

The Liber Uricrisiarum

in Gonville and Caius College,

Cambridge, MS 336/725

By

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

This thesis will be concerned with the study of a version of Henry Daniel's *Liber Uricrisiarum* found in Gonville & Caius 336/725. The *Liber Uricrisiarum* is a Middle English elaboration on Isaac Judaeus' *De Urinis*, as presented in Latin by Constantinus Africanus (Jasin: 9, 12, Hanna: 189). The aim of its author and translator, Henry Daniel, was to provide a treatise on uroscopy in English, as a help to contemporary lay doctors and public-minded practitioners of medicine. Access to books and medical literature was largely a privilege of the university educated physicians of the time, who possessed more authoritarian positions, and, in addition, mastered Latin and Greek, in which this literature was mostly written. The *Liber Uricrisiarum* is only one of many vernacular texts of the period which exemplify the social distinction between the lay doctors and the university educated physicians (Jasin: 5).

Uroscopy was a fundamental medical discipline in the Middle Ages, and central in the diagnosing of patients' conditions. In order to practise the art, the doctor would have to have a good understanding of the colours and contents of urine, and of how to examine it properly. The doctor also needed to have knowledge of the patient's physical state, *complexioun*, emotional state, the humours, and also of astrology, anatomy and digestion and so on (Jasin: 5).

Many manuscripts contain information from the *Liber Uricrisiarum* in varying length and form. Hanna notes that the number is twenty-three, of which twenty-two are in English (Hanna: 190). The relationship between the various versions is often diffuse, and information about their origin is a science unto itself. Hanna comments on selected manuscripts that contain "substantial proportions" of the *Liber Uricrisiarum* and some characteristics pertaining to them (Hanna: 190-191). He mentions one MS as containing a condensation (Sloane 340), and others as ending at certain chapters in "Book 3". He does not specify the contents in detail. Jasin notes that MS Wellcome 226 contains much of the same material as Wellcome 225, but that it ends without an equivalent of "Book 3", as found in MS 225 (Jasin: 11). In the Gonville and Caius volume of *The Index of Middle English Prose*, Rand Schmidt

briefly refers to the existence of a “long version” and a “short version” of the *Liber Uricrisiarum*, but she does not substantiate this. This thesis will principally deal with the so-called short version found in MS Gonville & Caius 336/725. It will also comment on the long version found in Wellcome MS 225, and examine the differences between the two. The Wellcome version which I will use is transcribed and analyzed in a doctoral dissertation by Joanne Jasin.

1.2 Aim

The aim of this study is twofold. The first and most basic task is to transcribe and print the short version of the *Liber Uricrisiarum* from Gonville & Caius MS 336/725. This will make it easier to carry out the second part of the study, and it will make the text accessible to anyone interested. The text has so far only been available in its entirety in the MS and on microfilm, in a hand that is not easily legible to the modern reader. This part of the study will be the most time-consuming, and much attention will be paid to transcribing the text as correctly and neatly as possible. As a part of this transcription, a glossary of terms central to the text will also be made available.

The text will for the most part be transcribed from microfilm, or, in practice, from paper print-outs of the microfilm. The microfilm is for the most part easily readable, but some details are occasionally lost in the copying process. Therefore, I have also consulted the original MS in order to make out the finer details where necessary.

The second part of the study is to compare the short version mentioned above, with the long version found in Wellcome MS 225. The focus will be to point out the differences between the two versions, and find out what makes one version longer, and what elements are, for instance, lacking in the other. I will read the two texts side by side and look for similarities and discrepancies in the corresponding chapters. Hopefully, it will be possible to say something about the two texts after this, such as whether they have the same functions or possess different qualities etc., and also, whether they can safely be referred to as two different versions.

2. About the transcription


This chapter will consider some of the characteristics of the original manuscript, and how they are dealt with in the transcription.

2.1 Punctuation

Four kinds of punctuation are used in the text. These are the colon, the dot, the virgule and the paragraph marker.

In some cases, the colons may look like semi-colons at first glance, where the lower dot has a diagonal tail stretching downward and left. There is no noticeable distinction in function between this “semi-colon” and the more obvious colon. Table 1 shows the two colon variants as they appear in the text, and the words that follow.

Table 1 - The colon as it appears in the text on 87v.

	
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The colon most often separates two clauses where the second expands or illustrates the first. Typically, the colon is followed by phrases like *it bitokenep* or *panne*, where an explanation follows. Sometimes it serves to divide a list, also in an explanatory fashion, as in *it bitokenep adustioun: & sumtyme mortificacioun* (86v-2, line 8). In some rare instances, it appears that a colon is superimposed on a virgule, or the other way round, and in these cases I have transcribed both signs and commented on them in a footnote. It can also be difficult to distinguish between a colon and a single dot if the preceding letter is *e* or *r*, as the upper dot can be read as an extension of the preceding letter.

The virgule occurs frequently throughout the text. This sign is an oblique stroke, and it separates elements of text, and seems to have the function both of the full stop and the comma in modern English. Hector notes that it was a predecessor of the comma, and was used to mark a short pause in the text (Hector: 47). Some instances of double virgules do occur, and these have been transcribed as such. The double virgules will be explained below.

The dot has the same shape as a modern full stop, and it is mostly used as a modern comma, i.e. to separate elements of text and, more rarely, to separate items in a list, e.g. *And ben þese foure. Albus. Glaucus. lacteus. karapos* (85v, line 6). Furthermore, the dot is often used before and after numerals, as will be described below. Often the virgule and the dot seem to have the same function, as in

Also þou schalt vndirstonde þis word age / fforwhi. þe vrine is in oon maner in childhood / And
anopir maner in zong age / And anopir maner in myddil age /
(83, line 20-23)

/ þat is. whepir þo þingis apperen aboue in þe vrine. or in þe myddis. or ellis ouer al in þe
vrine. as þou schalt se here aftir in þe contentis /
(83, line 5-7)

The paragraph marker occurs frequently throughout the text. It is used to mark a new line of thought or to create some distance from the preceding bulk of text, and to introduce a heading, announcing a new chapter or section. It is also used before words that are depressed to the end of the line below due to lack of space, when the following line opens with a decorated capital letter introducing a new section or paragraph. Often the paragraph marker is superimposed on a double virgule, which can still be seen in the manuscript. It was standard medieval practice that the writer used a double virgule to signal the insertion of a paragraph marker, and another person would in due course draw those signs. In the instances of double virgules, I presume that these were overlooked, and the paragraph markers intended by the scribe are lacking. As mentioned above, I have transcribed double virgules as they are found in the manuscript.

This applies to all four types of punctuation. I have not attempted to modernize their use, or create modern paragraph marks, but rather tried to reproduce the look of the original as closely as possible. This makes it easier to study the scribe's own preferences and line of thought, and to find one's way both in the original and the transcription for purposes of comparison.

2.2 Word division

Throughout the text, words are frequently divided at the end of a line. Word division follows syllable boundaries, but no other rule seems to apply as regards to

division between vowels and consonants. We find *o-uercome*, *vry-nes*, *malen-colious*, *poruz-out* and so forth. When words are divided, the scribe uses a short, hairline hyphen, sometimes with an additional, even shorter, hyphen underneath. These hyphens can be very difficult to spot on the microfilm, and sometimes they cannot be seen at all. Upon inspecting the original manuscript, I found hyphens which were not visible on the microfilm, but sometimes their presence was difficult to confirm. In the few cases where a hyphen cannot be seen at all in the manuscript, I have left it out in the transcription.

The scribe joins the indefinite article *a* with the following word throughout the text, as in *amannys*, *amaner* etc. For this reason, he uses a hyphen when the word is divided between lines after *a*. I have not included this hyphen, in order to increase readability. I have consistently separated indefinite articles from the nouns that follow. Similarly, where *y* precedes the verb, the scribe has kept a space between them, but I have written this as one word. Certain words are not joined as we would expect from modern English, e.g. *him silf*, *bi silf*, *bi cause*, *head ache*, *per aftir* and *ouer myche*. In such cases, I have joined them for the sake of readability.

2.3 Abbreviations

For purposes of illustration, I will assign an arbitrary number to the different types of abbreviation explained below.

Abbreviations are frequent in the text. By far the most common abbreviating symbol is the one used for *and*, which is represented by *&* in the transcription. See row 1 in the table below. Other abbreviations have been expanded in the transcription, and suppressed letters have been supplied in *italics* (in some of the examples below, where the word under discussion is in italics, the suppressed letters are written normally).

Another kind of abbreviation consists of an ordinary sized letter followed by a small letter in superscript, for instance when *a* has been left out in *nat* and *pat*. This practice is typically limited to shorter words. We also find *with* and *owith* abbreviated this way, with a *t* in superscript, even though these words when written by this scribe would normally have a final *p*. I have expanded both *i* and *h* in the transcription. See row 2 for examples.

The most common way of abbreviating, is to add various pen strokes to the letter preceding or following the elided ones. The most frequent type is a macron drawn in a separate stroke of the pen above vowels, signalling the omission of a nasal consonant. This method is especially useful for reducing the number of neighbouring minims in words that would otherwise be difficult to read. See row 3 in the table below for examples.

The fourth type of abbreviation commonly used in the text is known as the *er/re* abbreviation (Hector: 31). In this text, it resembles a bold pendant comma hovering over the preceding character. Most often, it signifies omission of *er*, as in *opere*, *maner*, *ouer*, *per*. Similarly, it can replace *ir*, in words where the scribe's preferred form ends in *-ir*, as in *whepir* and *afir*. More seldom, it replaces *re*, as in *chapitre* and *compressinge*. When used together with *p*, it invariably stands for *re* (Hector: 33).

Type 5 resembles a flattened *u* or a small wavy dash. It indicates omission of *r* or *u* in addition to *a*, as seen below. In this text, this sign only occurs with *traueile*, *qualitees* and *squames*.

Type 6 is not very common in this text. It is for instance used after *h* and above *n* in *thanne*, a word that would usually have no *h* in this hand, as it is more often spelled with *p*. It resembles two droplets over the character following the omission of *an*. So also in *whanne*. In *what*, it only replaces *a*. It is confusing that the scribe has used this method to abbreviate *thanne* and *whanne*, instead of the more common *panne* and *whanne* as in method 3, because the signal now comes after the omission instead of before, and the sign does not replace the same characters as in *what*.

Type 7 is a horizontal stroke through the descender of the letter *p*. It is used to replace both *er* and *ar* alike, but is found more often for *er*. So also with type 8, which has a dot on either side of the descender of *p*, which is used to represent the same letters. Here as well, *er* is found a little more often. Type 4 is also used together with *p* to give *per*, but types 7 and 8 are more common for this effect. Type 9, another abbreviation found after *p*, is the *ro* abbreviation. It takes the shape of a looped stroke through the descender of *p*, and ends in a dot on the left side. See line 9 below.

Type 10 is used to replace *ri* and *ir*. It is signalled by a small dot or stroke over the preceding letter. The dot is slightly broader vertically than horizontally. Quite similar in appearance is type 11, where we find two of the same dots. It is not used often in the text, but when it occurs it signals the omission of *ou*.

Type 12 is used to replace *ur*. It resembles a dot over the preceding letter with a looped stroke towards the right. Type 13 consists of a dot with a hooked stroke pointing downwards, resembling the Arabic numeral 9. It represents the omission of *us*, as seen below.

Lastly, type 14 consists of *c* with a point above it, and a curved stroke similar to that found in type 4. This is a way of writing *chapitre*, and it has been preserved in the transcription as *c* and an ordinal indicator, °.

Table 2 - Different types of abbreviation found in the text.

Type	Symbol	Explanation
1		<i>And</i> . Represented by & in the text
2		<i>Nat</i> , <i>pat</i> , <i>with</i> , <i>owith</i>
3		Indicates omission of nasals adjacent to vowels: <i>ben</i> , <i>him</i>
4		Used for <i>er</i> , <i>ir</i> and <i>re</i> : <i>wheper</i> , <i>afir</i> , <i>chapitre</i>
5		Used for <i>ra</i> : <i>traueile</i>
		Used for <i>ua</i> : <i>qualitees</i>
6		Used for <i>an</i> : <i>thanne</i> , <i>whanne</i>
		Used for <i>a</i> : <i>what</i>
7		Mostly <i>er</i> : <i>sperma</i> . Also <i>ar</i> : <i>partie</i>
8		Mostly <i>er</i> : <i>perilouse</i> . Also <i>ar</i> : <i>parfizt</i>
9		Used for <i>ro</i> : <i>propirtees</i>
10		Mostly <i>ri</i> : <i>citrinus</i> , <i>priuacioun</i> . Also <i>ir</i> : <i>virgyn</i>
11		Used for <i>ou</i> : <i>pou</i>
12		Used for <i>ur</i> : <i>colour</i>
13		Used for <i>us</i> : <i>perilous</i>
14		Used for <i>chapitre</i> , but has not been expanded: <i>c</i> °

Some of the abbreviation methods give room for interpretation, like type 4, which can represent three different spellings; type 6, which is a little untypical in regards to the placing of the symbol, and types 7 and 8, which seem to have the same two functions. I have expanded the abbreviations in such a manner that makes most sense, based on the scribe's usage elsewhere, spelling variants in the same text and on the *Middle English Dictionary*. For instance, I have expanded *af̄tir* with *ir*, because this is how the scribe spells *af̄tir* in full in the text, and I have rendered symbol 6 as both *a* and *an*, because the scribe always uses double *n* in *panne* and *whanne* elsewhere, even though I have no proof that he intended double *n* when using sign 6.

2.4 Latin

Various Latin phrases occur throughout the text. For the most part, these are used as introductory headlines or verses in the beginning of chapters. They are also found within the paragraph. They often appear as a kind of mnemonic verses, summing up the contents of a subject or chapter. In the manuscript, the Latin phrases are regularly underlined and occur with various ornamentations. I have preserved the underlining in the transcription, as explained below.

The Latin phrases are subject to a different system of abbreviations than the rest of the text, and are therefore more complicated to expand correctly without an in-depth knowledge of medieval Latin. Where expansion has proved a problem, I have commented on this in footnotes.

2.5 Underlining

Two types of underlining are found in the text. The first and most prominent kind is in red ink, and it is drawn in very straight and neat lines. It is mostly used with headings that announce either new chapters or new sections in the text. This is convenient for easy navigation in the text, especially because of the red colour, which has a natural eye-catching effect. The chapters are normally introduced with a sentence in English written entirely in red ink, and then followed by a Latin phrase in black ink with red underlining. Sometimes the red underlining is used with words or

phrases that seem to be of special importance, as in the explanation of colours on 85v-86. I have included this underlining in the transcription in an attempt to be true to the original. The transcription itself does not distinguish between colours, and everything will be rendered in normal black.

The second type of underlining is in black ink, and seems weaker in colour and less neat than the red. It is for instance found in the middle of 87v and 88v. It seems to emphasize words and phrases of some importance, but it is not neatly done in that it may start and end in the middle of a word, and it is also drawn across lines and sentences. It is furthermore difficult to see, because the ink is faint and appears to have faded with time. This seems to me to be a later addition to the text, because it does not agree with the precision of the original work, and I have therefore chosen to ignore it in the transcription.

2.6 Numerals

When writing numbers, the scribe vacillates between Arabic numerals, Roman numerals and the English words for ordinal and cardinal numbers. In almost all cases, a dot is written before and after Arabic numerals, as was standard practice at the time, except on page 79v, where the dot is left out after the numeral *.19*. Very few instances of Arabic numerals are used within the body of the text, with the ordinal number *19* on pages 79 and 79v as the exception. Arabic numerals are apparently preferred in marginal headings, as seen on pages 79-79v and 92-94v in the original manuscript, providing reference for the discussed topic. According to Hector, this use of Arabic numerals in texts from before the first part of the 16th century is typically a later addition to the text in which they are found (Hector: 43). However, the use of *19* within the text indicates that the marginal Arabic numerals may be contemporary, and they seem to be of the same hand.

Roman numerals are more frequent within the text. When writing Roman numerals, the scribe uses *j* for *i* if it is the last character in the number. Here too, a dot is used before and after the numeral, in accordance with what was medieval practice (Jasin: 25). Some exceptions exist, where the dot is left out before or after, but this does not seem to be of any significance. Roman numerals are used for both ordinal and cardinal numbers.

Words for ordinals and cardinals are also used frequently throughout the text. The table of contents on pages 79-79v demonstrates the irregularity of the text's numeral system:

¶ The secunde chapitre is. where is vryne first maad & foormed /
¶ The .ij. chapitre. how a leche schulde considere & take hede of .19.
pingis. or he zeue ony doom in vryne /
(79)

In addition to this, the Arabic numerals .2. and .3. are found in the right margin. I have not included marginal numerals in the transcription.

2.7 Marginalia, interlinear text and corrections

Various marginal notes and headings are found throughout the text, of which a few seem to be in the scribe's own hand, and they are mainly headings that refer to the different chapters and sections in the text, typically displaying a keyword from the paragraph referred to. The illustrations below show what I have considered to be scribal marginalia, as opposed to later additions.

Figure 1 – Extract from 85, with scribal marginalia referring to certain *condiciouns* and *Auicen* (*Avicenna*).

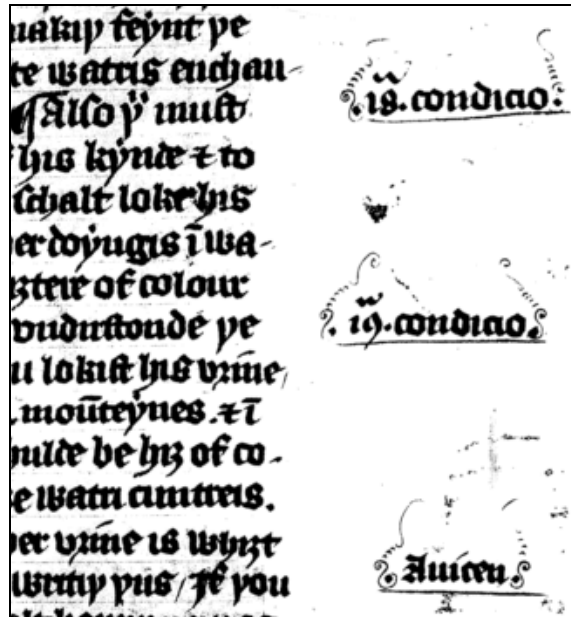
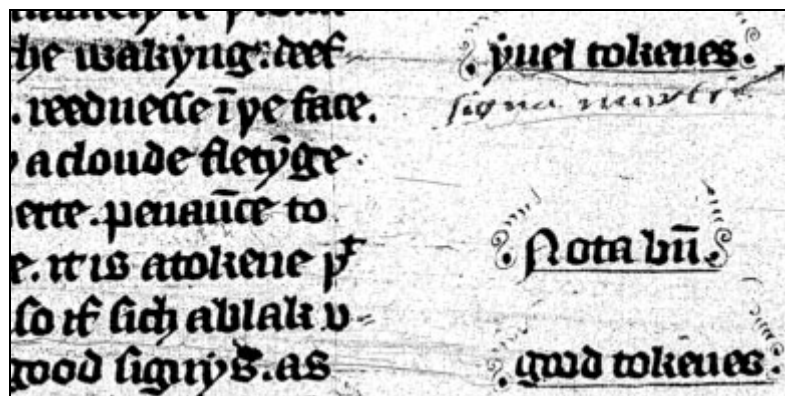


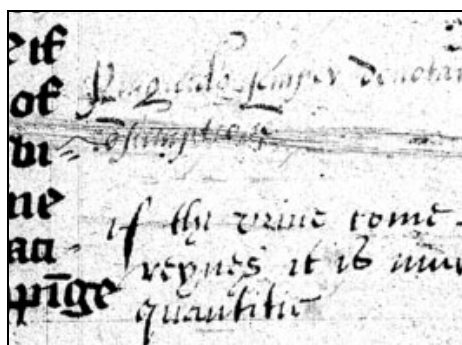
Figure 2 - Extract from 86-2, with scribal marginalia referring to certain *tokenes* discussed in the text.



Note the ornamentation enclosing the marginal words in figures 1 and 2, which is consistent throughout the text when the glosses are in this hand.

Figure 2 also includes a word clearly in another hand, which is difficult to make out, but possibly reads *signa mortis*. Further down on 86-2 there are more marginalia, as is also shown in figure 3.

Figure 3 - Extract from 86-2 displaying later additions in the margin.



These notes may well be in another two hands, as they differ in style and quality of ink. Marginalia are frequently found throughout the text, and where they seem to be scribal, they are superfluous in regard to the transcription, and where they are in a later hand, they are often illegible or very hard to decipher. For this reason, and because I consider later additions to the text irrelevant for the purpose of my analysis, I have not included marginalia in the transcription. However, in the one case where a correction noted in the margin is inserted with a caret in the text; I have included it, and I consider it a scribal correction.

The text also contains a number of interlinear words. These seem to fall into one of two categories: namely what I largely believe to be scribal corrections, inserted with a caret, and later, non-scribal corrections or glosses, without carets. When a caret is used, a word is clearly missing from the line, and the word is given either between the lines or in the margin. In these cases, the words are easily legible and clear, in consistence with the text as a whole. The other cases, without carets, are problematic in the same way as the marginalia; they are hard to decipher. Figure 4 shows a word inserted with a caret, and figure 5 shows an interlinear note by a later hand. The difference in quality between the inserts is clear.

Figure 4 - Interlinear *as* with caret from 84v (the caret is more discernible in the original MS).

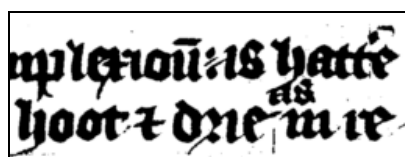
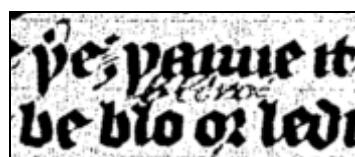


Figure 5 - Interlinear note from 86v-2.



Words inserted with a caret are rendered as such in the transcription, and other interlinear words, as in figure 5, where no other modification is made to the surrounding text, have not been included in the transcription, but they are mentioned in footnotes.

