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LA THÈSE A ÉTÉ
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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,
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of the degree Doctor of Philosophy

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	1-iii
INTRODUCTION.....	1
I. Description of the MS.....	1
II. Language of the MS.....	10
A. Orthography/Phonology.....	13
B. Morphology.....	18
III. Medical Practices.....	40
IV. Editorial Policy.....	56
NOTES TO THE INTRODUCTION.....	58
TEXT OF THE PERI DIDAXEON.....	71
NOTES.....	121
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	178

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

A., acc.	accusative
adj.	adjective
adv.	adverb
A-S	Anglo-Saxon
Bierb.	Peter Bierbaumer, <u>Der Botanische Wortschatz des Altenglischen, 2 Teil</u>
BT.	J. Bosworth and T.N. Toller, <u>An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary</u>
C.	T.O. Cockayne, <u>Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England</u> , vol. III
CH	J.R. Clark-Hall, and H.D. Meritt, <u>A Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary</u>
Conc.	A.D. Healey, and R.L. Venezky, <u>A Microfiche Concordance to Old English</u>
D., dat.	dative
Dan.	Danish
EME	Early Middle English
f., fem.	feminine
G., gen.	genitive
Goth.	Gothic
Gr.	Greek
imper.	imperative
indic.	indicative
inf.	infinitive

KG	Kentish Glosses to Proverbs (<u>OEG</u>)
L.	Max Löweneck, <u>Peri Didaxeon</u> , eine Sammlung von Rezepten in Englischer Sprache aus dem 11./12. Jahrhundert
Lat.	Latin
lW-S	late West Saxon
m., masc.	masculine
M. and M.	S. Moore and A.H. Marckwardt, <u>Historical Outlines of English Sounds and Inflections</u>
marg.	margin
ME	Middle English
<u>MED</u>	H. Kurath and S.M. Kuhn, eds., <u>Middle English Dictionary</u>
MHG	Middle High German
Mod. G.	Modern German
N., nom.	nominative
neut.	neuter
<u>OED</u>	<u>The Compact Edition of the Oxford English Dictionary</u>
<u>OEG</u>	A. Campbell, <u>Old English Grammar</u>
O. Fr.	Old Frisian
OHG	Old High German
<u>OLD</u>	A. Souter, et al., eds., <u>Oxford Latin Dictionary</u>
<u>PD</u>	<u>Peri Didaxeon</u>
pers.	person
pl.	plural
pres.	present
pron.	pronoun
<u>QW</u>	R. Quirk, and C.L. Wrenn, <u>An Old English</u>

Grammar

s., sg. singular

subj. subjunctive

Suppl. T.N. 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 palæographical 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 Löwenneck, 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 B¹ 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 FERIS 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,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 folioed afresh."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,"⁴ 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.⁵ 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 ***2** 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 **111⁷**, 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 **v:** at the left-hand side of the note "3if þæt blod of þan innope cumb" and the quire notation **vj** 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 **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."⁶ 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 "ð's" could be rendered as anything but "þ's,"⁷ although in one instance he helpfully crossed one of the scribe's "d's" to make it into the "ð" 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,"⁸ 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.⁹ It is, in general, typically Anglo-Saxon, with certain "Gothic symptoms," which will be discussed below. The characteristic Anglo-Saxon elements are "ash" (æ), uncial *ð*, the tall, three-stroke *F*, both "yough" (3) and the Caroline *ſ*, "thorn" (*þ*), "eth" (*ð*), and "wynn" (*ƿ*). Paragraph signs are written *¶* or *σ*. 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, "pæt" is frequently abbreviated "þ̅," sometimes singly, or in combination, as in "op̅þ̅." Occasionally a macron is used to indicate "m" or "n," as in OE "pāne," or Lat. "coliandrū." Other Lat. abbreviations include the hooked nota for "-us," as in "sextus," which appears as *sj* (l. 443), "quæ" abbreviated "q̅" in "aq̅" (l. 120), "id est" abbreviated $\frac{—}{:}$ (l. 526), and "item" abbreviated *It* (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 "3e" in "pani3e 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 "Tironean seven" nota for "and" is always crossed, *7̅*, rather than plain, *7*, 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," *ft*. The capital "n," *27*, is also a "Gothic symptom" and indicates a date later than A-S for the copying of the MS.

To date, palæographical 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 palæographical grounds, the use of plummet ruling is important, since it was only common from 1175 onwards.¹⁰ 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 1200.¹¹ 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,¹² 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."¹³ 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.¹⁴ Rather, Morris' study was an edition of "a bundle of [homiletic] 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 frühme. 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 1967 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.²⁰ 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 Didaxeon . . . im Anglo-Saxon Dictionary von Bosworth & Toller aufgenommen sind, ferner damit, dass im MED Peri Didaxeon 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 Didaxeon is included in the Anglo-Saxon Dictionary of Bosworth and Toller, and, more remotely, that in the MED the Peri Didaxeon 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).²¹

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."²² 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.²³

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: ^uæ spelled "æ," ^uy spelled "y," etc.

OE ^uæ in root vowels is spelled either "æ" or "a." The word "lācecraft" clearly illustrates this: whereas it normally appears as "lācecraft-" (16 x), it also occurs

as "lacecraft-" (3 x), "lacecraeft-" (7 x), and "læcecraft-" (2 x). An example of "æ" for OE ^uā is "ma3a," (stomach) appearing both as "ma3-" (6 x) and "mæ3-" (11 x). Examples of "a" for OE ^uæ are "water" (8 x, but "wæter" 22 x), and "hæfþ" (1 x, but "hæfþ" 3 x). Examples of OE ā spelled "æ" are "ædle" (2 x, but "adle" 13 x), and "bæn-" (1 x, but "ban-" 5 x). The same process seems to extend to grammatical endings also, where, for example, "3etacnæð" appears (1 x) instead of the regular spelling "-að." The verb normally spelled "clænsian" (BT) shows interchange of "a" and "æ" in both the root and the grammatical ending, appearing variously as "clansap" (1 x), "clænsi3e" (1 x), and "3eclansæd" (1 x).

The spelling "i" for OE ^uý and "y" for OE ^uī was common in LW-S.²⁴ In the PD, "wīn" occurs as "wine" (11 x, but "wyne" 6 x), and "sīe" (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 ^uý is also frequently rendered as "u."²⁵ For example, "swȳn" occurs as "swyn-" (2 x, and "swun-" 1 x). "Cȳnn" (kind) occurs as "cynn-" (1 x, but "cunn-" 2 x); "dȳppan" occurs as "dyp(p)e" (4 x, but "dup(p)e" 3 x); "weāxan" 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); "weāllan" (to boil) occurs as "wyl(1)"

(6 x, but "wull" 1 x); "þýrstan" occurs as "þyrst" (1 x, but "burst" 1 x); "weörpan" occurs as "wyrpe" (1 x, but "wurp" 1 x); and finally, "wearmian" 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); "weārmian" is spelled "wearm-" (1 x) and "wurm" (1 x), and "þeārfan" occurs only as "burft" (1 x) in place of the regular "pearft."

In unaccented syllables, "-i3" and "-i" are freely interchangeable. This was true between A.D. 700 and 1000 for lW-S and KG, and "there are already a few examples in earlier texts"²⁷ Thus, in PD one finds such single examples as "turn3e" instead of "turnie," "godize" instead of "godie," "3etorize" instead of "3etorie," "hælice" instead of "hælie," "babe3e" instead of "babie," "smyrize" instead of "smyrie," and "clænsi3e" instead of "clænsie." At the same time, one finds "hunies" where one would expect "huni3es." There is also an example of the "contraction of -ie from -ige to -i"²⁸ in the word "hefi." The form "nen3i" also occurs once, but this may simply be a scribal error.

The interchangeability of the spellings "ē" and "a" 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 "3ealla," which is spelled "3ealle" in N. s. (3 x). Examples of "a" appearing in place of "e" occur in "wæter," which in D. s. is spelled "wætere/watere" (10 x), and "wætera/watera" (4 x); "heorte," which is spelled "heorte" in N. s. (1 x), but "heorta" 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 1W-S the D. pl. ending "appears as -an, -on."³⁰ In PD, while "-on" never occurs for D. pl., "-an" occurs 22 x in "axan," "breostan," "earan," "flewsan," "3oman," "handan," "sculdran," "sypan," "topan," "pearman," "wætan," and "wæteran." D. pl. is also represented by "-ean" 4 x in "eae3ean;" and by "-en" 6 x in "brosten," "eae3en," "foten," and "heorren." "N" also replaces "m" in "læcedon" (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 PD 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 "scul-" (1 x), and "swamm-" (1 x) and "swam-" (2 x). "Full-" (14 x) is always written with a double "l" in inflected forms, except "fulne" (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"³¹ are "adre/ædre" (6 x) and "addre/æddre" (5 x), "bladre/blædre" (3 x) and "bladdre/blæddre" (1 x), and "oper(-re)" (3 x) and "obpr-" (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," "hecede" 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 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."³² The analysis which follows adheres to the morphological classifications in OEG, 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. -manne."³³

The word "dæ3" 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 "alcne dæse" but appears instead as "alche dæ3" (l. 168) and "ælce dæ3" (l. 521). The third time this construction is used, the noun appears correctly as "dæ3e" (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 para byð fif 7 feowertis dæ3a, 7 on þam dæ3e" (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. "jewiht." 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 [jə] or [gə] in the endings of the preceding words, such as "pene3a" or "scyllinga." Hence, it is possible that the apparent irregularity may be due to the

sound of these preceding syllables, with "[jə]wiht" becoming the grammatical equivalent of "zewiht." Because such a conclusion seems likely, but nevertheless speculative, I have omitted these six examples from the catalogue. Further confusion between genders occurs, for example, in "æpple," declined both as m. and n. (see note to l. 519).

A. Strong declensions

I. A-nouns (m. and n.), OEG, 570-84.

a. Singular: regular forms throughout, except

1. The m. N. s. appears with an added final "-e" in "wyrme" (1 x).
2. The m. A. s. appears with added final "-an" in "cyrfætan" (1 x); with an added final "-þ" in "ætēþ" (1 x) and "metēþ" (1 x); n. A. s. appears with an added final "-a" in "hwita" (1 x); and with an added final "-e" in "ecede" (7 x), "hæte" (1 x), "heafode" (1 x), "huni3e" (3 x), "sare" (3 x), and "wæte" (1 x).
3. The m., n. G. s. "-es" appears as "-as" in m. "scyllingas" (1 x), and n. "wexas" (1 x); as "-is" in n. "panicis" (1 x); as "-ys" in n. "cuduwys" (1 x);

and without final "-s" in "huni3e" (1 x).

4. The m., n. D. s. appears with an "-an" ending in m. "heorþan" (1 x), and in n. "breostan" (1 x), "hætan" (2 x), "heafedan" (3 x), and "3ebeddan" (1 x); with an "-en" ending in m. "braden" (1 x), and in n. "breosten" (2 x), and "hæten" (2 x); with an added final "-s" in n. "heafodes" (1 x); without final "-e" in m. "3ewyht" (1 x), "innop" (1 x), and "muþ" (2 x), and n. "heafod" (1 x), "leac" (1 x), "wæter" (2 x), and "wi(y)n" (2 x); and without final "-ne" in m. "mor3e" (1 x).

b. Plurals: regular forms throughout, except

1. The m. N. pl. final "-as" occurs as "-e" in "læce" (1 x), and "ysene" (1 x); as "-es" in "læces" (2 x), and "dæ3es" (2 x); as "-āþ" in "sculdrap" (1 x);³⁴ and without the final "-s" in "dæ3a" (1 x), and "healsgunda" (1 x). The n. N. pl. occurs with added final "-a" in "sara" (1 x); with final "-a" instead of "-u" in "lima" (1 x); and with added final "-m" in "wætum" (1 x).
2. The m. A. pl. final "-as" occurs as

"-e" in "æpple" (1 x); as "-es" in "coddēs" (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 "æðere" (1 x); and with final "-as" in "þingas" (1 x).

3. The G. pl. final "-a" occurs as "-an" in m. "curfet(t)an" (2 x); and as "-ap" in m. "scyllingap" (1 x); as "-e" in m. "læcecræfte" (1 x), and "scyllange" (1 x), and in n. "cicene" (2 x), and "eaðene" (1 x); with final "-er" instead of "-ra" in n. "æðer" (1 x); and with final "-s" in m. "drencas" (1 x), and "metas" (1 x).

4. D. pl. "-um" occurs as "-a" in m. "tōpa" (2 x), and in n. "breosta" (1 x), and "herotðesida" (1 x);³⁵ as "-an" in m. "sculdran" (1 x), "syþan" (1 x), "tōþan" (3 x), "þe(a)rman" (2 x), "wætān" (1 x), and n. "breostan" (3 x), "wæteran" (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)³⁶ and "dæþen" (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 "æðeran" (1 x).

II. $\bar{O}$ -nouns (f.), OEG, 585.

a. Singular: regular forms throughout, except

1. N. s. final ("short") "-u" appears as "-a" in "þrota" (1 x); with added final "-a" in "ilæcnunga" (1 x); and with added final "-e" in "blysse" (1 x), "bote" (1 x), "fastnysse" (1 x),³⁷ "æhealdenysse" (1 x), "æscornesse" (1 x), "nearwnysse" (1 x), "seocnysse" (1 x), "unhælpe" (1 x), and "untrumnessē" (1 x).
2. A. s. occurs without the final "-e" in "feþer" (1 x), "innop" (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 "handan" (1 x), and "wurtan"

(2 x); and as "-en" in "beanen" (1 x); it appears without the final vowel in "wurt" (2 x), and "wyr" (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. Uō-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 "æ3eran" (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. h. s. appears without the final "-a" in "3esteal" (1 x).
 - b. The A. s. final "-an" appears as "-a"³⁸

in m. "acuma" (1 x), and "clypa" (1 x), and in f. "butera" (2 x), "bet(t)onica" (2 x), "cylepena" (1 x), "helda" (2 x), and "myrra" (4 x); as "-e" in m. "sticce" (1 x), and f. "duostle" (1 x), "gyngyferre" (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. "colliandrone" (1 x).

d. The D. s. final "-an" appears as "-a" in m. "mæsa" (1 x), and "lichama" (1 x), and in f. "ædra" (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. "protu" (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. "eaſen" (1 x); and without the final "-n" in f. "ad(d)ra/æddra" (3 x).

b. The A. pl. final "-an" appears as "-a" in

- f. "wurtruma" (1 x); as "-e" in f. "hri3-bræde" (1 x),³⁹ and "wyrtrume" (1 x); as "-ean" in n. "eaeþean" (1 x); as "-en" in m. "crocen" (1 x), "mæþen" (5 x), and "wæten" (1 x); in n. "eaeþen" (1 x), and in f. "cærsen" (1 x), and "sealfen" (2 x); as "-ie" in f. "laurberisie" (1 x); and as "-un" in n. "syndrun" (1 x).
- c. The G. pl. ending "-ena" appears as "-a" in f. "beris3a" (1 x); and as "-era" in "wynberisera" (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 "-e" in "linnen" (1 x), "opþer" (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 x), "micele" (1 x), and "þicce" (1 x)
2. A.: appears with "-e" in "3ehwæde" (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 "ælcon" (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 "miclum" (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 "toswollene" (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 "niwne" (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. Fem.

