

A treatise on the French pox: a textual link with the medical school of Aghmacart

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THE FRENCH pox – a disease frequently equated by modern historians with venereal syphilis – was widely regarded in the sixteenth century as a new malady, having first appeared in Naples, according to contemporary accounts, during the siege of that city by Charles VIII of France in 1495.¹ From there it spread rapidly throughout Europe, where its aetiology and treatment became topics of immediate concern to learned physicians. The emergence of the French pox coincided with the advancement of the printing press, and scores of treatises on the disease were printed in the closing years of the fifteenth century and the first half of the sixteenth, one of the earliest and most influential being that of Nicolaus Leonicensis (1428–1524), *Libellus de Epidemia quam vulgo morbum Gallicum vocant* (Venice 1497).²

Despite the concentrated efforts of physicians and scientists in the sixteenth and subsequent centuries to understand and treat the disease, and the publication of a vast medical literature devoted to it, syphilis remained incurable until 1912 when limited success in its treatment was achieved by the drug Salvarsan.³ A fully

¹Historians generally ‘diagnose retrospectively and apply the term “syphilis” to what most fifteenth- and sixteenth-century Europeans called the French Disease (*Morbus Gallicus*)’ (Jon Arrizabalaga, John Henderson, Roger French, *The Great Pox: the French Disease in Renaissance Europe* (New Haven 1997) 18) [henceforth *The Great Pox*]; cf. *ibid.*, 17–19, 278–9, 309 n. 40. Cf. Roger French, Jon Arrizabalaga, ‘Coping with the French Disease: university practitioners’ strategies and tactics in the transition from the fifteenth to the sixteenth century’, in Roger French et al. (ed.), *Medicine from the Black Death to the French Disease* (Aldershot 1998) 248–87: 249 (‘Syphilis is a modern concept, giving false explanatory power within history by the success of the germ theory of infectious disease in the nineteenth century’); Claudia Stein, ‘The meaning of signs: diagnosing the French pox in early modern Augsburg’, *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 80 (2006) 617–48: 620–21.

Abbreviations: *DMLBS*, R. E. Latham, D. R. Howlett and R. K. Ashdowne (ed.) *Dictionary of Medieval Latin from British sources* (Oxford 1975–2013); *NLI*, National Library of Ireland; *NLS*, National Library of Scotland; *RIA*, Royal Irish Academy; *TCD*, Trinity College, Dublin; *USTC*, Universal Short Title Catalogue (www.ustc.ac.uk).

²*The Great Pox*, 4, 56–77, 115. Cf. Karl Sudhoff, *The earliest printed literature on syphilis, being ten tractates from the years 1495–1498*. In complete facsimile with an introduction and other accessory material by Karl Sudhoff: adapted by Charles Singer (Florence 1925) (‘It was printing that established and diffused the knowledge of the existence and nature of Syphilis’, *ibid.*, x–xi).

³‘From 1909 to 1912 venereal syphilis became the target of the first successful aetiological drug ever developed against a bacterial disease’ (*The Great Pox*, 1).

effective cure only became available in 1943 with the introduction of penicillin as a treatment for syphilis.⁴

The first occurrences of the French pox in Ireland are undocumented. The short treatise edited here – an Irish summary of a Latin printed book made by Eóghan Ultach (†1586), a physician, sometime between the years 1541 and 1586, and a copy of which, transcribed by the Ossory physician, Ristead Ó Conchubhair (†1625), may be taken to have circulated at Aghmacart – comprises the earliest extant description of the disease in Irish medical literature, and the earliest discussion of its treatment. It is of interest that the only other Irish treatise on the French pox currently identified should also have an Ossory connection: it comprises a chapter (pp 156.1–158.8) in the extensive *receptarium* found in TCD 1457 (pp 153–218), a manuscript written in 1592, the principal scribe of which was Cathal Ó Duinnshléibhe (*fl.* 1592–1611), a contemporary of Ristead Ó Conchubhair’s at the Aghmacart school.⁵ The Latin text from which this chapter of the *receptarium* was translated remains unidentified.⁶

From a historical point of view, it is worth noting that the Irish treatise edited here predates – by about a hundred years – the earliest documentation of the disease in the English medical records of Ireland, the ‘French Pox’ being recorded for the first time in a Bill of Mortality for Dublin for the year 1683/4 – the first year, it is thought, in which causes of death were named in such tables.⁷

As is well known, Irish medical texts – dating from the period *c.*1350 to *c.*1700 – were for the most part translated or adapted from Latin manuscript sources. It is of particular interest, therefore, that the text edited here should have been translated from a printed original, being one of more than ten such texts currently identified

⁴John Parascandola, ‘John Mahoney and the introduction of penicillin to treat syphilis’, *Pharmacy in History* 43/1 (2001) 3–13.

⁵Aoibheann Nic Dhonnchadha, ‘The medical school of Aghmacart, Queen’s County’, *Ossory, Laois and Leinster* 2 (2006) 11–43: 36–43. The earliest occurrence of Cathal’s hand noted in that article comprises a colophon in TCD MS 1437, p. 147.11–12, dated 6 November 1592; of slightly earlier date is the colophon in his hand found in RIA MS 23 N 29 (467), f. 104r, which was written on 20 October 1592. For TCD 1437, see T. K. Abbott and E. J. Gwynn, *Catalogue of the Irish manuscripts in the library of Trinity College, Dublin* (Dublin 1921) 317; and *isos.celt.dias.ie*.

⁶For a Latin definition of the French pox (beg. *Morbus gallicus est quedam egritudo contagiosa in qua corrumpitur totum corpus*), with Irish translation, found in the Ossory manuscript, NLI MS G 453, f. 47v12–26, see Notes to Irish Text § [2] below.

⁷Cornelius Walford, ‘Early Bills of Mortality’, *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society* 7 (1878) 212–48: 240–41 (‘The Bill of Mort. for the year ending 21 March 1683/4 – this was when the legal year then ended – contains, we assume for the first time, the “Causes of Death,” with details as to ages at death, and other circumstances such as Sir W. Petty had suggested’). A full copy of the table (‘A yearly Bill of Mort. for the City and Suburbs of Dublin, ending the one and twentieth of March, 1683/4’) is provided *ibid.* (Reference courtesy of Prof. Pierce Grace.)

in medical manuscripts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In a recent study of the Irish manuscript tradition, Pádraig Ó Macháin has drawn attention to the fact that among the Irish learned orders, whose knowledge was transmitted in vellum codices, it was the medical scholars who were the first to engage, in the second half of the fifteenth century, with what was then, in the context of Gaelic learning, ‘the new material of paper’, the ‘international’ and ‘outward-looking aspect’ of their academic training disposing them to embrace the new medium with alacrity.⁸ In similar enterprising fashion, Irish medical scholars in the following century embraced the opportunities that the new medium of print afforded them, both to acquire recently-authored texts – such as those on the French pox – and to enrich existing Irish translations that had been made from Latin manuscripts – such as the *Lilium medicine* – with material derived from printed sources.⁹ Given Irish physicians’ enthusiastic engagement with printed books, it seems appropriate that it is in a medical text – in the Irish translation (*ante* 1592) of the *Dispensatorium* of the German botanist and physician, Valerius Cordus (†1544) – that one finds the earliest recorded instances of the Irish word *clóghadóir*, ‘printer’.¹⁰

Remaclus Fuchs (c.1510–1587)

The author of the Latin text upon which the Irish summary is based, Remaclus Fuchs (*al.* Fusch and Remaclus F. Lymburgensis), physician, botanist and chemist, was born about 1510 in the Duchy of Limburg, in modern Belgium. Having received his early education at Liège, he subsequently travelled to Germany to study medicine and botany. He returned to Liège in 1533, where he became a

⁸Pádraig Ó Macháin, ‘The emergence of the Gaelic paper manuscript: a preliminary investigation’, in idem (ed.), *Paper and the paper manuscript: a context for the transmission of Gaelic literature* (Cork 2019) 21–43.

⁹Aoibheann Nic Dhonnchadha, ‘Téacs ó scoil leighis Achaidh Mhic Airt’, *Ossory, Laois and Leinster* 1 (2004) 50–75: 50–51.

¹⁰See Appendix (i) below. The *Dispensatorium* was first printed in Nuremberg in 1546 (Valerius Cordus, *Pharmacorum omnium, quae quidem in usu sunt, conficiendorum ratio. Vulgo vocant dispensatorium pharmacopolarum* (Norimbergae apud Johannem Petreium [1546]; USTC 683765)). It can be shown that the Irish translator worked from an edition other than that of [1546], and from one similar to, but not identical with, that of Antwerp 1580 (USTC 406492). The following copies of the Irish translation have been identified to date: TCD MS 1437 (pp 1.1–147.12), dated 6 November 1592; NLI MS G 414 (pp 181–473, 493–503), dated 7 June 1594 (see Nessa Ní Shéaghda, *Catalogue of Irish manuscripts in the National Library of Ireland IX* (Dublin 1986) 59–60); and RIA MS 24 P 32 (468), pp 1–326 (16th or 17th cent.) (see T. F. O’Rahilly, K. Mulchrone et al., *Catalogue of Irish manuscripts in the Royal Irish Academy I–XXVII* (Dublin and London 1926–58) [henceforth *RIA Cat.*] 1225–7).

canon of the Church of St Paul and where he continued to practise medicine until his death in 1587.¹¹

Fuchs was the author of seven books, which were published during the years 1541 to 1544, two on medicine, three on botany and two on pharmacology.¹² The second of his two medical works, the treatise on the French pox described below, was published in Paris in 1541: *Morbi Hispanici, quem alii Gallicum, alii Neapolitanum appellant, curandi per ligni Indici, quod Guayacum vulgò dicitur, decoctum, exquisitissima methodus: in qua plurima ex veterum Medicorum sententia, ad novi morbi curationem magis absolutam, medica theoremata excutiuntur. Autore Remaclo F. Lymburgensi.*¹³

It is of interest that one of Fuchs's pharmacological works – *Pharmacorum omnium quae in communi sunt practicantium usu, tabulae decem* – should also have been translated into Irish. The *Tabulae* were first published in Paris in 1542 as an appendix (ff. 477v–[490]r) to Bernard of Gordon's *Lilium medicine* and were frequently printed thereafter, either on their own or as an appendix to the *Lilium*.¹⁴ Two copies of the Irish translation of the work – which is a close rendering of Fuchs's text – have been identified to date, NLS MSS 2076 (ff. 342–51) and Adv. 72.2.10 (pp 281.10–302.12).¹⁵ These copies, which are independent of each other, are both complete. Neither one, however, preserves the name of the translator,

¹¹Ernst Weil, *Remaclus Fusch: Arzt, Botaniker, Pharmacologe, ca. 1510–1587, bibliographischer Versuch* (Munich 1928) v–viii; Edouard Morren, 'Fusch (Remacle)', in *Biographie nationale* publiée par L'Académie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres et des Beaux-arts de Belgique, VII (Brussels 1883) 364–82.

¹²Morren, *Biographie nationale*, 371–9; Weil, *Remaclus Fusch*, viii–ix, x–xii ('Bibliographie der Schriften von Remaclus Fusch', §§ 1–24).

¹³Weil, *Remaclus Fusch*, xii (§ 22) [USTC 140239]. Reprinted in Christian Gottfried Gruner (ed.), *De morbo Gallico scriptores medici et historici partim inediti partim rari et notationibus aucti* (Jena 1793) 345–418.

¹⁴Weil, *Remaclus Fusch*, xi–xii (§§ 15 [USTC 140707], 16 [USTC 198016], 17 [USTC 140664], 18 [USTC 141197], 19–20, 21 [USTC 2004670]). See also USTC 140706 (Paris 1542), USTC 195306 (Paris 1542), USTC 149649 (Paris 1546) and USTC 195848 (Paris 1546).

¹⁵NLS MS 2076, was written 'c.1600, probably in Ireland, by an anonymous scribe, perhaps of the Husabost Beatons' (Ronald Black, *Catalogue of Gaelic Manuscripts in the National Library of Scotland: description of MS 2076*, forthcoming on www.isos.dias.ie); cf. Donald Mackinnon, *A descriptive catalogue of Gaelic manuscripts in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and elsewhere in Scotland* (Edinburgh 1912) 298–301; John Mackechnie, *Catalogue of Gaelic manuscripts in selected libraries in Great Britain and Ireland I–II* (Boston 1973), I, 317–8; John Bannerman, *The Beatons: a medical kindred in the classical Gaelic tradition* (Edinburgh 1986) 143.

NLS MS Adv. 72.2.10 comprises a miscellany of medical texts compiled during the period 1611–14 by Aonghus Mac Beatha (ff. 1610–24), principal scribe and owner of the manuscript (Mackinnon, *Catalogue*, 63–71; Mackechnie, *Catalogue*, I, 226–37; Bannerman, *The Beatons*, 57, 65, 98–100, 108, 138, 143; Black, *Catalogue: description of NLS MS Adv. 72.2.10*, forthcoming on www.isos.dias.ie; cf. <https://manuscripts.nls.uk/repositories/2/resources/20198>).

Morbi Hispanici,

QUEM ALII GALLICVM, ALII
Neapolitanũ appellant, curandi per ligni Indici, quod
Guayacum uulgò dicitur, decoctum, exquisitissima
methodus: in qua plurima ex ueterum Medico-
rum sententia, ad noui morbi curationẽ
magis absolutam, medica theore-
mata excutuntur. Autore

Remacleo F. Lym-
burgensi.

*Colligere
Logo
3*



PARISIIS.

Apud Christianum Wechelum, sub scuto Basili-
ensi, in uico Iacobeo: & sub Pegaso, in
uico Bellouacensi. Anno M.D.XLI.

who may have been, one may speculate, identical with Eóghan Ultach (†1586), the translator of the pox treatise.¹⁶

Eóghan Ultach (fl. 1563; †1586)

Irish medical manuscripts record the names of relatively few of those authors whose works they preserve, whether compilers of new treatises or editors/translators of canonical Latin texts. Such a paucity of named authors lends importance to the fact that Éamonn Ó Caiside (fl. 1676–1716) – scribe of what is now the only copy of the pox treatise to preserve the ending of the text, RIA MS 24 P 3 (451), pp 235–41 (see below) – should have recorded in his colophon to it not only the name of Fuchs, the author of the Latin original, but also the name of its Irish translator, Eóghan Ultach. The full colophon – in which Éamonn also records the names of the scribes who wrote the exemplars from which his own copy immediately derives – may be translated as follows:

There is a chapter on the French pox. And Fuchus is its author, and Eóghan Ulltach translated it from Latin, and Ristead, son of Muirheartach [Ó Conchubhair], wrote it in the second manuscript, and Brian, son of Giolla Pádraig Ó Maoil Tuile, is the third man who wrote it. And it is I, Éamonn Ó Caiside, son of Niall, son of Éamonn, son of Giolla Pádraig Maol, who wrote it in this book for Seán, son of Muiris Ballach, son of Muiris [Ó Caiside], the year of the Lord 1676. I ask you, o Christian reader, to say an Ave Maria as a spiritual act of charity for the souls of those four.¹⁷

The surname ‘Ultach’, a well-known and frequently used alternative for ‘Mac Duinnshléibhe’, identifies Eóghan of the above colophon as a member of one of the most prominent of Irish medical families.¹⁸ He is undoubtedly to be identified

¹⁶As far as is known, Irish is the only European vernacular into which these two works of Remaclus Fuchs were translated.

¹⁷See Irish text, § 25 below.

¹⁸Nollaig Ó Muraíle, ‘The hereditary medical families of Gaelic Ireland’, in Liam P. Ó Murchú (ed.), *Rosa Anglica: reassessments* Irish Texts Society Subsidiary Series 28 (London 2016) 85–113: 107–8. The names of two members of the family, *Pfronsies Ulltach* and *Donnchadh Ulltach*, are recorded by Donald Beaton of Pennycross (Domhnall Mac an Ollaimh, fl. 1582–1603) in a colophon which he wrote, while he was in Donegal, in NLS MS Adv. 72.1.33 (p. 84.3–6), in which he expressed his sadness at their departure and lamented his lack of opportunity for academic disputation since they left (‘*Et is romor mo tuirrsi tareis Donnchaidh Ulltaigh 7 Pfronsies Ulltaigh et is dursan / <le>m nach bfuigim cunntapairt do chuir an en focul o diomaigh (LS diomaigh–) siad*’, *ibid.*, p. 84.4–5) (Black, *Catalogue*: Adv. 72.1.33 at www.isos.dias.ie). As John Bannerman has noted, Donnchadh Ulltach of this colophon is ‘likely to have been’ Eóghan Ultach’s eldest son (Bannerman, *The Beatons*, 27–8).

with the physician of the same name whose death in 1586 is recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters as follows:

Owen Ultach (the son of Donough), i.e. the Doctor, died; and this Owen was a doctor in regard of learning, for he excelled the medical doctors of Ireland in the time in which he lived. (*Eoghan ulltach (mac donnchaidh .i. an doctúir) 7 ro ba doctúir ar aoí ffoghlama an teoghan íshin, uair ro dearscnaigh sidhe do doctuiribh leighis na hereann isin aimsir sin i mbaol do écc.*)¹⁹

Eóghan of the above colophon and of the annalist's obit is further to be identified with the Eóghan Ultach, who, in 1563, was one of two physicians who signed a report setting out the details of an illness endured at that time by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1560–65), Thomas Radcliffe (1526/7–1583), 3rd Earl of Sussex (1557–83). This report articulates in clear and measured detail the various symptoms of Sussex's condition and the treatment he had received for it.²⁰ The patient's social status and that of the document's other signatories – John Challoner (c.1515–1581), Secretary of State, and John Volpe (c.1525– Feb. 1590), a physician of Hungarian birth who was later to become Archdeacon of Glendalough – attest to Eóghan Ultach having moved in a professional capacity, by virtue of his medical learning and prestige, in the most powerful and influential circles of the English administration in Ireland.²¹

¹⁹John O'Donovan (ed.), *Annala Rioghachta Eireann. Annals of the kingdom of Ireland, by the Four Masters, from the earliest period to the year 1616* I–VII (Dublin 1856) V, 1856 (and n. p, s.a. 1586) [= William M. Hennessy (ed.), *The Annals of Loch Cé. A chronicle of Irish affairs from A.D. 1014 to A.D. 1590* I–II (London 1871) II, 476 ('Eogan Ulltach, an liaig is ferr do bi a nErinn, dég' / 'Eoghan Ultach, the best leech that was in Erinn, died')]. As Bannerman notes, Eóghan is 'the last MacDhuinnshléibhe doctor mentioned in the annals' (*The Beatons*, 28). The death of his father, Donnchadh Ultach (fl. 1497), son of Eóghan, is recorded as having occurred on 30 September 1527 (O'Donovan, *Annala Rioghachta Eireann*, V, 1388 (s.a. 1527); cf. idem, *Annala Rioghachta Eireann*, IV, 1232 (s.a. 1497)).

²⁰Ciarán Brady, 'A viceregal nervous breakdown? The collapse of the earl of Sussex in 1563' (forthcoming). I am indebted to Prof. Brady for bringing this report to my attention, a transcription and translation of which will appear in the next issue of this journal. The report (State Paper 63/78) is catalogued as follows: 'Dec. 22 / Ardraccan / Long medical relation of the protracted illness of the Lord Lieutenant Sussex, certified by John Chaloner, John Volpe, and Eugene Ultach. Latin' (Hans Claude Hamilton (ed.), *Calendar of the State Papers relating to Ireland, of the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. 1509–1573* (London 1860) 228 § 78).

²¹Born in Funferkirchen, Hungary, Volpe was Archdeacon of Glendalough, 1569–72: see Margaret Pelling, Frances White (ed.), *Physicians and Irregular Medical Practitioners in London 1550–1640. Database* (London 2004) (British History Online british-history.ac.uk/no-series/london-physicians/1550-1640) s.n. John Vulpe; Henry Cotton, *Fasti Ecclesiae Hibernicae: the succession of the prelates and members of the cathedral bodies in Ireland* Vol. II. The province of Leinster (Dublin 1848) 219 (s.a. 1569). For Challoner's career, see dib.ie/biography/challoner-chaloner-challyner-john-a1599.

The Aghmacart connection: Risteard Ó Conchubhair (1561–1625)

Having begun his colophon by acknowledging the Latin and Irish authors of the pox treatise, Éamonn Ó Caiside went on to identify two scribes who had written previous copies of the text (see above).

In noting that ‘Risteard, son of Muircheartach’ was scribe of the exemplar used by Brian Ó Maoil Tuile, Ó Caiside incidentally brings to light the fact that Eóghan Ultach’s translation was known in the medical school of Aghmacart, for ‘Risteard, son of Muircheartach’ is to be identified with Risteard (mac Muircheartaigh) Ó Conchubhair (1561–1625), a member of the Uí Chonchubhair medical school of Aghmacart, and a physician who is best known as principal scribe and owner, in 1590, of RIA MS 3 C 19 (439), an anthology of medical works by the French physician, Bernard of Gordon, which he transcribed at Aghmacart and various other locations in Leinster.²²

Risteard Ó Conchubhair’s copy of Eóghan Ultach’s translation no longer exists but Ó Caiside’s reference to it allows one to add the pox treatise of Remaclus Fuchs to the list of texts known to have circulated among the physicians and students of Aghmacart in the final decades of the sixteenth century and the opening years of the seventeenth.²³

Brian (mac Giolla Phádraig) Ó Maoil Tuile

Brian (mac Giolla Phádraig) Ó Maoil Tuile – the scribe of Éamonn Ó Caiside’s exemplar – also belonged to a medical family.²⁴ While no details of his career survive, he is probably to be identified with the scribe of that name whose signature –

²²Paul Walsh (ed.), *Gleanings from Irish manuscripts* (2nd ed. with additions, Dublin 1933) 123–52, 153–4; *RIA Cat.*, 1167–73; Nic Dhonnchadha, ‘The medical school’, 13–29; Beatrix Faerber, ‘A text preserved at the Aghmacart medical school: Bernard de Gordon’s *De prognosticis*, Book II,9’, *Ossory, Laois and Leinster* 7 (2019) 100–122.

Risteard uses the shorter form of his name (without surname) at RIA MS 3 C 19 (439) ff. 145vb20–21 (‘Risderd mac Muirceartaig’), 248vbz (‘Risderd mac Muirceartaigh’), 254vbw–x (‘Risderd mac Muirceartaigh’), and at RIA MS 23 F 19 (473), f. 24va21–2 (interlinear) (‘Risderd Muirceartaigh’); he uses a fuller genealogical version at RIA MS 3 C 19 (439), ff. 266vai (without surname) and 288rb24–7 (with surname), and a deliberately abbreviated form *ibid.*, f. 116vb5–6 (‘Mesi Risderd mac Muirceartaigh *gcetera* ro sgríbh’). He uses a name *cum* surname form (‘Risderd Ua Conchubhair’) at MS 3 C 19 (439), f. 279vbz. He is referred to as ‘Risderd mac Muirceartaigh’ by Eoghan Ó Beitheacháin (*fl.* 1594–1602) in a colophon found in NLI MS G 414, p. 473 (Nic Dhonnchadha, ‘The medical school’, 26) in which Ó Beitheacháin thanks Risteard for loaning him the exemplar from which he had transcribed the text – an exemplar now lost, but one of which Risteard, presumably, was principal scribe and owner. It may be noted that Ó Beitheacháin’s hand in G 414 is remarkably similar to that of Risteard. See also Appendix (iv) below.

²³Cf. Pierce Grace, ‘Medicine in Gaelic Ireland and Scotland, c.1350–c.1750’, *Irish Historical Studies* 44 (166) (2020) 201–223: 211.

²⁴Ó Muraíle, ‘The hereditary medical families’, 102.

‘Misi Brian Mac Mhaol Tuilei’ – is found in the lower margin of RIA C iv 2 (466), f. 8v, a 16th-century vellum manuscript of Connacht provenance.²⁵

The copy of Eóghan Ultach’s translation made by Brian Ó Maoil Tuile has perished – like that made by Risteard Ó Conchubhair. It may be noted, however, that as well as serving as exemplar for Éamonn Ó Caiside’s copy, it seems certain that it also served as exemplar for the fragmentary copy of the same text that is found in RIA MS 24 P 3 (451) pp 231–4 (see below) – an undated copy, which is clearly contemporary with that of Éamonn, and which may be assumed therefore to have been made in or about 1676.

Éamonn Ó Caiside

Having recorded in his colophon the names of the Latin author, the Irish translator, and those who had produced the various exemplars of the pox treatise, Éamonn Ó Caiside went on to identify himself as scribe of the text.

Éamonn (*fl.* 1676–1716), who was a physician, poet and scribe, also belonged – like Eóghan Ultach and Brian Ó Maoil Tuile – to a long-established professional family, the Uí Chaiside being already associated with medicine as far back as the twelfth century.²⁶ Éamonn further records in his colophon that it was for Seán mac Muiris Bhallaigh mhic Mhuiris [Ó Caiside] that he had transcribed this copy of the text.²⁷ This Seán, presumably also a physician, was a second cousin of Éamonn’s, their fathers – Niall and Muiris Ballach, respectively – being grandsons of Giolla Pádraig Maol Ó Caiside.²⁸ It is of interest that the pox treatise is not the only text that Éamonn dedicated to Seán: it was for him too that he transcribed the acephalous and undated brontology found in RIA MS 23 O 27 (1366), section (h), a translation of a Latin treatise – ‘the most popular *brontologion* in the Middle Ages’²⁹ – in which divinations derived from thunder are listed according to the twelve months of the year.³⁰

²⁵RIA *Cat.*, 1217–20.

²⁶Ó Cuív, ‘The surname *Ó Caiside*’, *Celtica* 19 (1987) 176; Ó Muraíle, ‘The hereditary families’, 104–5. For an edition of six of Éamonn Ó Caiside’s poems, see Mairghréd Níc Philibín (ed.), *Na Caisidigh agus a gcuid filidheachta* (Baile Átha Cliath 1938) 5–6, 91–147; see also Éamonn Ó Tuathail, [review of] Níc Philibín, *Na Caisidigh, Éigse* 1/2 (1939) 150–56; idem, ‘Notes on the O’Cassidy scribes’, *Éigse* 2/3 (1940) 163–6.

²⁷Incidentally, bearing the date 1676 and having been produced in a professional *milieu* of the classical Gaelic tradition, Éamonn’s copy is the latest-dated Irish medical manuscript extant. Medical manuscripts of later centuries are of antiquarian inspiration and execution.

²⁸Ó Tuathail, ‘Notes on the O’Cassidy scribes’, 165.

²⁹David Juste and Hilbert Chiu, ‘The *De tonitruis* attributed to Bede: an early medieval treatise on divination by thunder translated from Irish’, *Traditio* 68 (2013) 97–124: 102 n. 18.