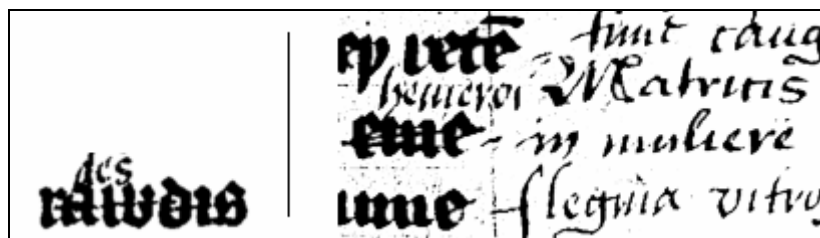
As mentioned above, the scribe makes corrections, or additions, to the text by using carets and placing words between the lines or in the margin. He also uses vertical lines to cancel words in the case of dittographies. Possible cases of erasure are also found. In case of erasures, it is difficult to know exactly what happened during the writing process, as seen on page 81, and demonstrated in figure 6. There is a smudge between *alle* and *pe*, which might come from an erased letter, leaving more space between the discernible words.

Figure 6 – Example of smudge from page 81.



As mentioned, much of the marginalia and interlinear glosses seem to be non-scribal; so also with corrections or modifications to the text. One example is the word *emerawdis* on 88. It has been cancelled by a horizontal line, and *hemeroides* has been written above it, by another hand. Usually, with later interlinear additions, the original word is not cancelled. This will be commented on in the textual notes in the transcription.

Figure 7 - Extract from 88r. *Emerawdis*, divided between lines, has been cancelled. *Hemeroides* is added above it.



2.8 The transcription and editorial principles

One of my main concerns when working on the transcription has been to keep it as close to the original as possible. At the same time, I also wanted to make it easily readable. I have preserved the original layout to a great extent. As already noted above, that means I have preserved all punctuation, capital letters and also lineation, and I have added line numbers in the right hand margin for easy reference. I have also supplied page numbers for both recto and verso pages, even though the manuscript only marks recto pages. The verso pages I have marked with *v*. Two pages are wrongly numbered in the manuscript; the page numbers 86 and 92 are written twice. I have marked the second of these with -2, so that e.g. the second pages 86 read *86-2* and *86v-2*.

The marginalia in the manuscript, as already noted, have not been included in any way, because they are either illegible, non-scribal or incidental to the transcription. At the end of chapters, the last line is sometimes written close to the right-hand margin, after a paragraph marker, and the text on the same line starting from the left-hand margin belongs to the following chapter; and in these cases I have either extended the last line of the chapter so as not to interfere with the next one, or started at new line below without adding to the line numbering, but the paragraph marker has been retained in order to demonstrate the original structure. With the Latin headings which often open a chapter, original line division has been retained. I have also preserved what I believe is scribal underlining, but in no case have I tried to copy any kind of ornamentation.

It has not been a priority of mine to modernize the text, but I have modified certain words, so as not to confuse the reader, as already mentioned. For instance, *bi cause* has been contracted to *bicause*, *y maad* to *ymaad* and *ouer myche* to *ouermyche*, etc., even where this means they will be joined by a hyphen if divided between lines. And, as noted above, abbreviations have been expanded in italic letters. This is true of both elided letters and letters in superscript.

The scribe is sometimes inconsistent in the spelling of certain words, and I have not tried to change or standardise this in any way. Only in a few rare instances have I commented on what might be unnoticed spelling mistakes by the scribe. When I comment on peculiarities in the text, I use footnotes, and when I comment on an amendment in the text, or provide my own emendations, I use square brackets, and

footnotes, if needed. The system I use is based on that found in Rand Schmidt 1993, and is explained below.

[word]	Word erased or dissolved.
[-word]	“word” cancelled with a horizontal line.
[wo..]	Erased or dissolved word with first two characters legible, two following illegible.
[...]	Illegible word or characters. A dot represents one assumed character.
_λ (word)	Interlinear “word” inserted with caret.
M _λ (word)	Marginal “word” inserted with caret.

3. The text – The short version of the *Liber Uricrisiarum*

79

Here bigynneb a litil tretice of vrynes in þis schort

maner. þat is conteyned in seuentene chapitris

2

¶ The firste chapitre what is vryne /

¶ The secunde chapitre is. where is vryne first maad & foormed /

4

¶ The .iiij. c^o. how a leche schulde considere & take hede of .19.

þingis. or he zeue ony doom in vryne /

6

¶ The .iiij. chapitre is. how a leche schulde knowe which

vryne bi her colouris. signifiē digestioun *parfizt.* & which

8

mene digestioun. & which bigymynge of digestioun. or ellis

noon digestioun. which ouerpassynge digestioun. which

10

adustioun. & which mortificacioun & deep /

¶ The fifte chapitre is of blak colour & what it signifiē /

12

¶ The sixte chapitre is of ledi colour & what it signifiē /

¶ The seuenþe chapitre is of whizt colour as is watir of

14

a welle. and what it signifiē /

¶ The eiztþe chapitre is of glauk colour þat is zelowe

16

as it were a whizt þime horn vnneþe zelowe /

¶ The. nynþe chapitre is of lacteus colour. þat is to seie

18

whanne þe vryne is lijk mylk /

¶ The tenþe chapitre is of karapos colour. þat is lijk

20

whizt russet. þat were medlid wiþ blak & wiþ zelowe /

¶ <u>The enleuenbe chapitre</u> is of pale colour. þat is lijk þe iuys of fleisch half soden. and subpallidus colour.	22
is lijk þe iuys of fleisch vnneþe soden /	24
¶ <u>The twelfþe chapitre</u> is of citryne colour as it were a pome citrine brizt in colour. and subcitrine colour	26
is lijk a pome citrine lowe in colour /	
¶ <u>The þrittenbe chapitre</u> is of ruff colour þat is lijk to gold burnyschid. & subruf þat is lijk to gold vnburnyschid /	28
¶ The fourtenbe chapitre is of rubeus colour þat is lijk to saffron colour of þe eest. And subrubeus colour is lijk to saffron colour of þe west /	30 32
	79v
¶ <u>The fiftenbe chapitre</u> is of rubicounde colour. þat is lijk þe leeme of brizt fier / And subrubicounde colour. is lijk þe leeme of dymme fier /	2
¶ <u>The sixtenbe chapitre</u> is of Innopos colour. þat is lijk þe colour of wiyn raspeis / And kyanos is lijk reed muddi watir þat stondip in polkis in somer of hors pissyng. & of grene colour as it were þe iuys of a grene ¶ worte leef /	4 6
¶ <u>The seuentenbe chapitre</u> is of þe .19 contentis wiþ her significaciouns /	8
<u>Dicitur vrinam quam fit a renibus¹ vna /</u>	10

¹ The Latin abbreviation is difficult to decipher, but *a renibus* is probable.

Vel ab vrit greco quod demonstracio ferunt /

¶ The firste chapitre tretip what is vryne & wherof vrine is seid /	12
Vryne is as myche to seie as oon in þe reynes.	
þat is an oonyng & a gaderinge togidere in	14
þe leendis / ffor þe reynys is frensch: & þe leendis	
english / And whi it is seid oon in þe reynes: for þere it is	16
kyndeli causid & foormed / But vrine is gaderid & foormed	
in two placis of a mannys bodi / ffirst in þe lyuere: & siben	18
in þe reynes / ffor in þe lyuere þe vryne takip his firste	
bodi & his substau ^{nce} / And þe vryne takip his colour in	20
þe reynes whanne it descendip þidir: & þanne þe kyndeli	
heete bigynnep to worche into þe humouris / ffor in þe	22
reynes þe vryne is soden soden [<i>sic</i>] ² & digest & so defied þoru ³	
digestiou ⁿ of kynde. & þere it takip his fynal colour & foor-	24
me / and þefore it is seid as oon in þe reynes ¶ Also	
vrine is clepid of þis word vrith. þat is a word of grew.	26
& is as myche to seie in englich as a demonstraciou ⁿ or	
schewinge / fforwhi. vrine schewip more certeyn þe dis-	28
posiciou ^{ns} of þe reynes. þan of ony opir partie of a man-	
nys body / ffor whanne we lechis wolen knowe þe dis-	30
posiciou ^{ns} of a mannys bodi wipin ^{ne} & namely of þe rey-	

² A case of dittography which has not been corrected in the MS.

nes: þanne take we rede ³ & conseil of þe vrine ¶ Also vrine	32
	80
is seid of þis word vrine. þat is to seie to bre me / ffor vrine	
is seid brennyng & dryng wiþ a maner of saltnesse bi-	2
tyng / ffor salt is hoot bityng & dryng ¶ Also vrine is	
seid a sutil meltyng of blood & of oþere humouris / ffor rízt	4
as whey is wrungen & clensid fro þe masse of cruddid mylk:	
rízt so þe vrine is departid & seuerid fro þe substaunce of	6
blood ¶ But vndirstonde þat þe substau nce of blood is not	
ellis but þe lyuere. where þe foure humouris ben gaderid	8
togidere / ffor þe lyuere is not ellis but a masse of blood	
& humouris ywarrid & lumpid togideris / Also vrine is	10
seid a cribellacioun. þat is to seie a siftynge of þingis.	
& it is seid as a siftynge þoru3 a syue / ffor as þou seest þat	12
a þing þoru3 a syue is departid & twy med þe smale ma-	
ters fro þe greete. & þe clene fro þe vnclene: rízt so on	14
þe same wise þe lyuere makip a sequestracioun & a dy-	
uisioun of þe foode & of þe foure humouris. þe which dy-	16
uysioun is a maner of siftynge in þe secunde digesti-	
oun þat we clepen in latyn epar. <i>in</i> englisch it is seid þe ¶ lyuere /	18
// The .ij. c ^o / is where vrine is first gaderid /	
For to knowe how & in what wise vryne is gade-	20

³ The original says *rede*. A later hand has cancelled *rede* with a horizontal stroke and inserted an interlinear *hede*. Because this is a later emendation, *rede* is kept in the transcription.

rid in a man. & also of þe secunde digestioun of foo-
 de. þat is of mete & drinke wherof man is susteyned. & 22
 how it is digest & defied ¶ Ther ben þre digestiouns in man /
 The firste is in þe stomak / The secunde is in þe lyuere / 24
 And þe þridde is in alle þe membris of þe bodi / The
 firste digestioun is purgid bi ordure / The secunde diges- 26
 tioun bi vrine / And þe þridde digestioun bi swetyng / Also
 bi þe colour of a mannys vrine þou schalt [-schalt]⁴ kno- 28
 we þe firste digestioun bi þe substauⁿce of þe vrine. þat is
 wheþir it is þicke or þinne / Thou schalt knowe þi secunde 30
 digestioun / And þou schalt knowe þi þridde digestioun
 bi ypostasis / But vndirstonde þat digestioun in a man 32
80v
 & in womman is in þre placis of þe body / ffor þe firste di-
 gestioun is in þe stomac / And þe secunde digestioun is yn þe 2
 lyuere / And þe þridde is in alle þe veynys & lymes of
 man wiþinⁿeforþ / But þe firste digestioun is in þe stomac. 4
 for þat place is clepid þe firste digestioun / ffor eueri maner
 of foode be it in mete or in drinke þat kyndely entriþ into 6
 þe bodi to norische it / ffirst it drawiþ into þe stomac. &
 þere it is soden & defied / And þanne þe iuys of þat fode 8
 lijþ & sokiþ as it were a maner of drinke þat me clepiþ

⁴ Dittography has been cancelled by a horizontal stroke.

ptisan / And þus doiþ þe lyuere fro þe stomac. & haþ his	10
kynde heete / And al is þoruþ worchinge & helpi ⁿ ge of þat	
kyndely heete / And whanne þe lyuere haþ þus soken fro	12
þe stomak: þanne þe stomac takiþ to hi ^m þat. þat is moost	
answeringe & norischinge to his kynde complexioun / and	14
þanne he letiþ out þe remenaunt bi an hoole þat is in	
þe botme in þe nepir eende of þe stomak / þe which hoole	16
is clepid porta stomachi / þat is þe mawe zate which ga-	
lien clepid portanarius / to þe which mawe zate is tied	18
a gutt þat is clepid duodenu ^m / for it is maad i ⁿ þe lenkþe	
of xij. ynche . ⁵ and for it is twelue ynche long of eueri	20
man. & of eueri wo ^m man. & of eueri child / and þat gutt res-	
seyueþ þe fode out fro þe mawe zate / and he takiþ þat.	22
þat is acordynge to his kynde: & þat. þat leeueþ pas-	
siþ þoruþ as it were a pressure & delyueriþ it into anop ^{ir}	24
gutt þat is tied to him / þat gutt is clepid ieiunu ^m . þat	
is to seie þe fastyng gutt / for it takiþ & vndirfongiþ	26
þe foode out fro duodenu ^m . & drawiþ out al þe iuys & al	
þe moistnesse of þat foode / riȝt as an ademau ^m stoon	28
drawiþ to hi ^m yren & kepiþ to hi ^m þat. þat falliþ to his	
kynde / and þat gutt sendiþ forþ þe same moistnesse a	30

⁵ The virgule and the point in this line are superimposed.

forseid to þe lyuere bi certeyn veynys þat men clepen	
vene misereice / And wha ^m ne þe lyuere haþ vndirfonge	32
	81
þat iuys & þat humidite fro þe stomak bi þese veynys	
misereice mediate: þanne þe lyuere sendiþ it forþ i ⁿ to	2
his veynes aboute. til þat it be soden & boylid in hem /	
ffor fro þe lyuere comen alle þe veynes of þe bodi into	4
eueri membre & into eury lyme of þe bodi / as into the	
leggis. to þe feet. to þe toon. to þe armys. to þe fyngris.	6
& to þe heed / and so al aboute þe lyuere worchip makip	
& engendriþ þe blood of þat humidite and moistnes /	8
and þanne he bigy ^m neþ to deuyde & to departe þe clene	
blood fro þe vnclene blood / ffor þe lyuere is but blood	10
in it silf as I seide arst / and in þat sendinge aboute so	
to eueri partie in þe bodi to take her kynde & her noris-	12
schinge to hem silf / þanne þe herte bicause þat he ys	
moost noble membre & best / for he is ground & welle &	14
bigy ^m nyng & þe springyng of al þe kyndely heete in	
þe bodi of man / and þerfore þe herte drawiþ to hi ^m þe	16
mooste worþi part of þe foodis for to cou ^m forte & ^u (to) ⁶ noris-	
schen & to encreessen his kyndely heete / & to deuyde & to ze-	18
ue & to sende it ouer al to alle [.] ⁷ þe membris & parties of	

⁶ Caret and emendation are clearly scribal; the hand is that of the scribe.

⁷ A letter appears to have been erased; there is residual smudge, leaving a slightly bigger space than usual between the words.

þe bodi. & nameli to þe mooste worþi placis / as first to	20
þe brest & to þe heed / and þefore þe lyuere & þe stomak	
& alle þe op̄ere membris of þe bodi han her kyndely hee-	22
te fro þe herte / ffor þe stomak takiþ his kyndely heete	
fro þe lyuere: & þe lyuere fro þe herte / ffor Galien seiþ.	24
þat þe lyuere is as it were a fier. & a felowe to þe sto-	
mak / ffor þe lyuere lijþ to þe stomak on þe riȝtside / þe	26
stomak is as it were a pott or a caudroun stondynge ouer	
þe fier / ffor þe lyuere is as it were fier to þe stomak /	28
whanne al þis is doon. þanne þe lungis drawen to hem	
wiþ alle þe spiritual membris to hem þat. þat longiþ	30
& is moost acordynge to hir norischnge. & to þat place	
& to her parties þat ben vþward / Thanne þe lungis drawiþ	32
	81v
& takiþ to him kyndeliþ þe matere of þat foode þat is moost an-	
sweringe to flewme: for þere is flewme causid and engendrid /	2
And þanne þe galle takiþ to him þat. þat is moost answe-	
rynge to his kynde. and þat is colerik matere moost / þame	4
þe mylte takiþ [-takiþ] ⁸ to him malencolie ¶ Thanne vene	
Capillaris. þat is to seie þe heery veynys / for þei ben sma-	6
le as it were heeris of þe heed / þat vnnepis mouen be seen	
for smalnes & litilnes / for þei knytt to þe stomak & to þe	8

⁸ Cancelled dittography.

rigboon. & to þe bak abouen þe mydrif abouen þe rigge-
 boon wiþ *me* þe bodi / and þo veynes beren wiþ hem of 10
 blood. & of þe reednesse. for to norische wiþ þe reynes /
 And þus alle þe membris of the bodi taken her norische 12
 & her foode of þe stomak / And þe refuse is sent out bi lon-
 gaon. þat is þe ers gutt ¶ And whanne þe vryne comeþ 14
 to þe reynes bi þe veynes þat *^*(ben)⁹ Capillaris: þanne þat vry
 ne dwelliþ stille þe *re* til it be kyndeli [.]¹⁰ boild. soden & so de- 16
 fied / And þere þe vryne takiþ his kynde & his fynal colour /
 þou3 it be so þat þe vryne take first his substau^{nce} in þe 18
 lyuere / but his foorme he takiþ in þe leendis þat is in þe
 reynes / And whanne þe vryne is decocte & so defied in þe 20
 reynes: þanne þe reynes sendiþ þe vryne forþ to the
 bladdre / bi two veynes þat ben clepid vrichides / & in þe 22
 bladdre þat vryne gaderiþ & encreessiþ into þe tyme þat
 þe vertu expulsif dryue it forþ out at þe 3erde fro þe 24
 bladdre / And þus is vryne causid & maad schortly. aft^{ir}
 þat I haue founde in dyuers bookis of phisik // 26
 ¶ The þridde chapitre is how a man schulde considere
 xix. consideraciouns and condiciouns or he zeue ony 28
 doom on þe vryne. & ben þese consideraciou^{ns} / vnde *versus* /

⁹ Caret and insertion with thinner pen-strokes than in 6. Probably not scribal.

¹⁰ As in 7. There is extra space between words due to an erasure.

Quale quid aut quid quantum quociens vbi quando	30
Aetas natura sexus labor ira dieta	
	82
Also if þou wolt be wys in lokynge of vrynes:	
þou muste take heede of þese poyntis. þat ben	2
notified in þe versis aforeseid / þat is. which colour is	
þe vrine of ¶ The colour of þe vrine is caused princi-	4
paly of þese two qualitees / þat is. of heete & of coold	
ffor þe more heete þat þe reynes han in þe bodi: þe	6
deppere in colour is þe vrine / And þe lasse heete þat þe	
reynes han: þe lasse is þe vrine deep in colour / And rizt	8
as þe substaunce of þe vrine is of two qualitees. þat	
is of coold & of heete: rizt so þe bodi of þe vrine is cau-	10
sid of þese two qualities. þat is of drienes & of moist-	
nes ¶ Also þou schalt vndirstonde þat þe substaunce of	12
þe vrine is in two wisis / ffor sumtyme it is þicke. and	
sumtyme it is þinne. & sumtyme menely bitwene hem bo-	14
þe ¶ And rizt so it is of þe vrine. what þing	
of þe contentis þat þou maist se in þat vryne ¶ How	16
myche þer is of þat vryne / And it is to vndirstonde	
of þe colour. & of þe bodi of þe vryne / ffor þe quantite	18
of þe vrine is in þre wisis / Or þe vrine is myche. Or it	
is litil. Or it is meene bitwene myche & litil / And þerfore	20

pou muste take hede to þe quantite / ffor oon maner of	
vrine boþe in colour & also in substaunce. sumtyme	22
it signifieþ boþe ¹¹ lijf & deep ¶ Also pou muste vndirsto- nde þese þre wordis / þat is to seie. How ofte siþis vrine	24
owip to be seen & lokid / how ofte ygaderid. and how	
ofte ymaad ¶ The vryne owip to be maad al at oo-	26
nys as ferforþ as he may / And for þis skille / þat it	
may be seen deemed & knowen what it is / & how my-	28
che is þe kynde of þe sike / and how myche worchi- ng	
þe kynde haþ ¹² ouer þe maladie in þe sijk body / ffor	30
ofte tymes þe vryne is lett of his outcomynge as	
in straungurie. & in dissurie. & in ptiriasis. & in sicke opere	32
	82v
maladies of þe bladdre / Also Isaac techiþ þat þe vrine	
owip to be taken in dyuers tymes. & in þat þei take nat	2
two vrines togideris. ne half an vrine bi hi ^m silf: & þe firs-	
te & þe laste ycasten away / But it schulde be gaderid al	4
in oon vessel togidere / Therefore it schulde be maad al	
at oonys as myche as þe pacient myzte make at	6
oonys. & stoppe þanne þat vessel & þat vrine / and þan-	
ne loke þer vpon & se it. & aftir þat lete it reste / and	8

¹¹ Superlinear *bothe* in a later hand glossing *boþe*.

¹² Superlinear *have* glossing *haþ* in a later hand.