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

IV. Weak declensions--pl.

- A. m. D. pl. appears with "-an" in "apenedan" (1 x)
 B. n. A. pl. appears with "-an" 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 "dri3eon" (1 x)

- V. Comparative appears as "-sþe" in "selysþe" (1 x)

OEG, 657.

PRONOUNS AND ARTICLES OEG, 701ff

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 OE. For example, for the def. art., n. D. sg. and pl. "þam" can also appear as "þan;"⁴⁰ the demonstrative n. N. sg. "þæt" can also appear as "þe."⁴¹

ME patterns for the def. art. are reflected in the following: m. D. sg. and pl. "þam" can appear as "þan," and m. A. pl. "þa" can also appear as "þe;" f. D. sg. "þære" can also appear as "bara." The demonstratives show some ME tendencies as well; for example, m. N. sg. "þes" can appear as "þis."⁴²

Unclassifiable variations in def. art. are: m. A. pl. "þa" can also appear as "þan;" m. D. sg. and pl. "þære" can also appear as "þane" and f. A. sg. "þa" can also appear as "se." There are also occasional cases of disagreement in number between pronouns and their antecedents. One example is the construction, "þes læcedom scel þan manne þa hyra lippa beoð sare, oððer hyra tunga . . . þæt he earfoðlice hys spatel forswelþan mæð" (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 "hyt" being used to refer to a number of ingredients to be ground together, as in "nim ladsar, þæt teafur, 7 galpanj, opres healfes panise 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 "wyllþ" (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: "wyl" (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 "-aþ" 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: "forwyrþan" (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: "mæþan" (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: "3eracen" (1 x)

V. Subj. used instead of pres. indic.

A. Strong verbs

1. Class III: "toðinden" (1 x)

B. Weak verbs

1. Class II: "clænsi3e" (1 x)

2. Class III: "habbe" (2 x)

C. Uncertain: "ma3e/mæ3e" (4 x)

VI. Subj. used instead of imper.

A. Strong verbs

1. Class I: "gnide" (1 x)
2. Class II: "bruce" (1 x), "ceowe" (1 x)
3. Class III: "binde" (1 x), "drince" (4 x),
"styngē" (1 x), "wryngē" (1 x)
4. Class IV: "nime" (4 x)
5. Class V: "be3yte" (1 x), "cnede" (1 x),
"ete" (5 x), "hete" (1 x), "pi3e" (1 x)

B. Weak verbs

1. Class I: "bræde" (1 x), "menge" (3 x),
"wyrce" (8 x)
2. Class II: "smyri3e/smyre3e" (2 x)

VII. Subj.; mistake in number

- A. Class II Strong: "forleaosen" (1 x; 3 pl. subj. for 3 sg. subj.)
- B. Uncertain: "mæsen" (1 x; 3 pl. subj. for 2 sg. subj.)
- VIII. 3 pers. sg. instead of 3 pers. pl.
 - A. Strong verbs
 - 1. Class III: "berstep" (1 x), "grindeþ" (1 x)
 - 2. Class VII: "fealleð" (1 x), "hateð" (6 x), "healdeþ" (1 x)
 - B. Weak verbs
 - 1. Class I: "nemneþ/nemneð" (6 x)
 - 2. Class II: "swycap" (1 x)
 - C. Preterite Pres., Class I: "3ewiteþ" (1 x) OEG, 767
- IX. 3 pers. pl. instead of 3 pers. sg.
 - A. Strong verbs
 - 1. Class III: "tospringað" (1 x), "yrnap" (2 x)
 - B. Weak verbs
 - 1. Class I: "clæppicað" (1 x), "e3lað" (1 x)
 - 2. Class II: "by3leofap" (1 x)⁴⁵
 - 3. Class III: "habbaþ" (1 x)
 - C. Anomalous (c): "3að" (1 x) OEG, 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), "3emetta" (1 x)
2. "-æd" for "-ad": "3eclansæd" (1 x)
3. "-e" for "-a": "dreahne" (1 x), "strewe"
(1 x), "stire/styre" (2 x), "wyrme" (3 x)
4. "-es" for "-ep": "ea3les" (2 x), "le3es"
(1 x), "nemnes" (1 x), "wyrces" (1 x)
5. "-(3)ep" for "-(i)ap": "roti3ep" (1 x),
"swearti3ep" (1 x), "burlep" (1 x)
6. "-t" for "-p": "cymet" (1 x), "habbæt"
(1 x), "hæfet" (1 x)
7. "-p" for "-t": "intyhp" (1 x)
8. "-ud" for "-ed," "-ad": "afeormud" (1 x),
"3esamnud" (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), "nima" (1 x)

B. Unclassifiable, all single instances

1. "bring" for "bringeþ"
2. "beþese" for "bapa"
3. "3emaced" for 3emacod"
4. "3esæðdun" for "3esædon"
5. "3oð" for "3að"
6. "habben" for "hæfð"
7. "hræþ" for "hræcþ"
8. "machia" for "machie"

9. "maj" for "mæ3"
10. "nemniað" for "nemnað"
11. "syhþ" for "syhþað"
12. "þing" for "þincð"
13. "þacc" for "þacca"
14. "wyllan" for "wyllað"
15. "wurma" for "wyrma"
16. "wurm" for "wyrma"
17. "wurm" for "wyrma"

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 palaeographical 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 unflinchingly accepted that the PD is based on the Practica. The tradition runs from 1903 to 1976,⁴⁶ 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 palæographical 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 "north-western barbarians" whose medical MSS. "are always unintelligently copied," in part from Greek texts rearranged by Latin authors whose taste was "wretched,"⁶² and in whose pharmacopoeia "not one drug in a hundred has the physiological action attributed to it,"⁶³ recent scholarship has come to accept that Anglo-Saxon medical practice, like most "early medieval medicine--monastic, ecclesiastical, and in some instances lay--was pragmatic, empirical, and sometimes efficacious."⁶⁴ 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.⁶⁵

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.⁶⁶ L. Voigts

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.⁶⁷ Voigts 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.⁶⁸ Moreover, A-S England was almost unique in Teutonic Europe in producing a number of important medical books in the vernacular.⁶⁹ With respect to the influx of Norman learning in post-Conquest England, J.F. 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 behind 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 constantly 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 "dæ3es caniculares," "3enemnedē 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 þam 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."⁷⁴ As mentioned above, the place whence blood was drawn was considered important; Hansen points out (p. 76) that mediæval 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.E. Wright suggests that scarification "may have served as a counter-irritant like modern mustard plasters and blisters."⁷⁵ 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,"⁷⁶ 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."⁷⁷ The most commonly mentioned simples in the PD are: beans, mint, pennyroyal, 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 polyphenol of wine, malvoside--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 "wið oman" (l. 4lff), 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; ll. 504ff. and the corresponding textual notes are a good example in this case.

Notes to the Introduction

¹For descriptions of the MS., see A Catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum, III, p. 347; T.O. Cockayne, Leechdoms, Wortcunning and Starcraft of Early England, I, pp. lxxxiv-lxxv; H. Berberich, Das Herbarium Apuleii nach einer fruhmittelenglischen Fassung (Anglistische Forschungen Heft 5) Heidelberg, 1901 (re-print Amsterdam, 1966), pp. 1-7; J. Delacourt, Medicina de Quadrupedibus, an early ME Version (Anglistische Forschungen Heft 40), Heidelberg, 1914, pp. xii-xiii; and H.J. de Vriend, The Old English Medicina de Quadrupedibus, Drukkerij Witgeverij, Tilbur, Holland, 1972, p. xxvii. 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.

²For some reason, Max Löweneck, in his edition Periplus, Eine Sammlung von Rezepten in Englischer Sprache aus dem 11./12. Jahrhundert, Erlangen, Verlag von Fr. Junfermann, 1896, did not use the new numbering.

³Cockayne, Leechdoms, I, p. lxxxiv.

⁴Ibid. On the subject of fires and the early history of the MS., de Vriend speculates that "the volume originally contained 35 more leaves, which preceded the present contents; it suffered severe damage, probably through fire; folios 1-30 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 straightforward manner, the author discusses the implications of "blodrine" being "3eset of feofer pingum; þæt ys, of þan breoste, 7 of þan masen, of þan adran, 7 of þan þearman" (composed of four conditions: that is, of the breast, of the stomach, of the veins, and of the intestines), ll. 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 "masen" is never mentioned though its symptoms are discussed on ll. 859ff, and the bottom of the page contains the note "3if þæt blod of þan innope cump" (if the blood comes from the entrails), along with the quire notation *vi*. 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 Bierbaumer'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.

⁵See for example, note, l. 188.

⁶These "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.

⁷It 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 "p" and "þ," and the occasional missing rubric initials seem to indicate, however slightly, two minds at work on

one text.

⁸N. Ker, A Catalogue of Manuscripts Containing Anglo-Saxon (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1957), p. xix.

For a description of individual letters in this codex, see de Vriend, pp. xxix-xxx.

⁹I 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.

¹⁰I am indebted to Professor Brown for this information.

¹¹Ker, p. xix, note 3. See also Voigts, p. 250, note 2.

¹²This is also the view of Professor Brown.

¹³Cockayne, p. lxxxiv.

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

¹⁵Löweneck, pp. vii-viii.

¹⁶J.F. Payne, "English Medicine in the Anglo-Saxon Times," The Fitz-Patrick Lectures for 1903 (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1904), p. 144.

¹⁷Charles Singer, "Early English Magic and Medicine," Proceedings of the British Academy, 9 (1920), p. 353.

See also J.H.G. Grattan and C. Singer, Anglo-Saxon Magic and Medicine (London: Oxford University Press, 1952), repr. Norwood, 1977, p. 75; the PD comes from "the end" of the period when Anglo-Saxon was written."

¹⁸Charles Talbot, Medicine in Medieval England (London: Oldbourne, 1967), p. 18. (MME)

¹⁹H.J. de Vriend, The Old English Medicina de Quadrupedibus (Tilburg: Drukkerij Uitgeverij, 1972), p. xxviii.

²⁰See, 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"

²¹Peter Bierbaumer, Der Botanische Wortschatz des Altenglischen, 2 Teil: Lācnunga, Herbarium Apuleii, Peri Didaxeon (Bern: Herbert Lang, 1976), p. xii.

²²Cockayne, pp. lxxiv-lxxxv.

²³The 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 Leechdoms, and the herbal cure on f. 51r was edited by Delacourt in 1914.

²⁴A. Campbell, Old English Grammar (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1964), 301, 316-18. (OEG)

²⁵For "u" spellings of y , 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.)

²⁶On "weorpan" and "wearmian," see OEG, 320-22, consonants between "w" and "r."

²⁷OEG, 267 and 271.

²⁸OEG, 268.

²⁹OEG, 379.

³⁰OEG, 572, and note 4.

³¹OEG, 453.

³²De Vriend, p. lviii.

³³OEG, 622.

³⁴On "sculdru" as an "a-noun," see OEG, 574 (3), note 1.

³⁵"Heortsesida" 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.

³⁶On "n" replacing "m" here, and also below in "scaldrun," and "burlun," see M. and M., p. 73, "Consonant Sounds," 3, and pp. 87-88, "Retention and Extension of the Weak Noun Inflection."

³⁷OEG, 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. . . ."

³⁸On degenerating weak endings, see OEG, 617, and Cockayne, pp. xcvi-xcix.

³⁹"Hri3bræde," l. 511, is another pl. noun of indeterminate gender like "heortsesida," l. 633, that should nonetheless be declined in this case.

⁴⁰OEG, 708.

⁴¹This form is identified as late OE in R. Quirk and C.L. Wrenn, An Old English Grammar (London: Methuen, 1965), p. 117. (QW)

⁴²For all these ME forms, see M. and M., p. 93.

⁴³OEG, 753 (5), "In 1 W-S phonologically correct

variation of forms with and without w is frequent with
gierwan, prepara, sierwan, devise, smierwan, annoint

. . . ."

⁴⁴OEG, 753 (6).

⁴⁵OEG, 762. The form follows lW-S "leofian."

⁴⁶J.F. Payne, who wrote in 1903, does not actually date the MS. but by inference places it after A.D. 1050. He agrees with Löweneck 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.

⁴⁷C. Singer, "A Review of the Medical Literature of the Dark Ages, With a New Text of about 1110," Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine, 10 (1917), p. 110. See also C. Singer, "Early English Magic and Medicine," Proceedings of the British Academy, 9 (1920), p. 353.

⁴⁸W. Bonser, The Medical Background of Anglo-Saxon England (London: Wellcome Medical Historical Library, 1963), p. 25. (MBASE)

⁴⁹J.H.G. Grattan and C. Singer, Anglo-Saxon Magic and Medicine (London: Oxford University Press, 1952), repr. Norwood, 1977, p. 75.

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

Early English Manuscripts in Facsimile, vol. 5 (Copenhagen, 1955), p. 30.

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

⁵²C.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)

⁵³S. 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" Medieval English Medicine (London: David and Charles (Holdings), 1974), p. 59. See also L. Voigts, p. 250, note 1.

⁵⁴W. Bonser, "General Medical Practice in Anglo-Saxon England," Science, Medicine and History: Essays in Honour of Charles Singer (Oxford: Underwood, 1953), p. 160.

⁵⁵C.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"

⁵⁶Catherine Lambert, "The Old English Medical Vocabulary," Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine, 33 (1940), p. 145.

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

⁵⁸Theresa McLean, Medieval English Gardens (London: Collins, 1981), p. 146.

⁵⁹Malcolm Stuart, ed. The Encyclopedia of Herbs and Herbalism (London: Orbis, 1979), pp. 25, 51, 63.