³⁰RIA *Cat.*, 3509–13: 3512 (fragment (h)); edited with translation from RIA MS 23 O 57 (1366), section (h), with prognostications for January and February supplied from the translation of the same

Lignum guayacum, its origin and use

The wood referred to in the title of Fuchs's work – *lignum indicum* (al. *lignum guayacum, lignum sanctum*)³¹ – is 'one of the hardest and heaviest woods known', that of *Guaiacum officinale*, a tree native to the West Indies.³² It was first brought to Spain about 1506, and, from there, rumours regarding its efficacy in the treatment of the French pox quickly spread. On reaching Germany, such rumours prompted Emperor Maximilian (1459–1519), who had himself contracted the disease, to appoint a medical commission, which included his personal physician, Nicolaus Pol (c.1470–1532), to visit Spain to investigate the wood's healing properties. The commission completed its report in December 1517. It recommended guaiacum treatment, described its administration and advised that the regimen associated with it be modified to suit the German constitution.³³ The report circulated in manuscript prior to its eventual printing in Venice in 1535.³⁴

The earliest known receipt for guaiac treatment of the French pox was written in Seville in June 1516, by which time guaiacum was 'in fairly general use in Spain as a medicine'.³⁵ Prior to the introduction of guaiacum, the pox had mainly been treated with preparations of mercury, a substance used for centuries in the cure of various skin diseases.³⁶ Having been first bled, purged and dieted, patients

text found in RIA MS C iv 2 (466), by Máire Herbert, 'Some Irish prognostications' *Éigse* 14/4 (1972) 303–18: 310–312 (section F), 318. See R. M. Liuzza, 'What the thunder said: Anglo-Saxon brontologies and the problem of sources' *Review of English Studies* n.s. 55/218 (2004) 1–23: 12–14; Juste and Chiu, 'The *De tonitruis*', 101–2. Cf. William Sayers, 'Irish affinities of *De tonitruis*, a treatise on prognostication by thunder', *Eolas: The Journal of the American Society of Irish Medieval Studies* 10 (2017) 2–15.

³¹Cf. 'lignum Indicum, quod Guayacum eius gentis natio, quae ad nos transmittit, lingua vernacula appellat' (Fuchs, *Morbi Hispanici*, 7); 'Lignum, quod ea gens Barbara, quae nobis transmittit, vernacula lingua Guayacum appellat, ab Hispanis & Italis Sanctum, ratione suarum nobilium et diuinarum virtutum, vocari audio: Latini Indicum dicunt' (ibid., 56.11–16).

³²Robert S. Munger, 'Guaiacum, the Holy Wood from the New World', *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 4/2 (1949) 196–229: 204–6; cf. OED s.v. guaiacum.

³³'Indi enim habentes regiones calidissimas tenui diete & subtili, assueti sunt tempore sanitatis, & ideo tenuissima dieta aliquando in egritudinibus suis utuntur, quamvis etiam nimis tenui respectu degentium in Europa, quemadmodum in eorum curationibus conscriptis videri potest. Has igitur tenues dietas in corporibus Alemanorum non laudamus, tum propter operationes naturales, corporaque robustiora, tum etiam propter climata frigidiora, consuetudines proprietates, & similia' (Nicolaus Pol, *De cura Morbi Gallici per Lignum Guayacanum, libellus* (Venice 1535; USTC 850057), f. 3r); cf. 'He [*sc.* Nicolaus Pol] asserts that his business was not simply to report on the practices from the Iberian Peninsula, but to adapt them for the German people' (French, Arrizabalaga, 'Coping with the French Disease', 258).

³⁴Munger, 'Guaiacum', 'Guaiacum' 197–9; *The Great Pox*, 100; French, Arrizabalaga, 'Coping with the French Disease', 257–8.

³⁵Munger, 'Guaiacum', 197, 201–202.

³⁶French, Arrizabalaga, 'Coping with the French Disease', 255 (and n. 21).



Remacle Fuchs

were routinely given courses of mercury ointments over a period of five to thirty days or more.³⁷ Mercury treatment on such an intensive scale was found to be largely unsuccessful, extremely painful and with many ill side-effects.³⁸ Treatment with guaiacum, which was less severe, came to be regarded as more effective, and, following the commission's report, from 1518 onwards, a series of tracts devoted to guaiacum were published, in which authors discussed the properties of the wood, its discovery in Hispaniola, its preparation and operation and its correct mode of administration.³⁹ Among its earliest advocates was Ulrich von Hutten (1488–1523), humanist and poet, who, though not a physician, published a highly influential

³⁷J. Johnston Abraham, 'Some account of the history of the treatment of syphilis', *British Journal of Venereal Diseases* 24 (1948) 153–60: 153 ('mercury was the only drug of any value in this dread disease for four hundred and fifteen years, until Ehrlich introduced arsphenamine in 1910').

³⁸*The Great Pox* 32, 81–4, 133–44, 187, 240; Munger, 'Guaiacum', 210–11.

³⁹*The Great Pox*, 100–102, 187 ('Although mercury did continue in use, its place as the primary remedy was soon taken by the new "wonder drug", guaiacum or Holy Wood. . . . once it [sc. guaiacum] was introduced, ever increasing amounts were imported from the New World in the second

treatise on the pox in 1519 having himself undergone extensive treatment for the disease, firstly with mercury and later with guaiacum.⁴⁰

It is to this genre of guaiacum treatises that the work of Remaculus Fuchs belongs. An advocate of guaiacum treatment, properly administered by a learned physician, Fuchs associated mercury, and in particular its inept application, with Empirics (see below), recording the irreparable damage it could cause – to the mouth, for instance, and the bones – and the excruciating pains endured by those who had been treated with mercury plasters.⁴¹

Belief in the efficacy of guaiac treatment for the French pox gradually waned, and, by the middle of the sixteenth century, physicians were beginning to again favour mercury treatment, more conservatively applied, with guaiacum being sometimes used as an adjunct to it.⁴²

Fuchs, *Morbi Hispanici*: an overview

Fuchs's book, which comprises a title page (p. [1]; verso blank, p. [2]), dedicatory epistle (*epistola nuncupatoria*, pp 3–6), preface (*praefatio*, pp 7–10) and sixteen individually-titled chapters of text (pp 11–80), is representative both of the academic background and professional concerns of writers on the pox in the sixteenth century and of the issues addressed in their works.

The preface begins by acknowledging the outstanding efficacy of guaiacum in treating the pox. Noting that many learned physicians had written about the disease – such as Nicolaus Leonicensis (1428–1524), Laurentius Frisius (1490–c.1531) and Iohannes Manardus (1462–1536)⁴³ – Fuchs, for his own part, will attempt to examine the wood's efficacy and transmit to posterity measures he has found effective, based on theory and practice, and on the books of ancient physicians, in bringing about a more reliable and certain method of treating the disease than that offered by Empirics. He has not written for Empirics or the ignorant

decade of the sixteenth century'), 189–90, 199–201, 230–32, 240–41, 254–5; French, Arrizabalaga, 'Coping with the French Disease', 257–8.

⁴⁰Ulrich von Hutten, *De Guaiaci medicina et morbo Gallico liber unus* (Paris [1519]; USTC 183934) (references in this essay are to the Mainz edition of 1524). For an English translation of von Hutten's work, see Ulrich von Hutten, *De morbo Gallico* [translated into English by T. Paynell] (London 1533; USTC 502540) (at: quod.lib.umich.edu). Cf. *The Great Pox*, 99–103.

⁴¹Fuchs, *Morbi Hispanici*, 20.y–21.4 and 25.14–26.18 (cap. 3), 38.11–39.11 (cap. 7). It may be noted that the Irish summary contains no reference to mercury treatment.

⁴²Munger, 'Guaiacum', 215–8.

⁴³Cf. *The Great Pox*, 61–6, 253–6 and 96–7, respectively.

(*Empiricis et indoctis hominibus*) but for rational physicians (*rationalibus medicis*).⁴⁴ He has not added medical receipts (*remediorum compositiones*) to the book since the learned physician – *doctus et rationalis medicus* – once he knows the nature of the disease and the complexion of the patient, can easily select for himself the required medicines, from a wide pharmacopoeia and from the writings of physicians, old and new.⁴⁵

Chapter 1 describes the pox as an epidemic disease, noting that Hippocrates and Galen classified such diseases into three kinds according to whether they were caused by air, by regimen or identified with a particular country or region.⁴⁶

Chapter 2 concentrates on the first occurrence of the French pox and its causes – subjects of sustained medical controversy.⁴⁷ Some claimed the disease was new, while others, citing the writings of ancient physicians, held it to correspond to various epidemics of former times. Fuchs repeats the claim of previous writers that the disease first occurred in the army of Charles VIII on his expedition against Naples, when a soldier who suffered from *elephantiasis* – considered a form of leprosy – had intercourse with a prostitute who then went on to infect others, so that in a short time she had infected the whole army with the dreaded pestilence.⁴⁸ Astrologers and meteorologists attributed the disease to a malevolent planetary conjunction which brought about burning and putrefaction in the body's humours.⁴⁹ Physicians, with whom Fuchs agreed, held it arose from an intemperate 'constitution of the air' (*ex aëris constitutione*) at the time, with immoderate humidity and warmth causing corruption in the humours, which brought about various diseases, and abscesses

⁴⁴Fuchs mentions the ignorance and errors of Empirics – who had claimed skill in treating the pox – a number of times (e.g. *Morbi Hispanici*, 5, 9 ('in tam confusa ac erronea per multos Empiricos huius morbi Gallici curandi methodo'), 38 ('Empiricorum supina ignorantia, qui hui[us] morbi Gallici curandi olim primas partes sibi vendicabant'), 42, 44, 70 ('vt solent indocti Empirici'), 78 ('crassorum Empiricorum ignorantia'), 80). On use of the term 'empiric' and attitudes of university-trained physicians to unlearned practitioners, see *The Great Pox*, 140–41, 252–8; French, Arrizabalaga, 'Coping with the French Disease', 256–9.

⁴⁵'Quòd autem remediorum compositiones non adiunxerim, in causa fuit, quòd ex se partim doctus & rationalis medicus, cognita morbi natura, aegrotique complexione, ex tam confusa diuersorum pharmacorum compositione: partim ex antiquorum & recentiorum medicorum libris innumera petita medicamenta, facillè sibi deligere poterit' (Fuchs, *Morbi Hispanici*, 10.10–17).

⁴⁶*Morbi Hispanici*, 11–14 ('De morbis poplulariter grassantibus secundum Hippocratem & Galenum').

⁴⁷*Ibid.*, 14–18 ('De origine morbi Gallici, primòque eius exortu').

⁴⁸'ex cuius concubitu, muliebribus locis virus longè contagiosissimum adfricans, omnibus postea militibus, quibus cum vitiatò iam scorto res interessit, idem venenum communicauit: ita vt paucò tempore totum exercitum hac detestabili lue improbissimum scortum infecerit' (*ibid.*, 15.14–20). On contagion, *elephantiasis* and *lues*, see *The Great Pox*, 234–51, 77–82 and 238, respectively.

⁴⁹Cf. *The Great Pox*, 107–8.

and ulcers of all kinds.⁵⁰ Fuchs also believes the disease was sent as a divine punishment (*veluti diuinae irae flagellum & vindictam*) and that its primary cause is to be attributed to God.⁵¹

Chapter 3 discusses the naming of the disease – which Fuchs says is new and unknown to the ancients (*in nouo & incognito antiquis morbo*) – its definition and its appearance in the patient’s body.⁵² It is generated from burned humours, by means of contagion, mostly in sexual intercourse; beginning with malign pustules, usually about the pudenda, and then other exterior parts of the body, it causes pain about the joints and bones, especially at night, and creates hard abscesses turning to most insidious ulcers so that the bones too are frequently corrupted.

Chapter 4 deals with the causes of the pox and the types of pain it induces.⁵³ Primitive causes include corrupt air altered to a poisonous quality, or association with infected persons, or corrupt milk when an infant suckles from an infected nurse, or kissing or contagion. For the most part, however, coition with an infected woman is the cause, and bedclothes in which a pox victim has lain. Cacochymic foods or drinking of spoiled water can also be primitive causes. Antecedent causes are the four humours, turned from their natural temperateness into a harmful disposition.⁵⁴ An explanation of pain and its various kinds follows; excruciating pain sometimes arises from patients having been treated with badly-quenched mercury (*argentum viuuum, si malè sit extinctum*).⁵⁵

Chapter 5 sets out the symptoms of the pox, such as pustules about the pudenda and other parts of the body, a bubo in the groin, and pain and swellings in the various joints.⁵⁶

Chapter 6 outlines three types of contagion – occurring respectively by sight, air or touch – and the various ways in which they occur.⁵⁷

Chapter 7 explains the infinite variety that exists in human complexion and why in some the pox, when thought healed, reappears.⁵⁸ Relapse can be due to a

⁵⁰Cf. *ibid.*, 75.

⁵¹Cf. *ibid.*, 19, 38, 50, 241, 257.

⁵²*Morbi Hispanici*, 18–22 (‘Quo nomine censendus morbus Gallicus uulgò appellatus’). Cf. *The Great Pox*, 24–5.

⁵³*Morbi Hispanici*, 22–6 (‘De causis morbi Gallici, & speciebus dolorum, qui in eo ut plurimum percipiuntur’).

⁵⁴Cf. *The Great Pox*, 80.

⁵⁵‘It was noticed, for instance, that if mercury was mixed with saliva a fine emulsion was produced. . . . This was supposed to make it less poisonous’ (Johnston Abraham, ‘Some account’, 154). Cf. Nic Dhonnchadha, ‘Téacs’, 59 n. [15].

⁵⁶*Morbi Hispanici*, 26–8 (‘De signis morbi Gallici’).

⁵⁷*Ibid.*, 28–34 (‘Quomodò hic morbus Gallicus per contagionem inuulgetur’).

⁵⁸*Ibid.*, 34–40 (‘Vtrum morbus Gallicus confirmatur curetur, & post curationem cur interdum recidiuas faciat’).

constitutional weakness, to corruption caused by Empirics treating the pox with ointments made from badly quenched mercury (*Mercurio malè extincto*), or to faulty regimen.⁵⁹ In patients in whom the disease has become established, it can only be treated palliatively.

Chapter 8 enumerates the various factors to be considered by the physician seeking to correctly treat the pox.⁶⁰ He must take due account of the patient's temperament and the nature of the disease, and also of the patient's age and habit, the season of the year, the region in which he dwells, the air in the room where he is treated and any changes in his symptoms.

Chapter 9 addresses the various errors that occur in the treatment of the pox.⁶¹ The physician must consider the patient's past life, as to diet, exercise, occupation and customary evacuations. Some bodies, for various reasons, accumulate crude, sluggish and semi-digested humours in great quantity. Those who rashly or excessively evacuate these vex the body further, and make the disease more difficult to treat and more chronic.

Chapter 10 discusses phlebotomy, which, in cases of plethora, Fuchs advises be undertaken prior to all other treatment – a soothing medicine for the belly having been given in advance – unless contra-indicated by the patient's virtue, age or other circumstance.⁶² He advises against phlebotomy in phlegmatic and cold complexions, and in patients already weakened and gaunt from chronic disease.

Chapter 11 is devoted to the purging of pox patients.⁶³ A suitable electuary is administered at the outset in order to unblock obstructed passages in the body. Some days later, and following phlebotomy, the patient is given syrups to digest the peccant matter, and a purgative medicine to expel it; the matter of the disease having been thus diminished, the guaiacum drink is given, which, by cutting and thinning the impacted humours evacuates them, insensibly by the pores of the skin and sensibly by sweats. If the disease is chronic (*inueteratus*), with malign ulcers and hard apostemes, the digestive syrups and purgations are to be frequently

⁵⁹Cf. *The Great Pox*, 29, 32.

⁶⁰*Morbi Hispanici*, 40–45 ('Quae medico consyderanda occurrunt, si rectam morbi Gallici curationem cupit assequi').

⁶¹*Ibid.*, 45–9 ('In quos errores saepè incidunt, qui citra ueram methodum, hunc morbum Gallicum curandum suscipiunt').

⁶²*Ibid.*, 49–52 ('Nunquid in morbo Gallico conueniens & utilis sit phlebotomia'). Cf. 'The main use of phlebotomy was to be found in those situations that exhibited plethora, that is to say those that were characterized by a considerable quantitative increase in the humours' (Pedro Gil-Sotres, 'Derivation and revulsion: the theory and practice of medieval phlebotomy', in Luis García-Ballester, Roger French, Jon Arrizabalaga and Andrew Cunningham (ed.), *Practical medicine from Salerno to the Black Death* (Cambridge 1994) 110–55: 123).

⁶³*Morbi Hispanici*, 52–6 ('Quomodò expurgare conueniat morbo Gallico laborantes').

repeated. The remainder of the corrupt humours, ‘incarcerated within the pores’ (*intra cutis poros incarceratae*) can be evacuated by wet-cupping and dry baths. All such treatments are subject to the judgement of the ‘prudent and wise physician’ (*prouidi & sapientis medici*).

Chapter 12 focuses on *lignum Indicum*, its appearance and medicinal properties.⁶⁴ Like some of his colleagues, Fuchs erroneously identified guaiacum with ebony, or a type of ebony, a wood described by Dioscorides.⁶⁵ Directions for recognising the best type of wood are given, and its inherent properties outlined. Not only does the wood evacuate corrupt humours by sweat and urine, but it also nourishes the body and dries harmful humidities in the stomach and joints.⁶⁶ Guidelines for preparing a drink of it are provided. Basically, the wood is ground to sawdust, boiled in spring water, and then reduced to a measure appropriate to the severity of the disease; the froth produced in boiling, which is taken off, can be applied to ulcers and used in ointments. Fuchs notes that some physicians add other simples to the drink to increase its evacuative action, a practice for which he sees no need and which could result in harm. After the drink has been strained, the residue of the first boiling is reboiled with water, reduced, and stored. This secondary drink is given to the patient instead of his customary wine at mealtime.⁶⁷ Fuchs cautions that the guaiacum drink is not to be prepared in the same way, and given in the same measure, to all complexions, it being least suited to melancholics and the very choleric, and best suited to phlegmatics and the sanguineous.⁶⁸

⁶⁴Ibid., 56–61 (‘De ligni Indici nomine, natali loco, uirtute, & eius decocti apparatu’).

⁶⁵‘Ego verò cum aliquot doctis medicis ebenum esse puto, vel aliquam eius speciem: nanque per omnia descriptioni, quam de ea Dioscorides in suo de medica materia libro point, conuenire videtur’ (ibid., 56.16–20); cf. Munger, ‘Guaiacum’, 204.

⁶⁶‘Ex quo nonnulli praeter quòd prauos & peccantes humores, comprimendo, & segregando à sanguine per sudores & vrinas, euacuet, etiam nutrimenti nonnihil corporibus adferre dicunt’ (*Morbi Hispanici*, 58.6–10); ‘Est item valde exiccantium malarum humiditatum ventriculi, & earum, quas in iuncturis, & neruosarum partium cauitatibus inuenit, quod post eius potum statim principio facilè est apprehendere’ (ibid., 59.2–6). Cf. Munger, ‘Guaiacum’, 208.

⁶⁷Cf. *The Great Pox*, 187–8 (‘The way in which guaiacum was prepared was outlined in some detail and with little variation by a series of writers from the early sixteenth century to the early seventeenth. . . . [T]he wood was broken into small pieces like sawdust and added to water. The mixture was boiled up to produce three different substances: the foam created during the process, which was skimmed off; the concentrated solution produced at the end of the process; and finally a weak solution which was obtained by reboiling the wood with more water. The first was used as a drying powder on sores; the second was the main part of the treatment and was drunk at regular intervals during the cure; and the third was taken during meals’); Munger, 206–9.

⁶⁸This point is further reiterated in Fuchs, *Morbi Hispanici*, 62.14–21 (cap. 13) and 66.12–22, 68.19–24 (cap. 14).



Preparation of guaiacum from a tree (right), and a man in bed suffering from syphilis, drinking the medicine (left): engraving by P. Galle after J. van der Straet c. 1600 (Wellcome Collection: Public Domain)

Chapter 13 describes the typical administration of the drink.⁶⁹ The patient is to take it first thing in the morning, warm, and then stay in bed, well covered, for three hours, and sweat. After rising, he is to walk about the bedroom, with the windows well closed. Six hours after taking the drink he is given a light meal – bread, fruit and nuts – together with a drink of the second decoction of the wood. He is then to walk about the bedroom, or sit in a chair, and entertain himself with conversation and music, avoiding sleep. Two hours after a frugal dinner, he is to take the same warm measure of the primary decoction, and, having walked about the bedroom, get ready for bed. This regimen is to continue for up to thirty or forty days, according to the advice of the attending physician.⁷⁰ All these measures can

⁶⁹*Morbi Hispanici*, 61–6 ('De modo exhibendi decoctum ligni Indici, morbo Gallico laborantibus').

⁷⁰Cf. 'The associated regimen [*sc.* with guaiacum] was that the patient was purged and starved: standard parts of orthodox practice, designed to remove morbid matter and prevent more forming' (*The Great Pox* 101); French, Arrizabalaga, 'Coping with the French Disease', 258–9.

be increased or lessened according as necessity, the strength of the patient and the disposition of the disease will require.

Chapter 14 emphasises the importance of diet, which the physician must regulate according to the nature of the disease, the complexion of the patient, his habit and age, the season of the year, the quality of the ambient air, the region, and the severity of the symptoms.⁷¹ Regarding frequency and quantity of food to be given, Fuchs remarks that in his own and other northern regions, because of natural heat fleeing to the internal members on account of the surrounding cold, men have stronger appetites and digest better than those living in hot regions, and hence need greater and more abundant nourishment than they.⁷²

Chapter 15 offers advice regarding the patient's general regimen or life style.⁷³ This is to be managed according to the 'six non-naturals' (*sex rerum non naturalium*) – a standard set of six factors that physicians regarded as necessary to maintain health, namely, air, exercise and rest, food and drink, sleep and wakefulness, inaction and repletion, and 'accidents of the soul' or the emotions.⁷⁴ Thus, for instance, the air in which the patient resides is to be temperate and artificially modified by the physician as required. Foods are to be nourishing and easily digestible, and examples are given in the text both of those recommended and those to be avoided. Coition during treatment should be avoided, and also the emotions.

Chapter 16 graphically describes the various apostemes, pustules and ulcers that occur in the disease, and concludes with examples of the irreversible harm wrought by the very many Empirics, surgeons and barbers who, out of ignorance, treat the pox indiscriminately, without giving due consideration to the patient's complexion, the temperament of the affected part and the strength of the medicines applied.⁷⁵

Relationship of Irish summary to Latin text

The circumstances in which Eóghan Ultach had become familiar with Fuchs's book, and was prompted to provide an Irish summary of it are, of course, unknown.

⁷¹*Morbi Hispanici*, 66–73 ('Ratio uictus in morbo Gallico admodum exquisita, omnibus aegrotantibus non aequaliter conuenire').

⁷²Cf. [Nicolaus] Pol points to the differences between the Indians, the Spaniards and the Germans in terms of their complexions, their bodies and the climates in which they live. Clearly, what works naturally and empirically in the West Indies needs medical care and adjustment in Spain and even more in Germany. . . . The Indians, slightly built and living in a hot country on a sparse diet, are very different from the Germans, and the treatment must be modified accordingly' (French, Arrizabalaga, 'Coping with the French Disease', 258).

⁷³*Morbi Hispanici*, 73–6 ('Quae obseruare oporteat, circa reliquam uictus rationem').

⁷⁴Cf. *The Great Pox*, 81, 83, 133.

⁷⁵Fuchs, *Morbi Hispanici*, 76–80 ('De apostematibus, pustulis, exituris, & ulceribus in morbo Gallico euenientibus: ubi quid Rationalis medicina, ab Empirica differat, demonstratur').

The summary is a much-abridged version of the Latin text: it omits whole chapters of its source and greatly abbreviates others in detail and phraseology.

The summary may be said to comprise two distinct parts, viz. §§ 1–4 and §§ 5–25. The first and shorter part comprises a general description of the pox, which is based on chapters 3–5 of Fuchs’s book (in that order). The second and major part of the summary, which concentrates on the treatment of the disease and the patient’s diet, is based on Fuchs’s chapters 13, 15 and 10–14 (in that order). The summary contains no material from the preface to Fuchs’s work, nor from chapters 1–2, 6–9 or 16, omitting, therefore, discussions on such topics as the epidemic nature of the pox, the circumstances of its first occurrence in Naples, the nature of contagion, the relapse of patients and the incompetence of Empirics.

In view of Eóghan’s overall tendency to reduce and condense the content of the Latin work, it is remarkable that he should have interpolated into his summary a number of receipts for which there are no parallels in Fuchs’s book, and which he has clearly adapted from some contemporary work(s), which he does not name and which remain unidentified. The receipts in question are for a digestive drink (§ 10), for a purgative drink (§ 11), for purgative pills (§ 12) and for a drink (§ 14) to be taken by the patient prior to his entering a ‘dry bath’ (*fothrugadh tirim*).⁷⁶ Eóghan’s incorporation of extraneous material into his translation is noteworthy and is a practice which has parallels in several Irish medical translations of earlier centuries.⁷⁷

There are also a number of less conspicuous items in the summary that attest to Eóghan having added incidental details, derived from contemporary practice, to the material provided in Fuchs’s book. Thus, for instance, Eóghan specifies that the guaiacum is to be boiled ‘in a special metal vessel’ (*a soighteach specialta mhiotail*, § 17), that it is to be steeped for twenty-four hours prior to boiling (*bíodh ceithre húaire fichiot ar máos ann roimhe a bhearbhadh*, § 17), that it is to be boiled for ‘six hours’ (*go ceann shé n-úair*) and that the primary guaiacum drink is to be stored in ‘a narrow glass vessel’ (*soighteach chumhang ghlaine*, § 18) – explaining that if the vessel be wide (*fairsing*), the space unfilled by the drink will be filled with air, which will taint the drink. Though Fuchs himself notes that the

⁷⁶For the ‘dry bath’, see *The Great Pox* 137–9 (‘The use of the *stufa sicca* in the treatment of the French Disease was very popular in early modern Europe, especially after the introduction of guaiacum. . . . By 1500 he [sc. Gaspar Torrella (c.1452–c.1520)] was arguing that the “dry stove” should be purpose-built and, although his description is not entirely clear, its basis was a wine-barrel big enough for the patient to sit in. Heated stones were placed on a bed of sand at the bottom of the vessel and a large, perforated seat was provided for the patients. . . . The purpose was to provide an enclosed space that could be heated so that the patient sweated copiously’, *ibid.*, 137–8).