þanne loke it eft as oon hour aftir / To se if þe vrine	
make ony residence: and for to se what contentis ben	10
in þat vrine / Also to se if þat vrine chaunge ouzt / &	
for þis skille / ffor sumtyme þe vrine is pissid þime. and	12
turneþ þicke / And sumtyme it is pissid þicke. & turneþ	
þime / And sumtyme it is pissid þicke. & dwelliþ stille þic-	14
ke so forþ ¶ Therefore first whanne þou schalt loke þe	
vrine. & hast seen it weel:/ ¹³ þanne loke þou haue it weel	16
in þi mynde / ffirst se wheþir it is myche or litil. or mene	
in quantite / what colour it beriþ / what substauce / &	18
what bodi / wheþir it be þicke or þime. or meene bitwe-	
ne hem boþe / swart. brizt. cleer. or troubli / or ellis ouer	20
al þicke ylich / or þime yliche / þat it is more þime in oon	
place. þan in anoþir / whanne þou hast seen & conside-	22
rid alle þese poyntis: þanne sette þat vrine al vp soft-	
ly & hile it þat it mai kepe his kyndely colour / as it co-	24
me fro þe bodi / and þat it may haue his kynde restyrge.	
& not be traueilid fro place to place / ne putt from oon	26
vessel into anoþir / for in sich doyngis þe eyr corrupiþ	
þe vrine & disseyueþ þe leche / for cariage of þe vrine	28
from oon place to anoþir: & for to chaunge it fro vessel	
into vessel. þukiþ þe vrine þat schulde be þime ¶ Also þis	30

¹³ What appears to be a colon and the virgule on this line are superimposed.

word <u>where</u> . is to vndirstonde. whery ^m ne þe vrine ow ^t h	
to be gaderid & be taken ynne as I seide. þat þe vrine	32
	83
schal be gaderid in a clene vessel & cleer ymaad of clene	
glas in foorme. & maad lyk a ma ^m nys bladdre or a swy-	2
nys brood / and myche abouen & smal dow ^m ward ¶ Also	
þis word <u>what</u> . vndirstonde þe contentis þat be ⁿ con-	4
seyued & parseyued in þe vrine / þat is. wheþ ^r þo þi ⁿ gis	
apperen aboue in þe vrine. or in þe myddis. or ellis ouer	6
al in þe vrine. as þou schalt se here aftir in þe conte ^m tis /	
¶ Also <u>how & where</u> & in what place þe vrine schulde be	8
seen ynne / It owiþ to be lokid in a place cleer & brizt. & nat	
ouer myche brizt / ffor ouer myche briztnesse makip þe	10
vrine to seme of þe same briztnesse as aftir þe place	
schewiþ / ffor azens ¹⁴ a whizt wal & þe su ^m e schyne: þe vrine	12
semeþ briztere & whiztere þan it schulde doon in an oþ ^r place /	
rizt so. if þou lokist þe vrine in a derk place: þe vrine is	14
more dym ^m ere bloer. or ellis blackere þan it was whane [<i>sic</i>] ¹⁵	
it was taken fro þe pacient / But if þou schalt loke sich an	16
vrine azens a brizt whizt place: þou schalt putte þi ⁿ hond	
bitwene þe briztnesse & þe vrinal / And if þou schalt se	18

¹⁴ Superlinear *agenst* glossing *azens* in a later hand.

¹⁵ *whanne* appears to be the scribe's preferred form, so a macron may have been missed out here.

ony vrine in a derk place. þanne þou schalt putte þi <i>n</i> hond	
bitwene þee & þe vrynal ¶ Also þou schalt vndirstonde	20
þis word <u>age</u> / fforwhi. þe vrine is in oon maner in child-	
hood / And anopir maner in zong age / And anopir maner	22
in myddil age / And anopir maner in bederede folk / In	
childhood þe vrine schulde be þicke & hiz in colour / ffor	24
childhood is hoot & moist / In zong folk. for þei be <i>n</i> hoot	
& drie: her vrine ouzte to be deppere in colour & more	26
briztere þan it is in childhood as citryne: & for þei ben	
hoot & drie / þe vrine is brizt cleer & þime / ffor drienes is	28
cause of þimes / And moistnesse is cause of þickenesse /	
Olde men toward age for þei ben coold & drie: her vrine	30
is feynt in colour: & citrynesse or zelewisch. or palisch.	
or whiztische / feynt in colour bicause þat her kyndely	32
	83v
heete bigymep to faile: & coold bigymep to regne / her bo-	
dies among her nutrytues for cooldnes & drienes en-	2
gendriþ malencolie. þat is blak colre / Olde folk bedeued ¹⁶	
for þei ben coold & moist: her vrine schulde be whizt and	4
þicke / Moistnesse is cause of þickenesse. & coold is cause	
of whiztnesse ¶ Also vndirstonde þis word kynde / & com-	6
plexioun of agis / ffor rizt as a man in age varieþ in her	

¹⁶ This can also be read as *bedered*, meaning "bedridden". I have opted for *bedeued*, of *bideuen*, "to moisten" (*MED*).

grees or doyingis: rīzt so doon dyuers complexiou ^{ns} & her vrines / And to knowe what is complexiou ⁿ / vndirstonde	8
þat þer ben .iiij. elementis. þat is / ffier. Eyr. Water. & Erþe / rīzt so þer ben .iiij. humouris lijk to þese .iiij. elementis /	10
Colre. Blood. ffleume. & Malencolie / And .iiij. qualitees to hem answeringe. as Heete. Drienes. Cooldnes and	12
Moistnes / This word answeringe in kynde is as myche to meene as acordinge in kynde / Now þe .iiij. qualitees	14
ben answeringe boþe to þe .iiij. elementis & to þe foure humouris / ffor colre answeriþ to þe fier: for it is hoot &	16
drie / The blood answeriþ to þe eir: for it is hoot & moist / ffleume answeriþ to þe watir: for boþe ben colde & moist /	18
Malencolie answeriþ to þe erþe: for boþe ben cold & drie / Now telle we þe p ^r opirtees of þe sangueyn folk / Thei	20
ben large. curteis. louynge. glad cheer. leizinge. synging. fleischli. hardi ynow ³ . & debonour. & þei ben of reed colour /	22
Now telle we þe p ^r opirtees of þe colerik folk / Thei ben rug- gid. false. or failynge. wraþful. wastynge. & hardy. sli ³ .	24
sclendre / and þei ben of þe colour lijk saffron / Now telle we of the p ^r opirtees of þe fleumatik folk naturalich / Thei	26
ben ful of sleep. slowe. & myche spittyng. þei ben of dul witt. fatt face. & whīzt of colour / Now schewe we þe	28

<p><i>pr</i>opirtees of Malencolie folk / Thei ben enuyous. & careful coueitous. & hard in holdynge. þei ben euere ful of gile. & þei ben lijk þe colour of cley ¶ Now vndirstonde þat</p>	30
<p>euery sanguelyn bodi schulde make his vrine in þis wise. as I haue here yfoormed & ypeyntid / ffor þis skille / ffor euery sanguelyn man or womman or child <i>in</i> her owne complexioun is hoot & moist / And heete is cause of reed- nes. or rodynesse. or redisch / And for þei ben moiste of complexioun: þe vrine schulde be þicke. or þickisch / Reed: because of heete / And þicke. because of of moistnes / vnd<i>ir</i>- stonde þis reednes & þis þickenes / ffor a brizt rodynesse wiþ a meene þickenes whanne þe vrine schewiþ <i>him</i> so / and þe man or þe womman be natural sanguelyn:</p>	32
<p>þat made it: it is a signe þat he or sche is hool fro ma- ladie / and þe vrine is good & in his owne kynde / Also if þe vrine appere golden. þat is rufa or citrine & it be þi<i>ne</i> & cleer. & he þat made it be of colerik complexioun: it signifiþ & seiþ þat he is hool / And þat þe vrine is of goldon colour or citrine: it is because of heete / And þat it is þi<i>ne</i> & cleer: it is because of drieness / ffor colericus is he þat is hoot & drie / If þe vrine be whizt grose and þicke. & he be fleumatik: it bitokeneþ þat he is <i>in</i> heele /</p>	84
<p>wise. as I haue here yfoormed & ypeyntid / ffor þis skille /</p>	2
<p>ffor euery sanguelyn man or womman or child <i>in</i> her owne</p>	
<p>complexioun is hoot & moist / And heete is cause of reed-</p>	4
<p>nes. or rodynesse. or redisch / And for þei ben moiste of</p>	
<p>complexioun: þe vrine schulde be þicke. or þickisch / Reed:</p>	6
<p>because of heete / And þicke. because of of moistnes / vnd<i>ir</i>-</p>	
<p>stonde þis reednes & þis þickenes / ffor a brizt rodynesse</p>	8
<p>wiþ a meene þickenes whanne þe vrine schewiþ <i>him</i> so /</p>	
<p>and þe man or þe womman be natural sanguelyn:</p>	10
<p>þat made it: it is a signe þat he or sche is hool fro ma-</p>	
<p>ladie / and þe vrine is good & in his owne kynde / Also</p>	12
<p>if þe vrine appere golden. þat is rufa or citrine & it be</p>	
<p>þi<i>ne</i> & cleer. & he þat made it be of colerik complexioun:</p>	14
<p>it signifiþ & seiþ þat he is hool / And þat þe vrine is of</p>	
<p>goldon colour or citrine: it is because of heete / And þat it</p>	16
<p>is þi<i>ne</i> & cleer: it is because of drieness / ffor colericus is</p>	
<p>he þat is hoot & drie / If þe vrine be whizt grose and</p>	18
<p>þicke. & he be fleumatik: it bitokeneþ þat he is <i>in</i> heele /</p>	

ffor whigt colour is bicause of cooldnes / And picke-	20
nes is bi cause of moistnesse / ffor fleumaticus is he:	
þat is coold & moist / And if þe vrine be zelowe eipir	22
whigt & þime & cleer & brigt in oon þat is Melancolik:/ ¹⁷	
it bitokeneþ þat he is in heele / þat þe vrine is zelo-	24
we or whigt: it is bicause of cooldnes / And þat it is	
sutil or þime cleer & brigt: it is bicause of drienes / ffor	26
malencolicus is he: þat is coold & drie in complexioun /	
¶ Also to vndirstonde þat þe vrine of a man or of a	28
womman ben ofte tymes yliche if þei ben boþe of oon	
complexioun / And ful straunge it is to knowe a twyn-	30
ny. þat is. þat oon vrine fro þat oper / Also þe vryne	
of a colerik man þat is hool / And þe vrine of a colerik	32
	84v
womman þat is hool: ben comounlich lijk / But euermore	
in eueri complexioun & in eueri sijknes / but if it be so þat	2
þe man be sijk. & þe womman hool / be þe vrine of a man	
neuere so picke or neuere so þime / & a wommans water neuere	4
so picke ne neuere so þime: ne for þat euermore. a manmys	
vryne is euermore. more brigtere & more clerer. þan a	6
wommans vrine is / ffor euermore a wommans vryne is	
more watrisch & more swartisch. more derkisch & more	8

¹⁷ What appears to be a colon and the virgule on this line are superimposed.

dymmysch þan[.] a mannys vryne / And þe skille whi is þis /	
A womman of what complexiou n þat sche is of: sche is	10
more coldere & moistere þan ony man is of þat same com-	
plexiou n / fforwhi. þe coldest man of complexiou n : is hattere	12
þan þe hattist womman / ffor a man is hoot & drie λ (as) ¹⁸ in re-	
gard of a wommanys complexiou n ¶ Also bi þis word tra-	14
ueile. vndirstonde bisynesse & studie. þouzt. traueilynge	
& wrappe. & noie þat of sicke poyntis comeþ meuynge	16
& styringe of humouris / and causen swellynge & enchau-	
fynge of blood / and þo poyntis & sicke causis chaunge n	18
þe colour of þe natural humour / and so varieþ of þe vry-	
ne/ Vndirstonde also þat eese & reste as in sluggynesse	20
þere it is ouerdoon. it congilþ & counstreyneþ & wipholdip	
þe kyndely heete: & refreyneþ & coldip þe complexiouns /	22
and þat causip in þe vryne a þiknes & a wan colour	
rawe & indigest ¶ Also vndirstonde þat dyuers dietis of	24
dyuers metis & drinkis in good rule stondynge þe bo-	
di in good heele. & also in greet norischinge of heele /	26
And whanne he doip surfete in good dietynge: þan-	
ne he schendip þe goode humouris & þe norisching	28
of heele ¶ Also hoot spicid metis & drinkis maken	
þe vrine hiz in colour / And coold metis & drinkis ma-	30

¹⁸ *as* inserted with a caret in what appears to be the hand of the scribe.

ken þe vryne lowe in colour & dymme ¶ Also vndirstonde	
longe fastynge out of mesure & greet hurgur wiþ ab-	32
	85
stynence. enchaufen þe lyuere & þe blood. & maken þe	
vryne hiz in colour þoruþ enchaufynge ¶ And rizt so	2
as litil mete & litil drinke: maken weel colourid vrine:	
rizt so ouermyche mete & drinke makip þe vrine yuel	4
colourid & dymmeþ þe colour ¶ Also bi þis word wais-	
schinge or bapinge in coold watir. cooldip & chillip þe	6
body & þe blood & moistip kyndly & makip feynt þe	
colour of þe vrine / Also bapis of hote watris enchauf-	8
fen & maken þe colour of þe vrine hiz ¶ Also þou must	
take hede to þe naturel disposicioun of his kynde & to	10
what wone & doynge he is of þat þou schalt loke his	
vrine / ffor summen ben schipmen & han her doyngis in wa-	12
tris. & her vrine schulde be lowere & whiztere of colour	
þan of men of londe ¶ Also þou muste vndirstonde þe	14
maner of þe cuntre þat he is of þat þou lokist his vrine /	
ffor summen dwellen on hiz cuntre as on mounteynes. & in	16
siche warin stidis / þefore her vryne schulde be hiz of co-	
lour & brizt / And summen dwellen in lowe watri cuntreis.	18
& her diete is comounly moist & coold. & her vrine is whizt	
& picke / Also auicen in his book of vrines writip þus / If þou	20

schalt se ony watris or vrynes: þou schalt be wiþ þe paci-	
ent or wiþ him þat owiþ þe vrine & se it anoon whanne	22
it is maad / and aftir an hour come azen to þe vrine. and	
loke to þe residens & to þe contentis þe whiche longen	24
to þe vryne / and þou þisilf schalt be kumynge in Theorica	
in practik knowinge natural disposiciouns & vnnaturel /	26
and þat þou knowe & kumme þi <i>proporciouns</i> equale and	
inequale / and þat þou be of a good sizt & of a cleer / or	28
ellis þou schalt be disseyued & scorned in þi worchinge /	
¶ The fourþe chapitre is how a leche schulde knowe which	30
vrine bitokeneþ deeb deeb [<i>sic</i>] ¹⁹ . which lijf. which digestioun	
<i>parfizt</i> . which digestioun <i>vnparfizt</i> . which meene digestioun.	32
	85v
Ouerpassynge digestioun. which adustioun. & which ¶ mortificacioun.	
Now we schulen trete of <i>colouris</i>	2
of vrynes / And for so myche þat þer ben twenty	
colouris of vrynes / of þe whiche twenti colouris. <i>summe</i>	4
schewen fauti & lackinge & <i>pruacioun</i> of digestioun / And ben	
þese foure. <u>Albus</u> . <u>Glaucus</u> . <u>Lacteus</u> . <u>Karapos</u> / þese .iiij.	6
colouris bitokenen noon digestioun ¶ <u>Albus</u> colour is whizt	
colour as it were watir yfrore / or ellis watir of a welle.	8
& it bitokeneþ noon digestioun. or ellis ful feble digestioun /	

¹⁹ A case of dittography with no attempt at correction.

¶ <u>Glaucus</u> colour is zelewisch. as it were a whizt cleer	10
lanternes horn: & bitokenep noon digestioun ¶ <u>Lacteus</u> co-	
lour is mylk whizt colour: & it bitokenep also indiges-	12
tioun ¶ <u>Karapos</u> colour is whiztisch or <i>dimmysch</i> as þe floo	
of a camelis skyn. or as it were a whizt russet medlid. in	14
þe which is zelowe whizt colour. þat is bloisch / <u>Pal-</u>	
<u>lidus & subpallidus significat inicium digestionis</u> / But pale colour	16
& vndir pale: bitokenep bigymynge of digestioun / But	
pale colour is lijk to as it were þe iuys of fleisch sundel	18
soden & is rawe / But <u>subpallida</u> is lijk þe iuys of fleisch þat	
were half soden / And boþe þese colouris bitokenen bigyn-	20
nynge of digestioun / If ony of þe topir foure goon tofore.	
but if þese two þat comen aftir citrine or subcitrine. zitt	22
þanne signifiep lackynge of kyndely heete / But <u>citrinus</u>	
<u>& subcitrinus color significat medium digestionis</u> / þat is / A citrine	24
colour is lijk to a pome citrine þat is hiz in colour / And	
subcitrinus is lijk to a pome citrine þat is lowe colour /	26
& boþe þese colouris seien a meene digestioun ¶ But <u>rufus</u>	
<u>color & subrufus color significat bonam digestionem</u> / Ruff colour	28
is as „M(it) ²⁰ were gold þat were brizt burnyschid & hiz in colour /	
Subrufe is as it were gold in masse lowe in colour &	30

²⁰ Marginal *it* inserted with caret. This appears to be scribal.

not burnyschid / and boþe þese colouris bitokenen a good	
& a parfyzt digestioun / But rubeus color & subrubeus color	32
	86
<i>significat parum</i> ²¹ <i>excessiuum digestiōnis</i> / Rubeus colour is lijk reed	
saffron þat is of þe eest þe which is hiz in colour / And	2
subrubeus colour is lijk saffron of þe west þe which	
is lowe in colour / And boþe þese colouris bitokenen	4
<i>sumdel ouerpassyngē of digestioun þoruȝ excesse of heete /</i>	
But <u>rubicundus color & subrubicundus significat multum excessu m</u>	6
<u>digestiōnis propter calorem febrilem vel calorem innaturalem /</u>	
But rubicunde colour is lijk to a flaume of fire þat were	8
hiz & brizt flawmyngē / <u>Subrubicundus</u> colour is lijk to a	
flaume of fier þat were lowe in colour of bremyngē / And	10
<i>summe seien þat rubicundus color is þat colour þat is moost</i>	
lijk to a brizt rose þat were hiz & brizt in his colour / And	12
<u>subrubicundus</u> is moost lijk to a rose þat were lowe in colour /	
and boþe bitokenen ouerpassyngē of digestioun / þoruȝ <i>sum</i>	14
<i>greet heete of sum feuere agu. or of sum oþere vnkynde heete /</i>	
<u>Innopus color & kyanos significat adustionem /</u> Innopus is lijk	16
picke blak wijn þat me clepiȝ raspeis. & kyanos is lijk þe	
iuys of a reed coole leef / and boþe þese two colouris bito-	18
kenen adustioun. þat is stronge bremyngē in þe bodi <i>azers</i>	

²¹ Latin abbreviation difficult to decipher, but *parum* is likely.

kynde / <u>Liuidus color & niger significat mortificacionem vel extinccionem vite</u> / Lyuydus color. is lijk þe colour of leed /	20
And niger colour is as it were blak ynke. & it signifiek mortificacioun & quenchinge of lijf / Also þer is anopir maner of blaknes in vrine. & is moost lijk a blak rauenes	22
feþere. or ellis a reed blak horn. or ellis þe reednesse þat is in a mannys face of ynde ybore / And þefore it is seid þat þer is two maner of blaknes in vrine / þe toon is cause of mortificacioun. & þat is þis laste blak schynynge horn /	24
And anopir maner of blak colour þer is. & is lijk enke. þe which colour signifiek adustioun complet / Now vnderstonde þis teerme. Mortificacioun is as myche to seie in þis facultee as waastynghe or quenchinge & fordoynge of	26
	28
	30
	32
	86v
kyndeli heete in man þoru3 excesse & ouerpassynge coold / ffor whanne þe bodi is ouercome wip excesse of coold: þanne þe humouris of þe bodi ben al dissolat & distroied & resten from her kyndeli heete. & þanne kynde mai not worche ne haue rulynghe in þe bodi / Rigt so as þis teerme mortificacioun is alwei in regard of coold: rigt so euen contrarie þis teerme adustioun is seid in regard of heete schortly to speke / Thanne mortificacioun is fordoinge of kyndely heete because of excesse of coold / And adustioun complet is fordoinge of kynde	2
	4
	6
	8

naturel. because of excesse of vnkyndely heete / Also þer is a difference bitwene adustioun symple: & adustioun complete /	10
ffor adustioun symplich is seid in englich a bre m ynge. as whanne þe humouris ben for traueilid & distemprid þoru3	12
excesse of vnkynde heete / But adustioun complete. is wh a me	14
excesse of vnkynde heete is so myche þat þer is noon help or ellis vnneþe ony help bicause aforseid /	16
¶ The .v. chapit r e is of blak colour. & what it bitokeneþ / vn d e versus /	
<u>Bis demi vrinam possunt variare colores.</u>	18
<u>Quos ex subscriptis poteris propendere formis.</u>	
<u>Nigrior vrine faciens in comoda febris.</u>	20
<u>Quartane soluit mortem pertendit & vrit</u>	
An vrine þat is blak þou schalt knowe it eue r more	22
bi a maner of swartnesse moest lijk a rauenes feþe r e	
as I seide rizt now. bitokeneþ mortificacioun & extinccioun	24
þoru3 vnkynde heete / Also wh a me an vrine is blak. þa r ne	
it bitokeneþ vnkynde heete & scaldyng & bre m ynge & slei n ge.	26
of kyndely heete / and also it bitokeneþ waastyng of þe substancial moistnesse in þe bodi / Also a blak vrine & miche	28
in quantite wiþ a bodi euene & equale: it bitokeneþ heelþe & fordoynge of þe feuere quarteyn. & purgacioun of malen-	30
colious humouris / Also an vrine blak & þicke euene þoru3-	
out: it bitokeneþ euermore in ony maner humou r rorynge	32

& hurlyng & distemperure of humouris in þe bodi. & þat it
 is cause of febilnesse of kynde. & þat is perilouse / for it 2
 is a tokene þat þe kynde is not of myzt ne of power of
 himsilf to wiþstonde þe matere of þe maladie ne to o 4
 uercome þe wickide humouris in þe bodi / Also an vry-
 ne blak & þime abouen & þicke douⁿward to þe botme of 6
 þe vrynal wiþ foule swart residence aftir þat þe vrine
 haþ his kyndely residence / If it be of a wommans watir. it 8
 seiþ purgaciouⁿ of hir flouris & of hir corrupciouⁿ of hir
 matrice. þat was achokid þoruȝ malencolie humouris. 10
 & it is helpinge to hir heelp^e // Also an vrine þat is blak
 & litil & stynkyng wiþ a litil cloude abouen & þe pacient 12
 be in a feuere agu: it bitokeneþ deef. & namely if þer come
 on þe pacient ony yuel signys. as myche wakyng. deef- 14
 nesse of eeris. tikelyng in his forheed. reednesse in þe face.
 no reste. & þe vrine is myche [^](&) blak wiþ a cloude fletyⁿge 16
 aboue. & he feele sore prechis to þe herte. penaunce to
 cacche breef. wiþ strong & a swift pouce. it is a tokene þat 18
 he schal die in þe day of creticaciouⁿ / Also if sich a blak v-
 ryne come fro þe pacient. & þer come good signys. as 20
 good reste. good sauour. good pouce. & good aliztyng.
 wiþ oþere sicke goode signys. it schewiþ þat he schulde 22

lyue & scape þat maladie wiþ bledynge at þe nose for	
his heelp̃e / Also a blak vrine & a swart wiþ rauynge of	24
mynde & þe crampe wiþ a stynkyngē sauour wiþoute	
penaunce or sorowe of hise reynes. or of þe bladdre if	26
it be fatti aboue. it is <i>perilous</i> & bitokeneþ þe drede of	
deep̃ / Also sich an vrine so blak & fatti & stynkyngē: bi-	28
tokeneþ sijknes of þe leendis & of þe bladdre: & þame	
it is lesse <i>perilouse</i> / & it bitokeneþ rotehede & mortificaci-	30
ou <i>n</i> of roten humouris & meltyngē of nature <i>wit</i> h stoppi <i>n</i> ge	
	86v-2
of þe lyuere þoruz hoot scaldynge humouris. & it is <i>perilous</i> /	
¶ The vj. chapitre is of blo colour eiþir wanne colour.	2
and what it bitokeneþ / vnde versus /	
<u>liuida si fuerit liuor vel perticularis &c</u> /	4
Bloo colour or ledi colour is moost lijk toward	
whizt & blak. hauynge vnneþe ²² more of þe blak	6
colour þan of þe whizte vpon estymaciou <i>n</i> / & sumtyme	
it bitokeneþ adustiou <i>n</i> : & sumtyme mortificaciou <i>n</i> / If it	8
so be þat þer appere in þe veyne a grenesse: it bitokeneþ	
adustiou <i>n</i> / If þer apperþ no grenesse þere: þanne it bitoke-	10
neþ mortificaciou <i>n</i> / Also if an vrine be blo ²³ or ledi & it o-	

²² Superlinear *sumwhat* glossing *vnneþe* in a later hand.