⁶⁰The humble garlic, recommended twice in the PD, "contains essential oil, comprising mainly allyl disulphide and allyl propyl disulphide; vitamins A, B₁ B₂, C; anti-bacterial 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).

⁶¹Adrian Forsyth, "Rain-Forest Requiem," Equinox, I (November/December, 1982), p. 74.

⁶²Grattan and Singer, pp. 23-24.

⁶³W. Bonser, "General Medical," p. 161.

⁶⁴L. Voigts, p. 254.

⁶⁵Guido Majno, The Healing Hand: Man and Wound in the Ancient World (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1975), pp. 349-53.

⁶⁶L. Voigts, p. 261.

⁶⁷On 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 "*Paeonia 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 "*Pæonia 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 "*Pæonia 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 mediæval 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 Mediterranean 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

xerothermic 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.

⁶⁸C.H. Talbot, "Some Notes," pp. 156-69. On the School of Salerno itself, see C.H. Talbot, MME, Chap. III, C. Singer, "A Review," pp. 115-17, J.F. Payne, pp. 144-47, Sir J. Harrington, trs., The School of Salernum (London, 1922), pp. 14-16, and Brian Lawn, The Salernitan Question (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1963). For a general history of Anglo-Saxon medicine, see W. Bonser, MBASE, Chaps. I and II, C.H. Talbot, MME, Chap. I, J.F. Payne, pp. 49ff.

⁶⁹See 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 vernacular, J.F. Payne comments (p. 33): "The remarkable thing is that there should have been men, able and willing to read books, who were not Latin scholars This is proof that the Anglo-Saxons possessed high intelligence and activity of mind"

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

l. 202, "safran gallice," and l. 581, "frencissen hnutu."

⁷¹Some 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.

⁷²C.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.

⁷³J.F. Payne, pp. 149-151. For a fuller discussion of A-S bloodletting, see W. Bonser, MBASE, pp. 294-99.

⁷⁴James Hansen, "Leeches, Lancets, and Fleams," Science 81, II (October, 1981), p. 74.

⁷⁵C.E. Wright, p. 30.

⁷⁶J.F. Payne, p. 49.

⁷⁷W. Bonser, "General Medical," p. 163.

TEXT OF THE PERI DIDAXEON

Incipit liber qui dicitur peri didaxeon

[H]er onginþ seo boc peri didaxeon; þæt ys seo
swytelunþ hu fela ƿera wæs [84r] behuded se læcecraft,
7 be his gewisnesse þa ƿelæredus læce ƿewislice
smeadon. þæt was se ærusta apollo, 7 his suna
5 esculapfius 7 asclepius, 7 asclepius was ypocrates 5
yem. þeos iij^{or} ƿemetum ærest þa ƿetymbrunga þære
læcecrafta. after noes flode, ymba wintra a þusund
7 fif hund wintra, on artaxis dæge, se was persa
cing, hy aluste þa leoht þara læcecrafta. Giwislica
10 se apollon ærest he ƿemetta meþodicam, þæt syndon 10
sa ysene þa mann mid curfunge hæle menn; 7 ƿculafius
empiricam, þæt is ƿelæcnunga of læcecrafta; 7
asclepius loicam, þæt ys seo ƿehealdenysse þære æ 7
þæs lifes; 7 ypocras theoricam, þæt ys foresceawunga
15 þara seocnesse. þannum ƿlato 7 aristotiles, þa 15
ƿelæredustan alwytyna, þas after fylisdun, þas

1. was, wat

2. þusum, þusum

3. ƿelæcnunga, ƿelæcnunga

4. ƿelæcnunga, ƿelæcnunga

5. ƿelæcnunga, ƿelæcnunga

- forecwedenan læcum, 7 hi 3esæðdun þæt feower wætum
syndon on þan manniscen lichama. Forþam byð wylyd,
ealswa middanbeardes boca: þæt ys þa wæte on þan
heafode, 7 þæt blod on þara breosta, 7 se ruwa 20
5 sealla on þan innoþe, 7 se swerta sealle innan
ðære blædran. And hyra ansehwylice rixap ðra
monþas. þæt ys, fram xviiij kalends januar usquae
in viij kalends april, þæt on ðan heafde se wæte
byð wexende. And fram xviiij kalends april usquae 25
10 in viij kalends julijus þæt ðæt blod biþ wexinde
on þan breosten. Ab xviiij kalends julij usquae
in octava kalends octobris, þæt sa ruwa sealle byð
wexenda on þan innoþe. forþan synd þa dæ3es
3enemnede cinotici; þæt sindan þa dæ3es caniculares, 30
15 7 þara byð fif 7 feowerti3 dæ3a. 7 on þam dæ3e
[B4v] ne mæ3 nan læce wel don fultum æni3en seoce
manne. And þe feorðan 3escornesse ys ab xviiij
kalends octobris usquae in viij kalends januar,
þæt se blace gealle wixt on þara bladre. þis 35
• 20 3escead ys æfter þam feorwer heorren heofenes 7
cordan 7 þara lyfte 7 þara dupnesse. þa was ealswa
drihte licede, ealswa was se man 3eset. þæt þur

17 And; And

18 æfter; æfter

para smeazunga 7 barre endbirnesse. Utan nu nymen
æryst 3ewislice þane fruman of þan heafde.

40

Wið oman

þus man sceal wyrren þa sealfe wið oman, 7
5 þus he sceal beon 3ehaled. Nim litargio, twenti3e
scillinga 3ewyht, 7 niwes limes, twenti3e scillinga
3ewiht, 7 anne healfne sester ecedes, 7 feorwer
scillinga 3ewiht de oleo mirtino, 7 meng togadere,
7 gnid swiþe ætsomne mid þan ecede. 7 þanne nima
10 man oððer ele, 7 meng þarto, 7 smyre þæt sare mid.

45

Ad scabiosos

Wið þæt heafod þe byð toswollen, þæt greca3
ulcerosus hatað. þæt is, heafod sar; þa bula þe
betwyx felle 7 flæsce arisað, 7 on mannes anwlytan
15 ut berstep swa grete swa beane. þus he scel beon
3ehaled: nim win3eardes sæd 7 gnid on wate, 7
le3e uppan þæt sar, 7 he byð sona hæ1.

50

55

1 nymen] niymen?

10 oððer] oðder

12 Wið] Wid

14 betwyx] becwyx

16 sæd] sæt

Ad Jdem

Eft sona, wið bat ylca: Nim swearte beanen, 7
 cnuca hy swiðe smale, 7 bynd hy to þare wunda, 7
 selest heo hit sehaleð.

5

Ad Jdem

60

Eft sona: nim mintan, 7 cnuca hy smale, 7
 lese uppan þa wunda. 7 elle þa wæten ðe þar ut
 gað of þan sare, eall heo hit adriðh 7 sehælð
 þæt sare.

10

[85r] ~~þæt~~ eft sona, wið gif þeo ylca adle [byð]
 cilde eðelic on 3eo3eþe: Nim garluces heafud swa
 sehæl mid felle 7 mid ealle, 7 bærne hit to axan.
 7 nim þanne þa axan 7 ele, meng togadere, 7 smire
 þæt sar mid. 7 þæt byð selyste wið þa adle.

65

15

Item

70

And eft sona, 3if þa wunda toðindap: Nim
 fyrs 7 cnuca hine, 7 lege uppa þæt 3eswollene, 7
 hyt sceal sona settan.

2 wið] wid

3 bynd] byd

14 byð] byd selyste] selyspe

Item

Wio tobrocenūm heafod, oððer sewundedum, be 75
 of þan wætan byð acenned of þan heafode: Nim
 betonica, 7 cnuca hi, 7 lege to bare wūnda. 7
 5 eal þat sar heo forswyhp.

de cefalaponia

Cefalaponia, ðæt ys heafodsar, 7 þat sar 80
 fyl3þ lan3e þan heafode. 7 þis synda þa tacnu þæs
 sares: þæt ys, ærest þa ðunewenga clæppað 7 eal
 10 þat heafod byð hefi, 7 swa3oð þa earam, 7 þa sinan
 on þan hneccan sær3iað. Þis sceal to botan þan
 sare: do þane mann innan to ana huse þe be no to 85
 leoht, [no to] þustre. 7 be3yte man hym rudan,
 swa mycel swa he mæ3e mid hys han[da] byfon, 7
 15 eorðjui eal swa micel, 7 laurtreowes leaf em mycel,
 oððer þara beri3a nigon. 7 seob hit eall togadere
 on wætera, 7 do þarto ele, 7 smere þæt heafod myd. 90
 hyt byð sona hæl.

Ad dolorem capitis

20 To þan mann þæt hys heafod æcp, oððer wurmas
 an þan heafedon rixiað: Nim senep sæd, 7 næp [85v]

5 heo] heo heo
 21 rixiað] rixisiad

sæd, 7 meng eced. 7 cned hyt mid þam ecede þæt hit 95
 si swa bicce swa doh, 7 smyre þæt heafod foreweard
 mid. 7 þis is anredest læcecraft.

Ad Jdem

5 Eft: nim ladsar, þæt teafur, 7 galpanj,
 oppres healfes panise 3ewhit, 7 gnid hyt togadere 100
 mid wlaçan ecede. 7 nim þanne þa sealfe, 7 seot on,
 þæs seocys mannes eare. 7 læt hyne liggen swa
 langa fort þan eara hit habben eal 3edruncan. 7
 10 he byð wundelice hraþe hæl.

Ad Jdem

105

Eft: nim ellenes pipan 7 ecede, 7 wull eall
 togadere, 7 seot þa sealfan in þat eare. 3if se
 wyrme ys þar innan, sona he sceal ut gan of þan
 15 earen 3if he þar inna ys.

2 heafod] heafoð

3 is] his anredest] anrede

9 3edruncan] 3edruncan

14 ut] hut

15 ys] hys

Ad to . . . 8 capitis

110

[p]is ys se lacecraft be þan manne þat hym
 þinc[þ] þæt hyt turnse abotan hys heafod, 7 farþ
 furwendum brachenum: Nim man rudan, 7 ceruellan,
 5 7 enneleac, 7 cnuca þa wurtan togadre. Nim þanne
 eale, 7 buteran, 7 ecede, 7 hunið. 7 meng togadere 115
 þa sealfe mid þare wulle þe ne com næfre awæxan,
 7 do inna þa sealfen. 7 wæte þa sealfen inne ane
 þanne, mid wulle 7 mid ell. nim þane þa wulle
 10 werme, 7 bebeðe þæt heafod mid. 7 him byð sona
 bet. 120

Item

Eft sone: nim renwæter, oððer wullewæter þa
 upwærd wyllð, 7 clæne byð, 7 do hyt in an fæt.
 15 nim þanne anne linnenne clað, 7 do hine eal wate
 on þan watere, 7 bynd hine syðþan twyfeald uppe 125
 þan heafode, oþ se clap driðe beon. 7 hym byð

-
- 3 þinc[þ]] þing
 4 furwendum] furwendun
 8 wæte] wæce
 10 bebeðe] beþete
 14 wyllð] wyllð
 16 bynd] byn
 17 oþ] of

sone bet.

Jtem ,

Eft sona: nim balsmeðan 7 ele, 7 cnuca bane
 balsmeþan [86r] 7 menge syððe wið hlutre ele. nim 130
 5 þanne ane þanne 7 wýrme þa sealfe innan. nim þanne
 þa sealfe swa wearme 7 bebind þæt heafed mid. 7
 nim eft sona platagine, þæt ys webrædan, 7 cnuca
 þa wurt togadere, 7 meng ecede barto. wyrce syðan
 anne clipan barto. Nim þanne þane clyðan 7 bynd to 135
 10 þan sare.

þanne scealt þu wyrce ous þane dreng barto: Nim
 sauinam 7 ambrocena, 7 cnuca þi, 7 do hi sybþan on
 win. 7 meng piper barto, 7 sum ða huniðes. 7
 þise barof anne cuppan fulle an ærne morðe, 7 140
 15 oþerne an niht þanne he gað to bedde.

De capitis purgatione

Wið þæt þæ[s] mannes heafod clæppicað, 7 to
 ealre þare clansunse þas heafedes. 7 hit ys midbearf

6 bebind] bebin

8 ecede] hecede

15 gað] gad

- wið ælc yfel bæt man ærest hys heafod clænsiðe. 145
 bæt ys: ærest tweðen sestres sapan, 7 tweðe
 hunies, 7 þre sestres ecædes; 7 se sester sceal
 wean twa pund be sylfyr ðewyht. 7 nim hwytne
 stor, 7 senep, 7 gingiber; æl biðsa twelf peniða
 5 ðewiht. 7 nim rudan, ane handfulle, 7 organe, 150
 ane handfulle, 7 ane ðelare pinn hnute. 7 do eal
 þys innan anne niwne croccan, 7 amorðen þanne seoð
 þu hyt swa swiðe þat se briddan dæl beo besodan.
 nim hit þanne, 7 do in an glæsfat, 7 man machiæ
 10 stufbæp. 7 baþeð hine þaron, 7 smyrise þanne þæt 155
 heafod mid þare sealfe.

Ad aures

- Þis sceal to þan earan be wind oþþer wæter
 forclyst. þus man hy læcnian sceal 3 if þar sy
 15 sweð oþþer sar innan þan heafedan. on fruman, do 160
 þas sealfe: Nim tweðen styccan [86v] fulle godes
 eles 7 grene diles twa handfulle, 7 rudan ealswa
 micel. 7 wyl on an niwen crocen, næs to swiðe, ðe

-
- 6 hnute] hnunte
 11 sealfe] scealfe
 13 sceal] scead
 16 sealfe] scealfe godes] gedes

- læs se þe ele his mæ3n forleaosen. wryng banne
 þur linne clæp, 7 do hyt on an glæsfat. wyrme 165
 þanne man þæt heafod, 7 smyre mid bare sealfe. 7
 bebinde þanne þæt heafod mid ane clæpe ane niht.
 5 wring banne garleyc inne þa earre alche dæ3.
 æfter þat he byð hæl.

Ad parotidas

170

- Ad parotidas, þæt ys, to ðan sare þe abutan
 sa earan wycst, þæt man nemneð on ure 3eðeode
 10 healsgund. 7 þe healsgund ys twera cunna, 7 he
 becumb ofer hwylum on man þur þa awergeda adle, 7
 þam mannan swyðest se on sara seocnesse cealdne 175
 wetan drincap. 7 þa healsgunda syndan twa cunna:
 þe ofer byð eaðe to halene 7 þæ3e non dolh ne
 15 wyrces, 7 ofer syndum þe grecas cacote hateð, þæt
 wynde awyrseðe. 7 þæ3e syndan to a3ytene ealswa
 hit her beforen se3ð, forþan þe færunga hy atyweb 180
 7 færinga awe3 3ewiteþ buta ælce læcecrafte, 7
 swapeah micele frecnysse 3etacnæð, forþan þe hi

1 mæ3n] mæn3 wryng] wyng

4 bebinde] he binde

11 hwylum] hylum

14 byð] ~~byð~~

beoð acennede of þan swertan watan 7 hy reade atywb.