⁷⁷For interpolations from ‘Arnaldus de Villa Nova’ and from ‘Pantegni’ found in an Irish translation of Avicenna’s *Canon* (bk 1), see the ‘Avicenna fragment’ at isos.dias.ie.

decoction of guaiacum might be prepared in various ways (*Decoctum eius ligni, vario modo apud omnes apparatus*), he mentions neither the type of vessel in which the guaiacum is boiled, its soaking prior to boiling, the length of time for boiling or storage of the primary drink, simply stating that the secondary drink is to be kept in a ‘clean vessel made of tin’ (*in mundo et stanneo vase reconditur*) – a detail omitted by Eóghan but one that may have prompted him to insert the previously-noted details into his own summary. It is of interest that the overnight steeping of the guaiacum, its being boiled for six hours and its storage in a glass vessel are all mentioned in the treatise of Ulrich von Hutten, and it may indeed have been that work, or one of several that were indebted to it, that suggested these details to Eóghan.⁷⁸ In remarking that the Germans call the guaiacum water ‘a medicinal water’ (*uisge leighiosamhail*) – a point not mentioned by Fuchs – Eóghan is again, it would seem, quoting personal knowledge or an extraneous text.⁷⁹

With regard to the patient’s typical mid-day meal, Fuchs recommends bread and ‘plums of Damascus,⁸⁰ raisins, almonds and sugared pistachios’ (*panis . . . pruna damascena, passas vuas, amygdala, pistacia saccharo operta*). Eóghan, specifies that the bread is to be made with yeast and served with a shake of salt (§ 20), and, in place of fruits and nuts, he advises a ‘cockerel boiled in water’ (*én coilicich arna bhearbhadh ar uisge*), quoting, in support of this substitution, Fuchs’s advice that the shrewd physician will adapt the diet to suit the patient’s complexion.⁸¹

⁷⁸Cf. ‘diem & noctem macerant deinde percoquant, lento uapore, in olla uitreata noua, & diligenter elota, ad prunam horis amplius sex. . . Sic decoctum ubi percolauerint, in ampullam uitream defundunt. . . Quod in uitro reponendum curant, tantum est, in perspicuo utsit, et melius, quia emundantur uitrea’) (Ulrich von Hutten, *De Guaiaci medicina*, sig. c2r) [= ‘they soke a day and a nyght. . . : than they sethe it in a newe glased pot, and clene washed, with a softe fyre of coles by the space of sixe houres, and more. . . After it is thus sodden, they streyn it & powre it in to a glasse. . . They putte this decoction (whan it is strayned) into a glasse onely bycause it shulde be sene, and bycause a glasse of al vessels is purest and clenest’ (Paynell, *De morbo Gallico*, 13)].

⁷⁹For Eóghan’s recommendation (§ 8) that phlebotomy take place from the median cubital vein, see Notes to Irish Text § [8] below.

⁸⁰The reference is, presumably, to the dried fruit (prunes).

⁸¹Fuchs allowed a little meat, when required, and listed the various types permitted: ‘Ex carnibus, quum opus est, in pauca quantitate saltem, non denegauerim carnes arietis. . .’ (*Morbi Hispanici*, 73.18–74.12). Nicolaus Pol allowed meat or its broth in exceptional circumstances in the early days (‘Neque primis nouem diebus, aut .xii. aliquid dandum est de carnibus, nisi debilitas virtutis postulauerit, tunc enim detur caro, aut succus eius’), and most kinds of meat thereafter (‘sunt igitur conuenientes carnes animalium omnis speciei aptae humano esui, item volatiliium, preter degentium in aquis, ut sunt pulli, capones, gallinae iuuenes & similia, quae omnia vel assa, vel elissa, preparari possunt’, *De cura Morbi Gallici*, ff. [3]v, [4]v). Ulrich von Hutten records that some physicians advise abstinence from meat, while others permit some meat (‘Alii dimidium pulli gallinacei, adhuc molliusculi [sc. dant], aut si is adoleuerit, quartam partem, in aqua pura elixi’, *De morbo Gallico*, sig.

Citing Hippocrates, Fuchs explains that the inhabitants of his own and other northern regions require a dietary regime suited to their climate and constitution. He also explains that in the pox, the humours tend to a greater dryness and burning; accordingly, patients' bodies are to be moistened and moderately cooled with suitable foods.⁸² In summarising Fuchs's dietary counsel, and adapting it for Irish readers, Eóghan advises the Irish to follow German habits (*is cóir dhúinne na Germáinnigh do leanmhain ina mbésaibh*), and particularly any Irish person (*duine dhínn*) in whom cholera or melancholy dominates, recommending a moistening diet that would bring the body to temperateness.⁸³

In short, the overall conciseness of the Irish summary and its keen interest in, and focus on, medical treatment suggest that in translating the Latin work Eóghan's primary aim was to present his readers – physicians and medical students – with a manual to provide guidance in the treatment of pox patients. Such an intention would account for his omission, or wholesale abbreviation, of the theoretical and discursive content in Fuchs's book. It would also explain his motivation for inserting a number of procedural instructions and specific prescriptions into the text.

Irish summary: an overview

The summary notes (§ 1) various names by which the pox is known. The pox is defined (§ 2), its causes and symptoms are listed (§§ 3–4). In treating the disease, the physician must first determine whether it is of recent occurrence or is long established (§ 5). Management of the ambient air in which the patient resides, and of his diet and general regimen are discussed (§§ 6–7). Phlebotomy is recommended (§ 8). Purging is recommended in cases of excess of the humour phlegm (§ 9). Receipts are given for a digestive drink to be taken prior to purging (§ 10), for a purgative drink (§ 11) and for purgative pills (§ 12). Wet cupping is recommended in certain cases and dry baths (§ 13). A receipt is given for a drink to be taken prior to entering a dry bath (§ 14). If the pox is long established, recourse must be had to guaiacum (§ 15). Instructions are given for choosing and for preparing guaiacum (§§ 16–17), for storage of the primary drink made from it (§ 18) and for preparation of the secondary drink made from it (§19). Detailed instructions for the patient's consumption of the primary drink follow (§20). General dietary

d1r; = 'Other wyll that he haue halfe a chekyn, if it be yet yonge and tender: but if it be any thyng growen, they thynke a quarter ynough, whiche muste be sodden in clene water', Paynell, *De morobo Gallico*, 19).

⁸²See Latin text (§§ 22, 24) below. Cf. n. 33 above.

⁸³For allusions to Irish conditions in other medical translations, see Aoibheann Nic Dhonnchadha, 'The Irish *Rosa Anglica*: manuscripts and structure' in Ó Murchú, *Rosa Anglica*, 114–97: 140–7.

instructions are given (§§ 21–4). The text ends with the scribe’s colophon and his request to the reader for prayer (§ 25).

Terminology

The lexicographical richness of Irish medical texts is well documented. The text edited here, which was composed between 1541 and 1586, contains instances of the following words, or meanings of words, hitherto known only from texts of the seventeenth century or later: *bolgach Fhrancach*, ‘French pox’, *Gearmáinneach* ‘German’, *gista* ‘yeast’, *grionghalach*, ‘diligent’ and *ródach* ‘scarification’.

The mixture of vernacular and Latin terminology found in the *materia medica* employed in the various receipts that Eóghan Ultach introduced into the text (§§ 10–12, 14) is typical of Irish medical treatises of all *genres*, from the fourteenth century down to the seventeenth. As to the specific plant and drug names employed in the receipts, all are of regular occurrence in Irish medical works of the preceding centuries, with the exception of *lingnum guiacum*, previously unattested, and of *electuarium Indum*, *electuarium Hamech* and *pillule aggregative*, names which are first attested, as far as is known, in the Irish translation of Cordus’s *Dispensatorium*.⁸⁴

Manuscripts

Two copies of the pox treatise have been identified to date, both fragmentary, and both occurring in RIA 24 P 3 (451), a composite paper manuscript written in the 17th and 18th centuries.⁸⁵

RIA MS 24 P 3 (451) comprises three originally independent manuscripts (pp 1–198, pp 199–256 and pp 257–370) that were bound together – most probably in 1852 – into a single volume, with interleaving between its principal sections, for Robert MacAdam (1808–1895), the Belfast businessman and manuscript collector.⁸⁶ Of the three manuscripts that comprise RIA 24 P 3 (451),

⁸⁴Parallels for the plant and drug names in the present text may be found in the various editions of medical texts published to date, most of which are available electronically at celt.ucc.ie, thanks to the invaluable work of Beatrix Faerber. The following are of particular relevance to the present text: Winifred Wulff (ed.), *Rosa Anglica seu Rosa medicinae Johannis Anglici. An Early Modern Irish translation of a section of the mediaeval medical text-book of John of Gaddesden* Irish Texts Society 25 (London 1929); Shawn Sheahan, *An Irish version of Gualterus De Dosis* (Washington, D.C. 1938); and Mícheál P. S. Ó Conchubhair (ed.), *An Irish Materia medica* (research.ucc.ie/celt/document/G600005).

⁸⁵*RIA Cat.*, 1196–1202.

⁸⁶Binder’s docket inside front cover, ‘Bound / by / Archer & Sons / Belfast’; interleaves of blue paper (undated, no watermark) as follows: six leaves before p. 1 and six after p. 370; two leaves following each of pp 198 and 256, respectively (and see n. 90 below). For 1852 as the year of binding of other MacAdam manuscripts, see de Brún, Herbert, *Catalogue*, xv (and n. 33).

the first, earliest and most extensive (pp 1–198) – itself made up of five originally independent parts – is known to have been acquired by MacAdam in 1830.⁸⁷ The precise date of MacAdam’s addition to the first manuscript of the second (pp 199–256) and third manuscripts (pp 257–370) – both of Ó Caiside provenance and both bearing auction labels of similar style (numbered ‘40’ (p. 199) and ‘5’ (p. 257), respectively) from an unidentified sale – is unrecorded.⁸⁸ Accordingly, with regard to the composition of the volume that is now RIA 24 P 3 (451), the only certainty is that it had received its current tripartite form by 1852.⁸⁹

The second – and least extensive – of the three manuscripts contained in RIA 24 P 3 (451) comprises three distinct sections, viz. (i) ‘A’, pp 199–234 (pp 199–214, 20 x 15 cm; pp 215–34, 19.5 x 15 cm); (ii) ‘B’, pp 235–42 (20 x 15 cm); and (iii) ‘C’, pp 243–56 (19.5 x 15 cm).⁹⁰ These sections are, for the most part, if not entirely, the work of two accomplished scribes writing at unspecified locations: an anonymous scribe who wrote pp 199–234, 242, which are undated,⁹¹ and Éamonn Ó Caiside (see above), who wrote pp 235–41 and pp 243.1–255.16, which are dated 1676 (p. 241).⁹²

⁸⁷It was owned in 1825 by Edward O’Reilly (1758–1830), apothecary, Irish scholar and lexicographer, whose detailed description of it is found in RIA 23 H 1 (1287) 66–9 (No. 31); cf. Séamus P. Ó Mordha, ‘The Irish manuscripts of Edward O’Reilly’, *Éigse* 9/2 (1958) 132; for its acquisition by MacAdam at the sale of O’Reilly’s manuscripts in December 1830, see de Brún and Herbert, *Catalogue*, xv–xvi (and nn. 38, 39, 41).

⁸⁸Richard Sharpe (†2020), *Irish manuscript sales* [author’s draft, 2016] s.nn. 1830 O’Reilly (item 31), 1832 MacAdam (item 8), 1892 Reeves (item 816). There is no evidence to suggest that the addition had already occurred when MacAdam described the manuscript in the list of his manuscripts dated 1832 that is found in the Public Record Office, Belfast (de Brún, Herbert, *Catalogue*, xvi n. 41). The brevity of that description, however (‘On Medicine, with the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, &c’), precludes any definite conclusion as to the precise extent of the manuscript at that time.

⁸⁹RIA MS 24 P 3 (451) was part of a large collection of Irish manuscripts bought from MacAdam in November 1889 by Bishop William Reeves (1815–92). Following Reeves’s death, in January 1892, it was one of thirty-two manuscripts acquired by the Royal Irish Academy at the auction of his library in Dublin in November of that year (de Brún, Herbert, *Catalogue*, xiv–xv; Sharpe, *Irish manuscript sales*, s.n. 1892 Reeves).

⁹⁰Two binding leaves of blue paper after each of pp 234 and 242, respectively. The three sections are designated ‘III’ ‘IV’ and ‘V’, respectively, in *RIA Cat.*, 1200–1201 (for ‘230’ *ibid.*, 1200.18, read ‘234’).

⁹¹*RIA Cat.*, 1200–1201.

⁹²The Latin receipt for *Oleum philosophorum Domini Mesue* found on pp 255.17–256.8, is almost certainly in Éamonn’s hand; it corresponds to [Pseudo] Andreas Vesalius, *Chirurgia magna* (ed. Prosperus Borgarutius) (Venice 1568; USTC 863065) f. 413r14–v3 (bk 6, ch. 9, ‘De oleis’), where it is the final receipt in the chapter on oils – a position evidently alluded to in the Irish manuscript, where the following sentence is appended to the receipt: *agsin an ola dhéidhionach*. Remainder of p. 256 blank except for the signature ‘Hugo Drummond’ in its centre.

The first copy of the pox treatise – RIA MS 24 P 3 (451) pp 231–4 – is in the hand of the anonymous scribe and is acephalous and incomplete. It can now be shown, however, that RIA MS 23 O 57 (1366) section (j), a single fragmentary leaf in the same hand, comprises the original opening leaf of this copy, having become separated from its companions sometime prior to 1852, the presumed year of binding of RIA MS 24 P 3 (451).⁹³ The bottom of this fragmentary leaf has been torn away, with loss of about six lines of text from each page; apart from this loss, however, the leaf provides all of the text that is missing before RIA MS 24 P 3 (451), p. 231.⁹⁴

The second copy of the pox treatise – a single gathering, RIA MS 24 P 3 (451), pp 235–41 – was written by Éamonn Ó Caiside, whose colophon to it has been discussed above. This copy is acephalous, beginning at a point in the text that corresponds to RIA MS 24 P 3 (451), p. 231.6.⁹⁵

Read in conjunction with each other, these two copies between them provide a full text, except for the lines that are wanting from RIA MS 23 O 57 (1366), fragment (j) [henceforth J]. Both copies were clearly written in the same scribal *milieu* – the anonymous scribe transcribing a poem (beg. *Mna oga na Breifne*) on the verso (p. 242) of the final leaf of Éamonn’s copy of the pox treatise⁹⁶ – and both appear to have been copied directly from the same exemplar, mere coincidence being unlikely to account for the frequency with which words in both copies are spelt and contracted in the same manner.⁹⁷

Editorial method

As noted above, the beginning [§§ 1.1–8.z below] and end [§§ 20.1–25.z below] of the treatise survive uniquely in J *cum* RIA MS 24 P 3 (451), pp 231.1–6, and in RIA MS 24 P 3 (451), pp 238.10–241.z, respectively. The central portion of the treatise [§§ 8.z–20.1 below] is found in both RIA MS 24 P 3 (451), pp 231.6–234.z [henceforth A] and

⁹³*RIA Cat.*, 3509–13: 3513.

⁹⁴The pox text begins on RIA MS 23 O 57 (1366), fragment (j), p. [1].4. It is assumed here that the text of RIA MS 24 P 3 (451), p. 231 [= § 7.1 below], continues without break from RIA MS 23 O 57 (1366), fragment (j), p. [2] [= § 6.z below], although it is impossible to prove this on textual grounds because of the loss of the final lines of fragment (j), p. [2]. (With thanks to Sophie Evans for providing digital surrogates of fragment (j).)

⁹⁵Text of RIA MS 24 P 3 (451), pp 231.6–234.z corresponds to that of RIA MS 24 P 3 (451), pp 235.1–238.10 [§§ 8.z–20.1].

⁹⁶The poem does not appear to occur elsewhere. (With thanks to Dr Pádraig de Brún for this information.)

⁹⁷*RIA Cat.*, 1201, notes that ‘[j]udging by the format, quality, and colour of paper, these pages’ [RIA 24 P 3 (451), pp 243–56] ‘may have been part of the same MS. as Part iv’ [RIA 24 P 3 (451), pp 235–42]. While it cannot be confirmed on textual grounds that the anonymous copy is independent of Éamonn’s copy, the latter’s independence of the former is confirmed by the absence from it of the former’s errors.

pp 235.1–238.10 [henceforth B]; the text of the latter copy is presented in this edition, it being slightly superior to that of the former, from which selected variants are given below (see in particular vll. 10.6–7, 10.7, 16.1, 19.2).

Manuscript spelling has been retained throughout and expansion of manuscript contractions italicized.⁹⁸ Macrons indicate vowel-length unmarked in the manuscript. Length-marks are frequently written in B, and less so in J *cum* A; fluctuation in the position of the accent in the following cases is common, with the accent in some cases being written over an adjacent consonant: *ao(i)*, *eo*, *ia* and *ua*; these have been transcribed throughout as *áo(i)*, *eó*, *ía* and *úa*, respectively, regardless of position of the accent in the manuscript.⁹⁹ Lenition unmarked in the manuscripts is indicated by *h*. Tall *e* has been transcribed as *ea* when occurring before a broad consonant. Hair strokes, which are of infrequent occurrence in either manuscript, have been ignored in transcription. Word-division,¹⁰⁰ capitalization, punctuation and paragraphing are editorial throughout.¹⁰¹

Irish text

[CAIPITIL AR AN MBOLGAIGH FHRANCAIGH]

[1] [J, [1].4] BÍODH a fhios agad an easláinte *dā* ngoirthear bolgach Fhrancach go ngoirthear bolgach Spáinneach dhi 7 bolgach na hApúle a n-ionadhaibh eile.

[2] 7 Is míchlúiteach an easláinte so oir tionsgnaidh sí ar ttús ó ghoránaibh beaga, 7 go speisialta i ttimchioll na mball náireach, 7 imidhe sí go minic asteach a mballaibh foirimíolacha an chuirp, 7 dúisgidh sí tinnios isna cnámhaibh, 7 a ttimchioll na n-alt, 7 go háirighthe isin oidhche; 7 cruthaighthe neasgōideadha beaga cruaidhe oñ easláinte so, 7 tíaghuid a ccrēachtaibh doimhne truaillichthe feadánacha.

[3] 7 Adeirid na doctūireadha go ccruthaighthe an easláinte so o gach aon lionn dona ceithre leantaibh an tan chlaochlaighios nō iumpaighios aon leann díobh, nó iad uile, a n-adhbhuruibh loisgneacha nō morgaighthe.

⁹⁸The numeral ‘2’ has been expanded throughout as *da* or *dā* according to context, or, when bearing a length-mark, as *dá*.

⁹⁹Unhistoric length-marks found in the manuscripts in the following cases have been silently omitted (references are to paragraphs of edited text): *adúbhramur* (13), *adúbhramar* (20), *ánmainnibh* (25), *ánn* (10, 16, 17), *ánnsein* (10), *arná* (10, 20), *a cceánn* (20), *go ceánn* (17) *’na cheánn* (14), *a cciónn* (20 × 2), *cóimplex* (21), *chúm* (24), *chúr* (19), *do dhlíghfeadh* (19), *druíng* (23), *duírn* (10) (MS length mark over *rn*), *etróm* (13), *feárr* (21, 22), *fínn* (21), *fráncach* (1), *fráncaigh* (25), *fuíghleach* (13), *íarná* (MS *íar ná*) (20), *íonnarbadh* (20), *leánnánn* (MS length-mark over *n̄* in each case) (13 × 2), *líónn* (24 × 2), *measárdhachta* (24), *muintíórrdha* (20), *ónnsa* (20 × 3), *póll* (20), *prúinn* (20), *suím* (10), *tímchioll* (19, 22); cf. Brian Ó Cuív (ed.), *Aibidil Gaoidheilge & Caiticiosma. Seaán Ó Cearnaigh’s Irish Primer of Religion published in 1572* (Dublin 1994) 19–23, 47.

¹⁰⁰The plant name *fumus terrae* is written as two words throughout this edition, though invariably written as a single word in both A (see vll.) and B (e.g. *de fumoterra*, § 12.1).

¹⁰¹Hyphens have been inserted following the prefixes *droch-*, *mí-* and *ro-*, these being normally separated in the manuscripts from the words they qualify. Scribal use of the comma and full stop, which differs from that of modern practice, has not been followed in the edited text.

[4] 7 Is iad¹⁰² / [. . .]¹⁰³ droch-easláinte sin .i. goráin *ar* a mb[. . .]¹⁰⁴ / [. . .]¹⁰⁵ [. . .]leadh¹⁰⁶ nō brachadh a ttimchioll¹⁰⁷ n[a]¹⁰⁸ m(?)[. . .]¹⁰⁹ / [. . .]¹¹⁰ [J, [2]] taobh oile don chorp. Tromaighe sin an ceann maille hanshocracht an mhuinēil 7 na nguailleadh, 7 'na dháidh sin tuitidh isna lámhaibh¹¹¹ 7 isna luirgnibh níos mhō isin oidhche nā isin lō. 7 Tōgbhaidh at mínādūrdha, nach urus do sgríos, isna haltaibh, 7 is ro-mhall cruthaighthear chum silidh í; 7 téid sí 'na crēachta¹¹² dubha droch-bhalaidh isin ccarbat 7 fa chúlāirghibh an bheóil don taobh asdoich; 7 is minic cruthaighthear crēachta úaithe fa bhun an ghéill 7 annsa teangaidh.

[5] 7 Bíodh a fhios agad a leighios na heasláinte so an fhuil sí *ar* an duine re haimsir fhada nō ghairid. 7 Dá teagbhadh sí go núa, is minic do leighiosadh í re¹¹³ neithibh éttroma.¹¹⁴

[6] 7 Madh arrsaidh í, tugadh an liaigh *ar* an othur a bheith a n-áit ana mbiaidh aer measarrdha aige, 7 nā léigeadh dhó go hobun an ghaoth do ghlacadh agus muna roibh an t-aer te go nādūrdha dēanadh¹¹⁵ an liaigh te go healadhnach é re neithibh deagh-bhalaidh. 7 Bíodh oileamhain mhaith ag gach nīdh dá ccaithfidh, 7 bíodh so-dhíleaghta, 7 seachantar gach uile / [oi]leamhain¹¹⁶ shailhte aga mbí substaint¹¹⁷ [. . .]¹¹⁸ / [. . .]¹¹⁹ [. . .]acht¹²⁰ 121 righinn reamhar¹²¹ fu[ar?].¹²²

[7] [A, 231] dhíoghbháil dā ndéan an choimhriachtain,¹²³ méide sí go dásachtach tionnios na n-alt. Seachaintear fós fearg, dásacht,¹²⁴ tuirsi, eagla, 7 inntinn duine do bheith go mór *ar* áon nídh amháin.

[8] 7 Dá teagmhadh an corp líonta dona leantaibh go huilidhe nō¹²⁵ go cudruma, muna ttoirmiosgadh áois nō aimsir chontrā[r]dha é, leighear¹²⁶ [B, 235] médiána¹²⁷ dhó.

102 MS with bowl of *d*, final letter in line (14), damaged due to mutilation of leaf. **103** MS with first third (approx.) of line (15) wanting due to mutilation of leaf. **104** MS with superscript vowel above *b*; final letters of line (15) wanting due to mutilation of leaf. **105** MS with first half (approx.) of line (16) wanting due to mutilation of leaf. **106** MS *l*˘ with opening letters of word (sileadh?) wanting due to mutilation of leaf. **107** MS with slight damage to bottom of some letters. **108** MS with ligatured *a* wanting due to mutilation of leaf. **109** MS end of line (16) wanting due to mutilation of leaf. **110** MS all of line (17) wanting – except for remnants mid-line of upper shafts of two letters – due to mutilation of leaf. Foll. by lacuna of about 6 lines of text due to remainder of leaf having been torn away. **111** MS with *l* apparently corrected from *b*. **112** MS with *t* represented by \bar{s} . **113** MS with *e* corrected from *o*. **114** MS written as two words: *é tt^oma*. **115** MS with *a* corrected from *e*. **116** MS *leñ* (with tall *e*); opening two letters in line (16) wanting due to mutilation of leaf. **117** MS with damage to final letters of word due to mutilation of leaf. **118** MS remainder of line (16) wanting – except for a single superscript *u* – due to mutilation of leaf. **119** MS opening words of line (17) wanting due to mutilation of leaf. **120** MS first two (?) letters of word unclear. **121–121** MS with bottoms of several letters damaged due to mutilation of leaf. **122** MS final letter(s) of word unclear; remainder of line (17) wanting due to mutilation of leaf. Foll. by lacuna of about 6 lines of text due to remainder of leaf having been torn away. **123** MS with final syllable represented by \dot{a} . **124** *sic leg.*; MS dhásacht. **125** MS *l*˘ **126** *sic leg.*; MS *leigh / tear*. Edition leaves off here (p. 231.6) with text of A. **127** MS médiána

[9] 7 *Madh ciontach an corp ò lionn fhionn nādūrdha*, gnáthaighthear purgóid do thabhairt dó. Et déntur an t-adhbhur do dhíleaghadh roimhe an phurgóid chum fosglaidh 7 glanta na slightheadh 7 ag cur na flichidhachta reimhre a séimhe.

[10] Ar an adhbhur sin gnáthaighthear an deoch so suim áirighthe do láeithibh amhail dhēcociōn, .i. bláth uiola 7 borsháitsi¹²⁸ 7 buglosa, leath-lán duirn dá gach ní, fumus terra, scabiósa, cneamh muc¹²⁹ fíadha, clamhán lín, mong measc, cicoriae, lán dhuirn¹³⁰ dá gach ní, rísineadha, licoris arna ghlanadh, draghma dá gach ní, duilleabhur séne, dhá dhraghma go leith, síol anísi 7 finéil, brusgus 7 sparagus, dhá dhraghma dá gach ní, croicionn mirabolani Cebuli 7 sitríní, leath-dhraghma dá gach ní, áirneadha, cúig dhrághma, polipódium, sé dhraghma, tím gona bláth, draghma go leith. Bearbhtur íad ar uisce a ccainttiacht mheasarrdha. Sgagthur annsein 7 curthur siúcra air 7 glantur le gealán ugh 7 curthur oximel simplex 7 sirōip fúmí terrae ann, dhá dhraghma do gach ní. 7 Gabhadh an t-othur dhá dhraghma go leith gach maidin 7 gach tráthnóna dhe.

[11] Tar éis díleaghta na leannann 7 na slighthe do bheith fosguilte, tugthur purgóid dhó, .i. ¹³¹electuarium de suco rosarum uel Indum et Hemech,¹³¹ dhá dhraghma go leith dá ¹³²gach ní¹³² [B, 236] 7 draghma go leith do electuarium¹³³ laccthach 7 do shéne. Cumuisgthear 7 déntur deoch fholmhaightheach dhíobh.

[12] Et gnáthaighthear na purgóideadha so, .i. pillule¹³⁴ de fumo terra et¹³⁵ pillule de hermodactulis 7 pillule agregatiue, sgrubal do gach ní, agaírg iar ndénadh builíneadh mbeag dhi a ccosmhuilios terra sigiláta, leith-scrubal, díagredium. Cumuisgther¹³⁶ íad sin 7 dēntur cúig phillule .x. dhíbh 7 tugthur ar maidin don othur íad.

[13] Et dá raibhe umarcaigh na ndroch-leannann aige, tucthur na leighis adubhramur go minic dhó. Et tar éis an chuirp d'fholmhughadh curthur adharca¹³⁷ nō gloinidhe¹³⁸ ar na slinnénaibh. Et déntur ródach ēttrom ar na slinnénaibh 7 ar righthibh na lámh, ar a mhásaibh et ar a shlíasdaibh. 7 Fós, foghnaidh fothrugadh tirim dhó ionnus go ccuirfidhe chum allais é et go ndéntaidhe fuighleach na ndroch-leannann do ionnarbadh maille ris an allus. Gnáthaighthear na fothraigthe sin go minic 7 bíodh spás áirighthe do láeithibh eattorra.

[14] 7 An lá bhías ag dul san fhothragadh óladh an deoch so, .i. frémha finíl 7 persill 7 méirse, draghma dá gach ní, síol brusguis 7 sparaguis 7 leuisticus,¹³⁹ trí

128 MS with mark of lenition (?) on *b*. 129 MS with mark of lenition (?) on *c*. 130 MS with punctum on *n*-stroke. 131–131 MS in English script. 132–132 MS in lower margin, below final words of text grid. 133 MS in English script. 134 MS in English script. 135 MS with *e* corrected from *l* (?). 136 MS *cumuisgter* with *c* written, apparently otiosely, above *t*. 137 MS *adharč* 138 MS *gloinē* 139 MS *leuisicus* with *ti* superscript and caret below.

