þanne nim þu ærest hanæ cynnel he byð innan þan persoge; 7 cyrfetan cynnel; 7 cawel stelan togadere. 7 ceorh hanæ strenge under þara tunga, 7 do þat dust on innan. 7 hym byð sono bet.

[88v] Ad ginciuas þe grecas hæteð, þat ys on ure þeodum, þat flæsc ðe abute þa þeþ wuxt, 7 þa þeþ aweso 7 astyrep. nim forcorfen leac, 7 cnuca hyt; 7 wring þat wos of, anne sticcan fulne, 7 sceode, anne sticcan fulne, 7 huniges, bry sticcan fulne, 7 do þæt hy wella þrywa. Nim hanæ swa hætte swa he hættest forbere meæe, 7 habban an þæl on yhs muþe forþe acoled beo. hanæ eft sono oðer þæl eallaswa. hanæ þæt hriddan þæl eallaswa.

Ad déntes

Pes læcecraft ys to ðan menniscan toþan, ðat grecas nemœp organum, þat ys on ure þepeddan blysse þenemend. forðan þurh þa þeþ seo blissa

7 byð byð
20 blysse] bysse
sceal upp springan, 7 mana arwyrhynys. 7 ealle nydpearfnys on ban toban ys, ælc man wyte ðæs. 7 ban toba þa tunga to space jæsteal ys. þænne þæt grecas nemnes ys ærest tritumes, þæt synden þa 300 fyrst þæt, þæ ærest on ðæmte wisdom underfoð. 5 obre grecas nemneð eumotici, þæt sindon þe þe þæte mete brecað, syþ be ha forme hyne underfangene habbæt. þænne grecæs nemneþ sumæ molides, þæt we 305 hæteð grindig þæt, fore hy þríndeh æl þæt man bysleofæ, And oft man smæþ hwaþer þe þætæne beon, forðan þæ ælc ban mearh hæþ, 7 hy nan mearh nabbæþ. And obre þæn, þæah hi beon tobrocene, mid suman læncrmæþe hy man maj hælen, 310 7 naþre þane tob 3if he tobrocen beþp.

oft of þæn heæuedæ þæ wyrstæ wæte cump to þæn toban, on þare [89r] ælicnesse be hyt of huse dropæþ on stan. þæn hyt rinδ 7 þæne stan þurh.

2 ælc] æl
3 jæsteal] jæseal
5 fyrst] fyst
10 And] Anð
12 And] Anð
burleb 7 burh breawb. ealswa ha ufe wæte of haq 315
heafod fyld uppam ha teb, 7 hy hane burh breawb 7
deb hæt hy rotiæb 7 tohinddæb, hat ha teb polisean
ne mmæ ne hæte ne ceald. 7 swyhest ha grindig
5 tep, he alc mid ðeower wytruma wæstned byw, 7
bane hy hero wytruma forleataþ, banne sweart3æð
hy 7 fealleð. banne ys pe læccraft harto:

Nim sumne dæl of heortes hyde, 7 anne niwne croc, 7 do water on. 7 seop swa swyþe hæt hit
priwa wyllæ swa swyðe swa water flæsæ. Nim ðanne
pat water 7 habbe on hys mube swa wearm swa he
325 forbere mmæ, fort hyt acoled beon. 7 banne hyt
si col, wyrpe hyt ut of hys mube, 7 nime eft
wearmre, 7 do hyt eft col ut. 7 byw soma bet.

15 Jtem ad Jdem

Eft soma: nim, jiper, 7 alevan, 7 sealt, 7
leaces sæd, and huniæ, 7 meng eal togadera. Nim

1 breawb] breawb
5 wytrume] wyrtume
6 sweart3æð] sweratï3ed
7 fealleð] fealled læccraft] læccraft
13 hyt] yt
17 eal] heal
bânne se sealfe, 7 gnid ba teþ mid. 7 ba sealfe
sflymb fram ba toba eall þat yfel.

[2]ft sona: hwitne stor, 7 laurberisie, 7
ecede. meng eal togadere, nym banne ane panne,
5 7 wlece þyt eall togadere þat þyt wlm þæ. 7
habbe on hys muþe swa wlac.

Ad ufam

þ es laçecraft deah wyô ðone huf: kim piper,
7 cumyn, 7 ruden, breora scyßlinga þewyht, 7 do
10 þarto ane sticcan fulne huniþes. Nim banne ane
clænne panne, 7 seoð ba sealfe þæt heo wel wealle, 7
styre hy swyþe þemang þan þe heo welle. nim ane
clænne fæt, [89v] 7 do hy on. [sylle] etan banne
tweðen sticcan fulle a þfen, tweðen a moren. 7
15 byþ sona þæl.

Pro inflatione gutturis

þ es laçecraft deah sif þat mannes brota
toswollen byð, 7 ba ceola, þæt greccas brahmas

11 seoð] seoð  sealfe] scealfe
17 deah] deah
18 toswollen] toswellen
hatab. hys ys þe læcecraft: sulc hyn supan
þebræddan heore æceran, 7 hunio to. 7 do hyn bryð
of meolce ðemaced. 7 syle hyn ceruillan etan, 7
fæt flæsc þat beo wel ðesoden. eta. 7 he byð
5 sona hal.

Ad strictum pectus

þes læcecraft sceal þan manne þe nearwnysse
byð at þare heortan 7 at ðare bratu, þat he uneþe
specan ðæsan. þæt scealt þu hyn bus don: Nim leac
10 7 cnuca hit 7 wring þat [wos] of. syle hyn supan.
7 hyn byð sona bet.

Item ad Ædem

Æft: nim beana 7 ele, 7 seod þa beana on eala,
7. syle hyn etan. 7 hy dop þa nearwnysse awægel.

Ad vocem perdita recuperandam

þisne læcecraft man sceal don þan manne þe
hura stemna offylþ, ðat greccas nemneþ catulemsis.
bus þu hine scealt lacnian; do hyn forhæfnynsse on
mete, 7 læt hine beo on stille stowe. nim þanne
20 godre butere, tweæn sticcan fulle, 7 anne sticcan

4 byð byd
fulne hunisses, 7 wyll togaderg. 7 lēt hine swelGAN 370
ba sealfle leochtlice. 7 sile hym ūanne leochtne mete,
7 drinca win. 7 hym cymh bote.

Ad inflationem gutturis

pisne læcercraeft man sceal don manne ḃe byō ḃe
ceola sar, hēt greccas hæteb gargarisis. nim niwe 375
beanan, 7 puna, nim ūanne ecēd ohper win, 7 seōē se
beanana. 7 nim ele 7 meng harto, ohper spic, síf
man ele nabbe, 7 do ḃarto. wille on ana panna.

Nim ūanne wylle, 7 dype on hære sealfle, 7 bind ḃa
wulle to ēare ceolan. 380

[90r] Ad colli infirmitatem

hēs læcedom is god manne ḃe hyra hnecca sar
byō 7 eal se swyra sarōiaō swa swiōe hēt ḃe hane
15 mūp uneāpe to don mēs. hēt sar greccas nemneh
spasmus, hēt ys on ure leodene, hneccan sar. ys ḃe

2 leochtne] leohnæ
3 drinca] drica
8 spic] swic
10 sealfle] sealfle
13 læcedom] læcedon
14 byō] byd
16 hneccan sar] hneccca sar
læcedom þarto: him ane handfulle mintan, 7 cruca
hy. 7 nim þanne anne sester fulne wines, 7 ane
pundes sewyht eles. meng þane eall togadere 7
seoð hit swa swyðe þæt þes wines 7 þes eles ne sy
na mere þane ær wes þes eles ba hit driðe wes.

wring þanne þurh cleaf, 7 wurp æwæ þa mintan. 7
nim wulle, 7 wyrecean tweþen cliðan of þære wulle.
duppe þanne ðonne cliðan on bare sealfe, 7 læse to
þän hneccan. þanne eft sona þane obberne, 7 do
þanne obberne æwæ. do þus fiftine sypun, nim
þanne obberne wulle, 7 wyrm to heorpe þæt heo beo
swyðe warm, 7 bynd to þän hneccan. þanne byn twan
tide, do þa wylle æwæ, 7 nim þa ylcan cliðan he
þær ær wæran. do þarto on þa ylcan wisan þe þu
ær dydest.

wið ban yfelan on þannes swure

[þ]isne læscoreft man sceal don mannum þe hyra
swyran mid þan sumum fortogen beþ þæt he hys næn
seweald næh, þæt greccas hatað tetanicus. hys
adle ys þreora cynna. þæt an cynn greccas hatað
tetanicas. þæt syndan þa menn þe rikte gæð upp
apenedan swyran 7 ne maþan abuþan fora untrummesse.

16. wið] wis
And þa ober adle sit hus on þan swuran þat sa syna téoo ðram þan cynnne to þan breostan, þat he þane mub ðatyne ne mæs fore syna setose. 7 þæse adle grecdas nemneð brostenus; 7 þe brydde adle sitt ðo on þa swyrân þat sa syna teob fram þan cynnbæn to þan [sculdre], 7 þane mub awoh breddæ. Do hym ærest þanne hisne [90v] læcercæft: wyrcæ hym arest hnesce bedd, 7 macian wearm fyr. þanne sceal hym earnæ on þan man læten blod on þan middemyste ædra. 7 sif þan ðeðæled ne byð, þanne teo hym man blod ut betweoxan þan sculdran mid horne. Nim þanne eald wyn 7 ealde rusel. nim þanne anæ þanne, 7 seoð þane rusel 7 þat wyn swa swyþe fort se ruse[1] habbe bedruncan þat wyn. Nim þanne wulle, 7 þæs hy, 7 maca hy swylce anne clyþa, 7 leȝe ba scealfe on uppan, 7 bynd þanne to þan sare myd ane clæþe.

Ad Jdem

1 And] Anð
6 breddæ[þ] breddad
7 læcercæft] læcraeft
10 byð] byd
12 rusel] ruses
15 swylce] swyce
Eft sona: nym buteran 7 ele, 7 meng togadere. nim banne winberian coddes, 7 galpania, 7 anan, 7 cnuca eall togadere, 7 wyl in òare buteran 7 on han ele. 7 do to han sare' ealswa hyr beforan seið. 5 do hym banne hnesce mettas. 7 godne drincan, ealswa hit beforen seið, swylce hwile swa hym he bepurfe.

Ad pormones, id est ad infirmitatem manuum

Pes læcercraft is god wyð sare handum 7 para fingra sare, hæt greccas hatap pormones, 7 on leden perniciam man hyt hæt. Nim hwitne stor, 7 seolferun syndrun, 7 swefel, 7 meng togadere. nim ðanne ele, 7 meng þarto. wurm hanna sa handa, 7 smyra þarmid. bewynd þanne ðe handan mid linnen clape.

Jtem ad infirmitatem manuum

Yis ys to han handan hæt ðat fel of gæp, 7 þan filmmc tospringæd: nym winberian þe beop acende afþer ofþre berisian, 7 cnuca hy swybe smale, 7 do

5 ealswa] healswa
6 hwile] wile
9 fingra] fringra
15 yis] hys
16 tospringað] tospringad
hy on buteran swype. 7 amure bæt sar gelomelice mid. bærne hæne streuw, 7 nime hæ axan 7 strewe dar uppe.

[91r] Eft nim dracenta wytrume, 7 puna hy 5
smale, 7 wyll hy on hunice. 7 löse hæne uppan handan.

Ad Infirmitatem manuum

His lacercraft seal to han handan be bæt fell of pyleb: Nim betan, ane handfulle, 7 lactucan, 10
ane handfulle, 7 obliandrone, ane handfulle, 7
cnuca eall togadere. nim hæne cruman 7 do on wæter, 7 hæ wyrt mid. 7 wurme hæne wel hæ wurtan on bæn wæter, 7 hæ cruman mid. wyrc hæne clyban parof 7 bind uppan hæ handan ane niht. 7 do bus hæ 15
lange hæ hit bepurfe.

Item ad vnguem scabiosam

His seal to scurfedan mælum: nim plum sewes, anes scyllinges sewyth, 7 sweles apples, twesean scyllenges sewyth, 7 cnuca hy togadere. smyre hæ 20

2 hænne] hæne hænne
13 wyrc] wyrc
mæslas mid, 7 læt hy beon swa þesmyrede.

Ad eos qui non habent appetitum ad cibum

 quis god ta þan man nenn he hura metes ne lyst,
þat greccas hatæ þafflesis. 7 χροκρας seggeb bæt
seo untrumnyss cymb of þrim þingum: oþber of cyle;
ôþber of miclum æte 7 drinc, oþber of lytte æte 7
drince; oþber of miclum wernesæ. 3if hyt cymbæ of
þan cyle, tanne scealt þu him helpan mid bare. 3if
hyt cymet of mycel drence, tanne sceal he habba
forhæfdynesse. 3if hyt cymbæ of mycel swynce, oþber
of [91v] earfodynesse, tanne scealt þu hym don eed
wyð hunlœ ðæmengded, oþber drincæn eedæ wyð leac
ðæmengded. 3if þa untrunynisse cymb of þan cyle,
tanne nim þu beferes herþan, 7 barne to duste, 7
grind piper, 7 meng piper 7 hæt dust togadere. 7
nim stigcan fulne bas ðæmengdede dustæs 7 do in
ane cuppe fulle wynæs. 7 wlice þanne hæt win mid
þan dustæ, 7 sile hym drince.