þus hy man sceal hælæn: Nim webrade leaf ^{sunne} a^{lup}-
 gange, nym þanne hlaf, 7 sealt, 7 swamm, 7 cnuca hyt 185
 eal togadere, 7 wyrce to clyðan, [87r] 7 lese to þan
 5 sare. þanne sceal hit bersten 7 hælize sona after.

Ad cecitatem oculorum

þis scal wyð þare eazene tyddernesse, eall
 swa hypocras he læce hyt cydde. þæt ys: ærest 190
 þæt ðæt sar becymb on ða eazan mid mycelre hætan:
 10 hwilum hit cymð on mid waten, þæt hi beoð towundene;
 7 hwilum buton ælce sore, þæt hi ablindiað; 7 hwilum
 of þan flewsan þe of þan eazean yrnab. þanne sceal
 hy man þus lacnian: 3if seo unhælpe cymb of þare 195
 driðan hætan, þanne niman man ane clæp, 7 waxen þa
 15 eazan mid þan clæðe. dyppe hine on watere, 7 gniðe
 þa eazean mid. 7 3if hi beoþ toswollene oððer
 blodes fulle, ðanne scel mann settan horn aþ
 þunwangan. 7 3if hy ablindiaþ butan ælcon sare, 200

4 wyrce] wyrlice

5 bersten] besten sona] þona

7 eall] heall

8 hypocras] ypcras

syllle hym drincan catarcum, 7 he byð 3ehaled. 7
eft sona, 3if ani þing innan þa eaʒen byfulþ,
þanne sceal man nime mede, oððer wyfes meolc, 7
do innan þa eaʒen. 7 him byð sona bet.

5

Wið totore eagean

205

Þis sceal to þan eaʒen se 3esleʒen byð, oððer
toreʒan: nim berbene leaf, 7 onuca hy swyþe. wyrc
anne cliðan swylc an litel cicel, 7 leʒe uppan þæt
eaʒen anne dæse 7 ana niht.

10

Eft sona; nim attrumu, 7 huni3, 7 þæt hwita 210
of æbe. meng togadere, laʒe to þan eaʒean. hym
byð sona sel.

15

Eft sona, wið þan ylcan: nim niwne cysan, 7
screða hyne [87v] on weallendan wætere. 7 nim
þanne cysē 7 maca elswa litles cicles, 7 bynd 215
to þan eaʒean ane niht.

Contra . . . comata

Þis sceal wyð eaʒena dymnysse, þæt grecas

7 swyþe] syþe

15 cicles] citles bynd] byð

nemniað glaucomata, þæt ys eazena dymnesse. þus
 me[n] hyne sceal læcniȝe: nim wifes meolce, þry 220
 sticcæs fulla, 7 cyleþena, id est celidonia wos,
 anne sticce fulne, 7 alewan, 7 croh, safran gallice.
 5 7 meng æl þas togadere, 7 wring outh linnenne clab.
 7 do þanne sealfan inna þa eazen.

Jtem contra cecitatem

225

þis sceal wyð eazen tyddernyssa þe beoþ on
 þan smoran sara: nim myrra, 7 leȝe hy on huniȝe.
 10 7 nym þanne ða myrra 7 leȝe to ðan eazean, þæt þa
 eazen toðinden. 7 nim þanne rudan, 7 cnuca hy, 7
 meng axan to, 7 leȝe syðþan to þan eazen. þanne 230
 æreȝt byt heo. swyle þa brewas. 7 after þan heo
 hyt ȝlewlyce ȝehælð.

15 Ad eos qui non possunt videre
a solis lumine ad occasum

Jtem

235

Ad nectalopas, þæt ys on ure beodum, þe man þe
 ne mæȝe nenȝi ȝeseo after sunna upgange ær sunna eft
 20 on setl ga. þanne is bis ðe læcecræft þe þarto

12. syðþan] syðþan

20 þe] þe þe

Sebyrep: Nim buccan hwurfbān 7 bræde hit, 7 þanne
 beo bræde þeswate, nim þanne ðæt swot 7 smyre mid 240
 þa eaþen. 7 after þan ete þa ylcan braden. 7 nim
 þanne niwe assan tord, 7 wrynge hyt. nime ðanne
 5 þæt wos, 7 smyreþe þa eaþen mid. 7 hym býð sone
 bet.

Ad ordiolum

245

þis sceal wyð þat þe on eaþen beoþ, þæt grecas
 hatað ordiolum. þæt ys þe læcecraft ðe parto
 10 Sebyreo: Nim beremele, 7 cned hyt mid hunise, leþe
 to þan eaþen. þes læce [88r] craft ys fram manigum
 mannum afanded.

250

Jtem

Eft sona: nim beana melu 7 sapan. meng
 15 togadere, 7 leþe to þan eaþen.

Jtem

þis man sceal don þan mane þe ne mæ3 slapan: 255
 nim wermod, 7 gnið on wine, oððer on wearne watere,
 7 drinca. 7 hym byð sona bet.

11 craft] cræf ys] hys

þis þa tylung to þan manne þe wel sefneðsan ne
 mæse, 7 micel nearnesse on þa heafedan habbaþ. þis
 ys þe læcecraft þe þarto sebyreð: Nim castorium, 260
 oððer elleborum, 7 wyrc to duste. 7 do hyt innan
 5 þa nosan, 7 hyt bring forð þane fnæst.

Ad Jnfirmitatem labiorum et lingua[e]

Eft sona, þes læcedom sceal þan manne þa hyra
 lippe beoð sare, oððer hyra tunga 7 se ceola swa 265
 sār byþ þæt he earfoðlice hys spatel forswelðan
 10 mæð. þus hym man sceal tiligan: Nim fifleafan, 7
 driðe to duste, 7 meng huniðe þanne þarto. Nim
 ðanne se sealfe 7 smire mid þa lippa 7 ða ðeaðlas
 innan. 7 hym sona bet. 270

Eis qui subito obmutescunt

15 þisne læcecraft man sceal don þan manne ða
 færinga adumbiaþ: nim dworðe dwostlan, hoc est
 pollegia, 7 do hi on ecede. 7 nim þanne anne
 linneþne clæð, 7 do þa dworðe dwostlan on innan, 7 275
 do þanne benyþan his nosu. 7 he mæð specan sona.

20 Item ad infirmitatem lingue

9 earfoðlice] hearfoðlice

þisne læcecraft mæn sceal don þan mannum þe se
 stren̅ under þare tunge toswollen byð. 7 þurh
 þanne streng ærest ælc untrumnesse on þane man 280
 becumð. þanne nim þu ærest þane cyrnel þe byð
 5 innan þan persogðe, 7 cyrfetan cyrnel, 7 cawel
 stelan togadere. 7 ceorf þane streng under para
 tunga, 7 do þæt dust on innan. 7 hym byð sona bet.

[88v] Ad ginciuas þe grecas hæteð, þæt ys on 285
 ure þeodum, þæt flæsc ðe abute þa teþ wuxst, 7 þa teþ
 10 aweoð 7 astyreþ. nim forcorfen leac, 7 cnuca hyt,
 7 wring þæt wos of, anne sticcan fulne, 7 ecede,
 anne sticcan fulne, 7 hunises, bry sticcan fulne,
 7 do þæt hy wella prywa. Nim þanne swa hætte swa 290
 he hattest forbere mæse, 7 habban an dæl on hys
 15 muþe forte acoled beo. þanne eft sona oðer dæl
 eallaswa. þane þæt þridðan dæl eallswa.

Ad dentes

þes lacecraft ys to ðan menniscan toþan, ðat 295
 grecas nemneþ organum, þæt ys on ure þeþeddān
 20 blysse 3enemned. forþan þurh þa teþ seo blissa

7 byð] byd

20 blysse] bysse

- sceal upp springan, 7 manna arwyrpnys. 7 ealle
nydbearfnys on þan toþan ys, ælc man wyte mæs. 7
þan toþa þa tunga to spæce 3esteal ys. þanne þæt 300
greccas nemnes ys ærest tritumes, þæt synden þa
5 fyrst teþ, þe ærest on 3emete wisdom underfoð.
opre greccas nemneð eumotici, þæt sindon þe teþ þe
þane mete brecaþ, sybbe þa forme hyne underfangene
habbat. þanne greccas nemneþ sume molides, þæt we 305
hæteð grindig teþ, fore hy grindep æl þæt man
10 by3leofap. And oft mann smeap hwæper teþ bænene
beon, forþan þe ælc þan mearh hæfþ, 7 hy nan mearh
nabbap. And opre þan, beah hi beon tobrocene, mid
suman læcecræfte hy man maj hælen, 7 nafre þane toþ 310
3if he tobrocen beoþ.
- 15 oft of þan heuede se wyrsta wate cump to þan
toþan, on þare [89r] 3elichesse þe hyt of huse
dropað on stan. þan hyt rinð 7 þane stan burh

2 ælc] æl

3 3esteal] 3esceal

5 fyrst] fyst

10 And] Anð

12 And] Anð

þurlep 7 þurh þreawþ. ealswa þa ufe wate of þan . 315
 heafod fylþ uppan þa tep, 7 hy þane þurh þreawþ 7
 deþ þæt hy rotiseþ 7 toþinddab, þat þa tep þolisean
 ne mæse ne hæte ne ceald. 7 swybest þa grindig
 5 tep, þe alc mid feower wyrtrume sefæstned byð. 7
 þane hy hero wurtruma forleatab, þanne sweartiseð 320
 hy 7 fealleð. þanne ys þe læcecraft þarto:

Nim sumne dæl of heortes hyde, 7 anne niwne
 croccan, 7 do wæter on. 7 seop swa swyþe þæt hit
 10 þriwa wylle swa swyðe swa wæter flæsc. Nim þanne
 þat wæter 7 habbe on hys muþe swa wearm swa he 325
 forbere mæse, fort hyt acoled beon. 7 þanne hyt
 si col, wyrpe hyt ut of hys muþe, 7 nime eft
 wearmre, 7 do hyt eft col ut. 7 byð sona bet.

15 Jtem ad Jdem

Eft sona: nim þiper, 7 alewan, 7 sealt, 7 330
 leaces sæd, and hunið, 7 meng eal togadere. Nim

1 þreawþ] þreapp
 5 wyrtrume] wirtume
 6 sweartiseð] sweratized
 7 fealleð] fealled læcecraft] læcraft
 13 hyt] yt
 17 eal] heal

panne se sealfe, 7 gnid þa tep mid. 7 þa sealfe
aflymb fram þa toþa eall þæt yfel.

[E]ft sona: hwitne stor, 7 laurberisie, 7
ecede. meng eal togadere, nym þanne ane panne, 335
5 7 wlece hyt eall togadere þæt hyt wlaec beo. 7
habbe on hys muþe swa wlaec.

Ad ufam

þes lacecraeft deah wyð þone huf: Nim piper,
7 cumyn, 7 rudan, þreora scyllinga 3ewyht, 7 do 340
10 þarto ane sticcan fulne hunises. Nim þanne ane
clæne panne, 7 seoð þa sealfe þæt heo wel wealle, 7
styre hy swyþe semang þan þe heo welle. nim ane
clæne fæt, [89v] 7 do hy on. [syllle] etan þanne
tweþen sticcan fulle a æfen, tweþen a morþen. 7 345
15 byþ sona hæl.

Pro inflatione gutturis

þes lacecraeft deah 3if þæt mannes þrota
toswollen byð, 7 þa ceola, þæt greccas brahmas

11 seoð] seod sealfe] scealfe
17 deah] deap
18 toswollen] toswellon

hataþ. þis ys þe læcecraft: sule hym supan 350
 3ebræddan hrere æseran, 7 hunis to. 7 do hym bryð
 of meolce semaced. 7 syle hym ceruillan etan, 7
 fæt flæsc þæt beo wel besoden. eta. 7 he byð
 5 sona hal.

Ad strictum pectus

355

þes læcecraft sceal þan manne þe nearwnysse
 byð æt þære heortan 7 æt ðære þrotu, þæt he uneþe
 specan mægan. þæt scealt þu hym þus don: Nim leac
 10 7 cnuca hit 7 wring þat [wos] of. syle hym supan.
 7 hym byð sona bet.

360

Jtem ad Jdem

Eft: nim beana 7 ele, 7 seoð þa beana on eala,
 7 syle hym etan. 7 hy dop þa nearwnysse awe3.

15 Ad vocem perditam Recuperandam

þisne læcecraft man sceal don þan manne þe 365
 hura stemna offylþ, ðæt greccas nemneþ catulemsis.
 þus þu hine scealt lacnian: do hym forhæfædnysse on
 mete, 7 læt hine beo on stille stowe. nim þanne
 20 godre butere, tweþen sticcan fulle, 7 anne sticcan

fulne huniſes, 7 wyll togaderę. 7 læt hine swelsan 370
 þa sealfe leohtlice. 7 sile hym þanne leohtne mete,
 7 drinca win. 7 hym cymþ bote.