*dhraghma dá gach ní, cartlainn, calamint, subhormont,*¹⁴⁰ *lán*¹⁴¹ *duirn dá*¹⁴¹ [B, 237] ¹⁴²*gach ní.*¹⁴² *Bearbhtur íad a ndá phunta go leith d'uisge ghlan tobuir nō go ndeachadh a dhá ttrían fo bhruith. Sgagthur go maith et déntur milis le siúcra et glantur lé gealán uighe. Curthur sirōip odius et oximel compositum 'na cheann, dhá dhraghma do gach ní, 7 óladh an t-othur dhá .3. dhe gach maidin.*

[15] Et bu hurusa in easláinte so do *leigheas madh* núa í ris na neithibh sin adubhramar. 7 *Madh árrsaidh* í, is cóir dol ar *chumairce an mhaide re ráittear* ¹⁴³*lingnum guiacum.*¹⁴³

[16] 7 *Dá raibhe* neach ar thí a ghnáthaighthe,¹⁴⁴ *toghadh an ghné is fearr dhe, .i. maide úr gan a bheith ro-árrsaidh 7 nach bíaidh mūsán ann. Et fēthtur a aithne mur so, .i. dá ccurthur ar theinidh é, na braoin bheaga ghuumamhla shilios as, lasaid a ccédóir madh maith é. 7 Moltur fós an maide dubh-bhuidhe ar dhath an bhoxa ar a mbí blas go méin ghéire 7 ghairbhe ris an teangaidh.*

[17] Et ullmhaighthear mur so é, .i. scrios go mín lé sgín nō lé hinstrument ghéir oile é, 7 an sgrios sin do bhearbhadh ar uisge a soightheach specialta mhiotail, 7 curthur .x. bpunta uisge an adhaidh gach punta dhe. Et bíodh ceithre húare fichiot ar máos ann roimhe a bhearbhadh. Bearbhtur annsein ar theine chiúin é go ceann shé n-úair nó go ndeachadh a dhá ttrían fá bhruith nó nīsa mhó do réir mur chífidhthear don líaigh a bheith d'uireasbaidh ar an easlán maille re cúram 7 lé coimhéd grionghalach do bheith uime an feadh a bhías ar an teine.

Et is ro-mhaith an spūmáil nó an deasgaidh bhíos aige léna chumuilt dona créchtaibh 7 dona goránaibh 7 fēttur a chur a n-uinnimintibh [B, 238] 7 a n-oladhaibh.

[18] Et an deoch féin do chur a soightheach chumhang ghlaíne, óir dá raibhe in soightheach fairsing an mhéid nach líonfaidh an deoch dhe, bú lán don aéir é 7 trúaillfidh an t-aier an deoch. Goirid na Germáinnigh uisge leighiosamhail don uisge so.

[19] Et fós is cóir an cnámharlach bhías isin línēadach tar éis an deoch do sgagadh do chur dhá¹⁴⁵ bhearbhadh arís maille lén' fhichitt uiriod uisge 'na thimchioll ar theine mhín nō go ndeachadh an ceathramhadh cuid fá bhruith dhe. Et gnáthaighthear an fhlichidhacht shéimh sin ar a chuid 7 ar a dhínnér don othur ar son an fhíona do dhlighfeadh d'fhagháil.

140 MS *subormont* with *m*-stroke written, apparently otiosely, through shaft of *b*. 141–141 MS written as a single word in lower margin, below final words of text grid. 142–142 *sic leg.*; MS 2 *gach ní* (in upper margin, directly above opening word of text grid). 143–143 MS written as a single word, in English script 144 MS with final syllable represented by a dotted 7 145 MS ends line; next line beg. with *a*, otiose.

[20] Et fárna fholmhughadh mur adubhramar¹⁴⁶ roimhe, gabhadh an fhlichidhacht réimhráite an lá a ndáidh an fholmhaighthe, .i. comhthrom cheithre n-onnsa dhi, 7 bíodh spás sheacht n-úair nó ocht n-úair idir a shuipér 7 a hól dó 7 ná dermadadh a bheith te aga hól.

Luigheadh ina leabaidh iar sin. Et cuireadh mórán édaicch thairis ¹⁴⁷go feadh trī n-úair¹⁴⁷ 7 toghairmeadh¹⁴⁸ allus má fhéadann. Éirgheadh annsein 7 ionnarbadh gach iumarcaidh dā mbí aige 7 dénadh spaisdeáarachta mhín ar feadh an tsheómra. Et ná bíodh fuinnóg nó poll ina ttiucfadh gáoth asteach ar in seómra ar eagla pōiré an chuirp do stopadh don aier.

7 A ccionn shé n-úair tar éis na dighe sin do ól, caithiodh pruinne shéimh, mur atá ceithre onnsa nó cúig onnsa nó go formhóradh¹⁴⁹ sé onnsa aráin arna dhénadh as gista 7 ar a ccaithfidhtheas salann, maille lé hén coilicch arna bhearbhadh ar uisge, 7 bíodh an fhlichidhacht¹⁵⁰ [B, 239] adubhramar¹⁵¹ mur dhicch aige. 7 Tar éis a choda, dénadh sé siubhal mín ar feadh an tsheómra 7 ná [sic] bíodh ag comhrádh ris na dáoinibh muintiorrdha et mā fhédann bíodh instrumaint cheólmhur aige. 7 Seachnadh codladh. 7 Dá tt[e]aghadh ó anffhorlann an tinnis nó ó chúisibh oile nach ccoidóladh san oidhche, codladh sé beagán isin ló, 7 ná dénadh go hobann tar éis bhídh é, óir líonaidh an codladh sin an ceann do dheathaighibh 7 is gnáth dórtadh fliuch do theacht údha.

7 A cceann shé n-úair ó chuid an mheadhōin láe, itheadh sé a shuipér. Et nā caitheadh nīsa mhó ¹⁵²ar a shuipér nó ar ith sé ar a dhínner.¹⁵² 7 Dá raibhe an dórtadh air, tugadh dhá¹⁵³ aire nīsa lugha do chaithiomh ar a shuipér.

7 A ccionn dhá úair tar éis a shuipéir, óladh an fhlichidhacht réimhráite isin méid et isin miosúr¹⁵⁴ adubhramar 7 dénadh sé siubhal mín ar fud an tsheómra 7 deasaigheadh é féin chum codalta.

7 Dénadh sin ar feadh .x. lá fhichiot nó dhá ffhiochiot lá do réir chomhuirle an leagha bhías aige.

7 Féttur gach ní dá ndubhramar do mhéadughadh nó do laghdughadh do réir bhríge an othuir 7 rēsúin na heasláinte 7 inntleachta in leagha.

[21] Do-bheir mórán dona leaghaibh arān 7 prūnadha 7 risíneadha 7 almōinteadha ar a ccurthur síúcra mur dhīēt úatha i n-ionadh na feóla budh chóir do thabhairt don othur. Ciodheadh, aitheónaidh [B, 240] an líaigh glic créd bhus indéanta dhó, óir atá fhios aige nach aon mhodh oileamhna is cóir dá gach áon choimplēx, óir

146 Text of A (pp 231–234) breaks off with first letter of this word as catch letter. 147–147 MS above line with caret below 148 MS with lenition mark (?) on m-stroke. 149 MS formhór; an leg. formhór. 150 MS foll. by adubhramar (catchword). 151 MS Adubhramar 152–152 sic leg; MS ar a dhínner nó ar ith sé ar a shuipér 153 MS foll. by a, otiose. 154 MS point above m apparently a stain.

is íad *lucht leanna finn* is fearr *iumchurus uiriosbaidh* na hoileamhna 7 is íad *lucht leanna rúaidh* is measa fhuilngios.

[22] 7 Is cóir aire do thabhairt do¹⁵⁵ éxamlacht na haimsire, an rēgióin et na háoise. Ar an *adhbhur* sin na Germáinnigh 7 gach aon ríoghacht don táobh ó thuaidh don domhan do bhrígh gurab fúaire an t-aiér atá ina ttimchioll nó isna régiōnaibh eile, is teōa 7 is láidire an tochlughadh atá aca 7 is fearr do-níd a n-oileamhain do dhíleaghadh, gurab uime sin is cóir an oileamhuin is mó do thabhairt dháibh 7 ní do réir an régióin amháin acht do réir ghnáthaighthe nō aibíde, óir is mó chaithid ina n-easlāinte nō dáoine oile a n-aimsir a sláinte 7 fós is measarrdha na Germáinnigh a n-aimsir a n-easlāinte nā na pobuil oile.

[23] Do chunncus dona leaghaibh roimhe so, 7 go háirighthe na hainbhfheasaigh, áon mhodh oileamhna d'ordughadh do gach áon druing go coitcheann. 7 Ní hiongnadh sin do bheith seachránach idir na coimplēxuibh caola et tana ó shéimhe na beathadh sin do hórdaigheadh, ó fhosgladh na bpóireadh, ōn fholmhughadh 7 ón dúsgadh fhada 7 ó thinniosaibh móra neoch do chuirfeadh brígh an chuirp ar ccúl go mór 7 as a ttig go minic fiabhrus etica 7 cnáoitacht.

[24] Ar an *adhbhur* sin is cóir dhúinne na Germáinnigh¹⁵⁶ do leanmhain ina mbésaibh, 7 go háirighthe an¹⁵⁷ [B, 241] úair bhíos tighearnus ag lionn rúadh nó ag lionn dubh a nduine dhínn, óir is oileamhain fhliuch do-bhéradh an corp chum measarrdhachta do leigfeaghmaois a leas d'fhagháil:¹⁵⁸

[SCRIBAL COLOPHON AND PRAYER]¹⁵⁹

[25] Ag¹⁶⁰ sin caipittil ar an mbolgaigh Fhrancaigh. Et is é Fuchus is ughdar léi 7 as é Eóghan¹⁶¹ Uiltach do rinne trannslāsiōn as Laidin urrthe 7 as é Risderd mac Muircheartaigh do sgríobh isin dara cartaigh¹⁶² í 7 Brían mac Giolla Phátraic Uí Mhaoltuile an treas fear do sgríobh í. Et mise Éumann Ō Caiside mac Néill mhic Éumainn mhic Giolla Phattraic Mháoil do sgríobh isin leabhur so í do Shéaán¹⁶³ mhac Mhuiris Bhallaigh mhic Mhuiris an bhliadhain d'áois an tighearna 1676.¹⁶⁴

Guidhim¹⁶⁵ thú a léghthóir Chríosaídhe / um Aue María do rádh mur dhéirc / spiorattálta ar anmainnibh an / cheathrair sin.

155 MS *dó* 156 MS *ger máinnigh* 157 MS foll. by *uáir* (catchword). 158 MS colon separates this, the final word of text (p. 241.3), from the colophon, which follows immediately on the same line. 159 Colophon begins on p. 241.3; translation given above. 160 Fourth word on p 241.3; colophon continues to p. 241.9. 161 MS *Eoġ* with length-mark over *ġ*. 162 MS with mark of lenition (?) on *t*. 163 MS *ShÉán* 164 Final word in p. 241.9. 165 MS text of scribal prayer (p. 241.10–13) indented, with final line centered on preceding line.



Two young men and a syphilitic prostitute: lithograph by J.J. Grandville, 1830 (Wellcome Collection: non-commercial licence CC BY-NC 4.0)

Variants¹⁶⁶

9.1 gnataigh 9.3 slightidhe 10.1 gnathaigh 10.2 deccosiona 10.3 Fumusteara (*English script*); much 10.4 duirnn; dramga 10.5 dhramga 10.6–7 croicionn . . . polipódium] airneadh 5 dhraghma [polipodium *English script*] se dhraghma croicionn [mira Bolani cebuli 7 sitrini *English script*] leith dhraghma do gach nídh ~~airneadh~~ [polipodium *English script*] 10.7 tíim] tirim [*sic*] 10.8 ccaindidhacht 10.10 Fumiterrae (*English script*) 10.z dhramga 11.3 dhraghm; dá gach ní . . . leith] *om.* 12.1 fumoteria (*English script*) 13.3 slinenaibh 13.6 dionarbadh 14.3 dhraghm; duirn 14.7 dhraghmg 15.2 arsaidh 16.1 ghnáthaighthe] gnáthaigte 7 16.3 ghumhamhla 17.5 nios 18.2 budh 18.3 truailfidh; táer; germainigh 19.2 lén'] lér

¹⁶⁶ Manuscript contractions silently expanded. Note that the scribe of A frequently uses an abbreviated *uir* to indicate the syllable ‘ur’ (e.g. in *curtur* and *purgoid*, A, pp 231.z and 232.5, respectively).

English translation of Irish text

1. Know that the disease which is called ‘French pox’ is called ‘Spanish pox’ and ‘Neapolitan pox’ in other places.
2. And this is an infamous disease for it begins at first with little pustules, and especially about the pudenda, and it often penetrates into the outer members of the body, and it awakens pain in the bones and about the joints, and especially at night; and small hard apostemes are formed by this disease and they become deep putrid fistulated ulcers.
3. And the doctors say that this disease is produced by each humour of the four humours whenever any humour, or all of them, changes or turns into burning or malign matters.
4. And [these] / are [the symptoms] of that bad disease, i.e. pustules on which there is [...] / [...] [suppuration] or pus about the [members] / [...] other side of the body. That [sc. disease] makes the head heavy, together with discomfort of the neck and of the shoulders, and then it falls into the arms and into the legs,¹⁶⁷ more at night than by day. And it raises an unnatural swelling, which is not easily eradicated, in the joints, and it suppurates very slowly; and it becomes black, foul-smelling ulcers in the palate and about the inner recesses of the mouth; and ulcers are often formed by it around the throat and in the tongue.
5. Know in the treatment of this disease whether the person is suffering from it for a long time or a short time. And if it should be of recent occurrence, it has often been cured by easy measures.
6. And if it be of long standing, let the physician have the patient reside in a place in which he will have temperate air, and let him not expose him directly to the wind, and if the air be not warm naturally, let the physician make it warm artificially with fragrant things. And let everything he will eat have good nourishment, and let it be easily digested; and let every salty nourishment be avoided which has a [. . .] substance / [. . .] sluggish, thick and cold.
7. [beyond every] damage that coition causes, it violently increases pain of the joints. Let anger, fury, sorrow, fear and anxious rumination¹⁶⁸ also be avoided.
8. And if the body should happen to be replete with humours, universally or evenly, unless age or a contrary season should prevent it, let the median vein be let for him.¹⁶⁹

¹⁶⁷lit. shins.

¹⁶⁸lit. a person’s mind being greatly on one single thing.

¹⁶⁹i.e. let him be bled from the median vein.

9. And if the body be peccant from natural phlegm, let a purge be habitually given to him. And let the matter be digested before the purge, in order to open and clear the paths, and to make the thick moisture thin.

10. For that reason, let this drink be habitually taken for a certain number of days as a decoction, i.e. flower of violet and of borage and of bugloss, half a fistful of each, fumitory, scabious, hart's-tongue fern, dodder, mugwort, chicory, a fistful of each, raisins, cleaned liquorice, a drachm of each, foliage of senna, two and a half drachms, seed of anise and of fennel, butcher's broom and asparagus, two drachms of each, skin of Chebulic and yellow myrobolans, half a drachm of each, sloes, five drachms, polypody, six drachms, thyme with its flower, a drachm and a half. Let them be boiled in a moderate quantity of water. Let it be strained then and let sugar be added to it, and let it be purified with white of eggs, and let simple oxymel and syrup of fumitory be added to it, two drachms of each. And let the patient take two and a half drachms of it every morning and every evening.

11. After the humours have been digested and the paths are opened, let him be given a purge, i.e. electuary of the juice of roses or Indian electuary and electuary of Hamech, two and a half drachms of each, and a drachm and a half of laxative electuary and of senna. Let them be mixed and let an evacuative drink be made of them.

12. And let these purges be taken regularly, i.e. pills of fumitory and pills of hermodactyl and aggregative pills, a scruple of each, agaric formed into small loaves like terra sigillata, half a scruple, diagyrdium. Let those be mixed, and let fifteen pills be made of them and let them be given to the patient in the morning.

13. And if he have an excess of evil humours, let the medicines we have mentioned be given to him often. And after the body has been evacuated, let cupping-horns or glasses be placed on the shoulder-blades. And let the shoulder-blades and forearms, his buttocks and thighs be lightly scarified. And, likewise, a dry bath avails him so that he might be made to sweat, and so that the remainder of the evil humours might be expelled by means of the sweat. Let those baths be frequented often, and let there be a certain space of days between them.

14. And on the day he will be entering the bath, let him drink this drink, i.e. roots of fennel, and parsley and wild celery, a drachm of each, seed of butcher's broom and of asparagus, and lovage, three drachms of each, water mint, calamint, southernwood, a fistful of each. Let them be boiled in two and a half pounds of clean well water until two-thirds of it boil away. Let it be strained well, and let it be sweetened with sugar, and let it be cleansed with white of egg. Let odious (?) syrup and compound oxymel be added to it, two drachms of each, and let the patient drink two drachms of it every morning.

15. And it will be easy to cure this disease if it be recent with those things we have mentioned. And if it be of long standing, one should seek the protection of the wood called *lignum guaiacum*.

16. And if one be about to use it, let him choose the best kind of it, i.e. fresh wood that is not very old and in which there will be no decay. And it can be recognised thus, i.e. if it be placed on a fire, the small gummy drops that drip from it, they blaze immediately if it be good. And also recommended is the dark yellow wood of the colour of boxwood which has a taste with a hint of sharpness and roughness to the tongue.

17. And let it [*sc. lignum guaiacum*] be prepared thus, i.e. scrape it finely with a knife or with another sharp instrument, and boil those parings in water in a special metal vessel, and let ten pounds of water be added for every pound of it. And let it be steeping in it for twenty-four hours before it is boiled. Let it be boiled then on a slow fire for six hours until two thirds of it boil away, or more, according as it will seem to the physician the sick person needs, it being tended with care and diligent watchfulness as long as it will be on the fire.

And the froth or ferment it has is very good for rubbing to the ulcers and to the pustules, and it can be put into ointments and into oils.

18. And the drink itself is to be put into a narrow glass vessel, for if the vessel be wide, the amount of it that the drink will not fill will be full of air, and the air will corrupt the drink. The Germans call this water 'medicinal water'.

19. And, likewise, the mash that will be in the linen cloth after the drink has been strained should be put to boil again, immersed in twenty times as much water, on a slow fire until a quarter of it boil away. And let the patient regularly consume that thin liquid at his lunch and at his dinner in place of the wine he would be entitled to get.

20. And after he has been purged as we have said before, let him take the aforesaid liquid the day after the purging, i.e. the equivalent of four ounces of it, and let there be an interval of seven hours or of eight hours between his supper and his drinking it, and let him not forget that it is to be warm when being drunk.

Let him lie in his bed then. And let him cover himself with a large quantity of clothing for three hours, and let him induce sweat if he can. Let him rise then, and let him expel every superfluity he has, and let him take a gentle stroll all around the room. And let the room have no window or hole through which wind might enter lest the air stop the pores of the body.

And six hours after drinking that drink, let him consume a light meal, namely four ounces or five ounces, or for the most part, six ounces of bread made with yeast, and on which salt will be shaken, together with a cockerel boiled in water,

and let him have the liquid we have mentioned as a drink. And after his meal, let him take a gentle walk all around the room, and let him converse with friends,¹⁷⁰ and, if he can, let him have a musical instrument.¹⁷¹ And let him avoid sleep. And should it occur from the violence of the pain or from other causes that he would not sleep at night, let him sleep a little in the day, and let him not do so immediately after food, for that sleep fills the head with vapours and a wet discharge usually arises from it.

And six hours after the midday meal, let him eat his supper. And let him not consume more for his supper than he ate for his dinner. And if he have a discharge, let him take care to consume less for his supper.

And two hours after his supper, let him drink the aforesaid liquid in the amount and in the measure we have mentioned, and let him take a gentle walk all around the room and let him prepare himself for sleep.

And let him do that for thirty days or for forty days according to the advice of the attending physician.

And everything we have said can be increased or reduced according to the vigour of the patient and the disposition of the disease and the judgement of the physician.

21. Many of the physicians prescribe as a diet bread and prunes and raisins and sugared almonds instead of the meat that should be given to the patient. However, the prudent physician will recognise what he ought to do, for he knows that the same mode of diet is not suitable for every complexion, for it is phlegmatics who best endure lack of nourishment and it is choleric who worst tolerate it.

22. And heed should be paid to the diversity of season, of region and of age. For that reason, the Germans and every kingdom in the north of the world, because the air about them is colder than in the other regions, their appetite is warmer and strong, and they better digest their nourishment, so that therefore they should be given the greater nourishment – and not according to the region only, but according to custom or habit, for they consume more when ill than other people when healthy, and furthermore, the Germans are more temperate when they are ill than other nations.

23. It seemed appropriate to physicians formerly, and particularly the empirics,¹⁷² to prescribe the same mode of diet for every group in general. And it is not surprising that that is erroneous among thin and slender complexions, from the

¹⁷⁰Translating *bíodh*, rather than *ná bíodh*: see Notes to Irish Text § [20] below.

¹⁷¹The reference may be to the patient playing, rather than simply listening to, a musical instrument: see Notes to Irish Text § [20] below.

¹⁷²lit. the ignorant; cf. L. *indocti Empirici* (§ 23).

meagreeness of that nourishment that was prescribed, from the opening of the pores, from the evacuation, and from the long wakefulness, and from intense pains that would greatly hinder the body's virtue and from which hectic fever and consumption frequently arise.

24. For that reason we should follow the Germans in their conduct, and particularly when cholera or melancholy is dominant in any one of us, for we would need to get a moistening diet that would bring the body to temperateness.

Notes to Irish text¹⁷³

[2]. *feadánacha*. *DIL* (s.v. fetánach) cites a single instance of the word in a medical context ('fistulous') from a 17th-century manuscript: *re creuchtuibh doimhne feadanacha* (RIA MS 23 K 42 (447), p. 273.16; translating *cum ulceribus corrosivis et fistulosis*, *ibid.*, p. 273.1–2); the example in question occurs in a definition of the French pox (beg. *Morbus gallicus est quaedam aegritudo contagiosa in qua corrumpitur totum corpus humanum*, pp 272.w–274.4) attributed to Johannes de Vigo ('secundum Iohannem de Vigo', *ibid.*, p. 274.4). A copy of the same definition is found in the 16th-century manuscript, NLI G 453, f. 47v12–26.

[8]. *médiána*. Not in *DIL*. The name refers to the median cubital vein (*al.* antecubital vein), a superficial vein commonly used for venipuncture. It lies over the cubital fossa and serves as an anastomosis between the cephalic and basilic veins, the two primary veins of the upper limb. In recommending phlebotomy, Fuchs does not specify a particular site for its performance. It was evidently on account of its acknowledged universal evacuative properties (see below) that Eóghan Ultach advised phlebotomy from the median vein.

A borrowing from Lat. *mediana* ('median vein', *DMLBS* s.v. *medianus*, 4b), the earliest recorded instances of the word are those found in *Metegni Gaileni*, a treatise composed in or before 1352, in which reference is made to the vein's anatomy and function as follows: *Et da mbia sinoca inflatiua ar neach leagur an cuisle meadonac danadh ainm cardiaca no mediana do oir ata geg don cuislinn re nabur basilica indti 7 gég ele don cuislinn renabur sefalica cuob uime sin folmaigeas co comtrom o na ballaib spiradalta 7 o na ballaib ainmidhi 7 o na ballaib oileamnaca* (RIA MS 23 F 19 (473), f. 23vb43–8); cf. *Et da mbia codidiana antribullata ar neach 7 in corp lan leagur in cuisle re nabur mediana as gac laim dó an enfecht* (*ibid.*, f. 23vbw–y); *Et da mbia empima no emotoyca ar nec leagur cuisle meadonac na laime deisi re nabur mediana do* (*ibid.*, f. 24ra25–6). Patients for whom letting of the median vein is unsuitable are identified in Séamus Ó Ceithearnaigh (ed.), *Regimen na Sláinte. Regimen Sanitatis Magnini Mediolanensis I–III* (Baile Átha Cliath, 1942–4) [henceforth *RSláinte*], III, ll. 9742–55; cf. *ibid.*, ll. 9707–26.

For the vein's universal evacuative function, see, for instance: *7 folmaigid o rannaib an cuirp a coitcinne .i. o na rannaib ichturaca noc ata fon sgairt 7 on ceann 7 on muinel 7 is aire sin adearar folmugad na cuislinni so do beith na folmugad uilidi seoc na cuisleannaib ele* (RIA 23 F 19 (473), f. 98rb33–6; = TCD MS 1435, p. 224b11–14) [= '7 est mediana in euacuacione. quia vndique euacuat. 7 ab inferioribus partibus a collo 7 a subcollo: 7 supra collum. vnde est vtilis toti corpori in euacuando', Johannes de Sancto Amando, *Expositio*

¹⁷³References to *Cordus, Dispensatorium*, are to the edition of Antwerp 1580 (USTC 406492).

supra Antidotarium Nicolai in Johannes Mesue, *Opera medicinalia* (Venice 1497; ISTC im00517000) f. 320ra60–63].

The vein has several Latin names, viz., ‘cardiaca’, ‘matrix’, ‘mediana’, ‘nigra’, ‘purpurea’ ‘vena cordis’, ‘vena communis’ (cf. Juhani Norri, *Dictionary of medical vocabulary in English, 1375–1550: body parts, sicknesses, instruments, and medicinal preparations* (New York: Ashgate, 2016) s.vv. cardiaca, communis, matrix, mediana, nigra, purpurea), a fact alluded to in *RSláinte*, III, ll. 9694–7 (‘adearor mediána ría, 7 adearor cuisle choitcind ré, 7 uair eile adearor cuisle an chraidhe ré’).

Incidentally, the median vein (‘cuisle an chridhe’) features in an instance of anatomical imagery in a poem by Tadhg an Ghadhraigh Mac Aodhagáin (beg. *Bérad breath na himriosna*) edited by Brian Ó Cuív, ‘The poetic contention about the river Shannon’, *Ériu* 19 (1962) 89–110 (for ‘artery’, *ibid.*, ll. 176, 177, 180, 184, 186, 191, read ‘vein’).

[10]. *scabiósa*. Not in *DIL*. Cf. *DMLBS* s.v. scabiosus 3; Wulff, *Rosa* s.v. sgabiosa; Sheahan, *De dosibus*, 92 (§ 69.3 (gen. sg.), 4). Cf. *sgabiós* (*RSláinte*, III, l. 9008), *scabiósa úr* (NLI MS G 11, p. 191a27–8), *sgaibiós* (RIA 24 P 26 (474), p. 145.25); ‘don scabios’ (TCD 1343, p. 47b7 (col. 2); = Ó Conchubhair, *Materia medica*, § 1 (index)).

mong measc. The name is presumably to be identified with *mongach measc* (*al. measca, meascach*), for which *DIL* (s.v. 1 *mongach*) cites a single instance, without translation, ‘Simpriónica .i. mongach measca’, Whitley Stokes, ‘Three Irish medical glossaries’, *Archiv für celtische Lexikographie* i (1900) 325–47: 336 § 100 [= John Rylands University Library, Manchester, MS Irish 35, f. 117v, cols b.z–c.2]. For the spelling *mongach measgach*, see ‘gab mongac measgach 7 saitsi’ (TCD MS 1326, p. 10ax–y) [= ‘gab mongach [MS with eupatorium written above] measg 7 satsi’ (BL MS Harley 546, f. 7va22; = Sheahan, *De dosibus*, p. 90 § 67.2–3), where ‘eupatorium’ is evidently misplaced in the manuscript, belonging properly with *satsi*; cf. *RSláinte* I, ll. 1800–1801 (‘epatorium .i. an sāitsi Gaīdilach’)].