3 ys] hys
5 untrumnyssé] untrunyss  þrim þingum] þringum
6 æte] hæte
12 wyð] wyd  wyð] wyd
Ad strictum pectus, scilicet ad asmaticos

ipse læcedon do tan manne ha hym beo an hyra
brosten nearuwe, hat greccas hateo asmaticos, hat
ys nearunuys. 7 uneabe [he] mæs hane Fæst to do
7 ut abringan, 7 hæfo hate brest, 7 byo innen mid
micle nearnysse, 7 hwilan he blod hræch, 7 hwylum
mid blode semenged, 7 hwhile he riha ðwylce he on
duseorge sy. 7 micel spatel on ceola wyxe þ 7 syhp
adun on þara lungane. 7 bus byo þat yfel acenned:
sceat þur mycelæ ðeþ 7 drincas þat yfel hym on
innan wyxt 7 rixah, swa swyþe þat hym næþer ne
meteþ ne ealþe ne lyst. bus þu scealt hine halan:
do hyne into þan huse he beo næþer ne to hæt ne to
cælæ, 7 læt hym læce blod on þan wynstran earme,
þef heihar ylde hæfeð. sif þu hannes on þan earme
ne mæse, hannes sceal þu hym læten blod mid cyrfetum
betwex þan scoldrum on [92r] þa ylcan wyysa þe man
mid horne deð. ðyf wyrtra sy, hannes sceald þu

7 hæfæl hæfd byð byð
8 hwylum hylum
13 næþer næþer
niman pollegian 7 seó̂ hy on watere. nim ðanne ða wyrta 7 wyrce togædere, swa micel swa celras. bacc yt ðanne celomelice mid ðan wermum watere betwæx ðan scaldrun, ðøcher mid ðare hunan 8if þu duorcse duostle næbbe.

7 8if þur þis hml ne beon, niμ uentuosam 7 lese under þa earmes 7 anbutan þane mæœn. 7 niμ þane fele cyne wyrta 7 wyrc to sealfe, 7 smeri abotan þan mæœ mid bare selfe.

10 niμ þanne hnesce wulle, 7 dupe on ðele þe beo of cypressan, 7 smyre anne cælþ mid þan ðele. 7 wrið þane cælþ abutan þan mæœn, 7 smyre abutān þane swyran mid þan ðele, 7 abutān þa hrisþræð þælomelice.

15 wyrc þanne clyðan of eorban þa mann nemþæ nitro, þa byþ fundan on ytalía, 7 do þar piper to, 7 lese to þan sare, fort þe man wearmie. nym þanne nardus, 515 7 pintreowes sæþ, 7 panic, 7 wyrc þmpr drenc, 7 syle

4 dueorçel dueorçel
9 þære sare
15 clyðan] clydan
hym drince.

Kim banne eft cicena mete ane handfulle, 7 ãry apple of celidonia. Kim ãanne ane healfne sester wynes, 7 seob hi fort hy beon wel besodëne. syle

nym ãanne drincan ãry ãæses, ælce ãæs ane cuppan fulne.

ITEM AD PECTUS

[es læcedom sceal to han mann he byð yfele on han breostam. Pur ãa breost fela frecenysse synden he on ãe manne becumèp. 7 sob ys ãmt ælce wæte cymð ærest ut of han magan. 7 bur ãane wæten ãa breost [92v] beop Ñeafusede, 7 ãa heorte Ñesydu byð Ñefullede mid yfele blode. 7 æfter han, ealle ãa ædran slapað, 7 ãa sina fortoßiað, 7 eal se lichama byð fah, 7 ãa eaxlie ærøeap, 7 sa sculdræp teob togadere, 7 hyt pricæb innan ãan sculdru 7 on ãan hri33e swilce ãarbornas on sy, 7 hys' andwlita byð eall awend. ãanne hu ãas tacnumse seo ãan ãan manna,
7 Sif hu ne dest, hit cymo hym to mucele 7 stranga adle, forban ha medra 7 ha lime beob sefullede myd muellere fulnesse. forban we byddah ærst, þat mann hym wyrc speau drenc. forban eal ham yfel þe byo on þare heorta 7 on þan breoste, eall yt sceal þanne ut, 7 beo þa heorta 7 þa breost 7 þam heafod swa wel seclansmd.

7 Sif he banne þa spatl swype ut spate, þanne ys þat he yfela wate þe on þan heafode rixab, 7 eall se lichama seswæred byþ, 7 þehefesþup, eal swylc he of mycele swynce come, 7 ealle he byþ seswenced. 7 bute he hræbur þehæled beo, hyt cumo hym to mycele yfela. þus man hine sceal laenie: he hine forhabban [sceal] wyo feala cunna metas 7 drencas, 7 wyo sebræd ðlæsc, 7 wið ælices orfes ðlæsc þe cudu ceowe, 7 drince leht wyn þam hym ne byrste, ac

2 cymo] cym
7 ut] uf
9 ys] hys
10 yfela] hyfela heafode] heafodes
13 cumo] cum
ceowe hwytes cuduwyys swæd, 7 fiffingran ælce dæs
ær he etan.

7 wite þu sewyslice, 3if he mid earfodnysse hwest,
7 yt ut hræcþ, þanne [ys] hyt þæt clænsunga þara
breosta. þanne sceal he etan driðne hlaf 7 cyse,
[93r] 7 ne cume he on nane cyle þe hwile þe he seoc
beo, ac beo hym on wearumum huse. 7 hæte hym man
bæþ swa hraþa swa hys wisa godiþe.

Nim þanne earixena wyrtrumma, 7 glædene more, 7
swearte mintan, 7 mucgwurt, 7 driðe to duste, 7 do
þær ecern to, ðærþer hætene fylsma. menge togædera.
meng þær þanne huniþ to, 7 wynberiþera coddes, 7
pices sum dæl, 7 hwyttre gostu smere. seoc þanne
eall togædera on anu niwe croccan. nim þanne wulle
þe ne com næfre awaxen. wyrc clipan þærof, læþe
þæruppa þa sealfe wel þicce. wyrod þanne to þan
breostan swa hæt swa he hættest forberan mæþe.
þanne þeo beo acolded, læþe oberne wearme þarto. 7
do þus þe hwyle hym þearf sy.

20 wyrce hym drenc gode, þe æþper clænsiþæ 3e þa breost

1 fiffingran] fiffringran
3e þane innoþ, 7 bace hym man þanne wearmen hlaf
be heorpe. 7 eþe þane maniþe dæses þane hlaf þe
wyrm.

Nim eft cicene mete, 7 wermod, 7 lauberisæn, 7 do
hwytt cudu ofer 3erusodne ele to, 7 gnið eall
togadere mid ele mid ealle. wyrme þanne þa
breost to hoerpan, 7 smyre hy þanne mid þare sealfæ.

Ad idem

Eft: nim cicene mete, 7 seop on wine, do
banne ele to þe beo of frencissen hnutu, 7 drince
þat.

Þus man sceal wyrcean þane cliban to þanne
scearpæn bane þe betweox þan breostum byð: sif
hýt sar siþ, nim ealdne swynes risel, tweʒea pundæ
15 ðewiht; 7 wexas, syx scyillina ðewiht; 7 eles swa
mycel; 7 þær seopp of cyppæso, [93v] swa micel; 7
fearres smere, fif scyillæa ðewiht; 7 panecis, fif
scyillæa ðewiht; 7 ysopa, feorwer scyillæa ðewiht;

5 hwytt cudu] hytt cudud
6 þanne] þane
7 sealfæ] sealfæ
7 galpanan, feower scillinga wyht; 7 beferes herban, feower scillingap wiht; 7 hwiter geose
smere, anes sceallinges wyht; 7 euforboe, swa micel.
7 wyle æl togadere, 7 do in ane boxes. 7 nime
5 syþban swa oft swa he bepurfe.

Ad idem

Eft sona, to þan ylcan: nim niwe butera,
tweþen dâies, 7 bane þriddan ðâl niwes huniðæs, 7
ane gode cuppan fulle wines. 7 hæt þat wyn on ane
ciâne panne, 7 þanne hyt wel hæt byð, do þæt hunið
7 þa butera þerto. 7 syle hym þanne drinca fæstende
ane cuppan fulle.

Ad Vmblicum

þisne læcedon man sceal do þan manne se his
nafulsceafþ intyhp: Nim eorme leafe 7 seop, 7 wryð
þanne swa hæt uppan þane nafelon.

[B]ft sona, to þan ylcan: Nim hwit çudu, 7 weremod,

1 feower] feorfer scillinga] scelliga
2 feower] feorfer
8 niwes] nifes
17 hwit] hyt
7 cícena mete, 7 wyll eall togadere. nim banné þa wyrta, 7 streuwa uppæ ane clémbe, 7 bynd swa hate uppæ þæne nafelan.

Wip heortan 7 sidane sore

Píne læcedom mann sceal do þan mann þeo beo on heora heortan 3esidu unhæle. þus þu scealt þat yfel ongyta on þan manne: hym byð hynnenæ eall swylce he si eall tobrocen, 7 he hwest swyph hefelice, 7 micelæ hefre þefret æt hys heortan, 7 þat he ut hræcþ byþ swyph þicce 7 hæfet hwyty byw. þan scealt þu hine þhus læcniðæan: Nim grene helda, 7 cnuca hy swyph smæle. 7 nim ane æs 7 þa wrut, [94r] 7 swyng togadere. nim þanne swynes smere 7 ane clæne panne. wylle þanne þa wurt mid þan æse on þan swunes smere innan þare panne fort byt þenoh beo, 7 sile him fastenda eta. 7 æfter þan he sceal fæsten seofan tide, ær he æniðæ operne mete etan. 7 sif nabbe grene helda, nime þat dust, 7 læcniþæ mid þan æse, 7 brec þisses læcencræft fort he byð 625

heal.

4 Wip], Wis
7 byð], byd
Ad eos qui nimis salivam consuuent

Pis sceal pan manna to læcercæfte þe sweþe
hyra spatl ut spiwæþ, 7 hy habbæþ sweþe heue maþan.
panne ys god þæt mann foresceawie hwænne se æo seoc-
nyssé siþ, forþæan þæos ædle [ne] eþlað ælice manne
þelice. some men hyt eaþles of þæs heafedes wæþen,
7 some men hyt eaþles þanne hi ðæstende beþ. 7
hy swyþeste hyre spatl ut spiwæþ [panne] hy fulle
beþ, 7 mæfre hy ne swycæþ ac þanne hi hungri
beþ. Þu miht þa adle þeonaþa, forþæan of þara
hæþen bþþ þæt spatl tolysed, 7 þa micle spatl of
þara mæþeæ hæþe, ealþwa þæt treow þæt man on
heorþæ lesæ. for þære mæþeæ hæþen þæt þæt treow
barned beþ, þære wylþ ut of þan ende water. þus
þu hyne scealt læcæþie: Nim gingyfran, twelf
peneþa wyht; 7 piperes, feower 7 twentþa peneþa
þewyht; 7 hunieþæ, heaþæ 7 feorwertþæ peneþa ðewyht.
meng þanne eal þæs to gàdæ, 7 sille hym ðæstende
etan þær of þæþæ sticca fulle, of þær þru.

Ad acidiua

2 læcercæfte] læcraþe
5 eþlað] eþlæd
6 eaþles] eaþæs of] hof
[Aqu]id acidiusa, bæt ys bæt hæte wæter bæ scet upp of hæn breostan, 7 hwylan of hæ mæse. [94v] hænne sceal he drinca fif handfulle scealtes wæteres.

5 7 nim eft sone wermodes sæd, 7 seob hyt on wætere, 7 mæng hærto wyn. 7 drinca hyt hænne.

Ball swa: nim pro piper corn, obber fif, 7 ete hyt.

Eft: nim bettonica, anes scyllingas sevyht, 7 seob on wætere. 7 sile him drinca fæstinda.

10 Nim eft rudan, 7 cnuca, 7 lese hy hænne on eced. 7 sile hym fæstende drinca.

Eft sone: nim lufestices sæd, ane handfulle, 7 ete hyt.

Potus prouocans vomitum

15 fine lacecræft sceal hæn mann bæt spiwan wyllan.

1 ys] hys
7 ete] hete
8 seuyht] wevyht
Wyte þu ðewyllice þæt se speau drenc deah hyn mycel
god 7 fultum. 3e on þa breostan, 7 on heort ðæsida,
7 on þæra lungane, 7 on þæra milta, 7 on þæn innop,
7 on þæn æsæ, þæ on ealle þa yfele wæta þæ wypinna
þæ mæsæn beop 7 abeotan þa heortan, eall þæ drenc
afyræþ 7 acænsæþ. 7 þa hywlc þing swa þær weaxan
þæ byð to yfele in þæn mann, þær þæne drenc he sceal
beon ðælyþegod 7 alysed. þæ spæu drenc ys god ær
mete, 7 betra æfter mete. forþæn þæ calde læces
hyt þæs wrytan þat seo fastynsse þæs yfeles wætan
on þæn heafede 7 þæt oferflawende yfel on þæn
breostan byð astried æfter þæn mete, 7 se yfela
wæta on þæn sellan byð eac astried. þanne þær þæne
drenc he byð a[95r]feormud. 7 ne þæpafæþ þæt þær
ænis yfel wæta beo ðæsæmud innan, þæn mæsæn.