²³ Superlinear *blewe* glossing *blo* in a later hand.

cupieþ al þe vrine. or ellis it occupieþ but a partie of þe	12
vrine þe which efectiþ ouer al: it bitokeneþ mortifica-	
cioun of humouris & not of membris. or ellis it bitoke-	14
neþ mortificacioun of humouris & membris / If it bitoke-	
neþ mortificacioun of humouris & not of membris: þa ^m e	16
þe vrine bineþe schulde be þicke & not holde his blo-	
nesse eiþir wa ^m nesse aboue. but schulde be cleer & þe enfec-	18
cioun goiþ away / And if it signifie mortificacioun of humor	
& of membre: þanne noon residence may not remoue ne	20
do awei þe enfeccioun of blonnesse eiþir of wa ^m nesse. for it	
bitokeneþ big ^m nyng of mortificacioun not oonly fixe i ⁿ	22
humouris: but also in membris / Also an vrine bloo or	
ledi: bitokeneþ feuere þat is maad. or wha ^m e fleume	24
is in þe veynes. & colre is wiþouten in þe veynes / and	
is clepid þe litil enutricens / The myddil enutricens is	26
whanne colre is wiþi ^m e þe veynes & fleume wiþoute /	
Also a blo vrine wiþ a grene sercle: bitokeneþ þe falli ^{ng}	28
yuel / Also a blo vrine bitokeneþ an hoot dropesie. which	
is clepid aschites / Also it bitokeneþ a feuere þat me cle-	30
piþ synochus. þat is a feuere of roten blood enge ⁿ drid	
	87
in þe bodi & in þe veynes / Also it bitokeneþ veynes bros-	
ten in þe leendis. & it bitokeneþ also a reumatik fluxe fro	2

þe heed distillynge adoun into þe lungis / Also it bitokeneþ sorowe & ache vndir þe ribbis & in þe brest among þe lungis / Also a blo vrine & litil & ofte tymes pissid: bitokeneþ a strau ⁿ gurie / Also a blo eiþir warme vrine & vnneþis pissid & þerto is fatti: bitokeneþ deep / Also if an vrine be blo ouþir wiþ manye smale greynes vn- dir þe sercle: it bitokeneþ sijknesse in þe brest & at þe heete & among þe lungis & þe mydrif / Also if an vrine be blo & ful of smale athomies. þat is motis as ben in þe sunne beem: it bitokeneþ þe goute artetik. þat is þe goute in þe feet & in þe toos / Also if an vrine appere blo ²⁴ with smale greynes in þe sercle: it bitokeneþ rewme in þe heed / Also an vrine blo in a woman þat hap compressinge of þe modir or of þe mydrif & swowneþ & fariþ as sche were in poynt to die as it were in colica passione: it bitokeneþ þat wickide humouris ben enclosid in þe matrice / // The seuenþe chapitre is of whizt colour as it were watir of a welle. or ellis as it were whizt glas. or whizt iys froren / <u>Alba subremus vrina nigata colori.</u> <u>Splen ydropim crapulam neufrasim frenesim du[.]bete[.]²⁵</u> An vrine whizt as it were watir of a cleer welle	4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22
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²⁴ Superlinear *blew* glossing *blo* in a later hand.

²⁵ Latin abbreviation is difficult to decipher, but the phrase refers to *diabetes*.

or yis þat is froren: it bitokeneþ sijknesse of	24
þe mylte. if it so be þat þer appere in þe vrine as it	
were raies or smale zerdis. or as þe vrine were wijn dou ⁿ –	26
ned / Also þe vrine is whizt as it were watir as I seide rizt	
now: is bicause of malencolie humouris þat makip þe	28
vrine rawe & indigest / Also a whizt vrine & longe so bey ⁿ –	
ge: is a tokene of þe dropesie þat we clepen yposarca /	30
for it is engendrid of salt fleume / Also an vryne whizt &	
	87v
þi ⁿ ne wiþ smal grauel in þe botme: it bitokeneþ neufrasie	
þat is a sijknesse engendrid of wiynd & of grauel in þe rey–	2
nes wiþ a spice of illica passiou ⁿ wiþ hurlynge & stryuy ⁿ –	
ge in þe guttis: & wiþ gnawinge & schetynge as þouȝ	4
þe guttis schulden to breke / Also an vrine whizt & þi ⁿ ne in	
an hoot agu: signifieþ þe frenesie wiþ woodnesse & to be	6
deed in þat maladie / Also sich a whizt vrine brizt & cleer	
& þi ⁿ ne & þe vrynal ful of þat vrine ²⁶ : it bitokeneþ drunke–	8
nes. or ellis a maladie of þe reynes þe which is clepid dia[.] ²⁷ –	
beten. þat is. ouermesure of makynge of watir / & also it	10
bitokeneþ þat apostyme is to come in þe reynes. & so itt [<i>sic</i>] ²⁸	
schal falle dou ⁿ into þe ballockis in tyme to comynge /	12
Also sich an vrine þat is whizt wiþ smale resoluciou ^{ns} :	

²⁶ *without a ground* inserted above the line by a later hand.

²⁷ Smudge.

²⁸ *itt* for *it* is only found once in the text.

bitokeneþ þe goute artetik. or þe colica passiou ⁿ . or ellis	14
sciatica þoruþ malencolie humouris / Also sich an vrine	
þat is whizt & brizt & cleer & þi ⁿ ne wiþ a grene sercle abou-	16
te or a ledi sercle: bitokeneþ þe fallynge yuel. or ellis	
it bitokeneþ þat þe brayn is ouercomen w ^{it} h male ⁿ colie	18
humouris / & it is so drede þat. þat maladie of falli ⁿ ge	
wiþ þe turnyng & wiþ þe swownyng schal ouercome	20
þe pacient/ þat is he þat owiþ [-þat owiþ] ²⁹ þat vryne / Also	
sich an vrine bitokeneþ chillynge & stoppunge of þe lyu ^e re	22
& of þe mylte / Also if sich an vrine come in a feu ^e re ³⁰ agu	
whizt cleer brizt & þi ⁿ ne & lital: it bitokeneþ deep & þat	24
hastily / Also if sich an vrine come in oold folk: it bito-	
keneþ febilnes of kynde & of myzt. cauzt þoruþ an ax-	26
cesse of þe humour of malencolie / and sich an vrine in	
zong folk: bitokeneþ lackyng of her substau ⁿ ce or fe-	28
ueris comyng þoruþ malencolie wiþ opp ^r essyng of	
þe spirituals ³¹ / Also if sich an vrine come in zong folk	30
in heruest: it bitokeneþ þe feu ^e re quarteyn or ellis þe	
	88
feu ^e re terciā cauzt þoruþ fleume & malencolie humouris	
& þoruþ fleume vitre / Also in w ^o mmen it bitokeneþ rete ⁿ -	2

²⁹ *þat owiþ* is written twice, and the second occurrence is cancelled by a horizontal line.

³⁰ Superlinear *hote* inserted above *a feuere* in a later hand.

³¹ *or nourishyng*, and what may be *membris*, written above *þe spirituals* by another hand.

cioun of her flouris / And also in men it bitokeneþ eme- rawdis ³² : or siche oþere maladies causid þoruþ fleume	4
vitre / and þoruþ oþere humouris of malencolie /	
¶ The .vij. chapitre is of zelowe colour. þat is next aftir whizt water colour / vnde versus	6
<u>Talis cruda post aut indigesta notari.</u>	8
<u>Spissi suscipiens comm[.]sia³³ nulla liquoris.</u> <i>versus</i>	
<u>Est in indicio glaucus color emulus albo.</u>	10
<u>Aut nimus offendit natim nira caloris</u>	
An vrine þat is zelewe as it were a whizt horn:	12
it bitokeneþ euermore as doip þe whizte watri colour: saue þat zelowe bitokeneþ a litil more heete	14
& a litil more of digestioun / ffor euery maner briztnesse in an vrine: bitokeneþ drienes / And whiztnesse bitokeneþ	16
cooldnesse þoruþ malencolie humouris / And rizt as I seide in whizt watri colour tofore in þe nexte chapitre:	18
rizt so vndirstonde in þis chapitre. saue þat þis colour whizt zelowe is of more heete / and is þus myche to	20
seie / An vrine whizt zelowe as it were a \wedge (whizt) ³⁴ lanternes horn: it bitokeneþ sijknesse of þe mylte. þe coold dropesie or	22

³² Superlinear *hemeroides* in a later hand glossing *emerawdis*, which is cancelled by a horizontal line.

³³ Latin abbreviation is difficult to decipher.

³⁴ *whizt* is inserted with a caret with the edge of the pen in what may be the hand of the scribe.

dru ⁿ kenesse. or sijknesse of þe reynes. þoru ³ grauel & wiynd or frenesie / & so to die if it contynue. or it bito-	24
kenep þe goute artetik. or þe fallynge yuel. or turne sijk of þe brayn. or cooldnesse of þe lyuere <i>wth</i> stoppunge	26
of þe same lyuere & of þe mylte / In oold folk brotilnesse & febilnesse of kynde / In zong folk failynge of her no-	28
rischinge in membris: or it bitokenep swownynge þoru ³ sorowe & care takynge / or it bitokenep a feuere quarteyn.	30
or a feuere cotidian of fleume vitre. or retencioun of <i>wymmens</i>	
	88v
flouris / And <i>in men</i> þe emerawdis <i>wth</i> siche opere maladies // of þe ers /	
¶ The nynþe chapitre is of mylk	2
whizt colour: and what it bitokenep /	
<u>Laccea sub tenuis in acute caumete febris</u>	4
<u>Litis in gressu signis adiuncta sinistris</u>	
	vnde <i>versus</i> .
<u>Dampnat accusat patientem crif.]e³⁵ mortis</u>	6
<u>Fallitur vrine sententia sit tibi certo</u>	
An vrine laccea seip not for it is whizt as it were	8
mylk: for so whizt is þer noon colour of vrine / But sum vrine is whiztisch as it were mylkisch or whey of	10
cruddis ymaad / And þis whizt colour is more whiztere	

³⁵ Latin abbreviation is difficult to decipher.

þan þe toþir whizt colour aforeseid / ffor þe toþir whizt	12
colour is moost causid of malencolie humouris / And þis	
mylk whizt colour is moost causid þoruz fleumatik hu-	14
mouris for þe moost partie / and of malencolie bi accident.	
þat is bi happe or bi chaunce. or bi þe humouris as it se-	16
meþ alday / Thanne vrina laccea & þime in a feuere agu:	
it bitokeneþ deef if þer come wickide signys þerwiþ / as þus	18
If þe pacient haue yuel reste. spewynge. wakyngge ouer-	
myche or vnkynde sleep. walowinge hidir & þidir. frene-	20
sie. feble sauour in his mouþ in tastynge. or ellis schort	
breeþ. no myzt. no mynde. & he traueiliþ w th hise hondis	22
as he wolde take motis or strawis of bed. or pikiþ in þe	
wal or in hise noseþrillis. or pikiþ on hise cloopis / if siche	24
signes come & þe vrine laccea be litil: it bitokeneþ deef	
namely in a feuere agu / Also if þer come gode signys /	26
as good sauour in mete & in drinke in his tastynge.	
wiþholdynge & broukyngge of his sustynau ^{nce} resseyued /	28
sleep & reste in tyme. good mynde. good taki ^{ng} of breeþ.	
euene pouse. good appetite. kyndely heete. good diges-	30
tiou ⁿ . & esily segynge. & þat he haue euene myzt. liztnes	
	89
wiþ vndirstondynge wiþ siche oþere goode signys: it bi-	
tokeneþ þat þe pacient myzte lyue if he be of good	2

gouvernaile / ffor if þe vrine turne hi <i>m</i> into laccea: it bito-	
kenep heelþe & þat þe sjuk man or wo <i>mm</i> an schulde lyue /	4
Vryna laccea & þ <i>ime</i> & miche in quantite in þe eende of	
a feu <i>ere</i> : bitokenep þe tisik / Vrina laccea wiþouten a feu <i>ere</i> :	6
bitokenep myche yuel. & þat dropesie is to come w <i>th</i> alle	
oþ <i>ere</i> sicknessis seid afore in þe chapitre of whizt watry	8
colour. and in zelowe colour also /	
// The tenþe chapitre is of karapos colour.	10
<u>Albescens karapos vel laccea spissa figurat.</u>	
<i>vn de vers us.</i>	
<u>Ydropisim colicam lapidem capitis que dolore<i>m</i></u>	12
An vryne in colour karapos þat is in colour nyz	
as whizt as it were whizt russet. or ellis þe flo	14
of a camelis skyn þat is d <i>ymm</i> ysch in colour. of whizt. of	
blak. of zelewisch / Sich an vrine if þer come: it bitokenep	16
gleymous fleume & byndyng þe bodi wiþ malencolie	
greet plente & indigest. & regnep þoru <i>z</i> þe body / but mo-	18
re of fleume þan of malencolie it signifiep / & it bitoke-	
nep as whizt colour afore doip / Also an vrine karapos	20
signifiep for þe mooste <i>partie</i> febilnesse of digestiou <i>n</i> in þe	
lyuere & of þe mylte stoppinge sumdel i <i>n</i> hem & i <i>n</i> manye	22
maladies. it seiþ schapeful. & þat þe kynde is to schape	
yuelis of þe bodi / and þat þer is fi <i>z</i> t bitwene þat mala-	24
die & þe kynde naturel / þanne þus. if þe vrine appere first	

whigt. as a watri whigt doib. & sipen zelewisch. & sipen myl-	26
kisch. & þeraftir karapos: it bitokeneþ þat þe sijk bodi	
schal ascape þat maladie & be hool / Also an vrine kara-	28
pos myche in quantite wiþ manye smale chiselis in þe	
botme: bitokeneþ a dropesie of fleume wiþ swellynge of	30
alle þe membris / and also it signifieþ þe colica passioun	
þoruz cause of þe stoon. & heedache. & flux of þe wombe.	32
	89v
& þe rume of þe heed. & opere maladies as in þe firste whigt colour	
// is seid	
¶ The .xj. chapitre is of pale & of palisch colour	2
<u>Pallida cum pingui vel subcitrina colore</u>	
<u>Flautice monstrat periodita frigora febris</u> <i>vunde versus</i>	4
<u>Pallida cum trem[.]³⁶ coleram declarat adustam</u>	
An vrine pale or palisch is euermore causid of	6
fleume: & bitokeneþ bigymnynge of adustioun /	
and þat þe vrine is pale or palisch is because of coold-	8
nes of matere. as in a coold feure comynge of fleume	
nature / and þanne þe vrine is pale or palisch & þe bodi	10
of þe vrine is þickisch / ffor fleume þickiþ þe vrine: and	
heete colouriþ þe colour of þe humour / If þe colour of	12
þe vrine be pale or palisch wiþ a þime bodi. þat is wiþ a	

³⁶ Latin abbreviation is difficult to decipher.

þime substaunce. it bitokeneþ a feuere of fleume acetose.	14
þat is sour fleume. & apostyme to come vndir þe riȝt side.	
& sich an vrine bitokeneþ a long sijknesse / Also an vrine	16
pale wiþ a þime bodi: bitokeneþ colre adust / Als _x (o) ^{*31} if an	
vrine pale or palisch come wiþ a feuere: it bitokeneþ	18
rumes & compaccioun. þat is warringe & lumpinge of	
mater / and if ony tisik come þeraftir it is deeþ / Also an	20
vrine pale or palisch myche & þime wiþ atture in the	
botme of þe vrinal: bitokeneþ þe straungurie / And if it	22
be litil & pale or palisch: it bitokeneþ þe flux of þe wom-	
be & consumpcioun of þe substancial nature / Also an v-	24
ryne pale or palisch come aftir þe colour of citrine / &	
þanne pale or palisch & þeraftir karapos: it bitokeneþ	26
þat þe pacient wole lyue. & aftir citrine or subcitrine wole die	
¶ The .xij. chapitre is of citrine colour & subcitrine.	28
<u>In multis tenuis citrina referta figuris</u>	
<i>vnde versus.</i>	
<u>Fleumaticum iuuenem vel nigerer que efficit humor</u>	30
An vrine citrine or subcitrine: signifieþ þe domi-	
niun of fleume & of colre / ffor whame colre is	32
	90
me yngid w th blood: þame is þe vrine citrine myche toward	
reednesse / Also whanne it is me yngid wiþ malencolie	2

*31 o inserted with a caret in the hand of the scribe.

naturel: þanne it seiþ þat þe vrine is citrine toward *virgyn*

wex / Also if colre be medlid wiþ fleume: þa^rne is þe vry- 4

ne citrine wiþ a maner of whiztnesse / Also an vrine ci-

trine or subcitrine wiþ a maner þi^rne bodi þoruzout: 6

þanne þat vrine signifieþ manye þingis / In zonge

folk namely. fleumatik or malencolie: in siche folk it 8

bitokeneþ a feuere tercian symple / Also sich an vrine in

colerik folk: it bitokeneþ heelþe of her bodies / And sich 10

an vrine in fleumatik flok [*sic*]³⁷ it bitokeneþ excesse³⁸ of heete

& bre^mynge of feuere þoruz colerik humouris / Also sich 12

an vrine aforseid in heruest if it endureþ: it bitokeneþ

a feuere quarteyn / Also if sich an vrine come wiþ manye 14

smale greynes in þe same appere: it bitokeneþ stoppi^{ng}³⁹

of þe lyuere & of þe mylte wiþ myche wiynd arisyng 16

into þe brest & into þe spiritual membris / Also if an v-

ryne appere wiþ manye raies⁴⁰as it were zerdis: it bito- 18

keneþ sijknese of þe mylte þoruz malencolie humouris /

and if sich vrine be myche & lange: it bitokeneþ drienes 20

of þe lyuere / And sich an vrine aforseid in a feuere: bi-

tokeneþ þat þe maladie schal endure longe tyme w^{it}h 22

³⁷ I suspect that *flok* is a misspelling of *folk*, even though *flok* can mean "flock", i.e. "group of people".

³⁸ Superlinear *thoroug burnte* in a later hand. The following word is illegible.

³⁹ Superlinear *in ye g...d and thru parti of ye vrine* in a later hand.

⁴⁰ *Raies* seems to be the most probable spelling. This word, and most of the text on the lower part of this page, is difficult to read. The text from about this line and downward is dissolved and smudged.

pe pacient. & schal eende wiþ a frenesie & <i>wit</i> a woodnes /	
Also a[.] ⁴¹ vrine citrine or subcitrine þi <i>m</i> e & cleer i <i>n</i> a feuere agu: ⁴²	24
it bitokeneþ þat þe maladie schal longe laste / fforwhi.	
in siche feueris we ben not certeyn wheþir þe pacie <i>n</i> t schal	26
ascapē or die / Also an vrine citrine or subcitrine wiþ	
a whiȝt ypostasis wiþ ⁴³ hi <i>m</i> þat is traueilid i <i>n</i> a feuere: it	28
is an yuele tokene / also his vryne in þe bigy <i>m</i> yngē	
of a feuere: bitokeneþ þe crampe / and þat same vryne	30
in hi <i>m</i> þat haþ þe palesie hauyngē noon appetite. & also	
beyngē stiþtik is a good tokene of þe heele & of rekeu <i>e</i> ryng /	32
	90v
¶ The .xiiij. chapitre is of ruffe colour & <i>of</i> ⁴⁴ subruf	
<u>In ruffu<i>m</i> vergens puri color emulus auro</u>	2
<i>vnde versus</i>	
<u>Equalus purus medius cui se liquor vnit</u>	
An vrine ruffe or subruffe wiþ a meene bodi bitwe-	4
ne þicke & þi <i>m</i> e: bitokeneþ a good disposiciou <i>n</i> of	
heele / ffor an vrine ruffe or subruffe wiþ a pure substau <i>n</i> ce	6
& equale bitwene þicke & þi <i>m</i> e in oon þat is sangueyne:	
bitokeneþ a good signe of heelpē / Also an vrine ruffe or	8

⁴¹ Very difficult to read as the ink is washed out. The first letter seems to be *a*, the following letter looks like *l*, but it may be distorted due to smearing. The *a* also seems to have a small macron above it, but this may also be a smudge.

⁴² Largely illegible. Some of the dissolved text in this section appears to have been touched up, and this may be the case with *agu*. The letter *a* seems almost like *s*, but *a* is probably the original and correct letter.

⁴³ This line is dissolved and smudged; it appears to have been touched up and is partly illegible. The transcription attempts to recover the text, and appears to make sense syntactically and semantically.