In view of Eóghan Ultach’s northern associations, it is of interest that *mongach measc* should have been identified as an ‘Ulster’ usage in Caleb Threlkeld, *Synopsis stirpium Hibernicarum* (Dublin 1727) s.v. *Artemisia vulgaris*: ‘Mater Herbarum, Mugwort, Irish Bofullan ban, Bofullan Liah and Liagh Luss, in Ulster Mongagh Measga’. Cf. ‘artemisia. mugwort. [*in Gaelic script*:] buadhlan bán, buadhlan lía. liadhhus. mongach measc’ (KI MS 20, p. 152), an entry in a plant glossary identified by Pádraig de Brún (*Catalogue of Irish manuscripts in King’s Inns library, Dublin* (Dublin 1972) 59–63) as based on Threlkeld’s work. Ó Conchubhair, *Materia medica* (s.v. *mongach measc*) suggests that the name may refer rather to ‘sea wormwood’ (*Artemisia maritima*).

For 15th-century instances of the plant name, see: (i) ‘mongac measc’ (NLI MS G 11, p. 121aw, in a receipt for an ointment) [= RIA MS 24 P 26 (474), p. 28.1, ‘mongac measc’]; (ii) ‘mongach mheasc’ (NLI MS G 11, p. 121b13–14, in a receipt for a dry bath) [= ‘mongach measga’, British Library MS Add. 15582, f. 36rb28]; (iii) ‘mongach measc’ (TCD 1343, p. 81b28–9, in a receipt for a fomentation) [= Ó Conchubhair, *Materia medica*, § 152]; and (iv) ‘mongach measc’ (RIA MS 23 O 6 (464), p. 35, col. b, in an alphabetical list of plant names).

cicoriae. *DIL* s.v. sicorie ‘chicory’ (where both examples from Wulff, *Rosa*, correspond to MS sicorié); cf. *DMLBS* s.v. cichorea, ~eum; Sheahan, *De dosibus*, 90 (§ 66.4),

92 (§ 69.5); cf. ‘sicoreo’ (TCD 1343 MS p. 73a24; = Ó Conchubhair, *Materia medica*, § 107).

rísineadh. *DIL* s.v. raisín. With this plural form, one may compare ‘risinighi’ (NLI MS G 11, p. 134b12) [= ‘raisine’, RIA MS 24 P 26 (474), p. 49.3] and ‘rísíníghí’ (ibid., p. 176b21–2) [= ‘risine’, RIA MS 24 P 26 (474), p. 118.13].

séne. *DIL* s.v. sene. For other spellings with –é–, see: ‘séne’ (NLI MS G 11, pp 135a14 (gen. sg.), 247aw; RIA MS 24 P 26 (474), p. 121.w (gen. sg.)) [= ‘seine’ G 11, p. 179a18].

brusgus 7 sparagus. Neither word in *DIL*. Cf. *DMLBS* s.vv. 2 bruscus, sparagus, respectively. Tony Hunt (ed.), *Plant names of medieval England* (Cambridge 1989) s.v. identifies Lat. *bruscus* as ‘butcher’s broom, knee-holly’ (*Ruscus aculeatus* L.); he identifies Lat. *sparagus* (ibid., s.v.) as ‘dove’s-foot cranesbill/long-stalked cranesbill’ (*Geranium molle* L./*columbinum* L.), and as ‘?butcher’s broom’ (*Ruscus aculeatus* L.). Ó Conchubhair, *Materia medica* (s.v. gilcach slebhe) discusses evidence for an identification of *bruscus* as ‘broom’ (*Cytisus scoparius*), while both he (s.v. modoman) and Sheahan (*De dosibus*, s.v. sparaghus) identify *sparagus* as ‘asparagus’ (*Asparagus officinalis* L.). *Bruscus* and *sparagus* frequently appear together as ingredients in medical receipts: see, for instance, Sheahan, *De dosibus*, 90 (§ 67.5), 92 (§ 70.x, § 71.5–6) and 94 (§ 72.w).

mirabolani cebuli 7 sitríní. Not in *DIL*. Cf. *DMLBS* (s.v. myrobalanum) and Robert E. Lewis et al. (ed.), *Middle English Dictionary* (Ann Arbor 1952–2001) s.v. mirabolan. The five main species of the fruit used in medicine – Indian, yellow, black (Chebulic), belleric and emblic – are frequently mentioned in Irish texts: e.g. Wulff, *Rosa* s.v. mirobolani; *RSláinte*, I (ll. 1091, 1168, 1242, 1283, 1456, 1521), III (l. 8869); Sheahan, *Gaulterus*, 78–81 (§§ 48–53), *et passim*; Ó Conchubhair, *Materia medica*, §§ 122, 200.

polipódium. Not in *DIL*. Cf. *RSláinte*, I (ll. 834, 837, 1242, 1284, 1881, 2358), III (l. 8873). The plant’s medicinal properties are discussed in Sheahan, *Gaulterus* 72–4 (§ 43) and Ó Conchubhair, *Materia medica*, § 223 [= TCD MS 1343, p. 95a13–29 (beg. [P]olipodium .i. in scim)].

tím. *DIL* s.v. tím. For feminine declension, see *bláth na tíme*, *RSláinte*, I, l. 2556; ‘ep[i]timum .i. blat na taime’ (British Library MS Arundel 333, f. 73rw).

oximel simplex. The following is a receipt for a simple oxymel: *Do nitear oximel dfhineagra 7 do mil uair ann aóna 7 uair eile cumsuigighthi. In toiximel aóna donitear é o .2. rann dfhineagra 7 on .3. rann do mil arna spumáil 7 a bearbadh no go ndeacha a ttighi [meala]* (RIA MS 23 N 16 (449), f. 39r8–9; = TCD 1315, p. 20b15–18). Cf. Norri, *Dictionary* s.v. oxymel. *Oiximeal* (m.) is not a headword in *DIL* (but see ibid., s.v. comsuigithe). Cf. *RSláinte* I (ll. 832, 1239, 2555, 2559), II (ll. 3538, 5849), III (l. 8750).

[11]. *electuarium de suco rosarum*. A receipt for this occurs in TCD MS 1437, p. 87.4–8 (beg. *Electuarium de succo rosarum Domini [Mesuae; an leg. Nicolai] is amlaidh do nitear*; = Cordus, *Dispensatorium*, 227.15–228.3). Cf. Antonius Musa Brassavolus, *Examen omnium electuariorum, pulverum, et confectionum catharticatorum* (Venice 1548; USTC 816778) 83.18–86.14. Cf. Norri, *Dictionary* s.vv. *electuarium* (B10), *electuary* (B18).

electuarium ... *Indum*. Receipts for *electuarium Indum maius* and *electuarium Indum minus* occur in TCD MS 1437, p. 83.1–12 (beg. *Electuairum Indum maius Domini Mesuae is amlaidh ronitear*) and p. 83.13–16 (beg. *Electuarium Indum minus Domini*

Mesuae is amlaidh ronitear), respectively [= Cordus, *Dispensatorium*, 214.1–215.20 and 215.21–216.w, respectively]. Regarding the name of the electuary, see Brassavolus, *Examen omnium electuvariorum*, 91.24–8 (‘Cur nuncupatum est electuarium Indum? ... Arbitror ab Indo aliquo fuisse inuentum: unde illi aberrant, qui nigros humores purgare dicunt, & ob Indum uocetur: at pituitam euacuat, non atram bilem’). Cf. Norri, *Dictionary* s.v. electuarium (B14, B15).

electuarium ... *Hemech*. This is to be identified with either *Confectio Hamech maior Domini Mesuae* or *Confectio Hamech minor Domini Mesuae*, receipts for which occur, respectively, in TCD MS 1437, pp. 83.17–84.7 (beg. *Confectio Hamech maior Domini Mesuae is amlaidh do nitear*) and p. 84.8–20 (beg. *Confectio Hamech minor Domini Mesuae is amlaidh do nitear*), respectively [= Cordus, *Dispensatorium*, pp 216.x–218.12 and 218.13–219.15, respectively]. Cf. Brassavolus, *Examen omnium electuvariorum*, 69.20–74.z (‘Quibus confert affectibus haec Hamech vocata confectio, licet electuarium sit?’), *ibid.*, 74.12–13). Cf. Norri, *Dictionary* s.v. confection (B2, B12).

[12]. *pillule de fumo terra et pillule de hermodactulis*. Receipts for pills of fumitory and pills of hermodactyl occur in TCD 1437, p. 97.10–14 (beg. *Pilulae fume terrae Domini Avicennae is amlaid ronitear*) and p. 97.15–20 (beg. *Pilulae de hermodactilis maioranes Domini Mesuae is amlaidh ronitear*), respectively [= Cordus, *Dispensatorium*, 252.w–253.8 and 253.9–z, respectively]. Cf. Antonius Musa Brasavolus, *Examen omnium catapotiorum vel pilularum, quarum apud pharmacopolas usus est* (Lyons 1546; USTC 153953), 124.16–125.16 (‘*Pilulae de fumo terrae*’) and 188.10–193.16, 218.13–17 (‘*Pilulae de hermodactylis*’), respectively. Cf. Norri, *Dictionary*, s.v. *pillule* (pl.) (B8 and B16, respectively). Cf. Ó Conchubhair, *Materia medica*, § 151 [= TCD MS 1343, p. 81b3–16 (beg. *Hermodactuli .i. an tene talmun*)].

pillule agregatiue. A receipt for aggregative pills occurs in TCD MS 1437, pp 94.w–95.8 (beg. *Pilulae aggregativae Domini Mesuae is amlaidh do nitear*; = Cordus, *Dispensatorium*, 246.20–247.23). Cf. Norri, *Dictionary*, s.v. pill (B2. aggregative pill). *Pillule agregatiue* are discussed in detail in Brasavolus, *Examen omnium catapotiorum*, 143.10–167.25 and 216.13–18, who describes their effectiveness as follows: ‘nam humores omnes prauos educunt, et antiquis febribus conferunt, et his, quae ex diversis humoribus progignuntur, omnibus capitis aegritudinibus, ventriculi, iecoris, et in summa omnium membrorum conducunt, ut hinc meritò aggregatarum nomen sortitae sint: tum quia vnuscuusque generis prauos humores educunt, tum quia ab omnibus membris, tum quia omni aegritudini conferunt’ (*ibid.*, 143.x–144.7).

agaïrg. *DIL* s.vv. *agaïrc*, *farcán*. Feminine gender is confirmed by the following: *pudur na hagaïrge* (NLI MS G 11, p. 137bx–y), *pillaille na hagaïrgi* (*ibid.*, p. 245b11). In referring to agaric made into ‘small loaves’, Eóghan is probably referring to troches of agaric, receipts for which occur in TCD MS 1437, p. 109.17–20 (beg. *Trochisci de agarico Domini Mesuae c.^a de agaïrco ex Hali. is amlaidh do nitear*) and 21–2 (beg. *Agaricus trochiscatus Domini Mesuae cap.^a de agaïrco ex Galeno is amlaidh do nitear*) [= Cordus, *Dispensatorium*, 288.x–289.7 and 289.8–12, respectively].

terra sigiláta. Not in *DIL*. Cf. *RSláinte*, I, ll. 1696, 2571; Ó Conchubhair, *Materia medica*, § 264 [= TCD MS 1343, p. 101b8–22 (beg. [T]erra sigilata terra Sarasenica argentaria .i. an talam selaiithi 7 adearaid drong eli an talam Serristíneach ris)]. Forms with –gh– also

SYPHILIS.
A
PRACTICAL DISSERTATION
ON THE
Venereal Disease.

In which, after a short Account of its
Nature and Original; the *Diagnostick* and
Prognostick SIGNS, with the best WAYS
of Curing the several Degrees of that
Distemper, together with some *Hystorical*
Observations relating to the same, are
Candidly and without Reserve, com-
municated

In TWO PARTS.

By DANIEL TURNER, of the
College of Physicians, *London.*

*Your Doom is past, black Styx has heard him Swear,
This Plague should never be extinguish'd here:
Since then your Soil must ne'er be wholly free;
Beg Heav'n at least to yield some Remedy. Tate's Poem.*
*The Remedy is found, yet such thy Fate,
Poor Sinner! That it often comes too late:
For what, alas! avails the Art, if still [shall kill.
Those whom the Pox would spare, the wretched Quack*

L O N D O N :

Printed for R. Bonwicke, Tim. Goodwin, J. Waltboe,
M. Wotton, S. Manship, Richard Wilkin, Benj. Tooke,
R. Smith and Tho. Ward. 1717.

occur, e.g. *teirra sighthillata* (RIA MS 24 P 26 (474), p. 72.9), *terra sighthillata* (ibid., pp 98.z, 99.2–3). For the medicinal properties of terra sigillata, see e.g. Avicenna, *De viribus cordis* in idem, *Liber Canonis* (Venice 1544; USTC 811600) ff. 562va–580rb: 578va1–19 (II.3, ‘De terra sigillata’); Lynn Thorndike (ed.), *The herbal of Rufinus* (Chicago 1946) 313 § 10.

diagredium. Not in *DIL*. Cf. Ó Conchubhair, *Materia medica*, § 105 [= TCD MS 1343, pp 72b25–73a5 (beg. [D]iegreidium .i. sudh luibhe noch is cosmuil re gearr na heigme)]. The earliest recorded instance of the name is that found in *Metegni Gaileni* (1352): *diagredium* (RIA 23 F 19 (473), f. 23va9). Cf. *Diagredium sgamonia arna ullmugad hí idem Gallice dya*. (Oxford, Corpus Christi College MS 129, f. 25r15). For a comprehensive note on *diagridium* – originally used to designate the gum-resin scammony, and later also to designate ‘prepared’ or ‘cooked’ scammony – see Michael R. McVaugh, †Margaret S. Ogden (ed.), *Guigonis de Caulhiaco (Guy de Chauliac), Inventarium sive Chirurgia Magna. Volume Two: Commentary Studies in Ancient Medicine 14, II* (Leiden, 1997) 350 n. 409/9–14.

[13]. *ródach*. Cf. *DIL* s.v. rotach ‘an onset, attack?’ (and reference there cited to Vernam Hull, ‘The later version of the Expulsion of the Déssi’, *Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie* 27 (1958–1959) 14–63: 58 n. 15). In Patrick S. Dinneen (ed.), *Foclóir Gaedhilge agus Béarla. An Irish-English Dictionary* (Dublin 1927), *ródach* is explained as ‘destruction, a scarifying’, and ‘Donegal’ is cited as its source – a provenance that is of particular interest given Eóghan Ultach’s family origins; cf. Niall Ó Dónaill (ed.), *Foclóir Gaeilge-Béarla* (Baile Átha Cliath) 1977, s.v. *ródach*. The commonest term in medical texts for ‘scarification’ is, of course, *fuiliughadh* (*DIL* s.v. fuiligud), e.g. *gan fuiliugad, RSláinte*, I, l. 2438 = ‘sine scarificatione’ ibid., 215.4.

fothrugadh tirim. For this term, see e.g. *dentur mar fothragad tirim .i. a gal do leigin fan mball* (NLI MS G 11, p. 121b17–18).

[14]. *persill*. Evidently the earliest attested instance of this apocopated form of the plant name: cf. *DIL* s.v. persille; Dinneen, *Foclóir*, s.v. peirsil.

leuisticus. Not in *DIL*. Cf. *DMLBS* s.v. levisticus, ~a, ~um; Ó Conchubhair, *Materia medica*, § 169 [= TCD MS 1343, pp 84bz–85a14 (beg. [L]euisticus .i. in luaitse teasaide tirim sa .ii. ceim)]. Cf. ‘leuisticum’ (NLI MS G 11, p. 123b17).

subhormont. *DIL* s.vv. suormont, surrumunt. As noted in the apparatus above, Ó Caiside writes this word with an otiose *m*-stroke through the shaft of the *b*; that the scribe of A writes the word in the same way suggests that both scribes were transcribing from the same exemplar.

sirōip odius. Meaning unclear. *Odius* may be for *odeus* ‘odious’ (*DMLBS* s.v.); if so, however, the precise meaning remains unclear unless ‘odious syrup’ could refer to *syrupus acetosus* ‘sour syrup’ (Norri, *Dictionary*, s.vv. syrup (B13), syrupus (B1)), a receipt for which occurs in TCD MS 1437, pp 59.20–60.3 (beg. *Sirupus acetosus simplex describitione Mesuae is amlaid do nitear*; = Cordus, *Dispensatorium*, 153.1–15).

oximel compositum. A receipt for this occurs in TCD MS 1437, p. 74.15–20 (beg. *Oximel compositum. is amlaidh do nitear*; = Cordus, *Dispensatorium*, 188.15–189.3).

[16]. *mūsgán*. Not in *DIL*. Cf. Dinneen, *Foclóir*, s.v. músacán. In its earliest recorded instances – in a cure for *ruadh* (‘erisipelas’) in a 15th-century text – the word is associated with yew and oak: *muscan ibair 7 muscan darach* (RIA MS 24 B 3 (445), p. 90.22).

guumamhla. Not in *DIL* (cf. *ibid.*, s.vv. *gum*, *gumamlacht*). Cf. Sheahan, *De dosibus*, 66 (§ 37.5) and 78 (§ 48.9). The spelling with –uu– may indicate a long vowel: for *gúm*, see e.g. ‘*gúm*’ (RIA MS 23 F 19 (473), f. 24va14), ‘*gúm arábicum*’ (*ibid.*, f. 101rb1), ‘*lacca .i. gúm*’ (RIA 24 P 14 (443), p. 25b36), ‘*maill re gúmaibh*’ (TCD MS 1283, p. 4b24). In view of the variant reading *ghumhamhla* [MS *ghumhamhla*], it is of interest that the anonymous scribe of A should again write the word with –mh– at RIA MS 24 P 3 (451), p. 208.15 (‘*Manna . . . bí gumhamail milis téchtaighe*’).

boxa. Cf. *DIL* s.v. *bocsa*, where the examples cited are of the word in the sense of ‘box, container’, the meaning ‘boxwood’ being illustrated only from a secondary source. For a 15th-century instance of *boxa* in the latter sense, see: ‘*duilleabar boxa 7 a cas-naigheach*’ (TCD MS 1341, p. 100.23; = RIA MS 24 P 14 (443), p. 81b37; = British Library MS Egerton 89, f. 51ra28; = ‘*folia buxi 7 rasura eius*’, Bernardus de Gordonio, *Practica Gordonii* (Venice 1521; USTC 833733) f. 22rb26).

[17]. *ciúin*. The word is often used in medical texts of a slow fire, e.g. *bearbar ar teimidh ciuin* (TCD 1437, p. 134.6; = ‘*coquantur lento igne*’, Cordus, *Dispensatorium*, 347.14).

spúmáil. Cf. *DIL* s.v. *spúmáil* ‘(based on Eng. *spume*), act of skimming (honey)’, where the examples quoted are all of the word’s usage as a verbal noun in the phrase *arna spúmáil*. The example here is evidently the earliest instance of its usage in the concrete sense of ‘froth, foam, scum’. With regard to the word’s derivation as cited in *DIL*, one may note the following 15th-century example of the borrowing *spūma*: *amail tuismigtear in spuma o cubur na fairrgi* (NLI MS G 11, p. 180a22; = ‘*sbuma*’, RIA MS 24 P 26 (474), p. 123.13–14).

[20]. *formhóradh*. While the manuscript reading, with final syllable represented by ð may be a scribal slip, it seems possible that such a form, apparently otherwise unattested, may have arisen through influence of *móradh* ‘act of making great, increasing’.

gista. Not in *DIL*. A borrowing from English ‘yeast’, this is the word’s earliest attested occurrence (for 18th- and 19th-century examples, see *Corpas stairiúil na Gaeilge, 1600–1926* (*corpas.ria.ie*) s.v. *giosta*). The chapter on the French pox found in TCD MS 1437 (pp 156.1–158.8) provides the only other 16th-century instance of the term documented to date: *aran núa do cruithneacht glain fa mbiadh gisda no gabhail 7 gan beith rogéar* (*ibid.*, p. 156.11) – a sentence which, incidentally, also contains the earliest attested instance available of the word *gabháil*, ‘leaven’: cf. *DIL* s.v. *gabál* (§ (h)). (With thanks to Pádraig de Brún for remarking this.)

poiré. For this plural form, see *DIL* s.v. *póir* (where the example cited corresponds to RIA MS 23 P 20 (457), p. 9b5).

bíodh ag comhrádh. The health-benefits of listening to instrumental music (*ēisteacht an cheōil . . . ceōil na n-innsdruimintid ēxamail*) and of associating with friends and companions (*sōlāis maithius na compānach 7 na carad ngrādach*) are outlined in *RSláinte I*, ll. 1674–9. Both Fuchs’s words – *cum amicis et familiaribus iucundos et hilares miscendo sermones, instrumentis musicis et dulcibus sonis sese oblectet* – and the general sense of the passage suggest that the text should be emended here to read the affirmative ‘*bíodh*’ rather than the negative ‘*ná bíodh*’. Pol had recommended that the pox patient enjoy company and music (‘*fugiat iram, tristitiam, sollicitudinem, & similia vnde bonum erit apud*



Title-page of surgical handbook on the French or Spanish Pox: *Die belägert- und entsetzte Venus, das ist, chirurgische Abhandlung der sogenannten Frantzossen, auch spanischen Pocken-Kranckheit . . .* 1690 (Wellcome Collection: Public Domain)

se continue aliquem habere ex caris suis, vtputa liberos, affines, cognatos, musicos, & id genus alios’, *De cura Morbi Gallici*, f. 4r24–6), advice also given by von Hutten (‘Audiant aeger cantores & citharoedos, ac musicis operam det, aut iucundis se interdum confabulationibus oblectet’, *De Guaiaci medicina*, sig. d2r; = ‘Let the sicke person here syngers and minstrelles, and gyue hym selfe to sportes, pastymes, and musike, and some tyme delyte hym selfe with mery talkynge’ (Paynell, *De morbo Gallico*, 20)).

[21]. *prūnadha*. Not in *DIL*; cf. *prūnadha*, Nic Dhonnchadha, ‘Téacs’, § 13.3. A direct borrowing from Lat. *pruna* (pl. of *prunum* ‘plum’). The reference here is presumably to ‘prunes’ (the dried fruit) rather than to ‘plums’. The difficulty in determining in medical texts whether *pruna* is being used in the sense ‘plums’ or ‘dried plums, prunes’ is alluded to in a note accompanying OED s.v. *prune*. In the form *pruna* (*al.* *bruna*), the borrowing is widely attested, e.g. ‘bruna (7) *Damascena*’ (NLI MS G 11, p. 247b23). Cf. Sheahan, *De dosibus*, pp 80 (§ 54.5), 82 (§ 56.1), 90 (§ 66.6), 102.4 (§ 85), 114.5 (§ 101). Cf. *na leigis mīne beannuighthi, mur atā . . . pruna* (*RSláinte*, I, ll. 1088–9; = Lat. ‘pruna’, *ibid.*, 151.14).

[23]. *etica*. *DIL* s.v. *etic*, *etica*, *eitice*. It may be noted here that a recent note on *etica* ‘hectic fever’ in Ranke de Vries (ed.), ‘A short tract on medicinal uses for animal dung’, *North American Journal of Celtic Studies* 3/2 (2019) 111–36: 123 § 6, discusses *etica* in the context of the reading ‘*icaidh etica*’ of the edition. This reading, however, is an erroneous transcription of the manuscript reading ‘*icaid / neascoid teasaidi 7 sí / etica*’ (TCD MS 1343, p. 113.27, 26, 28), the editor’s eye having skipped the text in TCD MS 1343, p. 113.26 that is written in a space following a *cenn fo eite*. This manuscript reading is further confirmed by the corresponding reading in NLS MS Adv. 72.1.2, a source that contains – as part of a longer treatise (see Black, *Catalogue*, description of NLS MS Adv. 72.1.2) – a copy of the same text on animal dung; this copy (*ibid.*, ff. 13v27–z, 18r1–12) – overlooked in the de Vries edition – reads: ‘*icaid neascoid teasaidi 7 sieitica*’ (f. 13v39).

cnáiteacht. Not in *DIL* (cf. s.vv. *cnaidtech*, *cnaíte*, *cnaítige*). For an example dated 1414, see ‘*tig cnaiteacht*’ (TCD MS 1398/71, col. a, line 57) [= ‘mordicatio . . . causetur’, Michael McVaugh (ed.), *Arnaldi de Villanova opera medica omnia XIII. Speculum medicine* (Barcelona 2018) 221.4].

[25]. *trannsláision*. Not a headword in *DIL* (but see *ibid.*, s.vv. *frital*, *sechtmoga*). The earliest recorded instance of the word is evidently that found in a scribal colophon (to a medical text) dated 1527: ‘Cormac Ua Duinlebi . . . do rinne in tra[n]slasion bec so air so’ (Oxford Corpus Christi College MS 129 (f. 57v, lower margin); cited in Ó Cuív, *Catalogue*, I, 295); cf. Ó Cuív, *Aibidil*, s.v. *trannsláision*.

Latin text

REMACLUS FUCHS, *Morbi Hispanici* (PARIS 1541): EXCERPTS¹⁷⁴

[1] Vulgus modò Gallicum, modò Neapolitanum, modò Hispanum morbum vocat: quidam scabiem Iob, & Parthenopaeam, à loco vbi prima eius coeperunt vestigia, & pudendagram, quòd in pudendis primùm appareat, appellant. (Cap. 3: 19.2–6)

[2] Tametsi non repugnauerim, ab ipsis symptomatibus morborum denominationes posse mutuari Galeno teste: tamen simpliciter in nouo & incognito antiquis morbo, nouam cum Manardo medicorum coryphaeo, è definitionibus suis medicis adducemus definitionem, dicentes: Gallicus morbus dictus est soluta continuitas, ab exustis humoribus per contagium ferè in concubitu genita, à malignis quibusdam pustulis incipiens, pudenda plaerunque, deinde reliquas corporis exteriores partes ingressa, dolores circa articulos & ossa, noctu praecipuè facit: atque abscessus duros, in pessima adeò vlcera, vt ossa quoque plaerunque vicient, post longum tempus desinentes. (Cap. 3: 19.18–20.8)

[3] Antecedentes causae sunt humores quatuor, à sua naturali temperie, ad exustionem malignam, & innaturalem dispositionem conuersi (Cap. 4: 23.5–8)

[4] Signa iam contracti morbi haec sunt: Si coëuerit aliquis cum ea scabie infecta, vel menstruis purgationibus laborante, primùm circa pudenda pustulas crustosas, siccas, & lenta sanie interdùm stillantes: *aut bubonem vulgò vocatum in inguinibus habebit, qui si à bono & experto chirurgo, canonicè, & debito modo eius suppuratio procuretur, & diu apertum foramen adseruetur, plaerunque à morbo iam incipiente solet praeseruare: nam emunctorium et veluti cloaca iocinoris, inguina existunt, quod in hoc morbo ante reliqua principalia membra primùm laedi, infici, ac debilitari solet. Praeterea non mediocre signum fuerit, si in fronte, & circa capillorum radices in capite pustulae, tumores diuersi-colored, et exanthemata parua in facie inceperint efflorescere, modò citra vllum adhibitum medicamen exiccata & cadentia,*¹⁷⁵ modò hinc inde repullulantia, ex quo terrestreitas et adustio materiae significatur. Si capitis adest grauedo, & nocturni dolores, cum colli & humerorum cruciatibus, qui temporis processu ad brachiorum et crurium iuncturas descendunt, atque de nocte magis, quàm in die exacerbationes et insultus infligunt. Adueniunt item cum doloribus tumores praeter naturam in iuncturis, resolutionis difficilis, et tardae suppurationis, qui saepiùs ex reluctante materia & frigiditate, atque crassitie, in nodos, & sephirosas durities vocatas transeunt: in palato, & circa oris intimos angulos pustulae nigrae & foetidae oriri solent: item exulcerationes linguae, & gutturis (aphthas Graeci vocant) à virulentis catarrhis eueniunt. (Cap. 5: 26.22–28.7)

¹⁷⁴The text printed here comprises those passages of Fuchs, *Morbi Hispanici*, to which the Irish translation corresponds, whether closely or loosely. Numbers in bold refer to paragraphs of the Irish text as edited above. Numbers in round brackets refer, respectively, to chapters, pages and line-numbers of the Latin printed edition.