þæs þæ scealt þæne speaw drenc wyrcean: Nim
smale napes 7 leæe hy on eced, 7 do þær hunio to,
7 læt hy lic3ean ane niht þæron of3otene. ete
þanne amor3en fort he full sy. drinc þæne æfter
wearm wæter. Nim þæne an feðere 7 dyppæ on ele,

6 þa hywlc] þa hylc
9 betra] bera
13 byð] byð
7 stynge on hys muþe, óþer his fingers do on hys muþ, Þæt he þæn speu drenc astyrje.

7 eft sona: Ním cuppan fulle wæteres 7 sealte, 7 meng swyþe togadere oppæt sealte moltan sy. Þæt he Þæt he þæt he bet spiwæ.

5 banne on ane croccan on nyht. Nim hyt amorsæn 7 dreahte hit þurh linnen clæþ, 7 syle hym drincæ. Banne se drenc hyne styræ, banne sile him drincæ selomelice wæarm wæter, Þæt he Þæt he bet spiwæ.

Jtem potus leuior ad vomitum

10 And eft, Þæf þu wylle sile hym leontran drenæ:

Nim þanne wearm wæter 7 sile hyrm drincæ. Þæf þanne a feþer on ele, 7 do on hys muþ, óþer hys fingres, 7 he spip sona.

Eft sona: endlufun leaf of bulæamine, ofþæt hy

15 aþe niht mid wynæ. þanne on moræn nim þa leaf 7 cnucæ hy on treowenum fæte, 7 ofþæt hy mid Þæn ylcæ wynæ þæ he hy ðær ofþotene wæran. 7 sile hym drincæ.
Nim eft: eallanwyrtæ wos swa wearm, tweæa ðæles, 7 huniæes, ðan þriddan ðæl, 7 meng togadære, 7 sile hym drincan fastende.

5 7 nim eftsana: grene cyrfætan, an handfulle, 7 do hy on wyñ. 7 do þarto huniæe, 7 do hy on ealu, 7 sile drincæ.

7 eft sona: nim curfettæn wyrtæman, 7 cnuca hy. 7 wring þær of anæ ææes scullæ fulæ þæs woses, 7 eles, æne ææes scullæ fulæ. 7 eallanwyrtæ wyrtæmen nim þæne, 7 cnuca hy, 7 wring þær of anæ scullæ fulæ; 7 tweæa ææer scullæ fulæ wynæs. 7 meng eall togadære, 7 sile hym drincan on stufbæpe.

contra nimium vomitum

pisne lacecraft mann seal don manne þæt swype spywæ, 3if wullæ þæt hit astonden, þæt greccæs hateþ apoxerrisis. þæt sinden þa menn þa after þan þæ hy hure mete habbaþ þepiþæd, þæt hine sceollæn aspywan. 7 hwælan ær hy ðæt hy spywæ, 7 þæ meæa saræoþ, 7 þæ innoþ toswylþ, 7 þæ byþ on ælce lime

4 eftsana[ eftsSwana
9 wyrtrumen] wyrtrumem
wer3i, 7 sin3anlice hym ðurst, 7 se ansine 7 þa 720
fet beþ toswollen, 7 his anwlita byþ blac, 7 his
migga byþ hwit, 7 he sceal þelomelice migan.

þus þu scealt hine hrædllice læconiþe: sif þa
ylde habbe, læt hym blod of bam þa foten byneoplan
ancleowe. swa si þæt blod forlæte þæt eallunga se
seooca ne 3etoriþe, 7 þa ping þe þane mæþen healdeþ
þæt hy mæfre forþan forwyþþan.

7 þeo oþru blodlæse ys þe þu þane seoccan læconiþe
scealt: þæt ys, þæt þu hym scealt lætan blod under
þare tunçgan, [96r] þæt þeo blodlæse þane mæþ
alihte.

7 æfter þæt seo blodlæse si 3efylded, þu hine
scealt scearpþean. nim þanne sealt 7 gnis þa
wunda mid. nim þanne cicena mets, 7 wylle cærsen,
7 eormeleafes sæd, 7 seoþ hy on watern hwonlice.
meng þarto ele 7 huniþe, 7 wyrc þanne clyþan þerof, 735
7 læþe þarto bru dæþes, 7 þre niht.

Eft sona: nim gladenan 7 hlutterpic, 7 meng

6 ancleowe] ancweowe eallunga] ealluga
togadere, 7 do to ele, 7 wex, 7 beferes herpban, 7 galpanan, 7 panic, 7 hwyt cudu. cnuca þanne eall þas togadere, 7 ma3ce togadere. meng þarto þanne ecede, 7 wyrce clyban of þyasum, 7 le3e þarto.

Eft sona: nim alswen, 7 myrre, 7 hwit cudu, 7 æ3ra hwit. meng eall togadere. Nim þone acuma 7 wylle þaron, 7 le3e aforen an3en þane ma3e. 7 after þyssun, nim weremod 7 dyle, cnuca togadere. nim þanne ele, seø þa wyrrha, wyrма þanne þa fert 7 þa handa. wyrce þanne clyban of þissa wyrrha, 7 bynd swyþe to þan handan 7 to þan fotum. 7 myþ swyþe drijeon handum, straca 3eornlice þane innop. 7 after þissum unbynd þa fert 7 þa handa, 7 smyre hy lange hwile mid þare sealfe.

7 forhabban hyne wyð micle gangas.

7 nim 3etemsud melu, 7 bac hym anne cicel of, 7 nim cumin 7 merces sad, 7 cnede to þan hlafe. 7 syle hym etan hnesce æ3ere mid þan hlafe. 7 hetan pinhnutena cyrnles, 7 amigalas, 7 opera

7 aforen an3en3 aforan renan3en
19 pinhnutenal pinhnutena
hnutena cyrnlu, 7 wyrce hym blacne briuþ.

7 forhabbe hyne [96v] wyð ælc þweald.

7 3if he after spiwe; sile him drincan hlutur æcde ær he eta, 7 after hys mete. 760

Wyð þan ylcan: nym betonican swa grene, 7 gnid hy on wætera, 7 do þonne sum ðæl huniþes to.
7 sile drincan fæstende ane cuppan fulle.

Nim eft: bettonican, þeora scyllæge sæwyht, 7 seoð hy on huniþæ sweþe, 7 stire hy ðælomelicæ. 765
10 wyrc þanne swa greate olymppan feowur swa litle æceran, 7 sile hym þanne fæstende etan on wearum wæteran feowur daþæs; ælc ðæ ane clyne.

Eft: nim saluian, ane handfulæ, 7 cnuca hy swyþe smale. 7 nim twelf piper corne, 7 gnid hy smale. 7 nim þanne æþru, 7 swing ho toðædere mid þam wyrtum 7 mid þan pipore. Nim þane ane clæne 770

3 spiwen] 7 spiwe
10 swa] þa
14 gnid)] gnind
panne, 7 hyrste hy mid ele, 7 āanne hy beon cole, ete hy ãanne fœstinde.

Nim eft: dyles sædes, twelf penesæ ðewiht, 7 775 piperes, ðalswa fela, 7 cimenes, ðwa fela. 7 gnid hit to duste. nim ãanne mintan 7 seoð hi on waterna, 7 do ðæerto ðehwæde wyn. drincæ ãane he wylle to hys bedde.

Eft sona: ðif se man spiwæn 7 he ne mæse 780 etan, syle him drincan ælenæm wyrtrimmann, opper ualerianam leaf, opper myllefolyam wyð wyne ðe- mengged.

Eft sona: ðif man sy ðewunalic þat hyne þyrete, nym lubèstican nypewearde 7 gnid on wine 7 785 on waterna, 7 sile hyn drincan.

Eft sona: nim ælenæm 7 spelter, 7 seoð on wine, 7 sile hyn drincan. þis ys seo selesta drenc wyð þat broc.

Wyð þan ylcam: þenym hwit cudæ, 7 alewan, 7 790

12 ðewunalic] ðewanalic
mirra, [97r] 7 gingiferan, 7 cymen. 7 grind by
eal togadere, 7 do huni3 to, swa fela swa þærf sy.
Nim þanne linnenne clǣ h 7 le3e þæ sealf þe uppæn.
bynd þanne ofer þæne mæsan. þanne clænsæ þæ
sealfe þæn innop, 7 þæ werinysse æwæ sedæ. 7
þænne mæsan sewyrmp.

Wyp þan yloca: nim swefles, ehta peneþa
sewyhta, 7 cnuca hine smale. nim þænne an hrere
bræd æs, 7 do hyt on innan, 7 sile hym etan.

Eft sónæ, sif þu wylt þe werinysse æwæ don of þæn
mann þænne bat yfel hyne seþreandne hæþæ, of ðæ
purft æwæ adon: Nim hwæt cudæ, 7 gyngyferæ, 7
recels, 7 lauwerberi3æn, 7 cost, æþæs þissæ
emfela. nim þænne of obbrum pygmentum æne sticcan
fulne, 7 gnid hy eal togadere. Nim þænne wateræs,
tweþæn dales, 7 winæs, þænne þriddan dal. meng
eallæ togadere, 7 syle him drincan.

4 bynd] byg
5 sealf] scealf
16 dales] daeleæ
17 drincan] drícan
Ad empoctycos, latine dicitur Reiectatio
Ad empoctycos, pet greccas hateo amatostax,
pet ys on ledene ure 3enemned reiectatio, 7 on
englisce ys haten blodrine. bus him e3leq se
blodrine: hwilum burh pa nosa bym yrnp pet blod;
hwilum pane on arsganga sitt byt hym fram yrnap.
Ac pa ealde laes sedan pet peos prowung ys set
of feoser pingum: pet ys, of pan breoste, 7 of
pan ma3an, 7 of erdran, 7 of pan pearman.

10 Galwenus se l3ce byt of hys snotornysse bus
wrat. Gif byt on pan breoste byo, opper on pan
ma3an, panne burh panne spiban pu byt miht 3ecnawen.
Gif byt byp on pan erdran, opper of pare bladre, pu
miht burh lane [97v] miggan byt 3ecnawan.

15 si dolor 7 i[n]fuiritas sit in Visceribus
Gif byt byo of pan perman, panne myht pu burh
pane arsgang byt 3ecnawan. Hit byp ongyton on sume
manne pet pet blod hym ut of pan heafode ut wylp, 7

11 byo] byd
12 3ecnawen] 3ewawen
15 si] de
17 Hit] His
7 on suma hwilum þet hyt ut sprinch þur þa twa
litlan þurlu þa innan þara ceolan beóp, forþþan þa
wëdran beóp tobrocone þa inna þa þurlu beóp. 7
hwilum of þare ceolan þet blod ut wylþ, hwilum of
þoman, hwilum of þan scearpæn banum þe bytweox
þan breostan byþ, 7 hwilum of þare lungone, hwilum
of þan màsen, hwilum of þan innobe, hwilum of þan
lendune.
}

Þis ys þet þescæad þara lacnunge. 3if þat
10 blod of þan hæafode wylþ, þus þu scealt hyt aþytan: he hwest hefelice, 7 sindriþ blod he ut raþ.

þane, 3if þa adra byþ tobrocen innan þan þurlu 7
[blod] of þan uue dropæ uppan þa tunga, 7 of þara
tungan hyt inþehwyrfþ, he agynþ to brecanne, þane
15 to spiwanne.

þanne, 3if hyt cumb of þare protan, þus þu hyt
scealt aþytan: þanne he hwest, þanne smyrþ hys
tunge, 7 he ut hræþ wurmsig blod, 7 þeo brutu byþ
mid sare þemenged swa swiþe þæt he hyt utan þefret.

6 hwylum] hwwlum hwwlum] hwylum
14 inþehwyrfþ] inþehwyrfþ
3If hyt of þan gorman butan blode 7 swiðe ut hræcþ. 845
ðanne to do hys mûþ, 7 hawa hweþer hys ceaflæs sin
toswollene, 7 he eaþelic nan þing forswolliþon ne.

í 5 850
ðanne, 3if hyt of þan scearpe [98r] bane byþ, he.
sarlice hwest, 7 blod ut sþiþæþ, 7 micel blod
astyþæþ.

3if þæþ hys breost beoþ 3esarþude, þanne withe bu
sewislice þet þa aðran tobrocene þe on þa hurlun

í 855
ðanne, sif þat blod of þa lungune cymb, þet aþyt
þu hyt þus: 3if þat blod beo swiþe read 7 clane
ut to sþiþæþanne, 7 he mid hwostan hyt ut hræcþ butun
alcum sare.

í 860
3if þat blod of þan innoþe flowe, þanne wyte þu
þet sþidon wunda on þan þearnum, 7 þanne he to
arsganga gæþ, þanne þet hym fram gæþ byþ swiþæ
wyþ blode þemenged.