Ad inflationem gutturis

5 þisne læcecraft man sceal don manne þe byð þe
 ceola sar, þæt greccas hæteþ gargarisis. nim niwe 375
 beana, 7 puna, nim þanne eced obþer win, 7 seoð se
 beanna. 7 nim ele 7 meng þarto, obþer spic, 3if
 man ele nabbe, 7 do þarto. wille on ana panna.
 10 Nim þanne wylle, 7 dype on bare sealfe, 7 bind þa
 wulle to þare ceolan. 380

[90r] Ad colli infirmitatem

þes læcedom is god manne þe hyra hnecca sær
 byð 7 eal se swyra sarðiað swa swiðe þæt he þane
 15 muþ uneape to don mæb. þæt sar greccas nemneþ
 spasmus, þæt ys on ure leodene, hneccan sar. ys þe 385

-
- 2 leohtne] leohne
 3 drinca] drica
 8 spic] swic
 10 sealfe] scealfe
 13 læcedom] læcedon
 14 byð] byd
 16 hneccan sar] hnencca sar

læcedom þarto: Nim ane handfulle mintan, 7 cnuca
hy, 7 nim þanne anne sester fulne wines, 7 ane
pundes þewyht eles. meng þane eall togadere 7
seoð hit swa swyðe þæt þæs wines 7 þæs eles ne sy
5 na mære þane, ær wæs þæs eles þa hit driðe wæs. 390
wring þanne þurh clap, 7 wurp awes þa mintan. 7
nim wulle, 7 wyrcean tweðen cliðan of þare wulle.
duppe þanne ðonne cliþan on þare sealfe, 7 leze to
þan hneccan. þanne eft sona þane opperne, 7 do
10 þanne opperne awes. do þus fiftine syþun. nim 395
þanne oppere wulle, 7 wyrp to heorpe þæt heo beo
swyðe wearm, 7 bynd to þan hneccan. þanne byn twan
tide, do þa wylle awes, 7 nim þa ylcan clyþan þe
þar ær wæran. do þarto on þa ylcan wisan þe þu
15 ær dydest. 400

wið þan yfelan on mannes swure

[p]lisne læcecræft man sceal don mannum þe hyra
swyran mid þan sinum fortogen beoþ þæt he hys næn
seweald nah, þæt greccas hatað tetānicus. þys
20 adle ys þreora cynna. þæt an cynn greccas hatað 405
tetānicas. þat syndan þa menn þa rihte gað upp
apenedan swyran 7 ne maðan abuðan fora untrumnesse.

16. wið] wis

2

- And þa ober adle sit þus on þan swuran þæt sa syna
 teoð fram þan cynne to þan breostan, þæt he þane
 muþ atyne ne mæs fore syna setoðe. 7 þæse adle 410
 greccas nemneð brostenus: 7 þe brydde adle sitt
 5 þo on þa swyran þæt sa syna teoþ fram þan cynnbane
 to þan [sculdre], 7 þane muþ awoh breddað. Do hym
 ærest þanne hisne [90v] læcecraft: wyrce hym ærest
 hnesce bedd, 7 macian wearm fyr. þanne sceal hym 415
 man læten blod on þan earme on þan
 middemyste ædra. 7 3if þan
 10 gehæled ne byð, þanne teo hym man blod ut betweoxan
 þan sculdran mid horne. Nim þanne eald wyn 7 ealde
 rusel. nim þanne ane þanne, 7 seoð þane rusel 7
 þat wyn swa swyðe fort se ruse[1] habbe bedruncan 420
 þat wyn. Nim þanne wulle, 7 tæs hy, 7 maca hy
 15 swylce anne clyða, 7 leðe þa scealfe on uppan, 7
 bynd þanne to þan sare myð ane clæpe.

Ad Jdēm

-
- 1 And] Anð
 6 breddað] breddad
 7 læcecraft] læcraft
 10 byð] byd
 12 rusel] ruses
 15 swylce] swyce

Eft sona: nym buteran 7 ele, 7 meng togædere. 425
 nim þanne winberian coddas, 7 galpania, 7 anan, 7
 cnuca eall togadere, 7 wyl in ðare buteran 7 on
 þan ele. 7 do to þan sare ealswa hyr beforan seið.
 5 do hym þanne hnesce mettas. 7 godne drincan, ealswa
 hit beforan seið, swylce hwile swa hym he beþurfe. 430

Ad pormones, id est ad infirmitatem manuum
 Þes læcecræft is god wyð sare handum 7 þara
 fingra sare, bæst greccas hataþ pormones, 7 on leden
 10 perniciam man hyt hæst. Nim hwitne stor, 7 seolferun
 syndrun, 7 swefel, 7 meng togadere. nim þanne ele, 435
 7 meng þarto. wurm þanna sa handa, 7 smyra þarmid.
 bewynd þannæ þa handan mid linnen clape.

Jtem ad infirmitatem manuum
 15 Þis ys to þan handan bæst þat fel of gæþ, 7
 þan flæsc tospringað: nym winberian þe beoþ acende 440
 æfter obþre berisian, 7 cnuca hy swyþe smale, 7 do

-
- 5 ealswa] healswa
 6 hwile] wile
 9 fingra] fringra
 15 ys] hys
 16 tospringað] tospringad

hy on buteran swyþe. 7 smure þæt sar gelomelice
mid. þærne þanne streuw, 7 nime þa axan 7 strewe
þar uppe.

[91r] Eft nim dracentan wyrtrume, 7 puna hy 445
5 smale, 7 wyll hy on hunise. 7 lese þanne uppan
hændan.

Ad Jnfirmitatem manuum

þis lacecraft sceal to þan handan þe þæt fell
of pyleþ: Nim betan, ane handfulle, 7 lactucan, 450
10 ane handfulle, 7 cōliandrone, ane handfulle, 7
cnuca eall togadere. nim þanne cruman 7 do on
water, 7 þa wyrþ mid. 7 wurme þanne wel þa wurtan
on þan water, 7 þa cruman mid. wyrþ þanne clyþan
þarof 7 bind uppan þa handan ane niht. 7 do þus þa 455
15 lange þe hit beþurfe.

Item ad vnguem scabiosam

þis sceal to scurfedan næslum: nim plum sewes,
anes scyllinges bewyht, 7 sweles æpples, tweþean
scyllenges bewyht, 7 cnuca hy togadere. smyre þa 460

2 þanne] þanne þanne
13 wyrþ] wyrþ

næslas mid, 7 læt hy beon swa 3esmyrede.

Ad eos qui non habent appetitum ad cibum

- p**is ys god ta þan mann he hura metes ne lyst,
 þæt greccas hataþ blaffesis. 7 ypocras seggeþ þæt
 5 seo untrumnyss cymb of þrim þingum: oþþer of cyle; 465
 oþþer of miclum æte 7 drince, oþþer of lytte æte 7
 drince; oþþer of miclum wernesse. **3**if hyt cumeþ of
 þan cyle, þanne scealt þu him helpan mid baþe. **3**if
 hyt cymet of mycele drenc, þanne scel he habba
 10 forhæfdnyss. **3**if hyt cymeþ of mycle swynce, oþþer 470
 of [9lv] earfodnyss, þanne scealt þu hym don eced
 wyð huniþe 3emengded, oþþer drinccan ecede wyð leac
 3emengded. **3**if þa untrumnyss cumb of þan cyle,
 þanne nim þu beferes herþan, 7 barne to duste, 7
 15 grind piper, 7 meng piper 7 þæt dust togadere. 7 475
 nim sticcan fulne þas 3emengdede dustes 7 do in
 ane cuppe fulle wynes. 7 wlece þanne þæt win mid
 þan duste, 7 sile hym drinca.

3 ys] hys

5 untrumnyss] untrumnyss þrim þingum] þringum

6 æte] hæte

12 wyð] wyd wyð] wyd

opber nim peretrum wyð mede ðemenged, swa micel swa
 ðemenged [was] þæs opberes. 7 sile hym drince. 480

Ad strictum pectus, scilicet ad asmaticos

þisne læcedon do þan manne þa hym beoð an hyra
 5 brosten nearuwe, bat greccas hateð asmaticos, bat
 ys nearunyss. 7 uneabe [he] mæ3 þane fnæst to do
 7 ut abringan, 7 hæfð hæte breost, 7 byð innen mid 485
 micle nearnysse. 7 hwilan he blod hræcþ, 7 hwylum
 mid blode ðemenged, 7 hwile he ribaþ swylce he on
 10 dueorge sy. 7 micel spatel on ceola wyxep 7 syhp
 adun on þara lungane. 7 þus byð þat yfel acenned:
 ærest þur mycele æteþ 7 drincas bat yfel hym on 490
 innan wyxt 7 rixab, swa swyþe bat hym næper ne
 metep ne ealap ne lyst. þus þu scealt hine halan:
 15 do hyne into þan huse he beo næper ne to hæst ne to
 ceald, 7 læt hym læce blod on þan wynstran earme,
 3ef he bare ylde hæfeb. 3if þu banne on þan earme 495
 ne mæse, banne sceal þu hym læten blod mid cyrfetum
 betwex þan scoldrum on [92r] þa ylcan wysa þe mann
 20 mid horne deð. 3yf wyntra sy, banne scealt þu

7 hæfð] hæfd byð] byd

8 hwylum] hylum

13 næper] nærþer

niman pollegian 7 seoð hy on watere. nim þanne þa
 wyrta 7 wyrce togædere, swa micel swa celras. þacc 500
 yt þanne belomelice mid þan wermum watere betwex
 þan scaldrun, obber mid hare hunan 3if þu dueor3e.
 5 duostle næbbe.

7 3if þur þis hæl ne beon, nim uentuosam 7 lese
 under þa earmes 7 anbutan þane mæ3en. 7 nim þane 505
 fele cyne wyrte 7 wyrce to sealfe, 7 smeri abotan
 þan mæ3e mid bare selfe.

10 nim þanne hnesce wulle, 7 dupe on ele þe beo of
 cypressan, 7 smyre anne clæp mid þan ele. 7 wrið
 þane clæp abutan þan mæ3an, 7 smyre abutan þane 510
 swyran mid þan ele, 7 abutan þa hriðbræde 3eloeme-
 lice.

15 wyrce þanne clyðæn of eorban þa mann nemneþ nitro,
 þa byþ fundan on ytalìa, 7 do þar piper to, 7 lese
 to þan sare, fort þe man wearmie. nym þanne nardus, 515
 7 pintreowes sæp, 7 panic, 7 wyrce þær drenc, 7 syle

4 dueor3e] ducor3e.

9 þare] sare.

15 clyðæn] clydan

hym drince.

Nim þanne eft cicena mete ane handfulle, 7 þry
 æpple of celidonia. Nim þanne ane healfne sester
 wynes, 7 seop hi fort hy beon wel ȝesodēne. syle 520
 5 hym þanne drincan þry dæȝes, ælce dæȝ ane cuppan
 fulne.

Jtem ad pectus

þes lacedom sceal to þan mann þe byð yfele on
 þan brēostam. þur þa breost fela freccenysse synden 525
 10 þe on þe manne becumeþ. 7 soþ ys þæt ælc wæte cymð
 ærest ut of þan mægan. 7 þur þane wæten þa breost
 [92v] beop ȝeheafusede, 7 þa heorte ȝesydu byð
 ȝefullede mid yfele blode. 7 æfter þan, ealle þa
 ædran slapað, 7 þa ȝina fortosiað, 7 eal se lichama 530
 15 byþ fah, 7 þa eaxle særȝeap, 7 ȝa sculdrap teop
 togadere, 7 hyt pricaþ innan þan sculdru 7 on þan
 hriȝȝe swilce þar þornas on sy, 7 hys andwlita byð
 eall awend. þanne þu has tacnūȝe seo an þan manna,

10 soþ ys] þoþ hys. cymð] cymd

11. brēost] breorst

14 ædran] ærdran slapað] slapad

17 hriȝȝe] hriȝȝfe swylce] swice

18 tacnūȝe] tacnuȝe

þanne scealt þu hym blōd lātan.

535

7 3if þu ne deſt, hit cymð hym to mucelre 7 ſtranga
adle, forþan þa æddra 7 þa lime beoþ befullede myd
mucellere fulneſſe. forþan we byddað æræſt, þæt
5 manñ hym wyrce ſpeau drenc. forþan eal þæt yfel þe
byð on þare heorta 7 on þan breoſte, eall yt ſceal 540
þanne ut, 7 beo þa heorta 7 þa breoſt 7 þæt heafod
ſwā wel ſeclanſæd.

7 3if he þanne þa ſpatl ſwyþe ut ſpæte, þanne ys
10 þat þe yfela wæte þe on þan heafode rixab, 7 eall
ſe lichama 3eſwæred byþ, 7 3ehefe3uþ, eal ſwylc he 545
of mycele ſwynce come, 7 ealle he byþ 3eſwenced. 7
bute he hrapur 3ehæled beo, hyt cumð hym to mycele
yfele. þus man hine ſceal læcnie: he hine forhabban
15 [ſceal] wyð feala cunna metas 7 drencas, 7 wyð
3ebræd flæſc, 7 wið ælcas orffes flæſc þe cudu 550
ceowe, 7 drince leoht wyn þæt hym ne byrſte, ac

2 cymð] cym

7 ut] uf

9 ys] hys

10 yfela] hyfela heafode] heafodes

13 cumð] cum

ceowe hwytes cuduwys sæd, 7 fiffingran ælce dæð
ær he etan.

7 wite þu 3ewyslice, 3if he mid earfodnysse hwest,
7 yt ut hræcþ, þanne [ys] hyt þæt clænsunga þara 555
5 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 wearmum huse. 7 hæte hym man
bæp swa hraþa swa hys wisa godiðe.

Nim þanne earixena wyrtrumma, 7 glædene more, 7 560
10 swearte mintan, 7 mucgwurt, 7 driðe to duste, 7 do
þær æcern to, opper hwætena flysma. menge togædera.
meng þar þanne hunið to, 7 wynberiðera coddas, 7
picas sum dæl, 7 hwyttre gosu smere. seoð þanne
eall togædera on anu niwe croccan. nim þanne wulle 565
15 þe ne com næfre awaxen. wyrce clipan þærof, leðe
þæruppa þa sealfe wel picce. wryð þanne to þan
breostan swa hæst swa he hættast forberan mæðe.
þanne þeo beo acoled, leðe oþerne wearne þarto. 7
do þus ðe hwyle hym þearf sy. 570

20 wyrce hym drenc gode, þe æðer clænsiðe 3e þa breost

1 fiffingran] fifringran

3e þane innop, 7 bace hym man þanne wearmen hlaf
be heorþe. 7 ete þane maniþe dæges þane hlaf þe
wyrn.

Nim eft cicene mete, 7 wermod, 7 lauberizan, 7 do 575
5 hwytt cudu oþer 3erusodne ele to, 7 gnið eall
togadere mid ele mid ealle. wyrne þanne þa
breost to heorþan, 7 smyre hy þanne mid þare sealfe.

Ad idem

Eft: nim cicene mete, 7 seop on wine, do 580
10 þanne ele to þe beo of frencissen hnutu, 7 drince
þæt.