¹⁷⁵About 6 lines are wanting from bottom of J, p. 1, due to mutilation of leaf. Missing Irish text evidently based on passage italicized here.

[5] Tripliciter hoc morbo Gallico affecti, possunt distingui, secundum tempus, materiam, et inhaerendi (vt dicunt) modum. Aut enim recens est morbus, cum pustulis circa pudenda, caput et frontem, cum doloribus iuncturarum inflammatione participantibus, noctu et nonnunquàm interdiu affligentibus. Aut diuturnus et longi temporis, cum vlceribus virulentis, et sordidis, atque callosis et scirrhoticis tumoribus, et nodis. . . . Recens autem infectos, boni succi alimentis, in quantitate conuenienti, & bono ordine assumptis, nutrire poterimus, adhibitis semper competentibus euacuationibus per phlebotomiam, purgationes, & id genus alii: . . . Sunt enim qui citra vllum auxilium medicinae, solis exercitiis, & abstinentia forti, primitus apparentem morbum propulsauerunt. Vidimus aliquot, qui praeassumptis conuenientibus per periodos digestiuis & purgatiuis medicamentis, & copiosa ex basilica facta sanguinis missione, solo exercitii debito modo & tempore praestiti, auxilio: citra ligni Indici decoctum, & alia ex Mercurio linimenta, à morbo iam incipiente praeseruati fuerunt: quanquàm praeclara iam per pustulas, & articularum dolores prae se ferrent morbi indicia. (Cap. 13: 61.16–62.3, 64.z–65.5, 65.15–66.2)

[6] Ante omnia, in sex rerum non naturalium (quas vocant medici) administratione, aër eligatur temperatus, ad calidum parum declinans, et auersus ab austrinis ventis, et borealibus, procul à stagnis et paludibus, qui iuxta loci situm, & horae anni qualitatem, poterit per medicum igne, herbis per pauimentum substratis, odoramentis, & suffumigiis conuenientibus rectificari. Cibaria omnia sint boni succi, facilisque concoctionis, et euitentur omnia salsa, durae carnis, & quae viscosum, frigidum, ac crassum chylum generant, quaeque ventosa & flatulenta existunt: praetereà acria ad caput euaporantia, et aromata quaeque sanguinem inflammantia, et adurentia. (Cap. 15: 73.2–16)

[7] Coitum tamen, ceu pestilentissimum quiddam, durante curatione fugiant aegrotantes: nam praeter alia multa, quae intempestiuè factus secum adfert, et in hoc morbo iuncturarum, & podagricos dolores vehementer adauget: affectus animae, vt sunt ira, furor, odium, tristitia, sollicitudo, &c. maximè deuitandos censeo: (Cap 15: 75.9–15)

[8] Praetereà (Auicenna teste) phlebotomia quum sit vniuersalis euacuatio, quae multitudinem euacuat humorum, & multitudo est augmentum super aequalitatem ipsorum in venis: sitque primum et principalius membrum laesum in hoc morbo hepar, quis non videt, sanguinis missionem, ceu principalissimum indicationum curatiuarum scopum caeteris paribus meritò posse acceptari? . . . modò virtus, vel aetas, vel quod aliud symptoma non prohibeant. (Cap. 10: 50.w–51.5, 51.8–10)

[9–12] *No correspondence.*

[13] Post purgationes intermedias, quas in morbo diuturno reiterandas duximus, prodesset satis in scapulis, brachiis, natibus, et coxis, cucurbitularum cum leui, et superficiali scarificatione, appositio: et post triginta, aut quadraginta dies, iuxta morbi vehementiam & remissionem, sub morbi declinationem, balneas siccas, quas Graeci *ξηρολουσίας* appellant, cum magna vtilitate possumus adhibere, vt reliquiae vitiosorum humorum intra cutis poros incarceratae, iam per lauacra attenuatae, reseratis poris transpirent, & euacuarentur. Quae omnia prouidi & sapientis medici subiicimus iudicio. (Cap. 11: 55.20–56.8)

[14] *No correspondence.*

[15] *See § 5 above.* Quôd si inueteratus sit morbus, ac vlcera maligna, et apostemata dura habeat, saepius reiterare digestiuos syrupos et purgationes conueniet, dum in morbis chronicis et melancholicis, vnica expurgatione non contentos esse deceat. (Cap. 11: 54.22–55.2)

[16] Et ex eo optimum censetur, quod recens satis, neque admodum vetus & cariosum existit: tale etenim igni superimpositum, ob resinaceos fauos, quibus interius nigrum medullium discriminatur, citius accenditur & flammam agit: quo solo, ligni bonitatem ab adulterato probare solent: laudatur item quod subcitrino & buxio est colore, quale est nostrum, quod passim in officinis apothecariorum diuenditur: et post detractum corticem, colore ad liuidum vergente: item quod in gustu praeter adstringentem saporem etiam leniter linguam erosionem mordicat. (Cap. 12: 57.15–58.2)

[17] Decoctum eius ligni, vario modo apud omnes apparatus: alii enim lima vel torno in scobem redactum, in aqua fontis selectissima & pura decoquunt, singulis libris decuplum aquae adiicientes, & ad tertias, vel paulò plus, iuxta morbi indigentiam, lento igne bullire permittunt: alii plus vel minus aquae addunt, semper glutinosam & lentam spumam sedulò auferendo, quam vlceribus, linamentis exceptam, & pustulis, ac tumoribus dolorosis circumlinitam, imponunt. (Cap. 12: 59.y–60.9)

[18] *No correspondence, but see next par.*

[19] Quod ex prima ligni bullitione, post colò expressum decoctum relinquitur, cum sesquialtera portione clarae aquae rursus lento igne bullitur, ita vt pro ligni recrementorum libra vna, quindecim aquae adiiciantur, & post tertiae partis absorptionem in mundo et stanneo vase reconditur, quod loco potus et vini in prandio et coena exhibetur. (Cap. 12, 60.y–61.6)

[20] Sumat itaque mane, vt adstanti medico videbitur, in quantitate conuenienti ex ligni Indici decocto statim post somnum, spacio inter coenam praecedentem septem, aut octo horarum, quum cibum è ventriculo descendisse senserit patiens, et bibat calidum: tum stragulis et vestibis bene coopertus, in lecto se per tres horas contineat, et sudet (si fieri potest). Postea surgens, et excrementis vndique bene expurgatis, leuiter, et pedetentim in cubili obambulet, fenestris et rimulis vndiquaque bene obturatis et ocllusis, ne à vento, vel frigore obstruantur pori, et transpirationem tam diffugientem obtutum, quàm sensu perceptam, prohibeant. A potu igitur assumpto, per sex horas, prandium tenue apparatus, in quo praeter panis vncias quatuor aut quinque, et pruna damascena, passas vuas, amygdala, pistacia saccharo operata, praeterea conceditur nihil, et potum exhibent, ex aqua secundae decoctionis praedicti ligni. A prandio leuiter in cubili obambulet, vel in sella sedens, se contineat, cum amicis et familiaribus iucundos et hilares miscendo sermones, instrumentis musicis et dulcibus sonis sese oblectet, fabulas et iocularia scommata legat: caueat à somno diurno, si non sit assuetus. Quod si insomnes forsitan ob dolores nocturnos accedant noctes, in die parum dormiat, sed non statim ab assumpto cibo: nam caput replet fumosis exhalationibus, dolores et grauitates inducit, catarrhosas materias adauget. Rursus per duas horas post frugalem coenulam, modo et ordine quo supra habitum est prandium, ita

vt multo leuior et minor sit coena, quam prandium,¹⁷⁶ eandem decocti mensuram assumat aegrotus calidam, et post aliquantulam in suo cubili obambulationem, lecto se ad dormiendum componat, vestibus bene se cooperiendo, et per reliquos sequentes, vsque ad triginta vel quadraginta dies, iuxta medici adstantis consilium, eadem et similis semper continuetur diaeta. Quae omnia poterunt, vel augeri vel diminui, prout necessitas, vires aegroti, et morbi dispositio postulabunt. (Cap. 13: 63.7–64.z)

[21] *See § 20*: prandium tenue apparatus . . . praetereâ conceditur nihil (Cap. 13: 63.23–5)

Non tamen negauerim, tolerandam [*sc.* tenuem victus rationem] quoque fore in iis, qui dulcem pituitam multam in ventriculo, ac venis aggregatam habent, vt sunt sanguineae & pituitosae temperaturae, quae media inter chylum & sanguinem, per famem in bonum sanguinem posset transmutari, & inde corporis particulas alimento frui: verumtamen vt hos iuuare, ita biliosiores temperaturas et melancholicas maximè laedere consuevit sicut, vt volunt Galenus & Auicenna & Hippocrates .2. regimen acutorum. (Cap. 14: 68.7–17) *See also § 23 below.*

[22] Quare medicum in ordinanda hoc morbo Gallico infectis diaeta, prudentem & rationalem esse oportere iudico, vt iuxta morbi naturam, aegrotantis complexionem, consuetudinem, aetatem, anni horam, aëris ambientis qualitatem, regionem, accidentium malitiam, & cetera victus rationem vel augere, vel minuere sciat. Et quibus semel aut bis in die, & quibus plura ne, aut pauciora particulatim oporteat efferre, consyderet. Quum enim in nostra hac regione, & aliis ad septentrionem magis declinantibus, homines ob circumstans frigus ad interna naturali refugiente calore, et ventriculo magis constricto et corrugato ostiolo, vehementiùs appetant, et meliùs concoquant, quàm alii, regiones in caliditate distemperatas incolentes, fit vt pluri, et copiosiore alimento indigeamus, iuxta Hippocratis sententiam, Ventres hyeme et vere, naturâ calidissimi, & cetera. & Aestate ac autumnio cibos difficillimè ferunt, et cetera. . . . Verùm ea quae in hoc morbo Gallico praescribitur diaeta, istarum trium [*sc.* stricta, strictior, strictissima] respectu, non tenuis admodum, neque extremè exquisita censi potest: atque in nostro hoc sexto climate, vbi corpora densa, et ex licentiore crapulandi modo, multis superfluitatibus plena videntur, hanc victus rationem, posse citra noxam obseruari. Fateor multa inueniri corpora, quibus tutò possit imperari, nisi refragaretur consuetudo, cuius non in aegrotis tantum, sed & in sanis vires, superiùs monstraui. (Cap. 14: 68.17–69.11, 70.5–15)

[23] Consuetudini tamen aliquid condonandum, et regioni, idem admonet Hippocrates. Ex quo prudentis semper in eo, requiritur medici iudicium, qui non (vt solent indocti Empirici) aequaliter eandem, & sui similem, in omnibus corporibus semper inculcent victus rationem: . . . Alii enim ex praescripta hac tenui, & exquisita diaeta, & fortibus per ligni Indici decoctum transpirationibus & euacuationibus, accedentibus praetereâ vigiliis & intensis doloribus, quae omnia virtutem maximè prosternunt, in febres hecticas, et marasmm deducti sunt. (Cap. 14: 70.21–71.1; 71.10–16)

¹⁷⁶Cf. also ‘Prandium sit semper vberius, et maius quam coena, ita vt ligni decoctum, quod manè et vesperi assumitur, ventriculum ab omni excremento semper emundatum, et à cibo vacuum inueniat’ (Fuchs, *Morbi Hispanici*, 74.18–21 (cap. 15).

[24] Quemadmodûm in praecedentibus diximus, idem ligni decoctum, omnibus ex aequo propinatum, minimè conuenire: nanque biliosiores temperaturas, et melancholicas, ob maiorem additam siccitatem & humorum adustionem, maximè laedere: sanguineos verò et phlegmaticos egregiè iuuare: ita & nunc eam exquisitam, et ad perpendicularum (quod aiunt) praescriptam victus rationem, indifferenter omnibus aegrotantibus citra iudicium imperare, ab omni ratione alienum esse duximus. . . . Quum enim ex diuturnitate temporis morbi, semper ad maiorem siccitatem, adustionem, et malignitatem, aliis concurrentibus, accedant in hoc morbo humores, humectanda commodis alimentis, et temperatè refrigeranda corpora, quis negauerit medicus? . . . Quum interim biliosas et melancholicas temperaturas, per conuenientia alimenta in qualitate et quantitate, maximè adiuuari cernamus, dum intemperati, biliosi, et atrii sanguinis, ad suum reducimus temperamentum. (Cap. 14: 66.16–z; 72.3–9, 15–20)

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APPENDIX

(i) ‘clóghadóir’

The following two instances of the word *clóghadóir*, ‘printer’, occur in the Irish translation (*ante* 1592) of Valerius Cordus, *Dispensatorium* (punctuation editorial):

Tabair dot aire .2. scrubal 7 .14. grainne gurup inann iad 7 in .10. rann do .9.3.; 7 ni he an .9. ata a gclo Nicolauis Alexandrinuis, acht a haon deag leghthar ann; 7 is o locht an clóghadora tic so, .i. mar chuiris a .xi. a ninonadh a .ix., acht cia cuiris in clóghadoir a .íí. a ninadh a .9. do reir algraisime.¹⁷⁷ Bidh a dheimin agad gurob a .ix. is inleighti ann 7 nac a .xi. oir foillsighidh sin ar feadh in comsuidighthisi uile degradacion do denamh arin nuimhirsí a .xi. .i. an í do chur reimh in .x. ionnus gurup inann sin 7 a .9. do coimlinadh inntinne Nicolauis (NLI MS G 414, p. 297.5–16; =

¹⁷⁷ ‘algorism, Arabic numerical notation’; = ‘alguirisime’ (TCD 1437, p. 89.13). Cf. *trē algrisim* (vl. *airgrisim*) ‘in algorism’, translating Lat. *cyfre*, Eithne Ní Ghallchobhair (ed.), *Anathomia Gydo* (London 2014) 62.18 (where readings correspond to TCD MS 1436, p. 19b26, and NLI MS G 453, f. 116r18, respectively).

TCD MS 1437, p. 89.10–15) [= ‘Nota *scrupula* ii & G^a xiiii. sunt decima pars drachmarum novem: in Nicolao autem Alexandrino impresso non novem, sed undecim legitur: sed hoc factum est vitio librariorum, xi. pro ix. ponentium, quamvis impressus codex pro xi. habeat 11. id est undecim per ciphras scriptum. Quod autem legendum sit ix, & non xi. indicat degradatio ponderis in tota hac confectione’, Cordus, *Dispensatorium*, 234.21–z (‘Hieralogodium, seu potius Hiera Logadii D. Nicolai’)].

(ii) ‘bualadh a gcló’

The following references to printing (*bualadh (a gcló)*) occur in the Irish translation of Valerius Cordus, *Dispensatorium*.¹⁷⁸

(a)

oir is amlaidh sgríbhús Nicolaus tri punt co leith do bheith isin gcumusg uile. 7 is mur sin atá. gideadh atáid leabuir brégaca arna mbualadh a gcló aga bfuilid 2 punt co leith arin modh so oir is nuimir¹⁷⁹ siphra a do ordaigheas¹⁷⁹ ar son nuimir¹⁸⁰ a tri le seacran urusa gidheadh ní ceadaighteach sin (TCD MS 1437, p. 81.10–13; = NLI MS G 414, pp 270.z–271.7) [= ‘nam Nicolaus Alexandrinus scribit totam confectionem habere 1 iii. & semis & sic est. Impressi tamen codices mendosi sunt habent enim 1 ii & semis. Ita pro ciphra 3, posuerunt 2. facili errore, non tamen condonando’, Cordus, *Dispensatorium*, 211.w–212.1 (‘Diaprunum compositum non laxativum D. Nicolai’)].¹⁸¹

(b)

7 is mur so do fag Nicolaus Alexandrinus modh dénta na hola so arna bualadh so a gcló (TCD MS 1437, p. 122.22–3; = NLI MS G 414, p. 390.11–13) [= ‘Nicolai Alexandrini Latinum & impressum exemplar ita tradit huius olei confectionem’, Cordus, *Dispensatorium*, p. 318.y–z (‘Oleum Irinum D. Nicolai Alexandrini’)].

(c)

Innus curob ar in mod sin ata cumsuidiugadh na huinnimintisi arna bualadh a lebhraibh Nicolauis Alexandrini do reir eisimplara (TCD MS 1437, p. 134.16–17; = NLI MS G 414, p. 434.3–5) [= ‘Ita se habet unguenti huius compositio secundum impressum Nicolai Alexandrini exemplar’, Cordus, *Dispensatorium*, 348.2–3 (‘Unguentum Martiatum magnum Domini Nicolai Alexandrini’)].

¹⁷⁸For the phrase *Do buaileadh so a gcló* on the title-pages of books printed in Irish in 1567 and 1571, see Ó Cuív, *Aibidil*, 159–60.

¹⁷⁹*sic leg.*: MS *siphra do- / rdaigheas* [= ‘a dho cuirthi’, NLI MS G 414, p. 271.5].

¹⁸⁰*sic* (MS with final syllable represented by *er*-contraction); = ‘nuimreac’ (NLI MS G 414, p. 271.5–6).

¹⁸¹*siphra* ‘cipher; Arabian numeral’ (not in *DIL*); cf. *DMLBS* s.v. *cifra*; OED s.v. *cipher*.

(iii) ‘preanta’

It is in a non-typographical sense that Irish *preanta* (gen. sg.), ‘print’ – a borrowing from English ‘print’ (OED s.v.) – is first recorded, in a 15th-century Irish version of Taddeo Alderotti (†1295), *Expositio in Isagogas Ioannitii*:¹⁸²

*Don .ii. adeirim gorob eagh is ceadfaigh ann do reir an Feallsaim .i. cumachta gabal-tach na ndeallrad gan adbur mur gabus in ceir dealb **preanta** in sela cuice gibe dealb beas ann 7 congaband deallrad an sela aice deis in sela do [sic leg.; MS doa] sgarin ria (TCD MS 1436, p. 43b28–32; = . . . gabhus in ceir dealb **freanta** in tséla cuici . . . , ibid., p. 94b37–40) [= ‘De secundo sic procedo sensus diffinitur a philosopho secundo de anima. sic. sensus est potentia receptiva specierum absque materia sicut cera recipit de sigillo formam 7 speciem sigilli sine auro aut cupro. sensus recipit speciem rei sensibilis sine materia’ (Thaddaeus Florentinus, *Expositio in Isagogas Ioannitii* (Venice 1527; USTC 808470) f. 362ra13–17)].*

(iv) NLI MS G 414, pp 474.1–492.z

It may be noted that the text of NLI MS G 414, pp 474.1–492.z (beg. *Maturatiua siue suppuratiua .i. neithe do ní morgadh no aibiugadh*; ends *Quatuor praestantissima*¹⁸³ *contra uenena, teste Mirando* [sic] . . . *a nadaid na neimhe dfiadhnuisse Mha[n]ardus*) comprises a close translation of the opening sections of the first table (‘[Tabula prima]’) of ‘Appendix secundas qualitates simplicium medicamentorum ostendens, medicis et chirurgis perutilis a studioso quodam hisce commentariis superaddita’, in Rembertus Dodonaeus, *Cruijdeboeck* (Antwerpen, Jan van der Loe, 1563; USTC 401136) pp. [xix].11–[xxxix].17. Thus, the text of NLI MS G 414, pp. 474.1–492.z, corresponds to Dodonaeus, *Cruijdeboeck*, pp. [xix].11–[xxiii].col 2.19 (‘Maturativa, Sive Suppurativa. . . Quatuor praesentissima contra venena, teste Manardo . . . Scordion’)]. For electronic edition of 1563 edition, see archiv.ub.uni-marburg.de/dodoens/

Glossary of Irish words¹⁸⁴

1 **a** voc. partc. (leniting) 25

2 **a** poss. pron. 3 sg. and pl.; (leniting) ‘his, its’ 1, 5, 13 (× 2), etc.; (eclipsing) ‘their’ 22

3 **a** rel. partc. *an feadh a bhías* 17; combined with prep., see *ag, 2ar, de, i, 2re*

4 **a** demonstr. rel. partc., ‘that which, what’; combined with prep. *de, dá* 6, 20, *dā* 7, 20; combined with particle *ro, nó ar ith sé* 20

acht conj. ‘but’ 22; see *amháin*

adharc ‘cupping-horn’; pl. *adharca* 13 (L. cucurbitularum)

adhbhar m. 1. med. ‘matter’; *adhbhur* 9; dat. pl. *adhbhuruibh* 3 (L. dispositionem); 2. ‘cause, ground, reason’ *ar an adhbhur sin* 10, 22 (L. Quare), 24

¹⁸²For use of *prionnda* in a typographical sense in the *Aibidil Gaoidheilge, & Caiticiosma* of Seaán Ó Cearnaigh, printed in 1571, see Ó Cuív, *Aibidil*, 156–7.

¹⁸³MS corr. from ‘*praesen / tissime*’.

¹⁸⁴Words not found as headwords in *DIL* are marked †. References are to paragraphs of the Irish text.

- adeir** ‘says’; indic. pres. 3 pl. *adeirid* 3; past 1 pl. *adubhramur* 13, *adubhramar* 15, 20 (× 3) (L. eandem), *dá ndubhramar* 20
- aer** m. ‘air’; *aer* 6 (× 2) (L. aër); *aér* 18; *aiér* 18, 22 (L. aeris); *aíer* 20
- ag** prep. ‘at, with’ 6; with poss. pron. 3 sg. f., *aga* 20; prep. pron. 2 sg. *agad* 1, 5; 3 sg. m., *aige* 6, 13, 17, 20 (× 3), 20 (L. adstantis); 3 pl. *aca* 22; with rel., *aga* 6; foll. by demonstr. pron. in phrase *ag sin* ‘there is’ 25
- agairg** [f.] ‘agaric’ 12 n.
- aghaidh**, in phrase *an adhaidh* ‘per, for each’ 17
- agregatiue**, see *pillule*
- agus** conj. ‘and’; usually replaced by 7; *agus* 6
- aibíd** [f.] ‘habit, custom’; gen. sg. *aibíde* 22 (L. consuetudo)
- aimsear** f. (a) ‘time’; dat. sg. *aimsir* 5 (L. temporis), 22 (× 2); (b) ‘season (of year), weather’; acc./dat. sg. for nom. sg. *aimsir* 8; gen. sg. *aimsire* 22 (L. anni horam)
- ainbhfeasach** ‘ignorant’; as subst., pl. (of physicians) *ainbhfeasaigh* ‘empirics’ 23 (L. indocti Empirici)
- ainís** [f.] ‘anise, aniseed’; gen. sg. *ainísi* 10
- aire** ‘notice, heed, attention’ 20, 22 (L. sciat)
- áirighthe** ‘certain, sure; special, particular’ 10, 13; adv. *go háirighthe* 2 (L. praecipuè), 23, 24
- áirne** ‘sloe, fruit of the blackthorn’; pl. *áirneadha* 10
- áit** ‘place’ 6
- aithne** ‘act of knowing, recognising’ 16
- aithnidh** ‘knows, recognises’; fut. 3 sg. *aithéonaidh* 21
- allas** ‘perspiration, sweat’; *allus* 13 (L. transpirant), 20 (L. sudet); gen. sg. *allais* 13
- almónt** ‘almond’; pl. *almóinteada* 21 (L. amygdala)
- alt** ‘joint, articulation’; gen. pl. 2 (L. articulos), 7 (L. iuncturarum); dat. pl. *altaibh* 4 (L. iunctoris)
- amhail** prep. ‘like, as’ 10
- amháin** ‘only, solely’; in phrase *ní do réir . . . amháin acht* ‘not only . . . but’ 22; *áon nídh amháin* 7
1. **an** art. 1, 3, etc.; *in* 15, 18, 20; pl. *na* 2, 3, etc.
2. **an** interrog. 5
- anam** ‘soul’; dat. pl. *anmainnibh* 25
- anffhorlann** ‘violence’; *anffhorlann* 20
- anshocracht** ‘discomfort, distress’ 4 (L. cruciatibus)
- aois** f. ‘age’; *áois* 8 (L. aetas), dat. sg. 25; gen. sg. *háoise* 22 (L. aetatem)
- aon** ‘one, a single; the same’ 3, 21; *áon* 7, 23 (L. eandem); with preceding *gach* ‘every (single)’ 3, 22, *gach áon* 21, 23
- Apúle** gen. sg. in *bolgach na hApúle* ‘Neapolitan pox’ 1 (L. Neapolitanum); see *bolgach*
1. **ar** prep. (representing earlier *iar*, q.v.) ‘after’; with poss. pron. 3 sg. m. *arna* 10, 20 (× 2)
2. **ar** prep. (representing earlier *ar* (leniting) and *for* (non-leniting)) ‘on, upon’ 7, 10, 16, 20; with art. sg. *ar an* 5, 10, etc., *ar in* 20; pl. *ar na* 13; with rel. *ar a* 4, 16, 20, 21; prep. pron. 3 sg. m. *air* 10, 20, f. *urrthe* 25
- arán** m. ‘bread’; *arán* 21; gen. sg. *aráin* 20 (L. panis)
- arís** ‘again’ 19 (L. rursus)
- arsaidh** (of disease) ‘of long standing’; *arsaidh* 6; *ársaidh* 15 (L. inueteratus)
- as** prep. (earlier *a*) ‘out of’ 25; prep. pron. 3 sg. m. 16, 20; with rel. *as a* 23
- asteach** ‘in, into’ 2, 20
- at** ‘swelling, tumour’ 4 (L. tumores)
- atá** ‘is, exists, there is’ 21; rel. 22 (× 2); pres. habitual 3 sg. dep. *aga mbí* 6, *ar a mbí* 16, *dā mbí* 20 (L. vndique); rel. *bhíos* 17, 24; impv. 3 sg. *bíodh* 1, 6; *bíodh* 5, 6, 13, 17, 20 (× 5); indic. pres. 3

sg. dep. *an ffhuil sí* 5; fut. 3 sg. *ana mbiaidh* 6, *nach bíaidh* 16, rel. *bhías* 14, 19, 20, *a bhías* 17; subjunct. pres. 3 sg. *muna roibh* 6, *dá raibhe* 13, 16, 18, 20; vb. n. *bheith* (prec. by *a*) 6, 16, 17, 20, (prec. by *do*) 7, 11, 17, 23