í 865
15 þat] þan  þannel þat
16 þearnum] þearnum
7 panne, siif hyt byp of renys oþfer pan Lendene, 
byp cump þet blod of þara blæddran, 7 þet he myhp 
byp sweart, oþfer hwyt, oþfer read, forþan of 
yfelre adle becymb þis þing on þan mann.

5 þus þu hyne scealt lacnise: do, hyne on wearme 
huse 7 on beorht, 7 bedde hys bed myd morseoge 
oppa þara eorpa. 7 he hyne sceal forhabban wþp 
fela þingas. þis ys: ærest wþp micle space, 7 
wþp yrsunga, 7 wþp hamed þing, 7 fram alce furwer 
feitum flæ sce, 7 fram smyce, 7 fram alce unþepilde. 
forþan þa addran berstaþ hwyla for þan micle 
blodes þinge he on þan lichama 7 on addra byþ.

Jpocras dicit quod :: :: :: :: :: :: quam :: :: 875

Jpocras se lœce atwude þet on sumum lichama

15 beôp ma addra þane on sume, 7 þæ lichama byþ 
wearmra þanne se þe maran addran, 7 þa swa feawa 
ann beôp. þane þæ lichama 7 þa addran beô þæs 
yfelan blodes fulle, þanne scealt þu hym lœten

3 hwyt] hyt
14 atwude] acwuwe
16 maran] smaran
18 hym] hy
[98v] blod on þan earme, ȝif he þara hulde habban,
7 wyrc hym sìþan tweþen firesce clyþan. 7 bind
oberne betwex þa sculdru; oberne betweox þa breoste.
7 syle hym ealra ærest etan sæbrædne swam.

5 7 ȝif þæt blod ut wealle of[f] þan heafode,
þanne cnuca þu swam, 7 nime wæte 7 huniȝ, 7 meng
togadere, 7 sile hym drincan. Nym þanne ecede 7
huniȝ, 7 meng togadere. Nim þane an feþere, 7
dyppæ þaron, 7 smyra þanne þa stowe mid. Loca hwær
10 þæt blod ut wealle, ȝif þu þa stowe þeracen mæþen.

Sif þæt blod of þara ceolan ut wealle, nym
cole spongiam, 7 swam, 7 sealt, 7 cnuca eall to-
gadere. 7 bynd þanne þane clyþan uppæ þa þrotan.
7 sile hym ærest drincan finul on hlttrun wine 7
15 sile hym etan nywe beobræð. 7 hym byð sono bet.

And Sif þæt blod on þara lungane si, þane nim

4 hym] hyn
8 7 meng] undecipherable meng
12 spongiam] spogiam
14 hlttrun] hltultrun
15 beobræð] beobleð byð] byd
weþbræðan 7 cnuca hiþ, 7 wring þarof þæt wos, 7 drinc.

Gif byt byþ of þan scearpan bane þa betwex þa breosta byþ, þanne nym þu cealde swam 7 scealt, 7
cnuca togadere. nym þane spongym 7 leþe þa
sealfe on uppan, 7 bynd to þan breostan. cnuca
þanne swam 7 do hine on watere, 7 drinca hyne butan
sealt. 7 ðif he þara ylde habban þanne læt þu hym
blod, 7 bynd þa sealfe to þan breostan þane.

4 breosta] broesta
6 sealfe] scealfe
9 sealfe] scealfe
Notes

6. "yem" This word is not recorded in ET under either this spelling or under "em;" however, it is listed one time in Conc.; s.v. "em." L. marg. has been.

7. "ymba wintra a þusund" MS. has "ymba ˘þusund ˘wintra;" Loew. (p. 1) correctly reverses order, Cock. (p. 8) has "ymb áþusund wintra." R. marg. has "circa mille annos," abbrev.

8. "dæje" For a general discussion of the noun "dæs," see Intro., p. 34.

8-9. "persa cing" C., p. 82, has read the word "cingi," and L., p. 1, has emended to "cinge" from "cingi." The MS. reads "cing;" the off-stroke of the "g" has linked itself to the lower portion of the punctuation mark, perhaps because the scribe's pen was full, as the pooling of ink in these graphs seems to indicate.

9ff. This same history of the founding of the four schools of medicine is also found in MSS. Har. 3y. 4977 and Sloane 2839. (cf. J. F. Payne, The Fitz-Patrick Lectures, p. 150). A similar version can also be found in Isidore of Seville's Etymologiae IV., 4, W.M. Lindsay, ed., Oxford, 1911.
11. "curfunge" Both C., p. 82, and L., p. 1, read "cnifun." The second letter is definitely a "u" because the two minims are joined at the bottom, not the top. The cross-stroke on the "r" has bled into the cross on the "f," making the third letter look like an "i." However, there is a slight bulge in the cross-stroke to the left of the upright of the "f" which indicates where the pen stopped on the "r" before the "f" was written. Thus, the word is actually "curfun," and, from the context, it must be declined in the dat. case. L.'s Latin parallel reads "incisio;" hence, the reading "mid curfum" is possible. A more probable rendering is the gerundive form "mid curfunge." Though it requires the addition of more than a minim to make it dative, this reading is supported by the fact that in the same sentence are two other gerundive forms, "jelæcnunga" and "foresceawunga."

11. "mann" For a general discussion of the noun "mann," see Intro., p. 19.

12. "jelæcnunga" See M. Korhammer, Die Monastischen Cantica im Mittelalter und ihre altenglischen Inter-linearversionen, um Texte und Untersuchungen zur englischen Philologie, 6, Munich, 1976; Canticle 10, verse 19, where Lat. "curationes" is glossed in
OE "gelæcnunge." See also OED "lācnung," and OED Supp. "gelæcnian."

14. "lifæs" L., p. 1, has "lifæs." C., p. 82, reads "lifæt" and translates as "cupping glass," which does not occur anywhere in OED, Conc., or Wd. Ind. The form "lifæs" occurs five times in Conc. as the gen. of "lif." Cf. also Conc., "lifæ," "lifæp."

16. "abwytyna" C., p. 83, translates "philosophers." That some such meaning must be intended is clear from the context; however, the word does not occur anywhere else in Conc., or in any related form. R. marg. has "seuti sunt," abbrev.


23. "fram xvij kalends . . ." R. marg. has gloss over numerals "octodecimo."


31 The scribe has repeated himself here and written "7 on þan dæ3en" at the beginning of p. 84v.

39. "nymen" Both C., p. 84, and L., p. 5, read "nymen" and emend, but the third minim from the left
does not appear to be quite connected to the first two, which are definitely joined. Hence, I read "ni" rather than "m." A look at the word "nu" immediately preceding this word shows the same "close relationship" between the "n" and the "u."

41. L. marg. has "wii oman."

42. L. marg. has "b"—evidently a mark for the rubricator, since the line begins with a rubric "thorn."

44. "3ewyht" For a general discussion of terms involving weight, see Intro., p. 20.

46. "de oleo mirtino" Listed under "MIRTNUS" by Bierb., p. 144, and identified as "NICH-ALTENGLISCH."

48. "smyre" For a general discussion of the verb "smirwan," see Intro., p. 34.

53. "scel" This is one of four instances where a palatal diphthongization does not occur with "sceal." (Cf. OEG, 187). It occurs two other times as "scel," 11, 199, and 469, and once as "scal," 1, 189. The forty-six other times it is used it is spelled "sceal."


56. L. marg. has "ad ydem."

61. L. marg. has quire notation ∨.

65. MS. has "sana wd wið"—"wd" not expunctuated.
69. Between this line and the next in the MS., the R. marg. has the tag "𝒰" wid wunda þæt swellad," circled in red.

72. L. marg. has "a"--evidently a sign to the rubricator, as the line begins with a rubric "A."

73. "sana" C., p. 86, emends to "sana" from his MS. reading "sana." L., p. 7, also reads "sana;" however, the letter in question has no top loop like other "a"s. Moreover, the letter "o" was formed in two strokes, and a look at other "o"s in the MS. shows that, whereas the scribe is usually fairly neat, he is occasionally somewhat cavalier about the second stroke and produces just such a hybrid letter. On the same MS. page, for example, see the "o" in "to," l. 10, "7 lege to þære wunda." Between this line and the next in the MS. the R. marg. has "wiô tobrocene heafod," circled in red.

80. R. marg. has "wiô heafod sar," circled in red.

83. "hefi" Although the word usually occurs with a final "3" in OE, there are seven other instances of its being spelled without the final consonant in Conc. See also OEG, nos. 267, 268.

85-6. There is a gap in the MS. between the words "leoht" and "þustre," and the context suggests that a word or words must have been omitted. C., p. 88, supplies
"[ah on]," which is reasonable; however, L.'s reading, in light of the Latin parallel, is probably better. L., p. 7, suggests "[no to]," probably because the parallel Latin passage contains the phrase, "in domo, ubi nec nimia lux sit, nec nimia obscuritas" (p. 6, Cap. 8, ll. 11-12).

86. "rudan" Identified by Bierb., p. 99, as "RUTA GRAVEOLENS L.," commonly known as rue. It is a strong purgative which is also effective as eye-wash, and which was evidently valued for its scent as well, being used in the Middle Ages with holy water and exorcisms, and as an air-purifier which "expelled pestilential vapours with its aromas." (MoLean, Med. Eng. Gardens, p. 178). It occurs seven times altogether in PD; here, and in ll. 113, 150, 162, 229, 340, and 656, where it appears in cures for dizziness, for purging of the head, to clear the ears, for soreness of the "eye roots," for the uvula (sore throat?), and against acidity. Though it is a fairly common herb now, until the fifteenth century it was "restricted to the specialized infirmary gardens of monasteries and perhaps the big royal households" (MoLean, p. 178).

87. "swa mycel swa he mæse mid hys han[da] byfon" .C., p. 88, has "han[d]," L., p. 7, writes "hand" in his text, but makes a note of the missing end of the word.
I have added the missing "đ" and the proper dat. ending "-a."

94. Bottom of p. 84r has ad dolorem capitis.

97. "7 pis is anredest læcercraft" C., p. 88, writes "anredes," indicating that the form was probably intended as a superlative. L., p. 7, emends to "anredest" in his text, from his reading "anredes," (note 13). Although the conclusion reached by both C. and L. is probably correct, their reasoning is unclear. The MS. clearly reads "anreder," with the "r" expunctuated, creating the ungrammatical "anrede læcercraft." Also, the Lat. parallel reads "ex-[pert]um est," L., p. 6, which is to say, "this is tested," and is not, as "anredest" would suggest, a superlative statement. However, since the scribe could have expunctuated the "e" as easily as the "r," thereby creating a grammatical sequence, and further, in that he has also had to add an "n" to the first part of the word, it might be best to conclude that he originally meant to write "anredest," before muddling the text, and that he only partially corrected it before moving on.

97. "læcercraft" The word "læce" ends the line, and the word "craft" is written directly under it at the end of the next line, even though that line also
begins a new paragraph.

100. "paniʒe Ȝwiht" The actual MS. reading is "paniʒe
whit." It would seem that the mark over the "i" is
intended to indicate that the following "ıe" should
be doubled; I have expanded accordingly, and the
phrase is thus grammatically correct except for
the peculiar spelling of "wiht."

102. "eare" For a general discussion of this noun and
also the noun "eaʒen," which first appears on l.
189, see Intro., p. 19.

104. "hæl" is actually written below "hrape" on the end
of the same line that begins the next subsection,
much like "læccraefti," l. 97. The word is preceded
by a generous which serves both to enclose it and
to separate it from the rest of the text.

105. L. marg. has "ad jdem."

110. "Ad to ... ɐ capitis" C., p. 90, supplies
"tornionem," and observes, "Not very legible, but
not 'vertiginem.'" L., p. 8, adopts "tornionem"
and agrees, "Hs. sehr undeutlich." Since all that
can be made out of the second word now are the
three letters given above, I have not made any
conjecture as to their possible meaning, although
C.'s suggestion is appealing in that it echoes the
OE "hæt turne." Also, one so afflicted is said to
have "turned brains," C., p. 91.

111. "[ ]is" L. marg. has "p," but there is no capital letter before "is." Evidently the rubricator failed to see this note.

112. "þinc[p]" MS. reads "þing." Both C., p. 91, and L., p. 9, emend to "þing[p]." Clearly, the word would be confusing without any emendation, and since Conc. does not list any other instance of "þing" as a variant spelling of "þinc," I have also emended the "g." I have not emended the similar spelling in l. 262, "ht bring forð þane fynst," because the sense of the passage is clear without emendment.

120. There is a rubric inscription in the L. marg., above, not below Žtem (L., p. 9, n. 8), of which it is still possible to make out Ad pvli, the last four letters underlined with two wavy strokes, probably to be read as "aque pluvialis," a reference to the "renwater" mentioned in l. 122. Not noted by either C. or L.

123. C., p. 90, emends, but L., p. 9, leaves as MS. "wylld."

125. "bynd" L., p. 9, emends; C., p. 90, leaves as "byn," but notes "Read bynd."