⁴⁴ *of* inserted with a caret, in red ink, like rest of the line.

subruffe & þime in a child: bitokeneþ a feuere cotidian of fleume acetosum engendrid / In zonge folk: it bitokeneþ	10
a symple tercián feuere / In oold folk þat ben fleumatik & in wymmen þat ben not sanguelyn: it bitokeneþ a double ter- cian feuere / Also in heruest tyme it bitokeneþ a quarteyn of colre of fleume & of malencolie meyngid togidere / Also	12
sich an vrine ruffe or subruffe: bitokeneþ ofte tyme scal- dyng of þe lyuere þoruþ outrage heete azens kynde / Al- so an vrine ruffe or subruffe wiþ grenesse aboue: bitoke- neþ an hoot ydropisie & aftir þat to die / Also an vrine	14
ruffe or subruffe & meenly þime: þat is not dymme abouen wiþ a bodi pure & equale & a partie more þime aboue vp- on estymacioun: it bitokeneþ þat his body haþ myche of salt fleume. or þat he is myche disposid þerto / Also if	16
sich an vrine appere wiþ manye smale resoluciouns: it bito- keneþ þat þer is myche plente of scabbis & of wynd / Also	18
sich an vrine ruffe or subruffe meenely þime or meeneli pic- ke wiþ a maner blonnesse aboue & grene & þe vryne appere so longe tyme: it bitokeneþ þat þe spiritual membris ben agreued wiþ myche plente of salt fleume. & bitokeneþ	20
þe cowze & streitnesse of breef & disese at þe brest / Also in wymmen: sich an vrine bitokeneþ penaunce of her matrice.	22
	24
	26
	28
	30

& namely vndir hir lift side wiþ a walewing and wiþ a fretynge & wiþ vnkynde filþe þe marice is fortraueilid	32
	91
& forswollen wiþ hurlynge & worching of <i>dyuers humours</i> & of myche wiynd swellynge & penaunce of hir <i>pryuy membrs</i> /	2
Also it bitokeneþ a feuere enutricens wiþ bredynge of a- postym vndir þe brest þat is pleuresis wiþ prickynge	4
vndir þe ribbis abouen þe mydrif. or ellis <i>periplumonia</i> . þat is apostym of boþe sidis of þe mydrif vpward to-	6
ward þe lungis & in þe lungis. & þe herte is yuel at ese. and but if god helpe it: it is but deep /	8
¶ The .xiiij. chapitre is of rubeus colour & of subrubeus. Clara rubeus <i>triceum duplicem vel epar calefactum</i>	10
Quartana que <i>post insumari tipum</i>	<i>vnde versus.</i>
An vrine of rubie colour is lijk to saffron of þe eest / And subrubeus colour is lijk to saffron of	12
þe west cuntre / The colour of vrine rubeus or subrubeus & cleer ⁴⁵ : bitokeneþ a feuere tercian of coler engendrid / If	14
þe vrine aforeseid schewe him troubli & þicke wiþ a dym- me <i>warnesse</i> aboue: bitokeneþ a feuere þat me clepiþ sy-	16
nocham of myche blood wiþ ache of þe heed & namely of þe riztside / and his mouþ is bittir. hise eeris syngen.	18

⁴⁵ *thyne* above the line in a later hand.

he mai not slepe. for his blood bre η neþ. & his lyuere enchaufib wip alle þe oþere signys þat I seide in rufo colore. saue	20
in þis colour þei ben more greuous & more dredeful /	22
¶ The .xv. chapitre is of rubi η ndus colour & of subrubicu η ndus.	
Spissa rubeus synocham si summum liuor obumbret	24
<i>vnde versus.</i>	
Spissa rubeus synochum dempto liuore figurat	
An vrine of rubicu η nde colour is euere lijk fyne reed	26
blood. or ellis a brizt rose freisch & hiz in colour /	
And rizt so of subrubicu η ndus colour. saue þat colour is	28
lijk to a rose þat defadid & of lowe colour / and þis vrine	
bitokeneþ al þer most bre η nyng & more scaldyng in	30
þe bodi þan ony of alle þe toþere colouris doon here afore	
	91v
bicause of excesse of vnkynde heete / Ffor wharme þou seest	
a rubicu η nde colour & a subrubicu η nde colour in an vrine. & it	2
is þicke & no w η messe aboue: it bitokeneþ a feure synochus /	
And if þer be myche w η messe in þe vrine abouen: it bitokeneþ a feure synocha / And an vrine rubicu η nde or subrubicu η nde in synocha / and is euermore troubli þicke &	6
swart. & sumdel is w η messe aboue. & sumdel is grenysch:	
þanne it is a feure synocha þat is engendrid of corrupt	8
blood in þe veynes / Also an vrine rubicu η nde or subrubicu η nde firi & brizt & cleer & þime: bitokeneþ a feure cau-	10

son þoru3 miche colerik matere engendrid wiþ heedache.	
miche drienesse. miche cowze. enchaufyng of þe lyuere.	12
no reste. no sleep. myche þrist. costif. &c. so forþ of alle	
opere yuelis þat ben conteyned for þe mooste partie	14
in þe ruffe colour // The .xvj. c ^o is of <i>imopos</i> & <i>kyanos</i> /	
<u>Si color sit innopos fert detrimenta salutis</u>	16
<i>vnde versus</i>	
<u>In febre continua minus siue febre verenda</u>	
An vrine <i>imopos</i> is moost lijk raspeis in colour or	18
blak blodi watir þat stondiþ in a polke in þe wey:	
& it bitokeneþ blood adust / And <i>kyanos</i> is lijk þe iuys	20
of greene coul leeuës / But euermore aftir <i>innopos</i> . co	
mep <i>kyanos</i> þat is a greene colour / An vrine <i>imopos</i>	22
sumtyme bitokeneþ pissyng of blood / & sumtyme	
brosten veynes þat comen fro þe kyle veyne / <i>Sumty-</i>	24
me apostyme of blood in þe lyuere. & þanne þat pis-	
syng stynkiþ not / and in alle þe opere pissyng of blood	26 ⁴⁶
þe vrine stynkiþ saue of þe lyuere / Also <i>imopos</i> bito-	
keneþ sumtyme an hoot bre ^m ynge humour in þe rey-	28
nes. & also þe lyuere is forscaldid wiþ bre ^m ynge of þe	
[.w.es] ⁴⁷ & þe hoot dropesie / Also it bitokeneþ þe stoon	30
& þe colica passioun. & pleuresis & apostym vndir þe rizt	

⁴⁶ Lines 26 to 31 are illegible near the centre. It is however possible to discern the words in the original MS.

⁴⁷ The word is largely illegible, possibly *rawues*, which seems plausible.

side aboue þe mydrif wiþ streitnesse of wiynd & miche	
penau ^{nce} at þe heerte. & in þe reynes. feble stomak þoru3	2
ouerpassyng of digestiou ⁿ . & þanne þis colour is lijk	
synopre. & is an yuel signe. for it signifieþ deep / Also	4
i ^m opos bitokeneþ as myche as in rufo colour. saue þæt	
i ^m opos is myche worse in alle þingis: for it signifieþ	6
myche adustiou ⁿ / Also whanne þou seest kyanos colour:	
þe vrine is grene in colour as þe iuys of a cool leef. for	8
it bitokeneþ houge adustiou ⁿ & bre ^m ynge & forscaldi ^{ng}	
of þe lyuere & of þe blood þoru3 greet excesse of vnky ^{nde}	10
heete / Also if þe vrine be greene wiþ a zelowe scome a-	
boue: it bitokeneþ þe greene launys / Also if þe vrine	12
be greene in agu: it bitokeneþ þe crampe w ^{ith} wastyng	
of þe substancial moistnesse / Also if an vrine be greene &	14
swart if it be miche in quantite: it bitokeneþ þe more	
enutrician. þæt is a feuere causid of malencolie wiþ ^{me}	16
þe veynes & colre wiþoute. & is eu ^{ere} bre ^m ynge & scaldi ^{ng}	
and deep at þe eendyng /	18
¶ The .xvij. c°. & þe laste is of þe þe [sic] ⁴⁸ contentis i ⁿ þe vryne:	
Circulus ampulla granu ^m nubecula spuma	20
Pus pinguedo chilus sanguis arena pilus	

⁴⁸ A case of dittography that has not been emended. It is in red ink and part of the chapter heading.

vnde versus.

Furfurea crinoides squame partes athamose	22
Sperma cinis sedemen spe[...] ⁴⁹ alta petens	
But first þou must knowe þat in euery vryne be <i>n</i>	24
fourē regioun <i>s</i> ¶ The firste regioun <i>n</i> of þe vryn.	
is þe sercle of þe vryne. for it is seid þe ouermest part	26
of þe vrine / and þat tellip & schewip þe disposicioun of	
þe heed. & alle þe placis of þat stide of lijf ¶ The se-	28
cunde regioun <i>n</i> is þe nexte place atwene þe sercle & þe	
myddil of þe vrine. & þat is al oon wip þe sercle / and	30
bi þis place & regioun <i>n</i> of þe vryne is euermore to knowe	
	92v
þe disposicioun. & þe staat of þe spirituals & of her placis ⁵⁰ /	
ffor if it be þere derk or dymme. or þicke & troubli: it signy-	2
fieþ sijknesse & distemperure of þe spiritual membris by-	
cause of her superfluytees. & wickide moistnessis. & na-	4
mely if it be ful of smale greynes: þanne it bitokeneþ	
streit breþinge or spuynge & spittyngē of atture and	6
quytture & myche woo in þe brest ¶ The þridde regioun <i>n</i>	
is þe myddeward of þe vrine. & þat serueþ of membris	8
nutrityues / ffor if it appere cloudi mysti & þicke: it bi-	
tokeneþ wickid sijknes in þe stomak welmyngē and	10

⁴⁹ Latin abbreviation is difficult to decipher, but the corresponding phrase in Wellcome MS 225 p. 108v reads *spiritus alta potens*.

⁵⁰ An unusual abbreviation in this hand. *Plac* is followed by what seems to be a small *s* in superscript. I read this as *placis*.

walterynge & spuyinge: & þanne þe stomak is ful of	
yuel humouris wiþ distemp ^e re of þe lyu ^e re & of þe myl-	12
te. & of þe reynes ¶ The fourþe regioun is þe botme of	
þe vrine: & bitokeneþ þe disposicioun of þe bladdre & of	14
þe matrice. þat is þe place where þe child is conseued	
y ^m e // <u>Now þanne þe firste contente</u> þat is in þe	16
vryne. is þe sercle of þe vrine / ffor þe sercle is þe hizest	
regiou ⁿ of þe vrine. & it schewiþ þe disposicioun of þe	18
brayn / fforwhi. þe brayn is þe p ^r incip ^a l membre of lijf /	
Thanne if it so be þat þe sercle of ony vryne seme wa ⁿ	20
or whizt þickisch: it bitokeneþ fleume is plentenous in	
þe kyndere partie of þe heed. & is ful myche plentenus	22
& ful habou ⁿ daunt þ ^e re / Also if þe sercle be myche and	
þicke lich purpur colour: it bitokeneþ sijknesse of þe	24
formere parti of þe heed þoruþ þe excesse of blood / Al-	
so if þe sercle be reed & þ ⁱ m ^e : it bitokeneþ ache & feu ^e re	26
in þe heed. & principaly in þe rihtside of þe heed þoruþ	
aboundau ⁿ ce of colre beyinge þ ^e ri ^m e. for reednesse is bi-	28
cause of heete / and whiztnesse is bicause of coold / And	
if þe sercle of þe vrine appere pale or ledi & þ ⁱ m ^e : it bi-	30
tokeneþ þat þe peyne schulde be in þe liftside of þe heed /	
	92-2
Also an vrine wiþ a blo sercle: bitokeneþ sijknesse take ⁿ	

poruz feer wiþ feyntnesse of herte or þe fallynge yuel /	2
Also if þe sercle of þe vrine schewe him greene <i>in</i> a feuere	
tercian or in a contynuel feuere. as is causon: it bito-	4
kenep greuauce & peyne in þe heed. & it is to drede	
of þe frenesie or of þe fallynge yuel: wha m e in þe	6
vrine apperip a greene sercle wiþoute a feuere / Also	
if þe vrine schewe him greene. & aftir þat schewe hym	8
blak. it bitokenep adustioun complete /	
<u>The secunde contente</u> ben burblis apperinge in	10
þe sercle of þe vrine. if þe burblis come þoruz þe	
p[.]synge ⁵¹ of þe pacient / and þe burblis leue stille hool	12
so. aftir þat the vrine haþ his residence: if it conteyne	
al þe ouer parti ⁵² of þe vrine: it bitokenep wyndi ma-	14
tere enclosid. & bitokenep rawnesse & indigestioun & ache	
of þe heed. & of þe wombe & of þe sidis. & of þe reynes.	16
& of þo placis þat þese longen to. & þat viscouse towz	
matere is multiplied & þe vapouris arisen into þe heed.	18
& engendren þere greuauce & ache. & þanne þe vryne is	
hiz in colour / Also it bitokenep þe stoon in þe reynes.	20
& þanne þe vryne is lowe wiþ wyndi matere <i>in</i> þe wom-	

⁵¹ What seems to be the second letter, or second and third letters, is partly dissolved. At first glance it can look like two minims forming a *u*, but most probably the first is a minim stroke *i*, and the second is an ascending shaft, being the long *s*, thus forming the word *pissyng*.

⁵² *parti* is cancelled by a faint horizontal line, and what may be *part* is written above it by a later hand.

be as it were colica passiou <i>n</i> or sich anopir sijknesse /	22
Also whanne þou seest siche greete ampullis in an v- ryne & þei breken not but stonde <i>n</i> stille: it bitokeneþ a ¶ long sijknesse/	24
<u>The bridde contente</u> be <i>n</i> smale greynes. þe whiche ben encausid of þe forseid matere þat burblis is of. þat is of a towze vicouce humour in closyng wynd. but þis cause is not so strong. and it bitokeneþ greet reumatik matere <i>i</i> n þe brayn. þe which rewme is modir of alle opere maladies /	26 28 30
<u>The fourþe contente</u> is clepid nubes. þat is to seie a cloude in þe vrine/ If sich a cloude appere: it is toke- ne of superflu vapouris dymmysch & watrisch & faste ho- uyng aboue in þe vrine. myche lijk a narowe webbe. or as it were poudre þat were strewid þere vpon þe vrine. & it is not but þe superfluite of þe þridde digesti- ou <i>n</i> causid & engendrid þoruȝ worching of vnkynde heete. þat is engendrid in two placis of þe body. þat is in þe brest. & in þe lyuere. & it bitokeneþ þe feuere etik: or ellis þat þe bodi is miche disposid þerto / And if þat cloude be zelowe: it bitokeneþ scaldyng of þe lyuere & wexyng of þe launys & disturblauce of	92v-2 2 4 6 8 10

humouris & feuere to come & myche raw mater and	12
streitnesse of þe brest. and if it laste longe: it is to	
drede of þe hoot dropesye /	14
<u>The fifþe contente</u> is spuma. þat is þe froob [-þat] ⁵³	
abouen in þe vrine / And sich maner froob in þe	16
vrine euermore bitokeneþ greet ventosite & touz wiynd	
& viscouse humouris in þe body / And an vrine þat is	18
spumouse is causid euermore of ouerseþinge þoruþ vn-	
kynde heete in þe lyuere welmynge & seþinge wiþ dis-	20
temperure of vnkynde humouris in al þe body bre m mynge	
& scaldyng þe blood þoruþ vnkynde heete & ventosite /	22
And if þat foom be blak: it bitokeneþ þe blake laundise /	
And if it be zelewe: it bitokeneþ þe zelewe laundise /	24
And if it be greene: it bitokeneþ þe greene laundise	
& feble digestioun wiþ feyntise & febilte in þe body: and	26
wickid disposicioun in þe spiritual membris / Also if þat	
spume be black or blo. it bitokeneþ adustioun. or ellis	28
mortificacioun. or ellis boþe /	
<u>The sixte contente</u> is lijk quytture or atture as it	30
were a bile þicke & ropinge & hangiþ myche	
	93
togidere in þe quantite lijk þe whizte of an ey / Alle doc-	

⁵³ *þat* cancelled by a horizontal stroke.

touris of fisik seien þat quytture apperinge in an vrine:	2
it bitokeneþ sickness of þe bladdre / and þanne þe vry-	
ne schal stynke & þe pacient haþ myche penaunce abou-	4
te þe schar / Or ellis þat quytture: it bitokeneþ sickness	
of þe reynes / and þanne it stynkiþ also. & þe pacient suf-	6
friþ myche woo in þe bladdre for þere is apostym in þe	
reynes / And if þat quytture be of þe lyuere: þanne it	8
stynkiþ but litil / And if it be apostyme of þe lungis: þanne	
ne he spittiþ atture whanne it is broken wiþ couz and	10
stynkyng breþ / And if it come þoruþ straungurie:	
þanne þe vrine is troublly in þe botme /	12
<u>The seuene contente</u> is fathede. or ellis as it we-	
re oile in þe vrine / The vrine þat haþ myche	14
fatnesse or ellis oilynesse aboue: it bitokeneþ in a feuere.	
þat he is hoot & drie / And also it bitokeneþ þat he is	16
wastyng & consumyng of kynde. & opirwhile it bito-	
keneþ a lent feuere wiþ weiknesse of þe reynes / ffor	18
if it come fro þe reynes þe vryne is myche in quantite /	
If it comeþ fro al þe bodi: it apperþ in myche lasse	20
quantite / In þe firste spice of etik it is lijk dropis of	
oile / And in þe secunde spice of etik: it is lijk a spiþir	22
webbe / In þe þridde spice of etik: it is lijk oile / ffor	
if it were sched on a stoon. it wolde be lijk oile / and	24

euermore it bitokeneþ wastynge of kynde /	
<u>The eiztþe contente</u> is of humour in þe vrine /	26
whanne þou seest þe humour in þe vrine. it	
bitokeneþ rothede & sijknesse of þe bladdre. wiþ sijk-	28
nesse of þe stomak wiþ sorowe of breeþ takynge.	
wiþ brakyng & swellinge in þe body. & crawlyng	30
in þe guttis. for if it go into þe guttis it makþ tenas-	
	93v
mon. þat is þe ers goiþ out / If it go into þe bladdre: it	
makþ þe straungurie. & so of alle opere maladies it mai	2
¶ be knowen /	
<u>The nynþe contente</u> is blood in þe	
vrine / Sumtyme men pissen blood fro þe lyuere:	4
and þanne þe riztside is soor / If it come fro þe reynes: þan [sic] ^{*46}	
þer is sum stoon bredinge. & þanne þe vrine wole stynke	6
wiþ myche peyne in þe bak / and if kylus vena be to	
broke: þanne he pissiþ fair blood /	8
<u>The tenþe contente</u> is grauel in þe vrine. sum is	
whizt & sum is reed / ffor if it is reed: it bitokeneþ	10
ache & penaunce in þat partie of þe reynes / And if it be	
whizt: it bitokeneþ ache & penaunce of þe bladdre /	12

^{*46} *þan* where *þanne* would be expected in this hand. *a* has a macron, usually signifying an elided *n*. In this particular case, it may be an unusal abbreviation for *nne*, even though this seems unlikely (Hector 1966, p. 30). Another explanation is that the scribe forgot to continue the word on the following line.