Aue María ‘the Hail Mary!’ 25

ball ‘limb, member, organ (of the body)’; gen. pl. 2; dat. pl. *ballaibh* 2 (L. partes)

beag ‘small, little’ 12; pl. *beaga* 2 (× 2), 16; compar. *lughha* ‘less’ 20 (L. multo leuior et minor)

beagán ‘a little, small quantity’; as adv. ‘a little, slightly’ 20 (L. parum)

bearbhadh ‘act of boiling, cooking’ 17 (× 2) (L. decoquant), 19 (L. bullitur), 20

bearbhaidh ‘boils, cooks’; impv. pass. *bearbhthur* 10, 14, 17 (L. bullire)

béal m. ‘mouth’; gen. sg. *beóil* 4 (L. oris)

béasa (pl.) ‘manners, conduct, behaviour’; dat. pl. *bésaibh* 24

beatha f. ‘food, nourishment, sustenance’; gen. sg. *beathadh* 23 (L. diaeta)

biadh ‘food’; gen. sg. *bídh* 20 (L. cibo)

blas ‘taste, savour’ 16 (L. saporem)

bláth ‘flower’ 10 (× 2)

bliadhain f. ‘year’; *bliadhain* 25

boladh ‘smell, scent’; gen. sg., with prefix, *droch-bhalaidh* 4 (L. foetidae)

bolgach f. ‘pox’; *b. Fhrancach* ‘French pox’ 1 (L. Gallicum [*sc. morbum*]); *b. Spáinneach* ‘Spanish pox’ 1 (L. Hispanum [*sc. morbum*]); *b. na hApúle* ‘Neapolitan pox’ 1 (L. Neapolitanum [*sc. morbum*]); acc./dat. sg. *ar an mbolgaigh Fhrancaigh* 25

borráitse ‘borage’; gen. sg. *borrsháitsi* 10

boxa m. ‘wood of the box tree’; gen. sg. 16 n. (L. buxio)

brachadh ‘sanies, pus’ 4 (L. sanie)

braon ‘drop’; pl. *braoin* 16 (L. fauos)

brígh ‘power, force, strength’; (a) med. ‘virtue’ 23 (L. virtutem); gen. sg. 20 (L. vires); (b) in phrase *do bhrígh gurab* ‘because’ 22 (L. ob)

bruith ‘act of boiling, cooking’; in phrase *téid fo bhruith* (of a liquid) ‘reduces, boils away, evaporates in boiling’: *nō go ndeachadh a dhá trían fo bhruith* 14, *nō go ndeachadh a dhá trían fá bhruith* 17, *nō go ndeachadh an ceathramhadh cuid fá bhruith dhe* 19 (L. absumptionem)

†**bruscus** ‘butcher’s broom, knee-holly’ (*Ruscus aculeatus* L.); *brusgus* 10 n.; gen. sg. *brusguis* 14

buglosa ‘bugloss’; gen. sg. 10

builín ‘loaf’; gen. pl. *builíneadh* 12

bun ‘base’; of part of the body, see *giall*

caibidil ‘chapter (of book)’; *caipittil* 25

caindigheacht ‘quantity’; dat. sg. *cainttiacht* 10

cairt ‘manuscript, book, document’; (of an exemplar) dat. sg. *cartaigh* 25

caitheamh ‘act of spending, consuming, using up’; *caithiomh* 20

caithidh ‘consumes, spends, uses’; indic. pres. 3 pl. rel. *caithid* 22; impv. 3 sg. *caithiodh* 20 (L. apparatur), *nā caiththeadh* 20; fut. 3 sg. *caithfidh* 6

calamint ‘calamint’ 14

caol ‘thin, slender, narrow’; pl. *caola* 23

carbad ‘gum, palate’; *carbat* 4 (L. palato)

cartlann [f.] ‘water mint’; *cartlainn* 14

céadóir, in phr. *a ccéadóir* ‘immediately, at once, instantly’ 16 (L. citiùs)

ceann ‘head’ 4 (L. capitis), 20 (L. caput); in phrases *go ceann* ‘until the end of, for the duration of’ 17; *a ccionn* ‘at the end of’ 20 (× 2), *a cceann* 20 (L. per)

ceathramhadh ‘fourth’ 19

ceathrar m. ‘four persons’; gen. sg. *ceathrair* 25

- ceithre** ‘four’ 3 (L. quatuor) 17, 20 (× 2)
- ceolmhar** ‘musical, melodious’; *ceólmhur* 20 (L. instrumentis musicis et dulcibus sonis)
- chum** prep. (governing gen.) ‘to, in order to’ 4, 9, 13, 20 (L. ad), 24
- cicoriae** ‘chicory’ 10 n.
- ciontach** ‘guilty’; med. ‘peccant’ 9
- ciúin** ‘calm, quiet’; (of a fire) ‘slow’ 17 n. (L. lento)
- clamhán lín** ‘dodder’ 10
- claochlaighidh** ‘changes’; indic. pres. 3 sg. rel. *chlaochlaighios* 3 (L. conuersi)
- cnámh** ‘bone’; dat. pl. *cnámhaibh* 2 (L. ossa)
- cnámharlach** [m.] ‘mash, soft pulp, recreation’ 19 (L. ligni recrementorum)
- †**cnáiteacht** med. ‘wasting disease, phthisis, consumption’; *cnáiteacht* 23 n. (L. marasimum)
- codladh** ‘act of sleeping, sleep’ 20 (× 2) (L. somno); gen. sg. *codalta* 20 (L. dormiendum)
- codlaidh** ‘sleeps’; impv. 3 sg. *codladh sé* 20 (L. dormiat); condit. 3 sg. *nach ccoidóladh* 20 (L. insomnes)
- coimhead** ‘act of keeping, guarding, preserving’; *coimhead* 17
- coimhriachtain** [f.] ‘coition’ 7 (L. coitum)
- coimpléx** ‘complexion, temperament’; *coimpléx* 21; dat. pl. *coimpléxuibh* 23
- cóir** ‘correct, right; suitable, fitting’ 21, 24; *is c.* with foll. verbal or vb. n. clause *is cóir dol* 15 (L. conueniet), *is cóir . . . do chur* 19, *budh chóir do thabhairt* 21, *is cóir . . . do thabhairt* 22 (× 2) (L. oportere); *is cóir . . . do leanmhain* 24
- coitcheann** ‘common’; adv. *go c.* 23 (L. omnibus corporibus)
- comairce** ‘protection, security, refuge’; in phrase *dol ar chumairce* ‘to seek the protection of’ 15
- comhairle** ‘advice, counsel’; gen. sg. *comhuirle* 20 (L. consilium)
- comhrádh** ‘act of conversing, talking’ 20 (L. sermones)
- comhthrom** ‘of the same weight, equal’; as subst. ‘equal weight or amount, equivalent’ 20; adv. *go cudruma* 8
- contrárdha** ‘contrary’; *contrā[r]dha* 8
- corp** m. ‘the human body’ 4, 8, 9, 24; gen. sg. *cuirp* 2, 13, 20, 23
- cosmhaileas** ‘likeness’; *cosmhuilios* 12
- créacht** ‘ulcer’; pl. *crēachta* 4 (× 2) (L. exulcerationes, L. pustulae); dat. pl. *crēachtaibh* 2 (L. vlcera), *créachtaibh* 17 (L. vlceribus)
- créad** interrog. ‘what?’; foll. by rel. clause, *créd bhus indénta dhó* 21
- creamh muc fiadha** ‘hart’s-tongue fern’; *cneamh muc fiadha* 10
- Críostaidhe** ‘Christian’; *Críosdaidhe* 25
- croiceann** ‘skin’ (of fruit); *croiciom* 10
- crothaidh** ‘sprinkles, scatters’; fut. pass. *ar a ccraithfidhthear* 20
- cruaidh** ‘hard’; pl. *cruaidhe* 2 (L. duros)
- cruthaighidh** ‘creates, shapes, forms, produces’; indic. pres. pass. *cruthaighthear* 2 (L. facit), 3, 4 (rel.) (× 2) (L. eueniunt)
- cuid** (a) ‘share, part, portion’ 19 (L. partis); (b) ‘portion of food, meal; lunch’ 19 (L. prandio); gen. sg. *coda* 20 (L. prandio); *cuid an mheadhóin láe* 20 (L. prandium)
- cúig** (leniting) ‘five’ 10, 12, 20 (L. quinque)
- cúimilt** ‘act of crushing, grinding, rubbing’; with foll. prep. in sense ‘rubbing, touching with; applying to’ *a chumuilt dona* 17 (L. circumlinitam)
- cuiridh** ‘puts’; indic. pres. pass. *ar a ccurthur* 21 (L. operta); impv. 3 sg. *cuireadh* 20 (L. coopertus); impv. pass. *curthur* 10 (× 2), 13 (L. appositio), *curthar* 17 (L. adiiicientes); subjunct. pres. pass. *dá ccurthur ar* 16 (L. superimpositum); condit. pass. *ionnus go ccuirfidhe* 13; vb. n. *cur* 9, 17, 18, 19; see *cúl*

cúis ‘cause’; dat. pl. *cúisibh* 20

cúl, in phrase *cuiridh ar gcúl* ‘sets apart, sets back, hinders, removes, abolishes’; condit. 3 sg. rel. *neoch do chuirfeadh . . . ar ccúl* 23 (L. prosternunt).

cúláire ‘nook, recess, corner’; dat. pl. *cúláirghibh* 4 (L. intimos angulos)

cumaiscidh ‘mixes’; impv. pass. *cumaisgthear* 11, *cumuisgther* 12

cumhang ‘narrow, slender’ 18

cúram ‘care, solicitude’ 17

1 **dá** (leniting) ‘two’; *dhá* 10 (× 4), 14; gen. *dhá* 20 (L. duas); neuter *a dhá ttrían* 14, 17

2 **dá** conj. (eclipsing) ‘if’, with subjunct. pres. 13, 16 (× 2), 18, 20; with subjunct. past 5, 8, 20

3 **dá**, see *de*

dara ‘second’ 25

dásacht ‘fury’ 7 (L. furor)

dásachtach ‘furious’; adv. *go d.* 7 (L. vehementer)

dath ‘colour, a particular hue or tint’ 16 (L. colore)

de prep. (leniting) ‘from’; simple form written *do*, e.g. 10, 11, 13; written *do* before *gach* 10, 12, 14, 23, but more frequently *dá* 10 (× 4), 11, 14, 21; prep. pron. 3 sg. m. *dhe* 10, 14, 16, 17, 18; 3 sg. f. *dhi* 1, 12, 20; 1 pl. *dhínn* 24; 3 pl. *díobh* 3, *dhíobh* 11, *dhíbh* 12; with art. sg. *don* 4, 17, 18, 19; pl. *dona* 3, 8, 17 (× 2), 21; with rel., *dá* 1

deagh- prefix ‘good’; *re neithibh deagh-bhalaidh* ‘with fragrant things’ 6 (L. odoramentis)

dearmadaidh ‘forgets, overlooks, omits, leaves behind’; impv. 3 sg. *ná dermadadh* 20

deasaighidh ‘arrays, adjusts, prepares, makes ready’; impv. 3 sg. *deasaigheadh* 20 (L. componat)

deascaidh ‘ferment, leaven’; *deasgaidh* 17 (cf. *DMLBS* s.v. fermentum, ‘(med.) “leaven”, a fermenting substance used in poultices or sim. applications’)

deathach ‘smoke, vapour, fume’; dat. pl. *deathaighibh* 20 (L. fumosis exhalationibus)

†**décoctiún** ‘decoction, broth’ *dēcocsiún* 10 (vl. deccosiona)

déirc ‘charity, act of charity’ 25

deoch ‘drink’ 10, 11, 14, 18 (× 3), 19; gen. sg. *dighe* 20 (L. potu); dat. sg. *dicch* 20 (L. potum)

†**diagredium** ‘diagrydium, juice of the plant scammony, prepared scammony’ (‘An old name for a preparation of scammony, used in pharmacy’, OED s.v. *diagrydium*) *diagredium* 12 n.

diaidh, in phrase *a ndiaidh* (with foll. gen.) ‘after’ 20; *na dhíaidh sin* ‘afterwards, after that’ 4 (L. temporis processu)

diéad ‘diet, regimen’; *dīēt* 21

díleaghadh med. ‘act of digesting, digestion’ 9, 22 (L. concoquant); gen. sg. *díleaghta* 11

dínnéar ‘repast, meal; dinner’; *dínnér* 19 (L. coena), *dínnēr* 20 (L. prandium)

díoghbháil ‘detriment, damage, injury’; *dīoghbháil* 7

dlighidh ‘is entitled to, has a right to’; condit. 3 sg. *do dhlighfeadh* 19

do prep. (leniting) 4, 6, 9 (× 2), etc.; before vowel *do* 13, 20; before *f* foll. by vowel *d’fholmhughadh* 13; with article sg. *don* 4, 12, 20; with poss. pron. 3 sg. m. *dhá* 19, 20; prep. pron. 3 sg. m. *dó* 9, 20; *dhó* 6, 8, 11, 13 (× 2), 21; 1 pl. (with emph. part.) *dhúinne* 24; 3 pl. *dháibh* 22

do-bheir ‘gives; puts, places, sets; confers on, imposes on, enjoins on, compels’ 21 (L. apparatur); impv. 3 sg. *tugadh* 6, 20; impv. pass. *tugthur* 11, 12, *tucthur* 13; condit. 3 sg. *do-bhéradh* 24; vb. n. *tabhairt* 9, 21, 22 (× 2)

do-chí ‘sees; perceives’; pass. in sense ‘appears, seems (good)’ (*do*, ‘to’); fut. pass. *do réir mur chífidhthear do* 17; past pass. *do-chumncus dona leaghaibh* 23

doctúir med. ‘physician, doctor’; nom. pl. *doctúreadha* 3

domhain ‘deep’; pl. *doimhne* 2

domhan ‘the world, the earth’ 22

- do-ní** ‘does, makes, causes, gives rise to’; indic. pres. 3 sg. dep. *dā ndéan* 7; 3 pl. rel. *do-níd* 22; past 3 sg. *do rinne* 25; subjunct. past pass. *go ndéntaidhe* 13; impv. 3 sg. *dēanadh* 6, (*ná*) *dénadh* 20 (× 2), *dénadh sé* 20 (× 2); impv. pass. *déntur* 9, 11, 13 14; *déntur* 12; vb. n. *dénadh* 12, 20
- dorn** ‘dorn, fist’; see *lán*
- dórtadh** [m.] ‘pouring, pouring out, shedding; effusion, discharge’ 20 (× 2) (L. catarrhosas materias)
- draghma** ‘drachm weight, drachm’ 10 (× 6), 11 (× 2), 14 (× 2); *drághma* 10
- droch-**, prefix, ‘bad, evil’; see *boladh*, *easláinte*, *lionn*
- drong** [f.] ‘group, band, crowd’; dat. sg. *druing* 23 (L. in omnibus corporibus)
- dubh** ‘black, swarthy; dark’; acc. pl. *dubha* 4 (L. nigrae); *dubh-bhuidhe* ‘dark yellow’ 16 (L. subcitrino et buxeo est colore . . . colore ad liuidum vergente)
- duilleabhar** ‘leafage, foliage’; *duilleabhur* 10
- duine** ‘person’ 5; gen. sg. 7; pl. *dáoin* 22 (L. alii); dat. pl. *ris na dáoinibh muintiordha* 20 (L. amicis et familiaribus)
- dúiscidh** ‘awakens; arouses, excites’; indic. pres. 3 sg. *dúisgidh sí* 2 (L. facit)
- dúscadh** ‘awakening, arousing; state of waking, wakefulness’; *dúsgadh* 23 (L. vigiliis)
- é pron. m.; with copula, 16, 18, 25 (× 3); after pass. vb. 13, 16, 17 (× 2); as obj. of vb. 6, 8, 17, 20
- éadach** ‘covering, raiment, clothing, garment’; gen. sg. *édaicch* 20 (L. stragulis et vestibus)
- éadtrom** ‘not heavy, light; easy’; (of scarification) *éttrom* 13 (L. leui et superficiali); pl. *éttroma* 5
- eagla** ‘fear’ 7; in phrase *ar eagla* 20 ‘for fear, lest’ (L. ne)
- éagsamhlacht** ‘difference, variety, diversity’; *éexamhlacht* 22
- ealadhnach** ‘artful’; adv. *go healadhnach* ‘artificially’ 6
- éan** ‘bird’; *én coilicch* ‘young male of the domestic chicken, a cockerel’ 20
- easláinte** f. ‘disease, illness’ 1; *easláinte* 2, 3, 15, 22; gen. sg. *easláinte* 20 (L. morbi), *easláinte* 5 (L. morbus), 22; dat. sg. *easláinte* 2; gen. sg., with prefix, *droch-easláinte* 4 (L. morbi)
- easlán** [m.] ‘sick person’ 17 (L. morbi)
- eile** ‘other’ 1 (MS .ee.), 22 (MS éé); when written *plene*, *oile* 4, 17, 20, 22 (× 2)
- éirgidh** ‘rises, arises’; impv. 3 sg. *éirgeadh* 20 (L. surgens)
- †**electuarium** ‘electuary’; *electuarium de succo rosarum* ‘electuary of juice of roses’ 11 n.; *e. . . . Indum* ‘electuary associated with India, Indian electuary’ 11 n.; *e. . . . Hemech* ‘electuary of Hamech’ 11 n.; *e. laccthach* ‘laxative electuary’ 11
- etica** adj. (of fever) ‘hectic’ 23 n. (L. hecticas); see *fiabhras*
- fad** ‘length (of time or space)’; in phrase *ar fud* (with gen.) ‘throughout, all around’ 20
- fada** ‘long’ 5 (L. longi), 23
- fagháil** ‘act of finding, getting’ 19 (L. exhibetur), 24
- fairsing** ‘ample, broad, spacious’ 18
- féadaidh** ‘is able, can’; indic. pres. 3 sg. *má fhéadann* (L. si fieri potest) 20, *mā fhédann* 20; indic. pres. pass. *fēthtur* 16, *féttur* 17, 20 (L. poterunt)
- feadánach** med. (of ulcers) ‘fistulous’; pl. *feadánacha* 2 n.
- feadh** ‘space, distance, interval (of space or time)’; (of space) *ar f.* (with gen.) ‘throughout, all over’ 20 (× 2); (of time) *an f.* (with rel.), ‘as long as, while’ 17; *ar f.* (with gen.) 20 (L. vsque); *go f.* (with gen.) 20 (L. per)
- fear** ‘man; person’ 25
- fearg** ‘anger, wrath’ 7 (L. ira)
- féin** ‘self’; after subst. 18; after pron. *é féin* 20 (L. se)
- feóil** f. ‘meat’; gen. sg. *feóla* 21
- fiabhras** ‘fever’; *fiabhras etica* ‘hectic fever’ 23 (L. febres hecticas)
- fiche** ‘twenty’; gen. *ceithre húare fichiot* 17; *ar feadh .x. lá fhichiot nó dhá ffhiochiot lá* 20 (L. vsque ad triginta vel quadraginta dies); acc./dat. sg. *maille lén’ fhichitt uiriod uisge* 19

- finéal** ‘fennel’; gen. sg. *finéil* 10, *finíl* 14
fíon m. ‘wine’; gen. sg. *fíona* 19 (L. vini)
fios ‘knowledge’; in phrase *atá fhios aige* ‘he knows’ 21; *bíodh a fhios agad* ‘know’ 1; *bíodh a fhios agad* 5
flichidheacht f. ‘wetness, moisture; fluid’; *flichidhacht* 19, 20 (L. decocto), 20 (L. decoctionis), 20 (L. decocti); gen. sg. *flichidhachta* 9
fliuch ‘wet, moist’ 20 (L. catarrhosas materias), 24
fo, fa, fá prep. (leniting) ‘under, beneath’, *fo bhruith* 14, *fá bhruith* 17, 19; ‘about, around’, *fa chúláirghibh an bheóil* 4 (L. circa), *fa bhun an ghéill* 4
foghnaidh ‘is of use to, avails, profits’ 13 (L. vtilitate)
foirmeallach ‘external, outer, superficial’; pl. *foirimíolacha* 2 (L. exteriores)
folmhaigntheach ‘evacuative, purgative’ 11
folmhughadh m. med. ‘act of purging’ 13 (L. purgationes), 20, 23 (L. euacuationibus); gen. sg. *folmhaignthe* 20
formhóradh ‘the greater part’; in phrase *go formhóradh* ‘for the most part’ 20 n.
fós ‘further, also, in addition; likewise’ 7, 13, 16 (L. item), 19, 22
foscailte ‘opened, open’; *fosguilte* 11
foscladh ‘act of opening’ 23; gen. sg. *fosglaidh* 9
fothragadh ‘act of bathing, washing; a bath’ 14; *fothrugadh* 13 (L. balneas); pl. *fothraigthe* 13
Francach, see *bolgach*
fréamh ‘root’; pl. *frémha* 14
fuair ‘cold’; compar. *fúaire* 22 (L. frigus)
fuighleach ‘remainder, remnant’ 13 (L. reliquiae)
fuilngidh ‘endures, suffers’; indic. pres. 3 sg. rel. *fuilngios* 21
fuinneóg ‘window’; *fuinnóg* 20 (L. fenestris)
fumus terrae ‘fumitory’; *fumus terra* 10; gen. sg. *fúmí terrae* 10; dat. sg. *pillule de fumo terra* 12
gabhadh ‘takes, receives’; impv. 3 sg. *gabhadh* 10, 20 (L. sumat)
gach ‘every’ 6, 10, 20; foll. by *aon* 3, *áon* 21; foll. by *uile* 6 (L. omnia); gen. sg. 17 (L. singulis libris)
gairbhe ‘roughness (of taste)’; gen. sg. 16 (L. leniter linguam erosione mordicet)
gairid ‘short’ 5
gan prep. ‘without’; with vb. n. clause 16 (L. neque)
gaoth f. ‘wind’ 6 (L. ventis); *gáoth* 20 (L. vento)
gealán ‘the white of an egg’ 10, 14
géar ‘sharp’; dat. sg. f. *géir* 17
Gearmáineach adj. ‘German’; as subst. ‘a German’; pl. *Germáinnigh* 18, 22, 24; *Germáinnigh* 22
géire ‘sharpness (of taste)’; gen. sg. 16 (L. adstringentem)
giall m. ‘jaw’; gen. sg. in *bun an ghéill* ‘throat’ 4 (L. gutturis)
†gista ‘yeast’ 20 n.
glacadh ‘act of touching, taking, receiving, accepting’ 6
glan ‘clean, pure’ 14
glanaidh ‘cleanses, purifies’; impv. pres. pass. *glantur* 10, 14; vb. n. *glanadh* 10, gen. sg. *glanta* 9
glic ‘shrewd, skilled, wise, prudent’ 21 (L. prudentis)
gloine (a) ‘glass, crystal’; gen. sg. 18; (b) ‘cupping-glass’; pl. *gloinidhe* 13 (L. cucurbitularum)
gnáth ‘customary, usual, familiar, well-known’ 20
gnáthaighidh ‘is accustomed to, practises, uses or consumes regularly, frequents’; impv. pass. *gnáthaighthear* 9, 10; *gnáthaighthear* 12, 13 (L. adhibere), 19 (L. exhibetur)
gnáthughadh ‘act of using, practising, frequenting; use, wont, custom’; gen. sg. *gnáthaighthe* 16, 22 (L. consuetudinem)

gné f. ‘species, kind’ (‘of’, *de*) 16

1 **go** (eclipsing), ‘with’ 16; in phrase *go leith* ‘and a half’ 10 (× 3), 11 (× 2), 14; with poss. pron. 3 sg. f. *gona* 10

2 **go** prep. ‘to’; in phrase *go feadh* 20; in formation of advs., e.g. *go háirighthe*, *go coitcheann*, etc.