126. "op" C., p. 90, emends, whereas L., p. 9, leaves
as "of."

129. "balsmeăn" Cf. l. 130, "balsmęăn." The word does not occur in this form in either BT or Conc., but many other spellings do appear, including "balzamum," "balsami," "balsemite," and "balsome."

133. "platagine" Listed under "PLANTAGO" by Bierb., p. 145, who cites the spelling preferred by both C., p. 92, and L., p. 9, "plantaginem." Bierb. identifies the word as "NICHТ-ALTENGLISCH."

135. Curiously, the procedure here no longer seems to apply to vertigo, but rather to some kind of wound or sore, as the direction to bind the poultice "to pan sare" suggests.

137. "dreng" "Dreng" occurs three times in this MS. here, and again at ll. 675 and 691— it is declined correctly each time. Although "dreng" does not occur in BT, "drence" is listed, and there is one entry for "dreng" in Conc. Other spellings for the word in this MS. are "drinc," "drincę," and "drenc."

138. "ambroçena" This word is spelled by both C., p. 92, and L., p. 11, as "ambrotena," and identified by C., p. 93, note a, as "Artemisia abrotanum." Nevertheless, the MS. very clearly has a "c" for the "t." Bierb., p. 140, lists the word as "NICHТ-ALTENGLISCH."
143. "ḥat ḫmes" C., p. 92, reads as "ḥat ḫmes"; L., p. 11, reads as "ḥat ḫet." L. marg. here has "w," evidently a sign for the rubricator, since the line begins with a capital rubric "wynn."

151. "pinn hnute" Both C., p. 92, and L., p. 11, read "pina," but this is simply not possible; the word is very clearly "pinn." Further, both C. and L. read the second word as "hnurte." This reading is possible. However, I read "hnunte" (emended to "hnute"), since the downstrokes of the "t"s in this MS. are almost always obviously curved at the bottom. That is to say, the off-stroke of the letter "t" is usually more generous than the off-stroke of the letter "n;" whereas the stroke in question here ends abruptly, suggesting an "n." Also, the second minim in the letter "n" is frequently longer than the first in this MS., as is also the case here. The word occurs four other times in the MS., and never with two "t"s, including one other instance of "pinhnutenæ," l. 756 below.

156. "sealfe" C., p. 92, reads "smalfe," but the bow to the left is too high to be part of an "e," and the upright stroke of the next graph is too curved and does not extend above the bow, as it usually does
in an "m" in this MS. Also, the spelling is repeated in l. 161. L., p. 11, reads "scealfe," but does not emend in either case.

158. "sceal" C., p. 92, seems to have confused "scead" in l. 159 with "sceal" in l. 158, because he makes the emendation for the former, but notes it as the latter. L., p. 11, also emends, but correctly, to l. 158.

161. "sealfe" Emended without note in C., p. 94; not emended in L., p. 11. The word is always emended in C., never in L.; I have emended throughout.

167. "bebinde" C., p. 94, and L., p. 11, both leave as "he binde;" however, I have emended, since thirty-five lines earlier almost the exact phrase occurs: "bebind þus heafe," l. 132, above.

171. L. marg. has "a" as a note to the rubricator. The corresponding rubric initial at the beginning of the next paragraph is a rather elaborate one for this text.

183. L. marg. has rubric inscription "cura," corresponding to "þus hy man sceal healan" in the text.

184-5. "ar sunne upgange" Cf. also l. 237, "after sunna upgange." The scribe seems to treat "sunne" in an idiomatic way. The correct dat. form of the expression should be "ar (after) sunnan upgange, ".
but the scribe omits any morphological ending in both instances. There are no other examples of such usage in Conc.

187ff. R. marg. has "ad cecitatem oculorum," circled in red between this and the next two lines.

188. L. marg. is rotted and the mounting of the page has helped reduce the margin here, but there is just distinguishable, a very slim "p," which was at least visible to the rubricator when it was written, as the line begins with a rubric capital "b."

* 491-2. "pæt hym næper meteþ ne ealæþ ne lyst" The peculiar form "meteþ" appears to have been influenced by "ealæþ," the dat. and gen. sing. form of "ealu." (Cf. OEG, no. 537.) * This note belongs on p. 154.

205. R. marg. has "wid tore eþen," circled in red. The rubricator has helpfully crossed the "d" to make it an "ð."

210. L. marg. has "attrumu" Listed by Bierb., p. 140, as "NICH'T-ALTENGLISCH."

213. L. marg. has "f."

215. "maca ealswa lîtles cîcles" L., p. 15, writes "ealswa," C., p. 96, writes "ealswa," not as an emendation. Perhaps he has read a blob between the "e" and the "l" as the scribe's attempt to squeeze
in the "a" at that point, but the letters in this word are somewhat closer together than usual, and the blob is, in fact, caused by the off-stroke of the "e" to the right meeting an abortive split ascender on the left side of the "l." The next word, "litles," shows clearly what the scribe was attempting, and the "h" in the word "hanne" in l. 183, which is not very neatly joined, shows the process. For the word "cicles," the MS. reads "citles," possibly due to a hasty rendering of the two strokes of "c." The verb "macian" occurs one other time in this MS. in similar syntactic surroundings—l. 421, "maca hy swylce anne clypa"—where it is transitive; however, "cicles" here is gen., for no apparent reason.

217. ". . . comata" Both C., p. 96, and L., p. 15, read the rubric as "glaucomata" (C. capitalizes the "G"). Although that is without doubt the correct reading, the MS. is not clear enough at this date to make out anything but the last six letters of the word.

218. L. marg. has "ð," which the rubricator has converted to p at the beginning of the line.

219. L. marg. has "Wió eajen dymynsse" squeezed between this and the next three MS. lines and circled in
red.

226. L. marg. has "D," again converted to $\frac{1}{2}$ by the rubricator.

233-5. Although the rubric is a bit indistinct in the ninth word of the inscription, it cannot possibly yield either "donec" (L., p. 15) or "ortu" (C., p. 98). What can be seen is $\hat{u}n$, very similar to an entry in Cappelli, p. 207, glossed "lumine," and which makes perfect sense in the context. C. seems to have relied entirely on the Latin parallel, which reads, "id est, qui post solis ortum usque ad occasum videre non possunt."

237. "nen3i" C. p. 98, does not emend; L., p. 15, emends to "nenig." There is no occurrence of "nen3i" in Conc., and the word here probably represents a simple scribal inversion of "3" and "i;" however, the word "nenge" appears twice in Conc., and "nenges" once.

244. $\frac{\lambda}{\lambda}$ appears between "sone" and "bet."

246. L. marg. has "D," interpreted as $\frac{\lambda}{\lambda}$ by the rubricator at the beginning of the line.

249-50. Between "fram" and "manium" above the line is the gloss "vel of." C., p. 98, note 3, remarks, "The ancient preposition of the agent with passive verbs was "fram." This interlineation is an early
intimation of a change to "of." L., p. 17, note 3, merely observes that the Latin word is first.

251ff. R. marg. has two "tags" circled in red: first, "Jtem ad idem" then "ad somnum."

255. L. marg. has "D," interpreted by rubricator as ṡ.

258. L. marg. has "D," perceived by rubricator as ṡ. R. marg. has a "tag" circled in red: "ad sterruntationem."

261. "elleborum" BT and CH give "elleberge, "allebeareu" as possible spellings, but this is obviously a Latin ending, probably influenced by the word "castorium" in l. 260.

262. R. marg. has a "tag" circled in red: "q̣wī̞̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣̣
circled in red. At the top of the following MS. page, there is no rubric inscription, as one would normally expect at this point; however, in the top margin of the page there is written "wyð þæt flæsc þe abute þe té þ wuxt," circled in red. Both C. and L. use this inscription as a title in their editions, but I have not because with three exceptions, ll. 205, 401, 610, the rubric titles are in Latin in this MS., and this inscription is in OE and circled in red, like all the other marginal "tags."

290. "Nim . . . swa hætte swa he hættest forberē mæse"
Cf. l. 605, "7 wryð . . . swa hæt uppan þane nafelon." In both cases the obj. referred to is neut. If the phrase is being used adjectivally, then the "hæt" of the second instance is the correct OE usage. However, if the adj. is used adverbially, then the reverse is true. There are two other parallel instances in the PD, but no pattern of usage seems readily discernible through them. In l. 608, "bynd swa hate uppa þane nafelon," there is what appears to be an instance of the adj. used adverbially. The correct OE adjectival form here would be "hætne," since the obj. referred to, "clæpe," is masc. Unfortunately, the final parallel in l. 568 sheds little light. The word for
"hot" in the sequence "wrið þanne [clipan] . . .
swa hæt swa he hattest forberan mæ3e" should be
either "hæte," as in l. 290 above, if the phrase
is to be taken adverbially, or "hætne," as in l.
608, if it is to be taken adjectivally, since
"clipan," like "clæpe," is masc.

294. The rubric inscription covers two MS. ll., and
actually reads: "Ad den /2 tes," not noted by either
C. or L. After the rubric, there is the sign ♯,
which is repeated at the bottom marg. of the page,
where there is also written "de causa dolorum den-
tium," circled in red.

295. L. marg. has "to þan tope," circled in red, and
also within the red circle is the "p" note to the
rubricator, who has obliged with a large red ♣
to begin the paragraph.

297. "blysse" C., p. 103, note b, insists, "Bysse must
be read Blysse." L., p. 19, leaves "bysse" un-
emended. Even though such a word might make sense
to a native speaker of German, for whom a "bite"
is a "bisz," the word does not exist in OE, and
furthermore, does not really make sense in context.
Interestingly, only in the OHG, MHC, and Mod. G.
has this word evolved with an intervocalic sibilant
(OHG, "bisan," MHC, "bizen," Mod. G., "biszen"),
whereas all the rest of the families show a plosive in the same environment (Goth., "beitan," Dan., "bide," Swed., "bita," O. Fr., "bita," OE, "bitan"). Thus, what is probably a scribal error can appear intelligible in Mod. G., and consequently to a German editor like L., but would not have done so in OE. C.’s emendation must therefore be correct.

302. "on ðemete" L., p. 19, reads as "on ðemete" (immense), and emends this passage to read "ðe ærest bane mete underfoð," evidently to make it accord with the next passage, "ðe þane mete brecaþ." C., on the other hand, sees "on ðemete" as the dat. of "ðemet" (measure or manner). Cf. BT, def. VI. He translates this passage as "the first teeth, which first in a manner, receive wisdom," C., p. 103. It would appear, then, that since the passage is grammatically correct as it stands, L.’s alterations must stem from his own confusion about meaning. I understand the word "fyrst" to refer, not to the front teeth in terms of their function, but rather to the "baby" teeth, and the fact that they come to a child at approximately the same time as he begins to talk. Such an interpretation is further supported by the text itself, which two lines earlier notes that "ðan toða þa tunga to spæce ðesteal ys," l. 300.
312. 

appears before "oft," which is within the line, 

and the sign is repeated in the R. marg.

322. R. marg. has 

330. From this point downwards, the L. marg. is too 

badly rotted away to tell if there were ever any 

marginalia.

334. "laurberisie" This word is listed in BT as a weak 

fem. noun, hence, the proper ending would be "-an."

It occurs in the MS. one other time (l. 575) and 
is declined correctly; "lauberisan."

344. Between "fæt" and "he do" is the top of p. 89v. In 

the R. half of the top marg. is the note, "for 
mannes bote þe byð toswolle," not circled in red, 

but evidently referring to the cure which begins on 
l. 347.

345. "twe3en sticcan fulle a æfen, twe3en a mor3en" It 

seems clear that the "a" in these parallel phrases 

represents a reduced form of some preposition; how-

ever, neither BT nor the Suppl. makes the equation 

between "a" and anything else but "æ." CH equates 

"a" with "on," so that the parallel phrases "on 
morgen, on æfennə" (BT) might possibly be rendered 
as above if one ignores the requisite dat. ending 

for "evening." Another possibility is that the 
rule for generalized adverbs of place, like "ahwaer"
(OEg, no. 679), can be extended to generalized adverbs of time, to create the adverbial accusatives "æfen," and "amoræn." There is one instance of the word "a" replacing "on" in Conc., but it is of little help in determining the case of the following noun, as one construction or the other in the example is necessarily ungrammatical: "... on twam dagum þæt is a sunnandæg 7 on monndæg." (Conc., fiche A001, p. 94, Ben. RGL. 18. 8). The Peterb. Chron. an. 1106 contains the following phrase: "On æfen ætwywde an ungewunelic steorra ..." (MED, p. 1).