þus man sceal wyrcean þane clipan to þanne
scearpan bane þe betweox þan breostum byð: 3if
hyt sar si3, nim ealdne swynes risel, twe3ea punda 585
15 3ewiht; 7 wexas, syx scyllinga 3ewyht; 7 eles swa
mycel; 7 þæt sæpp of cypressso, [93v] swa micel; 7
fearres smere, fif scillinga wyht; 7 panecis, fif
scillinga 3ewyht; 7 ysopa, feorwer scillinga wyht;

5 hwytt cudu] hytt cudud

6 þanne] þane

7 sealfe] scealfe

7 galpanan, feower scillinga wyht; 7 beferes 590
 herpan, feower scillinga wiht; 7 hwitere gese
 smere, anes sceallinges wyht; 7 euforbeo, swa micel.
 7 wylle æl togadere, 7 do in ane boxs. 7 nime
 5 sybpan swa oft swa he beþurfe.

Ad idem

595

Eft sona, to þan ylcan: nim niwe butera,
 twezen dæles, 7 þane briddan dæl niwes hunizes, 7
 ane gode cuppan fulle wines. 7 hæþ þæt wyn on ane
 10 clæne panne, 7 þanne hyt wel hæþ byð, do þæt hunið
 7 þa butera þærto. 7 syle hym þanne drinca fæstende 600
 ane cuppan fulle.

Ad Vmbilicum

þisne læcedon man sceal do þan manne se his
 15 nafulsceaft intyhb: Nim eorwe leaf 7 seop, 7 wryð
 þanne swa hæþ uppan þane nafelon. 605

[E]ft sona, to þan ylcan: Nim hwit cudu, 7 weremod,

1 feower] feorfer scillinga] scelliga
 2 feower] feorfer
 8 niwes] nifes
 17 hwit] hyt

7 cicena mete, 7 wyll eall togadere. nim þanne þa
 wyrta, 7 streuwa uppa ane clæpe, 7 bynd swa hate
 uppa þane nafelan.

Wip heortan 7 sidane sore

610

- 5 **Þ**isne læcedom mann sceal do þan mann þeo beo
 on heora heortan 3esidu unhæle. þus þu scealt þat
 yfel ongyta on þan manne: hym byð hynnene eall
 swylce he si eall tobrocen, 7 he hwest swyþe
 hefelice, 7 micelne hefe 3efret æt hys heortan, 7 615
- 10 þat he ut hræcþ byþ swyþe þicce 7 hæfæt hwyt hyw.
 þan scealt þu hine þus læcnizean: Nim grene helda,
 7 cnuca hy swyþe smale. 7 nim ane æ3 7 þa wrut,
 [94r] 7 swyng togadere. nim þanne swynes smere 7
 ane clæne þanne. wylle þanne þa wurt mid þan æ3e 620
- 15 on þan swunes smere innan þare þanne fort hyt senoh
 beo, 7 sile him fastenda eta. 7 æfter þan he sceal
 fæsten seofan tide, ær he æni3ne oþerne mete etan.
 7 3if nabbe grene helda, nime þat dust, 7 mæci3e
 mid þan æ3e, 7 bruce þysses læcecraeft fort he byð 625
- 20 hæl.

4 Wip]. Wis

7 byð]. byd

Ad eos qui nimis salivam conspuunt

- 2 **Þ**is sceal þan manna to læcecræfte þe swyþe
 hyra spatl ut spiwaþ, 7 hy habbaþ swyþe heue maðan.
 þanne ys god þæt mann foresceawie hwanne seo seoc- 630
 5 nysse sið, forþan þeos ædle [ne] eðlað ælce manne
 3elice. sume men hyt eaðles of þas heafedes wæten,
 7 sume men hyt eaðles þanne hi fæstende beoþ. 7
 hy swyþust hyre spatl ut spiwaþ [þanne] hy fulle
 beoþ, 7 næfre hy ne swycaþ ac þanne hi hungrie 635
 10 beoþ. þu miht þa adle 3ecnawa, forþan of þara
 hæten byþ þæt spatl tolysed, 7 þa micele spatl of
 þara mycele hæte, ealswa þæt treow þæt man on
 heorþe leses. for þare mycele hæten þe þæt treow
 barned beoþ, þare wylþ ut of þan ende water. þus 640
 15 þu hyne scealt læcnie: Nim gingyfran, twelf
 peneða wyht; 7 piperes, feower 7 twentiða peneða
 3ewhyt; 7 huniðe, heahta 7 feorwertig peneða 3ewyht.
 meng þanne eal þas togadere, 7 sille hym fæstende
 etan þarof twege sticca fulle, oþþer þru. 645

20

Ad acidia

-
- 2 læcecræfte] læcræfte
 5 eðlað] eðlad
 6 eaðles] eaðes of] hof

[A]d acidia, þæt ys þæt hæte wæter þe scet
 upp of þan breostan, 7 hwyran of þa mæse. [94v]
 þanne sceal he drinca fif handfulle scealtes
 wæteres.

650

- 5 7 nim eft sona wermodes sæd, 7 seop hyt on watere,
 7 menge þærto wyn. 7 drince hyt þanne.

Eall swa: nim þro piper corn, obþer fif, 7 ete hyt.

Eft: nim bettonica, anes scyllingas sewyht, 7 seop
 on wætere. 7 sile him drinca fæstinda.

655

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

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

Potus prouocans vomitum

660

- 15 þes lacecraeft sceal þan mann þæt spiwan wyllan.

1 ys] hys

7 ete] hete

8 sewyht] wewyht

- Wyte þu 3ewyllice þæt se speau drenc deap hym mycel
 god 7 fultum. 3e on þa breostan, 7 on heort 3esida,
 7 on þarra lungane, 7 on þara milta, 7 on þan innop,
 7 on þan mæ3a, 3e on ealle þa yfele wæta þe wyþinna 665
 5 þe mæ3en beoþ 7 abeotan þa heortan, eall þe drenc
 afyr3aþ 7 aclænsaþ. 7 þa hywlc þing swa þar weaxan
 þe byð to yfele in þan mann, þur þane drenc he sceal
 beon 3elyþegod 7 alysed. þe spæu drenc ys god ær
 mete, 7 betra æfter mete. forþan þe ealde læces 670
 10 hyt þus wrytan þat seo fastnysse þæs yfeles wætan
 on þan heafede 7 þæt oferflawende yfel on þan
 breostan byð astired æfter þan mete, 7 se yfela
 wæta on þan 3ellan byð eac astired. þanne þur þane
 dreng he byð a[95r]feormud. 7 ne 3eþafaþ þæt þær 675
 15 æni3 yfel wæta beo 3esamnud innan þan mæ3en.

- þus þu scealt þane speaw drenc wyrcean: Nim
 smale nāpes 7 le3e hy on eced, 7 do þar huni3 to,
 7 læt hy lic3ean ane niht þæron of3otene. ete
 þanne amor3en fort he full sy. drince þanne æfter 680
 20 wearm wæter. Nim þanne an feðere 7 dyppe on ele,

6 þa hwylc] þa hylc

9 betra] bera

13 byð] byd

7 stynges on hys muþe, opper his fingers do on hys
muþ, þæt he þane spæu drenc astyrie.

7 eft sona: Nim cuppan fulle wæteres 7 sealt, 7
meng swype togadere oppæt sealt moltan sy. do hyt 685
5 þanne on ane croccan an nyht. nim hyt amorþen 7
dreadne hit þurh linnen clæþ, 7 syle hym drinca.
þanne se drenc hyne styrþe, þanne sile him drince
þelomelice wearm wæter, þæt he þa bet spiwe.

Jtem potus leuior ad vomitum

690

10 And eft, 3if þu wylle sile hym leohtran dreng:
Nim þanne wearm water 7 sile hym drincan.. duppe
þanne a feþer on ele, 7 do on hys muþ, opper hys
fingres, 7 he spiþ sona.

Eft sona: endlufun leaf of bulþazine, ofþeot hy 695
15 ane niht mid wyne: þanne on morþen nim þa leaf
7 cnuca hy on treowenum fæte, 7 ofþeot hy mid þan
ylcan wyne þe hy ær ofþotene wæran. 7 sile hym
drincan.

4 oppæt] ofþæt

10 And] Anð

Nim eft: eallanwyrte wos swa wearm, twe3ea dæles, 700
 7 huni3es, þan þriddan dæl, 7 meng togadere, [95v]
 7 sile hym drincan fastende.

7 nim eftsana: grene cyrfætan, an handfulle, 7 do
 5 hy on wyn. 7 do þarto huni3e, 7 do hy on ealu, 7
 sile drinca. 705

7 eft sona: nim curfettan wyrtruman, 7 cnuca hy.
 7 wring þarof anes æ3es sculle fulle þæs woses, 7
 eles, æne æ3es sculle fulle. 7 ellanwyrte wyrtrumen
 10 nim þanne, 7 cnuca hy, 7 wring þarof ane sculla
 fulle, 7 twe3ra æ3er sculle fulle wynes. 7 meng 710
 eall togadere, 7 sile hym drincan on stuþbape.

contra nimium vomitum

þisne lacecraeft mann sceal don manne þæt swyþe
 15 spywaþ, 3if wullaþ þat hit astonden, þæt greccas
 hateþ apoxerrisis. þæt sinden þa menn þa after þan 715
 þe hy hure mete habbaþ 3epi3ed, þæt hine sceollan
 aspywan. 7 hwyran ær hy etan hy spiwaþ, 7 þe mæ3a
 sar3að, 7 þe innop toswylþ, 7 he byþ on ælce lime

4 eftsana] eftswana

9 wyrtrumen] wyrtrumem

wer3i, 7 sin3anlice hym burst, 7 se ansine 7 þa
 fet beoþ toswollen, 7 his anwlita byþ blac, 7 his 720
 migga byþ hwit, 7 he sceal 3elomelice migan.

þus þu scealt hine hrædlice læcni3e: 3if þa
 5 ylde habbe, læt hym blod of þam þa foten byneoþan
 ancleowe. swa si þæt blod forlæte þæt eallunga se
 seocca ne 3etori3e, 7 þa þing þe þane ma3en healdeþ 725
 þæt hy næfre forþan forwyrþan.

7 þeo oþru blodlæse ys þe þu þane seoccan læcni3e
 10 scealt: þæt ys, þæt þu hym scealt lætan blod under
 þare tuncgan, [96r] þæt þeo blodlæse þane mann
 alihte. 730

7 æfter þæt seo blodlæse si 3efylled, þu hine
 scealt scearpi3ean. nim þanne sealt 7 gnid þa
 15 wunda mid. nim þanne cicena mete, 7 wylle cærsen,
 7 eormeleafes sæd, 7 seoþ hy on watere hwonlice.
 meng þarto ele 7 huni3e, 7 wyrc þanne clyþan þerof, 735
 7 le3e þarto þru dæ3es, 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 herþþan,
 7 galpanan, 7 panic, 7 hwyrt cudu. cnuca þanne eall
 þas togadere, 7 ma3ce togadere. meng þarto þanne 740
 ecede, 7 wyrce clyþan of þyssum, 7 le3e þarto.

5 Eft sona: nim alewen, 7 myrra, 7 hwit cudu,
 7 æ3ra hwit. meng eall togadere. Nim þone acuma
 7 wylle þaron, 7 le3e aforen an3en þane mæ3e. 7
 after þyssun, nim weremod 7 dyle, cnuca togadere. 745
 nim þanne ele, seoð þa wyrta, wyrma þanne þa fet 7
 10 þa handa. wyrce þanne clyþan of þissa wyrta, 7
 bynd swyþe to þan handan 7 to þan fotum. 7 myð
 swyþe dri3eon handum, straca 3eornlice þane innop.
 7 æfter þissum unbynd þa fet 7 þa handa, 7 smyre 750
 hy lange hwile mid þare sealfe.

15 7 forhabban hyne wyð micele gangas.

7 nim 3etemsud melu, 7 bac hym anne cicel of, 7
 nim cumin 7 merces sæd, 7 cneðe to þan hlafe. 7
 syle hym etan hnesce æ3ere mid þan hlafe. 755

7 hetan pinhnutena cyrnles, 7 amigdalas, 7 oþera

7 aforen an3en] aforenan renan3en
 19 pinhnutena] pinhutena

hnutena cyrnlu, 7 wyrce hym blacne briuþ.

7 forhabbe hyne [96v] wyð ælc þweald.

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

760.

5 Wyð þan ylcan: nym bettonican swa grene, 7
gnid hy on wætera, 7 do þonne sum dæl huni3es to.
7 sile drincan fæstende ane cuppan fulle.

Nim eft: bettonican, þreora scyllange 3ewyht, 7
seoð hy on huni3e swepe, 7 stire hy 3elomelice.

765

10 wyrce þanne swa greate clympan feowur swa litle
æceran, 7 sile hym þanne fæstende etan on wearmum
wæteran feowur da3es; alc dæ ane clyne.

Eft: nim saluian, ane handfulle, 7 cnuca hy
swyþe smale. 7 nim twelf piper corn, 7 gnid hy
15 smæle. 7 nim þanne æ3ru, 7 swing ho togædere mid
þam wyrtum 7 mid þan pipore. Nim þane ane clæne

770

3 spiwe] 7 spiwe

10 swa] þa

14 gnid] gnind

panne 7 hyrste hy mid ele, 7 panne hy beon cole,
ete hy panne fæstinde.

Nim eft: dyles sædes, twelf pene3a 3ewiht, 7 775
piperes, ælswa fela, 7 cimenes, swa fela. 7 gnid
5 hit to duste. nim panne mintan 7 seoð hi on wætera,
7 do þarto 3ehwæde wyn. drinca þane he wylle to
hys bedde.

Eft sona: 3if se man spiwan 7 he ne mæ3e 780
etan, syle him drincan elenam wyrtrumann, opper
10 ualerianam leaf, opper myllefolyam wyð wyne 3e-
mengged.

Eft sona: 3if man sy 3ewunalic þæt hyne
þyrete, nym lubesticn nyþewearde 7 gnid on wine 7 785
on wætera, 7 sile hym drincan.

15 Eft sona: nim elenam 7 spelter, 7 seop on
wine, 7 sile hym drincan. þis ys seo selesta
drenc wyð þæt broc.

Wyð þan ylcam: 3enym hwit cude, 7 alewan, 7 790

12 3ewunalic] 3ewanulic

mirra, [97r] 7 gingiferan, 7 cymen. 7 grind hy
 eal togadere, 7 do huni3 to, swa fela swa þarf sy.
 Nim þanne linnenne clæð 7 le3e þa sealfe uppan.
 bynd þanne ofer þane mæ3en. þanne clansap þa
 5 sealfe þane innop, 7 þa werinysses awes sedeð. 7 795
 þanne mæ3an 3ewyrmp.

Wyp þan ylcan: nim sweffles, ehta pene3a
 3ewyhta, 7 cnuca hine smale. nim þanne an hrere
 bræd æ3, 7 do hyt on innan, 7 sile hym etan.