3 **go** conj. (eclipsing) ‘that, so that’ 3

goiridh ‘calls, names’ (with *de*); indic. pres. 3 pl. *goirid* 18; indic. pres. pass. *dā ngoirthear* 1 (L. vocat); *go ngoirthear . . . dhi* 1

gorán ‘pustule’; nom. pl. *goráin* 4 (L. pustulas); dat. pl. *goránaibh* 2 (L. pustulis), *goránaibh* 17 (L. pustulis)

grionghalach ‘diligent, assiduous’ 17 (L. sedulo)

guala ‘shoulder’; gen. pl. *guailleadh* 4 (L. humerorum)

guidhidh ‘prays’; indic. pres. 1 sg. *guidhim* 25

†**gumamhail** (–ú–?) ‘gummy, sticky, viscid’; pl. *guumamhla* 16 n. (L. resinaceos)

†**hermodactulí** (pl.), ‘meadow-saffron, autumn crocus’ (*Colchicum autumnale*); dat. pl. (pillule de) *hermodactulis* 12 n.

i prep. (eclipsing) ‘in, into’; simple form *a* 1, 2 (× 3), 3, etc.; with art., sg. *isin* 2, 4, 19, 20 (× 3), 25 (× 2); *san* 14, 20; *annsa* 4; pl. *isna* 2, 4 (× 2), 22; with rel., *ana* 6, *ina* 20; with prep. pron. 3 sg. m. *ann* 10, 16, 17; with poss. pron. 3 sg. m. *ina* 20, ‘*na* 14, 19, f. 4; 3 pl. *ina* 22, 24; used to form adverb in: *annsein* 10, 17, 20 (L. postea)

í pron. f. 4, 6, 15 (× 2), 25 (× 2)

iad pron. 3 pl. 3; *íad* 10, 12, 14; used with copula, *is iad* 4, 21 (× 2)

iar prep. (eclipsing) ‘after’; *iar* 12; with poss. pron. 3 sg. m. *íarna* 20; in phrase *íar sin* 20 (L. tum)

idir ‘between, among’ 20, 23; prep. pron. 3 pl. *eattorra* 13

imighidh ‘goes about, travels, goes’; indic. pres. 3 sg. *imidhe sí* 2 (L. ingressa)

indéanta ‘to be done, fit to be done’; *indéanta* 21 (L. requiritur)

intinn ‘mind, disposition, attention’; *inntinn* 7

intleacht [f.] ‘intellect, understanding, discernment, judgement’; gen. sg. *inntleachta* 20

iomarcaidh ‘excess, surplus, superfluity’; *umarcaigh* 13, *iumarcaidh* 20 (L. excrementis)

iomchraidh ‘carries around, carries; endures, bears, tolerates, allows of’; indic. pres. 3 sg. rel. *iumchurus* 21 (L. tolerandam)

iompaighidh ‘turns’; indic. pres. 3 sg. rel. *iumpaighios* 3 (L. conuersi)

ionadh ‘place’; *i n-ionadh* ‘instead of’ 21; dat. pl. *ionadhaibh* 1

iongnadh ‘strange, wonderful, unusual’ 23

ionnarbadh ‘act of driving out, expelling’ 13 (L. euacuantur)

ionnarbaidh ‘drives out, expels’; impv. 3 sg. *ionnarbadh* 20 (L. expurgatis)

ionnas ‘mode, manner’; in phrase *ionnus go* ‘so that’ 13 (L. vt)

ionstraimint ‘instrument, utensil, implement’; *instrumaint* 20 (L. instrumentis); acc. sg. *lé hinstrumaint ghéir oile* 17 (L. torno)

is copula ‘be’; indic. pres. 3 sg. 2, 4, etc.; *as* 25 (× 2); rel. 25; neg. *ní* 22, 23; neg. dep. *nach* 4, 21; with *go*, *gurab* 22; with *gé*, *ciodheadh* 21; fut. 3 sg. *bu* 15, *bú* 18; fut. rel. *bhus* 21; condit. *budh* 21

ithidh ‘eats, consumes’; impv. 3 sg. *itheadh sé* 20; past 3 sg. *nó ar ith sé* 20

lá ‘day’ 14, 20; dat. sg. *isin ló* 4 (L. in die), *isin ló* 20 (L. in die); dat. pl. *láeithibh* 10, 13; gen. pl. 20 (L. dies)

laghdughadh ‘act of lessening, diminishing’ 20 (L. diminui)

lagthach ‘laxative’; *laccthach* 11

Laidean ‘the Latin language’; dat. sg. *Laidin* 25

láidir ‘strong, powerful’; compar. *láidire* 22 (L. vehementiùs)

- lámh** ‘arm’; gen. pl. 13 (L. brachiis); dat. pl. *lámhaibh* 4 (L. brachiorum)
- lán** ‘full (of, *de*)’; as subst. ‘the full, complement, whole’ (with gen. of that which contains); *lán dhuirn* ‘fistful’ 10, *lán duirrn* 14; *leath-lán duirn* ‘half a fistful’ 10
- lasaidh** ‘takes fire, blazes, lights up, shines’; indic. pres. 3 pl. *lasaid* 16 (L. accenditur & flammas agit)
- le** prep. ‘with, by’; *lé* 17; of the instrument, ‘with, by, by means of’ *le* 10, 14; *lé* 14, 17 (× 2); with poss. 3 sg. m. *léna* 17; prep. pron. 3 sg. f. *léi* 25
- leaba** ‘bed’; dat. sg. *leabaidh* 20 (L. lecto)
- leabhar** ‘book, volume (as physical object)’; *leabhur* 25
- léaghtóir** ‘reader’; *léghtóir* 25
- leanmhain** ‘act of following’ 24
- leath** ‘half’ 10; in cpd. *leath-lán* 10; *leath-dhraghma* 10; *leith-scrubal* 12
- leigheas** (a) ‘medical treatment’; dat. sg. *leighios* 5; (b) as vb. n. ‘act of treating, curing’ 15; (c) ‘remedy, medicine, medicament’; pl. *leighis* 13
- leigheasaidh** ‘cures, treats, heals’; indic. past pass. *do leighiosadh í* 5
- leigheasamhail** ‘medicinal, healing’; *leighiosamhail* 18
- léigidh, leigidh** (a) ‘lets go, releases’; impv. pass. *leighear* 8 (L. phlebotomia); (b) ‘lets, allows, permits’; with *do* (‘to’), 3 sg. impv. *nā léigeadh dhó* 6; (c) in phrase *leigidh a leas* ‘needs’; condit. 1 pl. *do leigfeaghmáois a leas d’fhagháil* 24
- †**leuisticus** ‘lovaage’ 14 n.
- liaigh** m. ‘physician’ 6; *laigh* (L. medicum) 6, 17, 21; gen. sg. *leagha* 20 (× 2) (L. medici); dat. pl. *leaghaibh* 21, 23
- licoris** [m.] ‘liquorice’ 10
- †**lignum guaiacum** ‘The hard and heavy brownish-green wood of *Guaiacum officinale* and *Guaiacum sanctum*, used in medicine; lignum vitae’ (OED s.v. guaiacum); *lingnum guaiacum* 15
- línéadach** ‘linen, linen cloth’; *línéadach* 19
- líonaidh** ‘fills’ 20 (L. replet); part. *líonta* 8 (L. multitudinem . . . humorum); fut. 3 sg. *líonfaidh* 18
- lionn** med. ‘humour (of the body)’; dat. sg. 3; nom. sg. *leann* 3; gen. pl. *leannann* 11, with prefix, *droch-leannann* 13 (× 2) (L. vitiosorum humorum); dat. pl. *leantaibh* 3 (L. humores), 8 (L. humorum)
- lionn dubh** ‘the humour melancholy’ 24 (L. melancholicas)
- lionn fionn** ‘the humour phlegm’; *lionn fionn nádúrdha* ‘natural phlegm’ 9; gen. sg. *lucht leanna finn* 21 (L. pituitosae temperaturae)
- lionn ruadh** ‘the humour cholera’; *lionn rúadh* 24 (L. biliosas); gen. sg. *lucht leanna rúaidh* 21 (L. biliosiores temperaturas)
- loiscneach** ‘burning, scorching, flaming; (med.) causing inflammation’; pl. *loisgneacha* 3 (L. exustionem)
- lucht** ‘people’; with qualifying noun in gen. sg. *lucht leanna finn* 21 (L. pituitosae temperaturae); *lucht leanna rúaidh* 21 (L. biliosiores temperaturas)
- luighidh** ‘lies’; impv. 3 sg. *luigheadh* 20 (L. se . . . contineat)
- lurga** ‘shin-bone, shank; leg’; dat. pl. *luirgnibh* 4 (L. crurium)
- má** conj. ‘if’ 20 (L. si), *mā* 20; with copula, subjunct. pres. 3 sg. *madh* 6, 9, 15 (× 2), 16
- maide** m. ‘stick, staff; wood, timber’ 16 (× 2); gen. sg. 15
- maidean** ‘morning’; dat. sg. *ar maidin* 12; dat. sg. as adv. *gach maidin* 10, 14
- maille (re, le)** ‘with, along with’; *maille* 4; *maille re* 17; *maille lé* 20; with poss. pron. 3 sg. m. *maille lén* 19; ‘through, by means of’; with sg. art. *maille ris an* 13
- maith** ‘good’ 6 (L. boni), 16 (L. bonitatem); compar. *fearr* 16, 21, 22 (L. meliùs); adv. *go maith* 14
- maos** ‘softness, moistness, saturation’; in phrase *ar máos* ‘steeping’ 17

- 1 **mar** prep. (leniting) ‘as, like’; *mur* 20, 21, 25; *mur so* ‘thus’, 16, 17; in phrase *mur atá* ‘namely’ 20 (L. in quo)
- 2 **mar** conj. ‘as’; *mur* 20
- más** ‘buttock’; dat. pl. *másaibh* 13 (L. natibus)
- meadhón** ‘middle, centre (of space or time)’; *m. lae* ‘midday’; gen. sg. *meadhóin láe* 20
- meádughadh** ‘act of increasing’ 20 (L. augeri)
- measardha** ‘moderate’; *measarrdha* 10; (of air) *measarrdha* ‘temperate’ 6 (L. temperatus); med. (of human complexion) compar. *measarrdha* 22
- measardhacht** [f.] med. (of complexion) ‘temperate character or condition’; gen. sg. *measarrdhachta* 24
- †**médiána** ‘median vein’ 8 n.
- méid** f. ‘amount, quantity’ 18; dat. sg. 20
- méidighidh** ‘increases’; indic. pres. 3 sg. *méide sí* 7 (L. adauget)
- méin** [f.] ‘disposition, temperament; nature, quality’ 16
- méirse** ‘smallage, wild celery’ 14
- milis** ‘sweet’ 14
- mín** ‘smooth, calm’; (of a fire) ‘slow’ 19 (L. lento); (of walking) 20 (L. leuiter et pedetentim), 20 (L. leuiter), 20 (L. aliquantulam); adv. *go mín* 17
- minic** ‘frequent’ 4, 5; adv. *go minic* 2, 13 (× 2) (L. reiterandas), 23
- míochlúiteach** ‘contemptible, infamous, disreputable’; *míchlúiteach* 1
- míonádúrdha** ‘unnatural’; *mínádúrdha* 4 (L. praeter naturam)
- miosúr** ‘measure (of quantity or weight)’ 20 (L. mensuram)
- miotail** [m.] ‘metal’; gen. sg. *miotail* 17
- †**mirabolani** (pl.) ‘myrobalans’; gen. pl. *m. Cebuli* ‘Chebulic (black) myrobalans’ 10 n.; gen. pl. *m. ... sitríní* ‘yellow myrobalans’ 10 n.
- mise** emph. pron. ‘myself, I myself’ 25
- modh** ‘manner, mode’ 23 (L. rationem)
- molaidh** ‘praises; appraises, deems good; recommends, advises’; indic. pres. pass. *moltur* 16 (L. laudatur)
- mong measc** ‘mugwort’ 10 n.
- mór** ‘great, large’; (of pain) pl. *móra* ‘intense’ 23 (L. intensis); compar. *níos mhó* 4 (L. magis), *nísa mhó* 17 (L. paulo plus); superl. *is mó* 22 (× 2) (L. copiosore); adv. *go mór* 7, 23 (L. maxime)
- mórán** ‘large quantity or number’ (with *de*) 21
- morgaighthe** (of matter) ‘corrupt, putrid, malign’ 3 (L. malignam)
- muinéal** m. ‘neck’; gen. sg. *muinēil* 4 (L. colli)
- muinteardha** ‘familiar, friendly’; *ris na dáoinibh muintiorrdha* 20 (L. cum amicis et familiaribus)
- muna** conj. ‘unless’ 6, 8
- múscán** ‘pith (of wood), sponge, porous wood; porousness, decay, rottenness’; *mūsgán* 16 n. (L. cariosum)
- 1 **ná** neg., used with impv., 20 (× 3), *nā* 6, 20
- 2 **ná** conj. ‘than’; *nā* 4 (L. quàm), 22; *nó* 20 (L. quam); *nó* 22 (L. quàm); *nō* 22
- nach** conj. introducing subord. neg. clause, 16, 18, 20
- nádúrdha** ‘natural’; adv. *go nádúrdha* 6
- náireach** ‘diffident, shy; modest; in phrase *na baill náireacha* ‘the external genitals, the pudenda’; gen. pl. *na mball náireach* 2 (L. pudenda)
- neach** ‘person’ 16
- neascóid** ‘apostome, abscess’; nom. pl. *neasgōideadha* 2 (L. abscessus)
- neoch** rel. antecedent, foll. by rel. clause, 23

- ní** ‘thing’ 10 (× 3), etc.; *nídh* 7; *nídh* 6; with rel. cop. and compar. of adj. *níos mhó* 4 (L. magis), *nísa mhó* 17 (L. plus), *nísa mhó* 20, *nísa lugha* 20; dat. pl. *neithibh* 5, 6, 15
- nó** conj. ‘or’ 3, 20, etc.; *nó* 3 (× 2), 4, 5, 8 (× 2), etc.
- nó go** conj. (eclipsing), with subjunct. ‘until’ 17 (L. ad), *nó go* 14, 19
- núa** ‘new, recent’ 15; adv. *go núa* 5 (L. recens)
- ó** prep. (leniting) ‘from’ 2 (L. à), 20 (× 2), etc.; *ó* 3, 9, etc.; with art., sg. *ón* 23, *ón* 2, 23; prep. pron. 3 sg. m. *úadha* 20, f. *úaithe* 4; 3 pl. *úatha* 21
- obann** ‘quick, swift, prompt’; adv. *go hobun* 6, *go hobann* 20 (L. statim)
- ocht** ‘eight’ 20 (L. octo)
- odius**, see *sioróip*
- oidhche** ‘night’ 2 (L. noctu), 4 (L. nocte), 20 (L. noctes)
- oileamhain** f. ‘nourishment, food’ 6 (L. succi), 6 (L. omnia salsa), 21, 22 (L. alimento), 24 (L. alimentis); ‘regimen, diet’, gen. sg. *oileamhna* 21, 23 (L. victus rationem)
- óir** conj. ‘since, for, because’ 18, 20 (L. nam), etc.
- oiread** ‘amount, quantity’; in phr. *lén’ fhíchitt uiriod uisge* 19 (L. portione)
- ól** ‘act of drinking’ 20 (× 3) (L. bibat, L. assumpto)
- ola** ‘oil’; dat. pl. *oladhaibh* 17
- ólaidh** ‘drinks’; impv. 3 sg. *óladh* 14 (× 2), 20 (L. assumat)
- olc** ‘evil, bad, wrong’; compar. *measa* 21 (L. maximè laedere)
- ordaighidh** ‘orders, ordains, institutes, assigns to, prescribes’; past pass. *do hórdaigheadh* 23 (L. praescripta)
- ordughadh** ‘act of ordering, ordaining, prescribing’ 23 (L. inculcent)
- othar** m. med. ‘patient’; *othur* 6, 10, 12, 14, 19, 21; gen. sg. *othuir* 20 (L. aegroti)
- †**oximel** ‘oxymel’; *oximel simplex* ‘simple oxymel’ 10 n.; *o. compositum* ‘compound oxymel’ 14 n.
- persill** ‘parsley’ 14 n.
- †**pillule** (pl.) ‘pills’ 12 (× 4); *pillule agregatiue* ‘aggregative pills, pills that purge indifferently all gross humours’ 12 n. Cf. ‘aggregative pill n. . . . Medicine (now historical and rare) any kind of pill formulated from several ingredients (with different actions) and used in the treatment of diseases believed to affect more than one system or part of the body, or to be caused by more than [one] morbid humour’ (OED s.v. aggregative)
- pobal** ‘a people, tribe, nation, the inhabitants of a country (district, town) taken collectively’; pl. *pobuil* 22 (L. alii . . . incolentes)
- póire** (pl.) ‘pores’; *póiré* 20 n. (L. pori); gen. pl. *fosgladh na bpóireadh* 23 (L. transpirationibus)
- †**polipódium** ‘polypody’ 10 n.
- poll** ‘hole’ 20 (L. rimulis)
- proinn** ‘meal, refection; meal eaten about midday’; *pruinn* 20 (L. prandium)
- †**prúnadha** (pl.) ‘plums; dried plums, prunes’ 21 (L. pruna damascena)
- punta** ‘pound-weight’ 14, 17; gen. sg. 17 (L. singulis libris)
- purgóid** ‘purgative’ 9 (× 2), 11; pl. *purgóideadha* 12
- rádh** ‘act of saying, uttering, speaking, reciting’ 25
- ráidhidh** ‘speaks, says, tells’; *re ráitítear* ‘which is called’ 15
- 1 **re** prep. ‘towards, against’; with art. sg. *ris an* 16
- 2 **re** ‘with, by, accompanied by’ 5; with rel. *re* 15; with art. pl. *ris na* 20 (L. cum); in expression of instrument, ‘with, by means of’ 5, 6; with art. pl. *ris na* 15
- reamhar** ‘thick’ 6 (L. crassum); gen. sg. f. *reimhre* 9
- réamhráite** ‘aforesaid, above-mentioned’; *réimhráite* 20 (× 2)
- réasún** [m.] ‘reason’; (of disease) ‘inclination, disposition, tendency’; gen. sg. *rēsúin* 20 (L. dispositio)

- réigiún** [m.] ‘region, district’; gen. sg. *rēgióin* 22 (L. *regionem*), *réigióin* 22 (L. *regione*); dat. pl. *réigiúnaibh* 22 (L. *regiones*)
- riar**, in phrase *do réir* (with gen.) ‘according to’ 20 (L. *iuxta*), 20 (L. *prout*), 22 (× 2) (L. *iuxta*); *do réir mur* (foll. by finite verbal clause) ‘according as’ 17 (L. *iuxta*)
- righ** ‘forearm’; dat. pl. *righthibh* 13 (L. *brachiis*)
- righin** ‘tough’; *righinn* 6
- ríoghdhacht** ‘kingdom’; *ríoghacht* 22
- risín** (al. *risín*) ‘raisin’; pl. *risíneadha* 10 n., *risíneadha* 21 (L. *passas vuas*)
- ro-** prefix, ‘very, most’; *ro-árrsaidh* 16 (L. *admodum vetus*); *ro-mhaith* 17; *ro-mhall* 4 (L. *tardae*)
- ródach** surg. ‘scarification’ 13 n. (L. *scarificatione*)
- roimh**, prep. ‘before’; *roimhe an phurgóid* 9, *roimhe a bhearbhadh* 17 (Note that *roimhe* is identified as an ‘Ulster’ form in Dinneen, *Foclóir*, s.v. *roimh*.)
- roimhe** adv. ‘before, previously, formerly’ 20; in adv. phrase *roimhe so* ‘formerly’ 23
- sailte** ‘salted, salty’ 6 (L. *salsa*)
- salann** ‘salt’ 20
- †**scabiósa** ‘scabious’ 10 n.
- scagaidh** ‘strains, filters, sifts, purifies’; impv. pass. *sgagthur* 10, 14; vb. n. *sgagadh* 19
- scian** ‘knife’; acc. sg. *le sgín* 17 (L. *lima*)
- scríobhaidh** ‘writes (in physical sense), writes down, transcribes’; past 3 sg. *do sgríobh* 25 (× 2)
- scrios** (a) ‘act of destroying, wiping out, eradicating’; *sgrios* 4 (L. *resolutionis*); (b) ‘that which is scraped off, scrapings, parings, peelings’; *sgrios* 17 (L. *scobem*)
- scriosaidh** ‘scrapes’; impv. 2 sg. *scrios* 17 (L. *redactum*)
- scrubal** med. ‘scruple’ 12, 13
- 1 sé pron. 3 sg. m.; used as subj. of vb., 20 (× 5)
- 2 sé ‘six’ 10, 17, 20 (× 3) (L. *sex*)
- seachnaidh** ‘avoids’; impv. 3 sg. *seachnadh* 20 (L. *caueat*); impv. pass. *seachantar* 6 (L. *euitentur*), *seachaintear* 7 (L. *deuitandos*)
- seachránach** ‘misleading, delusive; erroneous, misguided’ 23
- seacht** ‘seven’ 20 (L. *septem*)
- séimh** (of liquid) ‘thin, diluted’ 19, (of meal) ‘meagre, moderate, slight, light’ 20 (L. *tenuē*)
- séimhe** ‘thinness, subtlety’ 9; (of food) ‘meagreness, lightness’ 23 (L. *tenui et exquisita*)
- séine** ‘senna’; *séine* 11, 10 n. (gen. sg.)
- seomra** m. ‘room’; *seómra* 20 (dat. sg.), 20 (gen. sg.) (× 3) (L. *cubili*)
- sí** pron. 3 sg. f.; used as subj. of vb., 2 (× 3), 4, 5, etc.
- sileadh** ‘act of flowing, dripping’; med. ‘pus, sanies, suppuration’; gen. sg. *silidh* 4 (L. *suppurationis*)
- silidh** ‘drops, flows, drips’; indic. pres. 3 sg. rel. *shilios* 16
- sin** demons. pron. and adj. ‘that’ 4, 10, 13, etc.; after pron. 3 pl. *íad sin* 12; see, *iar*
- síol** ‘seed’ 10, 14
- sioróip** ‘syrup’; *sirōip* 10; *sirōip odius* 14 n.
- siubhal** ‘walk, progress, journey; act of walking, travelling, moving’ 20 (L. *obambulet*), 20 (L. *obambulationem*)
- siúcra** ‘sugar’ 10, 14, 21 (L. *saccharo*)
- sláinte** ‘health’; gen. sg. 22
- sliasad** ‘thigh’; dat. pl. *slíadaibh* 13 (L. *coxibus*)
- slighe** ‘way, path’; gen. pl. *slightheadh* 9, *slighthe* 11
- slinnéan** ‘shoulder-blade’; dat. pl. *slinnéaibh* 13 (× 2) (L. *scapulis*)
- so** demons. pron. and adj. ‘this, these’ 2, 3, 5, etc.
- so-dhíleagtha** ‘digestible’ 6 (L. *facilis concoctionis*)

- soitheach** ‘vessel, container (for liquids, etc.)’; *soighteach* 17, 18 (× 2) (L. vase)
son, in phrase *ar son* (with dep. gen.) ‘for, in place of’ 19 (L. loco)
Spáinneach, see, *bolgach*
spaisdeárait f. ‘walking, strolling, promenading’ 20 (L. obambulet)
†**sparagus** ‘asparagus’ 10 n.; gen. sg. *sparaguis* 14
spás ‘space’ (of time) 13, 20 (L. spacio)
speisialta ‘special’; *specialta* 17; adv. *go speisialta* ‘specially’ 2
spioradálta ‘spiritual’; *spiorattálta* 25
spúmáil ‘act of skimming (a liquid); foam, froth, scum on surface of boiling or fermenting liquid’
17 n. (L. spumam)
stopadh ‘act of stopping up, damming; obstructing, impeding’ 20 (L. obstruantur)
subharmont ‘southernwood’; *subhormont* 14 n.
substaint ‘substance’ 6
suim ‘amount, sum, quantity, number’ 10
suipeár ‘supper’; *suipeár* 20 (× 4) (L. coenam); gen. sg. *suipeár* 20 (L. coenulam)
tan ‘time’; *an tan* ‘when, whenever’ 3
tana ‘thin, slender, narrow’; pl. 23
taobh ‘side’ 4; in phrases *don taobh asdoich* ‘inside, within’ 4, *don táobh ó thuaidh don domhan* 22
tar prep. ‘beyond, over’; in phrase *tar éis* ‘after’ 11, 13, 19, 20 (× 4) (L. ab, L. post); prep. pron. 3
sg. m. *thairis* 20 (L. coopertus)
te ‘warm, hot’ 6 (× 2), 20 (L. calidum); compar. *teōa* 22
teagbhaidh ‘happens, occurs, takes place’; subjunct. past sg. 3 *dá teagbhadh sí* 5 (L. est); *dá*
teagmadh 8; *dá tt[e]agbhadh* 20 (L. accedant)
teanga ‘tongue’; dat. sg. *teangaidh* 4 (L. linguae), 16 (L. linguam)
téid ‘goes’; indic. pres. 3 sg. *téid sí* 4 (L. oriri solent); 3 pl. *tághuid* 2; subjunct. past 3 sg. *go*
ndeachadh 14, 17, 19; vb. n. *dul* 14, *dol* 15
teine ‘fire’; acc./dat. sg. *ar theinidh* 16 (L. igni), *ar theine* 17 (L. igne), 19 (L. igne), *ar an teine* 17
†**terra sigillata** ‘terra sigillata’ (‘An astringent bole, of fatty consistence and reddish colour, obtained
from Lemnos; formerly esteemed as a medicine and antidote; . . . [quotation from 1802] “This
earth [of Lemnos] . . . is called Terra Sigillata, being formed into small loaves sealed with the
grand signior’s seal, and thus dispersed over various parts of Europe”’, OED s.v.); gen. sg. *terra*
sigiláta 12 n.
tí in phrase *ar thí* ‘attempting to, about to’ 16
tighearna m. ‘lord, superior, chief’; (of God) gen. sg. 25
tighearnas ‘power, dominance’; *tighearnus* 24
tigidh ‘comes’; indic. pres. 3 sg. dep. *as a ttig* 23 (L. deducti sunt); condit. 3 sg. *ina ttiucfadh* 20; vb.
n. *teacht* 20 (L. adauget)
tím [f.] ‘thyme’; *tím* 10 n.
tímcheall ‘circuit, boundary’; (a) prec. by *i*, as prep. with gen., ‘around’ *i ttímchioll* 2; *a ttímchioll* 2
(L. circa), 4 (L. circa); (b) prec. by *ina*, ‘around it (them)’ *na ttímchioll* 19, *ina ttímchioll* 22 (L.
circunstans)
tinneas m. ‘soreness, illness, pain’; *tinios* 2 (L. dolores); *tionnios* 7 (L. dolores); gen. sg. *tinnis* 20
(L. dolores); dat. pl. *tinniosaibh* 23 (L. doloribus)
tionnscaidh ‘begins’; indic. pres. 3 sg. *tionsgnaidh sí* 2 (L. incipiens)
tírim ‘dry’ 13 (L. siccas)
tobur ‘well, spring’; gen. sg. *tobuir* 14
tochlughadh med. ‘appetite’ 22 (L. appetant)
tógbhaidh ‘lifts up, raises, takes, takes up’; indic. pres. 3 sg. *tógbhaidh* 4 (L. facit)

- toghaidh** ‘chooses, selects’; impv. 3 sg. *toghadh* 16
- toghairmidh** med. ‘causes, induces, brings on’; impv. 3 sg. *toghairmeadh* 20
- toirmeascaidh** ‘forbids, prevents’; subjunct. past 3 sg. *muna ttoirmiosgadh* 8 (L. prohibeant)
- †**translasi6n** ‘translation’; *trannslasi6n* 25 n.
- tráthn6na** ‘evening’ 10
- treas** ‘third’ 25
- trí** ‘three’; with sg. noun *trí dhraghma* 14; with gen. pl. *go feadh trī n-úair* 20 (L. per tres horas)
- trian** ‘third part’; *trian* 14, 17 (L. tertias)
- tromaighidh** ‘makes heavy, oppresses, aggravates’; indic. pres. 3 sg. *tromaighe sin* 4 (L. grauedo)
- truailighidh** ‘corrupts, defiles, putrefies’; fut. 3 sg. *truailfidh* 18; part. *truailighthe* ‘putrid’ 2 (L. pessima)
- tú** pron. 2 sg.; acc. *thú* 25
- tuaidh** adv. ‘north, in the north’; in phrase *don táobh ó thuaidh don domhan* 22 (L. ad septentrionem)
- tuirse** ‘sorrow’; *tuirsi* 7 (L. tristitia)
- tuitidh** ‘falls’ 4 (L. descendunt)
- tús** ‘beginning’; in phrase *ar ttús* ‘firstly, at first’ 2
- úair** ‘hour’; pl. *ceithre húare fichiot* 17; gen. dual *a ccionn dhá úair* 20; gen. pl. *úair* 17, 20 (× 5) (L. horarum, L. horas); in phrase *an úair* (with foll. rel.) ‘when’ 24
- ugh** ‘egg’; gen. sg. *uighe* 14; gen. pl. *ugh* 10
- ughdar** ‘author, writer, composer’ 25
- uile** ‘all, every’; after pron. pl. *iad uile* 3
- uilidhe** ‘universal’; adv. *go huilidhe* 8
- uinnimint** ‘ointment’; dat. pl. *uinnimintibh* 17 (L. linamentis)
- uireasbaidh** ‘lack, deficiency; need, want’; *uiriosbaidh* 21; in phrase *d’uireasbaidh ar* ‘wanting, needing’ 17 (L. iuxta morbi indigentiam)
- uisce** ‘water’; *uisge* 10, 14, 17 (L. aqua), 18 (× 2), 20; gen. sg. *uisge* 17 (L. aquae), 19
- ullmhaighidh** ‘prepares’; impv. pass. *ullmhaighthear* 17
- um** ‘about’ 25; prep. pron. 3 sg. *uime* 17; in phrase *uime sin* ‘therefore’, 22
- unsa** ‘ounce’; pl. *ceithre onnsa nó cúig onnsa nó . . . sé onnsa* 20 (L. vncias quatuor aut quinque); gen. pl. *onnsa* 20
- úr** ‘fresh, new’; (of wood) 16 (L. recens)
- urusa** ‘(very) easy’ 15; *nach urus* 4 (L. difficilis)