352. The rubricator has made slash marks over "cerúllán étan 7 fæt." The phenomenon is not noted by either C. or L.

356. L. marg. has "E," noted by rubricator as ṣ.

360. L. marg. has "ad iadem."

365. "... don þan manne þe hura stemma offylþ" C., p. 109, translates, "apply to the 'men' whose voice faileth." The difficulty with this passage really centres around the word "hura," which appears to be some corruption of the third pers. G. pl. "hiera," even though this particular form is not found elsewhere. The verb is sing., and "stemma" is evidently a variant of f. G. s. "stemne," final
"e" and "a" being frequently interchangeable in this MS. The use of "manne" rather than the normal m. D. s. "menn" is likewise consistent in this MS., as is also the use of " hät" instead of " hlem." Thus, despite its seeming strangeness, this passage is actually regular, except for "hura." It is possible that the word simply represents a lapse in the scribe's concentration, because in l. 366 he has expunctuated "me" before "nemneḥ," and has made two unsuccessful attempts at " catulemsis" before finally spelling it correctly. (Noted by both C. and L.). In that case, perhaps it is best to ignore "hura" and translate the passage as "to the man who fails in (or of) his voice." L. marg. has "ad vocum perditam," circled in red. Also circled in red is an "D," faithfully rendered as a at the beginning of the line by the rubricator. C. takes no notice of the marginal note; L., p. 23, includes it in his notes, but reads "vocum" as "vocem," which may be better Latin, but is not what is in the margin.

377. "spic] awic" The word is obviously intended by the context to mean "lard," but the scribe has mistakenly written "wynn" instead of "p." C., p. 108, has transcribed the word as "spic" with no note as to emendation; L., p. 25, does the same.
380ff. The bottom marg. of the page has "widd mannes ceola þe byð ser," circled in red.

382. Right half of upper marg. has "wyð hneccan sar," not circled in red.

382. MS. originally reads "þisne læcedom is god." The word "þes" was added at some point over "þisne," and I have adopted it in preference to what was evidently the original because it is grammatically correct and because there are other cures which begin in a similar manner and which use "þes." See, for example, the cures beginning on ll. 294, 338, 347, 355.

385. "hneccan sar" C., p. 110, emends to "hneccan sar" from "hnencca sar," but L., p. 25, assumes the word is a compound: "hneccasar." I have adopted C.'s reading because the note in the upper right marg. indicates that the text should also read "hneccan," and moreover, there is a space before "sar" in both the note and the text.

402ff. There is no capital at the beginning of this cure, and the L. marg. is too rotted to tell if there was ever a note to the rubricator. There is a red stain over most of the right half of the MS. from the MS. ll. 20-23 (from here to about l. 411). The dye is approximately the same colour as the
rubric, but is very light and in no way obscures the writing.

414. This is the bottom line of p. 90r, and in the bottom marg. is written "wio han yfelan on mannes swure," circled in red.

425. L. marg. has "jdem," and also the letter "e" for the rubricator.

426. "galpania" The word occurs again in l. 739 as "galpanan." It is not listed in either BT or CH, but is identified in Bierb., p. 50, as "FERULA GALBANIFLUA BOISS. ET BUISE, GALBANUM, ne. GAL- BANUM, oder RUBRICALIS BOISS. (s. LB. s.v. gal- banum)."

426. "anan" Listed in Bierb., p. 2, as "UNGEKLART."

431. "C., p. 112, notes, "Read Perniones, kibes, the true Hellenic equivalent is XIMETNA, but TPERVIA may be found in glossaries."

434-5. "seolferun syndrun" "Synder" can be masc. or fem.; hence, the acc. should be either "syndere" or "synderan" in this instance. Also, since there is no article, one would expect a strong adj., but the scribe has used what appears to be a weak form here. The word "sylfyr" occurs one other time in this MS., l. 148, also incorrectly, where it lacks the gen. ending "-es." Of "syndrun," C. remarks,
p. 113, "Cinders: the $\Sigma$ $\tau$ $\omicron$ $\mu$$\nu$$\omicron$ $\alpha$$\zeta$ $\mu$$\mu$ $\alpha$ $\tau$ $\alpha$ $\nu$ of the writers from whom were derived these medical ideas."

Above the word "flæsc" in R. marg. is the sign $\emptyset$, which is repeated in the bottom marg. before and after a red-circled "tag" reading, "wyð sare handa. wyð ða handa þe þe þat fell of gað."

MS. reading is: "bærne þanne þanne stru streuw."

Both L., p. 27, and C., p. 114, remove the second "þanne." It is possible the extra "þanne" was intended for an article; however, since this is the first appearance of "straw" in this particular cure, that solution seems unlikely, and indeed, neither C. nor L. has seen it as an answer. As for the spelling difficulty, both C. and L. note the erasure of "stru," C. remarking caustically that the scribe was "straining out a gnat." At the bottom marg. of the page, above the "tag" mentioned in l. 440 is the mark $\nu^2$, which Julian Brown identifies as the quire notation "sextus." Beneath the "tag" is another red-circled notation preceded by the mark $\nu$; which reads "Eft sona nim dracentan "wru-truma," and which is followed by $\nu^2$ again.

Above this line in the top marg. of MS. p. 91r, is the mark $\nu$ repeated. A short distance away, but not apparently related is the note "ad jdem."
449. L. marg. has "D," rendered as usual as "n" by the rubricator.

451. Near the word "coliandrone" in text, R. marg. has rubric "coliandrun."

458. L. marg. has "p," rendered as "n" by the rubricator.
"plum sewes" Cf. Curtis, p. 128: "The ME derivatives of OE seow were sew, sewe, meaning pottage or broth, now obsolete. In OE the signification was juice . . . ." Cf. also Bierb., p. 94, Bierb. 1975, p. 123, and Napier, p. 358.

463. L. marg. has "D," rendered more normally as "n" by the rubricator.

465ff. The rubricator has written "prim" above "tringum" in the MS. "seo untrumnyss cymb . . . of lytte æte" "Æt" can be either masc. or fem.; hence, "lytte" should be either "lytlum" or "lytlere." R. marg. has a long rubric inscription extending from here almost to the bottom of the page. It is heavily abbreviated, causing some speculation on the parts of C. and L. as to its proper interpretation. C., p. 116, reads the inscription as "ypocras dicit quod his infirmitatibus . de causis ægritudinum. De." There are some problems with this reading, however. For example, the word which C. reads as "infirmitatibus" is actually abbreviated
"Tript.," and the abbreviation which C. sees as "his" is glossed in Cappelli as "hæc." Furthermore, "mægitudinum" (which C. notes is "mcritudinum" in the MS) is a rather lengthy expansion of what is actually "acrid." in the MS. The last word in C.'s reading is in fact the beginning of a separate inscription. L.'s reading, p. 29, note 2, is probably better: "YPocras dicit, quod hec infirmitas tribus de causis accidit. De prima causa." As with C.'s reading, the last three words should not be regarded as belonging to this particular rubric. They are slightly separated, as much as the cramped space allows, from the rubric concerning Hippocrates, and in fact, they refer to a slightly later section of the recipe. L.'s expansion "hec infirmitas" is more in keeping with both Cappelli, as mentioned above, and with the rubricator's habit of writing rather short abbreviations in this MS. The only real problem is the word "accidit," which, though certainly a more reasonable solution than C.'s, still ignores the fact that the third letter in the word is very clearly an "r" and not a "c." Perhaps some construction based on the word "accredō" (to believe), possibly "acriditur," was intended.

466. "miculum æte" MS. reads "of" hæte. "miclum."
470. R. marg. has rubric inscription which reads "De prime causa."

471. The last word on the page is actually "earford," not "of." It is only partially expunctuated and corrected by the scribe, but since p. 91v begins with the word "earfodnyse," it would seem to have been his intention to remove the first attempt and to let the second one stand.

477. "ane" This word is written twice in the MS. Only the "e" in the first instance is actually expunctuated. C., p. 116, eliminates the repetition, but makes no comment. L., p. 31, also removes the first "ane," and notes it.

480. "Wes" seems required here, as does "he" in l. 484.

482-3. L. marg. has "B" rendered as "P," and over the words "brosten nearuwe" is "ad stirtum pectus," written in black.

487ff. "7 hwhile he ripab swylce he on dueorge sy" The generally accepted but perhaps too-narrow modern concept is that there was a "close association in the Anglo-Saxon mind [between] dwarf and nightmare." (Bonser, comment on this exact passage in Medical Background, p. 167). Grattan and Singer note that "dwarfs were more oppressive than elves. Theirs was the weight of the incubus or nightmare." (A-S
Magic and Medicine, p. 61). However, dwarfs had other powers, particularly in connection with wind, or with spinning, for which they were well known in the Scandinavian countries and in Europe, and which seem more relevant to this passage than their disruptive dream visitations.

The lines in question from the  
be remembered, are part of a cure for asthma, and though the "weight of the incubus or nightmare" might describe some of the symptoms, asthma attacks can occur at any hour, if they are not actually more frequent in the daytime. Moreover, the Anglo-Saxons themselves evidently did not believe that dwarfish activity was limited to the hours of darkness. There is a recipe "Dweorʒ onweʒ to donne" (to do away a dwarf) in the Medicina de Quadrupedibus (de Vriend, p. 51, l. 24ff) which instructs the leech to give the sick one a certain cake to eat "ær þær tide hys tocymes, [swa] on dæg þæ on nihte swæþer hyt sy" (before the hour of his [the dwarf's] coming, day or night, whenever it be).

Hence, though dwarfs are certainly to be associated with nightmare in some contexts, it appears that a wider interpretation is required in this particular instance.

Both dwarfs and elves are spirits blamed by
the Anglo-Saxons for causing sickness, but dwarfs seem to be more especially associated with wind or breath than do elves. As noted by Jacob Grimm, the very words "spirit" and "ghost" are ultimately derived from ancient words having to do with breath, and of dwarfs in particular, he remarks that "Blowing, puffing beings language itself shews them to be from of old." The proof lies in traditional dwarf names, such as the Scandinavian "Gustr," "Vindårfr, still a dwarf's name," dwarfs named "Austri," "Vestrri," "Norøri," and "Suøri" after the four winds, a German house-sprite named "Blaserle," and a legendary Old French elf named "Zephyr." (Teut. Myth., p. 461). It can hardly be surprising that such creatures would be associated with an affliction having symptoms like puffing or loss of breath. Furthermore, disease was apparently transmitted by them in the same manner, that is, "Their touch, their breath may bring sickness or death on man and beast." (Teut. Myth., p. 461). In such circumstances, then, it is only natural that the leech would be concerned with the quality of the air surrounding his patient. He is also likely to have been aware of references from Galen's Definitiones Medicæ, Bede's De natura rerum, or Isidore of Seville's Etymologiae, which all caution
that disease and pestilence can arise from "corrupted air." (Bonser, "General Medical Practice," p. 159). The context in which the dwarf reference occurs supports this hypothesis, showing that, at least as part of the treatment for asthma, the leech did try to purify the air. Many of the cures involve aromatic ingredients, such as pennyroyal, l. 499, horehound, l. 502, oil of cypress, l. 509, and pine sap, l. 515, either in infusions, poultices, or salves. Interestingly, the herb pennyroyal, a species of mint, was called "dueoræ duostle" in OE. Its association with dwarfs may well be due to its pleasant and pervasive aroma.

Another dwarfish characteristic, spinning, may also be present in this passage, although less obviously than the dwarf's association with breath. Language again provides evidence of a long association between spiders and dwarfs in the north. In Breton, Welsh, and Cornish, the word for dwarf is also the word for spider. The same is true of Swedish, in which language a "dvergs-nät" is a cobweb. "Dwarfs in Scandinavian legend are specially associated with spinning." (A-S Magic and Medicine, p. 61). In the ED, the word "riþap" in l. 487 seems to suggest some such activity. Though it does not occur in exactly this form in BT, "wriþan" and
"3ewripa" do occur. In general, the term may be understood as a verb having two primary meanings: "to twist," or "to bind or restrain." Though these meanings appear rather different, in fact, they could both apply to the victim of asthma. First, a person who is short of breath will often twist about to try to find a position in which he can breathe more comfortably. In this sense, the word "ribah" would function exactly as our modern word "writhe." However, in another, more oblique way, the notion of being bound might fit as well. The oppressive "weight of the incubus or nightmare" cited in the first paragraph above is a reference to the patient's difficult breathing described in ll. 484-5, and to the "micle nearnysse" (lit., narrowness, or constriction) he feels inside, described in l. 486. These symptoms could equally be the result of his having been bound around the chest by the dwarf as of his being "dwarf-ridden," and they are more descriptive of the feeling of restriction suffered by asthmatics than the idea of the wild ride traditionally associated with the nightmare. Moreover, a person in bonds will characteristically twist to try to escape, or, in other words, exhibit the "writhing" movement of the first definition.
Finally, it is not clear to me quite why Bonser feels this section is a reference to the nightmare, unless the clue lies in the word "on" in the passage "swylce he on dueorge sy." However, a literal reading of this passage puts the patient on the dwarf and not the other way around, which is the understanding in *Lacnunga*: "In the Lay some sort of steed is implied with confusion of the horseman as incubus with a dwarf." (*A-S Magic and Medicine*, p. 62). Though there do exist references to dwarfs and elves carrying people away, they are not to be understood in a metaphorical sense, as nightmares would be, but rather, are meant to be regarded as actual physical abductions. (*Teut. Myth.*, pp. 455-6). The most logical way to see the word "on" is in its metaphorical sense (*BT*, III, [1]), meaning "into (one's power)." Thus, C.'s reading, "as if he were troubled by a dwarf" is no doubt close to the intended meaning. In conclusion, however, it must be seen that the type of "trouble" caused by the dwarf in this instance probably has more to do with his spinning invisible bonds, or with his poisonous breath, than with his equestrian proclivities.