<u>The enleuenþe contente</u> ben pili. þat ben heeris	
in þe vrine / Siche heeris so pissid: bitokeneþ	14
sijknesse & ache in þe leendis þoruþ excesse of vnkynde	
heete wastynge þe substaunce in þe reynes. or þe pa-	16
cient haþ vsid to myche wymmē & so distroied himsilf	
þoruþ sich doynge / And also it bitokeneþ greet towþ	18
vicouse humouris in þe holownesse of þe reynes /	
<u>The twelfþe contente.</u> is of bran in þe vrine / Sich	20
vrine þat is so branny: it bitokeneþ sijknesse of	
þe bladdre as scabbis þat comen of vnkynde heete. or el-	22
lis a feuere etik consumynge þe substancial moistnesse of	
þe blood wiþ oþere maner of sijknesse of þe spirituals a-	24
boute þe herte þoruþ vnkynde heete of þe feuere etik. con	
sumynge þe bodily nurischinge / But if it come of þe	26
bladdre: þei ben not so yuele as þei þat comen fro þe	
reynes / and euermore it bitokeneþ a feuere etik meltynge	28
& dissoluyng þe bodily nurischinge & þe sad membris	
as ben þe veyne / & also þe gretteþ þat þe bran is: þe bettere	30
it is / and þe smaller þe worse it is /	
	94
<u>The þrittenþe contente</u> is squames pentaloyda.	
& þo ben brode contentis as it were scalis of fisch:	2
but þei ben not þicke / and bitokeneþ a feuere etik mel-	

tynghe & wastynghe þe bodi wiþ alle þe signys of þe con- tente furfurea þat is lijk bran /	4
<u>The fourteenþe contente</u> is clepid crynoida. & þese contentis ben greete contentis as it were a greet corn of wheete ybroken / and bitokenen adustioun of humouris or of þe fleisch & on þe sad membris. & euere it bitokeneþ a long sijknese / And if þei come wiþ a feuere: it bitokeneþ deep. & þat þei schulen die soone / and if þei schulen ascape: it is longe or þei scapen / for þei comen fro þe grettist humouris þat moun be / and þefore it is þe lengere or þei moun be departid or dissolued / Also it is to vndirstonden þat þer ben þre spicis of etik / The firste may be holpen / The secunde vnneþe mai be holpen / But þe þridde schal neuere be holpen / In þe firste spice of etik apperib heeris & bran of wheete. þat we clepen furfurea in latyn / In þe secunde spice of etik apperib squa- mes of fisch þat is lijk scalis of fisch / which we clepen in latyn pentoloida / And in þe þridde spice of etik: ap- perib þese crynoides þat is lijk to greet corn half broken /	6 8 10 12 14 16 18
<u>The fifteenþe contente</u> is clepid atthamus. & ben lijk mootis þat ben in þe summe beem / If siche appere in memmys vrine: it is a tokene of þe goute artetik.	20 22 24

or of sicke opere goutis / Also if þei apperen in a wommanes	26
watir: it bitokeneþ þat if þe vrine be cleer & brizt & in	
good colour & þo atthomosis ben glostrid togidere þat	28
sche is wiþ a knaue child / Also if þei apperen in an vryne	
& þe vrine be dymme or wan: it bitokeneþ þat þe womman	30
is wiþ a female child / Also if þo atthamosis goon dou	
	94v
to þe botme of þe vrinal lumpi as it were þe flour of wheete:	
þanne it bitokeneþ wipholdynge of hir flouris /	2
<u>The sixtenþe contente</u> is sperma þat is mammys seed	
& kynde / and it bitokeneþ myche to haue ydoon	5
wiþ wymmen a litil afore. or ellis a paralise of þe vessels	
þat schulde kepe þe seed. or ellis gomorea passioun. & þat	6
is for febilte þat oon may not holde his kynde. but sle-	
pinge and wakyng it passip away /	8
The seuentenþe contente is minuta þat is lijk sma-	
le greynes. & þei ben as it were sparclis of fier. &	10
þei goon vþward & doumward in þe myddil regioun. þat is	
clepid þe regioun perforate / & bitokeneþ þat þe stomak is	12
ful of replecioun & of spuyng & of brakyng. & it failip nat /	
<u>The eiztenþe contente</u> ben aischen / And þo aischen	14
in þe vrine. bitokeneþ sijknesse of þe mylte /	
or ellis it bitokeneþ emorawdis & sich opere sijknessis of	16

þe ers / Or ellis in wy ^m men it bitokeneþ sijknesse of þe matrice þoruꝝ retenciou ⁿ of malencolie humouris /	18
<u>The laste contente & þe nyntenþe</u> is þe ypostasis & sedimen / An ypostasis ouꝝte to haue fyue	20
condiciouns / And þe firste is. þat it be of whizt colour / fforwhi. þe membris radical in her makynge & in her	22
firste disposiciou ⁿ first waren whizte / and of þis comeþ þe þridde digestiou ⁿ / ffor if þis ypostoris be whizt and	24
his substaunce be hool & not floteringe. & þat he dwelle in þe botme. & þat he contynue so manye daies togi-	26
dere. & þat he be lijk a pynappil: þa ^m e it bitokeneþ þat. þat man is hool. & þat he haþ his kyndely þridde di-	28
getsiou ⁿ . & þis þridde digestiou ⁿ vndirsettiþ þe seu ⁿ de / And þe secunde. þe firste digestiou ⁿ / wherfore þe good-	30
nesse of colouris in þe ypostasie: bitokeneþ goodnes	95
of alle digestiou ⁿ s / ffor in þe ypostosis lijþ al þe trewe doom of a mannes heele / But forsoþe sumtyme yposta-	2
sis is reed in colour: & þat bitokeneþ a long sijknesse. but it is holsum / for he schal not die if he haue help / Also	4
sum ypostoris is subrubicunde. þat is vndir reed as it we- re deed blak blood & aischen togidere ymedlid: & it bito-	6
keneþ a lengere maladie / Also oþirwhile þe ypostoris	

is greene or ledisch in colour: & it bitokeneþ adustioun.	8
& opirwhilis deeþ. or ellis boþe adustioun & deeþ / Also a blac	
ypostoris: it bitokeneþ mortificacioun. or ellis adustioun	10
& deeþ ¶ The secunde condicioun of ypostasis is his sub-	
stance. þat is þat his bodi be euene & contynuel hol-	12
dynge togidere ouer al ylich hool & not broken as here	
a clott & þere anopir: & þanne þe þridde digestioun is	14
good & parfizt. & þere is noon viscosite / But whanne it bre-	
kip & goiþ into clottis here & þere: þame it bitokeneþ ven-	16
tosite in þe þridde digestioun ¶ The þridde propirte of	
ypostoris is. þat it schulde abide in þe botme of þe	18
vrinal. & þat it be brood bineþe. & scharp aboue lijk	
a pynappil holdynge togidere lijk a myst: þame it is	20
clepid a good ypostoris / And whame it is flatt to þe	
botme: þanne it is clepid sedimen / And whanne it	22
hangip in þe myddis of þe vryne: þanne it is clepid	
eneormea / But whanne it hangip al aboue: þanne	24
it is clepid nephilis / And þese bitokene ventosite <i>with</i>	
þe opere contentis aforseid if þei apperen in þe vryne /	26
¶ The fourþe condicioun is. if þe ypostoris laste longe	
& mange daies contynuelich ¶ The fifþe condicioun.	28
þat it be lijk a pynappil hool & good & whizt & cleer:	

it is þa~~m~~e þe beste tokene þat may be / ffor it bito- 30

kenep þat þe kynde nature is of myzt to worche &

95v

to ouercome þe vnkynde maladies of al þe bodi // Rubea

ypostoris bitokenep euermore long sjuknesse bicause 2

of plente of matere of a feuere / But þe pacient schal

ascape and not die / 4

4. Glossary of selected vocabulary

4.1 About the glossary

The aim of the glossary is to list selected vocabulary from the text which may prove difficult for the reader already familiar with Middle English. The glossary is not intended to be comprehensive, and it only concerns the text and spelling conventions of the *Liber Uricrisiarum* found in MS 336/725.

The glosses are largely taken from the electronic version of the *Middle English Dictionary* hosted and developed by *The University of Michigan Press*. This is to be assumed unless otherwise stated. Glosses from other sources will be marked as such when they appear. The sources and dictionaries are listed below.

- (Brad.) *A Middle English Dictionary*, Revised by Henry Bradley, quoted by Jasin
- (Jasin) *A Critical Edition of the Middle English Liber Uricrisiarum*
- (Jasin MS) Definition derived from Jasin's manuscript
- (MED) *Middle English Dictionary (The University of Michigan Press)*
- (Norri 1) *Names of Sicknesses in English, 1400-1550*, Juhani Norri
- (Norri 2) *Names of Body Parts in English, 1400-1550*, Juhani Norri
- (OED) *Oxford English Dictionary Online*
- (PPS) *Popular and Practical Science of Medieval England*, ed. Lister M. Matheson

4.2 The glossary

acetose	adj.	tasting like vinegar; sour (chiefly applied to the natural sourness of unripe fruits, sorrel, etc.) (OED)
acordynge	ppl.	corresponding, appropriate (PPS)
adust	adj.	of humours: morbidly altered in nature by the action of the heat of the body; of a disease: caused by adust humours; of medicines or ingredients: treated with intense heat, calcined
adustioun	n.	the corruption of bodily humours, ulcers, etc., by heat; the process by which humours, etc., become adust; treatment with heat or burning, calcination of a substance

agreued	ppl.	of agreuen, <i>v.</i> to distress or grieve (sb.); to grieve or be sad
agu (feuere)	n.	an acute or violent fever, esp. a malarial fever, marked by successive fits or paroxysms, consisting of a cold, hot, and sweating stage (OED)
albus	adj.	one of the colours of urine, white like frozen water, ice
alday	adj.	the entire day, all day; every day, all the time, always; any day, at any time, again and again
aligtynge	ger.	cure of a wound, healing; alleviation or relief of the burden of sin
ampullis	n.	bubbles in the urine (Jasin MS); in medicine: a dilation or swelling shaped like a Roman ampulla (MED)
apostym	n.	any morbid swelling or inflammation in any part of the body, external or internal
apperinge	ger.	the act of coming into view or into being; a vision or revelation; outward appearance, semblance
artetik (goute)	n.	arthritic, a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints
aschites	n.	ascites, a collection of serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity; dropsy of the abdomen
atthamus, atthamosis	n.	one of the particles of dust which are rendered visible by light; a mote in the sunbeam; a very minute or microscopic object
atture	n.	rotten matter, pus; a bitter substance, such as bile
atwene	prep., adv.	between; in between; apart
Auicen		[L] Avicene, Avicenna, [Arab.] Ibn Sina (980 – 1037), one of the more prominent of the Arab physicians, who codified Arab medicine in his major work, <i>the Canon Medicinæ</i> (Jasin)
ballockis	n.	the testicles
bedered	adj., n.	confined to bed, bedridden; one who is confined to bed
bedeued	ppl.	of bideuen, <i>v.</i> to moisten (sth.) gently, as with dew, mist, or rain; to besprinkle, as with blood
bitokenen	<i>v.</i>	to be a sign or omen of (sth.); to be an indication or symptom of (sth.), indicate; show; of words: to denote or mean; refer; to convey a meaning
bitynge	ger.	caustic or corrosive action or quality; the act of biting, or an instance of it
boilid	ppl.	of boile, <i>v.</i> dissolved through the action of bodily heat, digested; boil (with heat)
brakyng	ppl.	of braken, <i>v.</i> vomiting (Jasin, Norri 1)
bran	n.	scurf, dandruff
branny	adj.	containing bran; scaly
brennen	<i>v.</i>	to cauterize; of a medicine: to have a caustic effect; to be feverish or affect with fever; to burn, be consumed by fire; to be hot, radiate heat
brennyng	ger.	a burning sensation; inflammation, festering; cauterization; morbid modification (of humours) by body heat; capacity for producing such modification, the process of combustion; destruction or devastation by fire
brosten	ppl.	of bresten, <i>v.</i> to break because of pressure from within, burst; to be

		broken, fall apart, break, shatter
brotilnesse	n.	brittleness, fragility; weakness, feebleness, insecurity; changeableness, mutability
broukyngge	ger.	to eat or drink (sth.); to retain (food, etc.), digest; stomach (sth.), tolerate
burblis	n.	bubble; a clot of blood
burnyschid	ppl.	of burnishen, <i>v.</i> to polish (metal, a weapon, armor), burnish; to be polished and shiny
causon (feuere)	n.	a kind of chronic fever (MED); a high fever caused by cholera putrefying in the veins of the stomach, heart, lungs or liver (Norri 1)
chiselis	n.	pebble; a mass of pebbles; gravel, coarse sand
clott	n.	a clot
colica passioun	n.	ailment, malady affecting the colon, a disease characterized by severe abdominal pain, the colic
colre, color, colour	n.	bile, one of the four primary humours; blak colre: black bile or melancholy, one of the four primary humours; colre adust: an unnatural or morbid secondary form of black bile
complexioun	n.	of substances: constitution or nature resulting from the blending of the four "primary qualities" (i.e. hot, cold, dry, moist) in varying proportions; of persons or parts of the body: constitution or nature resulting from the blending of the four humours (i.e. blood, phlegm, cholera, black cholera) in varying proportions, temperament or character as produced by the predominance of one of the four humours
condicioun	n.	a situation or state, circumstances of life or existence; quality or aspect
contynuel (feuere)	n.	continuous fever (as opposed to intermittent) (Norri 1)
corrumpiþ	<i>v. pres</i>	of corruppen, <i>v.</i> to corrupt (sth.); impair the purity of (sth.); infect (the body or its parts); derange (the humours); contaminate
corrupcioun	n.	disintegration, disorganization, deterioration; a morbid condition, disease, or infection; distemper of the humours; decomposed matter; pus, rot
costif	adj.	constipated
cotidian (feuere)	n.	quotidian fever, an intermittent fever (prob. malaria) with daily recurring paroxysms (attributed to corrupt phlegm)
crampe	n.	a disease characterized by violent muscular spasms, tetanus; cramp (Norri 1)
cretiacioun	n.	the turning point of a disease, for better or worse, the crisis, the critical or decisive stage (Jasin)
cribellacioun	n.	the action or process involved in sifting or straining (Jasin)
cruddid	ppl.	of crudden, <i>v.</i> to coagulate, congeal, solidify; of milk: to curdle or make curdle
crynoida	n.	a specific kind of <i>furfura/bran</i> , a precise term within the category for bran-like sediment that comes from (and indicates disease in) specific parts of the body (Jasin); as adj.: lily-shaped (OED)
debonour	adj.	mild, gentle, kind

decocte	ppl.	of decoctēn, <i>v.</i> subjected to the action of bodily heat (PPS)
defadid	<i>v. past</i>	of defaden, <i>v.</i> to fade away, lose colour or freshness; rob (sth.) of colour or freshness, rob (of beauty); of health, honour: to decline, deteriorate
defied	<i>v. past</i>	digest (food, drink), carry on digestive process, be digested; break down into a subtler form; break down pathological matter; transform (blood, nourishment, sperm) (Jasin)
departid	ppl.	of departen, <i>v.</i> to break up, divide, sever, split
derk	adj.	dark, dusky; obscure
digestioun	n.	according to medieval medical theory, the three “digestiounis” were the three bodily processes associated with digestion and excretion, namely, production and excretion of feces, production and excretion of urine, and the absorption of nutrients in the blood (acquired in digestion) by various types of cells in the body (Jasin)
dissurie	n.	a disease characterized by difficult or painful urination, including total retention of urine
distemperen	<i>v.</i>	to upset the proper balance of the humours or qualities; to blend (one ingredient with another), dissolve (a solid in a liquid), dilute (a strong medicine), moisten (with a liquid)
distemperure	n.	a morbid condition; illness; intemperance (MED); maladjustment, imbalance (PPS)
distemprið	ppl.	of distemperen, <i>v.</i> of a person or the body, an organ or its function: to be indisposed, ill; be tired; to be upset by imbalance of the humours or qualities; be diseased or impaired
disturblaunce	n.	grief, unhappiness; conflict of ideas or beliefs, controversy, disorder; disarrangement of the steps in an ordered procedure; physical confusion, disorder, upheaval.
dominiun	n.	dominance; sovereignty
dropesie	n.	the disease dropsy, excessive accumulation of fluid or air in the body tissues
duodenum	n.	a hollow jointed tube that connects the stomach to the jejunum/ <i>ieinum</i>
dymmere	adj., comp.	not bright or shining; dim; dark; dull
emerawdis	n.	hemorrhoids, especially the bleeding kind; the hemorrhoidal veins about the anus, the distention of which gives rise to the disease (Jasin)
enchaufen	<i>v.</i>	to make physically warm or hot; to warm, heat; to become warm or hot; to inflame or excite (a person) with passion; to warm or inflame (a part of the body)
encreessip̃	<i>v. pres.</i>	to become greater, grow, grow larger or longer, grow up, get stronger or more severe
engendren	<i>v.</i>	to bring forth, produce, or cause (something); originate, develop
enke, ynke	n.	ink
enormea	n.	the precise term for the particles suspended in the middle of the urine sample and not at the bottom (Jasin)
epar	n.	[L] the human liver (Jasin)
ers	n.	the anus, the rectum; excretory organ
etik (feuere)	n.	a continuous or recurring, wasting fever (especially associated with

		tuberculosis), hectic fever
extinccioun	n.	quenching; destruction (of life)
fallynge yvel	n.	epilepsy (Norri 1)
fastyng gutt	n.	jejunum
febilnes	n.	feebleness
febilte	n.	from adj.: weakness, feebleness, debility
feuere	n.	high bodily temperature, fever; a disease of which fever is a symptom; an attack of fever, a paroxysm of ague; see <i>agu</i> , <i>causon</i> , <i>cotidian</i> , <i>etik</i> , <i>quarteyn</i> , <i>synocha</i> , <i>synochus</i> , <i>tercian</i>
feyntise	n.	feebleness, exhaustion, faintness; an attack of such feebleness or fainting
filþe	n.	natural discharges of the body of man or beast: excrement; other discharges: menstruum, mucus, spittle, etc.; morbid discharges of the body: purulent matter, pus
fixe	ppl. & adv.	of fixen, v. fixed in position, positioned, firmly, stably, immovably
fleumatik	adj.	phlegmatic, characterised by the humour of phlegm
fleume	n.	phlegm, one of the four body fluids or humours; the factor causing a phlegmatic temperament or <i>complexioun</i>
flux	n.	a pathological flowing of blood (or humours, excretions, discharges) from any part of the body; of the womb: dysentery, diarrhea
forsoþe	adv.	for a truth or fact, as a fact, truthfully; as an intensive or mild affirmation: truly, indeed, of course, surely
fortraueilid	ppl.	worn out with toil, hardship, or suffering; exhausted
frenesie	n.	insanity, delirium, madness, mental derangement, irrationality; a fit of madness, a frenzy
fretynge	ppl.	of freten, v. to corrode, be corrosive, to destroy, be destructive (of bodily tissues)
fretynge	ger.	corrosive action; gnawing; pain (Norri 1)
furfurea	n.	[L <i>furfura</i>] the general name for the type of sediment in urine that resembles bran (Jasin); bran; scales, scurf, dandruff (Norri 1)
glaucus	adj.	one of the colours of urine, greyish yellow, possibly golden
gleymous	adj.	slimy, sticky, viscous; full of rheum
gnawinge	ger.	the corrosion or destruction of organic tissue; act of gnawing, chewing, or biting; a griping or tormenting pain; colic, pain in the gums or joints, etc.
gomorea	n.	gonorrhoea
goute	n.	an attack of gout; a painful swelling; an attack of arthritis (MED); any morbid condition caused in the same way as gout, that is, by the seeping of morbid humours into the part affected (Norri 1)
grauel	n.	a mass of urinary crystals in the bladder; sediment in urine (Norri 1); sand, gravel, shingle, pebbles; a grain of sand (MED)
grew	n.	the Greek language (Jasin MS)
haboundaunt	adj.	abundant
heele	n.	sound physical condition, health, mental health; a state of happiness or prosperity; fortune, good luck, profit, advantage
heelþe	n.	bodily health, physical soundness; a state of well-being, proper

		functioning
heruest	n.	harvest
houynge	ger.	standing still, motionlessness
humidite	n.	moisture, water; bodily fluids
iaundise	n.	jaundice (yellow, green, black: severity of discolouration varies according to extent and duration of obstruction to outflow of bile) (Norri 1)
ieiunum	n.	part of the small intestine, jejunum
innopos	adj.	one of the colours of urine, a dark, murky red (Jasin MS)
karapos	adj.	one of the colours of urine, a greyish yellow compared to a camel's hair (Jasin MS)
knytt	v. pres.	of knitten, v. to tie, tie things together; fasten; unite
kyanos	adj.	one of the colours of urine, a darker red than innopos, purple or purplish (Jasin MS)
kylus vena	n.	the inferior vena cava, the ureter (Jasin)
kynd	n. & adj.	nature, the normal condition or state of a bodily organ, wound etc.; natural, appropriate, normal, healthy; nature as source of living things or a regulative force operating in the material world
kyndely	adj.	natural, innate
lacteus	adj.	[L] milk white, one of the colours of urine
leeme	n.	a flame, fire; a flash, leam, gleam of light, lightning; a ray, beam of light
leche	n.	doctor, physician, surgeon
leendis	n.	the human loins; the buttocks; the kidneys
leeue	v. pres.	of leven, v. to leave, depart from; to stay, remain
leizinge	adj.	laughing, laughter; joy, merriment, merrymaking; derision; favorable aspect of fortune;
lesse	adj.	less; possessing less of (a quality)
liuidus	adj.	of a bluish leaden colour, livid
longaon	n.	the rectum
longe	adv.	in reference to time or duration: for a long time, long; over an extended period of time
longen	v.	belong, pertain
lumpid	ppl.	of lumpe, <i>n.</i> a mass of material, usually of no special shape; a piece, lump; of a human body: constricted into a curled-up posture
lyuere	n.	the human liver
maladie	n.	a disease; disease in general, sickness
malencolie	n.	the humour of melancholy, black bile; the temperament dominated by black bile, state of melancholy
matere	n.	physical substance, matter; material; a thing, object; a bodily fluid; nutritive or humoural fluid in the venous blood
marice	n.	the womb
matrice	n.	the uterus, womb
mawe	n.	stomach

mawe zate	n.	the pylorus in the stomach, the opening from the stomach into the duodenum
medlid	ppl.	mixed
membris nutrityues	n.	nutritive organs, organs whose function is to nourish the body
mene, meene	adj.	of colour, temperament, food etc.: of a mixed quality or character, moderate in size or quantity; in a middle state between two extremes
meuynge	ger.	moving, shifting; removing; dismantling; disturbance, stirring, agitation; shaking, quaking, etc.
miche	adj. and adv.	see <i>myche</i>
misereice	adj. as n.	numerous small blood vessels carrying blood and nutriment from the intestines to the liver (Jasin)
mortificacioun	n.	death; necrosis, gangrene; destruction or elimination of an abscess or ulcer; a condition of numbness, loss of sensation; a caustic medicine
motis	n.	a speck, particle, bit of dirt or foreign matter; an impurity in drink; dust; "motes in the sonne": dust visible in the sunlight
moun	v.	must
myche	adj. and adv.	much; greatly; many; very; intensely, etc.
myddil	adj.	mean, median, middle; medially placed in time; intermediate in size, etc.
myddis	adj.	see <i>myddil</i>
mydrif	n.	the diaphragm of man or animal; the spleen; the fatty membrane covering the bowels, the greater or gastrocolic omentum
mylte	n.	the spleen
myst	n.	a fume or cloud of smoke; a vapour, steam; an aromatic vapour; a cloudy condition of urine
neufraſie	n.	nephritis, a disease of the kidneys (Jasin)
noie	n.	harm, injury; misfortune, affliction; sorrow, suffering; discomfort, pain; trouble, difficulty, inconvenience; weariness, reluctance, discontent, disgust; wrath
noseþrillis	n.	nostrils
nubes	n.	[L] any dense mass; gloom; veil, concealment; cloud
nutrityues	n.	nourishing food, nourishment
nyz	adv.	neigh, nearly, almost
opirwhile	adv.	sometimes, occasionally, at times, now and then, at one time or another; at various times; at other times; on another occasion
oonynge	ger.	about anatomy: part of the digestive process; probably the assimilation of nutriment; about surgery: the joining together and healing of the lips of a wound, broken bones, etc.
ordure	n.	filth; dirt; rubbish; a particle or amount of dirt; excrement, dung; a piece of excrement
ouermeasure	adv.	excessively, immoderately
ouerpassynge	ppl.	to exceed proper measure; of a body of water: to overflow;
ouerſeþinge		ouer + seþinge, see <i>seþinge</i>
overmuche	adj.	excessive, immoderate, superfluous; very great