10 Eft sona, 3if þu wylt þe werinyssa awes don of þan 800
 mann þanne þat yfel hyne 3epreandne hæfð, of ðe
 þurft awes adon: Nim hwyrt cudu, 7 gyngyfare, 7
 recels, 7 lauwrberizean, 7 cost, ælces þissa
 emfela. nim þanne of opþrum pyhmentum ane sticcan
 15 fulne, 7 gnið hy eal togadere. Nim þanne wateres, 805
 twe3en dales, 7 wines, þanne þridan dal. meng
 eall togadere, 7 syle him drincan.

4 bynd] byð

5 sealfe] scealfe

16 dales] daleles

17 drincan] drican

Ad emoptoycos, latine dicitur ReiectatioAd emoptoycos, þæt greccas hateð amatostax,

þæt ys on ledene ure 3enemned reiectatio, 7 on 810

englisc ys haten blodrine. þus him e3lep se

5 blodrine: hwilum þurh þa nosa hym yrnþ þæt blod;

hwilum þane on arsganga sitt hyt hym fram yrnþ.

Ac þa ealde læces sædan þæt þeos prowung ys 3eset

of feofer þingum: þæt ys, of þan breoste, 7 of 815

þan masan, 7 of ædran, 7 of þan þearman.

10 Galwenus se læce hyt of hys snotornysse þuswrat. Gif hyt on þan breoste byð, opper on þan

masan, þanne þurh þanne spiþan þu hyt miht 3ecnawen.

3if hyt byþ on þan ædran, opper of þare bladre, þu 820

miht þurh þane [97v] miggan hyt 3ecnawan.

15 si dolor 7 i[n]firmitas sit in Visceribus

3if hyt byð of þan þerman, þanne myht þu þurh

þane arsgang hyt 3ecnawan. Hit byþ ongyton on sume

manne þæt þæt blod hym ut of þan heafode ut wylþ, 7 825

11 byð] byd

12 3ecnawen] 3ecwawen

15 si] de

17 Hit] His

7 on suma hwilum þæt hyt ut sprinþ þur þā twa
 litlan þurlu þa innan þara ceolan beoþ, forþan þa
 ædran beoþ tobrocone þa inna þa þurlu beoþ. 7
 hwilun of þare ceolan þæt blod ut wylþ, hwilum of
 5 3oman, hwylum of þan scearpan banum þe bytweox 830
 þan breostan byþ, 7 hwylum of þare lungone, hwylum
 of þan maþen, hwylum of þan innobe, hwylum of þan
 lendune.

Þis ys þæt 3escead þara lacnunge. 3if þat
 10 blod oþ þan heafode wyll, þus þu scealt hyt a3ytan: 835
 he hwest hefelice, 7 sindri3 blod he ut racþ.

þane, 3if þa adra byþ tobrocen innan þan þurlu 7
 [blod] of þan uue dropaþ uppan þa tunga, 7 of þara
 tungan hyt insehwyrfþ, he agynþ to breccanne, þane
 15 to spiwanne. 840

þanne, 3if hyt cump of þare þrotan, þus þu hyt
 scealt a3itan: þanne he hwest, þanne smyrt hys
 tunge, 7 he ut hræþ wurmsig blod, 7 þeo þrutu byþ
 mid sare 3emenged swa swiþe þæt he hyt utan 3efret.

6 hwylum] hwwlum hwylum] hwwlum
 14 in3ehwyrfþ] in3ehwyfþ

3if hyt of þan goman butan blode 7 swiðe ut hræcþ, 845
 þanne to do hys muþ, 7 hawa hwæþer hys ceafla sin
 toswollene, 7 he eaþelic nan þing forswoliþon ne
 mæþ.

5 þanne, 3if hyt of þan scearpe [98r] bane byþ, he
 sarlice hwest, 7 blod ut spiuwþ, 7 micel blod 850
 astyreþ.

3if 3æð hys breost beoð 3esar3ude, þanne wite þu
 3ewislice þæt þa adran tobrocene þe on þa hurlun
 10 synd 3esette.

þanne, 3if þæt blod of þa lungune cymb, þæt a3yt 855
 þu hyt þus: 3if þæt blod beo swyþe read 7 clane
 ut to spiwanne, 7 he mid hwostan hyt ut hræcþ butun
 alcum sare.

15 3if þæt blod of þan innoþe flowe, þanne wyte þu
 þæt sindon wunda on þan þearnum, 7 þanne he to 860
 arsganga gæþ, þanne þæt hym fram gæþ byþ swyþe
 wyþ blode 3emenged.

15 þat] þan þanne] þæt

16 þearnum] þearnum

7 þanne, 3if hyt byþ of renys oþþer þan Lendene,
 þane cump þæt blod of þara blæddran, 7 þæt he myhp
 byþ sweart, oþþer hwyt, oþþer read, forþan of
 yfelre adle becymb þis þing on þan mann.

865

- 5 þu þu hyne scealt laciþe: do hyne on wearme
 huse 7 on beorht, 7 bedde hys bed myd morsecge
 oppan þara eorþa. 7 he hyne sceal forhabban wyþ
 fela þingas. þis ys: ærest wyþ micele spæce, 7
 wyþ yrsunga, 7 wyþ hamed þing, 7 fram alce furwer
 10 fetum flæsce, 7 fram smyce, 7 fram alce unþeþilde.
 forþan þa addran berstað hwyla for þan miceles
 blodes þinge be on þan lichama 7 on addra byþ.

870

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

875

- Jpocras se læce atwude þæt on sumum lichama
 15 beoþ ma addra þane on sume, 7 þe lichama byþ
 wearma þanne se þe maran addran, 7 þa swa feawa
 ann beoþ. þane þe lichama 7 þa addran beoþ þæs
 yfelan blodes fulle, þanne scealt þu hym læten

880

-
- 3 hwyþ] hyt
 14 atwude] acwuwde
 16 maran] smaran
 18 hym] hy

[98v] blod on þan earme, 3if he þara hulde habban,
 7 wyrc hym sibban twe3en firesce clyþan. 7 bind
 oþerne betwex þa sculdru, oþerne betweox þa breoste.
 7 syle hym ealra ærest etan 3ebrædne swam.

5 7 3if þæt blod ut wealle o[f] þan heafode, 885
 þanne cnuca þu swam, 7 nim wæte 7 huni3, 7 meng
 togadere, 7 sile hym drincan. Nym þanne ecede 7
 huni3, 7 meng togadere. Nim þane an fepere, 7
 dyppe þaron, 7 smyra þanne þa stowe mid. Loca hwær
 10 þæt blod ut wealle, 3if þu þa stowe 3eracen mæ3en. 890

3if þat blod of þara ceolan ut wealle, nym
 cole spongiam, 7 swam, 7 sealt, 7 cnuca eall to-
 gadere. 7 bynd þanne þane clyþan uppa þa protan.
 7 sile hym ærest drincan finul on hluttrun wine 7
 15 sile hym etan nywe beobræd. 7 hym byð sona bet. 895

And 3if þat blod on þara lungane si, þane nim

4 hym] hyn
 8 7 meng] undecipherable meng
 12 spongiam] spogiam
 14 hluttrun] hlultrun
 15 beobræd] beoblæd byð] byd

we3brædan 7 cnuca hi3, 7 wring þarof þæt wos, 7
drinc.

Gif hyt byþ of þan scearpan bane þa betwex þa
breosta byþ, þanne nym þu cealde swam 7 scealt, 7 900
5 cnuca togadere. nym þane spongyam 7 le3e þa
sealfe on uppan, 7 bynd to þan breostan. cnuca
þanne swam 7 do hine on watere, 7 drinca hyne butan
sealt. 7 3if he þara ylde habban þanne læt þu hym
blod, 7 bynd þa sealfe to þan breostan þane. 905

4 breosta] broesta

6 sealfe] scealfe

9 sealfe] scealfe

NOTES

Notes

6. "yem" This word is not recorded in BT under either this spelling or under "em;" however, it is listed one time in Conc.; s.v. "em." L. marg. has bein.
7. "ymba wintra a pusund" MS. has "ymba ^{//} a pusund ^{//} wintra;" Loew. (p. 1) correctly reverses order, Cock. (p. 8) has "ymb ^{//} aa pusund wintra." R. marg. has "circa mille annos," abbrev.
8. "dæ3e" For a general discussion of the noun "dæ3," see Intro., p. 34.
- 8-9. "persa cing" C., p. 82, has read the word "cingi," and L., p. 1, has emended to "cingc" 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. Harley 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, "3elæcnunga" and "foresceawunga."
11. "mann" For a general discussion of the noun "mann," see Intro., p. 19.
12. "3elæcnunga" 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 "gelacnunge." See also OED "lācnung," and OED Supp. "gelācnian."

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 "secuti sunt," abbrev.
20. "breosta" For a general discussion of the noun "breost," see Intro., p. 19.
23. "fram xviiij kalends . . ." R. marg. has gloss over numerals "octodecimo."
24. "usquae in viij kalends . . ." Glossed "octo" above numerals.
25. "and fram xviiij kalends . . ." Glossed "octodecimo" over numerals.
- 31 The scribe has repeated himself here and written "7 on þan dæʒen" 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 "wib oman."
42. L. marg. has "p"--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 "MIRTINUS" by Bierb., p. 144, and identified as "NICHT-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," ll. 199, and 469, and once as "scal," l. 189. The forty-six other times it is used it is spelled "sceal."
54. "sæd] sæt" Neither C. nor L. ~~ex~~pend.
56. L. marg. has "ad ydem."
61. L. marg. has quire notation V.
65. MS. has "sona wd wið"--"wd" not expunctuated.

69. Between this line and the next in the MS., the R. marg. has the tag "Ū wīð wunda þæt swellað," circled in red.
72. L. marg. has "a"--evidently a sign to the rubricator, as the line begins with a rubric "A."
73. "sona" C., p. 86, emends to "sona" 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 þare wunda." Between this line and the next in the MS. the R. marg. has "wið tobrocene heafod," circled in red.
80. R. marg. has "wið 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." (McLean, 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" (McLean, 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 "d" and the proper dat. ending "-a."

94. Bottom of p. 84r has ~~ad~~ ad dolorem capitis.
97. "7 þis is anredest læcecraft" 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 "aⁿfeder," with the "r" expunctuated, creating the ungrammatical "anrede læcecraft." 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. "læcecraft" 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. "pani3e 3ewiht" The actual MS. reading is "pani3e whit." It would seem that the mark over the "i" is intended to indicate that the following "3e" 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 "ea3en," which first appears on l. 189, see Intro., p. 19.
104. "hæl" is actually written below "hræpe" on the end of the same line that begins the next subsection, much like "læcecræft," 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 . . . o 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 "hyt turn3e." Also, one so afflicted is said to

- have "turned brains," C., p. 91.
111. "[lis" L. marg. has "p," but there is no capital letter before "is." Evidently the rubricator failed to see this note.
112. "pinc[p]" MS. reads "ping." Both C., p. 91, and L., p. 9, emend to "ping[p]." Clearly, the word would be confusing without any emendation, and since Conc. does not list any other instance of "ping" as a variant spelling of "pinc," I have also emended the "g." I have not emended the similar spelling in l. 262, "hyt bring forð pane fnæst," because the sense of the passage is clear without emendation.
120. There is a rubric inscription in the L. marg., above, not below Jtem (L., p. 9, n. 8), of which it is still possible to make out Aq pvli, the last four letters underlined with two wavy strokes, probably to be read as "aquæ 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. "wyllid."
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. "balsmežan" Cf. l. 130, "balsmežan." 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 "NICHT-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, "drenge" is listed, and there is one entry for "dreng" in Conc. Other spellings for the word in this MS. are "drinc," "drince," and "drenc."
138. "ambrocena" 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 abrotanon." Nevertheless, the MS. very clearly has a "c" for the "t." Bierb., p. 140, lists the word as "NICHT-ALTENGLISCH."

143. "pæt pæs" C., p. 92, reads as "pæt pæs;" L., p. 11, reads as "pæt pæt." 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 "hnurtte." 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 "pinhnutena," l. 756 below.
156. "sealfe" C., p. 92, reads "sælfæ," but the bow to the left is too high to be part of an "æ," and the upright stroke of the next graph is too curved and does not extend above the bow, as it usually does

in an "æ" 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 þæt heafed," 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 hælæn" 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 "p."

* 491-2. "þæt hym næper metep ne ealap ne lyst" The peculiar form "metep" appears to have been influenced by "ealap," the dat. and gen. sing. form of "ealu." (Cf. OEG, no. 637.) * This note belongs on p. 154.

205. R. marg. has "wid tore e3en," circled in red. The rubricator has helpfully crossed the "d" to make it an "ð."

210. L. marg. has 4. "attrumu" Listed by Bierb., p. 140, as "NICHT-ALTENGLISCH."

213. L. marg. has 4.

215. "maca ealswa litlec cicles" L., p. 15, writes "elswa," 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 "p" in the word "panne" 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 "Wið eaſen dymnyſſe" squeezed between this and the next three MS. lines and circled in

red.

226. L. marg. has "Ð," again converted to **p** 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 **luû**, 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. **f** appears between "sone" and "bet."

246. L. marg. has "Ð," interpreted as **p** by the rubricator at the beginning of the line.

249-50. Between "fram" and "mani3um" 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 "Ð," interpreted by rubricator as *p*.
258. L. marg. has "Ð," perceived by rubricator as *p*.
R. marg. has a "tag" circled in red: "ad sternutationem."
261. "elleborum" BT and CH give "elleberge, "elebearu" 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: "9wið lippe sar."
263. "Ad infirmitatem" C., p. 100, has "infirmitates;" L., p. 17, has "infirmitatem."
282. "persog3e" The plant can be identified easily as a peach (BT, C., p. 103, Bierb., p. 91, Bierb., 1975, p. 112), but in all other occurrences the word terminates in "-soc" or "-suc." The final "e" here is the correct dat. ending, but there appears to be no precedent for the "gs" preceding it.
- 284ff. At the bottom of 88r is the inscription "wið þa þe se streng under para tunga toswollen byð,"

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 "wryð þæt flæsc ðe abute þe teþ wuxst," 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 forbere mæðe"
 Cf. l. 605, "7 wryð . . . swa hætt uppan þane nafelon." In both cases the obj. referred to is neut. If the phrase is being used adjectivally, then the "hætt" 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 hætt uppa þane nafelon," there is what appears to be an instance of the adj. used adverbially. The correct OE adjectival form here would be "hættne," 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 panne [clīpan] . . . swa hæ̃t swa he hattest forberan mæ̃3e" should be either "hæ̃te," 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 "clīpan," like "clæ̃pe," is masc. .