488. "dueorge" This spelling for "dwarf" does not occur anywhere else in OE, but there are many variants,
including "dweorg," "dwoorh" (BT), "duerc," "duerg," and "dwoerg" (Conc.).

*491-2. See misplaced note to these lines on p. 133.

499. "pollegian" This herb is identified in the Lac-
ununga and the Herbarium Apuleii, as well as in the
PD as "dwarf dwostle." (Cf. Bierb., p. 94). OED
further identifies it as "pennyroyal," a species of
mint, but it is not clear whether in this cure it
is valued for its aromatic qualities or for its
association with dwarfs. Its use here is something
akin to a poultice or a plaster to be applied be-
tween the shoulder blades, and the text notes that
hore hound ("Marrubium vulgare," cf. Bierb., p. 57),
which has a "bitter, aromatic juice" traditionally
used as a cough remedy (OED) may be substituted.

502. "scaldrun" C. does not emend; L., p. 31, emends to
"sculdrun."

504ff. Concerning divisions: I have made a new section
here, and in the sections which follow, because they
seem to refer to separate remedies for the same
malady, asthma. The section beginning l. 504 is
clearly identified as a "fall-back" procedure in
case the first-mentioned method of bloodletting and
herbal poultice does not produce results. The next
division, beginning l. 507, has been made because
a new remedy seems indicated. That is, whereas the
remedy immediately above is concerned with a salve for the stomach, the one beginning here has to do with a sort of aromatic wrap to be applied to the stomach. The next division at l. 513, and fourth "cure" calls for a warming poultice to be applied to "the sore"—presumably the cut made by the letting of blood—to be followed by a drink. (I have assumed a connection between the "fort" and the "hane" in l. 515). A final division seems appropriate at l. 518 because the scribe uses the word "eft," with which he frequently introduces new cures throughout the MS., and because this section also deals with a drink, but one which must be taken for three days running, in a specific amount.

504. "ventuosam" C., p. 118, note 4, observes, "Ventuosas is cupping glass: the text, perhaps, takes it for a wort." Bierb., p. 147, classifies it as "NICH-ALTENGLISCH," and notes that the Lat. parallel prescribes bleeding: "Et si minus in valescit, ventosas et scarificationes circa stomachum et toracem" (L., p. 30), but the OE text makes it clear that cupping cannot be indicated. Nevertheless, that this is a scribal error is not the only conclusion to be drawn from the seeming contradiction. "Ventosa," in addition to meaning "cupping glass," can also mean a gourd used for that
purpose, "cucurbita medica ad eliciendum sanguinem." (Cf. Du Cange). The gourd, or "cyrfæt," is sometimes used as an ingredient in cures; in fact, both uses are represented in the PD. See l. 496, for example, for its use as an instrument, and l. 703 for its use as a "wort."

515. "nardus" C., p. 118, writes "nard" in the text, but has a note that the MS. reads "narð." L., p. 33, also reads "narð." In fact, the word is "nard" with the Latin hooked abbreviation for "-us" (?) written very close to the "d" so that it resembles the cross on an "eth." (Cf. Capellæ, p. xxiv).

517. R. marg. has "ad jdem."

519. "apple" This is the n. A. pl. form, but the word also occurs in the m. A. pl. form, "apples," on l. 459.

521. "syle drincan pry ðæs." The scribe has here used the temporal acc. form of "ðæs." The ending is an "example of -es as a legitimate spelling variant of historical -as." This construction is used in three other instances in PD: "ete ðane maniçe ðæs," l. 573; "leðe þarto þru ðæs," l. 736; and "sile ... etan ... feowur ðæs," l. 768. For "precocious" examples of the "-es" acc. ending, see "The Battle of Brunanburh" in F.J. Cassidy and Richard Ringler,
526. R. marg. has "uerum est," abbreviated, which evidently corresponds to "sop ys" (MS. "poph yys") within the line, noted by both C., p. 120, n. 1, and L., p. 33, n. 2. The OE "poph" has a symbol written over it —, which resembles the Irish sign for "est" in Cappelli (p. 407), and which perhaps is meant to correspond to the \[\frac{\_}{\_}\] in the margin.

528-9. "7 pa heorte sesydu byo sefullede" Cf. also l. 612, "peo beo on heora heortan sesidu unhaele." "Heort-

531. An "X" appears in the R. marg. immediately after the misspelled "ut" (MS. "uf"), l. 541.

533. "hrì3fe" The "f" is superscript; a comma-like line after and below the second "3" indicates its insertion.

536. I have made divisions here and in the places noted below because several separate approaches seem to be indicated. (Cf. ll. 543, 554, 560, 571, 575).

543. An "X" appears in the R. marg. immediately after "ys." (MS. "hys").

548. L. marg. has "cura" circled in red, no doubt intended to correspond to the words within that line,
"bus man hine sceal læcnic."  

552. "fiffingran" The word does not occur in BT or in Conc. It is identified in CH as "'potentilla,' 'primula,' cinquefoil, oxlip?" and in Bierb., p. 45, "POTENTILLA REPTANS . . . fraglich." Cf. also Hoops, p. 17, and Carr, p. 155. Although Bierb. identifies the word as "f. (?)" it is difficult to assess its declension here since "finger" is strong, but it appears as weak in PD. There is no occurrence of "finger" used as a weak noun in Conc.  

563. "wynberijera" The correct form should be "wynberijena;" the letters "r" and "n" are so similar to write, this is probably a simple scribal slip.  

575. "7 [do] hwytt oudu . . . to" This is the form originally written by C., p. 122, and followed by L., p. 35, note 12. I have kept the same form because it is part of a formula. Cf., for example, l. 514, "7 do bar piper to," l. 560, "7 do bar æcurn to," or l. 580, "7 do þanne ele to." C., p. 122, note 6, also suggests the possibility of reading the MS. word "cudud" as "cudu do."  

576. "3erusodne ele" This expression occurs only here in this MS. and nowhere else in Conc.; however, "gerosode," "gerosodes," and "gerosodne" do appear.  

578. R. marg. has "ad jdem."
581. "freniissen hnutu" MS. has "fr" not expunctuated before "freniissen." "French nuts" are identified by Bierb., p. 64, as walnuts.

583ff. This passage contains a dazzling variety of spellings for "weight," "shilling," and "four."

587. The bottom marg. has "wyö ban scearpan bane be betweox ban breostran byp," circled in red. Both C., p. 124, and L., p. 35, place this line above l. 583 as the title to the section. Nevertheless, it is not a rubric, and there is quite a large gap left in the MS. where the rubricator was no doubt intended to write the title but for some reason omitted to do so.

589. "ysopa" Identified by Bierb., p. 72, as "HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS L." In addition to being a "metabolic stimulant," and a "hot purgative" when taken internally, it is an astringent and can be "rubbed on to bruises, which it soothes." (McLean, Med. Eng. Gardens, p. 178). In this instance in PD, its latter properties seem called for; mixed with other herbs and various kinds of grease, it is to be applied in a poultice to the breast-bone, "3if hyt sar si5." According to McLean, it was common to infirmary gardens in the Middle Ages.

590. Of MS. "feorfer scelliga" C., rather unnecessarily

592. "euforbeo" The word does not occur in Conc.; it is listed under "EUFORBEUM" by Bierb., p. 142, and identified as "NICHT-ALTENGLISCH."

593. "boxs" This exact form does not occur in either BT or Conc.; however, a number of other forms occur, including the rather exotic "boxcs," and "boxcse."

596. L. marg. has a small "e" for the rubricator.

603. L. marg. has "Þ" rendered as "thorn" by rubricator.

604. "eormeleaf" The scribe has treated what is normally a compound (cf. Bierb., p. 40) as two words, placing a clear division between "eorme" and "leaf." However, he has not then given "eorme" its proper gen. ending. C., p. 124, gives "eorme leaf;" L., p. 37, gives "eormeleaf."

604. "... pan manne se his nafulsceaf intyhp" C.'s translation, p. 125, "for the man who draweth in his navel" seems to imply that this is a self-induced condition. A better translation would perhaps be, "for the man whose navel draws in."

606. "eft" This was evidently intended to be a rubric, because there is an "e" in the L. marg. here, but it is too far separated from the "ft" to be part of the original word.
607. L. marg. has "ad jdem" circled in red, and lower, the rubricator has added "incensis," probably in reference to the aromatic properties of either the hot mastic, "hwit cudu," or the hot wormwood, "weremod," in l. 606.

610. Both C., p. 126, and L., p. 37, include in this title the inscriptions at the bottom of the page, which occur after l. 492, and which are actually red-circled marginal "tags" like others already noted above. Cf., for example, l. 587.

611. L. marg. has "ð," converted to "thorn" in rubric.

619. At the bottom marg. of MS. p. 93v. are two inscriptions, one black, which reads "wyð heortan 3esydu unhale." The other is red, and reads "Ad morbum cordes et lateris." Both inscriptions are circled in red.

629. "spiwað" For a general discussion of the verb "spiwan," see Intro., p. 34.

629. "ny habbað swyþe" is written twice in MS. Not expunctuated.

632. The scribe has first written "eales" but expunctuates it. He then writes "eases" and lets it stand. The same spelling is repeated at the end of
the MS. line, but it has been corrected with an "1"
written above and between the "3" and the "e."

634. "[banne] hy fulle beoþ" There is obviously some
mistake in this section. The MS. reading is "7 hy
swypust hyre spatl ut spiwape of he fulle beoþ,"
which does not make exact sense. One would expect:
some kind of "op het" construction here. C.'s
amendment to "op, " p. 128, is not very enlightening.
Notwithstanding his observation that "of" is a "fre-
quent corruption for oo," the result, in his own
translation, is decidedly strained: "and they
spit their spittle out, till they be full," p. 129.
I have chosen a different approach and assumed that
there is a kind of parallel construction involved
between the two phrases "hy fulle beoþ" and "hi
hungrie beoþ," which occurs at the end of the sen-
tence, and further, that the section does not deal
with the manner in which the afflicted spit, but
rather, with the times their spittle increases
and decreases. In this way, neither the sense nor
the syntax of the passage is much strained.

638. "treow" Glossed "arbor" above the line. There
are two holes in the R. marg. of the MS. here and
another in the middle of the next line, which per-
haps distracted the scribe. At any rate, he has
some difficulty with "treow." Just in front of
the first hole, he writes "t\textsuperscript{r}w," and then "tre"
plus the descender for the "wynn" before under-
lining both attempts, finally producing "treow" at
the beginning of the next line.

640. R. marg. has the red-circled rubric "cura" beside
the MS. line beginning "hus bu hyne scealt l\textumlaut{a}c\textumlaut{oon}e."

647. The initial "A" is missing, and there is no mark
for the rubricator in the L. marg.

648. Bottom marg. of f. 94r. contains the notation "wyp
\textumlaut{a}et h\textumlaut{a}te water be scyt upp of \textumlaut{a}an breosten," not
circled in red.

649ff. Here begins a series of extremely brief cures for
acid indigestion. Notwithstanding their brevity,
I have divided them, which seems close to the ori-
ginal intention, judging from the repeated marginal
"tags," noted below. The salt water cure, l. 649,
is still in popular use today.

652. L. marg. has rubric "ad [j]dem."

654. L. marg. has rubric "Jtem."

656. L. marg. has rubric "Jtem."

660. Before the rubric title, there is also what appears
/ 10'

to be a paragraph notation, also in rubric.

664. L. marg. has "ad vomitum," circled in red.
667. "pa hwylic" C., p. 130, note 1, suggests, "Understood or read swa hwylic." L., p. 41, note 8, merely notes the "Uberklebtes Loch" before the "ba." There are actually two holes, one here, as mentioned in the L. marg., and another in the middle of the page, extending across two MS. ll. This is, of course, the rear view of the holes on l. 638, above. The scribe has written around them very neatly this time.

676. R. marg. has rubric "Jtem."

677. Before "bus" is a paragraph notation corresponding to another in the R. marg. Both the first notation and the "bus" are written in black ink, but the rubricator has filled in the bowls of the graphs with red. The paragraph note in the margin is plain.

678. R. marg. has rubric "pectus ad vomitum."

683. "pane" The "n" has been filled in in red by the rubricator.

684. "sealt" C., p. 130, reads "sealti," and makes no comment as to its strangeness. L., p. 41, emends to "sealtes," and observes in a note "Hs. sealt, mit einem Striche nach dem t." There is no reason for L.'s emendation, as the context makes it obvious
that the salt is not already in the cup. A close
look at MS. 1. 9, reveals that what C. saw as an
"i" and L. as some kind of abbreviation is actually
the conjunction of a down-slanting off-stroke from
the cross on the "t" with a period beneath it, a
punctuation mark quite common before "7," as in
this case.

695. "bulgasine" Listed under "BULGAGO" by Bierb., p.
141, and identified as "NICHT-ALTENGLISCH."

719. "werji" Both C., p. 132, and L., p. 43, write
"3verji," but close examination of the MS. reveals
that the initial "3" has, in fact, been expunctuated.