palesie	n.	the failure of a part of the body to function properly, loss of motor power, paralysis, numbness
pallidus	adj.	[L] pale, sallow; grey-green, yellow-green; one of the colours of urine
paralise	n.	loss or impairment of motion, feeling, or function in a part or parts of the human body, paralysis; palsy
passioun	n.	an ailment, a disease, an affliction; an attack of fever; that which must be endured, suffering, pain; an emotion; desire, inclination; feeling, passion
pentaloyda	n.	another word for scales in urine (Jasin)
periplumonia	n.	an inflammation of the lungs; (possibly pneumonia)
phisik	n.	medical learning
pili	n.	[L] hair
pleuresis	n.	inflammation of the membrane surrounding the lungs and lining the thoracic cavity, pleurisy
polke	n.	a puddle, pool; an eddy; wretched state or condition
pome	n.	a fruit of any kind
portanarius	n.	the first division of the small intestine, the duodenum (Norri 2)
pouce	n.	pulse; beating of the heart
prenchis	n.	possibly of preching, <i>ger.</i> (of prichen, v.) a pricking sensation; a sharp pain (Norri 1)
priuacioun	n.	the condition of being without (sth. or an attribute), the failure to possess; absence (of sth. or an attribute), lack, deficiency; an instance of deprivation, destruction, extinction
priuy membris	n.	bodily organ having to do with sex or procreation
ptiriasis	n.	disorder of the urinary bladder producing bran-like matter in the urine (Norri 1)
ptisan	n.	a palatable decoction of nourishing and slightly medicinal quality; originally a drink made of barley, barley-water (simple or with admixture of other ingredients) (OED)
pynappil	n.	a pine cone
quarteyn (feure)	n.	quartan fever, an intermittent fever with attacks recurring every third day (Norri 1)
quytture	n.	pus, suppuration, a discharge of pus or matter; decaying or corrupt humours; purulent sores; putrid matter; a puslike substance
raspeis	n.	a sweet wine; rose-coloured wine
rawe	adj.	of humours: undigested; raw
rawues	n.	medical: unnatural humours; harsh things, things full of humours
rede	n.	advice (PPS)
rekeuryng	ger.	recovering
remenaunt	n.	remainder, rest (Jasin, Brad.)
replecioun	n.	morbid excess of humours
rewme	n.	a watery fluid or humour conceived as draining from the higher parts of the body, and capable of causing diseases; a secretion, flux
rigboon	n.	backbone; vertebra

ropinge	ppl.	of ropen v. to coil like a rope (Jasin) to tie; of a liquid: to become viscous, form into threads when drawn out; viscid, glutinous, stringy, ropy (MED)
rotehede	n.	putrefaction of bodily humours (Norri 1)
roten	adj.	putrid, rotted; in a state of disintegration, rotten
rubeus	adj.	[L] red; blushing; one of the colours of urine (Jasin)
rubicundus	adj.	[L] red, ruddy; one of the colours of urine (Jasin)
rufus	adj.	red, reddish; one of the colours of urine (Jasin)
rulynge	ger.	control, charge; preservation of health
sad	adj.	firmly established, fixed, settled; of a part of the body, tissue, a morbid growth, etc.: firm, dense, solid; of a scar: hard
sand	n.	metaphorical use of sand: urinary sand, small masses of mineral salts, finer than <i>grauel</i> (Norri 1)
sangueyn	n. & adj.	a blood-red colour; rosy hue; one of the four humours, blood; the complexion, or temperament, dominated by blood; a person dominated by a sanguine complexion; as adj.: of a blood-red colour; of persons: ruddy, usually as the result of a sanguine complexion; dominated by the humour blood; dominated by a sanguine complexion; of diseased conditions: caused by an excess of the humour blood; consisting of or containing blood; of bodily parts: formed from the maternal blood
schar	n.	a scare
sciatica	n.	the disease sciatica; an attack of the disease
segynge	ger.	the act of evacuating the bowels, defecation
sequestracioun	n.	a separation
seþinge	ger.	the process of digestion; the process of heating or becoming hot; the act or process of boiling; the process of boiling down a liquid
sleinge	ger.	the removal of diseased tissue by surgery or the application of a caustic substance; the diseased tissue
sliz	adj.	wise, prudent; sly, crafty, treacherous; of a wile, wit, an action: cunning, subtle, deceptive
soden	adj.	boiled, seathed, soaked (Jasin); of the stomach: to carry on the process of digestion; of food in the stomach: be digested; to digest (food); to heat (blood in the body); transform (blood) by means of heat (MED)
spewynge	ger.	vomiting; an instance or a spell of vomiting
spice	n.	type, kind, species (Jasin, Brad); a subdivision of a subject of study; a characteristic or an attribute of a person or persons; the nature of a bodily component or medicine
spumouse	adj.	full of bubbles, frothy, foamy
spuyinge	ger.	vomiting; an instance or a spell of vomiting
squame	n.	a scale; a scale on the skin caused by disease, a scab; a film or scale on the eyes; an overlapping plate
stiptik	adj.	having power to draw together or contract the soft organic tissues; binding, constrictive, styptic (OED)
stopping	ger.	obstruction in an organ (spleen, liver, kidneys, lungs), preventing free flow of humours (Norri 1)

straungurie	n.	a disease characterized by difficulty of urination, strangury; the condition of slow and painful urination (OED)
streit (breþinge)	adj.	of a person, the chest, throat, breathing: congested; of the nostrils: plugged up; of a quinsy: accompanied or characterized by congestion in the throat; short of breath; difficulty in breathing, shortness of breath
streitnesse	n.	of the chest: constricted, tight
styringe	ger.	the action of moving or wriggling something, stirring
sumdel	adv.	somewhat, in some degree (Jasin, Brad.)
swownep	v. pres.	of swownen, v. to become unconscious, faint, swoon; collapse in a swoon
swownyng	ger.	a state of temporary unconsciousness, fit of fainting, swoon; the act of swooning
synocha (feuere)	n.	prolonged fever considered to arise from excess of blood (Norri 1)
synochus (feuere)	n.	prolonged fever attributed to blood rotting in the veins (Norri 1)
synopre	n.	a red ochre used in making a vermilion colouring material; the colour vermilion, red, red to reddish brown; the tincture vert, green (the change in meaning from red to green probably does not antedate the 15th cent. in England), sinober
syue	n.	sieve, a vessel into which one strains something (PPS)
tenasmon	n.	a medical condition characterized by a continual urge to defecate, without the ability to do so; tenesmus; a growth in the anus
tercian (feuere)	n.	tertian fever, intermittent fever with attacks occurring every second day (Norri 1)
þrist	n.	the sensation of thirst, desire to drink
tisik	n.	a wasting disease of the lungs, phthisic; a cough or other lung or throat ailment
toþir	adj. & pron.	of one element or member of a group of two: the other; second; latter
towz	adj.	tough, strong, powerful; steadfast, stout; viscous, plastery, adhesive
traueilen	v.	to suffer pain or physical torments; to suffer, to make a journey, travel; go; to alter; to cover
traueilid	ppl.	worn out, to cover (a distance); endure the rigors of touring
troubli	adj.	turbid, murky; full of impurities, thickened, gross; of moving water: turbulent, churning; of the brain: dense, not subtle; impaired in function; of a swelling: turgid; unsettled, tempestuous, stormy, lowering; of the atmosphere: misty, cloudy; rendered opaque, clouded, dark; disordered, confused; unclear or obscure as to meaning or portent; confusing, troubling, obscuring
twynned	ppl.	of twynnen, v. diverge; separate; to go, proceed, go away
ventosite	n.	flatulence, gassiness (MED); windiness; the state of having the stomach or other part of the alimentary canal charged with wind, flatulency (OED)
vertu expulsif	n.	the natural pressure (of the bladder) which drives out the urine or faeces
vicouce	n. & adj.	see <i>viscouce</i>
virgyn wex	n.	unbleached and unpurified wax; unused wax.
viscouce, vicouce	n. & adj.	viscosity; a sticky substance; as adj.: sticky, viscous; dense, thick

vitre	n. & adj.	translucent and congealed, glasslike; as noun: the vitreous humour; a vitreous form of phlegm, a congealed and glassy phlegm
vnnep̄e	adv.	as an adverb of degree or an intensive: hardly, scarcely, barely: modifying an adv. or adj. expression of a state or condition, as an adverb of degree or an intensive in negative constructions: virtually, almost
vrichides	n.	the ducts that transport urine from the kidneys to the bladder, ureters
wakyngē	ger.	sleeplessness; insomnia as a result of distress, discomfort, illness, etc.; an occasion or a period of troubled wakefulness
walowingē	ger.	the action of rolling around
walteryngē	ger.	the action of writhing about, usually while affected by grief, pain, etc.; be prostrated; to turn oneself over and over, roll over repeatedly
warin	adj.	warm; of weather, wind: characterized by pleasantly warm temperatures, mild, balmy; hot, scorching
wastyngē	ppl.	of wasten, v. gradual deterioration of an organ; loss of vitality and strength in whole body (Norri 1); to burn up; waste; to cause burning; as adj: caustic (MED)
welmyngē	ppl.	of whelmen v., the action of inverting, overturning, or upending something (MED); welling up, gushing, swelling or bubbling, as in boiling (OED); as adj.: nausea (Norri 1)
weluiyngē	ppl.	of welwen (1), v. to waste away; lose vitality or strength, become enfeebled, to dry up from lack of moisture, shrivel up etc.; or of welwen (2), v. to roll (sth.) over and over or along the ground; to roll (sth.) together; wriggle
wexyngē	ppl.	of waxen, v. grow; of morbid growth: develop on or in the body; excrescence of growth (Norri 1)
wiyn	n.	wine
woodnes	n.	various kinds of madness and disorientation
yfrore	ppl.	frozen; of minerals: to become solid, solidify, fixed
yis	n.	ice
ymedlid	ppl.	mixed
ynowz	adj.	enough; plentiful; generous; abundant; great; sufficient, adequate, satisfactory
ynke, enke	n.	ink
yposarca	n.	a form of dropsy affecting all of the body
ypostasis	n.	the lower part of a sample of urine, in which sediment settles
yren	n.	iron
yuel	adj.	wicked, depraved, sinful, evil; harmful, hurtful, painful; miserable, wretched, unfortunate (MED); specialized meaning of evil: sickness, ailment, pain (Norri 1)
ywarrið	ppl.	of waren, v. having knobs or protuberances; of a tree or piece of wood: having burls, knobs, or knots
zerde, zerdis	n.	yard, rod staff; a euphemism for the penis

5. A systematic comparison of the two versions of the *Liber Uricrisiarum*

5.1 About the comparison

In this chapter I will make a systematic comparison of the two versions of the *Liber Uricrisiarum*, as found in Wellcome MS 225 folio 5r to 143v and Gonville & Caius MS 336/725 folio 79r to 95v. In her work, Jasin gives an in-depth analysis of the text of the former. She also describes the condition of the manuscript, its physical make-up, occurrences of tables and drawings, etc. She elaborates on style and scribal practices, different scribal hands, ornamentation, letter forms, the various capital letters, number forms, abbreviations, and language use, such as phonology, spelling, vocabulary, dialects and so forth. These are all interesting features, but in my comparison of the two texts, the emphasis will be on content alone.

In describing the two texts, I will italicise words and phrases that are taken from the texts as examples, and words that require emphasis, either because they are of special importance or because they are in Middle English. I will use quotation marks if I want to relay certain statements by the writers, when the focus is on meaning and not on the words themselves, for instance when I provide translations. Other standard uses of italics and quotation marks apply.

5.2 The two versions

In order to get a preliminary, comparative overview of the two versions of the *Liber Uricrisiarum*, I will start by presenting two brief lists of contents based on Jasin's transcription and my own. It will be immediately clear that the Wellcome MS version is a far longer text, containing considerably more material. And not only does it cover more pages, but these also contain more text. An average page in the Wellcome MS can easily contain around 460 words, whereas a page from the Gonville & Caius version holds around 310 words. The first list of contents below is based on Jasin's lists of contents of the manuscript. The second is from the Cais text. The text from Wellcome MS 225 is divided into more chapters than can be listed in the table, i.e. 18 in Book 1 and 45 in Book 2, and the division into such a large

number of chapters may be due to the scribe's preference for cross-referencing; as

Jasin notes

... he frequently cites both chapter and book number specifying where information is to be found in the *Liber Uricrisiarum*. Once again, his intent is presumably to make the treatise as useful a work as possible, although periodic discrepancies in the chapter numbers are likely to cause confusion.

(Jasin p. 15)

Note especially in Wellcome MS 225, the section *Of the Planets* starting on 56v and the Recipe for Podagra, which is interpolated into an elaboration on the colour *milk white / lacteus*. As Jasin notes, the section on the planets is in itself interesting, but its placing is rather peculiar (Jasin: 16).

Table 3 - List of contents from the Wellcome MS version (left) and the Gonville & Caius MS version (right). Only some of the chapters from the Wellcome MS are listed, although all major headings are presented.

Book One, Chapter One	(5r)	Table of contents	(79)
Chapter Two		Chapter One	(79v)
What is Urine	(5v)	What is Urine	
Chapter Three		Chapter Two	(80)
First Digestion	(6r)	Where Urine is Made and Formed	
Second Digestion	(7r)	The Three Digestions	
Chapter Four	(7r)	Chapter Three	(81v)
Third Digestion	(8r)	19 <i>Consideraciouns</i> and <i>Condicions</i>	
Chapter Five	(8r)	Four <i>Complexiouns</i> , Elements	(83v)
20 <i>Condicions</i> of Urine	(9v)	Chapter Four	(85)
Chapter Six	(9v)	How to Know the <i>Digestioun</i> by	
Chapter Nine	(13v)	Colour	
Four <i>Compleccions</i>	(13v)	Chapter Five	(86v)
Chapter Ten	(15r)	Black	
Seven Ages of Man: Four Seasons	(15r)	Chapter Six	(86v2)
Chapter Eleven	(17v)	Ledi, Bloo	
Chapter Eighteen	(22v)	Chapter Seven	(87)
Book Two, Chapter One: Colours of Urine	(24r)	White as water	
Black	(25r)	Chapter Eight	(88)
Chapter Two	(25v)	Yellow	
Chapter Four	(27v)	Chapter Nine	(88v)
Bla	(31v)	Milk White	
White	(45v)	Chapter Ten	(89)
Yellow	(53v)	Karapos	
Milk White	(54v)	Chapter Eleven	(89v)
Of the Planets	(56v)	Pale and Palisch	
Recipe for Podagra	(69r)	Chapter Twelve	(89v)
Milk White	(71r)	Citrine and Subcitrine	
Karapos	(71v)	Chapter Thirteen	(90v)
Four Regions of a Man's body	(76r)	Ruffe and Subruffe	
Four Regions of Urine	(79r)	Chapter Fourteen	(91)
Pallidus and Subpallidus	(80r)	Rubeus and Subrubeus	
Citrin and Subcitrin	(85v)	Chapter Fifteen	(91)
Rufus and Subrufus	(88v)	Rubicundus and Subrubicundus	
Rubeus and Subrubeus	(92v)	Chapter Sixteen	(91v)
Rubicundus and Subrubicundus	(95v)	Innopus and Kyanos	
Inopos and Kyanos	(98r)	Chapter Seventeen	(92)
Veridis	(105r)	19 Contents of Urine	
Black	(105r)	Four Regions of Urine	
Book 3, Chapter One: Contents of Urine	(107v)	<i>Circle, Bubbles, Grains, Clouds,</i>	
<i>Circle, Bubble, Grains, Sky, Froth,</i>		<i>Froth, Pus, Fat, Humour, Blood,</i>	
<i>Pus, Fat, Humour and Sediment,</i>		<i>Gravel, Hair, Bran, Scales, Crynoida,</i>	
<i>Blood, Gravel, Hairs, Scales,</i>		<i>Atthamus, Sperm, Minuta, Ashes,</i>	
<i>Atthomi, Sperm, Ashes, Hypostasis,</i>		<i>Hypostasis and Sediment</i>	
General Rules	(138r)		
Charm against bleeding	(143v)		
Lists of Medical Terms	(143v)		

5.2.1 The Wellcome MS version

As mentioned above, the Wellcome MS version is considerably longer than the Caius one, which becomes immediately obvious from the folio numbers. Furthermore, it is divided into three books, and contains a larger number of chapters. The chapter numbering appears to be rather arbitrary, as when in some cases one chapter covers many colours (like chapter four, Book 2), while in other cases one colour is described over more than one chapter (the colour black in Book 2). The chapter headings often appear to cause no break in the text, as the subject under discussion is continued immediately after the heading. As mentioned above, the scribe frequently uses cross-referencing, and a large number of chapters probably makes this easier.

Book 1 discusses the engendering of urine, the bodily excretory and digestive functions and related matters. Book 2 describes the colours of urine, twenty in number; what they look like, what they signify, etc., and also various kinds of fevers and maladies, and aspects of anatomy. Book 2 also includes a lengthy section on the planets and the signs of the zodiac, together with a short description of the Ptolemaic planetary system, various climates, and the units of time, which Jasin sees as digressions (Jasin: 8). Book 3 deals systematically with the different contents of urine, and ends with a description of the colours of sediment in urine and a section on urine in women, rounded off with a short praise to God.

5.2.2 The Gonville & Caius MS version

The Gonville & Caius version appears to have a rather similar composition content-wise, but the division into chapters and books is very different. First of all, this version is very short and concise. There appears to be little digression, no division into books, and the chapters are introduced by a rubric in English, followed by a few Latin phrases that appear to list, or mention, key points from the chapter. The different chapter headings all serve to create a more clear and orderly change of subject, unlike in the Wellcome MS version. This version also starts out with an explanation of what urine is, how it is made and where it is formed, and an explanation of the *three digestions*. Here too there is an explanation of the *condiciouns* of urine, and the four *complexiouns*. Then comes an introduction on the colours, followed by a more

thorough discussion on the various kinds of colour, each in its own chapter. The last chapter lists the different contents of urine, explains what they look like, and what they signify. And with a last concluding remark about a certain sediment in urine, this version of the *Liber Uricrisiarum* ends.

5.3 The introductory chapters

5.3.1 The Gonville & Caius version - the introductory chapters

The first chapter in the Gonville & Caius MS version is a very brief explanation about what urine is, and what is said about it, i.e. what it is called, and what is known about it. The scribe explains about the liver and the kidneys, where the urine is formed and where it goes after it is first formed, how it influences or is influenced by the humours, and where it takes its colour from. He then explains that, in the Greek language, urine is said to be a “demonstration” of the condition of the liver, that doctors examine urine to learn about the liver, and that urine is said to have a burning quality because of the salt it contains. He then likens urine with whey, because urine is parted from blood in much the same way as whey is parted from curdled milk, and he mentions sifting, and compares the liver with a sieve, because the liver separates and divides certain matters of food and humours. He explains that this happens in the *secunde digestioun* and that the liver is called *epar* in Latin, and that the English word is *lyuere*. Then the chapter ends, after just over one page.

The second chapter explains where the gathering of urine takes place, and the *three digestions* are introduced. The first is said to be in the stomach, the second in the liver and the third in all the parts of the body. The first digestion is purged by defecation, the second by means of urine, and the third by sweating. The quality of the urine, whether it is thick or thin, its colour and sediments, says something about the different digestions. The writer then repeats himself and says that there are three digestions, and explains where they take place. Then follows a detailed explanation of the digestive system with emphasis on urine, with mention of technical terms in Latin. The scribe also frequently uses comparisons in his descriptions of the bodily organs to help readers understand the processes better, and these he credits to Galen. This chapter is about three pages in length, the descriptions of the digestions are very linear and systematic, and the scribe does not divert from the subject under discussion. It

ends with the concluding lines *and þus is vryne causid & maad schortly. aftir þat I haue founde in dyuers bookis of phisik.*

5.3.2 The Wellcome version - the introductory chapters

The first chapter of the Wellcome MS version opens with an almost identical wording to that of the Caius version, explaining about the kidneys and where urine is formed. Then comes a reference to a later chapter in Book 2, for those who want to study the kidneys further. Then follows a section very similar to the other version, on how urine demonstrates the condition of the body and the kidneys with reference to the Greek language, and how doctors use urine to learn about the kidneys. This writer also goes on to mention the burning quality of urine having to do with the inherent saltness, heat and dryness, etc., but here the quality of salt is elaborated upon, and how this can be used in cures for diseases that require desiccation. He explains that a cloth soaked in urine, or an ointment containing this salt, can be used to remedy certain maladies: diseases of the spleen, the dropsy, *the pin in the eye*, a tumorous disease of the eye, etc. More advice follows, with references to Gilbert, etc., and the writer also refers to later chapters in the book which contain more material about the spleen. Then the second chapter opens with further descriptions of urine, and how it has to do with the cleansing of blood and the humours. The writer then explains that not all urine is proper urine, but rather *pyss* or *water* if it goes through the body too fast, thereby not obtaining the natural qualities of proper urine and so forth. Then follows the analogy with whey and curdled milk, and some information on the composition of the liver or *epar*. He then notes how the quality of the blood is important for the general health of a body, and refers to Giles, Theofilus and Isaac. He then refers to a later chapter for more information on the four humours, and goes on to elaborate on the milk of which he wrote in the analogy, and its contents. After that follows the analogy with urine coming through a sieve, and he once again mentions the Latin *epar*, saying that this is a part of the second digestion and is called the *lyvere* in English. He then notes that information about the *three digestions* will be found in the next chapter.

The third chapter opens very much like the second chapter of the Caius MS. The writer explains where each of the three digestions in a person takes place, and what

role the different organs play in the digestive process. He too refers to Galen, but more specifically than in the Caius MS, as he also mentions the name of Galen's book. For a little more than a page, this version is almost identical to the Caius one, but after the writer has introduced the term *jejunum*, he soon goes on to elaborate on why that intestine has this particular name, and he explains more about its physical appearance as well as that of the duodenum. Then he introduces and explains the term *lactea porta*, and refers to an elaboration on it in a later chapter. He goes on to elaborate further on the *miseraycis*, which he, like the writer of the Caius version, mentions earlier in the chapter. He explains about other intestines not mentioned in the Caius version, and there are also further references to other chapters in the same text and to Isaac.

The fourth chapter opens with further description of the digestive process and is again in more keeping with the Caius MS version, explaining in what relation the heart, liver and stomach are to each other, from where they take their "heat", etc. The writers use the same analogies, taken from Galen. Then follows a section on references, pointing forwards to other chapters in the text, before the text once again picks up on some of the same topics as the Caius MS. After having introduced the term *urichides*, i.e. the ureters, the chapter ends with *and þus is the 2nd digestioun*, and then the fifth chapter opens. This chapter discusses various aspects of the third digestion and is about two and a half pages in length. This information has no equivalent in the Gonville & Caius MS, and it is only in the next chapter on *the condicions of urine*, that we once again find similarities.