294. The rubric inscription covers two MS. ll., and actually reads: "Ad den/9 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 dentium," circled in red.

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

297. "blysse" C., p. 103, note b, insists, "Bysse must be read Blysse." L., p. 19, leaves "bysse" unemended. 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, MHG, and Mod. G. has this word evolved with an intervocalic sibilant (OHG, "bizan," MHG, "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 3emete" L., p. 19, reads as "on3emete" (immense), and emends this passage to read "pe ærest þane mete underfoð," evidently to make it accord with the next passage, "pe þane mete brecaþ." C., on the other hand, sees "on 3emete" as the dat. of "3emet" (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 "pan toþa þa tunga to space 3esteal 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. "laurberisic" 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 "7 do" is the top of p. 89v. In the R. half of the top marg. is the note, "for mannes prote þe byð toswolle," not circled in red, but evidently referring to the cure which begins on l. 347.
345. "tweʒen sticcan fulle a æfen, tweʒen a morʒen" It seems clear that the "a" in these parallel phrases represents a reduced form of some preposition; however, 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 mergen, on æfenne" (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 "ahwær"

(OEG, no. 679), can be extended to generalized adverbs of time, to create the adverbial accusatives "aefen," and "amorſen." 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 monnandæg." (Conc., fiche A001, p. 94, Ben. RGL. 18. 8). The Peterb. Chron. an. 1106 contains the following phrase: "On aefen ætwywde an ungewunelic steorra" (MED, p. 1).

352. The rubricator has made slash marks over "cerúillán étan' 7 fát." The phenomenon is not noted by either C. or L.
356. L. marg. has "Ð," noted by rubricator as *p*.
360. L. marg. has "ad jdem."
365. ". . . don þan manne þe hura stemna 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 "stemna" 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 "pan" instead of "pæn." 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 "nemnep," 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 "Ð," faithfully rendered as a *p* 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] swic" 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 "wid mannes
ceola þe byð sār," circled in red.

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

382. MS. originally reads "¹pisne læcedom is god." The
word "þes" was added at some point over "pisne,"
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 be-
gin in a similar manner and which use "þes." See,
for example, the cures beginning on ll. 294, 338,
347, 355.

385. "hneccan sār" C., p. 110, emends to "hneccan sār"
from "hnencca sār," 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
"sār" 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 "wið þan 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 BUHSE, GALBANUM, ne. GALBANUM, oder RUBRICAULIS BOISS. (s. LB. s.v. galbanum)."
426. "anan" Listed in Bierb., p. 2, as "UNGEKLART."
431. "C.", p. 112, notes, "Read Perniones, kibes, the true Hellenic equivalent is *ΧΙΜΕΤΛΑ*, but *ΠΤΕΡΝΙΑ* 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 *ΣΤΟΜΑΧΑΤΑ* of the writers from whom were derived these medical ideas."

440. Above the word "flæsc" in R. marg. is the sign , which is repeated in the bottom marg. before and after a red-circled "tag" reading, "wyð sare handa. wyð þa handa þe þe þæt fell of gað."

443. 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 , which Julian Brown identifies as the quire notation "sextus." Beneath the "tag" is another red-circled notation preceded by the mark  which reads "Eft sona nim dracentan "wru-truma," and which is followed by  again.

445. Above this line in the top marg. of MS. p. 91r, is the mark  repeated. A short distance away, but not apparently related is the note "ad jdem."

449. L. marg. has "Ð," rendered as usual as "p" by the rubricator.
451. Near the word "coliandrone" in text, R. marg. has rubric "coliandrū."
458. L. marg. has "p," rendered as "p" by the rubricator. "plum sewes" Cf. Curtis, p. 128: "The ME derivatives of OE seaw 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 "Ð," rendered more normally as "p" by the rubricator.
- 465ff. The rubricator has written "prim" above "pringum". 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

"ifimt'," and the abbreviation which C. sees as "his" is glossed in Cappelli as "hæc." Furthermore, "ægritudinum" (which C. notes is "æcri-tudinum" in the MS) is a rather lengthy expansion of what is actually "acridit" 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 "accredo" (to believe), possibly "acriditur," was intended.

466. "miclum æte" MS. reads "of" "hæte." "miclum."

470. R. marg. has rubric inscription which reads "De primæ causa."
471. The last word on the page is actually "earf^eord," not "of." It is only partially expunctuated and corrected by the scribe, but since p. 9lv begins with the word "earfodnysse," 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. "Wæs" seems required here, as does "he" in l. 484.
- 482-3. L. marg. has "Ð" rendered as "p," and over the words "brosten nearuwe" is "ad stirtum pectus," written in black.
- 487ff. "7 hwile he riþaþ 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 PD, it should 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 "Dweor3 onwe3 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 dæge swa on nihte swaþer 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," "Vindâlf," still a dwarf's name, dwarfs named "Austri," "Vestri," "Norðri," and "Suðri" 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 Etymologiæ, 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 "dueor3e 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 PD, 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

"zewriþan" 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 "riþan" 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," "dweorh" (BT), "duerc," "duerg," and "dweorge" (Conc.).

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

499. "pollegian" This herb is identified in the Lac-nunga 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 between 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 "panne" 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, "Ventuosa is cupping glass: the text, perhaps, takes it for a wort." Bierb., p. 147, classifies it as "NICHT-ALTENGLISCH," and notes that the Lat. parallel prescribes bleeding: "Et si minus invalescit, 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 some-
 times 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" (7)
 written very close to the "d" so that it resembles
 the cross on an "eth." (Cf. Capelli, p. xxiv).
517. R. marg. has "ad jdem."
519. "æpple" This is the n. A. pl. form, but the word
 also occurs in the m. A. pl. form, "æpples," on l.
 459.
521. "syle drincan þry dæses" The scribe has here used
 the temporal acc. form of "dæ3." 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 þane mani3e dæses," l.
 573; "le3e þarto þru dæses," l. 736; and "sile . . .
 etan . . . feowur dæses," l. 768. For "precocious"
 examples of the "-es" acc. ending, see "The Battle
 of Brunanburh" in F.J. Cassidy and Richard Ringler,

eds., Bright's Old English Grammar and Reader, 3rd ed., N.Y.: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1971, p. 164, l. 29b, note 1.

526. R. marg. has "uerum est," abbreviated, which evidently corresponds to "sob ys" (MS. "pop hys") within the line, noted by both C., p. 120, n. 1, and L., p. 33, n. 2. The OE "pop" 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 ÷ in the margin.
- 528-9. "7 þa heorte 3esydu byð 3efullede" Cf. also l. 612, "þeo beo on heora heortan 3esidu unhæle." "Heort-3esida" (entrails) is normally a compound; Conc. lists no other instances of the word occurring with the first part of the compound declined.
531. An "X" appears in the R. marg. immediately after the misspelled "ut " (MS. "uf"), l. 541.
533. "hri33fe" 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,

"þus man hine sceal læcnie."

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. "wynberisera" The correct form should be "wynberisena;" the letters "r" and "n" are so similar to write, this is probably a simple scribal slip.
575. "7 [do] hwytt cudu . . . 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 þar piper to," l. 560, "7 do þar æcern 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. "frencissen hnutu" MS. has "fr" not expunctuated before "frencissen." "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 "wyð þan scearpan bane þe betweox þan breostran byþ," 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 si3." According to McLean, it was common to infirmaries gardens in the Middle Ages.
590. Of MS. "feorfer scelliga" C., rather unnecessarily



observes, "mere blunders," p. 124.

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 "Ð" 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. ". . . þan manne se his nafulsceaft intyhb" 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 "þ," converted to "thorn" in rubric.
619. At the bottom marg. of MS. p. 93v. are two inscriptions, one black, which reads "wyð heortan 3esydu unhæle." The other is red, and reads "Ad morbum cordes et lateris." Both inscriptions are circled in red.
629. "spiwaþ" For a general discussion of the verb "spiwan," see Intro., p. 34.
629. "hy habbaþ 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 "l" written above and between the "3" and the "e."

634. "[p]anne] hy fulle beop" There is obviously some mistake in this section. The MS. reading is "7 hy swypust hyre spatl ut spiwap of he fulle beop," which does not make exact sense. One would expect some kind of "op hæt" construction here. C.'s emendment to "op," p. 128, is not very enlightening. Notwithstanding his observation that "of" is a "frequent corruption for oð," 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 beop" and "hi hungrie beop," which occurs at the end of the sentence, 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 perhaps distracted the scribe. At any rate, he has

some difficulty with "treow." Just in front of the first hole, he writes "t^rw," and then "tre" plus the descender for the "wynn" before underlining 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 "þus þu hyne scealt læc3nie."

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 þæt hæte wæter þe scyt upp of þan 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 original 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 to be a paragraph notation, also in rubric.

664. L. marg. has "ad vomitum," circled in red.

667. "pa hwylc" C., p. 130, note 1, suggests, "Understood or read swa hwylc." L., p. 41, note 8, merely notes the "überklebtes Loch" before the "pa." 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 "pus" is a paragraph notation corresponding to another in the R. marg. Both the first notation and the "pus" 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 "potus 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. "bul3azine" Listed under "BULGAGO" by Bierb., p. 141, and identified as "NICHT-ALTENGLISCH."
- 719. "wer3i" Both C., p. 132, and L., p. 43, write "3wer3i," but close examination of the MS. reveals that the initial "3" has, in fact, been expunctuated.
- 722. L. marg. has rubric "cura," and there is a paragraph notation written in black, filled in with red, before "pus," 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 by both C., p. 134, and L., p. 45, note 3. C., p. 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 cupe hou þæt ic wolle þæt Gyso bisschop werie
now his lond also his forgenge aforen hym er dude"
(Ch. 1114 [Harm. 67] 2).

754. "merces sæd" Noted in Bierb., p. 83, as "APIUM GRAVEOLENS," which is smallage, or wild celery, also identified in OED as marsh parsley. Cf. also Bierb., 1975, p. 104, Bierb. 1979a, p. 170, Curtis, pp. 114-15, Hoops, p. 601, and Prior, p. 261. Wild celery was greatly valued by the ancient Greeks as a poultice, among other things. Cf. Majno, pp. 175-76.
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 "æðfa," 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. "briup" Although the word does not appear in BT or Conc. in this form, it is no doubt related to "bryð" of l. 351 (appearing only as "brið" in Conc.), as well as to "briu," "briudid," and to "briuu" in Conc.
758. "pweald" 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 "Wyð," 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 clympan" "swa" reads "pa" in MS. C., p. 134, leaves as "pa," but translates as "like." L., p. 45, emends to "swa," which is clearly the intended sense here. C., p. 134, leaves "clympan" in his text, but L., p. 45, emends to "clympan." Since "clympan" is n. A. pl., "great" should have no morphological ending; however, since all n. A. pl. adjs. end in "e" in E.M.E., this phrase may be an instance of that spelling. (Cf. M. and M., p. 89).
768. "alc dæ ane clyne" The form "dæ" 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 "æne" (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 "Jtem;" 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 "Jtem;" at mid-line, there is a red-filled black paragraph notation "Eft sona," and the top part of the "E" is also filled in red.

781. "elenam wyrtrumann" Cf. l. 787, "elenam." The word is listed in BT 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 BT 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. "myllefolyam" Listed under "MILLEFOLIUM" by Bierb., p. 144, and identified as "NICHT-ALTENGLISCH."

784. Marginalia exactly as l. 780. "zewunalic" C., p. 136, does not emend MS. "zewanulic." L., p. 47, emends to "zewunulic." Since "a" and "e" are virtually interchangeable in this MS., and since the usual spelling of the word is "zewunelic," it seems more logical to assume that the "u" and the "e" were unintentionally scrambled here.
787. Marginalia exactly as l. 780.
790. There is a black paragraph notation before "wyð" at the end of the line, but neither it nor the "w" have any red.
794. R. marg. has rubric "Jtem."
797. 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 "wyp," to the left of mid-line, and the bowl of the "wynn" is filled in red.
803. "lauwurberi3ean" Both C., p. 136, and L., p. 47, read "lauwinberi3ean."
810. "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 Lat. because of the word "re-iectatio." In that case, one wonders why L. wanted to emend. Perhaps, given the flexibility of medieval Lat., the scribe was conscious of a difference between the English and Continental Lat. 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 Lat. MS. only gives two names, "Amopthois" and "rejectionem sanguinis," L., p. 46.

817. R. marg. has red-filled black paragraph notation, and rubric "Galionus dicit." L., p. 49, note 1, reads "Galienus." Both the capital "G's" in "Gal-wenus" and "Gif" are filled in red.
820. The "3" in "3if" is filled in red.
822. "si dolor . . ." The MS. actually reads "de dolor," which is ungrammatical. Both C., p. 138, and L.,

p. 49, write "si" with no comment.

823. The "3" in "3if" 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. ll., 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. [blod] 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 uvam distillat sanguis super linguam."

839. "in3ehwyrfb, he agynb" MS. reads "in3ehwyrfb;" cf. also L., p. 49. C., p. 140, reads MS. "un3ehwyrfb," and emends as above. There is "7" written before "he agynb," 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."
859. Both C., p. 140, and L., p. 51, leave as MS. "pæt."
863. R. marg. has rubric "Jtem" with a red-filled black paragraph notation below it.
864. "myhp" Glossed in MS. "Kmingit" in black above the line.
870. "pingas" "ping" is neut. and the phrase should read "wyp fela pinga," but the scribe has here used the m. A. pl. ending instead.
874. "for pan mices blodes bingē" C., p. 141, translates this section as "the veins burst from the superabundance of blood" Under "ping" in BT is the idiomatic usage 9, given as "cause, sake, account, or reason," with the example "For hira

pinge," 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."

875. 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 venas 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.

878. "se [lichama] pa maran addran ann beop" The MS. reads "smaran." C., p. 142, copies "smaran," but in a note writes "for smalran?" (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 "smalran" is influenced

by the Lat. text, which represents Hippocrates as saying, "Quae corpora latiores venas habent, calidiora 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 "~~an~~men" 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, "3if þat blod of þara ceolan wealle." The word "guttere" is misspelled; 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 (LB. 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, beo-bread is used for hunig-camb," BT, p. 84. Both C. and L. leave the word as MS. "beoblæd," but C. translates it as "honeycomb," 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 þæt blod of þan innope cumb," and the quire notation *vy*⁷ (septimus).

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