722. L. marg. has rubric "curæ," and there is a para-
graph notation written in black, filled in with
red, before "bus," which is mid-line in the MS.

742. R. marg. has rubric "Jtem," and a black paragraph
notation, filled in with red, before "Eft," which
is near the end of the MS. line.

744. "aforen an3en" MS. "aforenan renan3en," a case of
dittography in which "renan" is repeated. Noted
135, translates this line as "lay it in front
against the stomach." Neither BT, Suppl., nor CH
include this meaning as a definition for "aforen;"
however, a passage does occur in Conc., fiche A004,
in which a similar meaning is doubtless intended: "7 ic cube hou þæt ic wolle þat Gyse bisschop werie now his lond also his forgenge afoðen hym er dude" (Ch. 1114 [Harm. 67] 2).


755. "syle hym etan hnesce æðere" As the phrase stands, "æðere," which should be the dir. obj., is not in the acc. form, "æðru." If it is intended to be gen., the form should be "æðra," and the strong adj. form accompanying it should be "hnescra." However, "e" occurs instead of "u" in the acc. form in seven other instances in this MS.

756. "hetan pinhnutena cyrnles" It is possible, given the scribe's propensity for gratuitous "h's," that the first word should be "etan" (eat). On the other hand, although directions are admittedly sparse, it is also possible that this recipe is for a kind of clear broth to be made from nuts.
757. "briŭp" Although the word does not appear in BT or Conc. in this form, it is no doubt related to "bryǭ" of l. 351 (appearing only as "briǭ" in Conc.), as well as to "briu," "briuidid," and to "briuu" in Conc.

758. "bweald" Conc. gives no instance of this word with a terminal "d."

759. L. marg. has rubric "Jtem." "spiwe" MS. "7 spiwe." Both C., p. 134, and L., p. 45, emend. There is no word "andspiwe."

761. There is a red-filled black paragraph notation before "Wyǭ," and the first part of the "w" is also filled with red. The word occurs to the right of centre in the MS. line.

766. "swa greate clymppan." "swa" reads "þa" in MS. C., p. 134, leaves as "þa," but translates as "like." L., p. 45, emends to "swa," which is clearly the intended sense here. C., p. 134, leaves "clymppan" in his text, but L., p. 45, emends to "clympman." Since "clymppan" is n. A. pl., "great" should have no morphological ending; however, since all n. A. pl. adj.s. end in "e" in E.M.E., this phrase may be an instance of that spelling. (Cf. M. and M., p. 89).

768. "alc ðm ane clyne" The form "ðm" is apparently
unique, and does not appear in Conc. "Clyne" may be either m. or n. A. s.; thus, the article should be either "anne" or "an," but not "ane." The only irregular m. A. s. form of this article listed in OEG is "anne" (no. 683).

769. "saluian" Identified by Bierb., p. 100, as "SALVIA OFFICINALIS," or sage. Interestingly, the "botanical name for sage, salvia, from the latin salveo, meaning 'I am well,' confirms that sage was an infirmary garden herb." Sage contains "digestive oils [which] are used by homeopaths today to soothe nerves and convulsions," (McLean, Med. Eng. Gardens, p. 177) and, in fact, it is prescribed in this particular instance in PD as part of a cure against vomiting.

769. "Eft" In mid-line in the MS., there is a red-filled black paragraph notation before the word "Eft," and the top part of the "E" is also filled in red.

770. "gnid" C., p. 136, leaves as MS. "gnind." L., p. 45, emends to "grind." For any emendation, at least one letter would have to be changed, but in this MS. "gnid" (occurring eleven other times) is a more common verb than "grind" (occurring twice), and requires only the omission of a letter.

771. "ae3ru" glossed "ova" in MS.

775. L. marg. has rubric "Item;" at mid-line, there is
a red-filled black paragraph notation before "Nim eft," and part of the "N" is also filled in red.

780. L. marg. has rubric "Item;" at mid-line, there is a red-filled black paragraph notation "Eft soma," and the top part of the "E" is also filled in red.

781. "elenam wytrumann" Cf. 1. 787, "elenam." The word is listed in ET as "elene, an; f. the herb elecampane;" and in Bierb., p. 40, as "EOLONE." Cf. also Conc. and Curtis, p. 266, "the term appears variously as eolone, eolene, elone, elene." Since it is weak, both the G. sg. and the A. sg. should end in "-an," not "-am." Bierb. lists four instances of its correct declension in Lacnunga.

782. "ualerianam" The word is not listed in ET or Conc., but does occur in Bierb., p. 122. It occurs once in Lacnunga, with the OE ending, as "ualeriane." Its spelling in the PD is exactly as the Lat. parallel; however, it is interesting to note that the OE directions in this cure are fuller than the Lat., instructing the leech specifically to give elecampane roots and valerian leaf to drink. The Lat. merely says "elenam aut valerianam, vel millefoliam bibat" (L., p. 46).

782. "myllefoliam" Listed under "MILLEFOLIUM" by Bierb., p. 144, and identified as "Nicht-Altenglisch."
Marginalia exactly as l. 780. "Sewunalic" C., p. 136, does not emend MS. "Sewanulic." L., p. 47, emends to "Sewunulic." Since "a" and "e" are virtually interchangeable in this MS., and since the usual spelling of the word is "Sewunelic," it seems more logical to assume that the "u" and the "e" were unintentionally scrambled here.

Marginalia exactly as l. 780.

There is a black paragraph notation before "Wynn" at the end of the line, but neither it nor the "W" have any red.

R. marg. has rubric "I. tem."

R. marg. has red-circled rubric inscription, "contra fluxum ventris," which is not noted by C., but is noted by L., p. 47, note 9. There is a red-filled, black paragraph notation before "Wynn," to the left of mid-line, and the bowl of the "wynn" is filled in red.

"Lauwurberi3ean" Both C., p. 136, and L., p. 47, read "Lauwinberi3ean."

"ledene ure" The phrase clearly translates "in our Latin." C., p. 139, completely ignores the word "ure" in his translation, and observes in a note on p. 138 that it "must be struck out." L.
p. 47, note 13, believes that the scribe meant to write "on leodne ure" (in our language), which would create a distinction between the scribe's language and the "englisc" of the following line. It is possible that the scribe might not have been an Englishman, but if so, one must infer that the "language" refers to Latin because of the word "rejectatio." In that case, one wonders why L. wanted to emend. Perhaps, given the flexibility of medieval Latin, the scribe was conscious of a difference between the English and Continental Latin names for the same disease. If so, the phrase might be understood as indicative of a desire for accuracy, a fairly credible possibility in view of the four names listed for the disease—two Gr., one Lat., and one OE. The parallel Latin MS. only gives two names, "Amopthois" and "rejectionem sanguinis," L., p. 46.

817. R. marg. has red-filled black paragraph notation, and rubric "Galianus dicit." L., p. 49, note 1, reads "Galienus." Both the capital "G's" in "Galenus" and "Gif" are filled in red.

820. The "f" in "Gif" is filled in red.

822. "si dolor . . ." The MS. actually reads "de dolor," which is ungrammatical. Both C., p. 136, and L.,
p. 49, write "si" with no comment.

823. The "۰" in "۰f" is filled in red, and, for some reason, there is a vertical stroke through the "u" in "purh."

824. Beginning this l., and extending for approximately three MS. 11., there is a rubric notation, thus:

834. L. marg. has red-filled black paragraph notation, as well as another rubric notation exactly as l.

658. Beneath the notation is the rubric "de eodem."

838. [blot] seems required for the sense of the passage.
L.'s solution p. 49 of removing the "7" before "of" is less than helpful, especially in view of the Latin parallel's clear statement that "Per uiam distillat sanguis super linguam."

839. "in3ehwyrfp, he agynp" MS. reads "in3ehwyfp;" cf. also L., p. 49. C., p. 140, reads MS. "un3ehwyfp,
and emends as above. There is "7" written before "he agynp," but the passage seems more sensible without it.
841. L. marg. has rubric inscription "de eodem" and a black paragraph notation below it.

845. L. marg. has a black paragraph notation with the rubric inscription "Jtem de eodem" below it.

849. Below the last line of text on MS. f. 97v there is a large red smudge.

855. The rubricator has drawn a horizontal red line through the first three letters of "banne," and completely through "lungune." R. marg. has rubric "Jtem" and a black paragraph notation.

857. R. marg. has rubric "Jtem."


863. R. marg. has rubric "Jtem" with a red-filled black paragraph notation below it.

864. "myhþ" Glossed in MS. "χ" mingit" in black above the line.

870. "þingas" "þing" is neut. and the phrase should read "þyþ fela þinga," but the scribe has here used the m. A. pl. ending instead.

874. "for þan micles blodes binge" C., p. 141, translates this section as "the veins burst from the superabundance of blood ..." Under "þing" in BT is the idiomatic usage 9, given as "cause, sake, account, or reason," with the example "For hira
ringe," Deut. 28, 34 (because of them). Hence, a closer translation might be: "the veins burst by reason of the great [amount] of blood which is in the body."

The rubric inscription is actually written at the bottom of the MS. p. 98r, but its place is indicated by a dotted red line connecting it to a red paragraph notation beside the line in which "Jpocras" occurs. There is a horizontal red line through the word "Jpocras." Both C., p. 142, and L., p. 51, appear to have been able to read all of the inscription, as they both give "Jpocras dicit quod quidam plures vesas quam [alii habeant]," and both have also noted that "plures" is in fact "pluras" in the MS. It is no longer possible to make out all of the rubric, so I have simply indicated the number of missing letters with colons.

"se [lichama] pa maran addran ann beob" The MS. reads "smaran." C., p. 142, copies "smaran," but in a note writes "for smalan?" (note 9). However, he translates the word as "more," adding in a note that "in Hyppocrates nothing is to be found to this effect," p. 143. The OE text seems to make a distinction between more, "ma," l. 877, and fewer, "feawa," l. 878, so I have emended as above. Perhaps the reading "smalan" is influenced
by the Lat. text, which represents Hippocrates as saying, "Quae corpora latiores venas habent, calidora esse natura et quae angustiores, frigida esse noscuntur" (those bodies which have wider veins are warmer by nature, and those which have narrower are known to be cold); however, the word "smaller" would seem contradictory in the OE text, and even C. has translated the word as "more" (p. 143).

885. L. marg. has red-filled black paragraph notation and a horizontal red stroke through the first five words.

888. MS. has "menc" C., p. 142, writes "an," and L., p. 58, note 1, writes "and" for his MS. reading "an."

889. L. marg. has abbreviated rubric inscription "si sanguinatur de guttere" (if there is bleeding of the throat) extending downward several lines, and evidently corresponding to l. 891, "sit hæt blod of para ceolan wealle." The word "guttere" is mis-spelled; the OLD lists the word as "guttur; the throat with its passages." The rubric here is not noted by either C. or L.

891. The first five words have a horizontal red stroke through them.
892. "cole" See also "cealde," l. 900. The words are obviously adjectives connoting temperature; however, C., for some reason, goes to great lengths to see them as something else. Of "cole" he writes, p. 143, note 6, "By conjecture ceoldre, curd, curd cake." He then translates the same word as "colwort" (cauliflower), p. 143. Of "cealde swamm," he speculates that "cealde" is "cealdre, pressed curds," p. 142, note 11, but then on p. 143 he translates the phrase as "cold mushroom." Bierb., p. 26, notes that "cole" is "KEIN. PFLANZENNAMEN," and further observes that although L. is likewise unclear on the subject of "cole," "Der lat. Text lautet (LM. 52/3f): '(Cum) de gula fuerit, curabis sic: Spongias frigidas cum pusca et sale'; warum also soll cole spongiam nicht dem lat. spongias frigidas entsprechen und soviel wie 'kalter Schwamm' (ae. col 'kühl, kalt') bedeuten?"

895. "beobread" The MS. reads "beoblæd" quite clearly, but such a word does not occur in BT or Conc. "Beobread," on the other hand, was an OE term, and still survives today in the term "bee bread." It is defined by BT as "the pollen of flowers collected by bees and mixed with honey for the food of the larvae." See also OED, "bee bread" and "pollen mass." This substance is neither beeswax nor honey-
comb, but "sometimes, from a deficient knowledge of natural history, bœο-bœad is used for hunig-
camb," BT, p. 84. Both C. and L. leave the word as MS. "beoblæd," but C. translates it as "honey-
comb," p. 143. It is interesting to note that the Anglo-Saxons made a distinction between the honey which is used so frequently in their cures, and "bee bread." Possibly they realized that it was superior to honey. (Pollen is very high in protein, cf. International Wildlife Encyclopedia, pp. 310-11). The disease for which "bee bread" is prescribed is "blodrine," or bloody flux.

896. There is a red-filled paragraph notation before "And," which is the last word on the MS. line, and which has two horizontal red strokes drawn through it.

898. There is a red-filled black paragraph notation at the end of the line after "drinc."

899. The "G" in "Gif" is filled in red. There is also a rubric inscription, not noted by either C. or L., in the L. marg. which reads "si pultione :i de :::::

905. The bottom of the page has in black "Gif bæt blod of þan innope cumb," and the quire notation (septimus)
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