5.3.3 Preliminary conclusion on the introductory chapters

The comparison of the first few chapters by each writer has already made clear that the Wellcome MS version is significantly longer. This writer elaborates more on certain terms once they are introduced; sometimes this may be seen as a digression, and sometimes it is a more thorough explanation of the topic under discussion. The writer of the Wellcome MS demonstrates substantial background knowledge of the topics discussed, and as Jasin also notes (Jasin: 15-16), it appears that he makes it his business to do so. Furthermore, he uses more references to other authors, like Galen and Isaac, even though the analogies are largely the same in the two texts, when the

topic is the same. In addition to this, this writer has extensive references to other sections in his own work, showing readers where to find additional information on related topics, etc. The Gonville & Caius text appears much more streamlined and rigid. This notion is perhaps best demonstrated by the many *and when, and then, and therefore* phrases found in the explanation of the digestive system, because the writer seldom deviates from this structure, unlike the Wellcome MS writer.

5.4 The middle chapters, part 1

5.4.1 The Gonville & Caius version - the conditions of urine

The so-called *19 consideraciouns and condiciouns* of urine occupy chapter three in this text, as is stated in the chapter heading, and the chapter is about seven pages long. Like most chapters, it begins with some lines in Latin, and in this case the Latin headings are a list of keywords including *what kind, what, how much, how often, where, when, age, sex, kind, state of mind (ira), diet*, etc., which gives a clue of what is to follow. The writer explains that if you wish to be knowledgeable in the analysis of urine, you have to take certain points into consideration and he mentions the colour of the urine, and explains what causes the colour, like heat and cold. He mentions how dryness and moistness affect the urine, how a urine can be thick or thin, its contents, its quantity, how often it should be examined, and gathered, and how it is let out. Then he sums up how one should conduct the sample making, where to store it, what to look for. There is also a short section on the age of the patient, and how age affects the urine. Then follows a discussion on *complexiouns* and how they correspond to the *four elements* (fire, air, water, earth), the *four humours* (choler, blood, phlegm, melancholy), *four qualities* (heat, dryness, cold, moistness), and how these factors manifest themselves in people. There is a section on the difference between male and female urine, and about how diet and place of residence can affect the urine. The chapter ends with a reference to Avicenna on how to conduct the urine sampling.

5.4.2 The Wellcome version - the conditions of urine

The corresponding section in the Wellcome MS is divided between several chapters, as it is considerably longer. It begins in chapter six where the writer says that one must know *20 condiciones* of urine, as is “taught by Gils and Gilbert and all authors and commentators”. He immediately lists all the *condicions* by numbers 1 to 20, e.g. what hue the urine is, what it contains, age, kind, *ire*, diet, hunger, thirst, etc., among other keywords. In the introduction, he uses a similar phrase as the writer in the Gonville & Caius version, “you must know these... if you will be wise in the judging of urine”. After the introductory lines follows a detailed discussion of the different points. This section is much like the corresponding text in the Gonville & Caius MS, but it is considerably more explanatory. The writer goes into detail on many of the technical terms he mentions; he mentions more related diseases and more etymologies. He has more references to Isaac and also to *an autour* who is not mentioned by name. And typically for his style of writing, he refers to his own work repeatedly, e.g. “þise 3 bokys, as yu sall se in þe 2nd buk”, etc. Like the writer of the other version, he explains how to look at the urine in the urinal, with references to Isaac among his own explanations. On the whole, however, he explains things in more detail. For instance, after having introduced the ideas of *age* and the four *complexiouns*, *elements* and *humours*, he also includes a detailed discussion on the different stages of ageing, i.e. *puericia*, *juventus*, *senectus* & *drecrepita*, which has no equivalent in the Caius MS. He elaborates on this by bringing up the ages of the world, represented by Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, David and Christ. Then follows a description of the seasons of the year as understood through philosophy, physics and astronomy, and, separately, by the church, and he presents a circular drawing of the seasons, winds, *complexiouns*, elements, qualities and compass points, which demonstrates their relationship to each other. Only after several pages is the Wellcome version once again aligned with the Caius one under keywords like *travalynge* and *diete*, but these discussions too are extended in the Wellcome MS version. As can be seen from the table of contents above, this part of the text takes up about 25 pages and is divided into many chapters.

5.4.3 Preliminary conclusion on the middle chapters, part 1

The most noteworthy discrepancy between the middle chapters of the two texts is possibly the section on the ages of man and the discussion of the four seasons and winds, etc. For the most part, the two texts follow the same line of thought, i.e. they deal with the initial keywords one by one. These keywords are generally introduced with a similar wording in the two texts, which most often reads something like *by this word..., understand that...,* followed by an explanation of the term, and this is the case in both versions. As earlier, the writer of the Wellcome MS version tends to point both forwards and backwards within this text with references and comments. He also discusses more aspects of urine, the keyword *diet* is for instance discussed in both versions, but the Wellcome writer comments specifically on different kinds of food and drinks, where *food* and *drink* themselves are headwords, and on how these affect the humours etc. He more often refers to authors already mentioned, and also to anonymous authorities, like *gret maystyrs* and *couth lechys*.

The writer of the Caius version, on the other hand, is notably concise. One might be justified in seeing his descriptions as insufficient for the purpose of the text. As noted, he includes less details in his discussions of the different topics, but in some cases he includes no discussion at all. As with the third digestion mentioned earlier, the keyword *ira* which is mentioned in the heading of the chapters (in both texts), and commented on in the Wellcome MS version, is not dealt with specifically in the Caius version. So, not only does the writer of the Wellcome MS text perhaps exceed the expectations that the reader might have for a treatise on urine, but also the writer of the Caius version might be said to fall short of presenting a thorough and useful description of the same topic.

5.5 The middle chapters, part 2

5.5.1 The Gonville & Caius version - the colours of urine

This part of the text begins in chapter four, and the writer states that the chapter will concern how a doctor should know which colours signify life and death, and which signify good and bad digestions. He says that there are twenty colours of urine, and he very briefly describes the colours one by one and says what kind of

digestion they represent, or whether they pertain to life or death, i.e. whether they signify good or bad prospects. There are four colours pertaining to whiteness, and these signify various degrees of faulty and lacking digestion. The rest are described as either palish, or of different shades of yellow, red, gold, and black. Some of the colours are mentioned in pairs, together with a *sub*-variant of the same colour, which may be a somewhat weaker, less clear, or darker variety of the same colour. The writer consistently describes by use of comparisons, e.g. the colours are like a citrus fruit high in colour, like saffron of the East, like black ink, a raven's feather and so forth. This chapter is only two and a half pages in length and is very concise.

From the fifth chapter onwards, the text is very neatly arranged. The different related colours are all grouped into chapters and dealt with on a step-by-step basis. In their respective chapters, the colours are most often introduced by an explanation of what they look like, as an elaboration or repetition of what was stated in chapter four. Then the writer notes what the colours generally signify. He then explains in more detail about what kind of sicknesses and fevers, etc., these colours pertain to, their relations to the humours and different body parts, and so on. He elaborates not only on the colours of the urine, but also on contents and form and other aspects of it, even though the colour itself is the main focus here. The writer mentions various conditions of the patients and of the urine, and discloses what the patient does suffer from, and what the most likely outcome will be. The writer often appears quite resolved and specific in his diagnosing, e.g. “also an vrine ruffe or subruffe & pinne in a child: bitokoeneþ a feuere cotidian of fleume acetosum engendrid” (Gonville & Caius MS 336/725, 90v).

This large section of the text, dealing principally with the colours of urine, is about fifteen pages long, and is very neatly and systematically arranged. The writer's system and manner of presentation is kept consistent in all chapters throughout.

5.5.2 The Wellcome version - the colours of urine

The section on the colours of urine opens Book 2 of the Wellcome MS text. The writer immediately states that there are 20 colours of urine, as opposed to what other authors claim, namely that there are 40, 48 or 50. He argues that the distinction of 20 colours is sufficient. He then lists them by number in Latin or Greek, and says that the

following chapters will explain what they are called in English, how they shall be recognized and what they signify. And, in consistence with his own style of writing, he explains that one should not be confused by the fact that he starts with the description of the colour black, and also ends with a description of black; he does so because “all autors dos sa, & for þis skylle”: there are two kinds of black colour in urine. So, as opposed to the writer of the Caius MS version, this writer not only explains very thoroughly, he also gives his reasons for doing so. This is a trait that pervades the entire text. He then makes clear certain terms like *adustion* and *mortificacion*, and explains the relation of colours to different kinds of digestion etc., before he starts the elaboration on the colour black after about four pages.

The section on black begins with an explanation on how one should recognize the colour: it is like a raven’s feather, as in the Caius MS version, but also like the face of a man of Ethiopia. Then follows a lengthy discussion of about thirteen pages on the various aspects of the colour, with references to anonymous authors and more specific references, for instance to Isaac’s 4th *Book of Febres* and Hippocras’ *Empidiis* etc., many examples of diseases, descriptions of bodily functions, conditions and humours and so on. This pattern of first describing the name of the colour and what it looks like, before discussing what it is caused by and what it signifies etc., is continued in the discussions of the remaining colours. Mixed in with these by now predictable discussions, there is much additional information. For instance, in the discussion regarding the colour *bla* (greyish/pale), we find many pages of information about the liver and veins that surround it, arteries and haemorrhoids etc., before the subject of urine is once again brought up. Then there is a discussion about the stages of pregnancy and hereditary diseases, among other things, which, unsurprisingly, has no equivalent in the Caius MS version.

Under the heading *milk white colour (colore lacteo)*, the writer describes the *fever planetica*, and this leads to a very long treatise on the planets, and as mentioned above: the signs of the zodiac, a short description of the Ptolemaic planetary system, various climates, and also the units of time. This is followed by a short recipe against gout, which is in a later hand and signed by Jhon Massy (Jasin: 17). The discussion on milk white colour in urine is then reintroduced by the phrase *agayn to our purpos*, as to demonstrate that the reader has been subjected to a digression.

Under the heading *karapos*, another subject is brought up; namely that of the *four regions of a man’s body*, which is said to correspond with the *four regions of*

urine. This topic is dealt with over six pages. The rest of Book 2 lists the remaining colours, mostly in pairs, as in the Caius MS version, with a colour and a *sub*-variant of the same colour. These are all extensively covered, but without as overtly digressive discussions as the treatise on the planets and the signs of the zodiac etc.

5.5.3 Preliminary conclusions on the middle chapters, part 2

As in earlier chapters, there are both similarities and major differences in the contents of the respective sections on the colours of urine. Generally speaking, the structure is arguably similar in the two versions, but the Wellcome MS version contains many digressions and much additional information. This is true on two separate levels. On the lower level, the Wellcome MS contains more detailed and specific information on the colours of urine discussed, and elaboration on adjacent and related (and in some cases, apparently distantly related) topics. On a higher level, the Wellcome MS contains entire chapters, like the treatise on the planets, that, according to Jasin, break the continuity of the *Liber Uricrisiarum* (Jasin: 16.), and may therefore be viewed as digressions. The *four regions of urine* discussed in the Wellcome MS are briefly mentioned in the Gonville & Caius MS in a later chapter, whereas the *four regions of a man's body* has no equivalent in the Caius MS.

5.6 The final chapters

5.6.1 The Gonville & Caius version - the final chapters

The seventeenth and last chapter in the Caius MS version concerns what the writer calls *the contents of urine*. The opening Latin heading appears to be a mnemonic list or summary of the different entities that can be found in urine. Initially, the writer states that there are four *regions* in the urine, and he links these with the *four regions in a man's body*. This is just a very brief explanation, and it is not a treatise on the regions of the body of the same kind we find in the Wellcome MS version, mentioned above. He explains how the regions, or sections, of the urine represent certain parts of the body, and then he briefly lists some diseases that can be predicted by looking at these sections. Thereafter, he discusses all the contents in a

very neat and concise manner throughout the chapter, where each item is given its own number.

The last item, *sedimen*, is subdivided into five *condiciouns* or properties. For each of the contents, the writer first explains what it is, and what it looks like, and then he goes on to state what this particular item signifies in various contexts. Some of the items are very briefly commented upon, like the tenth which he calls *grauel*. Here he simply says that if the gravel in the urine is red, it signifies problems with the kidneys, and if it is white, it signifies problems in the bladder. There is no further explanation of how to separate *grauel* from, for instance, *bran* or *atthamus*. These distinctions may, however, have been more obvious to a contemporary reader, and especially to a doctor. In the description of pus (*atture / quytture*), the writer draws on anonymous authorities, in stating that “alle doctouris of fisik seien þat...” This is not a persuasive technique this writer uses very often, so it stands out when he does so. The most complicated item, which is also the one most commented on, is the *ypostasis & sedimen*, in which “al þe trewe doom of a mannes heele”, is to be found. After the description of this, the text ends.

5.6.2 The Wellcome MS version - the final chapters

In the Wellcome version, the *contents of urine* constitutes the bulk of Book three. The treatise opens with a recapitulation of what books one and two are about, before the writer states that “by the might of God, we shall now pay attention to the *contenta urine*, things that are in the urine”. He then makes clear that, according to all authorities, the things found in the urine constitute better evidence and more reliable data for the purpose of making a diagnosis, than the colour of urine can ever be. He explains why this is so, and he gives numerous reasons for why the colour can be deceptive, etc., and he explains that the principle of studying the contents of the urine goes back to Hippocras. He then lists the identical mnemonic verses in Latin as found in the Gonville & Caius version, and he provides an English translation of them.

Then the text goes on to list the items in turn, beginning with the *circle*. The *circle* is discussed over nearly four pages, describing far more conditions, variants of the *circle*, and sicknesses than the Caius version does. When the writer introduces the second item, with the obscure name of *ampulla*, he goes to great lengths to explain

what *ampulla* is, how it should be written, how it should be pronounced, and he explains the etymology of the word, saying that it is a compound, in which the last element *bullā* has many meanings, but which in this particular case means “bubble”. This is a good example of the thoroughness that the writer so often demonstrates when new terminology is introduced. The text continues in the same way, with contents being dealt with step-by-step; first mentioned by name and appearance, then explained in more detail together with related conditions and sicknesses and so forth. When he introduces the item *gravel*, which he calls *arena*, the Latin word for “sand”, he immediately compares it with sand and *chyssel*, unlike the writer of the Caius version. He explains that it can vary in size and colour, and is related to numerous conditions etc. The section on *atthomi* is especially long. It starts out as in the Caius MS, by stating that *atthomi* look like *motis in pe sun*. It goes on to state that if these appear in the urine of a man or woman, they signify gout, and the writer lists various places in the urine where the *atthomi* can settle, and thereby signify different kinds of gout. The Caius version, on the other hand, briefly states that they signify gout if found in men’s urine, but if found in the bright and clear urine of a woman, they signify that she is pregnant with a male child, and if the urine is dim, it signifies that she will have a female child. The topic of pregnancy is also dealt with in the Wellcome MS, but only after two pages of information about various kinds of gout etc. The writer then states that *atthomi* in a woman’s urine can signify three things, and he elaborates on these. The discussion on *atthomi* takes up about thirteen pages in the text, as opposed to eleven lines in the Caius version. The section on the *contents of urine* ends with the description of various kinds of *ypostacis*. Then follows a long list of rules, which appears to be a summary of diagnoses based on urine, of about thirteen pages, which the writer attributes to Isaac’s *Buk of Uryns*. These he calls the *General Rules*, and they are rounded off with a short prayer, a charm against bleeding, and two lists of medical terms, after which the *Liber Uricrisiarum* ends.

5.6.3 Preliminary conclusion on the final chapters

This last section of the text is structurally similar in both versions, but again we find that the Wellcome version is far more explanatory and thorough than the Caius one, and also contains more digressional information. Some clear examples of this is

for instance the discussion on *gravel* in urine, where the Caius writer barely mentions the topic in four lines, and the Wellcome writer has about two and a half pages of information on the same topic; as noted above, the section on *atthomi / atthamus* also demonstrates the significant differences in content. This is true of all the sections and chapters in Book 3. Furthermore, the Wellcome MS contains some additional sections of which that on the *General Rules* is the most significant. As in earlier parts of the text, the structure of the Caius version is to some extent mirrored in the Wellcome version whenever there is a change of topic. The various headings will typically align the two texts, and then the Caius version will quickly leap to the next topic, whereas the Wellcome version will elaborate on the given topic. This feature becomes especially clear in this section of the text, as it is so neatly arranged according to the different entities found in urine.

5.7 Conclusion

A natural starting point for this study was to attempt to discover what makes the Wellcome MS version so much longer than the one found in the Gonville & Caius MS. The comparison demonstrated that the two texts for the most part deal with the same topics in the same order, i.e. they appear to follow the same outline. The list of contents in table 3 clearly shows the structural similarities between the two versions. On closer inspection, one sees that even though the topics are often the same, the Wellcome version offers far more information on any given topic. This is only one of the factors that set the texts apart, however. In what follows, I will summarize the features that distinguish the two versions of the *Liber Uricrisiarum*.

5.7.1 Individual authorial styles of communication: referencing, reliance on authorities, details about terminology and etymology

The writer of the Wellcome version consistently uses a somewhat informal style where he refers both to himself and to the reader. For instance, we find sentences like “and have na wondyr þat I began at blak colour & end at blak colour, for all autors dos sa...” (24r), where the writer appeals to the reader on a personal level

between chunks of complicated information. Similarly, his extensive cross-references are numerous throughout the text, and they have no equivalents in the Caius version. This makes sense; the Caius version is so short that it does not require cross-referencing. However, as Jasin notes, the references within the Wellcome version are not always correct, and can cause unintended confusion to the reader (Jasin: 15). The shorter Caius version is far more streamlined and to the point, and the Wellcome version appears more drawn out in comparison.

In accordance with common practice in medieval writing, the author of the Wellcome version frequently refers to authorities to validate his work, and he does so far more extensively and in more detail than the author of the Caius version. This widespread invocation of authorities adds to the length of the text.

Another characteristic of the writer of the Wellcome MS, is his preference for details and thorough explanations of terminology. He uses the term *id est* frequently, and Jasin sees this as an indication of a “desire to explain his subject as clearly as possible” (Jasin: 14). He also tends to explain by comparisons more freely than the writer of the Caius version. For instance, he draws on biblical figures to demonstrate his points, as on 15r, where he discusses sexual maturity in males by referring to King Solomon’s age when he begot Rehoboam and so on. When he discusses the *six ages of the world*, he draws on biblical characters to personify these “ages” (16r). This fits in with the standard medieval interpretation of the world, but it is nevertheless a characteristic feature of this writer’s style, and one where he to some extent indulges in his inclination to ramble.

To a certain degree etymological explanations occur in the Caius text, but they are very simplistic. The Wellcome writer, on the other hand, elaborates far more on such matters. For instance, he often brings up Greek and Latin terms, and on 23r he discusses words like *diuretyk*, *diuretica*, *styptyk* and *stiptica*, and admits: “bod þe grond of undyrstandynge of þe term red I not, nor nane fyndys þat me can say”. Generally speaking he goes to great lengths to explain a term, but readily admits it where his knowledge is lacking. Since etymology and explanations of terms are important features of his style, this in itself increases the quantity and quality of information that the reader gets.

5.7.2 Digressions and ramblings

Jasin notes that the writer of the Wellcome MS has a tendency to “ramble” and digress from the given topic (Jasin: 16). For the reader, it can be hard to follow the line of thought when a discussion about a certain colour of urine leads to an explanation of a fever, which in turn leads to further discussions on other fevers before the writer finally returns to the topic of the colours of urine. In the same way, the discussion of the *ages of man* and sexual maturity leads to a discussion of the ages of the micro-cosmos and the macro-cosmos and the *four seasons* etc. These digressions and ramblings can occur within the given topic or within the paragraph, and also on a higher level, as when the discussion of the *ages* and the treatise on the planets breaks the continuity of the whole text. The entire section on the planets, the recipe against gout, and to a certain extent the section on the *ages* and the *four seasons* have little to do with the original topic of the *Liber Uricrisiarum*, i.e. urine-related matters. These features of the Wellcome writer’s style are important factors when comparing him to the writer of the Caius version, who does not digress in this way.

5.7.3 More information in general

The main reason why the Wellcome version of the text is so much longer than the Caius one, is simply that it contains more information on both relevant and irrelevant issues. The various digressions mentioned above make up the irrelevant information, but more importantly, the amount of relevant information in the Wellcome MS version far exceeds that in the Caius MS. This appears to be true of the entire text. From chapter one onwards, the Wellcome text explains in more detail, gives more information on the engendering of urine, on the digestive system, the bodily functions, the colours of urine and the contents of urine, etc. Each topic is presented more thoroughly, with mention of more diseases, prospects, and instructions on how to work with the urine and so forth. In contrast, the Caius version appears very minimalist, and in comparison it may even appear wanting.

5.7.4 Final words on the relationship of the two texts

On the whole, it is reasonable to assume that the two texts were written with different goals in mind. The Wellcome MS version is long and detailed, full of information that the writer wishes to make available to his audience, which he, according to Jasin, sees as a largely uneducated group of medical practitioners without knowledge of Greek or Latin (Jasin: 15). And as Jasin notes, the writer expresses a desire to make his knowledge public in *common speech*, so that it can benefit all who are interested. The text is also full of cross-references, which indicates that it is intended be used as practical book of reference. So, in conclusion, I see the Wellcome version of the text as a comprehensive treatise on urine (and related matters), which aims to provide its intended readers with as much information as is practically possible for this medium.

The Caius version of the text, on the other hand, is shorter and more concise. However, it does not come across as a major body of knowledge, and its linear, simplistic style almost gives it the appearance of an aide-mémoire. The word *bitokenen*, mostly in the phrase *...and it bitokenep*, occurs around 160 times in this relatively short text, and in my view, this is yet another indicator of the fact that the text is largely concerned with the brief cataloguing of conditions, etc., rather than discussing them in detail. It is my view that this shorter version of the *Liber Uricrisiarum*, rather than being a substantial book in itself, is more of a brief catalogue, aide-mémoire or introductory guide to the topics it discusses. It does not contain the same kind of cross-referencing as the Wellcome version does, but this version also has a large number of headings and keywords in the margins, which makes it a practical work of reference. All this considered, I think the two texts can appropriately be referred to as one long and one short version of the *Liber Uricrisiarum*.

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